

Disclaimer

The following is an inventory of historic sites and structures conducted by Bloomington restorations, Inc. in the late 1980s. It is called an “Interim Report” because it was a snapshot based upon what was known at the time about historic properties in Monroe County. If the survey were to be conducted today, it would be much different. Many properties would be added: some because of additional research, others because of the passing of time. Unfortunately, many other structures would no longer appear (i.e. victims of fire or demolition). But until a new survey is conducted, the *Monroe County Interim Report of the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* is the best document available on historic properties outside Bloomington in Monroe County. Bound copies of the *Interim Report* may be purchased at Howard’s Bookstore and at the Monroe County Historical Society Museum.

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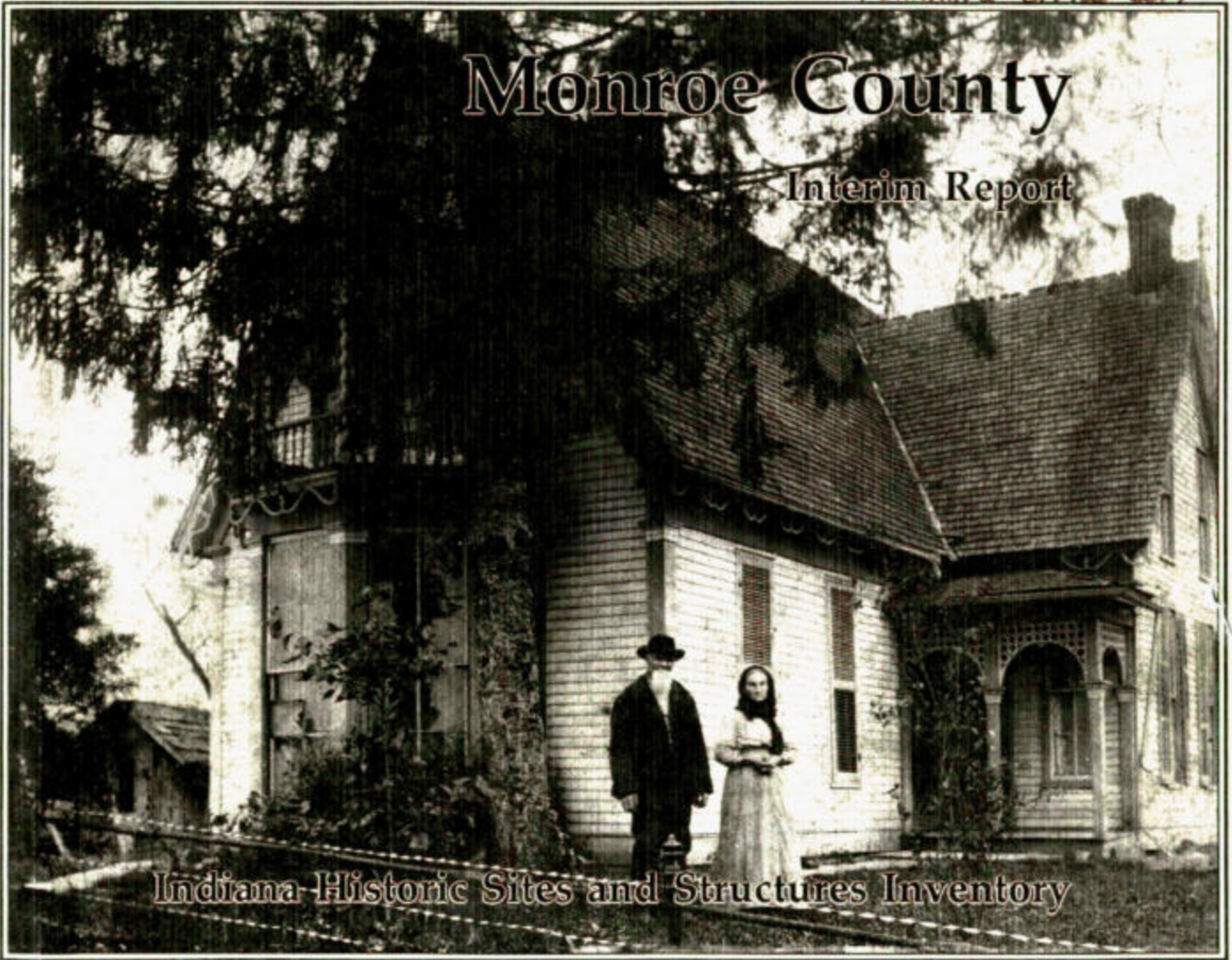
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Monroe County

Interim Report

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory



Monroe 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 1989

Cover Photo:
*Draper-McNeely House, Ellettsville. Photo c.
1890. Courtesy, Kim Mangus.*



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Clear Creek Depot, Photo by Charles Gilbert Shaw, c. 1925. Courtesy, Monroe County Historical Museum.

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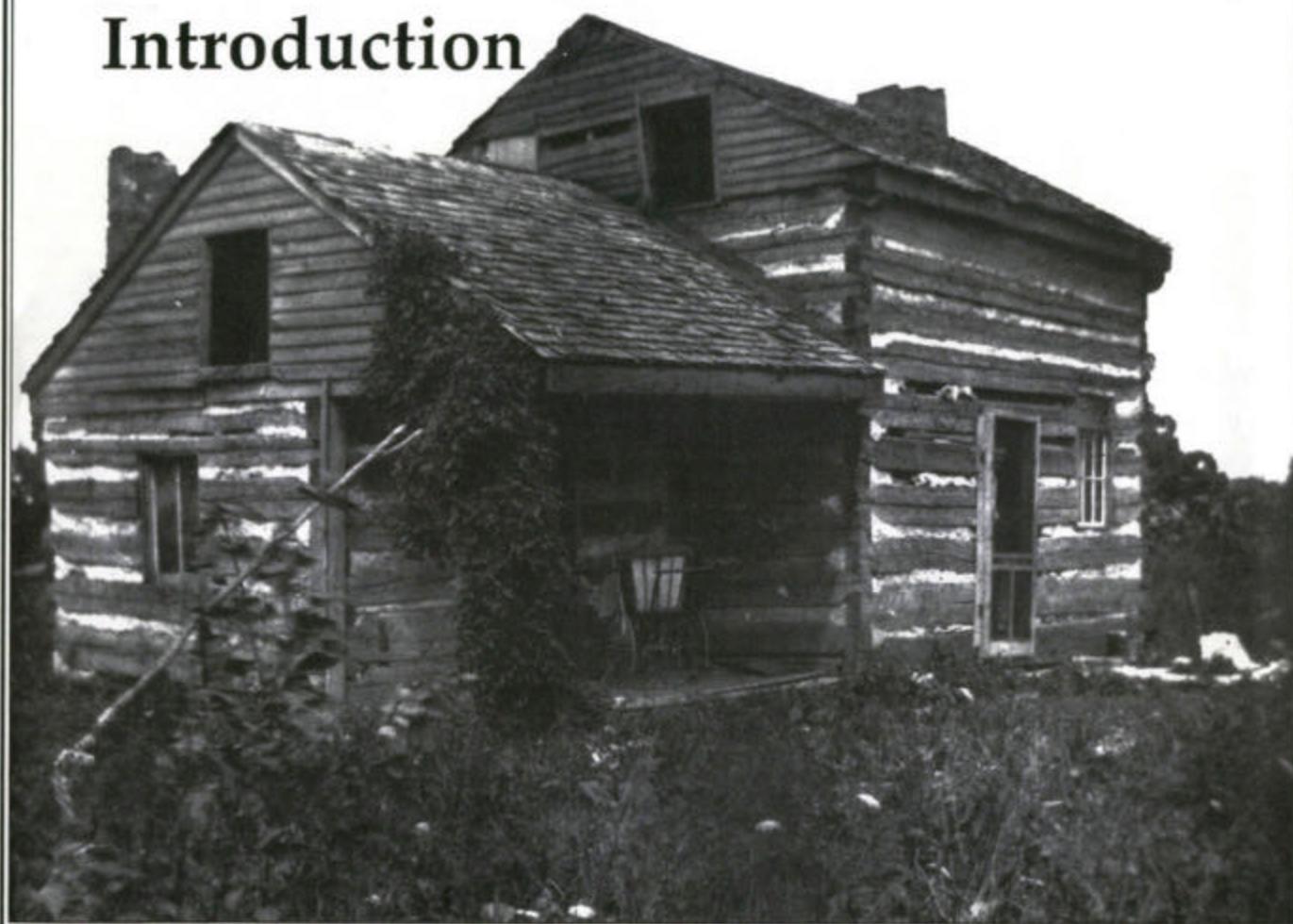
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Additional copies of this report may be purchased. Write Bloomington Restorations, Inc., P.O. Box 1522, Bloomington, IN 47402, or call (812) 336-0909.

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. To date, over one-half of the state's counties have been surveyed.

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 or 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 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.

Log Cabin near Clear Creek. Birthplace of Frank Mathers. Photo c. 1890. Courtesy, Indiana University Archives.

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 fulltime staff was hired in 1973, and the comprehensive survey program began in earnest in 1975.

Uses of the Inventory

Upon completion of any city or 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 affected by the proposed project and steps can be taken to mitigate that impact.

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) 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 are 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. These materials are made a part of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology's 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. The existing data will be continuously supplemented and updated as the resources grow older and change, and as later structures acquire significance with time.

Monroe County Inventory Revision and Interim Report

The first Monroe County Historic Sites and Structures Inventory was begun in 1978 and completed in 1979. This survey, one of the first in the state, was funded by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and Bloomington Restorations, Inc. Gary Stanton was the surveyor, and Diana Hawes, Warren Roberts and Kay Organ served on the Project Committee.

For the 1978-79 survey the surveyor drove all county roads outside the corporate limits of Bloomington and examined every building shown on the United States Geological Survey maps that describe Monroe County. Those buildings that fit the criteria of the survey were photographed and documented on forms provided by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. Historic districts were also

identified and documented. The original forms were deposited with the DHPA, in Indianapolis. Several copies of a summary report were printed for use by state and local agencies, but it was not published.

Since that original Monroe County survey, inventories have been completed for many other communities and counties in Indiana. A uniform numbering system and a standard format for publishing these inventories has evolved. In addition, criteria for historic districts have been refined and an evaluation procedure has been adopted.

The present Monroe County Inventory Revision brings the earlier survey into conformance with others in the state and incorporates the results of recent historic research. This revision catalogues sites and structures in Monroe County outside the corporate limits of the city of Bloomington, with the exception of several small pockets of land in the city's two-mile fringe that were included in the 1986 City of Bloomington Historic Sites and Structures Inventory.

Initial work on the survey revision began in October, 1987. Robbin Zeff was the field surveyor, and Diana Hawes served as architectural historian. The project was funded by a grant from the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, using grant monies from the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service. Bloomington Restorations, Inc. made application for the grant and provided the matching funds.

As a result of the survey, a total of 1170 sites have been identified. Of these, 580 are part of 9 historic districts and 590 are individual sites. The revised inventory forms have been deposited with the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

From this revised data, the Monroe 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 and Architecture*, a general perspective is provided on the historical development of the county. A short architectural style guide is also included in this section, as is a list of properties already registered or recorded by the U.S. Department of the Interior. 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. Finally, the *Conclusion* contains information on governmental agencies, private organizations, and other sources for promoting preservation in Monroe County.

The data presented in this report reflects information available at a specific point in time. It is called an "Interim Report"

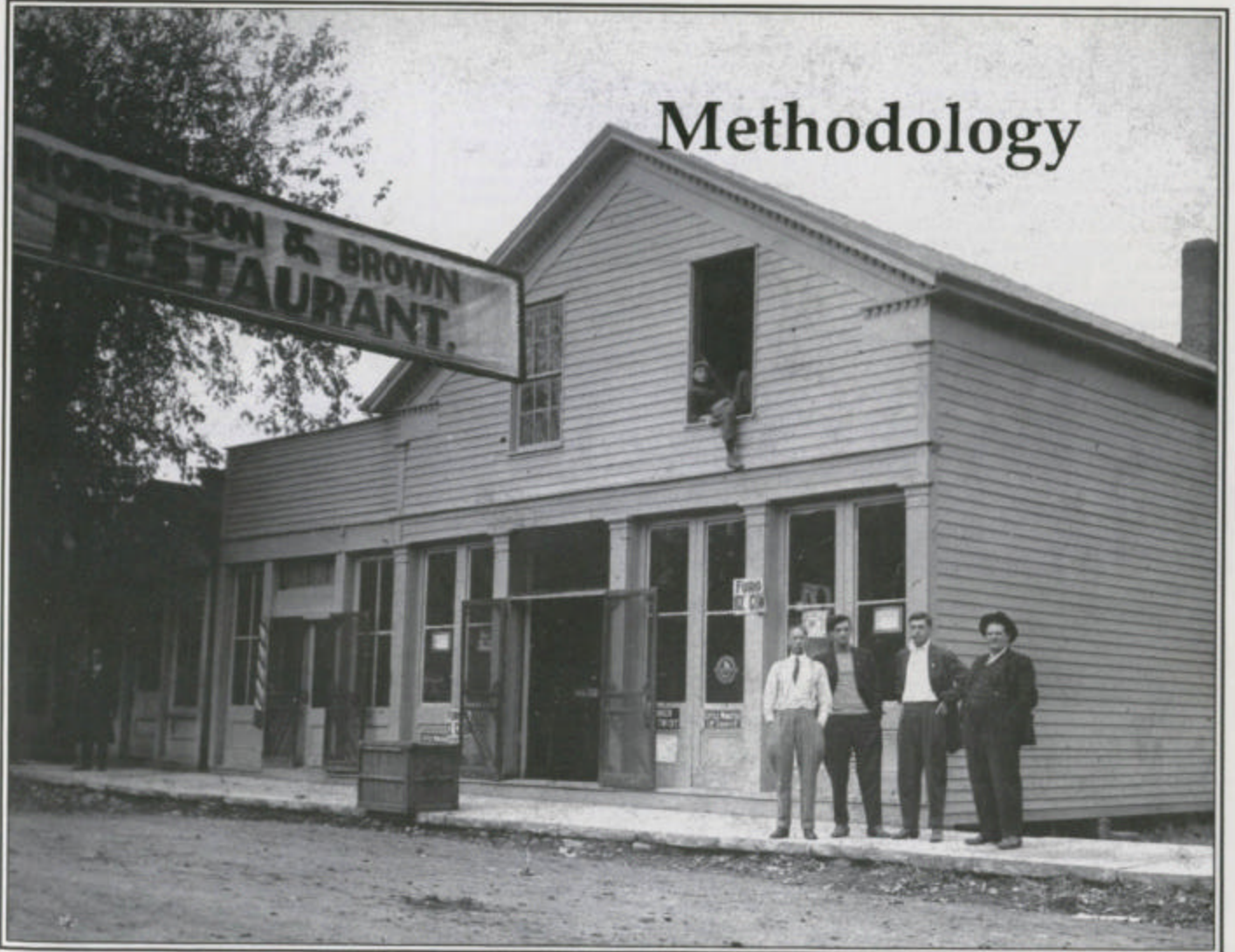
because it is expected that further research will result in additions and corrections to the inventory. All interested parties are encouraged to contribute corrections or additional information to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at 251 East Ohio Street, Suite 880, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

The evaluations and ratings expressed in this Interim Report represent the opinions of the surveyors and consultants involved in this project. Any final decisions on the eligibility of properties for the Indiana Register of Historic Places, 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.

Fairfax Bridge, Clear Creek Township. Photo by Frank Hohenberger. Hohenberger Collection, Lilly Library, Indiana University. Courtesy, Rose Armstrong, and Indiana University Foundation.



Methodology



Selection of Counties

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

Supplementary Research

Since 1979, when the original Monroe County survey of historic sites and structures was completed, a number of county residents have engaged in research on many buildings and areas of the county. Two buildings have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and Bloomington Restorations, Inc. has prepared tour brochures for various parts of the county. These efforts have involved extensive investigation of pictures, documents, and other local resources. The availability of new information about Monroe County's past has been a primary motive for updating the 1979 survey.

*Photo previous page:
Robertson and Brown Restaurant, Sale
Street, Ellettsville. Photo courtesy, Mr. and
Mrs. Maurice Endwright.*

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Identification and Inventory

For the 1979 survey and for the present revision all county roads outside the city limits were driven, and properties were inventoried. The surveyors 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 an historic district, or had outstanding architectural or historical importance. Alterations or additions obliterating the historical and/or 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 of its significance. Black and white photographs were taken and contact prints attached to the form. The surveyor frequently 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 and outbuildings were recorded as a single entry.

Where a high density of significant structures exists, boundary limits were defined and 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 an 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.

In cases where there is a large concentration of historic structures, but not enough cohesiveness to warrant a historic district, such properties have been designated "scattered sites" and are identified on separate enlarged maps.

Criteria and Evaluation

The significance of each inventory entry was evaluated by a professional architectural historian 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 determining a resource's historic importance, consideration was given to its association with such things as the exploration and settlement of the area, association with the area's commercial or industrial development, education, transportation or the lives of important people. Properties could be of national,

state or local significance; thus, it is possible that a property of outstanding local importance could be rated higher than an entry that was only remotely associated with state or national history.

Some properties, though not associated with important people or events, may have been significant as good examples of a particular architectural style, representative building types, or methods of construction. Resources important in this area could range from an outstanding example of the Italianate style or a simple regional housing type, to an iron truss bridge, or a planned landscaping feature. The location of an entry in relation to other structures, street placement, and landscaping, as well as the overall natural environment of a site also affects its rating.

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 the above 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.

A. HISTORIC NAME		B. COUNTY		C. NUMBER	
D. ADDRESS		E. CITY/TOWN		F. GRID NAME	
RATING: <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding <input type="checkbox"/> Significant/Local <input type="checkbox"/> Contributing/Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Contributing <input type="checkbox"/> Other STATE OF INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY					
1. OWNER NAME 2. OWNERSHIP: <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3. VISIBLE: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
4. PROPERTY'S MAILING ADDRESS		5. LOCATION NOTES			
6. USE: PRESENT POST PREVIOUS POST Residential <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Govt. Bldg. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>					
7. DEDICATED		8. CATEGORY		9. LOCAL LEGAL PROTECTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Historic District <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> State Preservation <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
10. COMMENTS					
11. BUILDING INTEGRITY		12. DATE		13. STYLE	
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor		14. ARCHITECT/BUILDER		15. SITE PLAN	
16. DESCRIPTION					
17. ENVIRONMENT					
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check the significance for each area checked)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Geological <input type="checkbox"/> Historical <input type="checkbox"/> Literary <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/> Social <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other					
19. ATTACH: <input type="checkbox"/> POSITIVE <input type="checkbox"/> NEGATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER					
20. INFORMATION SOURCES					
21. SURVEYOR					
22. DATE					

Fig. 1. Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory Form.

Notable (N)

A rating of "N" means that the property did not quite merit an Outstanding rating, but is still 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 an 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 an historic district. Such properties are usually either post-1940 or they are older structures that have been badly altered and have lost their historic character or they are otherwise incompatible with their historic surroundings. These properties are not eligible for the National Register.

Of the 1170 entries made in the Monroe County inventory, 101 were rated Outstanding and 135 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, extensive physical damage, inappropriate remodeling, sensitive restoration, additional research, changes in attitudes or the passage of time could affect the entry's significance and rating at a later date.

The 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. National Register of Historic Places, Criteria for Evaluation.

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 Monroe 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 State Highway Department's General Highway and Transportation Maps.

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
105	115	50001

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 for Monroe County is 105.

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

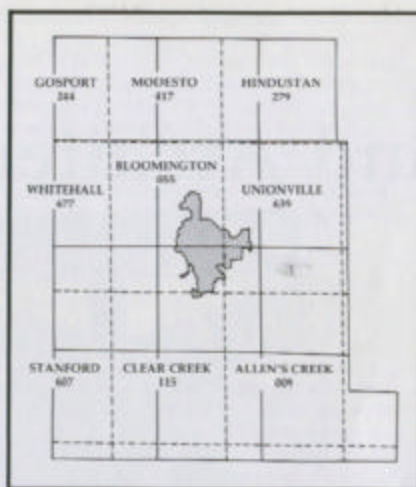


Fig. 3. U.S. Geological Survey Maps, Monroe County.

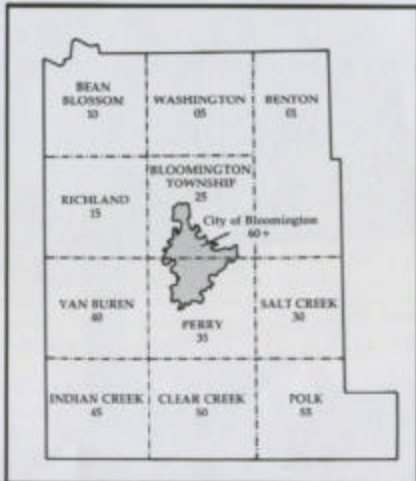


Fig. 4. Monroe County Townships with inventory numbers.

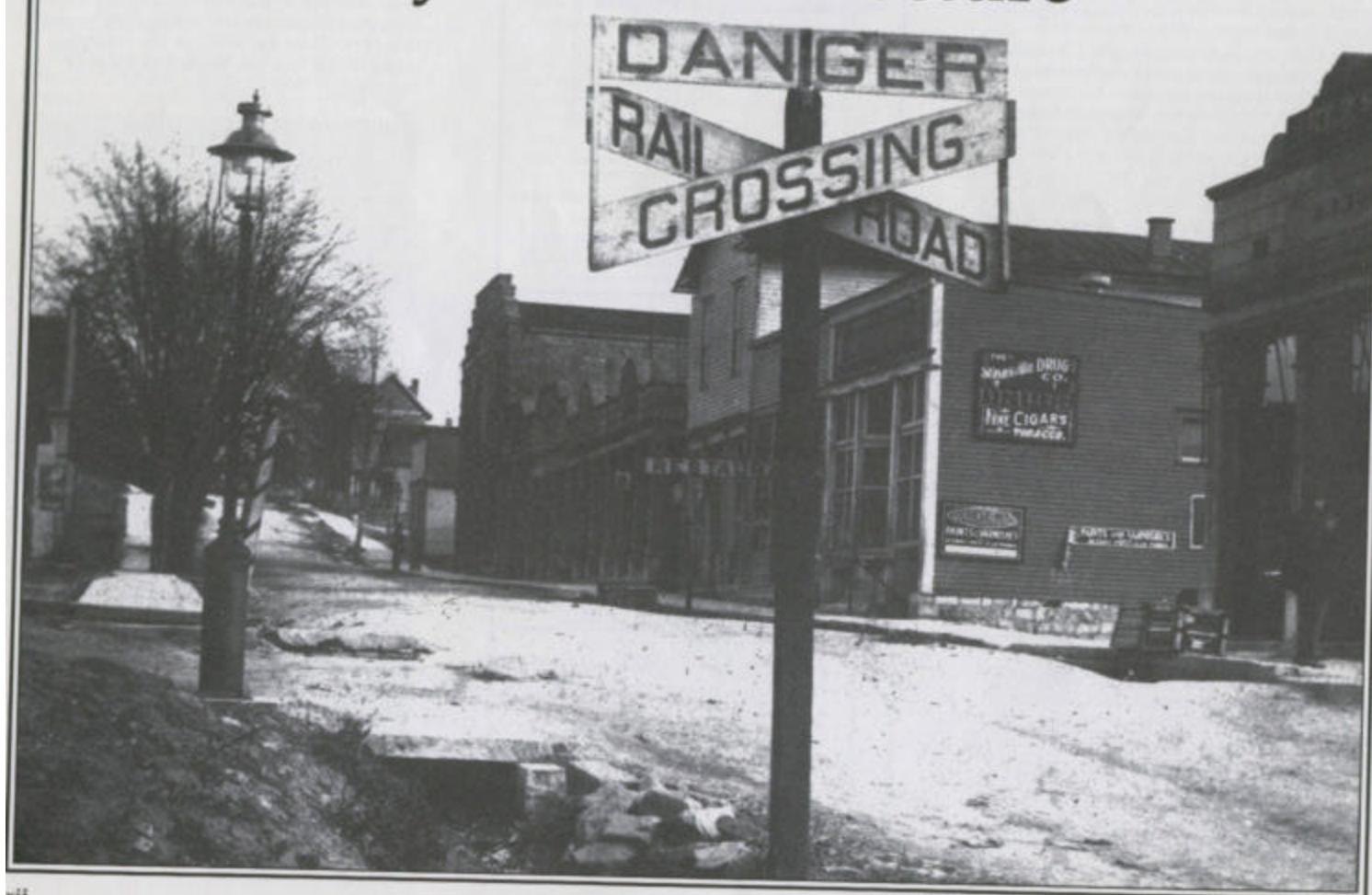
can see that the 115 in the example refers to the Clear Creek quad map.

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 a township in Monroe County, and the final three digits are the actual site numbers. Thus the 50001 in the example refers to the first site located in Clear Creek Township.



Riddle Monument, Pleasant View Cemetery (01008)

History and Architecture





Gothic Revival: Young House, Benton Township. (01022) This frame house, with its decorated center front gable and slightly arched window lintels, comes as close as any Monroe County house to the Gothic Revival style.

newly-invented steam-powered scroll saw. This tracery was applied to porches, gables, and rooflines.

In Monroe County there are no pure examples of Gothic Revival architecture, but there are numerous houses, particularly in the village of Harrodsburg and on farms, that exhibit Gothic Revival features and could be termed "Carpenter Gothic." These are traditional vernacular houses in form, with a prominent steeply-pitched center front gable. This gable radically transforms the appearance of an otherwise plain house, showing that the owners were, in this case, interested in the appearance of their home and aware of national architectural trends. Only a few of these houses retain the decorative wood trim that originally embellished many of them. Examples of such houses are located on Tunnel Road (01022), on Ketcham Road (50042), and on Victor Pike. An 1870s brick house with Gothic Revival features is the Chambers-Deckard House on Gore Road (50034), and an excellent example in frame is a house on Popcorn Road in Harrodsburg (53035).

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, French architects revived the Mansard roof, a seventeenth century design associated with the work of architect Francois Mansart. 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 and the frequent use of a square tower, the Second Empire style is characterized by lavish ornamentation and boldness of form. Typical details include roof ridges decorated with cast iron cresting, and windows and doors with round heads and highly embellished surrounds.

One of the two examples of the Second Empire style in Monroe County and among the finest in the state is the Matthews Mansion north of Ellettsville, completed c. 1870 (16001). The other example of this style is a house on West State Road 45 (35007).

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was widely used in Indiana during the 1880s and 1890s. The style, which originated in England in the 1870s, was an informal amalgamation of eighteenth century English architecture and earlier medieval motifs. An American contribution to the style was the profusion of wooden ornamentation and the substitution of wooden facade shingles of



Queen Anne: Howard House, Richland Township. (15051) This large pyramid cottage with its elaborate Queen Anne style porch is the best preserved example of the Queen Anne style outside Bloomington. The irregular ground plan, offset gables and stained glass window are all characteristic of the style.

various patterns for the clay tiles found in English counterparts.

The style typically involved asymmetrical massing, turrets and balconies, diversity of surface treatments, 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, and is often synonymous with the popular conception of late Victorian architecture in America.

Among the very few Queen Anne style houses in Monroe County, outside Bloomington, the best example is the Howard House on Howard Road (15051). Although this house does not have the typical tall profile and complex massing of the Queen Anne style, it does have the irregular plan and decorative wood trim characteristic of the style. It is in fact a Queen Anne style pyramid cottage. Other examples of the Queen Anne style, more in terms of form than in decoration, for most



Colonial Revival: Van Buren Township. (40020) This two-story brick house epitomizes the Colonial Revival style so popular throughout the country from the 1920s to the present. The original source for this style is the eighteenth century Georgian architecture of the mid-Atlantic and southern states.

of the decoration has been removed, are a house on South Rogers Street (35022), and the Ooley Farmhouse on Ooley Drive (25045).

Period Revival Styles

Following the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 a widespread interest in early American culture fostered a revival of American Colonial architectural styles. Prominent east coast architects (like McKim, Mead and White of New York,) inspired by the shingled architecture of New England coastal towns, began to modify their Queen Anne style designs by using more unified horizontal massing, shingled walls, and gambrel roofs. At the same time these architects were promoting the grandiose classical revival style taught at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris (hence the stylistic term "Beaux Arts") for the many public buildings then being planned.

The result was that after the turn of the century wealthy homebuilders favored the rather formal classical style of the colonial

Georgian period as a model for their own homes. These houses were rectangular gable or hipped roof buildings with a centered front door or portico. Usually brick with white trim and sash windows, these houses became the archetype of the most popular house style in this country throughout the twentieth century.

By the 1920s a variety of other architectural styles had been "revived" and promoted across the country for houses of all sizes, particularly the suburban home. In addition to the standard American Colonial and Georgian styles, Dutch and Spanish Colonial revival styles were developed, but even revivals of styles that had never been seen in America achieved great popularity. The Tudor Revival style was frequently chosen for houses and school buildings, and the French provincial style showed up on many a suburban lot. It was during this period that exotic styles were adapted for movie palaces.

It is important to understand that these period revival styles were purely superficial and did not significantly influence the method of construction, plan, or interior arrangements of suburban houses. The style was merely suggested by appropriate massing, rooflines, materials and a few well-chosen details.

The heyday of period revival styles was during the 1920s and '30s, but the romantic urge to evoke an earlier age or project a certain image still motivates a substantial portion of the American population. Innumerable descendants of these period revival buildings of the '20s and '30s are being built every day.

Although there are not a great many period revival houses in Monroe County, outside Bloomington, several revival styles are represented. The Jack Branum House (25021) and the Abe LaRue House (25022) are excellent examples of the Tudor Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival styles

executed in brick and stone. The steeply-pitched roof over the entry to the Branum House evokes an English Tudor cottage, and the barrel tiled roof and iron railings of the La Rue House strongly suggest a Spanish hacienda.

The Languell House in Ellettsville (17082) is a good example of the Georgian Revival style, and a brick house on West State Road 45 (40020) is a classic American Colonial.

Arts and Crafts

The Arts and Crafts Movement flourished in the United States around the turn of the century. It was led by craftsmen-writers, followers of the Englishman, William Morris, who hoped to improve the quality of design and manufacturing through a revival of hand-craftsmanship and the adoption of medieval design principles. Their efforts were aimed primarily at the furniture and decorative arts industry, but they also influenced architectural design, particularly that of the Bungalow. They advocated the use of natural materials and proved that style could be achieved through structure rather than applied decoration.

In addition to many Bungalows, two buildings in Monroe County that show the influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement are the Jameson House on That Road (35044) and the Handy School (35083). The unusual appearance of both of these buildings depends entirely upon the exposed structure rather than any applied ornament. John Nichols, the architect of the Handy School in 1912, demonstrated his familiarity with the Craftsman style in his use of wide eaves, exposed purlins and the variety of materials.

Bungalow

Shortly after the turn of the century, the Bungalow style emerged, and by the 1930s it became the dominant style in American domestic architecture. The American



Bungalow: Salt Creek Township. (30006) This large frame house has most of the features associated with the Bungalow style. Among these are the long sloping roof, integral front porch, prominent dormer, exposed rafter ends and knee braces.

Bungalow originated in California and spread nationwide, by way of pattern books and architectural magazines. Responsible for the unprecedented popularity 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 features simplicity of detail and massing, roofs with exposed rafters and knee braces or simple brackets, a large dormer window, and facade surfaces of stucco, wood, or rubble stone. Large porches, normally under an extension of the main roof, were integral parts of the Bungalow style.

Bungalows may well be the most common house form in Monroe County. Every variety is found, from the plainest vernacular structure to sprawling, imposing two-story residences. During the home-construction boom of the 1920s and '30s, bungalows sprang up in all parts of the county, often in clusters or rows. A fine example of a large classic bungalow stands



American Four-Square: Perry Township. (35005) The cubic form and pyramidal hipped roof of this house identify it immediately as an American Four-Square.

on East State Road 46 (30006), and other excellent examples may be seen on West State Road 46 (10061, 25041), and on Bethel Lane (25026). One of the most interesting bungalows in the county is on Old South State Road 37 (50024). An extension of the roof of this house forms a port-cochere at the side, and instead of a gabled dormer, a mere slit of a window, a form of "eyebrow dormer" pierces the front-sloping roof.

American Four-Square

The American Four-Square (also known as "Modern Standard") is related in terms of occurrence and design to the bungalow. Like the bungalow, its relative simplicity and practicality made it enormously popular during the 1930s. The standard version of this cube-shaped house has a low pitch hipped roof with hipped attic dormers, wide eaves with exposed rafters, and a one-story porch spanning the width of the front facade. Many American Four-Squares and bungalows were pre-fabricated and marketed through catalogue sales.

Less common than the bungalow in Monroe County, the American Four-Square is nevertheless well-represented. A house on

Cory Lane (35005) perfectly exemplifies this type of house, and, with its paired windows, demonstrates its close relationship to the bungalow. A more ambitious version of this type may be seen on Sale Street in Ellettsville (17191).

Commercial Buildings

Until recently there had been no classification system for historic commercial buildings. Now, however, a system based on the facades of such buildings is gaining acceptance and has been used for this inventory.

Until about 1885 most commercial enterprises in rural Monroe County which were not operated from the owner's home occupied buildings that were easily distinguished from houses by their orientation to the street. The old blacksmith's shop in Harrodsburg (53065), and the old tavern building on Sale Street in Ellettsville (17197), both with their gable end entrances facing the street, are rare examples of this type.

By the 1880s a more urban type of commercial structure had begun to appear in Monroe County villages. This type of building had a prominent facade or "storefront" with large plate glass display windows enframed by brick, stone or cast iron piers. The roof of the building was usually hidden by the top or parapet of the facade. In Monroe County we find both the one-story version of this type of facade, the "One-part Block", and the two-story version, the "Two-part Block". A frame one-part block still stands on Sale Street in Ellettsville (17203), and across from it is a good example of a two-part block, the Masonic building (17194).

Bridges

Iron bridges, too, form an important part of

the built environment. Though in most cases structurally sound, these bridges are steadily vanishing from the landscape and are being replaced by reinforced concrete bridges which can better accommodate the transport of modern farm equipment. Iron truss bridges are direct descendants of wooden prototypes devised by the Italian Renaissance architect, Andrea Palladio (1508-1580), who based his truss system on the medieval king post. Palladio's plans were revived in the eighteenth century, and adapted and expanded by American bridge builders during the nineteenth century. Many of these wooden bridges were covered to protect the structural members. The increased industrialization of America made iron truss bridges, which required no weather protection and were often pre-fabricated, readily available. By the late nineteenth century, the iron bridges were preferred over wooden trusses for reasons of safety, economy and durability.

By far the two most common types of iron truss used in bridges are the Pratt and Warren, both patented in the 1840s and used widely during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Through time, these most functional of structures have taken on a picturesque quality which, though quite removed from the bridge's true significance as the product of centuries of engineering and industrial development, makes their disappearance even more lamentable.

Examples of both Pratt and Warren truss bridges still span creekbeds in Monroe County (10050), but even more impressive are the tall railroad trestles built of both iron and wood that stretch between high points in Victor (46007) and at Lake Lemon (01012, 01017).

The last of the covered wooden bridges that once stood in Monroe County was destroyed by fire in the 1970s.

Barns

The landscape of Monroe County is dotted with a large number of old wooden barns, many of them still in use and located adjacent to nineteenth century farmhouses and other outbuildings. The imperfect farming conditions in Monroe County have no doubt protected these historic and picturesque farm complexes from demolition and remodeling. Whereas the owners of large farming operations in northern Indiana have long since replaced most of their wooden barns with metal structures, few farmers in Monroe County could afford to do so, and others have kept their barns by choice. These old buildings, built for utility only, are now of great value not just as storage facilities, but as objects of aesthetic and historic importance.

Crib Transverse-Frame

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. The barn was used for grain storage as well as for stabling animals.

As agricultural needs developed, additional space was required and as a result 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.

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 barns were primarily of frame construction.

Excellent examples of an early log crib barn and a log corn crib are located on the Fleetwood farm in Polk township (55009). The transverse-frame barn is the most common type of wooden barn found in Monroe County. Fine examples may be seen on East State Road 45 (01026) and on Ketcham Road (50043).

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 century.

The three-portal barn consists of a transverse-frame barn with enclosed sheds facilitating the stabling of animals and 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 and by the three doors at the gable ends. Other three-portal barns were built as a single unit with a continuous roof line extending over the side aisles.

The Midwest three-portal barn is found throughout Monroe County. One may be seen on Brummett's Creek Road in Benton Township (01032).

English Barn

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

The English barn is 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 is always centered and consists of double doors. The English barn is commonly separated into three bays. The center space was used as a threshing area, and sections to either side were used for grain storage. Vertical siding and few windows characterize the exterior appearance. The roof is a simple gable.

The English barn is rare in Monroe County, but a fine example is located on Hart-straight Road in Richland Township (15038).

Cemeteries

Historians value old cemeteries not only for the factual information inscribed on gravestones, and the quaint epitaphs and symbols that adorn them, but also for the designs of the stones and the cemeteries themselves. These can reveal much about a community.

Monroe County's countryside abounds with small cemeteries, all of which have been catalogued by local genealogists. This inventory includes only those that have marked historic or artistic value.

The presence of limestone and the stone industry manifests itself in Monroe County's graveyards. Although local stone was used only infrequently in home construction until the 1870s, limestone was used for most of the early slab gravestones. The few local craftsmen with experience in stone-carving produced designs and



Tombstone: Little Union Baptist Church Cemetery, Benton Township. (01029) This 1908 tombstone marking the grave of Lucretia McCoy is a fine example of the tree-stump design popular in Monroe County between 1890 and 1910. The tree-stump itself signifies death, while the ivy and lily symbolize immortality and regeneration. The wedge embedded in the lower stump suggests pioneer life.

epitaphs based on traditional models from the eastern seaboard.

During the 1890s, however, when the local stone industry was in full swing and many skilled carvers had come to the area, funerary monuments became an important outlet for the imagination and creativity of these artisans. The most striking results are the tree-stump tombstones that grace a

number of Monroe County cemeteries. These monuments, laden with Christian symbolism, and often designed specifically for the deceased, are the most accessible and original examples of the stonecarvers' art in Monroe County.

The Clear Creek Cemetery has a particularly fine collection of tree-stump tombstones (36041). The locomotive and the stone-carver's tombstone in Mount Carmel Cemetery are also noteworthy (10038), and the World War I soldier's monument in the Pleasant View Church Cemetery is of outstanding quality (01008).

Walls and Fences

In certain parts of Monroe County, particularly between Ellettsville and Bloomington, and south of Bloomington, long stretches of dry stone walls may be seen by the roadside. These walls, often called "fences", were built from locally-gathered (not quarried) stone during the 1870s. Teams of men were paid approximately \$1.00 per rod (fifteen feet) for their work, and it was usual for a man to complete one rod in a day. The height of these walls, which varies from three to five feet, was determined by the use of the enclosed field and the size of the animals within. The good condition of these walls, one hundred years after their construction, testifies to the skill of the builders. The largest concentration of walls is on Maple Grove Road (25015).

Decorative iron fences and gates made by the Seward Company, a Bloomington foundry active from the 1840s to the mid-twentieth century, may be seen on several properties in the county. Seward fences still adorn the grounds of two houses in Harrodsburg (53007, 50029), and the Blakely house on South Fairfax Road (37016).

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, 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 led 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: Each inventory entry's historic name is provided, if known. The historic name often indicates the original owner or use. If the historic name is unknown, a general name has been used, such as HOUSE, STORE, FARM, or COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

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.

STYLE: The inventory entry's architectural style or vernacular type are indicated next if applicable. Although most buildings defy such definitive labelling, an attempt was made to categorize each property by architectural style or vernacular type, using the terminology described elsewhere in this publication. In the many cases where a building has the form of a vernacular type and the surface articulation of an architectural style, both the vernacular type and the architectural style are listed, separated by a slash (I-house/Gothic Revival). For sites with more than one structure (farm complexes, for example), only the most prominent building is noted.

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

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 Monroe 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).

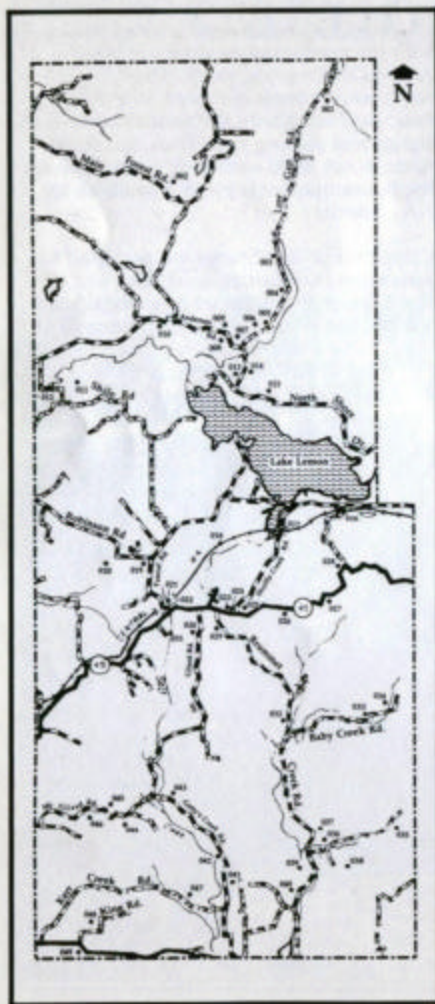
Categories of significance are not listed for each entry in a district, since the significance of the district as a whole is indicated in the accompanying narrative.

The third difference in historic district listings is that the USGS map number is not listed after each entry.

Photo previous page:

Hoadley House, Stinesville. (Mary M. Neal and John Hoadley Sr. on porch.) Photo c. 1912, Courtesy, Rose McIlveen.

Benton Township (01001-01049)



Benton Township, in northeastern Monroe County, is twice the size of most townships and it was for many years two separate townships.

The northern half of Benton Township, known as Marion from the mid-nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth, is almost as heavily wooded and thinly settled as it was 150 years ago. A large part of it was designated Hoosier National Forest in 1951, and the damming of Bean Blossom Creek to make Lake Lemon in the 1950s inundated 1650 acres. The rough hilly land, far from roads and waterways, was not particularly attractive to prospective farmers. Although speculators purchased land here as early as 1823, permanent settlers did not arrive until 1827, and later settlement was slow and sparse. Among the first residents of the area were John Buckner, James Stepp and A. H. Fulford. This township's land was added to Monroe County as part of Benton Township in 1840.

The southern half of Benton Township always bore the name Benton. With its rough terrain and small creeks, it was only slightly more appealing to early settlers than was Marion Township. After the first sale in 1822, land was slow in selling, but in the 1830s the list of settlers included Rufus Ward, William Cox, David and Isaac Young, James Alexander, James Brummet and John Riddle, all of whom were to leave their mark on the township. The 1840s saw the arrival of the Kerr family from Ireland, and in the 1850s another Irish family, the Gettys, made their home in Benton Township.

Unionville has always been the only community in Benton Township. J.J. Alexander opened a store there in 1836, and

it was platted and named Fleenersburg in 1847. For many years there were one or two stores, a post office and a cluster of houses.

As Benton Township had no limestone, no industry, and very little commercial activity, the arrival of the Illinois Central Railroad lines in 1906 had little effect on its development. It did, however, add several imposing railroad trestles to the landscape.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	N	Outbuilding , 6255 Low Gap Road; Single-pen, log, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction, Religion, Exploration/Settlement (279)
002	C	Stepp Cemetery , Main Forest Road; c.1854; Social history (279)
003	C	House , 8889 North Low Gap Road; I-house, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (279)
004	C	Farm , 8669 Low Gap Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (279)
005	C	Farm , 8365 Low Gap Road; I-house, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (279)
006	O	Honey Creek School , 8383 Low Gap Road; Functional, 1922; Vernacular/Construction, Education; NR (279)
007	C	Hendricks Farm , 7879 Anderson Road; I-house, c.1851; Vernacular/Construction (279)



Honey Creek School (01006) This one-room school, built in 1921, replaced an earlier structure which in turn had replaced a log schoolhouse built in 1854. The present building served as a school until 1945. In recent years it has been restored and is used as a heritage studies center for Monroe County children.



Railroad Trestle (01017) When the Illinois Central Railroad brought its tracks through Monroe County after the turn of the century, it had to build sizable trestles in Benton Township, to attain a relatively level grade. Like the trestle in Victor, the wooden trestle near Lake Lemon has been rebuilt since its original construction, but the tall steel trestle that spans Shuffle Creek is the original version.

- 008 O **Pleasant View Baptist Church and Cemetery**, 7700 Anderson Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction, Religion, Military, Art (279)
- 009 C **House**, 7667 Anderson Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (279)
- 010 C **House**, 6750 Anderson Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (279)
- 011 N **Pelley House**, 8066 North Shiloh Road; Single-pen, log, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement (279)
- 012 N **Bridge No. 59**, Shiloh Road and Bean Blossom Creek; Warren Pony Truss, c.1910; Engineering, Transportation (279)
- 013 C **House**, 8144 East Anderson Road; Double-pen, c.1911; Vernacular/Construction (279)
- 014 C **Fleener House**, 8075 East Anderson Road; Central Passage, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (279)
- 015 C **House**, 8333 North Shore Drive; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (279)
- 016 O **Railroad Trestle**, Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and South Shore Drive; Wood, c.1940; Engineering, Transportation (279)
- 017 O **Railroad Trestle**, Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and Shuffle Creek Road; Plate girder, steel piers, c.1916; Engineering, Transportation (639)
- 018 N **Logging Arch**, Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and Shuffle Creek Branch; c.1916; Engineering, Transportation (639)



Railroad Tunnel (01021) This tunnel, built in 1918 to accommodate the second major railroad line through Monroe County, the Illinois Central, runs under Tunnel Road. It is 584 feet long.

- 019 C **Slater House**, 6296 Tunnel Road; Queen Anne, 1881; Architecture (639)
- 020 C **House**, 6200 Robinson Road; I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 021 N **Railroad Tunnel**, Tunnel Road and Illinois Central Gulf Railroad; 1918; Engineering, Transportation (639)
- 022 O **Young House**, 5611 North Tunnel Road; Gothic Revival, c.1885; Architecture (639)
- 023 O **Unionville Post Office**, 8031 East State Road 45; Commercial, one-part Block, c.1923; Vernacular/Construction, Politics/Government (639)
- 024 C **House**, 8039 East State Road 45; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 025 C **House**, 5650 Shuffle Creek Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 026 C **Farm**, 8558 East State Road 45; Gothic Revival, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (639)



Unionville Post Office (01023) Built as Brock's general store in 1923, this is one of a very few frame commercial buildings in the county and the only vestige of the commercial activity that once characterized the village of Unionville.

- 027 C House, 8972 East State Road 45; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 028 N House, 9181 East State Road 45; Gabled-ell, c.1894; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 029 O Little Union Baptist Church Cemetery, Brummett's Creek Road; Art, Religion (639)
- 030 C Farm, 5151 Mt. Gilead Road; Gothic Revival, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 031 C House, 5375 Skirvin Lane; Gothic Revival, 1881; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 032 C Barn, 4111 Brummett's Creek Road; Midwest Three Portal, c.1890; Vernacular, Agriculture (639)
- 033 C Barn, Baby Creek Road; Single-crib, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 034 C House, Baby Creek Road; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (639)

- 035 C House, 8898 Brock Road; Hall-and-parlor, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 036 C Farm, 8787 Brock Road; Single-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 037 C House, 2222 Brummett's Creek Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 038 O Spriggs Farm, 9494 Spriggs Road; Double-pen, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (639)
- 039 C Farm, 1885 Brummett's Creek Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (639)
- 040 C Brummett's Creek Church, 1685 Brummett's Creek Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction, Religion (639)
- 041 C Barn, 1400 Getty Creek Road; English barn, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (639)
- 042 C House, 1495 Getty Creek Road; Double-pen, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 043 C House, 2650 Getty Creek Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 044 C House, 2588 Mt. Gilead Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 045 C House, 2505 Mt. Gilead Road; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 046 C Old Galyan Farm, 2376 Mt. Gilead Road; Double-pen, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 047 O House, 1765 Kerr Creek Road; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1861; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (639)



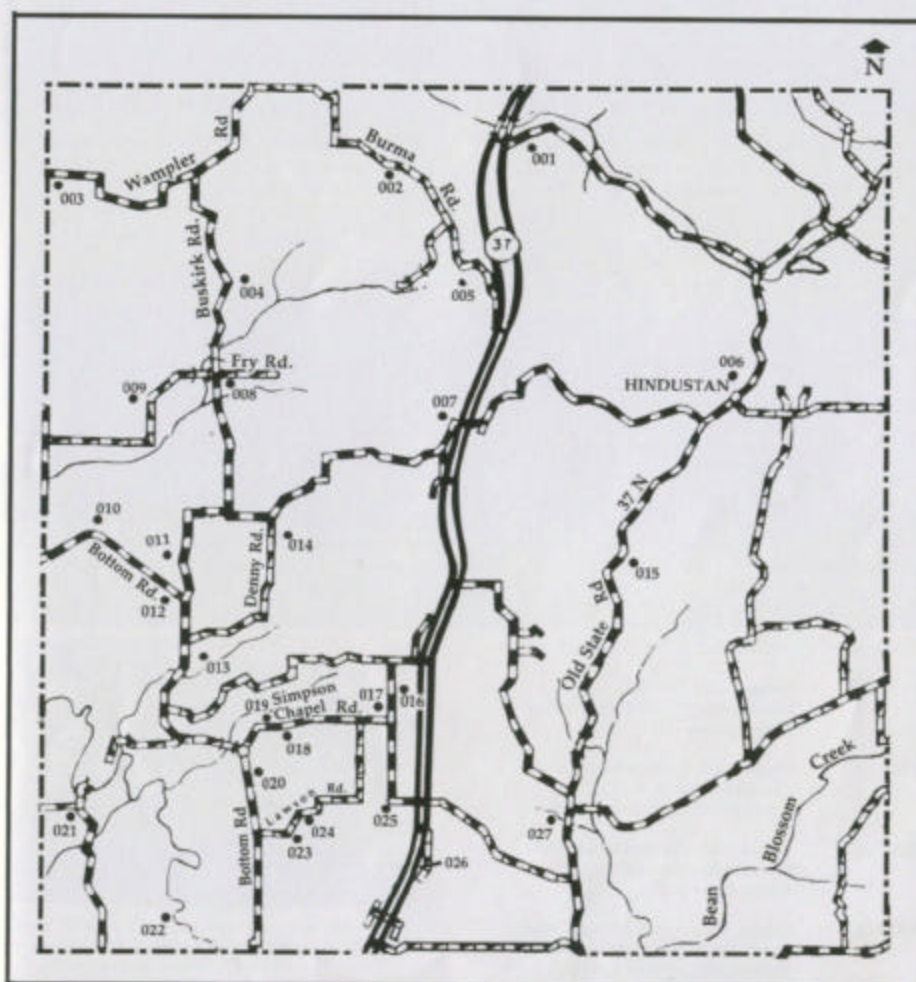
Spriggs Farm (010038) This farm complex reflects the self-sufficiency of a typical Monroe Country settler family. It includes a house, barn, root cellar, saw mill, sugar camp and corn crib. The land has been in the Spriggs family since 1858.



House (01047) This frame I-house is notable for its Greek Revival style features and good integrity.

- 048 C House, 5755 Kings Road; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 049 C House, 5606 East State Road 46; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (639)

Washington Township (05001-05027)



Washington Township, in north central Monroe County, was organized and named in 1829. Township land south of the Ten O'Clock Treaty Line had been available since 1816, and land north of this line was offered for sale after 1821, but there were few purchasers in those early days. William McNeely and James Bales were among those who settled on Washington Township land in the 1830s.

Two communities were organized in this township in the 1850s. Isaac and Thomas Gillaspay and G. W. Smith laid out the village of Wayport in sixteen lots in 1851. A general store, a blacksmith and a post office made up the nucleus of this settlement, which has all but vanished today. Hindustan, another locality that exists only in name today, was planned by Charles G. Corr in 1853 on the Bloomington-Indianapolis road.

As Washington Township lacked limestone or any other marketable resource and it was not crossed by major waterways or the railroad, its economy has been based entirely on farming and on the small amount of commerce that the Bloomington-Indianapolis highway offered. The low flat land along Bottom Road was the most productive, and several of the old farmhouses built in that area testify to this.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	C	House, Bryant Creek Road; Dutch Colonial, c.1925; Architecture (417)
002	O	House, Burma Road; Double-pen, log, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement (417)

- 003 N **Mt. Pleasant Church and Cemetery**, Wampler Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction, Religion, Art (415)
- 004 C **House**, 9250 Buskirk Road; Double-pen, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 005 C **House**, 499 Burma Road; Single-pen, log, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 006 C **Hindustan Christian Church and Cemetery**, 8891 Old North State Road 37; Carpenter-builder, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Religion, Art (279)
- 007 C **House**, North State Road 37 and Crossover Road; Double-pen, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 008 C **House**, 1179 Fry Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 009 N **Farm**, 1600 Fry Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 010 C **House**, 7160 Bottom Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 011 N **House**, 1640 Dittmore Road; Shotgun, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 012 C **House**, 6835 Bottom Road; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 013 O **McNeely House**, 6680 Bottom Road; I-house/Greek Revival, 1881; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement (417)
- 014 C **Denny House**, 8392 Denny Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (417)



McNeely House (05013) This I-house was built in 1881 by Andrew Jackson McNeely. It was originally part of the community of Modesto which has since vanished. A hand-hewn and pegged barn stands on the property.

- 015 C **House**, 8500 North Old State Road 37; I-house, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (279)
- 016 C **Farm**, 795 West Simpson Chapel Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 017 C **Amos Jones House**, Simpson Chapel Road; Gothic Revival, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 018 C **House**, 2203 Simpson Chapel Road; Bungalow, c.1929; Architecture (417)
- 019 O **House**, 2330 Simpson Chapel Road; I-house, 1864; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 020 C **House**, 6050 Bottom Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 021 C **House**, 7455 North Maple Grove Road; Dutch Colonial, c.1925; Architecture (417)
- 022 C **House**, 7302 North Maple Grove Road; Single-pen, log, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (417)



Amos Jones House (05019) The thin corner pilasters and the delicate scroll-cut wood trim along the roofline enhance this Gothic Revival farmhouse. The front porch is a recent addition.



House (05025) This Gothic Revival I-house is remarkable for its near-original appearance.

- 023 C **Farm**, 1899 Lawson Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1900; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 024 C **House**, 1729 Lawson Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 025 N **House**, 411 Sample Road; Gothic Revival, c.1885; Architecture (417)
- 026 N **House**, 7275 Wayport Road; I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 027 C **House**, 7365 Old North State Road 37; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (279)

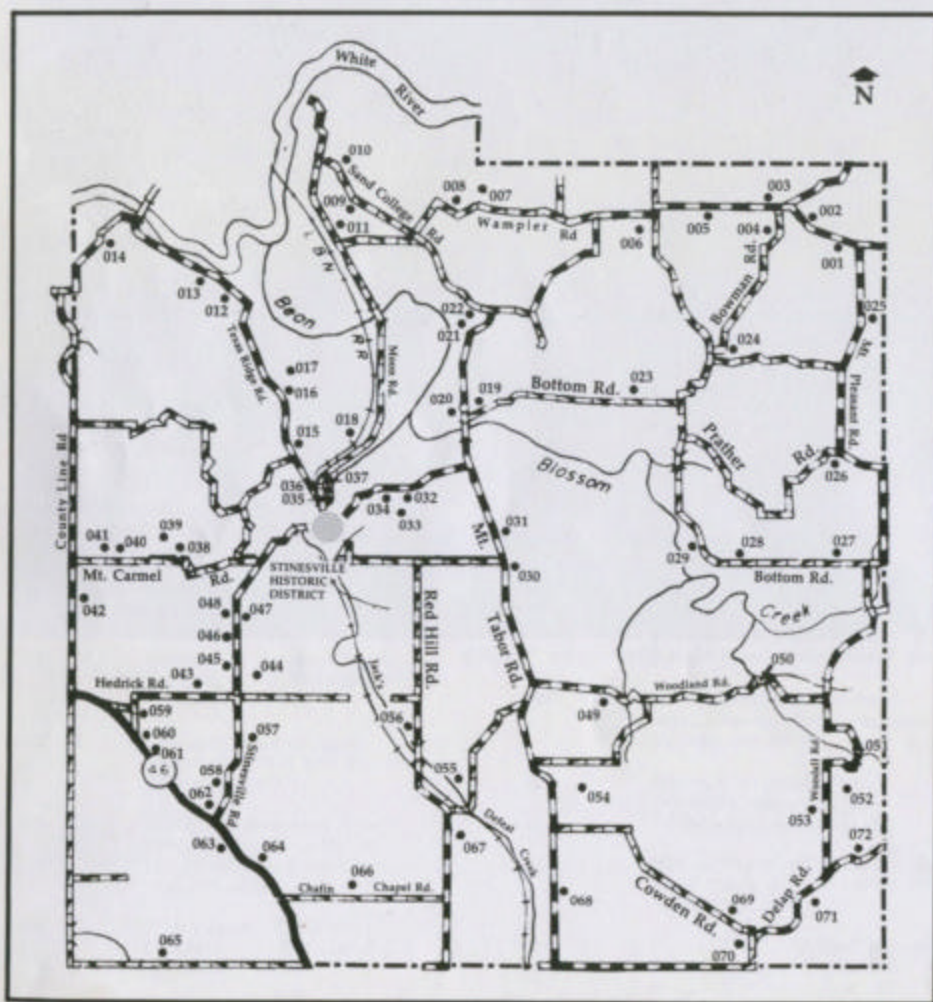


Stone Walls, Maple Grove Road, Bloomington Township.



House (05026) The two front doors on this vernacular two-story house distinguish it from the typical I-house.

Bean Blossom Township (10001-10072)



The topography of Bean Blossom Township, in the northwest corner of Monroe County, has had a profound effect on its history and development. As the only township with access to a river, the White River, and one of several with accessible limestone deposits, it saw rapid settlement and early commercial and industrial activity.

Bean Blossom Township attracted both speculators and settlers when land was first offered for sale in 1816. Nathaniel Gilbert, who purchased land at that time, may have been the first settler. Other early settlers were Hugh Barnes, Jonathan Gilbert, and Isaac V. Buskirk. Abner Evans built a sawmill on Jack's Defeat Creek in 1819, and John Burton, who arrived in 1819, built a sawmill and gristmill on Bean Blossom Creek. By 1841 the names Summitt, Wampler and Stine, all important to the township's history, had been added to the tax rolls. The township was organized in 1818 and named, according to tradition, after a Mr. Bean Blossom.

In 1828 John Burton laid out sixty-six lots on Bean Blossom Creek as the town of Mount Tabor. This village soon became the commercial center of Monroe County. In addition to mills, it offered blacksmith shops, general stores, liquor stores, a tannery, a cooperage, a spinning-wheel factory, a gunsmith, a woolen hat maker, pork packers and grain merchants. Each spring, when a freshet filled the creek, hastily-built flatboats loaded with pork and grain would set off for New Orleans. It is said that in some years as many as fifteen boats left Mount Tabor. When the New Albany and Salem Railroad tracks by-passed Mount Tabor, the village rapidly declined in importance, and today there is little at the

site to suggest that it was once a bustling center.

The arrival of the railroad tracks in 1853 led to the rise of Stinesville and the opening of a number of stone companies in Bean Blossom Township. Soon Stinesville replaced Mount Tabor as the industrial and commercial center of the township. It served primarily as the point of departure for limestone shipments and as home to many stoneworkers from the 1850s into the twentieth century. The decline of the stone industry in the twentieth century was more rapid and permanent in this township than in some others. Today there are no active traditional stone companies in the township.

The best-known of Bean Blossom's citizens was David Van Buskirk, born there in 1826. This man, whose grandfather, Isaac, had been a Revolutionary War veteran, served in the Civil War and was retired as a Captain after the Battle of Antietam because of injuries. At six feet ten inches and 390 pounds "Big Dave" was reputed to be the largest man in the county, if not the state. He is buried in the Van Buskirk family graveyard near the White River.

Several fine early farmhouses testify to the prosperity of Bean Blossom's farmers, and monuments such as the Mount Carmel Cemetery gravestones, the Summitt House, on the Stinesville Road, and Stinesville's storefronts reflect the township's close association with the stone industry.



Stark House (10003) Built by Ettilghmon and Jerusha Stark, this imposing brick I-house with Greek Revival features appears much as it did when it was built, about 1855. The limestone lintels and sills, the recessed doorways and the heavy cornice and gable returns reveal a sophistication on the part of the builder that was rare in mid-nineteenth century rural Monroe County.



John Ridge House (10010) John T. Ridge contracted Bud Rogers to build this house on land he had purchased from his father-in-law, David Van Buskirk in 1880. He chose the traditional I-house form with a Gothic Revival center front gable. As stoves were used to heat the house, no fireplaces were included in the original plans. The house has remained in the same family since its construction.

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C House, 3455 Wampler Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 002 C House, 3700 Wampler Road; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (417)

- 003 O Stark House, 4120 Wampler Road; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1855; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (417)
- 004 C House, 9700 Bowman Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 005 C House, 4925 Wampler Road; I-house, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 006 C Liberty Methodist Church and Cemetery, Liberty Hollow Road; Greek Revival, c.1885; Vernacular, Religion, Art (417)
- 007 C House, 7098 Wampler Road; Double-pen, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 008 C George Wampler House, 7260 Wampler Road; Gothic Revival, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (244)

- 009 C Wampler House, 7611 Sand-College Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 010 O John T. Ridge House, 8000 Sand-College Road; I-house, 1882; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 011 C House, 9730 Moon Road; American four-square, c.1925; Architecture (244)
- 012 C Wilhite Farm, 9229 Texas Ridge Road; Gabled-ell, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 013 C House, 9271 Texas Ridge Road; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 014 C House, 9498 County Line Road; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (244)
- 015 C House, 8910 Texas Ridge Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (244)

- 016 N **House**, 9094 Texas Ridge Road; Gothic Revival, c.1903; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 017 C **House**, County Road 1040 North; Carpenter-builder, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 018 C **Farm**, 9345 Moon Road; Bungalow, c.1930; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 019 C **Burton House**, 9020 Mt. Tabor Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1895; Social history (244)
- 020 C **House**, 9041 Mt. Tabor Road; Single-pen, two story, c.1860; Social history (244)
- 021 C **House**, 9393 Mt. Tabor Road; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 022 C **House**, 6955 Mt. Tabor Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 023 C **House**, 8822 North Bottom Road; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (417)
- 024 C **House**, 4974 Liberty Hollow Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 025 C **Farm**, 9400 Mt. Pleasant Road; Central Passage, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 026 C **House**, 3637 Prather Road; Saddle-bag, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 027 N **Fairview School**, 7708 Bottom Road; Functional, c.1915; Architecture, Education (417)
- 028 C **House**, 8102 North Bottom Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (417)



Seanie Buskirk House (10031) This frame I-house was built around 1870 by Seanie Buskirk. Much of the lumber was hand-hewn and pegged, a method as old fashioned as the Greek Revival style details applied to the exterior of the house.

- 029 C **Farm**, 8245 North Bottom Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 030 C **House**, 8484 Mt. Tabor Road; Bungalow, c.1923; Architecture (244)
- 031 O **Seanie Buskirk House**, 8486 Mt. Tabor Road; I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (244)
- 032 C **House**, 7111 Main Street Road; Double-pen, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 033 C **House**, 7101 Main Street Road; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 034 C **House**, 7121 Main Street Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (244)
- 035 C **House**, 8676 Railroad Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 036 C **House**, 8686 Railroad Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (244)



Tombstone, Mt. Carmel Cemetery (10038) Certainly among the most original of Monroe County's cemetery monuments is this carved limestone locomotive that crowns a tombstone. Beneath the engine is a stone and glass case which held the funeral flowers.

- 037 C **House**, 8696 Railroad Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 038 O **Mt. Carmel Cemetery**, Mt. Carmel Road; Art, Religion (244)
- 039 C **House**, 9050 Mt. Carmel Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 040 C **House**, 9896 Mt. Carmel Road; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (244)

- 041 C House, 9898 Mt. Carmel Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 042 C House, County Line Road; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (244)
- 043 C House, 9010 Hedrick Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 044 C David Summitt House, 8650 Hedrick Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 045 C House, 8181 Stinesville Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 046 C House, 8223 Stinesville Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 047 C House, 8248 Stinesville Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 048 C House, 8311 Stinesville Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 049 C House, 5645 Woodland Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 050 N Bridge No. 16, Woodland Road and Bean Blossom Creek; Pratt Through Truss, c.1900; Engineering, Transportation (417)
- 051 N Bridge No. 17, Woodall Road and Bean Blossom Creek; Pratt Through Truss/I-beam, c.1900; Engineering, Transportation (417)
- 052 C Farm, 7508 Woodall Road; Double-pen, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (417)
- 053 N House, 7455 Woodall Road; Gothic Revival, c.1880; Architecture (417)

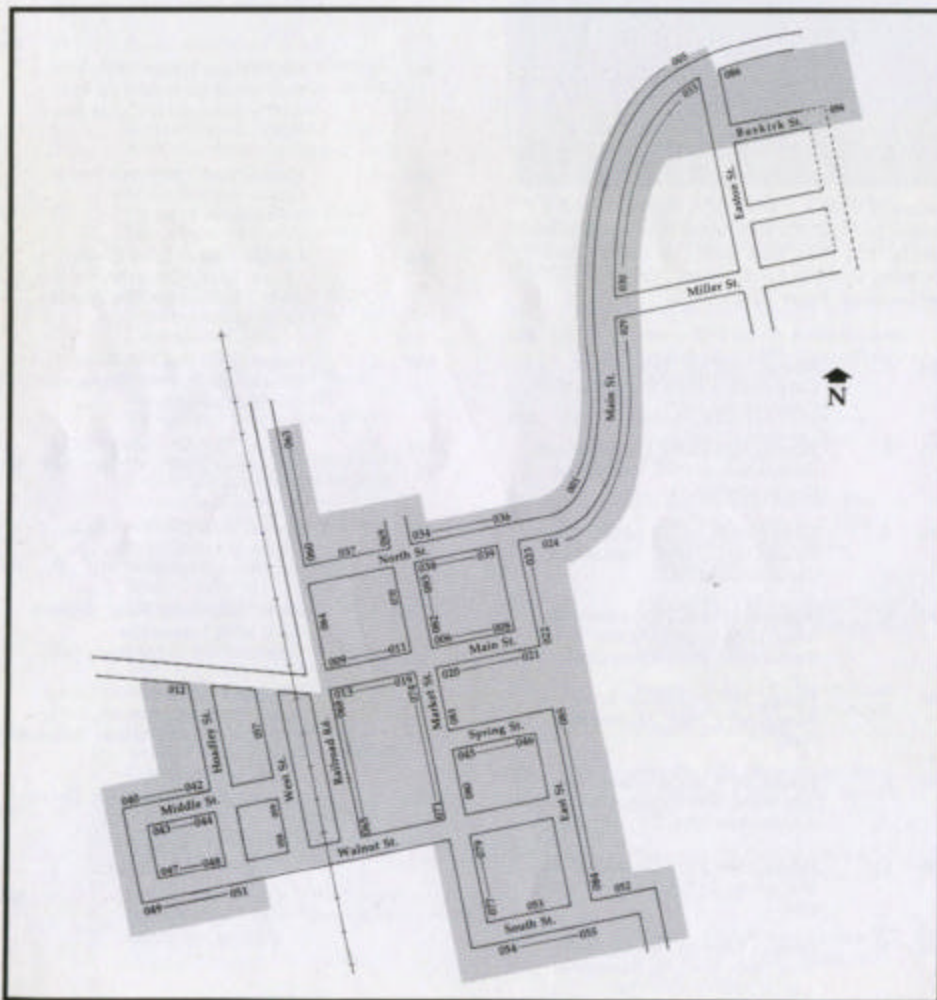


Summitt House (10057) It is thought that this unique example of a solid stone double-pen house was built by "Old Man Boyd." It was occupied for many years by his daughter, Margaret, and her husband, Roger Summitt.

- 054 C House, 7666 Mt. Tabor Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (417)
- 055 C House, 7623 Dutch Church Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 056 C Ellett House, 7823 Red Hill Road; Double-pen, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 057 O Summitt House, 7850 Stinesville Road; Double-pen, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 058 C House, 7637 Stinesville Road; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (244)
- 059 C House, 9659 Hedrick Road; American Four-square, c.1915; Architecture (244)
- 060 C House, 9666 West State Road 46; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (244)
- 061 N Emmett Layman House, 9449 West State Road 46; Bungalow, c.1922; Architecture (244)

- 062 C House, West State Road 46 and Stinesville Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 063 C House, 8949 West State Road 46; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (244)
- 064 C John Moore House, 8696 West State Road 46; Gothic Revival, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 065 C House, 9440 Flatwoods Road; Gothic Revival, c.1890; Architecture (244)
- 066 C Chafin Chapel, 7960 Chafin Chapel Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Religion (244)
- 067 C House, 7520 Red Hill Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (244)
- 068 C House, 7260 Mt. Tabor Road; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (417)
- 069 N House, 4940 Cowden Road; Gothic Revival, c.1885; Architecture (417)
- 070 C Farm, 3100 Delap Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (417)
- 071 C Mt. Olive Church, 4011 Delap Road; Carpenter-builder, 1914; Vernacular/Construction, Religion (417)
- 072 C House, 3815 Delap Road; Double-pen, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (417)

Stinesville Historic District (105-244-11001-11086)



The history of the village of Stinesville, located in limestone country in the northwest quadrant of Bean Blossom Township, is closely linked to that of the local stone industry and the railroad. Although Richard Gilbert opened the county's first stone quarry in the vicinity of Stinesville in 1827, neither the stone business nor the village itself came into its own until the 1850s. It took the arrival of the New Albany and Salem Railroad in 1853 to make quarrying profitable and at the same time put Stinesville on the map. In 1855 Eusebius Stine, the operator of a sawmill and gristmill, sold off lots next to the tracks, and gave the new town his name. Almost overnight Stinesville replaced Mount Tabor as the commercial center of Bean Blossom Township.

By 1860 three or four quarries were in operation in the vicinity of Stinesville, but it was the opening of John Hoadley's stone mill there in 1880 that brought growth and prosperity to the hillside village. For the next thirty-six years the rumble of trains loaded with local cut stone on its way to large construction sites in Chicago, Indianapolis and other distant cities, was a welcome sound to the citizenry. The Monroe County Courthouse, as well as those of Vigo, Clay and Boone Counties, the Indiana State Capitol, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Indianapolis and the Tribune Tower in Chicago are among the notable buildings made of Stinesville limestone.

Stinesville's heyday, 1890-1916, saw a population of 700 and the establishment of twenty businesses, including a bakery, a barbershop, a livery stable and four taverns. Substantial commercial buildings lining the streets provided a backdrop for the festive

and crowded gatherings recalled by oldtimers. It is said that around the turn-of-the-century, Bloomington citizens regularly travelled by train to Stinesville to visit the four taverns that flourished simultaneously.

The fortunes of Stinesville were so dependent on its local stone industry that when a massive fire destroyed the Hoadley Mill in 1916, and it was not rebuilt, the town fell on hard times. The steady decline in local job opportunities continued into the 1960s when the last quarries closed. Today the population numbers just over 200. On the Main Street, where commercial activity was once spirited, only one shop is open for business.

The remaining row of limestone-faced storefronts on Main Street offers poignant evidence of Stinesville's better days, and stands out in the architectural history of Monroe County. These five adjoining buildings were built between 1884 and 1894 in traditional commercial styles. The limestone facades demonstrate both the confidence and prosperity of the times, as well as the creativity of their builders (11015-11019). Besides Bloomington and Ellettsville no other Monroe County community possesses such a collection of stone storefronts. The one two-story building in the group, at the east end of the street, was built as an I.O.O.F. lodge with a drugstore on the street level and a funeral home in the basement. For the last sixty years it has served as a grocery store and post office.

Like the Main Street commercial buildings, most of Stinesville's houses date from the 1880s and 90s. Many of these are modest frame double-pen and gabled-ell cottages built for stoneworkers. A well-preserved double-pen on Railroad Road stands out (11064). Despite the fact that two of its windows appear to have been covered up and a chimney has been added to one end, it retains much of its original appearance.



11015-11019

The narrow siding clapboards and the turned porch decoration enhance its integrity.

Several early church buildings remain in town. Both the Baptist and Methodist churches were built at the end of the last century in the traditional country church style with a gable-end entrance or two entrances, and a small belfry (11023, 11068). The Stinesville Christian Church building is one of the few remaining examples of a once-popular church design (with an attached square tower) that has all but disappeared in the county (11021).

Although Stinesville claimed several boarding establishments for stone workers, only one such building remains. This is the large Queen Anne style house at the corner of West and Main Streets, which retains much of its original Victorian character (11057).

Stinesville may have been a stone town in the figurative sense, but it was not for the

most part built with stone. The fact that brick and stone were used only for the commercial structures tells us that as abundant as it was, stone was nevertheless an expensive building material and Stinesville residents were not wealthy. They were stone workers, (not quarry or mill-owners), and the village remains a good example of a workers' town at the turn of the century in rural Monroe County.

No. Add. Description

MAIN STREET (North Side)

001	7474	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
002	7667	Commercial; Functional, c.1950 (NC)
003	7640	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
004	7678	House; Ranch, c.1970 (NC)
005	7372	House; Modern, c.1970 (NC)
006	8126	House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)

- 007 NA Trailer; (NC)
 008 NA Commercial; Carpenter-builder, c.1880 (C)
 009 NA McGlocklin Park; 1969 (NC)
 010 NA Commercial; Functional, c.1935 (C)
 011 8282 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

MAIN STREET (South Side)

- 012 8650 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 013 NA Commercial; Functional, c.1969 (NC)
 014 NA Trailer; (C)
 015 8247 D. E. McHenry Building; One-part Block, 1886 (O)
 016 NA M. L. Easton Building; One-part Block, 1890 (O)
 017 NA George B. McEaston Building; One-part Block, 1894 (O)
 018 8211 J. W. Easton Building; One-part Block, 1894 (O)
 019 8201 I. O. O. F. Building; Two-part Block, 1884 (O)
 020 NA House; Carpenter-builder, c.1900 (NC)
 021 NA Stinesville Christian Church; Carpenter-builder, c.1890 (N)
 022 8123 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1890 (C)
 023 8119 Church; Carpenter-builder, 1883 (N)
 024 NA House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)
 025 NA Stinesville Elementary School; Functional, 1965 (NC)

- 026 NA Bean Blossom Township Fire Department; Functional, 1963 (NC)
 027 7941 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1910 (C)
 028 7931 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1910 (C)
 029 7667 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 030 NA Church of the Nazarene; Functional, 1970 (NC)
 031 7657 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1915 (C)
 032 7347 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
 033 7471 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (N)

NORTH STREET (North Side)

- 034 8118 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1885 (C)
 035 NA Trailer; (NC)
 036 8198 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 037 8202 House; Central Passage, c.1885 (C)

NORTH STREET (South Side)

- 038 8117 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
 039 8111 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

MIDDLE STREET (North Side)

- 040 8333 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 041 8554 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 042 8584 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

MIDDLE STREET (South Side)

- 043 8577 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 044 8533 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

SPRING STREET (North Side)

- 045 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 046 8243 House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)

WALNUT STREET (North Side)

- 047 8556 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905 (C)
 048 8558 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

WALNUT STREET (South Side)

- 049 8577 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1890 (C)
 050 8559 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 051 8181 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

SOUTH STREET (North Side)

- 052 NA House; Double-pen, c.1910 (C)
 053 NA House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)

SOUTH STREET (South Side)

- 054 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 055 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

BUSKIRK (South Side)

- 056 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)

WEST STREET (West Side)

- 057 NA House; Queen Anne, c.1895 (N)

058 NA Hoadley House; Double-pen,
c.1875 (C)

059 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

RAILROAD ROAD (East Side)

060 NA House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)

061 NA Stinesville Pentecostal Church;
Functional, 1965 (NC)

062 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

063 8558 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1895
(C)



11064

064 8318 House; Double-pen, c.1890 (N)

065 8228 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

066 8282 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

067 8218 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

068 NA Stinesville Methodist Church;
Carpenter-builder, 1883 (N)

MARKET STREET (West Side)

069 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)

070 NA Stinesville Park; (NC)

071 8357 House; Gabled-ell, 1895 (C)



11068

072 8250 House; Carpenter-builder, 1895
(C)

073 8257 House; Shotgun, 1890 (N)

074 8211 House; Gabled-ell, 1895 (C)

075 8157 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

076 8133 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)

MARKET STREET (East Side)

077 8128 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)

078 8138 House; Double-pen, c.1905 (C)

079 8192 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1915
(C)

080 8212 Molnar House; Gabled-ell, c.1895
(N)

081 NA House; Ranch, c.1970 (NC)

082 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

083 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

EAST STREET (East Side)

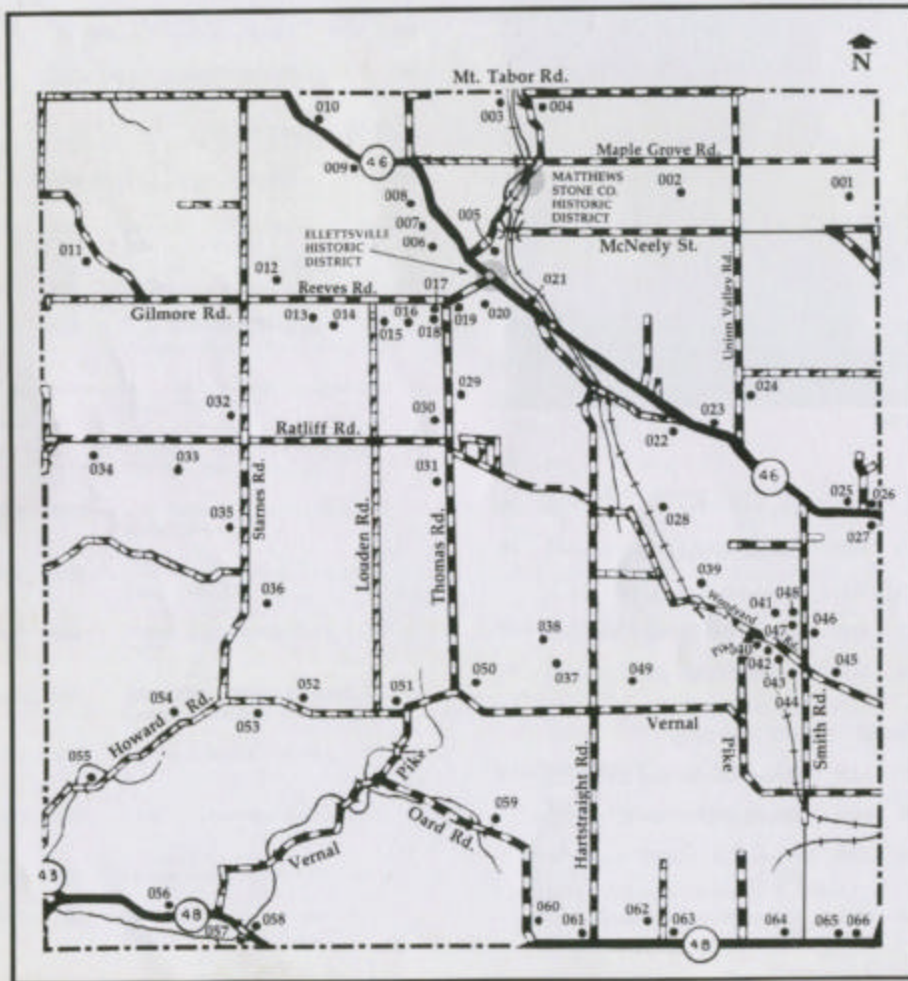
084 8134 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

085 8174 House; Shotgun, c.1890 (C)

EASTON STREET (East Side)

086 NA House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1910
(C)

Richland Township (15001-15066)



It was the fertile, gently rolling land that first attracted settlers to Richland Township in northwestern Monroe County. Later, the discovery of limestone deposits and the arrival of the railroad provided additional incentives for settlers and investors, and led to the development of the town of Ellettsville. Since the first land sales of 1816, the value of Richland Township land has remained second only to that of Bloomington Township, and since the mid-nineteenth century Ellettsville has maintained its position as the second largest town in the county. The architecture in Richland Township reflects the success of its farmers, industrialists and businessmen.

Much of the land in Richland Township was purchased as soon as it was offered for sale in 1816. Among the first purchasers were Jonathan Lindley, John Ketcham, Jonathan Gilbert, James Parks, Samuel Ellett and Joseph Reeves. It is thought that the Edmundsons, who spent the winter of 1816-17 on land in Richland Township, were the first settler family. Other families arrived in the spring of 1817, clustering around the area that later became Ellettsville. These early families availed themselves of the abundant wild game, and traded with Indians who still lived in the region. James Parks, one of these pioneer settlers, who was appointed county commissioner in 1817, died at the age of 101, in 1882. His memories of Monroe County's early settlement have been invaluable to historians.

In 1829 Richland Township was organized as a separate entity, and in 1837 Reuben Tompkins had fourteen lots laid out for a village, first called Richmond, but soon changed to Ellettsville. By this time schools and churches had been in operation for

several years. The Vernal Baptist Church, organized in 1817, is thought to be the oldest congregation in Monroe County.

In 1841 the highest taxpayer in Richland Township was Samuel Harbison, whose large brick farmhouse still stands on Woodyard Road. Also recorded on the tax rolls for that year were the names Bratney, Worley, Whisenand, and Wampler, all of which figure prominently in the township's history.

The arrival of both John Matthews and the railroad in the 1850s led to the development of Richland Township's stone industry. In addition to the Matthews Company, other Richland Township stone companies included the Perry Brothers, Griswold and Chambers, Eclipse, and Harding and Cogswell. Although never as active as the companies south of Bloomington, the Ellettsville companies have had a direct and positive effect on the architectural image of the county, particularly in Ellettsville.

Today, as in the past, Richland Township is largely rural, with many active farms. In recent years suburban developments, especially along Highway 46 between Bloomington and Ellettsville, have rapidly consumed much open land. Many fine historic farmhouses remain nevertheless, though few retain their original surroundings. The Ellettsville and Matthews Company historic districts tell the industrial and commercial side of Richland Township's history.



Ridge Farm (15001) This well-preserved Gothic Revival style I-house was built in 1876 for John and Elizabeth Ridge by Ellettsville master carpenter, John Aiken. The style of the house is similar to others built in the area around the same time.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	O	Ridge Farm , 3081 West Maple Grove Road; Gothic Revival, 1876; Architecture, Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (055)
002	N	House , 4949 West Maple Grove Road; Gothic Revival, 1893; Architecture (055)

003	N	Farm , Outbuildings, Mt. Tabor Road; Tudor Revival, c.1890; Agriculture, Ethnic heritage, Vernacular/Construction (677)
004	C	Shed , Mt. Tabor Road; Single-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (417)
005	N	Bridge No.188 , McNeely Street and Jack's Defeat Creek; Warren Pony Truss, c.1905; Engineering, Transportation (055)
006	C	House , 115 Poplar Drive; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (677)
007	O	Ellettsville Presbyterian Cemetery , West State Road 46; c.1860; Art, Religion, Social history (677)
008	C	House , 7373 West State Road 46; Gothic Revival, 1859; Architecture (677)
009	C	Farm , 7569 West State Road 46; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (677)

010	N	Matson House , 8040 West State Road 46; Carpenter-builder, 1893; Vernacular/Construction (677)
011	C	House , 9643 Reeves Road; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (677)
012	N	House , 8360 Reeves Road; Central Passage, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (677)
013	N	Reeves House , 8215 Reeves Road; Greek Revival, log, c.1860; Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (677)
014	C	House , 7727 Reeves Road; Gothic Revival, c.1880; Architecture (677)
015	C	House , Loudon Road; Double-pen, c.1850; Exploration/Settlement (677)
016	C	House , 7297 Reeves Road; Bungalow, 1937; Architecture (677)
017	C	House , Thomas Road and Reeves Road; Bungalow, c. 1920; Architecture (677)
018	C	House , 5441 Thomas Road; Pyramid Cottage, c. 1910; Vernacular/Construction (677)
019	C	House , 521 South Sale Street; Gabled-ell, c. 1905; Vernacular/Construction (677)
020	C	House , 314 Ritter Street; Double-pen, c. 1880; Vernacular/Construction (677)
021	C	Stone Wall , Main Street and Temperance; c 1870; Landscape architecture (055)
022	C	House , 4698 Brookbank Drive; Gabled-ell, two-story, c. 1885; Vernacular/Construction (055)
023	C	House , 4690 West State Road 46; Queen Anne, c. 1890; Architecture (055)



Woodall-Dillman House (15024) This farmhouse, built in 1888, demonstrates the combination of a traditional house form, the I-house, with elements of a popular architectural style, the Gothic Revival.



Samuel Harbison House (15028) This imposing farmhouse was built by Samuel Harbison around 1840. It is the oldest remaining brick massed plan house in the county. The hewn-frame barn and the stone spring house on the property are possibly older than the house and equally important from a historical standpoint.

- 024 O Woodall-Dillman Farm, 4888 Union Valley Road; I-house/ Gothic revival, 1888; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/ Construction (055)
- 025 C House, 4680 West State Road 46; Pyramid Cottage, c. 1930; Vernacular/Construction (055)

- 026 C House, 4612 West State Road 46; Gabled-ell, c. 1925; Vernacular/ Construction (055)
- 027 C House, 4609 West State Road 46; Bungalow, c. 1928; Architecture (055)
- 028 O Samuel Harbison Farm, 5330 Woodyard Road; Federal, c. 1840; Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 029 C Barry House, 4630 Thomas Road; Single-pen, log, c. 1840; Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (677)
- 030 C House, 4599 Thomas Road; Bungalow, c. 1930; Architecture (677)
- 031 C House, 4121 Thomas Road; Gabled-ell, c. 1900; Vernacular/ Construction (677)
- 032 C Roberts House, 4615 Starnes Road; Central Passage, c. 1885; Vernacular/Construction (677)
- 033 N House, 9061 Ratliff Road; I-house/ Greek Revival, c. 1870; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (677)
- 034 C House, 9489 Ratliff Road; Double-pen/Gothic Revival, c. 1890; Vernacular/Construction (677)
- 035 N Farm, 3785 Starnes Road; Gothic Revival, c. 1880; Architecture (677)
- 036 C House, 3290 Starnes Road; Gothic Revival, c. 1883; Architecture (677)
- 037 C Moffett Farm, 2989 North Hartstraight Road; Gothic Revival, c. 1875; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (055)



James Bratney House (15039) The small windows and absence of decorative woodwork link this house to other Monroe County houses built in the 1830s. The transom, brick lintels, and above all, the Flemish bond brickwork, set it above most, in terms of refinement. Since only a very few Monroe County houses (including the Wylie House in Bloomington), can claim this European brick-laying style, it is likely that the same mason worked on all of them.

- 038 N Barn, 3397 North Hartstraight Road; English Barn, c. 1880; Agriculture, Vernacular/ Construction (055)
- 039 O James Bratney House, 5070 Woodyard Road; Federal, c. 1835; Architecture, Exploration/ Settlement (055)
- 040 C House, 4655 West Woodyard Road; Dutch Colonial, c. 1929; Architecture (055)
- 041 C Farm, 4630 Woodyard Road; Gothic Revival, c. 1880; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 042 C House, 4575 West Woodyard Road; Bungalow, 1923; Architecture (055)
- 043 C House, 4525 West Woodyard Road; Bungalow, c. 1928; Architecture (055)

- 044 C **House**, 4420 Woodyard Road; American Four-square, c. 1920; Architecture (055)
- 045 C **Farm**, 4212 West Woodyard Road; Double-pen, c. 1905; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 046 C **House**, 2500 North Smith Road; Central Passage, c. 1892; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 047 C **House**, 2633 North Smith Road; Bungalow, c. 1930; Architecture (055)
- 048 C **House**, 2655 North Smith Road; Bungalow, c. 1930; Architecture (055)
- 049 C **Farm**, 5550 West Vernal Pike; Gothic Revival, c. 1880; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 050 N **Reed Farm**, 6845 West Vernal Pike; I-house, c. 1865; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (677)
- 051 O **Howard House**, 7480 Howard Road; Queen Anne, c. 1895; Architecture (677)
- 052 C **House**, 7996 Howard Road; Bungalow, c. 1940; Architecture (677)
- 053 C **House**, 8651 Howard Road; Pyramid Cottage, c. 1920; Vernacular/Construction (677)
- 054 N **House**, 9110 Howard Road; Central Passage/Greek Revival, c. 1880; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (677)
- 055 C **House**, 9700 Howard Road; Gabled-ell, log, c. 1895; Vernacular/Construction (677)
- 056 C **House**, 9030 West State Road 48; Queen Anne, c. 1890; Architecture (677)



Oard House (15059) This rare surviving example of a classic frame I-house is remarkable for being relatively unaltered. It was probably built around 1860.

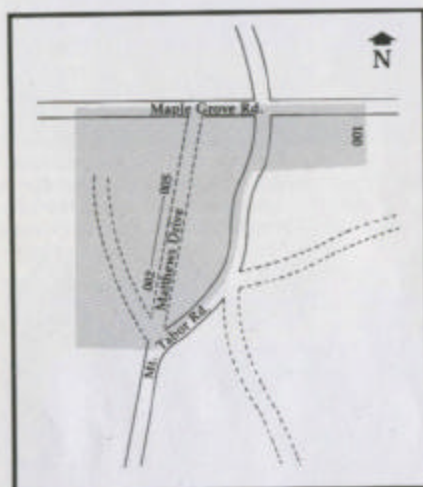


Mayfield-Horn House (15060) The pronounced gable returns, delicate corner pilasters and distinctive window and door lintels, all features of the Greek Revival style, give this central passage house an unusually refined appearance.

- 057 C **Richland Church**, 8655 West State Road 48; Carpenter-builder, c. 1880; Vernacular/Construction, Religion (677)
- 058 C **House**, 8265 West State Road 48; Gothic Revival, c. 1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (677)
- 059 O **Oard House**, 1120 Oard Road; I-house/Federal, c. 1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (677)

- 060 O **Mayfield-Horn House**, 110 North Oard Road; Central Passage/Greek Revival, c. 1870; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 061 C **Cross Roads Methodist Church**, 6000 West State Road 48; Carpenter-builder, c. 1880; Vernacular/Construction, Religion (055)
- 062 N **House**, 5330 LaCross Road; Central Passage, c. 1860; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 063 C **House**, 5250 West State Road 48; Double-pen, c. 1915; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 064 C **House**, 4754 West State Road 48; Gabled-ell, c. 1890; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 065 C **House**, 3410 West State Road 48; Bungalow, c. 1928; Architecture (055)
- 066 C **House**, 3408 West State Road 48; Bungalow, c. 1928; Architecture (055)

Matthews Stone Company Historic District (105-055-16001-16005)



The Matthews Stone Company Historic District tells a story important to the history of Monroe County. It is a complex of buildings associated with an early family-owned stone company located north of Ellettsville at the intersection of Mount Tabor Road and Maple Grove Road West.

John Matthews, an accomplished stone carver from Sussex, England, came to this country with his family in 1849. His search for a suitable place to practice his trade took him from New Orleans to Cincinnati, to Madison, Indiana and finally to Mount Tabor, about ten miles north of Ellettsville, where a future for the commercial quarrying of limestone seemed bright. Although quarrying had begun on a small scale in the Stinesville area as early as 1827, the stone industry was not really profitable

until construction began on the New Albany and Salem Railroad in 1853. Stone was then needed for bridge pilings, and once the tracks were laid, trains could carry the stone to many distant markets hitherto untapped.

In 1862, after first working for the owner of a Stinesville quarry, Matthews opened his own stone company on land he had purchased just north of Ellettsville. It was hardly coincidence that his property was crossed by three important transportation routes (Jack's Defeat Creek, Mount Tabor Road and the railroad) and had a bed of fine limestone just beneath the surface.

Once his quarry and mill were established, Matthews began construction of his own house across the road. The French Second Empire style stone "mansion" that arose on the site must have astonished the people of Monroe County for nothing like it had been built for miles around. There is no documentation about the design of the house, but it is obvious from the proportions and detailing that Matthews had professional plans in his possession.

It is a square three-story house with a steeply-pitched slate Mansard roof and a short central tower. Two tall Italianate windows are placed on each side of the front door, and large dormers topped by segmental arches pierce the Mansard roof. An elaborate classical doorway opens onto a small balcony on the second floor of the tower. The house has only four rooms and a central passage on each floor.

Matthews, with his sons and employees, quarried the 22 inch thick stone blocks for the walls of the house and carved the niches, moldings and pedimented classical doorway

that distinguish this house from all others of this style in Indiana. Construction on the house was interrupted by the Civil War, and it was complete in 1869. Matthews was fortunate in having the materials, manpower and skills necessary to construct such a remarkably sophisticated building in pre-industrial Indiana.

The Matthews Brothers Stone Company, under the direction of John Matthews' sons and grandson, flourished throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. John Matthews set a progressive pattern for the company by first utilizing steam power for the cutting of stone, and, in 1875, purchasing the first channeling machine in Monroe County. In the twentieth century the company provided stone for many large and notable building projects including the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Indianapolis and the Indiana Memorial Union in Bloomington. The company's reputation for fine decorative cutting has continued to the present day, under the auspices and name of new owners.

Today, in addition to the Matthews Mansion, several of the Matthews Company buildings remain in use. Two adjoining stone-faced office buildings built in the 1920s attest to the stability of the firm in the early twentieth century. One of these, with the date of construction, 1920, engraved on the facade, was built along the lines of a traditional functional/commercial building (16003). The other one, to the south, was designed with a gable roof and parapeted gable ends, recalling the Tudor Revival style fashionable in house designs of that era (16004). In fact, in 1927 the Indiana architect, Alfred Grindle, designed an

impressive Tudor Revival limestone house for Irvin Matthews (a grandson of John Matthews) in Bloomington. It too has parapeted gables, which suggests that Grindle may have had a hand in the design of the office building as well. On the facade of the office building two stone medallions with relief portraits of John and Fred Matthews serve as the only decoration.

A short distance from the office buildings stands the former Matthews Company Store (16002). This is a small gable roofed stone building with its entrance in the gable end. The parapeted gable is shaped, like a "Flemish" gable, and is inscribed "A.D. 1874", the date of construction.

No. Add. Description

WEST MAPLE GROVE ROAD (South Side)

001 102 Matthews Mansion; Second Empire, 1870 (O)

MATTHEWS DRIVE (West Side)

002 6293 Matthews Company Store; One-part Block, 1874 (O)

003 6293 Matthews Company Office Building; Functional, 1920 (O)

004 6293 Matthews Company Office Building; Tudor Revival, c.1927 (O)

005 6293 Matthews Company Quarry; 1862 (O)

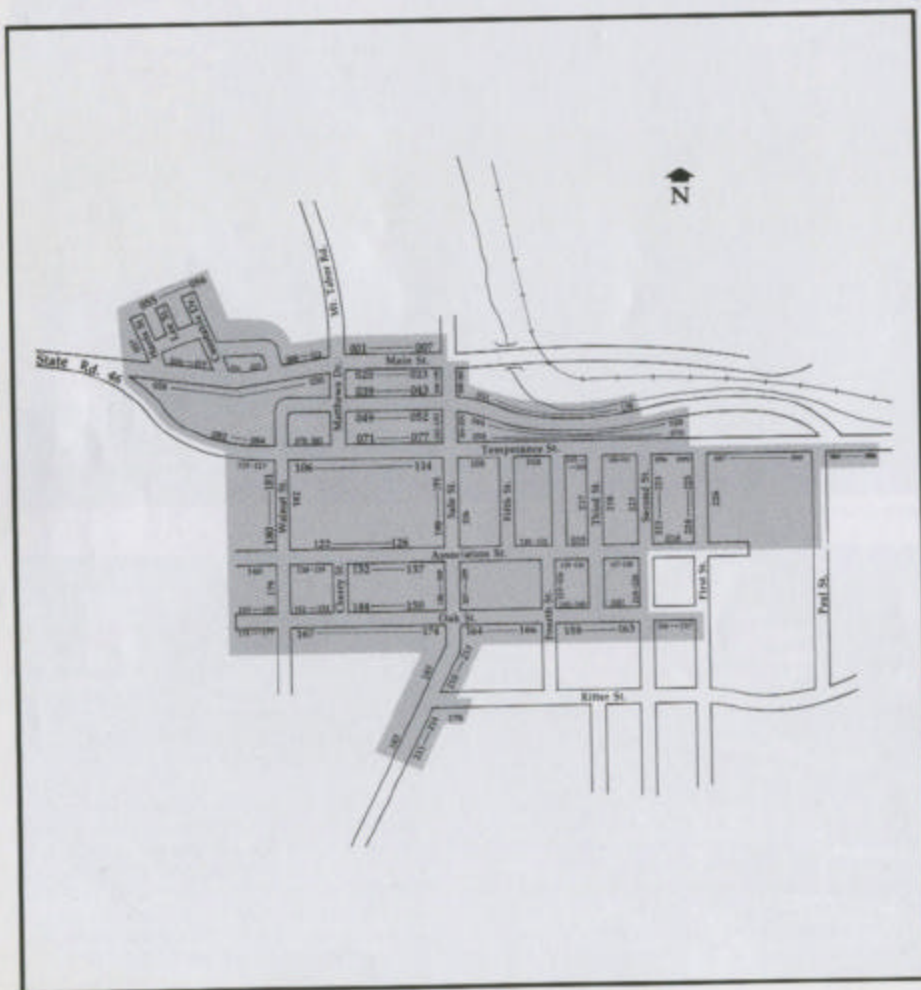
Matthews Stone Company Office Buildings, Ellettsville. Photo c. 1930. Courtesy, Monroe County Historical Museum (East Collection.)



16001



Ellettsville Historic District (105-055/677-17001-17225)



The town of Ellettsville, seven miles west of Bloomington, in Richland Township, is the second largest town in the county. Many of Monroe County's first settlers chose land in the vicinity of Ellettsville because of its good creek system and fertile soil, but it was the arrival of the railroad and the growth of the stone industry in the mid-1800s that transformed the community from a village to a town.

The Ellettsville Historic District encompasses most of the town, including churches and houses both north and south of Temperance Street, and the commercial buildings on Sale Street. With the exception of modern development along Temperance Street, most of the town's buildings reflect the diversity of vernacular types that one would expect to see in a small Indiana town built between 1840 and 1940.

In 1817, even before the establishment of Monroe County, several families had settled in the area now known as Ellettsville. Among them were James Parks, one of the first County Commissioners, and George Parks, his father. The latter, a Revolutionary War veteran, is remembered as the owner of a hand-operated gristmill that was in constant demand until 1820 when the first water-powered mill was built at Mount Tabor on Bean Blossom Creek. The Rangers, who had patrolled this part of Indiana before 1816, had already named the creeks; "Bean Blossom" after a Mr. Bean Blossom, and "Jack's Defeat" in memory of a legendary mishap that befell a certain Jack Storm.

In 1837 Reuben Tompkins employed John Sedwick, the county surveyor, to lay out the fourteen original lots of a village which he and others chose to call Richland. The

name was soon changed when it was learned that another locality in Indiana had already claimed that name. The final name honors Edward Ellett, an early settler whose house was the first in the area designated as the new town. He ran a tavern, a mill and a blacksmith's shop. In 1838 seventeen additional lots were added to the village, and in 1840 five families had taken up residence there. Businesses included two general stores, a liquor store, a post office and a sawmill.

The town was slow to grow until the New Albany and Salem Railroad laid its tracks along Jack's Defeat Creek in 1853, and John Matthews opened his quarry and mill just north of town in 1862. These events and the opening of the Perry Brothers Stone Company spurred such growth that by 1872 a bank had joined the ranks of local businesses, and a newspaper was published regularly. The population grew from sixty in 1850 to 585 in 1880, and the town was incorporated in 1866.

The 1870s saw the opening of many new businesses including a wagon factory, a milliner, a planing mill, a photographer, a cabinetmaker, a hardware store, a clothing store and a hotel. Through the next decades Ellettsville continued to grow and prosper. Many new retail and service businesses served the needs of farmers and townspeople, and community pride ran high. Ten fraternal orders (five for men, five for women) flourished around the turn of the century, and at least five churches held regular services. In 1916 the first electric lights were installed, and in 1927 a water system was established. Unlike other Monroe County towns whose well-being was closely linked to the railroad and the stone industry, Ellettsville has not suffered permanent reverses in the twentieth century.

Construction of State Road 46 on Temperance Street, through the center of town, in 1932, has resulted in a shifting of

commercial activities from the old business district on Sale Street to the highway itself. Consequently many of the older buildings on Temperance Street have been altered or demolished, and the old commercial buildings on Sale Street have been somewhat neglected. Residential development has taken place outside the old town, with the result that most of the town's older houses remain.

Several small frame houses that appear to date from around 1880 share certain distinctive features and retain a remarkable degree of integrity. The house at 809 Oak Street (17171) exhibits a surprising degree of refinement for a building of its size. Such Greek Revival features as the pedimented window lintels, architrave and recessed gable pediment complement the image of a classical temple created by the projecting center front gable and portico. Another modest frame building with exactly the same windows and equally sensitive detailing is the old Doctor's Office moved from its original location downtown on South Sale Street (17209). This rare example of a building designed specifically as a doctor's office, with its entrance in the gable end, is extraordinarily well-preserved.

Another modest frame house that retains considerable integrity and historic interest is the May-Presley House on Main Street (17008). Within the walls of this frame structure is an early log house, probably one of Ellettsville's oldest dwellings. During the later nineteenth century the house belonged to one of Ellettsville's three noted master-carpenters, Isaac Newton May.

The frame I-House with a projecting center front gable and two-story portico, at 715 Vine Street (17051) stands out for the simple elegance of its original design and for its excellent integrity. George W. Fletcher, the builder of this house, was another of the town's master-carpenters of the post-Civil War period.

Among the houses of later periods that deserve mention is the pyramid cottage at 620 Association (17122), built entirely of limestone and decorated with carved and turned stone. Edward Wickens, an employee of the Matthews Stone Company, built this house, with the assistance of friends, for his own family. The unusual bungalow with half-moon formers at 709 Lee (17052), and the stone-faced Georgian Revival Denzill Languell House at 820 Temperance (17081) are also noteworthy.

During the stone industry's heyday, just after 1900, Ellettsville citizens built two impressive limestone churches. The First Methodist Church, on Temperance Street (17111), was built in 1900 in the Romanesque Revival style then favored for masonry churches. Members of the Matthews family underwrote much of the cost of construction, and building stone was provided by both the Matthews and Perry stone companies of Ellettsville. Seating in the sanctuary was originally arranged according to the "Akron Plan", in an arc facing the corner pulpit. The installation of gas lighting in the large church was a much-heralded amenity. The First Baptist Church on Sale Street (17205), built in a more modest interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style was dedicated in 1909.

Like other institutional buildings of Ellettsville, the 1935 school building, was constructed of limestone (17089). The structure we see today was a WPA project built as an addition to another stone building later demolished.

The old commercial buildings on Sale Street, north of Temperance Street form an unusually authentic historic ensemble. The small frame storefront at 204 Sale Street (17202) is one of the very few remaining old frame commercial buildings in the county. Across the street are a comparable two-bay version faced in limestone (17194), and a large two-story brick commercial block, the

I.O.O.F. Building (17192) of an earlier date. This structure retains its bracketed roof cornice and the awning that appears in early photographs of the building.

A modern shingled facade on the gable-front building south of the town hall hides the old clapboard storefront of an early frame commercial building that once served as a general store and restaurant (17197).

As in many a larger town, Ellettsville's Masonic lodge building was prominently located in the heart of downtown, and its sturdy appearance bespeaks the image of probity and prosperity that civic leaders and Masons (often one and the same) hoped to project (17193). Stone for this building was provided by the Matthews Brothers Stone Company and the Masonic emblem was carved by Albert Matthews. Fred Matthews served as Worshipful Master at the Dedication ceremony in 1895.

The Ellettsville Town Hall also projects a particular image, that of solidity and security, appropriate for the People's State Bank which built and occupied it in 1927 (17198). The sophistication of its clean classical lines and its smooth-faced stone surfaces brings to mind banks in larger towns throughout the country.

As even a casual observer will notice, a great many more Ellettsville buildings deserve mention. The town is remarkable for its density of well-preserved early buildings, residential, institutional and commercial. Its strong economic base and its sense of community have kept it an attractive place to live and do business. Modern commercial and residential developments outside town have, on the one hand, spared historic buildings from demolition, but on the other hand, drained life from the old Sale Street commercial district. This familiar story will have a happy ending when appropriate uses are found for the old buildings. Then the special character of downtown Ellettsville

will provide a welcome alternative to the sterile atmosphere of modern shopping centers.

No. Add. Description

MAIN STREET (North Side)

001	600	May-Reeves-Presley Hotel; Queen Anne, c.1880 (N)
002	604	House; Carpenter-builder, c.1910 (C)
003	614	House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
004	654	Commercial; Functional, c.1980 (NC)
005	702	House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
006	708	House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
007	720	House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)



17008

008	802	May-Presley House; Central Passage, c.1850 (O)
009	808	Eakin House; Carpenter-builder, c.1900 (N)
010	820	House; Double-pen, 1917 (C)
011	908	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
012	914	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)

013	920	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
014	1002	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
015	1020	House; Double-pen, c.1885 (NC)
016	1102	House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (NC)
017	1120	House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
018	1124	House; Queen Anne, 1889 (C)

MAIN STREET (South Side)

019	615	House; Bungalow, c.1915 (C)
020	621	House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (C)
021	709	John Shook House; I-house, c.1870 (C)
022	715	House; Gothic Revival, c.1890 (C)
023	803	House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
024	815	House; Bungalow/Gothic Revival, c.1890 (C)
025	901	House; Double-pen, c.1870 (C)
026	905	House; Massed Plan/Two-thirds, c.1863 (C)
027	1111	Apartment; c.1960 (NC)
028	1115	House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
029	1119	House; Cross Gable, c.1895 (C)

VINE STREET (North Side)

030	314	House; Bungalow, c.1923 (C)
031	320	House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (NC)
032	328	House; Tudor Revival, c.1925 (N)
033	402	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
034	NA	Shed/Storage; Functional, c.1970 (NC)

- 035 410 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
 036 420 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1910 (C)
 037 430 Commercial; Functional, c.1927 (C)
 038 602 Commercial; Functional, c. 1970 (NC)
 039 NA Commercial; Functional, c. 1950 (NC)
 040 NA House; Single-pen, log, c. 1880 (C)
 041 NA A. G. Harding House; Bungalow, 1921 (O)
 042 714 Robert Stimson House; Double-pen, c.1840 (C)

VINE STREET (South Side)

- 043 309 Commercial; Functional, c.1930 (C)
 044 321 House; American Four-square, c.1930 (C)
 045 403 House; Colonial Revival, c.1930 (C)
 046 409 House; Central Passage, c.1890 (C)
 047 NA Commercial; Carpenter-builder, c.1890 (C)
 048 NA Memorial Park; (NC)
 049 703 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 050 709 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 051 715 George W. Fletcher House; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1875 (O)

LEE STREET (West Side)

- 052 709 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (O)



17051

CONSTABLE DRIVE (West Side)

- 053 421 House; Tudor/Colonial Revival, c.1930 (C)

GRANT STREET (North Side)

- 054 NA House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
 055 1114 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
 056 1220 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

TEMPERANCE STREET (North Side)

- 057 103 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)
 058 104 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
 059 NA Commercial; Functional, c. 1940 (NC)
 060 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
 061 114 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (C)
 062 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
 063 202 Commercial; Functional, c. 1980 (NC)
 064 214 Commercial; Functional, c. 1980 (NC)

- 065 NA Commercial; Functional, c. 1980 (NC)
 066 314 Commercial/Lot; Trailer (NC)
 067 320 Commercial; Functional, c. 1960 (NC)
 068 402 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
 069 NA Gas Station; Functional, c. 1950 (NC)
 070 600 Commercial; Functional c. 1970 (NC)
 071 614 Commercial; Pyramid Cottage, c.1895 (NC)
 072 620 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 073 702 House; I-house, c.1895 (C)
 074 708 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1900 (NC)
 075 714 Steele House; Gabled-ell, 1887 (N)
 076 720 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 077 802 House/Commercial; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 078 808 House; Colonial Revival, c.1925 (C)
 079 814 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
 080 NA House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
 081 820 Denzill Langwell House; Georgian Revival, 1929 (O)
 082 902 House; Gothic Revival, c.1895 (C)
 083 908 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)

TEMPERANCE STREET (South Side)

- 084 320 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
 085 318 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)

- 086 314 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)
 087 308 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (N)
 088 302 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)
 089 NA School; Tudor Revival, 1935 (O)
 090 202 Commercial; Functional, c.1980 (NC)
 091 NA Commercial; Bungalow, c.1928 (NC)
 092 110 Commercial; Functional, c.1980 (NC)
 093 108 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
 094 101 House; Gothic Revival/Bungalow, c.1870 (C)
 095 103 House/Commercial; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)
 096 109 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)
 097 115 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 098 121 House; Gothic Revival/Bungalow, c.1870 (C)
 099 203 Apartment; Functional, c. 1960 (NC)
 100 215 Commercial; Functional, c. 1960 (NC)
 101 303 Church of Christ; Functional, c.1975 (NC)
 102 319 House/Commercial; Ranch, c.1955 (NC)
 103 409 Commercial; Functional, c. 1950 (NC)
 104 509 Gas Station; Functional, c. 1970 (NC)
 105 609 Commercial; Functional, c. 1950 (NC)

- 106 621 Commercial; Functional, c. 1950 (NC)
 107 703 House; Double-pen, 1884 (C)
 108 709 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 109 715 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (C)
 110 721 House; Ranch, C. 1950 (NC)



17111

- 111 NA First United Methodist Church; Romanesque Revival, 1900 (O)
 112 815 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 113 821 House; I-house, c.1880 (N)
 114 903 House; Double-pen, c.1910 (C)
 115 NA Commercial; Functional, c. 1970 (NC)
 116 921 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- ASSOCIATION STREET (North Side)
- 117 114 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1890 (C)
 118 314 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 119 402 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)
 120 408 Commercial; Functional, c. 1970 (NC)



17122

- 121 614 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 122 620 Wickens House; Pyramid Cottage, 1909 (O)
 123 702 House; I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1890 (C)
 124 704 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 125 714 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)

ASSOCIATION STREET (South Side)

- 126 203 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 127 221 Frank Berry House; I-house/Gothic Revival, 1890 (C)
 128 303 Baugh House; Central Passage, c.1885 (N)
 129 321 Draper-McNeely House; Gothic Revival, c.1875 (O)
 130 409 House; Ranch, c. 1950 (NC)
 131 615 House; Central Passage, c.1880 (C)
 132 621 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1900 (C)
 133 703 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
 134 709 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (N)

- 135 713 Apartments; Functional, c. 1960 (NC)
 136 715 Captain Gilbert Perry House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
 137 809 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
 138 815 House; Gothic Revival, c.1875 (C)
 139 903 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1890 (C)

OAK STREET (North Side)

- 140 220 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 141 302 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 142 308 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 143 608 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 144 614 House; Double-pen, c. 1885 (C)
 145 618 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 146 620 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 147 712 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 148 720 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 149 NA Stone wall, (C)
 150 804 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 151 814 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 152 NA House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 153 920 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 154 1008 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)

OAK STREET (South Side)

- 155 115 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
 156 121 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
 157 203 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)

- 158 209 Apartment; Functional, c. 1960 (NC)
 159 215 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
 160 221 House; Gothic Revival, c.1865 (C)
 161 303 House; Bungalow, c.1935 (NC)
 162 315 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)
 163 403 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)
 164 503 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
 165 509 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)
 166 615 House; Double-pen, 1893 (C)
 167 617 House; Central Passage, c. 1890 (C)
 168 621 House; I-house, c.1900 (C)
 169 715 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
 170 803 House; Ranch, c. 1955 (NC)
 171 809 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (N)
 172 815-817 Apartment; Functional, c. 1950 (NC)
 173 821 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 174 903 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (N)
 175 909 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 176 915 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)

RITTER STREET (South Side)

- 177 509 House; Gothic Revival, c.1890 (C)

WALNUT STREET (West Side)

- 178 200 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
 179 122 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
 180 116 House; Ranch, c.1970 (NC)

WALNUT STREET (East Side)

- 181 201 House; Ranch, c.1970 (NC)

SALE STREET (West Side)

- 182 408 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
 183 406 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 184 400 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)
 185 314 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
 186 214 Apartments; Functional, c. 1920 (NC)
 187 208 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
 188 202 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (N)



17189

- 189 NA Bradford House; Gothic Revival, c.1878 (O)
 190 116 House; American Four-square, c.1925 (O)
 191 109 Apartment House; Functional, c. 1960 (NC)
 192 121-123 I.O.O.F. Building; Two-part Block, c.1885 (O)
 193 NA Masonic Building; Two-part Block, 1905 (O)



17192-17198

- 194 207-209 Commercial; One-part Block, two bay, c.1900 (O)
- 195 211-213 Commercial; One-part Block, two bay, 1928 (C)
- 196 215-217 Commercial; Functional, 1978 (NC)
- 197 219 Commercial; Carpenter-builder, c.1875 (C)
- 198 221 City Hall; Temple Front, 1927 (O)

SALE STREET (East Side)

- 199 NA Parking Lot; (NC)
- 200 208 Commercial; One-part Block, c. 1920 (C)
- 201 206 Knights of Pythias Building; Two-part Block, 1909 (O)
- 202 204 Commercial block; One-part Block, c.1895 (O)
- 203 112 Greenwood House; I-house, 1910 (C)
- 204 104 Post Office; Functional, 1956 (NC)
- 205 NA First Baptist Church; Romanesque Revival, 1909 (O)

- 206 203 House; American Four-square, c.1925 (C)
- 207 209 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (NC)
- 208 221 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
- 209 NA Doctor's Office; Carpenter-builder, c.1885 (O)
- 210 321 1/2 House; Ranch, c. 1950 (NC)
- 211 321 House; Modern, c. 1960 (NC)
- 212 401 Trailer; (NC)
- 213 421 McNeely House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (N)

FOURTH STREET (East Side)

- 214 206 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1910 (C)
- 215 216 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (NC)

THIRD STREET (West Side)

- 216 NA House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)

THIRD STREET (East Side)

- 217 121 Commercial; Functional, c. 1965 (NC)

SECOND STREET (West Side)

- 218 206 House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)
- 219 214 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
- 220 122 House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)

SECOND STREET (East Side)

- 221 NA House; Ranch, c. 1955 (NC)
- 222 NA First Assembly of God Church; Functional, 1953 (NC)



17221

FIRST STREET (West Side)

- 223 122 House; Colonial Revival, c.1940 (C)
- 224 116 House; Colonial Revival, c.1940 (C)

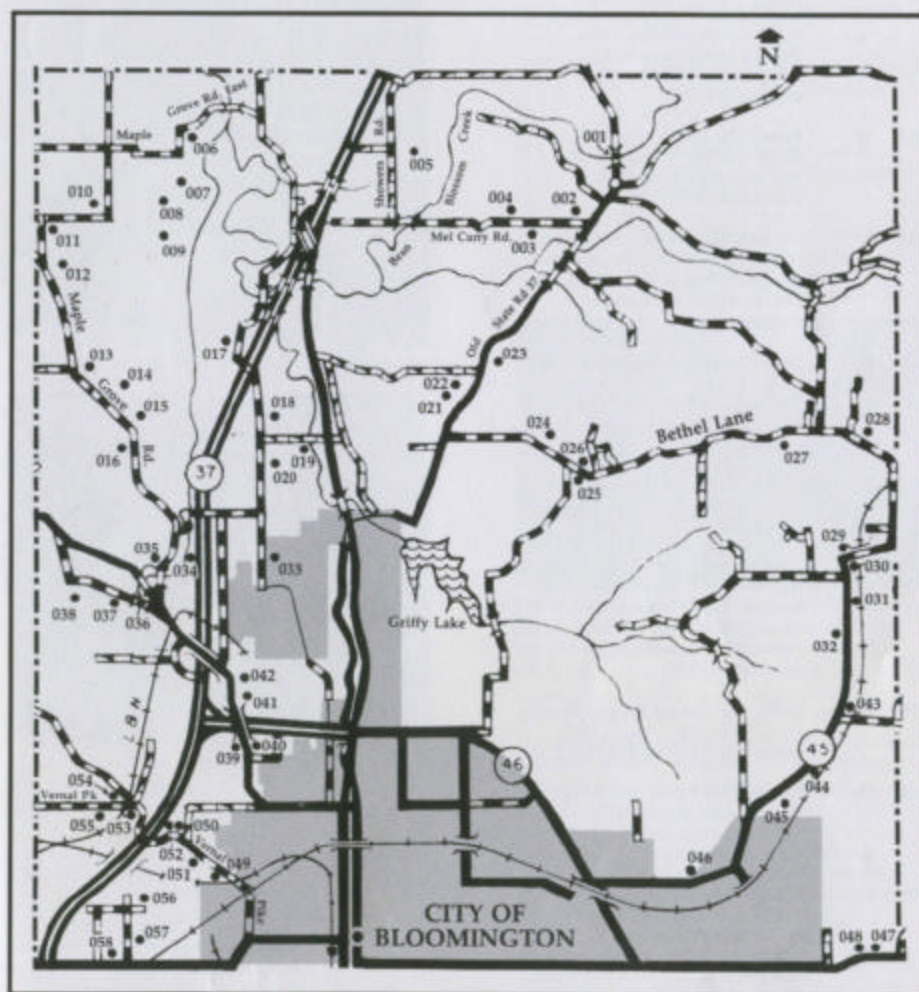
FIRST STREET (East Side)

- 225 121 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)



I.O.O.F. Building, Ellettsville. Photo courtesy, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Endwright.

Bloomington Township (25001-25058)



Bloomington Township, in north central Monroe County, has been the most densely populated township since Monroe County's early settlement. Its good farmland, springs and creeks (tributaries of Bear Blossom Creek), made it attractive to farmers, and when it was chosen as the site for the county seat, it drew merchants, craftsmen and other professionals as well.

The limestone beneath the soil on the western side of this township had little impact on its early history, but by the turn of the century a number of stone companies had opened for business. Although farming continues to be a viable activity for some residents of Bloomington Township, most of the township economy is based on industry and commerce generated by Bloomington. The city accounts for most of the township's population and almost half of its land.

Even before the 1816 land sales, a number of families had settled in Bloomington Township. Among the early land purchasers whose names are still familiar to county residents are David Rogers, John Ketcham, George and James Parks, Henry Wampler, Thomas Smith, James Borland, Thomas Graham, John Buskirk and Robertson Graham. In early 1818, a site on the southern edge of this township was selected for the county seat. In April, the first county commissioners, Bartlett Woodward, Michael Buskirk and James Parks, named the county seat Bloomington. That same year Bloomington Township was officially organized and named.

The historic buildings of this township outside Bloomington are all related to the rural life of its early citizens. One of the most scenic and historic county roads,

Maple Grove Road, is located here. The oldest house in the county, the Daniel Stout House, built in 1828, and several other early farmhouses, stone walls and the Maple Grove Church cemetery are of historic importance. The encroachment of recent suburban development in the area threatens the integrity of this historic environment.

No.	Add.	Description			
001	N	Bridge No. 5 , North Old State Road 37 and Bean Blossom Creek; Warren Pony Truss, c.1920; Engineering, Transportation (639)	010	N	Feden House , 6191 North Maple Grove Road; Gothic Revival, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction, Social history, Agriculture (055)
002	C	House , 3077 Mel Curry Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (055)	011	O	Maple Grove Church and Cemetery ; North Maple Grove Road; Greek Revival, 1876; Vernacular/Construction, Religion, Art, Landscape architecture (055)
003	C	House , 2640 Mel Curry Road; Pyramid Cottage, 1901; Vernacular/Construction (055)	012	N	Farm , 5716 North Maple Grove Road; Central Passage, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (055)
004	N	House , 2655 Mel Curry Road; Single-pen, log; c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (055)	013	N	Dalten-Clipp House , 5030 North Maple Grove Road; Double-pen, two story, log, c.1842; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement (055)
005	C	Farm , 6436 North Showers Road; Double-pen, c.1865; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (055)	014	C	Tom Owens Farm , 4910 North Maple Grove Road; Central Passage, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Landscape architecture (055)
006	N	House , 1585 East Maple Grove Road; Double-pen, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (055)	015	N	Stone Wall , North Maple Grove Road; 1878; Landscape architecture (055)
007	N	House , 1755 East Maple Grove Road; Gothic Revival, c.1880; Architecture (055)	016	O	Owens Farm , 4505 North Maple Grove Road; Massed-plan/Greek Revival, 1864; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture, Agriculture, Landscape architecture (055)
008	C	Farm , 6250 North Maple Grove Road; Double-pen, log, c.1845; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement, Agriculture (055)	017	N	Farm , 4851 Kinser Pike; Hall-and-parlor, two story, log, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (055)
009	C	House , 6245 North Maple Grove Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (055)	018	N	Owens-Hill Farm , 4600 Kinser Pike; Double-pen, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (055)
			019	N	Stone Wall , Bayles Road; c.1875; Landscape architecture (055)
			020	C	House , 4346 Kinser Pike; Pyramid Cottage, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (055)



Owens Farm (25016) This imposing brick farmhouse was built by Ben Owens in 1864. It is a massed-plan house with a prominent cornice and gable returns, hallmarks of the Greek Revival style. The two-story portico with scroll-cut decoration enlivens the entrance. An early log house, possibly used as a summer kitchen, and an old hewn and pegged barn also stand on the property. The dry stone walls surrounding the property were laid in the 1870s.



Jack Brnum House (25021) During the height of period revivals, in 1928, Jack Brnum had this house built in the Tudor Revival style. To achieve a picturesque effect for the exterior walls, he ordered rustic fieldstone, an unusual choice in this limestone district. The turned stone columns at the entrance originally adorned the old Bowles Hotel, predecessor of the Graham Hotel in Bloomington.

021 O Jack Brnum House, 4705 North Old State Road 37; Tudor Revival, 1928; Architecture (055)

022 O **Abe LaRue House**, 4719 North Old State Road 37; Spanish Colonial Revival, c.1926; Architecture (055)

023 C **Marlin Farmhouse**, 4865 North Old State Road 37; Double-pen, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (055)



Bethel Church (25024) Unlike most country churches, the Bethel Church retains much of its original appearance. The clapboard siding, gable returns, original windows and the belfry contribute to its historic integrity.



Hinkle-Stancomb Farm (25025) The near-original appearance of this vernacular frame farmhouse is remarkable.

024 O **Bethel Church**, 2609 Bethel Lane; Carpenter-builder, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Religion (055)

025 N **Hinkle-Stancomb Farm**, 2710 Bethel Lane; I-house, Greek Revival, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (055)

026 N **House**, 3291 Bethel Lane; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (639)

027 C **Fleener School**, 4220 Bethel Lane; Functional, c.1930; Education (639)

028 N **House**, 4737 Bethel Lane; Hall-and-parlor, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (639)

029 N **Bridge No. 142**, East State Road 45 and Illinois Central Railroad; Wood Trestle, c.1916; Engineering, Transportation (639)



Ward House (25030) It is thought that when Rufus Ward bought this property in 1855 the two-story brick house had already been built. While its form is thoroughly vernacular, the Flenish bond brickwork on the facade reveals a certain sophistication on the part of the builder. The stone lintels and sills and the front porch are twentieth century additions. The hewn frame barn and crib are also of historic interest.

030 O **Ward House**, 5598 East State Road 45; Double-pen, two story, c.1840; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement, Agriculture (639)

031 N **House**, 5320 East State Road 45; Double-pen/Greek Revival, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (639)

032 C **House**, 5111 East State Road 45; Pyramid Cottage, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (639)

033 C **House**, 3950 Kinser Pike; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (055)

034 C **Barn**, Acuff Road; Transverse, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (055)



Daniel Stout House (25035) In appreciation for his service to Governor William Henry Harrison, President James Monroe awarded a grant of land in Monroe County to the Virginian, Daniel Stout, in 1818. In 1828, Stout built a fine two-story house using limestone from the creek below the site. Today the house, with its hand-cut 24 inch thick solid stone walls, is the oldest standing house in the county and the only one built of stone until the 1860s.

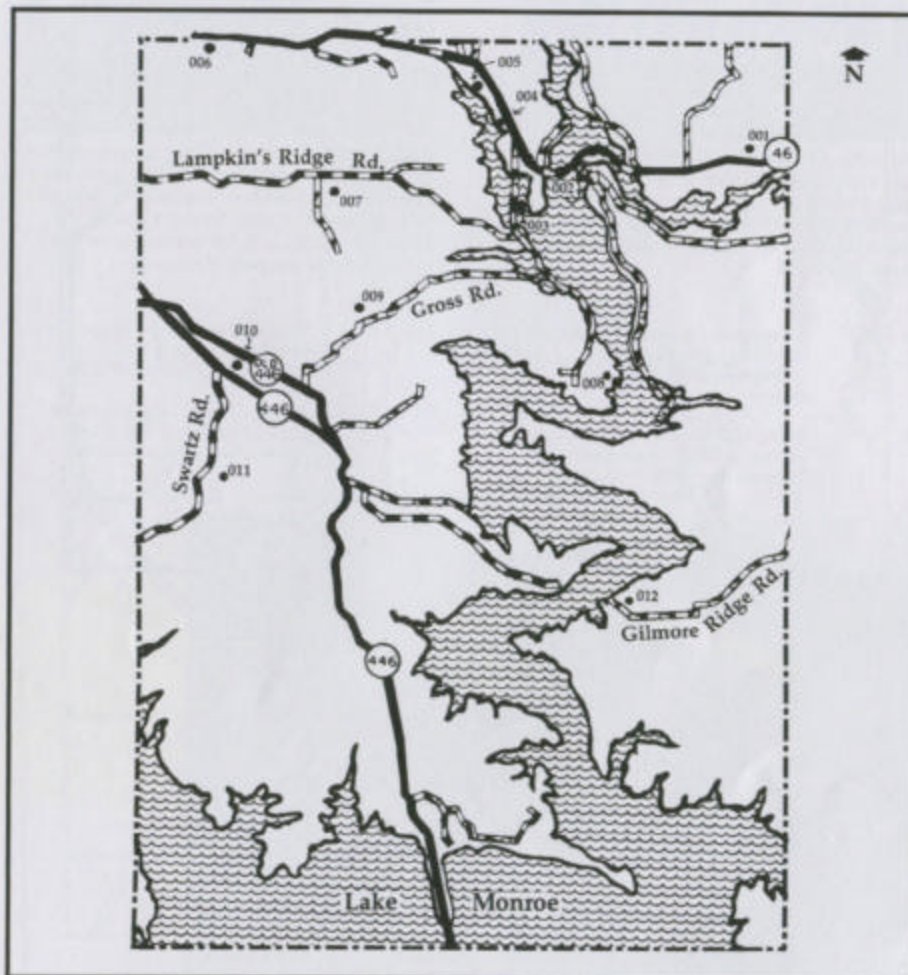
035 O **Daniel Stout House**, 3655 North Maple Grove Road; Hall-and-parlor, two story, 1828; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement, Social History, Agriculture; NR, HABS I (055)

- 036 N **Bridge No. 18**, Stout's Creek Road and Stout Creek; Pratt Pony Truss, c.1895; Engineering, Transportation (055)
- 037 C **House**, 3657 Stout's Creek Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (055)
- 038 C **Stanger House**, 3935 Stout's Creek Road; I-house, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 039 C **House**, 2021 West State Road 46; Gabled-ell, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 040 C **Arlington School**, West State Road 46; Classical Revival, c.1925; Architecture, Education (055)
- 041 N **House**, 2122 West State Road 46; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (055)
- 042 C **House**, 2508 West State Road 46; Bungalow, c.1932; Architecture (055)
- 043 N **Mt. Gilead Christian Church and Cemetery**, 2115 Mt. Gilead Road; Functional, 1924; Architecture, Religion, Art (639)
- 044 N **Poplar Grove (Number 6) School**, 4638 East State Road 45; Dutch Colonial, 1923; Architecture, Education (639)
- 045 N **Ooley Farmhouse**, Ooley Drive, East Tenth Street; Queen Anne, c.1900; Architecture (639)
- 046 C **House**, 3911 East Tenth Street; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (639)
- 047 C **House**, 4787 East State Road 46; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (639)
- 048 C **House**, 4781 East State Road 46; Bungalow, c.1930; Architecture (639)
- 049 C **House**, 2101 Vernal Pike; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (055)
- 050 C **House**, 2100 Vernal Pike; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (055)
- 051 C **Hensonburg School**, 2335 Vernal Pike; Tudor Revival, c.1920; Architecture, Education (055)
- 052 C **House**, 2400 Vernal Pike; Shotgun Bungalow, c.1925; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 053 C **House**, 2837 Vernal Pike; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 054 C **House**, 2904 Vernal Pike; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 055 C **Wisnot-Snoddy Farm**, 3111 Vernal Pike; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (055)
- 056 C **House**, 2351 West Evergreen Drive; American Four-square, c.1925; Architecture (055)
- 057 C **House**, 330 North Johnson Avenue; American Four-square, c.1925; Architecture (055)
- 058 N **House**, 2406 West Fifth Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (055)



25043

Salt Creek Township (30001-30013)



The history of Salt Creek Township is all in its name. A large part of this township southeast of Bloomington was so low and wet that it was called a "morass" on early maps. This condition made it ideal as the site for a reservoir, so, in 1964 the Army Corps of Engineers dammed Salt Creek and turned much of this township into Lake Monroe. Some of the remaining land is farmed today, as it was in the past, but the steep ridges that separated the low places throughout the township remain largely wooded. The Hoosier National Forest and State Recreation Areas occupy approximately forty square miles of wooded land near Lake Monroe.

Land in Salt Creek Township was first purchased in 1817, and the township was organized in 1825. It was named after the creek that flooded much of the area each year. The salty water that emerged from springs in the area gave rise to the establishment of a saltworks in 1823. This early industry, though much-heralded, was short-lived, and the township saw no further industrial development. A road put through to Bloomington at the request of the saltworks' owners was the first county road.

By 1840 it was clear that Salt Creek had little to offer prospective settlers. Although land was inexpensive there were few takers. Many of those who had purchased land failed to pay their taxes, and in 1867, when James Fleener laid out eighteen lots in hopes of establishing the village of Friendship, he was unable to attract buyers. No communities were ever established in Salt Creek Township.

Since the many branches of Salt Creek necessitated the construction of bridges,

this township had numerous old iron bridges before the construction of Lake Monroe. Today it claims the finest iron bridge in the county, a Pratt Through Truss on Kent Road.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	C	House , 9375 East State Road 46; Double-pen, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (639)
002	O	Bridge No. 625 , Kent Road and Salt Creek; Pratt Through Truss, c.1895; Engineering, Transportation (639)
003	N	Bridge No.114 , Friendship Road and Stephens Creek; Pratt Through Truss, c.1900; Engineering, Transportation (639)
004	C	House , 8211 East State Road 46; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (639)
005	C	House , 8109 East State Road 46; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (639)
006	N	House , 5715 East State Road 46; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (639)
007	C	Lampkin House , 6566 Lampkin Ridge Road; Colonial Revival, c.1910; Social history (639)
008	C	McGown Farm , 3877 Friendship Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement (639)
009	C	House , 6867 East Gross Road; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (639)

Bruner Store, Deckard Settlement, Salt Creek Township. Photo by Frank Hohenberger. Source: Hohenberger Collection, Lilly Library, Indiana University. Courtesy, Indiana University Foundation.



Bridge No. 625 (30002) This Pratt Through Truss bridge was fabricated by the Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Ohio and erected over Salt Creek around 1895. It is the finest and most picturesque of the few remaining metal bridges in Monroe County.

- 010 C **Honey Jones Trading Center**, Old State Road 446; Functional, c.1850/1920; Commerce, Social history
- 011 C **Farm**, 4125 Swartz Road; Gabled-ell, log, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (639)

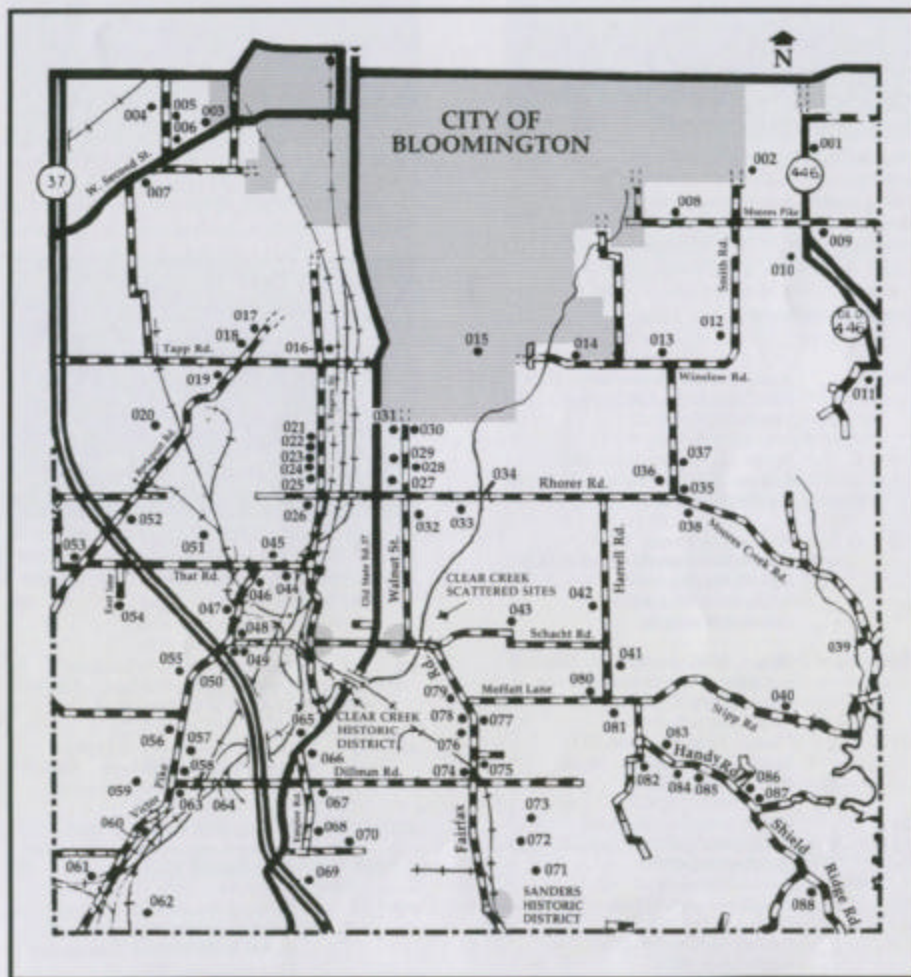


House (30004) This century-old farmhouse, with its original clapboard siding, bevelled gable and "gingerbread" decoration represents the popular conception of the typical Monroe County farmhouse. Sadly, very few of those remaining houses have the integrity of this one.

- 012 C **House**, 9596 Gilmore Ridge Road; Double-pen, log, c.1930; Vernacular/Construction (009)
- 013 C **House**, County Line and Diane Street; Single-pen, log, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (187)



Perry Township (35001-35089)



Perry Township, in south central Monroe County, has had much to offer settlers and investors throughout its history. Initially, its fine soils and springs attracted settler-farmers who also appreciated the proximity to Bloomington and access to several major roads. Later, in the 1850s, the construction of the New Albany and Salem Railroad led to the opening of many quarries and stone mills along its route. The tracks ran from south to north directly over the stone belt that underlies the western half of the township. In more recent times residential and commercial development on the south side of the city of Bloomington have spread far into Perry Township.

In addition to its geographical attributes, Perry was notable for being one of two seminary townships set aside by the state legislature "for the purposes of education". As a result, land in "Seminary Township" was not put on the market until 1827, and four sections on the northern boundary were reserved for the seminary buildings. As proceeds from the land sales were to be used for the establishment of the seminary, sales were handled by a special commission rather than the state land offices. Among the first purchasers were Aquilla Rogers, Samuel Dunn, Thomas Smith, James Borland and Edward Borland. The names Boltinghouse, Brummet, Rhorer, Ketcham and Snoddy, all now memorialized on road signs, also appear on early tax rolls.

In 1830 the township was officially established and given the name of Perry, after the naval hero of the War of 1812. As the northern boundary of the township ran through the center of Bloomington, along today's Third Street, the earliest and most concentrated development occurred in this area. The villages of Clear Creek and

Sanders, both platted along the New Albany and Salem Railroad line, represent the only other heavily-settled areas. Both of these villages reached their population peaks just after the turn of the century when the stone industry was most active. They were home to the many stone workers who were employed by the stone companies located along and between the railroad lines.

Outside these developed areas much Perry Township land has been farmed for 150 years. Fine historic farmhouses in all parts of the township testify to the success of early farmers.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	O	House, 963 State Road 446; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (639)
002	C	Farm, 1175 South Smith Road; I-house, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115)
003	C	House, 1360 West Second Street; Carpenter-builder, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (055)
004	C	House, 620 South Cory Lane; Carpenter-builder, c.1900; Architecture (055)
005	C	House, 705 South Cory Lane; American Four-square, c.1920; Architecture (055)
006	N	House, 809 South Cory Lane; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (055)
007	N	House, 2215 West Second Street; French Empire, c.1900; Architecture (055)
008	O	Rogers Farm, 3333 Moore's Pike; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (639)



Westie Log House (35011) This two-story log house was originally built as a "dog-trot" house, with a covered passageway through the center. It was moved a short distance and reconstructed in its present form in 1962. Captain McCalla of the Union Army lived in the house, as did his descendant, Margaret McCalla, a noted Monroe County schoolteacher.

009	N	Astronomical Observatory, State Road 446; 1936; Architecture, Science (639)
010	C	House, 1550 State Road 446; I-house, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (639)
011	O	Westie Log House, 3070 Inverness Farms Road; I-house, log, c.1845; Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (639)
012	C	House, 2550 South Smith Road; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (639)
013	O	George Rogers House, 3201 Rogers Road; Federal, 1849; Architecture (639)
014	C	House, 2455 Rogers Road; Gabled-ell, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (055)
015	N	Winslow Farm, Winslow Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (055)



George Rogers House (35013) This one-story brick house, built in 1849, has two chimneys at one gable end and one at the other, an unusual configuration.



Borland House (35019) The finely-detailed brick house is one of two houses built in the same area by members of the Borland family. This one was built around 1860.

016	C	House, 2707 South Madison Street; Central Passage, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (055)
017	C	House, 2610 South Rockport Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (055)
018	C	House, 2708 Rockport Road; Queen Anne, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (055)
019	O	Borland House, 3020 Rockport Road; Central Passage/Federal, c.1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (055)



Borland House (35020) This Federal style brick I-house with integral ell was built around 1845 by a member of the Borland family on land purchased by James Borland in 1816. For many years it served as the residence of the superintendent of the Furst quarry.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-----|---|--|-----|---|---|
| 020 | O | Borland House , 2300 West Tapp Road; I-house/Federal, c.1845; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction, Industry (055) | 027 | N | House , 3388 Walnut Street Pike; Pyramid Cottage, 1903; Vernacular/Construction (055) | 039 | N | Farm , 4925 Moore Creek Road; Gabled-ell, log, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (009) |
| 021 | N | House , 3116 South Rogers Street; Gothic Revival, c.1885; Architecture (055) | 028 | N | House , 3051 Walnut Street Pike; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (055) | 040 | C | House , 4285 Stipp Road; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (009) |
| 022 | N | House , 3240 South Rogers Street; Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture (055) | 029 | C | House , 3050 Walnut Street Pike; Bungalow, c.1923; Architecture (055) | 041 | N | Hall-Turner House , 5245 Harrell Road; Hall-and-parlor, two story, c.1840; Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (009) |
| 023 | C | House , 3308 South Rogers Street; Carpenter-builder, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (055) | 030 | C | House , 2821 Walnut Street Pike; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (055) | 042 | C | House , 4650 Harrell Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (009) |
| 024 | C | House , 3400 South Rogers Street; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (055) | 031 | C | Campbell-Hixson House , 2822 Walnut Street Pike; Double-pen, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (055) | 043 | C | Farm , 1825 Schacht Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115) |
| 025 | O | Randall-Parker House , 3636 South Rogers Street; I-house/Federal, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (115) | 032 | N | House , 4155 Walnut Street Pike; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115) | 044 | O | Jameson House , 1191 That Road; Arts and Crafts, c.1925; Architecture (115) |
| 026 | C | Carter School , 4000 South Rogers STREET; Carpenter-builder, c.1895; Education, Vernacular/Construction (115) | 033 | N | Rhorer House , 1200 Rhorer Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115) | 045 | N | May House , 1200 That Road; I-house, log, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (115) |
| | | | 034 | N | Bridge , Rhorer Road; Single arch, limestone, c.1920; Engineering (115) | 046 | N | House , 4691 South Victor Pike; American Four-square, c.1925; Architecture (115) |
| | | | 035 | C | House , 3999 Snoddy Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1910; Education, Vernacular/Construction (115) | 047 | N | Bowman-Shigley House , 4850 South Victor Pike; I-house/Greek Revival, 1870; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (115) |
| | | | 036 | C | Mt. Calvary Baptist Church , 3900 Snoddy Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1900; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (009) | 048 | C | House , 4995 South Victor Pike; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115) |
| | | | 037 | C | House , 3555 Snoddy Road; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (639) | 049 | N | House , 5340 South Victor Pike; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115) |
| | | | 038 | C | House , 3990 East Moore Creek Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (009) | 050 | N | Stone Wall , Church Lane; c.1875; Landscape architecture (115) |
| | | | | | | 051 | N | Farm , 1500 That Road; Two-thirds I-house/Greek Revival, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115) |



Stipp-Bender House (35055) This frame I-house was built by George Stipp in 1878 for a cost of \$2000. Originally the entire quarter-section of property was surrounded by stone walls.



Indian Hill Stone Company (35061) The limestone office building of the Indian Hill Stone Company testifies to the pride and optimism held by stone companies in the 1920s. This company, founded in 1875, was still in business in 1968, but has since closed. An Indian burial ground behind the building is the source of the company name.

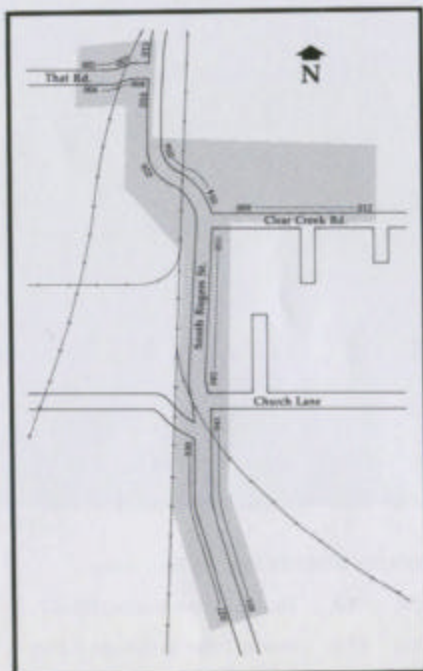
- 052 C House, 4115 Rockport Road; Double-pen, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 053 C House, 4498 Rockport Road; Hall-and-parlor, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 054 C Farm, 4695 East Lane; Double-pen, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115)
- 055 O Stipp-Bender House, 5360 South Victor Pike; I-house/Greek Revival, 1878; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (115)
- 056 N House, 5640 South Victor Pike; Bungalow, c.1927; Architecture (115)
- 057 O House, 5721 Victor Pike; Gothic Revival, c.1870; Architecture (115)
- 058 C House, 5831 South Victor Pike; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
- 059 C Farm, 5898 South Victor Pike; Carpenter-builder, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115)

- 060 N Stone Wall, Tramway and Victor Pike; c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Landscape architecture (115)
- 061 N Indian Hill Stone Company, Victor Pike; Functional, c.1925; Industry (115)
- 062 C Farm, 2490 West Fluck Mill Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115)
- 063 C House, 1097 West Dillman Road; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 064 N Bridge No. 83, Dillman Road and Clear Creek; Warren Pony Truss, c.1910; Engineering, Transportation (115)
- 065 N House, 6393 SOUTH State Road 37; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
- 066 N Jameson House, 6399 South State Road 37; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)

- 067 C House, 190 Dillman Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
- 068 C House, 6311 South Empire Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
- 069 N House, 6505 East Empire Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Social history (115)
- 070 C Adams House, 611 Empire Mill Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 071 C House, 1805 West Second Street; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 072 N Farm, 6075 Fairfax Road; Hall-and-parlor, two-story, c.1845; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115)
- 073 C House, 1915 Rayletown Road; Double-pen, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 074 C House, 5685 Fairfax Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 075 C House, 5755 Fairfax Road; Hall-and-parlor, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 076 N House, 5570 Fairfax Road; I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 077 C House, 5545 Fairfax Road; Bungalow, 1927; Architecture (115)
- 078 C House, 5530 Fairfax Road; Hall-and-parlor, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 079 C House, 5480 Fairfax Road; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (115)
- 080 C House, 2825 Moffat Lane; Gothic Revival, c.1885; Architecture (115)

- 081 C **House**, 3420 Moffat Lane;
Bungalow, c.1929; Architecture
(009)
- 082 C **House**, 5871 Airline Road;
Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/
Construction (009)
- 083 N **Handy School**, 5735 Handy Road;
Arts and Crafts, 1912; Education,
Architecture (009)
- 084 C **House**, 5805 Handy Road;
Gabled-ell, c.1885; Vernacular/
Construction (009)
- 085 C **House**, 5874 Handy Road;
Double-pen/Greek Revival,
c.1890; Vernacular/Construction,
Architecture (009)
- 086 C **House**, 6125 Handy Road;
Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/
Construction (009)
- 087 C **House**, 6185 Handy Road;
Gabled-ell, c.1910; Vernacular/
Construction (009)
- 088 C **House**, 6820 Shields Road;
Double-pen, c.1905; Vernacular/
Construction (009)

Clear Creek Historic District (105-115-36001-36056)



Like Smithville to the south, the village of Clear Creek came into existence as the New Albany and Salem Railroad (later the Monon), laid its tracks through the area in 1853. Settlement was sparse until the 1890s. Then workers from nearby quarries and stone mills made Clear Creek their home. After the turn of the century, when the Illinois Central Railroad also laid tracks through the town (connecting the stone companies along Victor Pike with the Illinois Central line on the north side of

Bloomington) there was never a dull moment in the village. Passenger trains connecting Louisville and Chicago stopped at the Clear Creek Depot twice daily, and freight trains loaded with stone and other goods rumbled through at all hours.

Several commercial enterprises, including two groceries, a lumber yard and a stone mill were active early in this century, but with the decline of the stone industry and reduced rail traffic in the 1930s Clear Creek, like so many other Monroe County villages, gradually became a purely residential community. Today, it remains as an example of a turn-of-the-century village, a product of the railroad and the stone industry.

Most of the older houses in Clear Creek were built within twenty years of 1900 and include a wide range of vernacular types. The double-pen house is well-represented, as is the gabled-ell and pyramid cottage. Several bungalows and an American Four-Square also line Rogers Street. One old commercial building, differing from the nearby American Four-Square house only in its plate glass display windows, once housed a grocery store downstairs and a fraternal lodge upstairs (36025). The all-important train depot once stood across the tracks from this building.

The two institutional buildings in Clear Creek are both fine examples of their architectural types. The Clear Creek School, built c. 1920, is a substantial brick structure with limestone trim, designed in the Tudor Revival style often favored for school buildings at the time (36009). The Clear Creek Christian Church, built in 1916, also of brick with stone trim, has both Tudor/Gothic and bungalow-type features

(36041). The cemetery next to the church is known for its particularly fine carved limestone tombstones, including a double tree-trunk, and an anvil and hammer (36041).

No. Add. Description

THAT ROAD (North Side)

- 001 680 Dillman-Hays Farm; Gothic Revival, c.1880 (C)
- 002 800 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
- 003 848 House; Gabled-ell, c.1905 (C)

THAT ROAD (South Side)

- 004 799 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 005 725 House; Ranch, c.1975 (NC)
- 006 665 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
- 007 577 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1895 (C)
- 008 555 Apartment; Functional, c.1965 (NC)

CLEAR CREEK DRIVE (North Side)

- 009 NA School; Tudor Revival, c.1920 (O)
- 010 400 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)
- 011 420 House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)
- 012 440 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)

SOUTH ROGERS STREET (West Side)

- 013 4788 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 014 4808 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 015 4820 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- 016 4830 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)

- 017 4848 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 018 4858 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905 (C)
- 019 4868 House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)
- 020 4878 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
- 021 4888 Post Office; Functional, c.1975 (NC)
- 022 4898 House; American Four-square, c.1910 (C)
- 023 4900 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
- 024 4902 House; Bungalow, 1920 (C)
- 025 4904 Commercial; Carpenter-builder, c.1905 (N)
- 026 4910 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
- 027 5500 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 028 5600 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
- 029 5650 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 030 5890 House; Double-pen, c.1875 (C)

SOUTH ROGERS STREET (East Side)

- 031 5723 House; Double-pen, c.1925 (C)
- 032 5719 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905 (C)
- 033 5715 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- 034 5711 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1910 (C)
- 035 5707 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (C)
- 036 5701 House; Modern, c.1970 (NC)
- 037 5605 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905 (C)
- 038 5535 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1925 (C)



36009

- 039 5505 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)
- 040 5501 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (NC)
- 041 NA Clear Creek Church and Cemetery; Neo-Gothic, 1917 (O)
- 042 5321 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (C)
- 043 5233 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905 (C)
- 044 5201 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 045 5133 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905 (C)
- 046 5115 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)
- 047 5110 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- 048 5101 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- 049 5025 House; Double-pen, c.1910 (C)
- 050 5021 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905 (C)
- 051 5009 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (C)
- 052 5005 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
- 053 5001 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905 (C)



36041



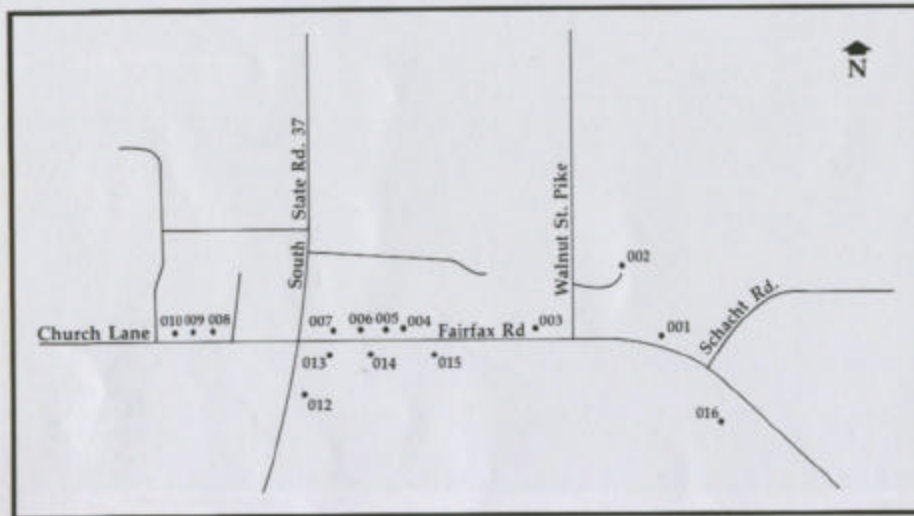
36041



36041

- 054 4977 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905 (C)
- 055 4945 House; Ranch, c.1968 (NC)
- 056 4905 House; Gothic Revival, c.1857 (O)

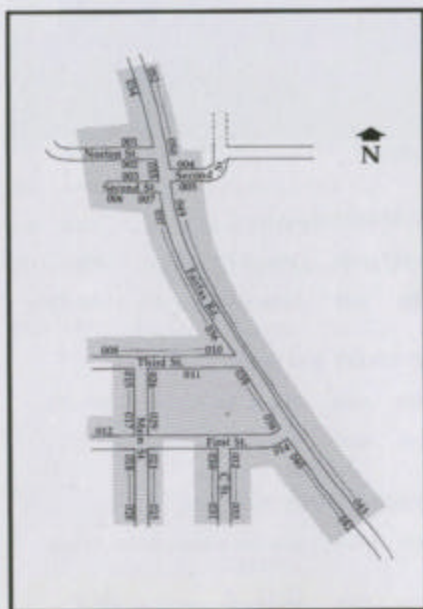
Clear Creek Scattered Sites (37001-37016)



Blakely House (37016) This prominently-sited house built in 1865 still retains its bold Greek Revival cornice and gable returns, and its integral side porch. A Seward Company iron fence graces the property.

No.	Rtg.	Description	No.	Rtg.	Description
001	N	Stone Wall, Fairfax Road, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Landscape architecture (115)	006	C	House, 5109 Fairfax Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
002	N	House, 4920 Walnut Street Pike; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)	007	C	House, 5107 Fairfax Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
003	C	House, 5132 Fairfax Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)	008	C	House, 200 Church Lane; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (115)
004	C	House, 5125 Fairfax Road; Bungalow, c.1930; Architecture (115)	009	C	House, 220 Church Lane; Tudor Revival, c.1928; Architecture (115)
005	C	House, 5115 Fairfax Road; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (115)	010	C	House, 230 Church Lane; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
			011	C	House, 354 Church Lane; Hall-and-parlor, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (115)
			012	N	House, 6225 South State Road 37; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
			013	C	House, 5106 Fairfax Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
			014	C	House, 5116 Fairfax Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
			015	C	House, 5126 Fairfax Road; Bungalow, c.1926; Architecture (115)
			016	O	Blakely House, 5250 South Fairfax Road; Two-thirds I-house/ Greek Revival, c.1869; Vernacular/Construction (115)

Sanders Historic District (105-155-38001-38052)



The Sanders Historic District encompasses the entire village of Sanders, a small community of houses on the southern edge of Perry Township. As virtually the entire village was built between 1892 and 1925 to accommodate workers in the stone companies, it exemplifies a typical workers' village from the heyday of Monroe County's limestone industry.

Until 1892 the cluster of houses in the hilly area north of Smithville was known as "Limestone" because of abundant stone deposits beneath the soil. Construction of

the New Albany and Salem Railroad in 1852-53 brought residents to the region, but it wasn't until Newell and Corinne Sanders platted the little town in 1892 in hopes of attracting workers from the newly-opened quarries nearby, that the village took on an identity of its own. It was then officially named Sanders, and before long workers from the eight local stone operations took up residence there. A general store, (sometimes two), a school and a church met the immediate needs of the residents.

Unlike company towns in other parts of the country, Monroe County's stone towns were not built by the stone companies. Stone workers were expected to find their own housing. As a result, small frame quickly-built cottages and boarding houses sprang up in villages like Sanders. The predominant type of house in Sanders is the double-pen. There are a great many double-pen cottages in Monroe County dating from 1840 to 1940, and one of the best-preserved is located on First Street in Sanders (38014).

In addition to the twenty or so double-pens in Sanders, many of them somewhat altered, there are several gabled-ell cottages and a few pyramid-roofed Bungalows from a later period. One such bungalow at 6215 Fairfax Road displays paired turned stone porch columns, a rare example of the use of stone on houses in this village (38048). The porch was no doubt added when this structure was converted from a schoolhouse to a home early in this century.

The only remaining commercial structure in Sanders (no longer open for business), is the stone store, once Hays' Grocery, at the corner of Second Street and Fairfax Road (38004). This building was designed along

traditional lines, but the use of stone for its construction in 1913 distinguishes it from most other modest commercial buildings in the county.

The Sanders School building provides us with a clue as to the fortunes of the village (38034). This large brick and stone building, which is no longer used as a school, was obviously professionally-designed. It stands out among rural school buildings in the county and suggests that community pride ran high in Sanders around 1920.

Like other villages linked to the stone industry, Sanders peaked early in this century and has lost population ever since the great depression forced the closing of many stone businesses. Its proximity to Bloomington, and the continuing operations of two quarries make it still an attractive place to live, and it remains much as it always was, a residential community.

No. Add. Description

NORTON STREET (North Side)

001 6155 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1905 (C)

NORTON STREET (South Side)

002 6170 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)

SECOND STREET (North Side)

003 1560 Trailer; (NC)

004 NA Hays Market; One-part Block, 1913 (O)



38004

SECOND STREET (South Side)

- 005 1680 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- 006 1550 Trailer; (NC)
- 007 1575 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1925 (C)

THIRD STREET (North Side)

- 008 1575 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 009 1665 Trailer; (NC)
- 010 1675 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)

THIRD STREET (South Side)

- 011 1650 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)

FIRST STREET (North Side)

- 012 1575 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)

FIRST STREET (South Side)

- 013 1715 Church; Carpenter-builder, c.1890 (C)
- 014 1725 House; Double-pen, c.1890 (O)



38014

MAIN STREET (West Side)

- 015 6330 House; Double-pen, c.1905 (C)
- 016 6370 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (NC)
- 017 6390 House; Double-pen, c.1910 (C)
- 018 6405 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 019 6420 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 020 6450 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

MAIN STREET (East Side)

- 021 6475 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 022 6465 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
- 023 6455 House; Double-pen, 1928 (C)
- 024 6415 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 025 6411 House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)
- 026 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 027 6375 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
- 028 6345 House; Gabled-ell, c.1905 (C)
- 029 6315 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)



38034

C STREET (West Side)

- 030 6420 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
- 031 6450 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)

C STREET (East Side)

- 032 6475 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
- 033 6465 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

FAIRFAX ROAD (West Side)

- 034 6100 Sanders School; Tudor Revival, c.1920 (O)
- 035 6176 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
- 036 NA Sanders Park; (NC)
- 037 NA House; Modern, c.1965 (NC)
- 038 6350 Trailer; (NC)
- 039 6350 House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)
- 040 6442 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
- 041 6444 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1910 (C)
- 042 6450 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1895 (C)

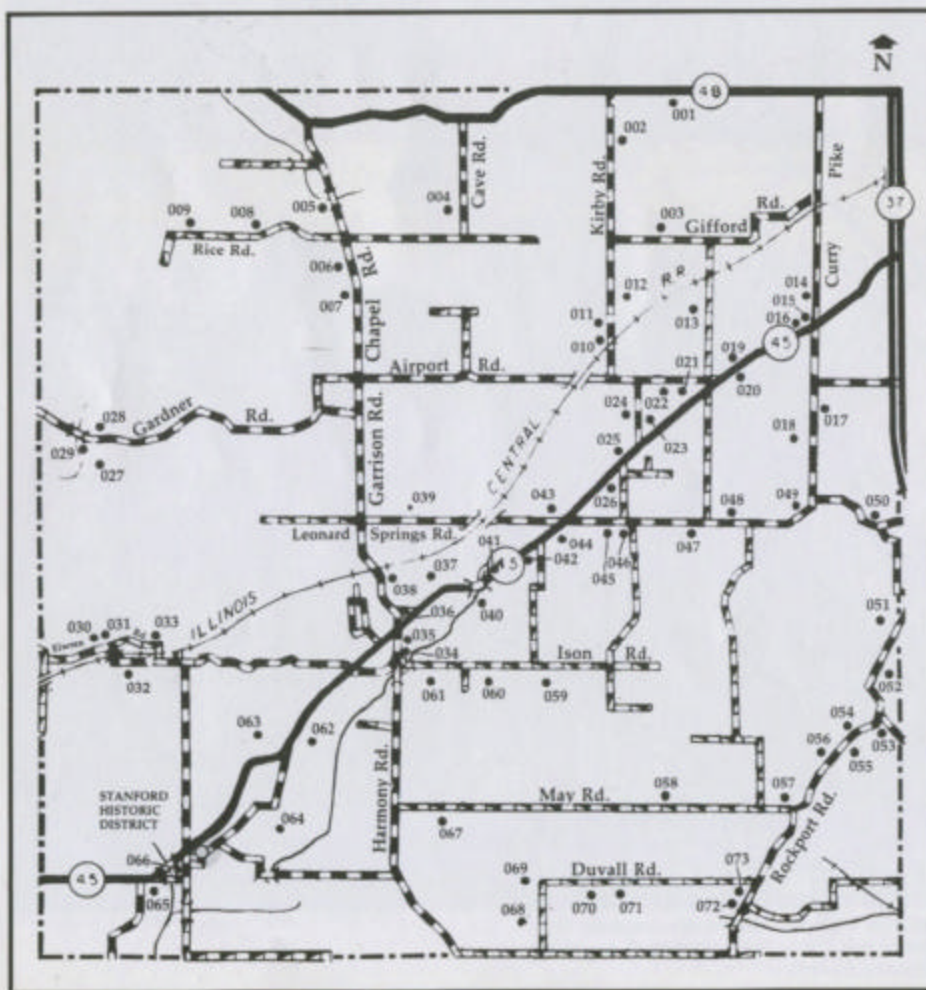
FAIRFAX ROAD (East Side)

- 043 6475 House; Double-pen, c.1910 (C)
- 044 6441 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1915 (C)
- 045 6391 House; Ranch, log, c.1979 (NC)
- 046 6387 House; Ranch, c.1969 (NC)
- 047 6385 House; Gabled-ell, c.1905 (C)
- 048 6215 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
- 049 6205 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- 050 6183 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
- 051 NA Commercial; Functional, c. 1935 (C)
- 052 6170 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)



Worley Mansion, Ellettsville (completed 1876, demolished 1942.) Photo courtesy, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Endwright.

Van Buren Township (40001-40073)



Van Buren township is located southwest of Bloomington on Monroe County's western boundary. Its fine soils and rolling hills have supported farming from the time of its early settlement to the present. The source of Indian Creek is located in the center, and numerous springs are to be found in this township, but there are no other waterways. Van Buren is known for its underground caves, several of which are quite large. In the southeast corner of the township, limestone has been quarried and milled since the turn of the century. The Bloomington-Bloomfield Road and the Illinois Central Railroad traverse Van Buren Township from southwest to northeast. Stanford, the township's only sizeable village, was laid out on the Bloomfield road.

Those who purchased Van Buren township land in the years following 1816 when it was offered for sale included James and David Matlock, James Parks, Jonathan Nichols, Gaspard Koons and John Bunger. In 1841 Conrad Koons paid the highest taxes, suggesting that he was the largest property-owner.

VanBuren Township historians took pride in the fact that their residents were unusually well-educated and that Monroe County's first grand jury included five members from the township. They even went so far as to claim in the 1884 *History of Monroe County* that: "Many of the earliest residents were descendants of the chivalrous stock of the South, possessing culture and refinement fit to adorn any society and an appreciation of the advantages of social, intellectual and moral improvements which promised enduring benefits to the fabric of society."

By 1830 two gristmills served the needs of area farmers, and a school had been opened at a location later called Harmony. This hilltop site also served in 1826 as the home of the Blue Springs Community, a short-lived educational and religious communal experiment.

In the late 1830s Jesse Tarkington laid out the village of Stanford on the Bloomfield Road, and soon a cluster of shops and houses brought it to life. The name "Elwren" was given to a railroad station north of Stanford, but no other towns were ever established in Van Buren Township. The township was formally organized and named in 1837.

The only industries in Van Buren Township have been mills, cabinet shops and the stone companies on Rockport Road.



Kirby House (40012) This is one of three large brick houses built around 1860 in this vicinity and associated in some way with the Bunger family. The two-story pedimented portico, the prominent gable returns, and the recessed doorways add distinction to an otherwise traditional I-house.



Jacob Bunger House (40021) When Jacob Bunger built this brick I-house around 1860, an earlier log house was incorporated into the rear ell.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	C	Farm , 5553 West State Road 48; Carpenter-builder, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (055)
002	N	Farm , 825 Kirby Road; 2/3 I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (055)
003	C	House , 5050 Gifford Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (055)
004	C	Taylor Barn , Cave Road; Transverse, c.1880; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (677)
005	C	House , 1182 Garrison Chapel Road; Double-pen, c.1940; Vernacular/Construction (677)
006	C	Garrison Chapel , 1730 Garrison Chapel Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction, Religion (677)

007	C	House , 2050 Garrison Chapel Road; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (677)
008	C	Rice House , 8288 Rice Road; Double-pen, 1918; Vernacular/Construction (677)
009	O	Reed House , 8780 Rice Road; Massed Plan/Federal, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (677)
010	C	House , 2810 Kirby Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (055)
011	C	House , 2790 Kirby Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (055)
012	O	Kirby House , 2175 Kirby Road; I-house/Greek Revival, 1861; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (055)
013	N	House , 2222 Endwright Road; Massed Plan/Federal, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (055)

014	C	House , 2330 Curry Pike; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (055)
015	C	House , 2450 Curry Pike; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (055)
016	C	House , 4044 West State Road 45; Double-pen, log, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (055)
017	C	House , 2621 Leonard Springs Road; Bungalow, c.1929; Architecture (055)
018	C	House , 3110 Leonard Springs Road; Central Passage, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (055)
019	C	House , 4136 West State Road 45; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (055)
020	N	House , 4505 West State Road 45; Colonial Revival, c.1925; Architecture (055)
021	O	Jacob Bunger House , 5257 Airport Road; I-house/Federal, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (055)



Joseph Bunger House (40025) This large massed plan house with Greek Revival detailing, was built in 1859-60 by Joseph Bunger. The gracious proportions and fine interior woodwork mark this as one of the grandest houses in the county at the time of its construction.

- 022 C House, 5333 Airport Road; Dutch Colonial, c.1920; Architecture (055)
- 023 N Farm, 3399 Bunger Road; Central Passage, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 024 C House, 3300 Bunger Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (055)
- 025 O Joseph Bunger House, 5796 West State Road 45; Greek Revival, 1860; Architecture (055)
- 026 C House, 6009 West State Road 45; Queen Anne, c.1885; Architecture (055)
- 027 C House, Gardner Road; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (677)
- 028 C House, 9090 Gardner Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (677)
- 029 C House, 9777 Gardner Road; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (677)

- 030 C House, 9594 Elwren Road; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (607)
- 031 C House, 9590 Elwren Road; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (607)
- 032 C Wesley House, 9525 Elwren Road; Double-pen, c.1906; Vernacular/Construction (607)
- 033 C House, 9370 Elwren Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (607)
- 034 C Harmony Church of Christ, 4899 Harmony Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction, Religion (607)
- 035 C House, 4855 Harmony Road; Gabled-ell, 1894; Vernacular/Construction (607)
- 036 C House, 7444 West State Road 45; Bungalow, c.1929; Architecture (607)
- 037 C House, 7190 Dinsmore Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (607)
- 038 C House, 4665 Garrison Chapel Road; Bungalow, c.1910; Architecture (607)
- 039 C House, 7620 Eller Road; Double-pen/Bungalow, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (607)
- 040 C House, 6925 West State Road 45; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (607)
- 041 C House, 6766 West State Road 45; Hall-and-parlor, log, c.1840; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement (115)
- 042 C House, 6601 West State Road 45; Pyramid Cottage, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (115)

- 043 C House, 6586 Eller Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 044 C House, 6233 West State Road 45; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 045 C House, 5885 Leonard Springs Road; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (115)
- 046 C House, 5641 Leonard Springs Road; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (115)
- 047 C House, 5195 Leonard Springs Road; I-house, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 048 C House, 4704 West Leonard Springs Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 049 C House, 4210 Leonard Springs Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 050 C House, 4210 Fullerton Road; I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 051 O May House, Ida Lane, Rockport Road; Hall-and-parlor, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 052 C Green House, 4791 Rockport Road; Double-pen, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 053 N House, 5489 Rockport Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
- 054 C House, 5640 Rockport Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 055 C House, 5517 Rockport Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115)



May House (40051) Jonas May added the brick second story to this house after moving here with his family in 1866. The original one-story stone house had been built by previous owners from stone quarried on the 240-acre property. The hand-cut stone blocks are eighteen inches thick. The original house is one of the very few stone houses built in the county before the commencement of large scale commercial quarrying.



"The Old Farm Home of Father." Jonathan Nichols House, Van Buren Township. Photo by John Nichols, 1903. Courtesy, Monroe County Historical Museum.

056 C House, 5840 Rockport Road; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (115)

057 C House, 4410 West May Road; American Four-square, c.1925; Architecture (115)

058 C House, 5490 May Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115)

059 N Farm, 6525 West Ison Road; Central Passage/Greek Revival, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture, Agriculture (115)

060 O House, 6825 Ison Road; Hall-and-parlor, log, c.1830; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement (115)

061 C House, 7333 Ison Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (607)

062 N Thrasher Barn, 8277 West State Road 45; Crib, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (607)

063 C House, 8190 West State Road 45; Central Passage, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (607)

064 C House, 8521 Hinds Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (607)

065 N Sparks Farm, 6510 Breeden Road; Bungalow, c.1917; Architecture, Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (607)

066 C House, 9191 West State Road 45; Bungalow, 1935; Architecture (607)

067 C House, 7070 May Road; Double-pen, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (607)

068 C House, 6424 Duvall Road; Hall-and-parlor, c.1840; Vernacular/Construction (115)

069 C House, 6130 Duvall Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)

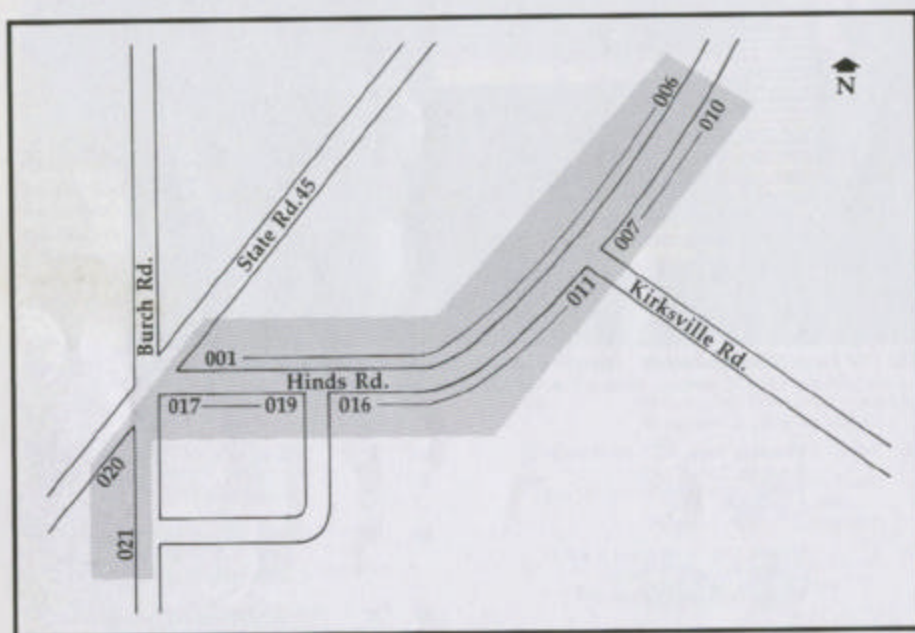
070 N Koontz Cemetery, Duvall Road, c.1870; Art, Religion (607)

071 N Farm, 5181 Duvall Road; I-house/Federal, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture, Agriculture (115)

072 C House, 6524 Rockport Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)

073 C South Union Christian Church, 6510 Rockport Road; Classical Revival, c.1922; Architecture (115)

Stanford Historic District (105-607-41001-41021)



Jesse Tarkington laid out the village of Stanford in the southwest corner of Van Buren Township in the late 1830s. In 1850 the thriving community had four general stores, two or three blacksmiths, a sawmill, several gristmills and a population of 150. The village maintained its size and importance through most of the nineteenth century because it was such an established commercial center. By the turn of the century Stanford's distance from the railroad lines and all local industries especially quarries, inhibited further growth.

The group of modest vernacular houses that make up Stanford today (most of them dating from late in the last century), only hint at the village it once was. However certain original details such as the porches on two houses on Hinds road (41009, 41013), evoke images of Stanford's heyday. The gas station on State Road 45 (41020), is one of the few remaining examples in Monroe County of an important early form of roadside architecture, and is remarkable for its integrity.

No. Add. Description

HINDS ROAD (North Side)

001	8818	House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)
002	8860	House; Dutch Colonial, c.1965 (NC)
003	8890	House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
004	NA	Stanford Baptist Church; Functional, c.1970 (NC)
005	9008	House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
006	9019	Commercial; Functional, c.1930 (C)

HINDS ROAD (South Side)

007	8839	House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)
008	8851	Trailer; (NC)
009	8857	House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)
010	8887	House; Central Passage, c.1895 (C)
011	8929	House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (C)
012	NA	Masonic Lodge; Functional, c.1979 (NC)
013	8953	House; Gabled-ell, c.1875 (C)
014	8951	House; Central Passage, c.1890 (C)
015	8955	House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
016	8959	House; Gabled-ell, c.1885 (C)
017	NA	Fire Station; Functional, 1986 (NC)



41001



41020

018 9039 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)

019 9079 Post Office; Gabled-ell, c.1910 (C)

STATE ROAD 45 (South Side)

020 9109 Gas Station; Functional, c.1929 (N)

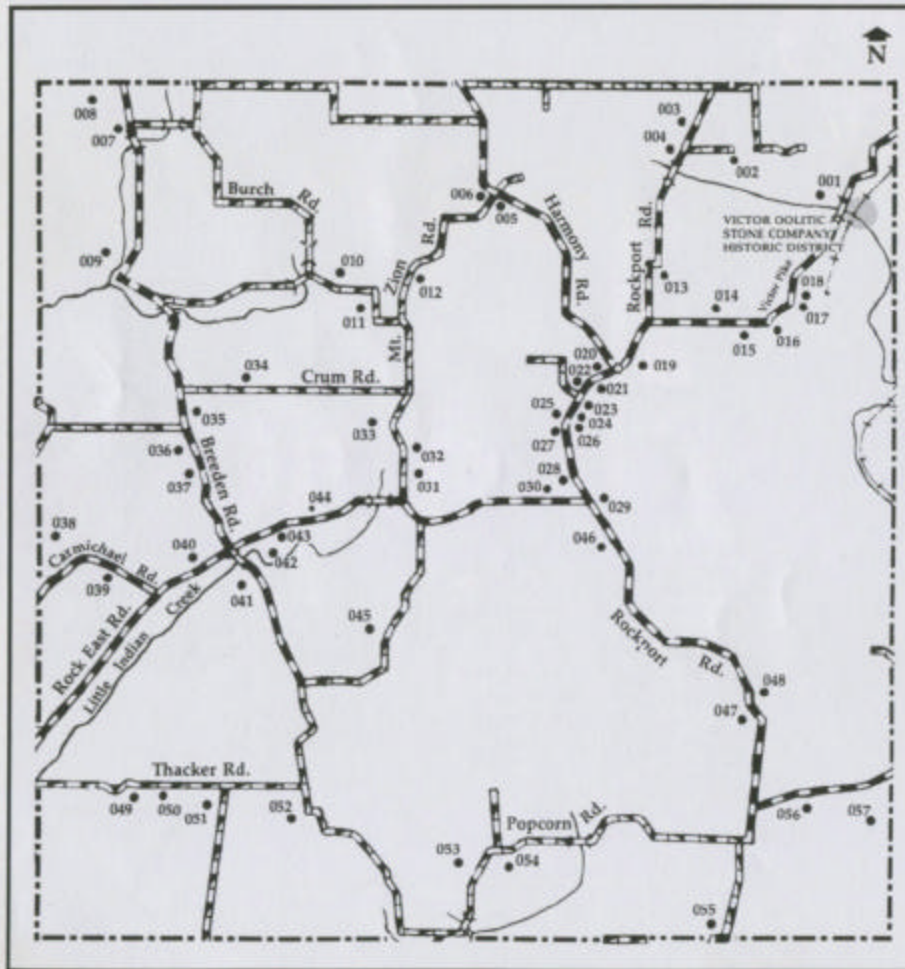
BURCH ROAD (West Side)

021 6244 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)

Worley's Bank, Ellettsville. Photo by Frank Hohenberger. Source: Hohenberger Collection, Lilly Library, Indiana University. Courtesy, Indiana University Foundation.



Indian Creek Township (45001-45057)



Indian Creek Township forms the southwest corner of Monroe County. Its rolling hills and good soils, drained by tributaries of Indian Creek and Clear Creek, have supported serious farming since its earliest settlement. It was organized and named in 1818.

The Virginia Iron Works, one of Monroe County's first industries, was located here from 1839 to 1844, and limestone has been quarried in the northeast corner of the township since the late nineteenth century, but no other industries have gained a foothold. Even water-powered mills were absent, due to the small size of the township's creeks.

Early settlers who have left their mark on the township and the county include the Burches, Adams' and Carmichaels. The villages of Palestine and Buenavista, both founded early in the last century, have vanished in all but name. The village of Victor, a community that sprang up next to the Victor Oolitic Stone Company at the turn of the century, has also largely disappeared. A spectacular wooden railroad trestle remains as a poignant reminder of the feverish activity that once filled the village.

As the township is not crossed by any major transportation routes it has seen very little industry or commerce. In the nineteenth century tobacco was grown and shipped to distant markets. Today, as in the past, many of Indian Creek's residents raise crops and livestock on their large farms.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	N	Farm , 3699 Milton Road; Single-pen, log, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (115)
002	C	House , Evans Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
003	C	House , 7205 South Rockport Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
004	C	Smith House , Rockport Road; Single-pen, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (115)



Koontz House (45005) A Virginian, John Koontz, built this farmhouse on a 200-acre tract in 1865. The vertical proportions and the sophisticated treatment of the front door suggest that the design of this house was based on urban examples in Virginia.

005	O	Koontz House , 7401 Mt. Zion Road; Greek Revival, c.1865; Architecture (607)
006	C	House , 7366 Harmony Road; Bungalow, c.1829; Architecture (607)
007	C	House , 7211 Breeden Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (607)

008	C	W. C. Sadler House , 9810 West Tom Phillips Road; I-house, log, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (607)
009	C	House , 7590 Breeden Road; Gabled-ell, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (607)
010	C	House , 7345 Burch Road; Double-pen, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (607)
011	N	Burch House , 7890 Burch Road; I-house, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (607)
012	C	House , 7801 Mt. Zion Road; Double-pen, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (607)
013	C	Farm , 7663 Rockport Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115)
014	C	House , 8020 Victor Pike; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
015	C	House , 7933 Victor Pike; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
016	C	House , 7899 Victor Pike; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
017	C	House , 7849 Victor Pike; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
018	C	House , 7853 Victor Pike; Double-pen, 1914; Vernacular/Construction (115)
019	C	House , 7985 Rockport Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
020	C	House , 8036 Rockport Road; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115)

021	C	House , 8055 Rockport Road; I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (115)
022	C	House , 8088 Rockport Road; Gabled-ell, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (115)
023	C	House , 8125 Rockport Road; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (115)
024	C	House , 8135 Rockport Road; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115)
025	C	House , 8160 Rockport Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
026	C	House , 8235 Rockport Road; Bungalow, c.1929; Architecture (115)
027	C	House , 8180 Rockport Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (115)
028	C	Walker Chapel , Rockport Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction, Religion (115)
029	C	Farm , 8499 Rockport Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115)
030	C	House , 6470 West Rock East Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
031	C	Farm , 8411 Mt. Zion Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (607)
032	C	House , 8383 Mt. Zion Road; Gothic Revival, c.1850; Architecture (607)
033	N	Cloy McConnell House , 8236 Mt. Zion Road; Double-pen, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (607)



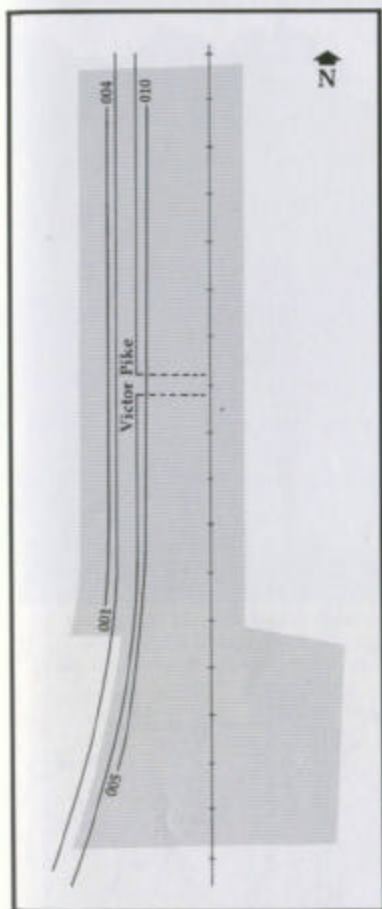
House (45033) This well-preserved double-pen was built around 1870.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-----|---|--|-----|---|--|
| 034 | C | House , 8888 West Crum Road; Bungalow, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (607) | 043 | C | House , 8505 Rock East Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (607) | 051 | C | House , Weaver Road; Hall-and-parlor, log, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (492) |
| 035 | C | House , 8181 Breeden Road; Pyramid Cottage, 1922; Vernacular/Construction (607) | 044 | C | House , 8360 Rock East Road; Double-pen, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (607) | 052 | C | Barn , 9510 Snow Road; Single-crib, log, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (607) |
| 036 | C | House , 8240 Breeden Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (607) | 045 | N | House , 8790 South Lee Phillips Road; I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (607) | 053 | C | House , 6989 Popcorn Road; Gothic Revival, c.1880; Architecture (492) |
| 037 | C | House , 8398 Breeden Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (607) | 046 | C | House , 8640 Rockport Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115) | 054 | C | House , 6645 Popcorn Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (480) |
| 038 | C | House , Carmichael Road; I-house, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (607) | 047 | C | House , 9172 Rockport Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1880; Education, Vernacular/Construction (115) | 055 | N | House , 9977 Springville Road; American Four-square, c.1920; Architecture (480) |
| 039 | C | House , 9325 Carmichael Road; Pyramid Cottage, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (607) | 048 | C | House , 9149 Rockport Road; Double-pen, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (115) | 056 | C | House , 3790 Popcorn Road; Colonial Revival, c.1925; Architecture (480) |
| 040 | C | House , 4080 Rock East Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (607) | 049 | C | Barn , 9282 Thacker Road; Dairy Barn, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (607) | 057 | C | Farm , 2297 Popcorn Road; Central Passage, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115) |
| 041 | C | House , 8750 Snow Road; Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (607) | 050 | C | Henry Floyd House , Thacker Road; Double-pen, log, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (607) | | | |
| 042 | N | Buena Vista Church , Rock East Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1870; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (607) | | | | | | |

Carter Mill, on Little Indian Creek near Buena Vista, Indian Creek Township. This log overshot mill was built c. 1840 and stood for nearly 100 years. Photo source: Hohenberger Collection, Lilly Library, Indiana University. Courtesy, Indiana University Foundation.



Victor Oolitic Stone Company Historic District (105-115-46001-46010)



Following the establishment of the Victor Oolitic Stone Company on Victor Pike in 1897, a flurry of building activity transformed a pocket of hilly landscape in the northeast corner of Indian Creek Township to a bustling community. The impetus for this development was the discovery of a large deposit of oolitic limestone, the most desirable of the many varieties of stone found in the state, and one mined exclusively in southern Monroe and Lawrence Counties.

To accommodate workers in the new quarry the small village of Victor sprang up in the valley below the quarry, and in about 1913 the Illinois Central Railroad built a tall wooden trestle to carry a spur line to the Victor Oolitic quarry. In 1935 the quarry owners, the Edgeworth family, built a limestone house for themselves on the side of the hill not far from the company's 1927

mill building.

During the first decades of this century the Victor community was a hive of activity. Teams of workers extracted large quantities of stone from the earth, milled it to the required size and shipped it by rail to distant points for use in the construction of skyscrapers, courthouses and mansions.

The great depression brought an abrupt halt to all this activity, and before long the village of Victor had all but disappeared. The departure of the village residents led to the closing of the school and store. In 1988 all that is left of the village is a cluster of houses and the towering railroad trestle.

We are fortunate that several of the key features of an important limestone community remain to this day, providing us with enough clues to reconstruct the



46007

original picture in our minds. In addition to the quarry and the mill building, the owner's house, the railroad trestle and the remaining workers' houses tell the story of the Victor Oolitic Stone Company.

The solidity of the Edgeworth house, an original design incorporating bungalow-type features (46001), contrasts sharply with the small scale and frame construction of the workers' cottages at the foot of the hill (46008, 46010). The dramatically-scaled railroad trestle is by far the most striking structure in the complex (46007). The original square timbers were replaced with the present round ones around 1942. Although the structure is still sound, the track has not been used for several years.

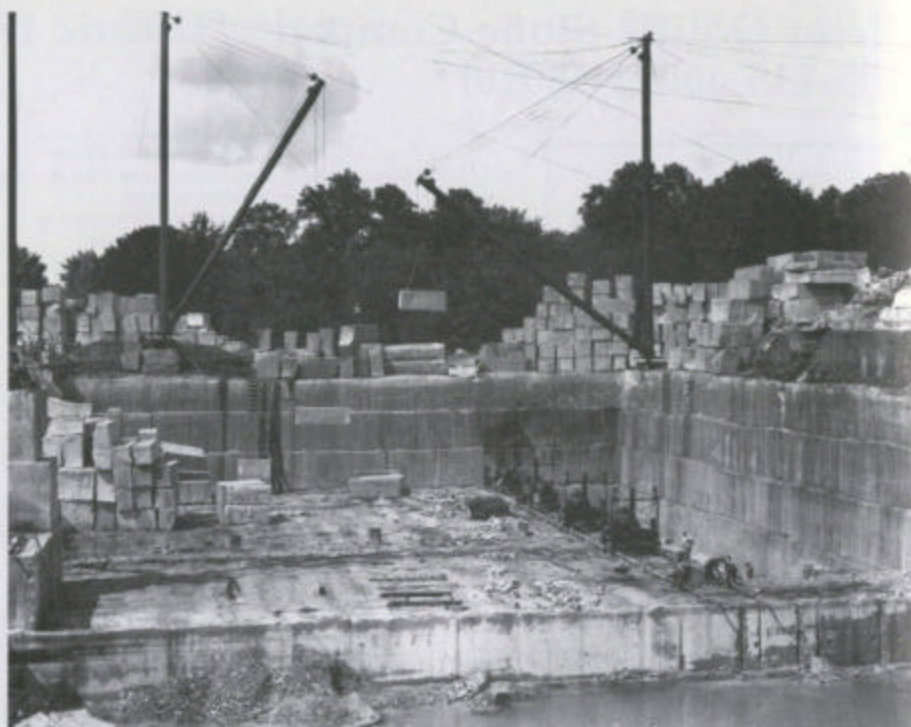
No. Add. Description

VICTOR PIKE (West Side)

- | | | |
|-----|------|---------------------------------------|
| 001 | 7750 | Edgeworth House; Bungalow, c.1935 (N) |
| 002 | NA | Vacant Lot; ((NC) |
| 003 | 7646 | House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C) |
| 004 | 4646 | House; Central Passage, c.1875 (C) |



46001

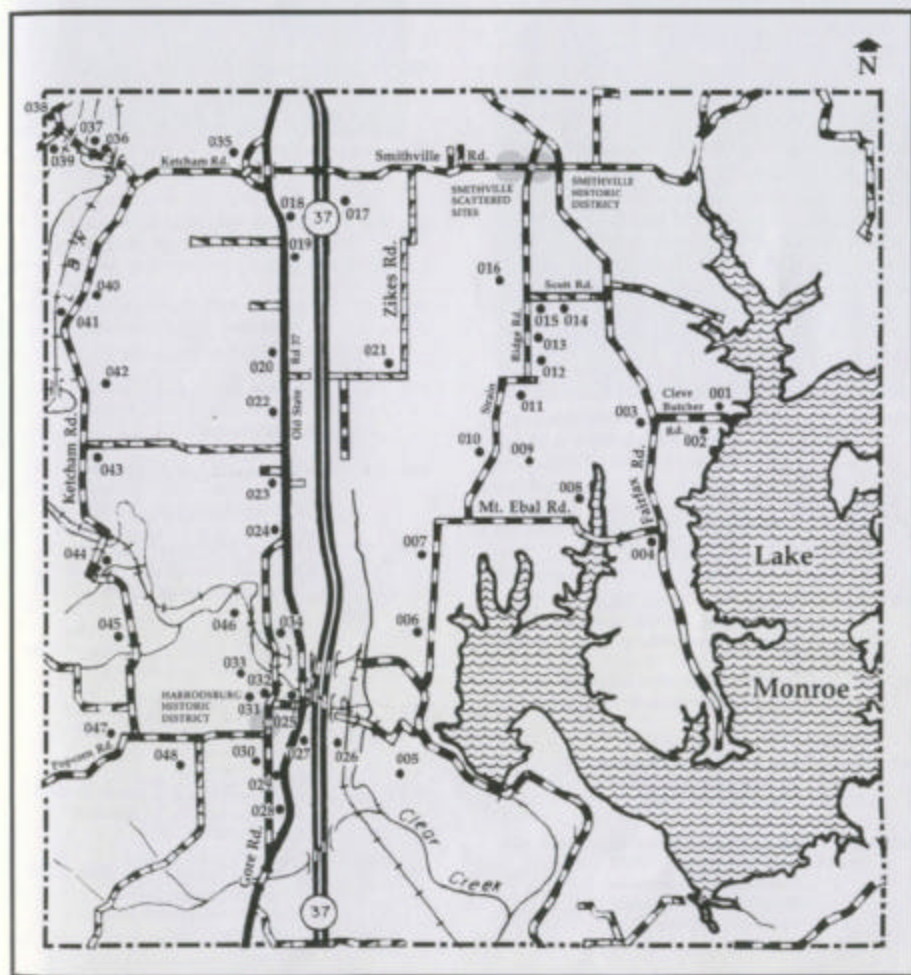


Quarry with steam-powered channeling machines. Photo by Charles Gilbert Shaw. Courtesy, Monroe County Historical Museum.

VICTOR PIKE (East Side)

- | | | |
|-----|------|--|
| 005 | NA | Quarry and Mill; Functional, c. 1890 (N) |
| 006 | 7080 | House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C) |
| 007 | NA | Railroad Trestle; c.1906 (O) |
| 008 | 7669 | House; Central Passage, c.1875 (C) |
| 009 | 7665 | House; Ranch, c.1975 (NC) |
| 010 | 7641 | House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C) |

Clear Creek Township (50001-50048)



Clear Creek Township is located in the center of the southern tier of townships in Monroe County. It is characterized by ridges and bluffs separated by picturesque valleys and creeks. Some of Monroe County's first settlers made their homes here. They were not attracted by the mass of limestone that underlies much of the west side of the township, but saw, instead, the good farmland and the potential for water-powered mills on Clear Creek.

This creek, which empties into the White River, proved to be useful for shipping as well. The Bloomington-Bedford Road, an early highway running north and south through the township, provided additional opportunities for commerce and development. Communication with outside markets was further increased with the construction of the New Albany and Salem Railroad in 1853. This line ran from south to north roughly through the center of the township.

The low land surrounding Salt Creek on the east side of Clear Creek Township was flooded in 1964 to make Lake Monroe. Approximately one-fourth of Clear Creek Township is under water today.

David McHolland, a hunter and bear-killer, who is thought to be the first settler in Monroe County, lived in Clear Creek Township as early as 1815. Among those who purchased township land in 1816 were Bartlett Woodward, Jonathan Lindley, William and Anthony Chambers, and George Buskirk. By 1818 Clear Creek was the home of Col. John Ketchum, the former Indian fighter who achieved local fame as state legislator, associate judge and builder of the first Monroe County Courthouse.

Ketcham's gristmill in the northwest corner of the township on Clear Creek served the needs of many nearby settlers, including many of the inhabitants of Indian Creek Township. Ketcham was also known for his business acumen, lively conversation and his hospitality to travellers. His log "dog-trot" house stood near Clear Creek until recently, and his son's house still stands on Fluck Mill Road.

When Clear Creek Township was officially established in 1818, several families had already settled in the area later organized as Harrodsburg. These enterprising early settlers sent flatboats loaded with grain, pork and lumber to southern markets, beginning a tradition that continued in Harrodsburg until the 1880s. Fairfax, on Salt Creek, another early community in Clear Creek Township, flourished from the 1830s to the 1850s. Smithville, which was founded to accommodate railroad workers in the 1850s, grew as a result of the nearby limestone companies to reach a population of 375 in 1910.

Although the Salem limestone belt runs through much of Clear Creek Township, quarrying has been limited to the Smithville area. The township's residents have capitalized instead on its areas of good farmland, its scenic beauty, and its proximity to major north-south thoroughfares.



Mount Ebal Church (50004) Built in 1872 by men from the community, under the direction of carpenter Dan Chambers, Mt. Ebal Church was dedicated in 1873. It belonged to the United Methodist Southern Conference until 1978 when Bloomington Restorations, Inc. purchased it and restored it to its original appearance. It is the best-preserved of the many frame country churches in the county.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	C	House , 3635 Cleve Butcher Road; Hall-and-parlor, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (009)
002	C	House , 3630 Cleve Butcher Road; Gabled-ell, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (009)
003	C	House , 8290 Fairfax Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (009)

004	O	Mt. Ebal Church , 8699 Fairfax Road; Greek Revival, 1872; Architecture, Religion; MCHD (009)
005	C	House , 888 Hobart Road; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
006	C	House , 9450 Strain Ridge Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
007	C	House , 9092 Strain Ridge Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
008	C	House , 2655 Mt. Ebal Road; Gothic Revival, c.1885; Architecture (115)
009	N	House , 8605 Strain Ridge Road; Hall-and-parlor, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement (115)
010	C	House , 8680 Strain Ridge Road; I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (115)
011	C	House , 8335 Strain Ridge Road; Gothic Revival, c.1885; Architecture (115)
012	C	House , 8197 Strain Ridge Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
013	C	House , 8115 Strain Ridge Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
014	C	House , 2600 East Scott Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
015	C	House , 8105 Strain Ridge Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
016	C	House , Strain Ridge Road; Double-pen, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (115)
017	C	House , 368 East Smithville Road; Double-pen, 1910; Vernacular/Construction (115)
018	C	House , 7399 South Old State Road 37; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
019	C	House , 7475 South Old State Road 37; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)
020	O	House , 7840 South Old State Road 37; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
021	C	House , 7844 Zikes Road; Central Passage, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (115)
022	N	Farm , 8170 South Old State Road 37; Double-pen, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction, Education (115)



House (50024) This large house, bearing all the hallmarks of a classic bungalow, is remarkable both for the quality of its original construction and for its excellent state of preservation. It was built around 1925 by Laurie Hillenberg and served for some years as the office for the Duck Inn Motel.

- 023 C **House**, 8330 South Old State Road 37; Bungalow, c.1928; Architecture (115)
- 024 O **House**, 8570 South Old State Road 37; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (115)
- 025 C **Gas Station**, 7345 South State Road 37; Functional, 1930; Transportation (115)
- 026 O **House**, 200 Hobart Road; Central Passage/Greek Revival, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (115)
- 027 C **Farm**, 325 West Hobart Road; Gabled-ell, 1895; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115)
- 028 C **Farm**, 9565 Gore Road; Bungalow, c.1918; Architecture, Agriculture (115)
- 029 C **House**, 9433 Gore Road; Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 030 C **Perry House**, 9448 Gore Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)

- 031 C **Clover Hill Cemetery**, Gore Road; Art (115)
- 032 C **House**, 9130 Gore Road; Central Passage, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 033 C **Barn**, 9144 Gore Road; Transverse, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (115)



Chambers-Deckard House (50034) This house was built around 1875 by Alec Chambers, a descendant of the first settlers of Harrodsburg, and has stayed in the family ever since. Its style and date of construction are very close to those of the Woorley house in Harrodsburg just down the road. There are few other Gothic Revival brick farmhouses in Monroe County.

- 034 O **Chambers-Deckard House**, 9015 Gore Road; Gothic Revival, c.1875; Architecture, Social History (115)
- 035 O **Mitchell House**, 7008 Ketcham Road; Hall-and-parlor/Federal, c.1835; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement; NR (115)
- 036 O **George Piercy Ketcham House**, 2570 Fluck Mill Road; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction, Exploration/Settlement (115)



Joseph Mitchell House (50035) The Joseph Mitchell family from Kentucky settled on this property in 1829 and built this house in 1833. The original log barn was incorporated into a modern residence on the property. Though the house is L-shaped, the core is a typical hall-and-parlor.

- 037 C **House**, 2788 Fluck Mill Road; Double-pen, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 038 C **Farm**, 7080 South Victor Pike; Pyramid Cottage, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (115)
- 039 C **House**, 7255 Victor Pike; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (115)
- 040 O **House**, 7765 Ketcham Road; Central Passage/Federal, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (115)
- 041 C **House**, 7880 Ketcham Road; I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 042 O **House**, 8110 Ketcham Road; I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (115)
- 043 C **Barn and Stone Wall**, 8369 Ketcham Road; Transverse, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture, Landscape Architecture (115)



George Percy Ketcham House (50036) This house was built in 1850 by George Percy Ketcham, youngest son of Col. John Ketcham, one of Monroe County's first settlers. It stands on the quarter-section of land purchased by John Ketcham and is near the site of the senior Ketcham's own house and gristmill.



House (50040) The integrity and condition of this one hundred year old house are striking. In addition to the original wood clapboards and windows, such refinements as the delicate corner pilasters and front door transom help to maintain the historic character of this house.

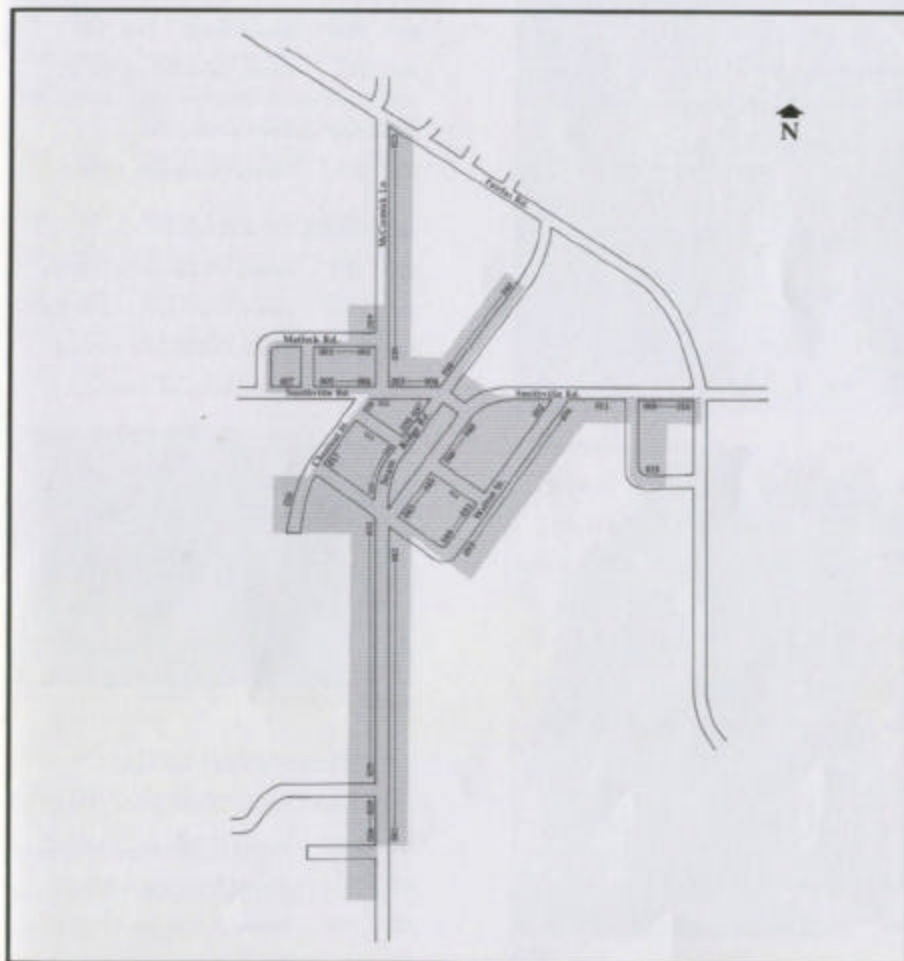


Woolen Mill, Harrodsburg. This building, constructed in 1864, was used later as a handle factory, washing machine factory and opera house. Photo by Frank Hohenberger. Source: Hohenberger Collection, Lilly Library, Indiana University. Courtesy, Rose Armstrong, and Indiana University Foundation.

- 044 O House, 8635 Ketcham Road;
I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/
Construction, Agriculture (115)
- 045 C House, 8950 Ketcham Road;
Double-pen, c.1895; Vernacular/
Construction (115)
- 046 C Barn, 8989 Ketcham Road;
Transverse, c.1885; Vernacular/
Construction, Agriculture (115)

- 047 C House, 2116 Popcorn Road;
Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/
Construction (115)
- 048 C House, 1513 West Popcorn Road;
I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1885;
Vernacular/Construction (115)

Smithville Historic District (105-115-51001-51056)



Soon after the directors of the New Albany and Salem Railroad announced the route for its line through Monroe County in 1853, Mansfield Bennett and George Smith laid out the town of Smithville next to the proposed track bed on the northern boundary of Clear Creek township. Railroad construction workers were the first to occupy the town, but before long employees of nearby limestone quarries purchased the remaining lots and the village took shape.

The first general store, opened by Smith himself, was followed by a succession of others, and accompanied at one point by a milliner, a barber, a blacksmith, and even a hotel. Although the population of the town was never great (its peak was 375 in 1916), activity generated by the train depot and the nearby stone quarries sustained local merchants until the 1930s. Unemployment during the Great Depression took its toll on Smithville, and with the removal of the railroad tracks during World War II and the closing of all businesses, the town became the quiet residential community it is today.

What we see now in Smithville is a village built between 1850 and 1925 to satisfy the housing needs of local workers. The houses in the district give us a good picture of the range of worker-housing types available throughout that period.

The earliest houses are simple double-pen cottages best exemplified by the house at 7842a Strain Ridge Road, a clapboarded version with a full front porch (51024). A log house hidden beneath modern additions and siding at 7417 Walnut Street (51054) may be among the oldest houses here. The gabled-ell, another common vernacular house type is well-represented in

town. The house at 7490 Strain Ridge Road (51033), while larger than most, is a particularly well-preserved example, maintaining such original features as the clapboard siding and old doors and windows.

Two more elaborate houses from the turn of the century have retained most of their original character. The appearance of the pyramid-roofed cottage at 7337 Walnut Street (51056) is enhanced by its original clapboarding and trim, and by the decorative diamond-shaped attic vent. This house and that at 2772 Smithville Road (51008), which also exhibits good integrity, were probably the products of a design book or catalog, as opposed to the double-pens and gabled-ells which were built according to time-honored tradition.

The bungalow of the 1920s and 1930s, the first catalog house to be replicated by the hundreds of thousands nationwide, is represented in Smithville by a classic example with a gable-front entrance, on Strain Ridge Road (51026) and by two interesting variations nearby. At 7562 a double-pen house has been modified by the incorporation of such bungalow features as a gabled porch, bungalow-type windows, and a stepped chimney (51027). A shotgun house at 7560 has been given a bungalow-type offset front porch (51029).

None of Smithville's old commercial structures, nor its 1903 brick school building remain, but the imposing brick Knights of Pythias lodge building, with its stone quoins and stepped gable facade, conjures up images of early days of this century when the town bustled with activity and lodge meetings were just one of many local social events (51043).

No.	Add.	Description
MATLOCK STREET (North Side)		
001	NA	House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
002	2260	House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)

SMITHVILLE ROAD (North Side)		
003	2381	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
004	2361	House; Pyramid Cottage/Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
005	2772	House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
006	NA	House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
007	2325	House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

SMITHVILLE ROAD (South Side)		
008	2772	House; Carpenter-builder, c.1900 (N)
009	2706	House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
010	2706	House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
011	2772	House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
012	2350	House; Carpenter-builder, c.1900 (C)

ALLEY OFF CHESTNUT STREET AND STRAIN RIDGE ROAD (South Side)

013	NA	House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)
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ALLEY OFF WALNUT STREET (South Side)

014	NA	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
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ALLEY OFF FAIRFAX ROAD (North Side)

015	7392	House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
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CHESTNUT STREET (West Side)

016	NA	House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)
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CHESTNUT STREET (East Side)

017	7119	House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)
018	NA	House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)

MCCORMICK LANE (West Side)

019	NA	House; Double-pen, c.1880 (C)
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MCCORMICK LANE (East Side)

020	7191	House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
021	7181	House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
022	NA	House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
023	NA	House; Shotgun, c.1900 (C)



51024

STRAIN RIDGE ROAD (West Side)

024	7842A	House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)
025	7842	House; Double-pen, c.1890 (C)
026	7720	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
027	7562	House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
028	NA	House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)

- 029 7560 House; Shotgun, c.1930 (C)
- 030 7558 House; Central Passage, c.1890 (C)
- 031 7550 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
- 032 NA House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 033 7490 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
- 034 7480 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (C)
- 035 NA Post Office; Functional, c.1960 (NC)
- 036 NA House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)
- 037 7350 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 038 7330 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
- 039 7172 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
- 040 7256 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)

STRAIN RIDGE ROAD (East Side)

- 041 7848 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
- 042 NA School; Functional, c.1960 (NC)
- 043 7495 Fraternal Building; Tudor Revival, 1910 (O)
- 044 7485 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
- 045 7475 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
- 046 7375 House; Central Passage, c.1900 (C)
- 047 7365 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 048 7303 House; Ranch, c.1969 (NC)

WALNUT STREET (West Side)

- 049 NA House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 050 NA Trailer; (NC)



*General Store, Smithville (?).
Photo courtesy, Monroe County
Historical Museum.*



51043

- 051 NA Trailer; (NC)
- 052 NA House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)

WALNUT STREET (East Side)

- 053 NA House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)
- 054 7417 House; Single-pen, log, c.1875 (C)
- 055 NA House; Double-pen, c. 1890 (C)
- 056 7337 House; Pyramid Cottage, c.1900 (N)

Smithville Scattered Sites (52001-52012)



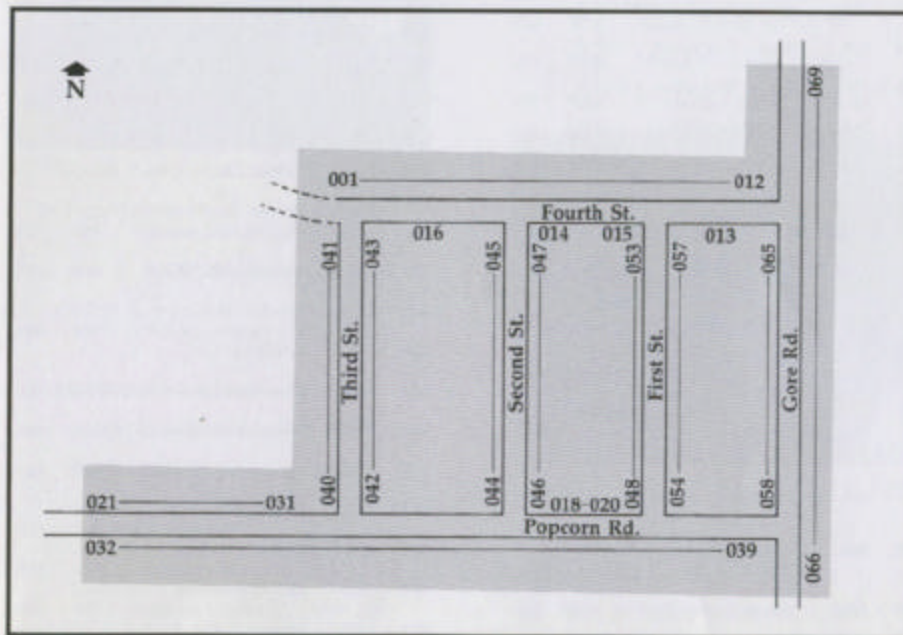
52002



52010

No.	Rtg.	Description	No.	Rtg.	Description
001	C	House, 6975 Fairfax Road; Carpenter-builder, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (115)	006	C	House, 6495 Fairfax Road; Double-pen, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (115)
002	C	House, 6819 Fairfax Road; Double-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (115)	007	N	House, 6485 Fairfax Road; Pyramid Cottage/Bungalow, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (115)
003	C	House, 6603 Fairfax Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115)	008	C	House, 7275 Lucas Road; Double-pen, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (009)
004	C	House, 6575 Fairfax Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (115)	009	C	House, 3050 Ramp Creek Road; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (009)
005	C	House, 6525 Fairfax Road; I-house, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (115)	010	N	House, 1705 Smithville Road; I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction, Architecture (115)
011	C	House, 1515 Smithville Road; Single-pen, log, c.1845; Vernacular/Construction (115)			
012	N	House, 1200 Smithville Road; Saddlebag, 1862; Vernacular/Construction (115)			

Harrodsburg Historic District (105-115-53001-53069)



The Harrodsburg Historic District includes most of the village of Harrodsburg, which is the largest community in Clear Creek Township, and at one time the third largest town in the county.

Some of Monroe County's earliest settlers arrived from the south by way of Clear Creek, a tributary of the White River. Consequently some of the first permanent settlements in the county sprang up along this modest waterway, and Harrodsburg was among these.

The Chambers brothers, reputedly the first settlers of Harrodsburg, arrived in 1816 and built themselves log houses across Clear Creek from the present village. In 1836 James Buchanan laid out the village itself in twenty-four lots on a hill a mile west of Clear Creek, and named it New Gene, after his wife, Jane. A few months later, after a new settler, Levi Sugart, had added three lots to the original plat, the town's name was changed to Harrodsburg, presumably to recall the Kentucky town of that name.

By the mid-1840s a number of businesses flourished and grain was regularly shipped south by flatboat. When, in 1853, the New Albany and Salem Railroad tracks were laid next to Clear Creek, Harrodsburg entrepreneurs quickly took advantage of the opportunity for expanded trade. In the 1860s the largest of Harrodsburg's several industries was Carmichael and Urmeys' pork packing business which employed forty men. Each year several thousand hogs were packed and shipped south along with grain and other goods. A woolen mill was also active at this time. By the 1880s Harrodsburg's industries had begun an irreversible decline but there was still considerable commercial activity in the town. Businesses included several dry goods stores, a confectioner, furniture maker, tailor, shoemaker, photographer, milliner and blacksmith. Three fraternal orders maintained lodges in the town, and three churches had regular services.

Today there are no retail businesses in the hilltop village, but the industrial tradition is carried on by two small locally-owned manufacturing plants.

The decline in Harrodsburg's economic fortunes is responsible for the remarkable preservation of the village's nineteenth century architecture. Very few buildings have been added to the community during the twentieth century. The most dramatic change in the appearance of the village was caused by a major fire in 1926 that destroyed many buildings on the main street, Gore Road.

The oldest house in the village is said to be the one at 9203 Gore Road which has a log core (53069). Beneath the siding of the house at 9256 Gore Road is another log

house (53061). The two-story brick building at the bottom of the hill on Gore Road is the only remaining example in the county of a once common type of commercial structure (53065). In the old days such a building, with its gable end and front entrance facing the street, was instantly recognizable as a business. This particular building housed a blacksmith's shop.

Another unique early brick building in Harrodsburg is the Church of Christ building, built in 1869-70 (53053). Although the design of the church is similar to that of several wooden churches of the same period, the brick construction distinguishes it from all others in the county and is testimony to the prominence and prosperity of Harrodsburg in 1870.

Further evidence of the town's sophistication and the most striking characteristic of Harrodsburg's architecture as we see it today is the prevalence of Gothic Revival features in the houses. All of the seven largest houses in the district have center front gables, a hallmark of the Gothic Revival style. Among these, one is brick (53007), and another has a projecting front gable supported by a decorative portico (53035). The steep pitch of the roof on this house brings it closest to the true Gothic Revival style, whereas the broad angle of the gable and roof of a house on Fourth Street (53008) betray the builder's more casual interpretation of the style. Other examples of houses with similar Gothic Revival features are found in the countryside around Harrodsburg.

Two stretches of cast iron fencing made by Bloomington's Seward foundry in the mid-nineteenth century may be seen in Harrodsburg. One borders a property on Fourth Street (53007). The other is south of the village, on Gore Road (50029).

No. Add. Description

FOURTH STREET (North Side)

- 001 750 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)
- 002 760 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
- 003 778 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 004 794 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- 005 NA Vacant Lot; (NC)
- 006 854 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)



53007

- 007 888 Woorley House; Gothic Revival, 1880 (O)
- 008 1050 House; Gothic Revival, c.1890 (N)
- 009 990 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1890 (C)
- 010 1050 Trailer; (NC)
- 011 1080 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
- 012 1094 House; I-house, c.1885 (C)

FOURTH STREET (South Side)

- 013 740 Trailer; (NC)
- 014 847 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (NC)

- 015 893 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)

- 016 1083 House; Gothic Revival, c.1885 (C)

POPCORN ROAD (North Side)

- 017 NA House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
- 018 820 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1880 (C)
- 019 NA Trailer; (NC)
- 020 868 House; Double-pen, c.1850 (C)
- 021 894 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1900 (C)
- 022 NA Vacant Lot; (NC)
- 023 1142 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)
- 024 NA Trailer; (NC)
- 025 1160 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- 026 1176 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
- 027 1188 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
- 028 1222 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
- 029 NA House; Modern, c.1940 (C)
- 030 1272 House; Modern, c.1955 (NC)
- 031 1350 House; Gothic Revival, c.1850 (O)

POPCORN ROAD (South Side)

- 032 759 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 033 NA Trailer; (NC)
- 034 851 House; Colonial Revival, c.1925 (C)
- 035 889 Winepark Kinser House; Gothic Revival, c.1865 (O)
- 036 925 House; Double-pen, c.1895 (C)



53035

- 037 999 House; Shotgun, c.1895 (C)
- 038 1051 House; Central Passage, c.1895 (C)
- 039 1091 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (NC)

THIRD STREET (West Side)

- 040 NA House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
- 041 9283 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

THIRD STREET (East Side)

- 042 9220 Trailer; (NC)
- 043 9212 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)

SECOND STREET (West Side)

- 044 9248 House; Carpenter-builder, c.1895 (C)
- 045 9330 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1900 (C)
- 046 9263 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1875 (C)
- 047 9233 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1900 (C)

FIRST STREET (West Side)

- 048 9280 House; Ranch, c.1950 (NC)
- 049 9244 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)
- 050 9232 House; Ranch, c.1965 (NC)
- 051 9226 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)
- 052 9214 House; Bungalow, c.1928 (C)



53053

- 053 9202 Church of Christ; Greek Revival, c.1870 (O)

FIRST STREET (East Side)

- 054 9277 House; Double-pen, c.1900 (C)
- 055 9261 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)
- 056 NA House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)
- 057 9241 Trailer; (NC)

GORE ROAD (West Side)

- 058 NA Commercial; Functional, c. 1950 (NC)
- 059 NA Commercial; Functional, c.1930 (C)
- 060 NA Post Office; Functional, c. 1925 (C)



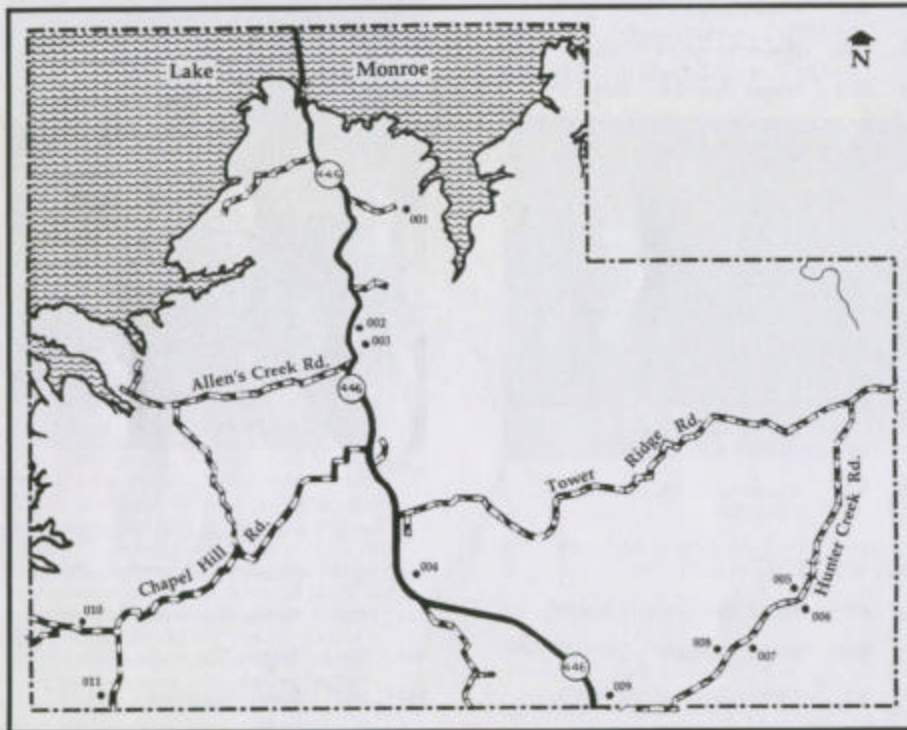
53065

- 061 9256 House; Gabled-ell, c.1860 (C)
- 062 9248 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)
- 063 9225 House; Double-pen, c.1885 (C)
- 064 NA Trailer; (C)
- 065 9212 House; Functional, c.1860 (O)

GORE ROAD (East Side)

- 066 9303 House; Central Passage, c.1875 (C)
- 067 9291 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (NC)
- 068 9233 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
- 069 9203 House; Hall-and-parlor, two-story, c. 1850 (C)

Polk Township (55001-55011)



Land in Polk Township in the southeast corner of Monroe County, has never been particularly desirable to buyers. It is far from all major transportation routes, unsuitable for farming and lacking in natural resources. Since the construction of Lake Monroe in the 1960s, approximately one-third of the township has been flooded, and most of the remaining land is part of

the Hoosier National Forest.

Since 1821, when land that is now in Polk Township was first put on the market, land sales were few and far between. George Todd, a well-known trapper and hunter, purchased land in 1823, and became a leading citizen of the township. Other early settlers included Thomas, Isaac, Solomon

and Joseph Fleetwood, as well as Joseph Stipp. The township was separated from Salt Creek Township and named "Polk", after President James K. Polk, in 1849.

In the early days Polk Township was said to be a haven for "counterfeiters, horse-thieves and burglars, etc." Its remoteness and its ravines, swamps and impenetrable thickets afforded natural protection for such fugitives.

In 1856 David Miller and John Smith laid out twenty-seven lots in hopes of founding the community of Chapel Hill, in the southwest corner of the township. As there were no takers, this single attempt at organized settlement in the township failed.

The few historic buildings remaining in Polk Township are simple agricultural buildings. The log barn and corn crib on the Fleetwood farm are extremely important and rare examples of very early traditional farm buildings.

No.	Add.	Description
001	C	Burgoon Church , Saddle Creek Road; Carpenter-builder, 1889; Religion, Vernacular/Construction (009)
002	O	House , 8303 South State Road 446; Double-pen, log, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (009)
003	C	House , 8453 State Road 446; Single-pen, log, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (009)
004	N	Kinser Barn , 9327 State Road 446; Double Crib, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture (187)



House (55002) This two-room log house, probably built over one hundred years ago, is remarkably well-preserved. Its large size and the girth of its hewn timbers are typical of early log houses in this area.

- 005 C House, Hunter Creek Road;
Double-pen, c.1890; Vernacular/
Construction (187)
- 006 C Hunter Creek Church, Hunter
Creek Road; Carpenter-builder,
c.1910; Vernacular/Construction,
Religion (187)
- 007 C Farm, Hunter Creek Road;
I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1880;
Vernacular/Construction (465)
- 008 N Farm, Hunter Creek Road;
I-house/Gothic Revival, c.1880;
Vernacular/Construction (465)
- 009 O Fleetwood Farm, Tankyard
Branch; Single-crib, log; Corn
Crib, log, c.1860; Vernacular/
Construction, Agriculture (465)
- 010 N House, 9942 Chapel Hill Road;
Carpenter-builder, c.1885;
Vernacular/Construction,
Commerce (032)
- 011 N House, 5775 Chapel Hill Road;
Single-pen, log, c.1860;
Exploration/Settlement,
Vernacular/Construction (032)



Crib, Fleetwood Farm (55009) Next to a very old and well-preserved log barn stands this rare log corn crib. It may date to the Civil War period.



Presbyterian Church, Vine Street, Ellettsville.
Photo by Charles Gilbert Shaw, c. 1930.
Courtesy, Monroe County Historical Museum.

Conclusion



Historic Preservation in Monroe County

The Inventory as a Tool

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory can serve as a starting place for encouraging historic preservation in Monroe 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 on 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 its 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 architectural resources. Such activities can include such things as 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 non-profit charter, obtaining a 501 (c)(3) Internal Revenue Service classification, and defining an organization 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

Bloomington Restorations, Inc. (BRI)
P.O. Box 1522
Bloomington, IN 47402
(812) 336-0909

BRI is a not-for-profit membership organization dedicated to historic preservation in Monroe County. It has a Revolving Fund which has been used to purchase, restore and sell two historic properties, and a Revolving Loan Fund which facilitates bank loans for private

restoration projects. BRI also accepts facade easements and arranges for covenants to protect buildings from undesirable change or demolition. It has sponsored both the original and revised Monroe County Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures. BRI publishes a semi-annual newsletter and sponsors tours and educational programs to heighten awareness of Monroe County's built heritage.

Monroe County Historical Museum
200 East Sixth Street
Bloomington, IN 47401
(812) 332-2517

In addition to maintaining and running a museum of Monroe County historic artifacts, the Museum is the headquarters of the Monroe County Historical Society and the Monroe County Genealogical Society.

State Organizations

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
3402 Boulevard Place
Indianapolis, IN 46208
(317) 926-2301

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 historical heritage. The Foundation sponsors several programs on a statewide basis. These include county Historic Sites and Structures Inventories and a Revolving Fund 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 covenants. In addition, the Foundation publishes a newsletter, "The Indiana Preservationist", and maintains an Information Center of preservation publications available to members of the

County Poor Farm, Karst Park, Van Buren Township. Photo by Charles Gilbert Shaw. Courtesy, Monroe County Historical Museum (East Collection).

Foundation. Regional offices and the Indianapolis office also provide consulting services for its members and coordinate activities on a statewide basis.

Affiliate Council

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
3402 Boulevard Place
Indianapolis, IN 46208
(317) 926-2301

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 the Foundation's 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
Muncie Historic Preservation and
Rehabilitation Commission
c/o Gretchen Bookout-Cheesman
220 West Jackson Street
Muncie, IN 47305
(317) 747-4825

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 sponsored 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 reference library.

Indiana Historical Society
315 West Ohio Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(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 to 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 Interior. Consultant Service Grants are available on a matching basis to non-profit public member 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. The Endangered Properties Fund is a one million dollar fund to protect properties of national significance faced with serious threats. The National Trust publishes a monthly newsletter, "Preservation News", and a bi-monthly magazine, "Historic Preservation".

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 for all aspects of local history education.

Preservation Action!
1700 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, DC 20009
(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 nationwide 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 on 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 which may designate local historic districts and monitor changes affecting their visual character.

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.

Historic District and Building Study
Committee
Planning Dept.
City of Bloomington
P.O. Box 100
Bloomington, IN 47402
(812) 339-2261

A subcommittee of the Bloomington Planning Commission, the committee reviews and makes recommendations on petitions for historic designations within the City of Bloomington. It also reviews requests for Certificates of Appropriateness for changes in use or appearance in buildings so designated.

State Programs and Agencies

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
251 East Ohio Street, Suite 880
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 (DHFA), 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 the Monroe County Inventory and this Interim Report are a part. The DHFA 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 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 organizations, 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 History Bulletin." The Bureau is in charge of the Governor's Portraits Collection and the state marker program, and co-sponsors the Indiana Junior Historical Society.

Indiana State Library
Indiana Room
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-3675

The Indiana Room 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 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.

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. Listing in 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 certain income-producing buildings can qualify for an investment tax credit under the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (IRC Section 46 & 48). Owners of "certified historic structures" who undertake a "certified rehabilitation" can take a 20% tax credit on qualified rehabilitation expenditures incurred after January 1, 1987. A 10% tax credit is available for the substantial rehabilitation for nonresidential purposes of buildings built before 1936 that are not certified historic structures.

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 Monroe 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.

Bibliography



Local Resources

Indiana Room
Monroe County Public Library
303 East Kirkwood
Bloomington, IN 47408

Monroe County Historical Museum
200 East Sixth Street
Bloomington, IN 47408

Indiana University Archives
Bryan Hall 201
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405

William Henry Mathers Museum
601 East Eighth Street
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47408

Folklore Archives
Folklore Institute
506 North Fess
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47408

*Sale Street, Ellettsville. Photo c. 1890.
Courtesy, Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Endwright.*

U.S. Geological Survey
Geology Building
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47408

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Old Harrodsburg Methodist Church (Built 1854, destroyed by fire 1967). Photo by Frank Hohenberger. Hohenberger Collection, Lilly Library, Indiana University. Courtesy, Rose Armstrong, and Indiana University Foundation.