

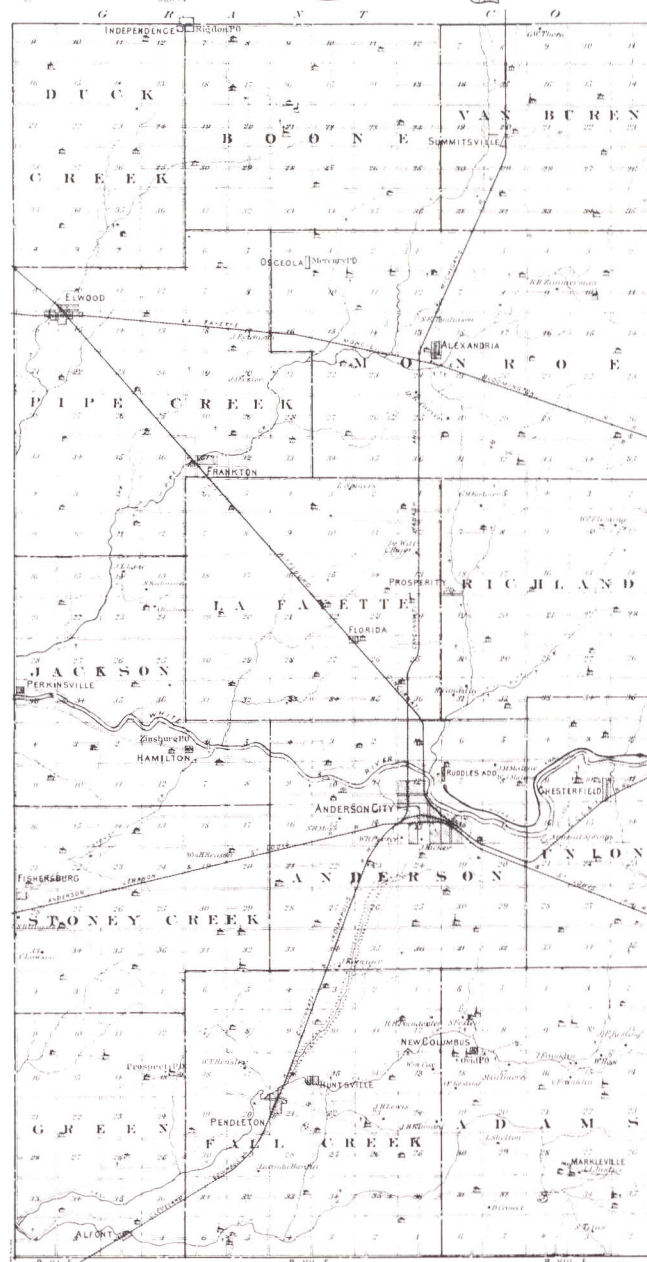
Madison County

Interim Report

Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory



MAP OF MADISON COUNTY.



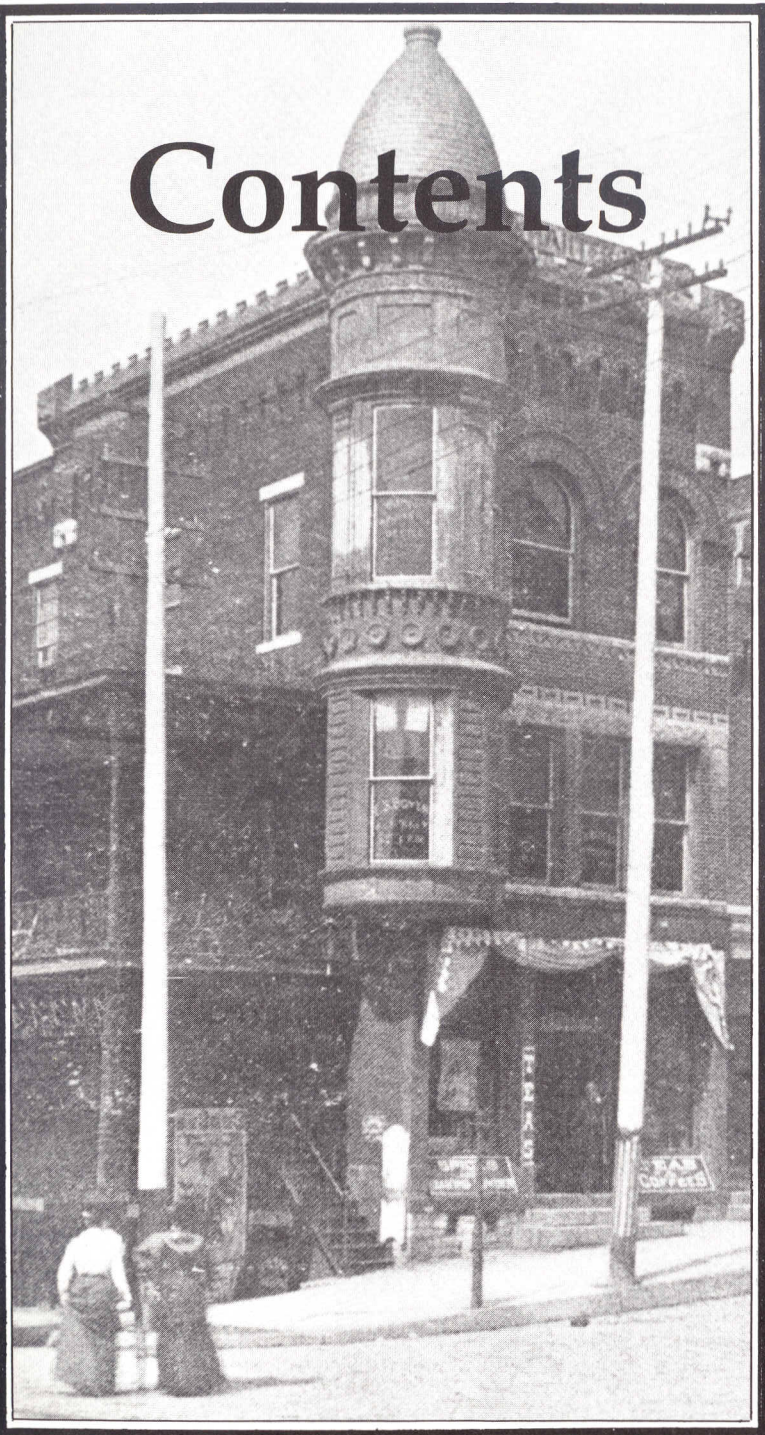
Madison County Interim Report



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 preservation projects.

Published October 1984

Contents



Contents

Foreword

Methodology

History

Catalogue

Appendix

iii	Acknowledgements
iii	Credits
iii	Special Thanks
v	Introduction
vi	Additional Programs
ix	Purpose
ix	Criteria
ix	Survey Procedure
xi	Evaluation
xii	Catalogue Organization
xv	Madison County
xvi	Designated Properties
2	Van Buren Township
4	Summitville Scattered Sites
6	Boone Township
9	Duck Creek Township
11	Pipe Creek Township
13	Elwood Historic District
20	Elwood Scattered Sites
22	Frankton Scattered Sites
23	Monroe Township
25	Alexandria Historic District
28	Alexandria Scattered Sites
31	Richland Township
33	Lafayette Township
35	Jackson Township
37	Stony Creek Township
39	Lapel Multiple Resource Area
40	Anderson Township
42	Downtown Anderson Historic District
47	West Eighth Street Historic District
55	West Central Historic District
60	Anderson Scattered Sites
68	Union Township
70	Chesterfield Scattered Sites
71	Adams Township
73	Markleville Scattered Sites
74	Fall Creek Township
76	Pendleton Historic District
88	Pendleton Scattered Sites
89	Green Township

Acknowledgements

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

James M. Ridenour, Director of the Department of Natural Resources, and State Historic Preservation Officer

Richard A. Gantz, Director of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

Nancy J. Long, Architectural Historian, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

J. Reid Williamson, Jr., President

Thomas M. Slade, Director of Preservation Services

Mark A. Miles, Director of the Eastern Regional Office

Revisions to the data in this Interim Report are encouraged. Information should be submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana State Museum, 202 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

Credits

Survey Coordinator

Samuel A. Roberson

Architectural Historian

Thomas M. Slade

Field Surveyors

Richard L. Brown
J. Marshall Davis
Barbara A. DeBrecht
David A. Kroll
Cara L. Naetzker
Elizabeth Straw
Randall Waller

County Coordinator

Barbara A. DeBrecht

Historical Consultant

Howard Eldon

Content Editors

Samuel A. Roberson
Sheryl D. Roberson

Publication Editor

Lisbeth L. Henning

Supporting Staff

John R. Dugger
Diana Elrod
Rebecca Furnish
James D. Long
Rita Neagle
Karen S. Niggle
Sheryl D. Roberson
Deirdre Spencer

Special Thanks

In addition to those individuals and organizations directly involved in the survey and its publication, many others provided needed time, knowledge, and assistance on this project. Among those especially helpful were the Honorable Thomas McMahan, Mayor of Anderson; Howard Eldon; Robert H. Reardon, President, Anderson College; Frederick G. Milley; Joseph C. Heeter and Joyceann Moreland, Anderson City Planning Department; Ester Dittlinger, 1980 President of Madison County Historic Home Commission; John S. Vasconi, 1980 President, Madison County Historical Society; David A. Bucove, Director, Anderson Public Library; Stanley I. Guilkey; Rick Kirby, Anderson Herald; Jerry Armington, 1980 President, Madison County Commissioners; Luther Puckett; Bob Kemm; Don Seal; Tonya Gailbraith; Odell Photographers, Inc.; Sheriff Robert Baldwin; Nancy Connor; Deirdre Adams; and Alan Goebes, Grants Manager, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Historic photographs were provided courtesy the Anderson Public Library. Maps were used courtesy of Town and Country Publishing Co., Inc. and the Indiana State Highway Department. Samuel A. Roberson & Associates acted as the 1980 Survey Coordinator. Alexander Typesetting, Inc. was responsible for the graphic design and Pierson Printing was responsible for the printing of this Interim Report.

Cover photograph: Northeast Corner of Eighth and Meridian Streets, Anderson. Source: Hardesty, John O., *City of Anderson, Indiana, Illustrated*. Anderson: The Benham Printery, c.1901. Anderson Public Library.

Foreword



Introduction

The major impetus for a comprehensive inventory of Indiana's cultural resources came from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. To encourage the preservation of architectural and historic resources by the private sector, and by state and local governments, the Act expanded the National Register from exclusively nationally significant properties to those of state and local importance. The Act also provided states with grant money to prepare comprehensive historic inventories and preservation plans which followed federal guidelines, and it established a matching grants-in-aid historic preservation program to states submitting acceptable preservation programs. Finally, Section 106 of the Act provided protection for properties listed in or eligible for the National Register by requiring review and comment by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on any federally funded, assisted, or licensed project which could potentially affect a National Register property.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

The State of Indiana contracted for an historic sites and structures inventory in 1967, but major revisions were required to meet federal standards. In 1971, the Indiana State Legislature authorized the Department of Natural Resources to comply with federal requirements to enable Indiana to participate in the grants-in-aid program. A full-time staff was hired in 1973 to supervise the program with the State Survey as a top priority. Through the cooperative efforts of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, an Historic Sites and Structures Inventory form and Instruction Manual were prepared to help identify and research the historic and architectural resources

throughout the State. A separate program was established for archaeological sites.

After the completion of a five county survey project in 1978, the Inventory form was revised to include a historic district supplement sheet which improved the recording of field information. The Instruction Manual was also changed to improve the survey methodology which now included photographic documentation as a required component.

Madison County Inventory

A grant for this survey and Interim Report was provided by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, using grant monies for planning and surveys from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. The contents and opinions of this Interim Report, however, do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior. Matching funds were provided by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

Madison County was selected jointly by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, and Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. A comprehensive field survey was begun in June of 1980 under the local sponsorship of the Madison County Historical Society and the Madison County Historic Home Commission. Architectural and historical field documentation was compiled by Richard L. Brown, J. Marshall Davis, Barbara A. DeBrecht, David A. Kroll, Cara Naetzker, Sheryl D. Roberson, Elizabeth Straw, and Randall Waller. Barbara DeBrecht also served as County Coordinator, and Howard Eldon served as Historical Consultant. Samuel A. Roberson & Associates acted as the Survey Coordinator.

As a result of the survey, a total of 2331 sites and structures were entered into the final inventory. Of this total, 1643 entries were listed in six historic districts and the remaining 688 were listed under fourteen county townships and nine scattered site areas. From this field data the Madison County Interim Report was compiled for publication. The Inventory forms upon release of the Report were deposited at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana State Museum, 202 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

Interim Report

This summary report on the findings of the field survey contains five sections. The "Foreword" provides general information on the background of historic preservation programs. The second section, "Methodology," explains the purpose, criteria, procedure, and evaluation of the survey. Under "History" a general perspective is provided on the historical development of the county. At the end of this section is a list of designated properties. The "Catalogue" section contains the listings of sites and structures identified during the survey. Finally, under "Appendix," there are publications and national, state, and local agencies listed which may be of assistance to an individual or local group advocating a preservation project. Because the contents of this report reflect information available at a specific point in time, it is anticipated that the existing data will be supplemented by further research. All interested parties are encouraged to contribute corrections and properties to the SHPO. Upon the completion of the survey of all of Indiana's ninety-two counties, the Inventories will be consolidated into a state-wide preservation plan.

Additional Programs

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory is designed to provide primary information on cultural resources to public agencies, preservation organizations, and the private sector. In all cases the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the State Professional Review Board determine which properties are to be listed in the State Register, and the U.S. Department of the Interior determines which properties will be added to the National Register.

Establishing one or more of the following organizations to implement preservation plans is the next phase in developing a program to protect and enhance the historic and architectural resources cited in this publication.

Neighborhood Associations and Preservation Committees

Although successful preservation efforts on the part of the private individual may at times be difficult, a group of citizens acting through a neighborhood association or an issue-oriented preservation committee can often exert pressure and achieve their preservation plans more effectively. Such groups 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 architectural resources. Such activities include research and documentation, walking tours, publications, exhibitions, site markings, preservation projects, and lobbying for preservation legislation.

Not-for-Profit Preservation Organizations

Unlike neighborhood associations or preservation committees, a not-for-profit

group is a legally incorporated entity which can become 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 organizational structure. In addition to the activities of a preservation committee, the group can then become involved with redevelopment through the buying, marketing, and selling of historic properties; by establishing a revolving fund for rehabilitation loans and securing preservation covenants and facade easements; or by actual restoration of specific buildings. In many localities existing organizations such as improvement associations or historical societies could conduct these programs.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit, nation-wide organization chartered by Congress to encourage public participation in historic preservation. The programs of the National Trust are supported by dues from members, contributions from donors, and matching grants from the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Consultant Service Grants are available on a matching basis to non-profit or 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. Maritime Preservation Grants provide 50% matching grants for a wide range of maritime projects. The Endangered Properties Fund is a one million dollar fund to protect properties of national significance faced with serious threats. Contact The National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana is a private, non-profit, state-wide supported organization established to promote the preservation and restoration of Indiana's architectural and historic heritage. The

Foundation sponsors several programs on a state-wide basis. A Town Tour Program is designed to reawaken interest in downtown Main Streets and Courthouse Squares. It has brought professional expertise in architectural history, marketing, planning, and facade improvement to thirty-five communities since 1975. Twenty-three county Historic Sites and Structures Inventories have been completed and twenty-two Interim Reports published by the Foundation. A Revolving Fund is administered to assist local non-profit organizations in saving, protecting, and reselling significant properties. The Foundation also accepts facade easements and other property donations and arranges for protective covenants to protect buildings from undesirable change or demolition. In addition, the Foundation publishes a newsletter, *The Indiana Preservationist*, and maintains an information center of preservation publications available to members of the Foundation. The Indianapolis, Northern, Eastern, and Southern Indiana Regional Offices and a Western Regional Representative also provide consulting services for its members and coordinate activities on a state-wide basis.

State Government Programs

The Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) administers federal government preservation programs through the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. These programs include the National Register of Historic Places, Historic Preservation Certification under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, the Historic Sites & Structures Inventory, Environmental Review, and Grants. The SHPO maintains the Indiana State Register of Historic Sites and Structures which offers listed properties limited protection and review for impact by state funded or assisted projects.

There are also two State legislative statutes which encourage historic preservation. An

Historic District Enabling Act (State Law IC 36-7-11) allows local historic district ordinances and boards of review to monitor changes affecting the visual character of an area. State Law IC 6-1.1-12-18 and 22 as amended provides for property tax deductions if either commercial, rental, or single family properties are rehabilitated.

In addition to the state activities already discussed, a preservation group can also take advantage of federal programs designed to assist in the preservation of historic resources.

Programs Sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of significant cultural resources considered worthy of preservation. Inclusion in the Register provides recognition of the property's cultural significance and offers protection from the impact of federally assisted projects by requiring review and comment from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. National Register properties are also eligible for Grants-In-Aid and Federal tax benefits.

Grants-In-Aid for Historic Preservation are supported by funds allocated by the U.S. Department of the Interior to the State Historic Preservation Officer of each state. Specific amounts are assigned by the SHPO for projects such as survey and planning, and acquisition and development of properties listed in the National Register.

Substantial rehabilitation of any non-residential industrial or commercial building will qualify for an investment tax credit (ITC) under the new tax provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 which allows a 15% credit for structures at least thirty years old, 20% for structures at least

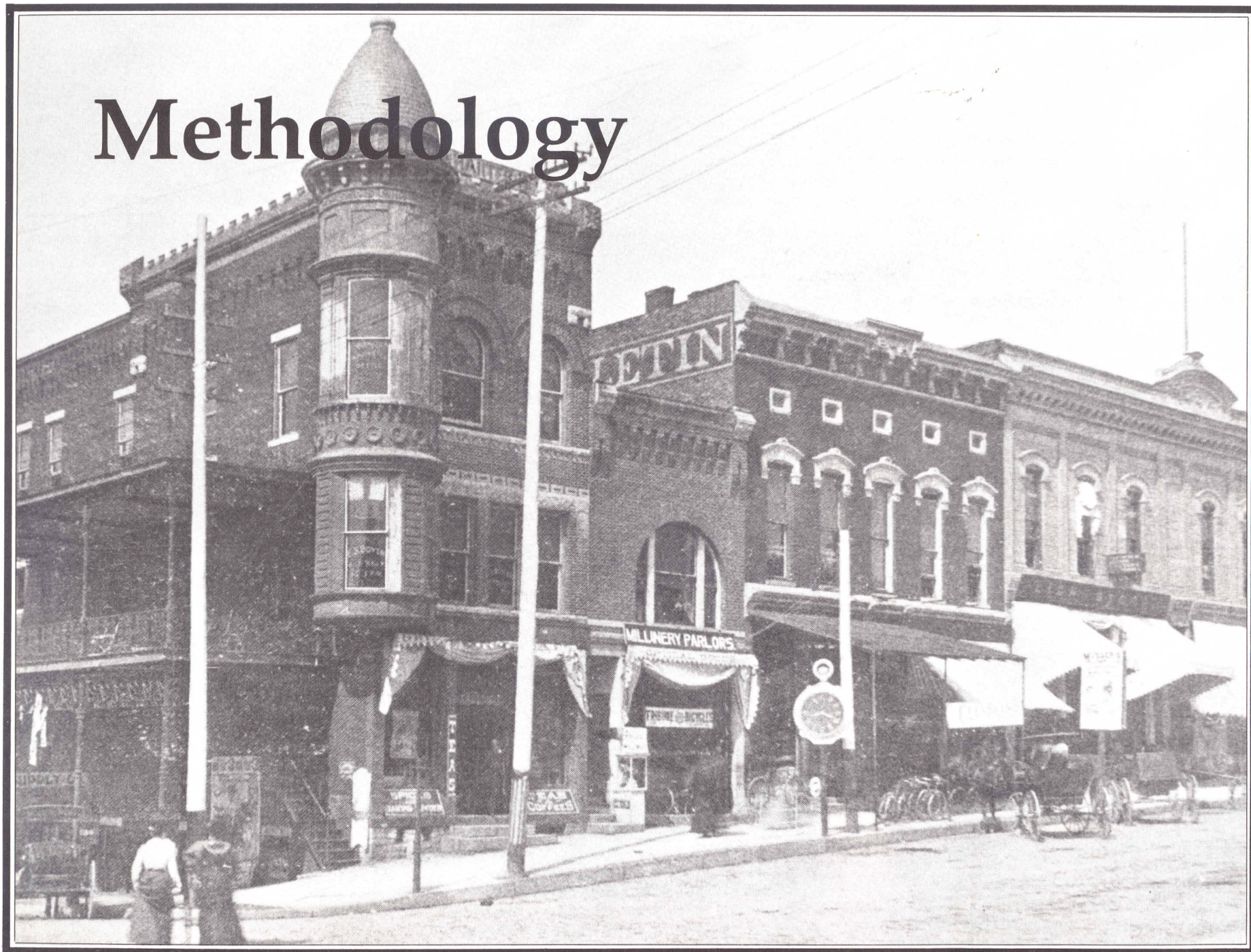
forty years old, and 25% for certified historic structures. Only the 25% credit for certified historic rehabilitation is available to both non-residential and depreciable residential properties. Structures must be listed on the National Register or located in a certified historic district to qualify for the 25% credit, and must have the rehabilitation work reviewed for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

The application process for Parts 1 and 2 of Historic Preservation Certification is administered for the Secretary of the Interior by the regional offices of the National Park Service in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Offices, and will be used to identify eligible buildings and certify their rehabilitation. For information and assistance contact the Indiana SHPO.

Southeast corner 9th, and Meridian Streets, Anderson. Source: Hardesty, John O. *City of Anderson, Indiana, Illustrated*. Anderson: The Benham Printery, c.1901. Anderson Public Library.



Methodology



Purpose

The Inventory's primary purpose is to identify districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects which will be included in the preparation of a state-wide preservation plan. This goal was accomplished by documenting properties potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the Indiana State Register of Historic Sites and Structures.

In addition many sites and structures were included which were of interest on a local level. The results are available to local planning commissions, preservation organizations, and interested citizens for identifying endangered properties and developing appropriate preservation programs to protect and enhance these significant cultural resources.

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, will utilize this information to assist in protecting historic and architectural resources from the impact of state funded and federally funded, assisted, or licensed projects to insure compliance with requirements of Section 106 procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment. Section 106 review functions on a state and regional level.

Sponsoring groups submit their project plans to A-95 agencies for distribution to other designated agencies for comment on compliance with state and federal legislation. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, comments on all project plans which affect Indiana's cultural resources. As a result, alternate plans may be developed to mitigate effects on cultural properties.

Publication of this Interim Report and its distribution to state and local institutions is intended to increase the awareness of

Indiana's cultural resources, and to provide a basis for the compilation of additional research and information. Through this process, the national, state, and local significance of Indiana's historic and architectural heritage will hopefully be promoted and protected.

Criteria

The guidelines for the National Register of Historic Places formed the general basis from which the Inventory's criteria were developed. Potential entries included one or more of the following:

Object: an item

Site: the location of an earlier building, structure, object, or event

Structure: a work constructed by man

Building: a structure created to shelter any form of human activity

District: a collection of related sites, buildings, structures, and/or objects

Objects, sites, structures, and buildings that possessed integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling, and that also met the following guidelines were entered in the Inventory:

1. Association with events or lives of individuals significant to broad patterns of local, state, or national history
2. Outstanding and notable examples of architectural styles, types, methods of construction, or structures representative of buildings in the survey area
3. Individual buildings and groups of buildings which contribute to an understanding of the historical, economic, and physical development of a place
4. Outbuildings associated with cited structures or districts such as carriage houses, barns, or smaller buildings in an industrial complex
5. Sites or locations where a significant structure once stood or important events occurred

In general, cemeteries, religious properties, birthplaces, grave sites of historical figures, and relocated structures were not surveyed for the Inventory. Buildings constructed after 1940 were generally excluded from the Inventory unless they were within a district, or met the specific requirements of the National Register of Historic Places for outstanding architectural or historical importance.

Alterations, removals, or relocations which have obliterated the historical and architectural integrity of a building may have kept it from inclusion in the Inventory. Buildings were not, however, excluded solely on the basis of their physical condition.

Survey Procedure

Before field documentation began, preliminary research and interviews with local historians provided the surveyors with a basic orientation of the county's development. Early maps and historical accounts revealed dates of settlement, early major industries, historic transportation routes, agricultural evolution, and original town boundaries. Evaluation of this information indicated areas of the county which might contain concentrations of historic fabric. Selected county roads were driven for a general assessment of extant cultural resources. Any building types or styles unique to the area were noted and additional research was conducted where necessary.

All roads in the county were then driven and properties were inventoried using the survey procedure established for entering sites and structures. The revised Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory form (Fig. 1) was used to record a wide range of information on each building and its environment as well as its areas of significance. Black and white photographs were taken and contact prints attached to the form. The surveyor, in most cases, spoke

Additional research was compiled by experts in local history who prepared a short narrative on the historical and architectural development of these areas. When the field survey was completed, final field checks were made to verify the accuracy of the data collected.

Fig. 1

General boundary limits determined for historic districts and multiple resource areas are considered advisory until more detailed research and actual nomination forms are prepared. Clearly some of the data collected could be reorganized into thematic groups which contain sites and structures of a similar type and where geographic proximity is not a major consideration. Examples of possible thematic groups might include all the covered bridges, or all the stone buildings, or all the pre-1900 commercial buildings within a large area.

Evaluation

The significance of each Inventory entry was evaluated in terms of its history, architecture, environment, and integrity and then placed in one of three rating categories: outstanding (O), notable (N), or contributing (C). In historic districts two additional rating categories were used: reference (R) and non-contributing (NC). These categories are explained in more detail below. While all entries warranted attention, limited financial and organizational resources required that priorities be established to protect endangered properties immediately and to develop long-range preservation plans.

History

Historical information was evaluated more in terms of the entry's national, state, or local significance than its date of construction. Evaluation included consideration of its association with famous people or events, social history, settlement, technology, and other broad categories of significance. An entry of outstanding local importance could then be rated higher than an entry only remotely associated with state or national history.

Architecture

Entries were next considered for their architectural merits as examples of academic

historical style, rare or unique design, vernacular construction technique, or representative building type.

Environment

The location of an entry in relation to other structures, street placement, and landscaping, as well as the overall natural environment of a place affected its rating. Many entries depend primarily on their location within a district for their rating. Siting is especially important in farm groups, small villages, neighborhoods, and business districts.

Integrity

In assessing integrity, an attempt was made to determine how much of the original fabric remained. A structure in poor physical condition but retaining its original architectural features was normally evaluated higher because of its integrity than a structure exhibiting extensive alterations by removals, structural changes, replacement, and later additions. The relocation of a building from its original site often lowered its rating.

After considering these four factors, Inventory entries were assigned ratings. From a total of 2331 entries, 108 were rated outstanding (O) and 295 were rated notable (N). These ratings are only valid for the criteria used here, however, and should be viewed as interim recommendations based on the information available at the time of the survey. Change in location, sensitive restoration, additional research, extensive physical damage, or inappropriate remodeling could affect the entry's significance and rating at a later date.

Outstanding

Entries rated "O" in this Interim Report are recommended as potential nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

These sites and structures meet the basic criteria of possessing outstanding significance on the national, state, or local level for history, architecture, environment, and/or integrity.

Notable

Entries rated "N" are recommended as potential nominations to the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. Generally, these entries are of notable, but not outstanding, significance on the state and local levels.

Contributing

Entries rated "C" are sites and structures which contribute to the density, continuity, and/or uniqueness of the whole county or historic district, but which in their present condition do not appear to meet the general criteria for either the National or State Registers. These properties might be considered for inclusion in a county or city historic register program.

Reference

Entries rated "R" are sites listed within historic districts which are considered later or badly altered pre-1940 structures. These entries do not meet the criteria for the Inventory because of their date of construction, style, and/or general incompatibility with their historical and architectural surroundings.

Non-Contributing

Entries listed within historic districts and rated "NC" are sites and structures which are considered later or badly altered intrusions and which create a negative impact. These entries do not meet the criteria for the Inventory because of their date of construction, style, and/or general incompatibility with their historical and architectural surroundings.

Catalogue Organization

Mapping

Mapping for the Inventory was based on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series topographical maps. The precise dates of the USGS maps vary, but most are based on the 1965 revised series. The three-digit number in parentheses at the end of each Inventory township entry refers to the USGS 7.5 Minute quadrangle map code numbers. The maps used in this Interim Report publication are based on the General Highway and Transportation Maps compiled by the Indiana State Highway Department Planning Division in the mid-1960's. These maps were edited, road and/or street names added, and entries located by a site dot and a three digit number. For districts, and/or scattered sites, more detailed street maps were used to indicate the location of objects, sites, structures, and buildings within the town, neighborhood, or designated area.

Inventory Number

Every Inventory entry was assigned an eleven digit number (095-234-00001, for example) based on the following system:

County Number: The first three digits of the eleven digit number are the code numbers used by the National Register of Historic Places to identify the county in Indiana. Madison County's National Register code numbers are 095. Other Indiana county code numbers can be obtained from the SHPO or HLF.

Quad Map Number: The next three digits, 234 in the example, are the code numbers assigned to the USGS quadrangle map on which an Inventory entry is located. Each quad map for Indiana has its own specific number and name. 234 in the example,

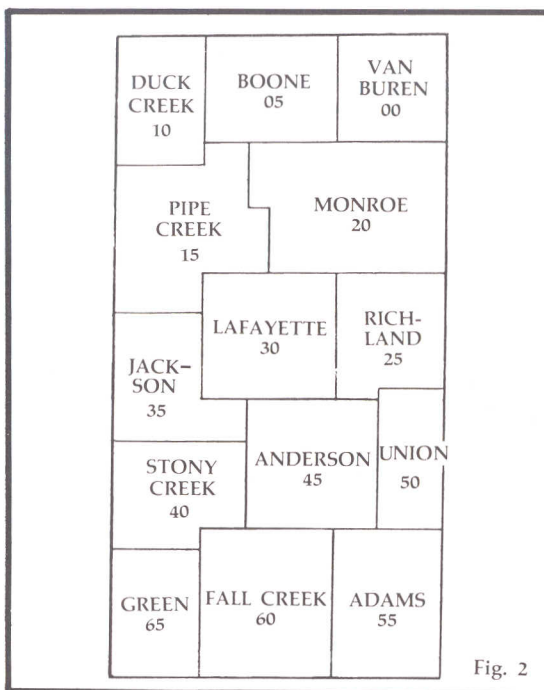


Fig. 2

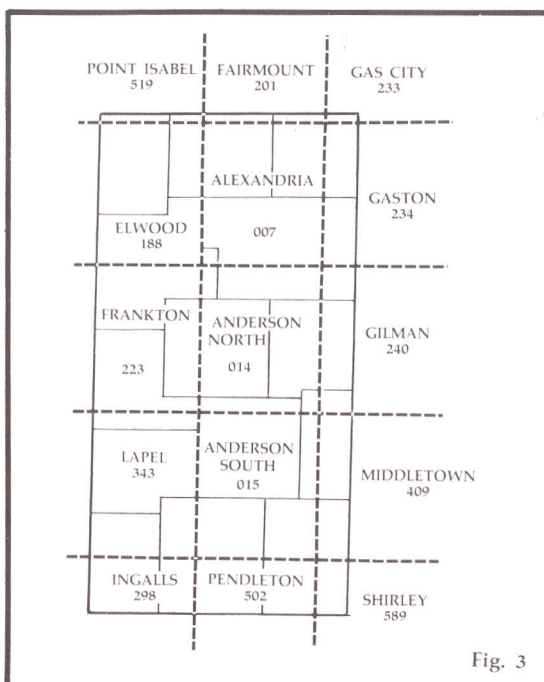


Fig. 3

therefore, refers to Indiana USGS quad map 234: Gaston. See Fig. 3 for the USGS map overlay for Madison County. These code numbers and names are available from the SHPO or HLF.

Site Number: The last five digits of this eleven digit Inventory number consist of two references: A) the first two digits which are the township, historic district, or scattered sites code numbers (00, 05, 10, 15, 16 etc.), and B) the final three digits which are the specific field site numbers (001, 002, 003, 004, etc.). Starting with Van Buren Township, each township was assigned a two digit, multiple-of-five number (00, 05, 10, 15, etc.) in a back and forth, north to south pattern. See Fig. 2 for township numbers. Historic districts, and/or scattered sites within townships were assigned the next sequential two digits of their township number - Summitville Scattered Sites (01), Elwood Historic District (16), and so forth.

Only the last three digits designating the site number are printed in the Catalogue listings and used on the township, historic district, and/or scattered sites maps. See District Entries for further information.

Rating

The next column of information contains the rating for each Inventory entry. Outstanding (O), notable (N), and contributing (C) were used for townships. An explanation of the rating procedure is given in the Evaluation section. For an explanation of district rating, refer to the District Entries section below.

Description

NAME: Each Inventory entry's historic name, when known. The historic name often indicated the original owner or builder, or original use. If the historic name was uncertain, a general name was given such as HOUSE, BARN, STORE, FARM, or COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

ADDRESS: Following the name, the Inventory entry's address number (if available) and the state or county road was indicated. When an address number was not available, the abbreviation NA was used. An Inventory entry located within a town or village had its location name supplied after the road name.

STYLE: The Inventory entry's historical style was indicated next. Objects, sites, bridges, historical markers, and cemeteries have no formal style. While most structures and buildings were obvious examples of a single academic style, many had elements or features of various historical styles. An attempt was made to assign each entry a general stylistic category. If the structure or building was a composite of two styles, both styles were listed, but separated by a slash (Greek Revival/Italianate). For farm sites only the most prominent building was noted although other smaller structures might also exist.

DATE: When verifiable information existed, an exact date was indicated. Most Inventory entries, however, had an approximate date given with the notation of circa (c.) indicating that the date might range either side by ten years.

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

SIGNIFICANCE: An attempt was made to indicate the significance of each Inventory entry when possible. An entry could be important for its architecture, its role in the settlement of the area, its association with famous people or events, or for any of the other reasons discussed under Criteria. Notation was also made when an entry was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).

USGS MAP NUMBER: The final information for each Inventory township entry was the

code number of the USGS 7.5 Minute quad map on which the entry was located. Fig. 3 shows the USGS quad map overlay for Madison County.

District Entries

For historic districts, the basic township and city format was used with a few minor changes. Each individual Inventory entry within the historic district was indicated by a three digit number on a detailed street map. The listing of each entry included its separate district number, street address, historic name or general type, style, and date. The rating was indicated in parentheses after the date. In addition to (O), (N), and (C), two other rating categories, reference (R) and non-contributing (NC), were used for historic districts. These rating categories are explained in more detail in the Evaluation section.

Southside of Public Square in 1895, Anderson. Source; Hardesty, John O. *City of Anderson, Indiana, Illustrated*. Anderson: The Benham Printery, c.1901. Anderson Public Library.



History



Madison County

Madison County, named for the fourth president of the United States, has an area of 289,920 acres or 453 square miles. Located in the east central part of Indiana, the county extends 30 miles from north to south and 15 miles from east to west. Madison County is bounded on the north by Grant County, on the east by Delaware and Henry Counties, on the south by Hancock County, and on the west by Hamilton and Tipton Counties. The topography of Madison County varies from gently undulating to level, with no hills of consequence except an uplift bordering Fall Creek and White River.

Mound builders were the first known inhabitants of Madison County. Traces of many mounds are found throughout Madison County, but one of the best preserved prehistoric earthworks, in the county and in the state, is located at Mounds State Park in Union Township about three miles from Anderson.

A migration of Delaware Indians from the east during the last half of the eighteenth century was allowed by the Miami tribes. The Delaware Indians occupied the White River valley region that is now Delaware, Madison, and Hamilton Counties, establishing many villages such as Munsie-town (Muncie) and Anderson-town (Anderson).

John Peter Kluge and Abraham Luckenbach, missionaries in the Moravian Church, were the first white settlers in the area. In 1801, they came to serve among the Delaware Indians.

On October 31, 1818, a treaty was signed at Saint Mary's, Ohio whereby the Delaware Indians ceded all their claims to land within Indiana to the United States. The Delawares left Indiana for Kansas on September 20, 1821.

The first permanent white settler in the area of Madison County was John Rogers. He came from North Carolina to settle in Fall Creek Township in November 1818, two years after the territory of Indiana had been organized as a state. A majority of the early white settlers in the Madison County area came from Virginia and Kentucky. The nucleus for Madison County's present population settled near "the Falls" of Fall Creek, later the location of Pendleton. Settlers were attracted to this area by the promise of abundant water power from the falls. Early settlements also sprang up in the vicinity of Perkinsville, Chesterfield, and a few other isolated spots.

Madison County was chartered on January 4, 1823. The county's original boundaries included what is now Hancock County and Madison County areas south of the northern borders of Lafayette and Richland Townships. Madison County's boundaries have been changed five times. The last change was in 1838 when the southern portion of the Miami Indian Reserve was annexed.

The first county seat was at Pendleton. During their 1824 sessions, the county commissioners accepted a site in Anderson, donated by John Berry and consisting of approximately 32 acres, for location of a new county seat. This location was nearer than Pendleton to the geographic center of Madison County.

In 1825-26, the Indiana legislature revoked this decision of the first Board of County Commissioners. A group was appointed to study the gift of land from Berry. Another acceptance of the gift was made in May 1827, and the seat of justice was moved from Pendleton to Anderson. In the same year, an act was passed which divided Madison County to create Hancock County. The northern border of Madison County was also extended several miles north.

The first Madison County courthouse was built in Anderson. It was erected in May 1833 and was located where the Anderson City Building is presently located. This courthouse was torn down in 1839 at which time a second courthouse was erected. In 1840, a fire destroyed a major portion of the county records. On December 10, 1880, the second courthouse and many of the remaining county records were destroyed by fire. A new courthouse was erected in 1882. It was demolished in 1973 and replaced with the present modern structure.

Systems of transportation quickly developed in the new county. As part of a statewide "internal improvements" program, state road surveys were begun in the 1820's. One of the first roads surveyed through Madison County was the Indianapolis & Fort Wayne State Road, laid out in 1825 along much of what is now State Road 37 northeast of Elwood.

Later, part of the ill-fated Indiana canal system, a portion of the Central Canal, ran through Alexandria and down to the White River valley near Anderson. Construction of the canal greatly increased the number of workers (mostly Irish) in the county. Towns sprang up along the canal line. When the canal was nearly complete, the State ran out of funds, and the first "boom" in Madison County came to an end. The Central Canal was superseded by the advent of rail transportation and was never completed.

By 1851, railroad lines were completed from Pendleton to Anderson. These were soon followed by many other lines throughout the county. During the same decade, several turnpikes, or tollroads, were established in Madison County. The Pendleton & New Castle Turnpike Company was organized in 1859, and the company constructed a turnpike on the New Castle & Lafayette State Road line (now State Road 38).

With fertile soil left by the Glacial Drift and with underlying minerals, resources, stone

and road-building materials, Madison County was naturally equipped to take an important place in Indiana's economic history. Many streams water its fields and furnish natural drainage. White River flows for twenty miles through the county. Other water sources include Fall Creek, Lick Creek, Prairie Creek, and many small tributaries.

Agriculture was Madison County's leading industry from the times of the first settlers until the discovery of natural gas, but there were signs of industrial activity from the beginning of the county's development. Even in the earliest days, its water power turned many wheels of pioneer industry - saw mills, flour mills, woolen mills, tanneries, and distilleries. This initial period of economic growth ended with the Civil War.

The next phase began with the establishment of factories in diverse areas of production such as agricultural implements, crushed stone for paving, pumps, furniture, and carriages. This period of industrial expansion continued from 1865 until 1887. Madison County was primarily an agricultural and "water-powered" community whose economy was based on its natural resources until 1887.

Madison County's economy changed drastically, however, when the first natural gas well was drilled near Alexandria in 1887. Days later, a well was struck near Anderson, issuing in the "gas boom" in Madison County. Wells followed in the Pendleton area, and soon industry began coming to the county seeking manufacturing sites for plants to utilize cheap fuel. Many glass works such as the Indiana Window Glass Company, as well as numerous other manufacturing plants, located in the county at this time. For some years, Madison County was one of the largest oil and gas producing counties in the state. However, the gas flow ceased almost as quickly as it began. In spite of its collapse, business activity which the gas boom initiated furnished a permanent foundation for local industry.

During the gas boom, Madison County gained importance as the first location of the interurban railway in the Midwest. Samuel T. Bronnenberg of Anderson originated the idea at a time when industrial and commercial activity due to the gas boom was at its height. When Anderson and North Anderson were connected by an electric railway line, Bronnenberg secured a 400 foot wide strip of land from Anderson to Alexandria to establish a similar electric rail line between the two cities. By 1893, however, he had not obtained enough capital to carry out the project. At the same time, an electric car line was begun from Marion to Indianapolis. It too met with financial failure. Finally, Charles L. Henry, one of the Anderson Street Railway Company stockholders, undertook construction of an electric car line from Anderson to Alexandria. With this beginning, the Union Traction Company was incorporated in September 1897. In the next several years, the Union Traction Company continued to expand by acquiring lines by construction, consolidation, and leases. At its height, there were 370 miles of trackage, and the network connected all the leading cities in the gas belt with Indianapolis. The interurban was popular because it served as a means of passenger and freight rapid transportation. When cars and busses replaced horses and carriages, the interurban began its decline, and lines were finally closed in the late 1930's and 1940's.

Manufacturing progressed rapidly in Madison County during and after the gas boom. Nails, wire fencing, window and plate glass, decorative tile, straw board, tinplate, refrigerators, automobiles and auto parts are the chief products of modern Madison County. At one time, Anderson manufactured thirteen different makes of automobiles. Almost every one of the townships was a manufacturing center of its own. Today, many of the original companies have been absorbed by the large national corporations.

Madison County's architecture reflects its diverse economic history. From Federal style buildings such as the George Hardy House (51002) in Chesterfield to Victorian commercial structures and residential historic districts attesting to economic boom in the gas days, the architecture in Madison County stands as a reminder of a rich past and potential for future preservation.

Designated Properties

National Historic Landmarks

None

National Register of Historic Places

Elwood Passenger and Freight Depot
Sixteenth and South B Streets
Elwood (site 17005, p. 20) (demolished, c.1983)

Gruenewald House
626 North Main Street
Anderson (site 49040, p. 62)

Mounds State Park
State Road 32
Anderson vicinity (site 50010, p. 68)

West Eight Street Historic District
roughly bounded by Seventh, Ninth, Jackson,
and Henry Streets
Anderson (sites 47001-339, pp. 47-54)

Wendell L. Willkie School
1630 Main Street
Elwood (site 16080, p. 16)

Historic American Buildings Survey

Samuel Fussell Log House
State Road 38
Pendleton vicinity (site 60012, p. 75)

Historic American Engineering Record

Anderson Carriage Manufacturing Company
25th and Walton Streets
Anderson (burned)

Buckeye Manufacturing Company
Columbia Ave
Anderson (burned)

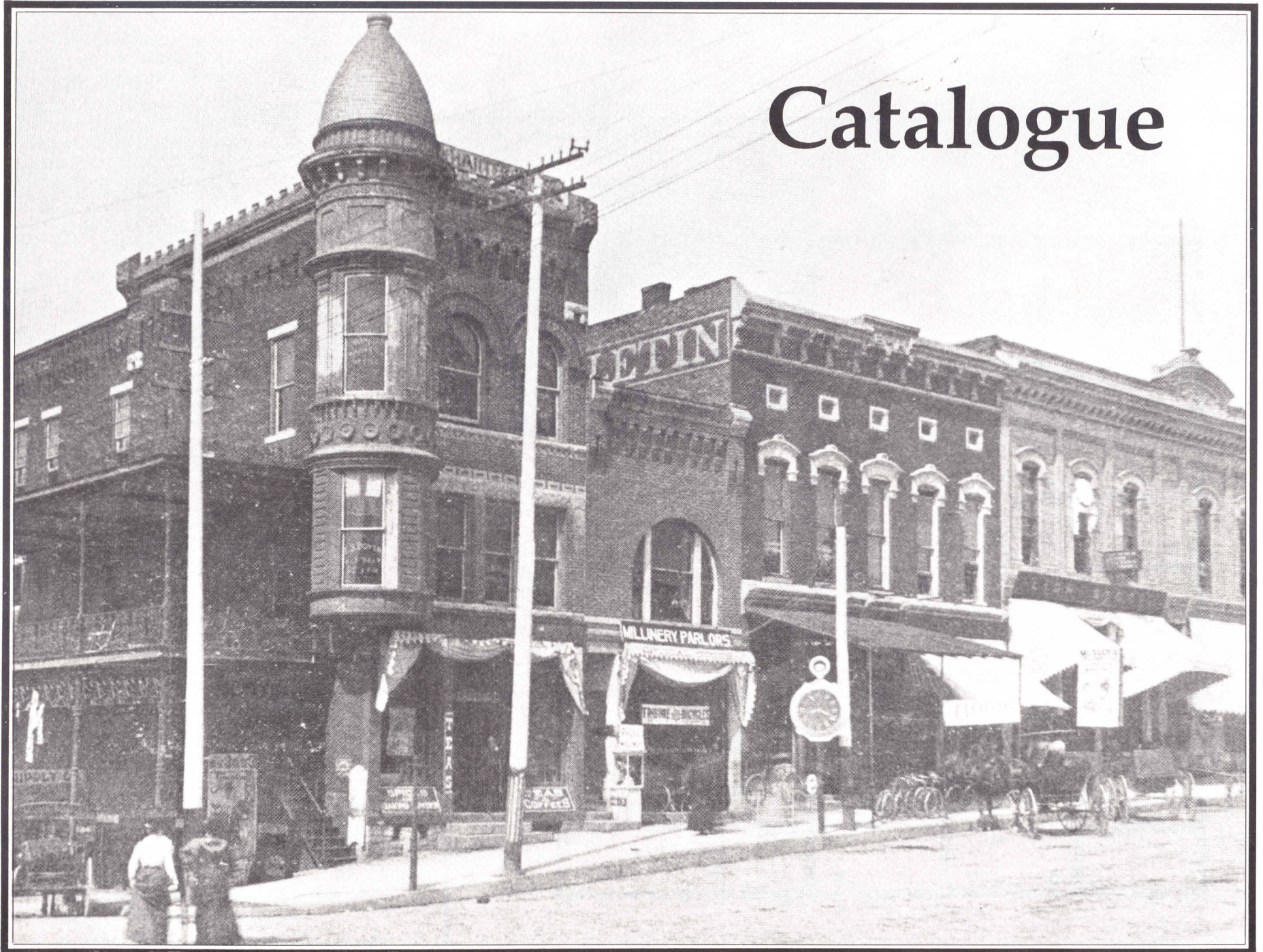
Rider-Lewis Motor Car Company
West Second Street
Anderson (site 49023, p. 67)

Sped Changing Pulley Company
(DeTamble Motors Company)
32nd Street
Anderson

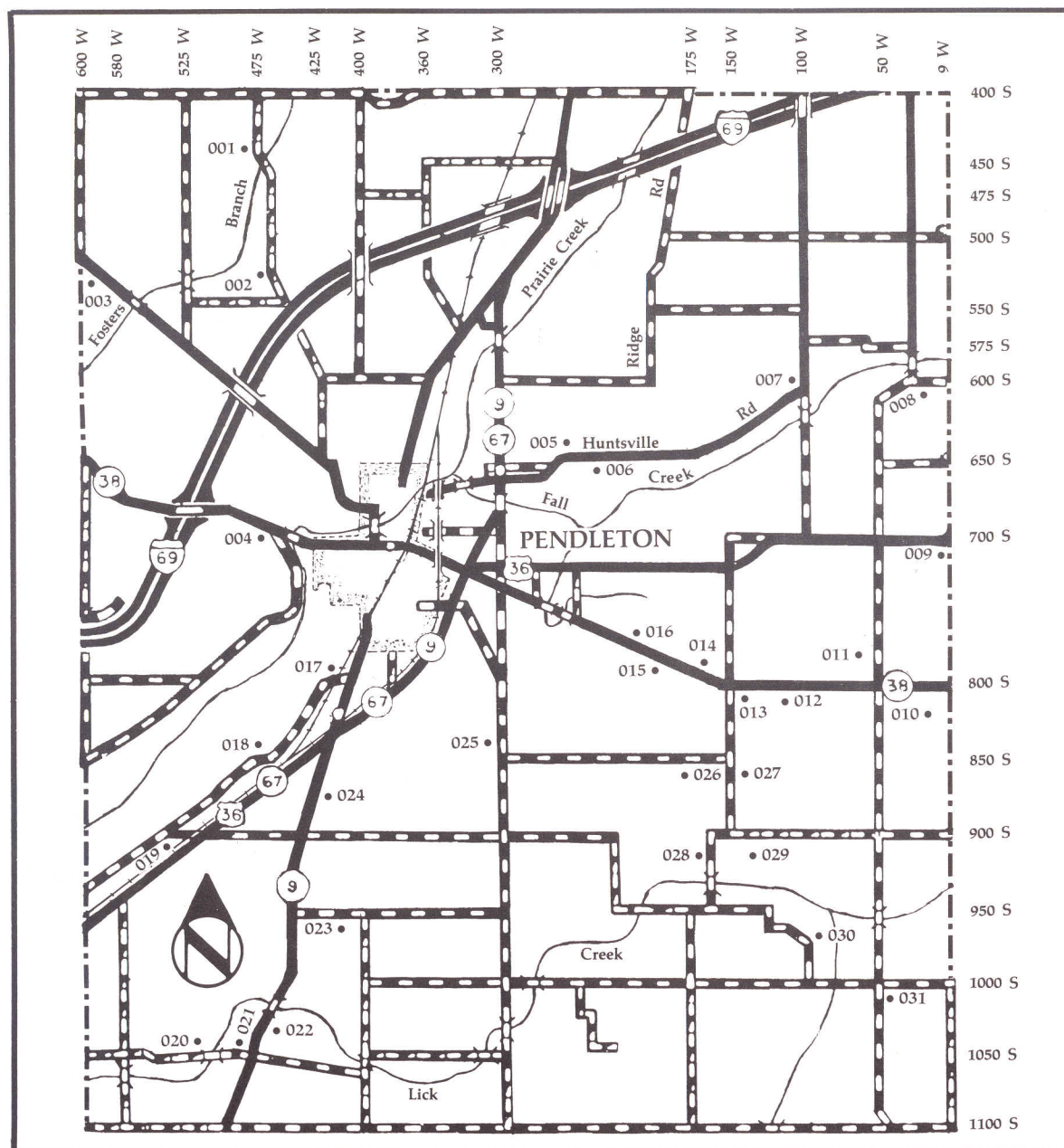


Former Madison County Courthouse, Anderson. Source: postcard courtesy of Howard Eldon.

Catalogue



Fall Creek Township (60001-031)



- | No. | Rtg. | Description |
|-----|------|---|
| 001 | C | House, 450 W; Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture (534) |
| 002 | C | Farm, 450 W; Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture (343) |
| 003 | C | Farm, State Road 132; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1870; Architecture (343) |
| 004 | O | Farm, State Road 38; Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture (343) |



004

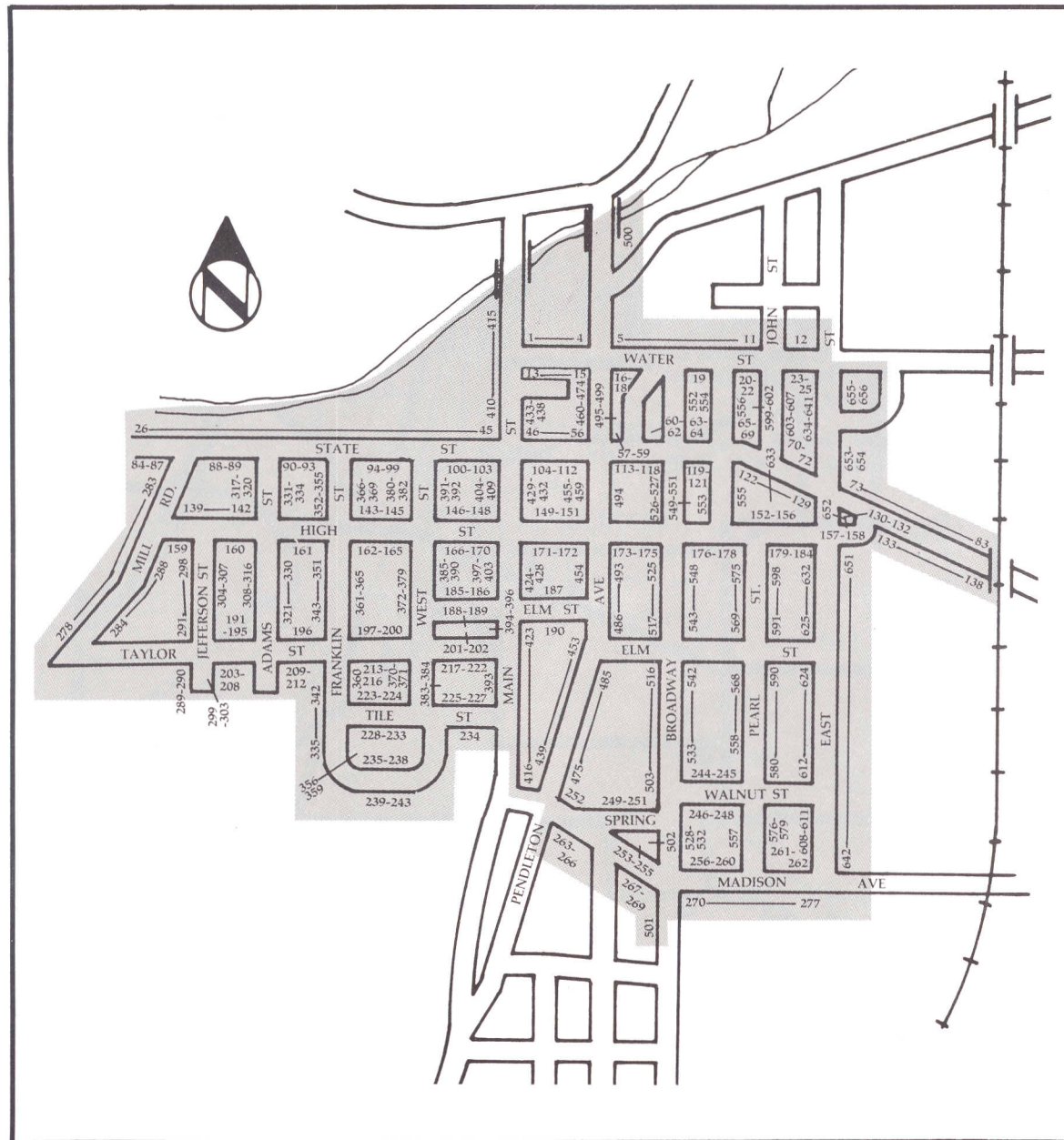
- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 005 | N | Blakely Farm, New Columbus Road; Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1860; Architecture (015) |
| 006 | C | Farm, New Columbus Road; Bungalow, 1936; Architecture (015) |
| 007 | C | Williams House, New Columbus Road; Carpenter-BUILDER/Italianate, 1884; Architecture (015) |
| 008 | N | Concrete House, 600 S; Vernacular, c.1900; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (015) |
| 009 | C | Haines Farm, U.S. 36; Carpenter-BUILDER/Free Classic, c.1900; Architecture (502) |
| 010 | C | Farm, State Road 38; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (502) |



012

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-----|---|--|-----|---|---|
| 011 | N | Farm, State Road 38; Bungalow, 1902; Architecture (502) | 014 | N | House, State Road 38; Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture (502) | 023 | C | House, 950 S; Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, 1901; Architecture (298) |
| 012 | O | Samuel Fussell Log House, State Road 38; Pioneer, 1830; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (502) HABS | 015 | N | House, State Road 38; Italianate, c.1860; Architecture (502) | 024 | N | Farm, State Road 9; Prairie, c.1920; Architecture (298) |
| 013 | C | House, 150 W; Tudor Gothic Revival, 1935; Architecture (502) | 016 | C | Guy Marks Farm, State Road 38; Tudor Gothic Revival, c.1936; Architecture (502) | 025 | C | Farm, 300 W; Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, c.1880; Architecture (502) |
| | | | 017 | C | House, Reformatory Road; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (298) | 026 | C | Farm, 850 S; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880; Architecture (502) |
| | | | 018 | N | Reformatory, Reformatory Road; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910; Architecture, Politics/Government (298) | 027 | C | Farm, 150 W; Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture (502) |
| | | | 019 | N | Guy House, 900 S; Carpenter-Builder, 1858; Architecture (298) | 028 | N | House, 150 W; Carpenter-Builder/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (502) |
| | | | 020 | C | Farm, 1050 S; American Four-Square, 1914; Architecture (298) | 029 | C | Haynes House, 900 S; Colonial Revival, 1912; Architecture (502) |
| | | | 021 | C | School, 1050 S; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890; Architecture, Education (298) | 030 | C | Farm, 100 W; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880; Architecture (502) |
| | | | 022 | C | Farm, State Road 9; Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, c.1870; Architecture (298) | 031 | N | Mt. Gilead U.B. Church, 50 W; Late Gothic Revival, c.1920; Architecture, Religion (502) |

Pendleton Historic District (61001-656)



John Rogers was the first settler in the area of what is now known as Madison County. He arrived in the area in 1818 and located along Fall Creek. By the early 1820's, many pioneers had joined Rogers in a settlement known as "the Falls" on Fall Creek. Thomas McCartney erected a mill and owned a small store at the Falls. Though the concentration of pioneer homes around the Falls gave the appearance of a town, a town was not platted until 1830. That year, Thomas Pendleton had his property surveyed and platted, the original plat containing 46 lots.

The opening of the New Castle & Lafayette State Road in 1829 brought an influx of travelers into the area around Pendleton. Business and mills were built and the new town became an economic center of the area. The oldest building standing in Pendleton today dates from this early period. The Federal style James Gray House (410) on North Main Street was built by the wealthy businessman as his residence in the 1830's. It was later enlarged and is used as an inn today.

When Madison County was formed in 1823, Pendleton was the county seat. A building used temporarily as a courthouse was built on the west side of North Main Street in town. It was log and had dirt floors. By 1826, the county seat was moved to Anderson.

During its first ten years, Pendleton, or the Falls as it was known at that time, was a "boom town" and economic center on the new frontier. During the next twenty years, the town became well established. Completion of the railroad and telegraph brought new stimulus for growth of the town. In 1852, the Indianapolis &

Bellefontaine Railroad was completed in Pendleton. Pendleton's first station was a frame structure built over the tracks. It was later replaced by a larger depot.

Prior to the discovery of natural gas, there were few factories in Pendleton though banks and numerous businesses existed. The Pendleton Woolen Mills closed during the financial panic of 1873. Fire or financial failure eliminated many other small factories and early mills that had been established in town.

A number of new enterprises came to Pendleton in the late 1880's and 1890's with the gas boom. At one time, there were three glass factories, one lamp chimney factory, a fence factory, one bottle works, and numerous window glass businesses in town. The most prominent among the new gas boom factories was the Indiana Window Glass Company, organized in February 1892. The factory was one of the best-equipped in the gas belt and was located south of Pendleton near the old Fairgrounds. The Pendleton Window Glass Works were located north of the Falls in 1888.

In 1921, the State of Indiana sought a new site for the Reformatory which was to be moved from Jeffersonville. Local citizens in Pendleton persuaded the State to locate the Reformatory (60018) in Pendleton. It was built in 1924.

Pendleton's outstanding architecture ranges in style from Greek Revival to twentieth century styles. A log house (409) on Mill Road is one of the earliest structures in town. There is a Greek Revival commercial building (460) on South Pendleton Avenue dating from the 1840's and an outstanding Greek Revival/Italianate house (409) on South Main Street dating from the 1860's. The Italianate style is also represented in a c.1870 house (460) on South Pendleton Avenue and the notable I.O.O.F. Building on West State Street built in 1890. There are

two significant Romanesque Revival structures in the Pendleton Historic District. They include the Knights of Pythias Building (052) built in 1910 and a school (651) on South East Street built in 1895 and added onto in 1912.

Fine examples of twentieth century architecture are still standing in the Pendleton Historic District. There are several notable bungalows in the district (079, 080, 127, 134, 379, 440, 446) and a notable Arts and Crafts style house (081) built c.1910 on East State Street. The Carnegie Public Library (133), built in 1912, is another outstanding example of the Arts and Crafts style. Finally, the 1936 Pendleton Post Office (104) is a fine example of Art Deco architecture.

No. Add. Description

WEST WATER STREET (North Side)

001	136	Pendleton Bible Church; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
002	124-122	House; Carpenter-BUILDER/Eastlake, c.1890 (C)
003	118	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
004	114	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
005	NA	Fall Creek Bridge; Neo-Classic, c.1920 (C)
006	NA	Fall Park (O)
007	NA	Historical Marker; Site of Fall Creek Massacre, 1825 (O)

EAST WATER STREET (North Side)

008	201	Commercial Building; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
009	217	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
010	223	House; Late Gothic Revival, c.1920 (C)
011	235	House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)



007

012 301 **House;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)

WEST WATER STREET (South Side)

013	123	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
014	117	House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
015	113	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)

EAST WATER STREET (South Side)

016	100-108	Apartment Building; Modern, c.1970 (NC)
017	110	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
018	112	Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (R)
019	NA	Vacant Lot (NC)
020	218	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
021	222	House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
022	NA	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (R)
023	300	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (R)
024	NA	Garage; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910 (R)
025	318	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1921 (C)

WEST STATE STREET (North Side)

026	604	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
-----	-----	-----------------------------------

027	516	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)	052	114	Knights of Pythias Building; Romanesque Revival, 1910 (N)	075	415	Swain House; Free Classic, 1905 (C)
028	NA	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)	053	110	Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1900 (C)	076	421	House; Modern, 1951 (NC)
029	NA	Vacant Lot (NC)	054	108-104	I.O.O.F. Building; Italianate, c.1890 (N)	077	427	House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
030	410	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (R)	055	102	Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1900 (R)	078	433	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (N)
031	406	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)	056	100	Stephenson Block; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1900 (R)	079	441	Joe Hardy House; Bungalow, c.1900 (N)
032	400	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)	STATE STREET (North Side)			080	457	House; Bungalow, c.1910 (N)
033	332	House; Tudor Gothic Revival, c.1920 (C)	057	101-103	J.T. Chambers Building; Romanesque Revival, c.1900 (C)	081	NA	House; Arts and Crafts, c.1910 (N)
034	326	House; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1920 (C)	058	105	Commercial Building; c.1920 (R)	082	463	House; English Cottage, c.1920 (C)
035	318	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)	059	107	Commercial Building; Modern, c.1980 (NC)	083	467	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
036	312	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (R)	060	NA	Parking Lot (NC)	WEST STATE STREET (South Side)		
037	306	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)	061	119	Commercial Building; Modern, c.1950 (NC)	084	519	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
038	300	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)	062	121	Commercial Building; Modern, c.1950 (NC)	085	517	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900; (C)
039	230	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)	063	201	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)	086	515	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
040	224-222	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)	064	211	House; American Four-Square, c.1890 (R)	087	513	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
041	218	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (R)	065	219	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)	088	509	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
042	214	House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)	066	223	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)	089	501	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
043	210	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)	067	227	House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)	090	419	House; English Cottage, c.1930 (C)
044	206	House; Greek Revival/Gothic Revival, c.1870 (C)	068	231	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)	091	415	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
045	200	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)	069	235	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (R)	092	407	House; Tudor Gothic Revival, c.1930 (C)
046	138-136	Marion Apartments; Romanesque Revival, c.1900 (R)	070	301	House; Carpenter-BUILDER/Free Classic, c.1890 (C)	093	401	House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
047	132	Garage; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (R)	071	305	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)	094	331	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
048	130	Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (R)	072	NA	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1870 (R)	095	327	House; American Four-Square, c.1920 (C)
049	128-126	Commercial Building; Romanesque Revival, c.1890 (R)	073	401	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)	096	321	House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
050	124-122	Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1890 (R)	074	405	House; Modern, c.1946 (NC)	097	315	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
051	120-116	Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1900 (R)				098	309	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
						099	NA	House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)

- 100 NA **First Methodist Church;** Modern, 1968 (NC)
- 101 219 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
- 102 215 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
- 103 207 **House;** Federal, c.1840 (R)
- 104 137 **Post Office;** Art Deco, 1936 (N)
- 105 125-123 **F. & A.M. Lodge No. 44;** Nineteenth Century Functional, 1893 (R)
- 106 121 **Commercial Building;** Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (R)
- 107 119 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)
- 108 115 **Commercial Building;** Renaissance Revival, c.1900 (C)
- 109 NA **Parking Lot** (NC)
- 110 107 **Commercial Building;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
- 111 105-103 **Commercial Building;** Twentieth Century Functional, c.1900 (R)
- 112 103-101 **Commercial Building;** c.1900 (R)

EAST STATE STREET (South Side)

- 113 102 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1970 (NC)
- 114 NA **Parking Lot** (NC)
- 115 116 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)
- 116 118 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1930 (NC)
- 117 120 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
- 118 122 **Commercial Building;** Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1900 (R)
- 119 200 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (R)
- 120 204 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
- 121 210 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1870 (R)

- 122 218 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
- 123 222 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1905 (C)
- 124 226 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (R)
- 125 232 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
- 126 236 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1895 (N)
- 127 308 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (N)
- 128 312 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
- 129 316 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
- 130 400 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
- 131 408 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (R)
- 132 414 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
- 133 424 **Carnegie Public Library;** Arts and Crafts, 1912 (O)



133

- 134 432 **House;** Bungalow, c.1910 (N)
- 135 442 **House;** Tudor Gothic Revival, c.1930 (N)
- 136 456 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
- 137 464 **House;** American Four-Square, c.1910 (C)

- 138 NA **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)

WEST HIGH STREET (North Side)

- 139 606 **House;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)
- 140 600 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
- 141 516 **House;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)
- 142 508 **House;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)
- 143 318 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
- 144 314 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (R)
- 145 300 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
- 146 230 **House;** Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
- 147 220 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
- 148 212 **House;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)
- 149 118 **Commercial Building;** Twentieth Century Functional, c.1950 (NC)
- 150 112 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
- 151 110 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER/Eastlake, c.1890 (C)

EAST HIGH STREET (North Side)

- 152 219 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
- 153 225 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
- 154 221 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
- 155 233 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
- 156 237 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
- 157 NA **U.B. Church;** Gothic Revival, 1902 (C)
- 158 317 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)

WEST HIGH STREET (South Side)

159	601	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
160	509	House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
161	421	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
162	331	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (R)
163	325	House; Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, c.1880 (N)
164	319	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
165	315	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (R)
166	229	House; Colonial Revival, c.1890 (R)
167	223	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
168	219	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
169	217	House; Bungalow, c.1900 (C)
170	NA	Parking Lot (NC)
171	115	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
172	103	Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (R)

EAST HIGH STREET (South Side)

173	100	Commercial Building; Modern, c.1970 (NC)
174	112	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
175	210	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
176	216	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
177	222	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)
178	228	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
179	300	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (R)
180	304	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)

181	308	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
182	314	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
183	318	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
184	NA	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

WEST ELM STREET (North Side)

185	216	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
186	212	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (R)
187	NA	Vacant Lot (NC)

WEST ELM STREET (South Side)

188	223	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
189	NA	Vacant Lot (NC)
190	115	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

TAYLOR STREET (North Side)

191	522 1/2	Barn (NC)
192	522	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
193	520	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
194	504	House; Modern, c.1940 (R)
195	502	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (R)
196	410-408	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
197	326	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
198	322	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
199	318	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
200	316	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
201	220	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (R)
202	218	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (R)

TAYLOR STREET (South Side)

203	609	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
204	601	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
205	521	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)
206	509	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
207	505	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
208	501	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
209	421	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
210	417	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (R)
211	411	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
212	401	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
213	323	House; Colonial Revival, c.1920 (N)
214	315	House; Gothic Revival, c.1920 (C)
215	309	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
216	301	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
217	229	House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
218	NA	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
219	215	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (R)
220	211	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
221	207	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
222	201	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

TILE STREET (North Side)

223	NA	Vacant Lot (NC)
-----	----	-----------------

224 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 225 216 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 226 212 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 227 NA Barn; c.1880 (C)

TILE STREET (South Side)

228 323 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 229 319 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 230 311 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 231 307 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (R)
 232 301 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 233 233 House; Carpenter-BUILDER/Eastlake, c.1890 (C)
 234 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

LAUREL STREET (North Side)

235 320 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 236 318 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (R)
 237 316 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 238 312 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)

LAUREL STREET (South Side)

239 319 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (R)
 240 315 House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 241 311 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 242 NA House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 243 303 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1950 (NC)

WALNUT STREET (North Side)

244 355 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 245 217-219 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

WALNUT STREET (South Side)

246 216 House; Modern, c.1970 (NC)
 247 232 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 248 308 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1930 (C)

SPRING STREET (North Side)

249 121 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 250 127 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 251 137 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

SPRING STREET (South Side)

No Sites

MADISON AVENUE (North Side)

252 115 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 253 133 House; Bungalow, c.1900 (C)
 254 137 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 255 141 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (R)
 256 201 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 257 207 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 258 211 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (R)
 259 217 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
 260 221 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 261 NA House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (R)
 262 317 House; Modern, c.1970 (NC)

MADISON AVENUE (South Side)

263 100 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
 264 106 House; Free Classic, c.1920 (C)
 265 112 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)

266 116 House; Tudor Gothic Revival, c.1930 (C)
 267 130 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 268 134 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 269 138 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 270 202 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 271 212 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 272 218 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (N)
 273 220 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 274 304 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 275 308 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 276 NA House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 277 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

MILL ROAD (West Side)

278 NA Industrial Building; Functional, 1947 (NC)



279

279 226 Log House; Pioneer, c.1850 (O)
 280 NA Commercial Building; Modern, 1943 (NC)
 281 114 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

282 108 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)

283 NA House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)

MILL ROAD (East Side)

284 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

285 NA House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

286 NA Barn (NC)

287 NA Vacant Lot

288 105 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

JEFFERSON STREET (West Side)

289 324 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (R)

290 314 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)

291 238 House; Modern, c.1930 (R)

292 234 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)

293 230 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

294 226 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

295 220 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

296 216 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)

297 210 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

298 206 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

JEFFERSON STREET (East Side)

299 339 House; Modern, c.1980 (NC)

300 319 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

301 317 Garage; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

302 315 House; Modern, c.1940 (R)

303 311 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

304 231-229 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

305 227 House; Colonial Revival, c.1940 (R)

306 223 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

307 211 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)

ADAMS STREET (West Side)

308 242 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)

309 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

310 232 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)

311 226 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)

312 220 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

313 216 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

314 210 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)

315 206 House; Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, c.1900 (C)

316 200 House; Carpenter-Builder/Queen Anne, c.1920 (C)

317 130 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)

318 120 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (R)

319 118 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)

320 114 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)

ADAMS STREET (East Side)

321 315 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)

322 243 Houses; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)

323 239 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

324 235 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

325 231 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

326 227 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

327 221 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

328 217 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

329 211 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

330 205 House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)

331 131 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)

332 125 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

333 119 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

334 115 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)

FRANKLIN STREET (West Side)

335 420 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

336 414 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

337 406 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (R)

338 404 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (R)

339 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

340 318 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

341 312 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)

342 NA Garage (NC)

343 244 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)

344 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

345 NA House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (R)

346 226 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

347 222 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

348 216 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

349 NA House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)

350 206 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

351 200 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)

352 130 House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (R)

- 353 124 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 354 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 355 118 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 356 112 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (N)

FRANKLIN STREET (East Side)

- 357 NA House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 358 415 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (R)
 359 401 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 360 319 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1870 (C)
 361 NA Garage (NC)
 362 231 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 363 227 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 364 221 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 365 211 Apartment Building; Modern, c.1980 (NC)
 366 131 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 367 123 House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
 368 119 House; Greek Revival, c.1850 (R)
 369 115 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)

WEST STREET (West Side)

- 370 314 House; Italianate, c.1880 (N)
 371 NA Vacant Lot (NC)
 372 244 House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 373 236 House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
 374 232 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 375 226 House; Colonial Revival, c.1900 (N)
 376 218 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 377 214 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)

- 378 210 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 379 204 House; Bungalow, c.1900 (N)
 380 120 Apartments; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 381 NA House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)

WEST STREET (East Side)

- 382 315 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 383 311 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
 384 307 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 385 243 House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 386 233 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
 387 227 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
 388 221 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (R)
 389 217 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 390 211 House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 391 123 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 392 119 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)

SOUTH MAIN STREET (West Side)

- 393 NA House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 394 242 House; Bungalow, 1936 (C)
 395 238 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 396 234 House; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 397 226 House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 398 222 House; Tudor Gothic Revival, c.1920 (C)
 399 NA House; Carpenter-BUILDER/Eastlake, c.1890 (C)

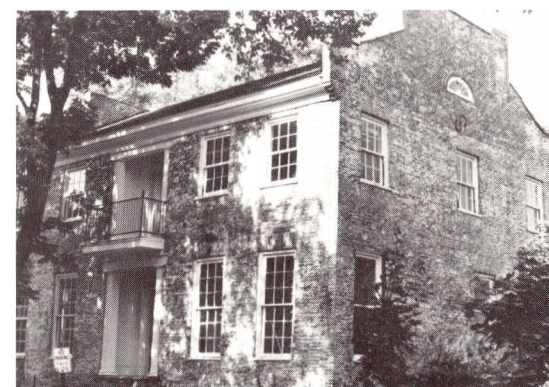
- 400 216 House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
 401 212 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 402 202 Pendleton Christian Church; Modern, c.1980 (NC)
 403 NA Church Addition; Modern, 1982 (NC)
 404 128 House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
 405 122 House; Greek Revival, c.1850 (C)
 406 118 House; Greek Revival, c.1840 (C)
 407 114-112 House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 408 110 House; Greek Revival, c.1840 (N)
 409 100 House; Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1860 (O)



409

NORTH MAIN STREET (West Side)

- 410 NA Inn; Federal, c.1840 (O)



410

- 411 117 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
 412 121 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
 413 125 **House;** Italianate, c.1890 (C)
 414 131 **House;** Colonial Revival, c.1920 (C)
 415 201 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (C)

SOUTH MAIN STREET (East Side)

- 416 313 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1940 (R)
 417 309 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 418 305 **House;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 419 243 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 420 NA **House;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 421 NA **Commercial Building;** Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (C)
 422 233 **House;** Federal, c.1850 (N)
 423 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
 424 223 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 425 219 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 426 215 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (C)
 427 213 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 428 209 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1860 (C)
 429 129 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 430 125 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
 431 119 **House;** Italianate, c.1880 (C)
 432 NA **Parking Lot** (NC)

NORTH MAIN STREET (East Side)

- 433 110 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1870 (N)
 434 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
 435 118 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)

- 436 122 **House;** Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
 437 124 **House;** Gothic Revival, c.1900 (C)
 438 130 **House;** Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1930 (C)

SOUTH PENDLETON AVENUE (West Side)

- 439 412 **House;** Bungalow, c.1900 (C)
 440 406 **House;** Bungalow, c.1910 (N)
 441 342 **House;** Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, c.1890 (C)
 442 340 **House;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 443 338 **Apartment Building;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 444 334 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
 445 330 **House;** Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
 446 326 **House;** Bungalow, c.1910 (N)
 447 320 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (R)
 448 316 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
 449 310 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (R)
 450 306 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (R)
 451 302 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
 452 240 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
 453 234 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1940 (C)
 454 NA **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1970 (NC)
 455 224-220 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1970 (NC)
 456 128 **Commercial Building;** 1946 (NC)
 457 124 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1970 (NC)
 458 118-116 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)

- 459 NA **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)

NORTH PENDLETON AVENUE (West Side)

- 460 NA **Commercial Building;** Greek Revival, c.1840 (N)
 461 NA **Commercial Building;** Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (C)
 462 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
 463 117 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1890 (N)
 464 119 **Commercial Building;** Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (R)
 465 125 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 466 131 **House;** Italianate, c.1890 (O)



466

- 467 NA **House;** Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, c.1890 (N)
 468 NA **House;** Free Classic, c.1890 (N)
 469 211 **House;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 470 215 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
 471 221 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
 472 225 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
 473 229 **House;** Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
 474 233 **House;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)

SOUTH PENDLETON AVENUE (East Side)

475	NA	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (C)
476	401	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (R)
477	339	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (N)
478	NA	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (N)
479	331	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (C)
480	327	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
481	321	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
482	313	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
483	307	House; Modern, c.1970 (NC)
484	NA	Vacant Lot (NC)
485	301	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
486	237	Commercial Building; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
487	233	House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
488	231-229	Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1900 (C)
489	227	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
490	221	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)
491	NA	Apartments; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
492	211-209	Apartments; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
493	205	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (C)
494	NA	Commercial Building; Modern, c.1980 (NC)

SOUTH PENDLETON AVENUE (East Side)

495	106	Commercial Building; Romanesque Revival, c.1870 (C)
496	108	Commercial Building; Romanesque Revival, c.1890 (C)

497	NA	Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (C)
498	118	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
499	NA	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
500	NA	Park; 1918-21 (C)

SOUTH BROADWAY (West Side)

501	504	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (C)
502	414	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)
503	402	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)
504	400	House; Modern, c.1950 (NC)
505	350	House; Modern, c.1920 (R)
506	352	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
507	346	House; Modern, c.1960 (NC)
508	342	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
509	338	House; Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, c.1890 (C)
510	334	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
511	330	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
512	324	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
513	320	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (N)
514	312	House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)
515	308	House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
516	300	House; Bungalow, c.1900 (C)
517	240	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (C)
518	234	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (N)
519	230	House; Colonial Revival, c.1880 (C)

520	224	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
521	220	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (R)
522	218	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
523	210	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)
524	206	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
525	200	House; Bungalow, c.1910 (C)
526	130	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880, c.1984 (C) Demolished
527	120	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)

SOUTH BROADWAY (East Side)

528	415	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1870 (C)
529	413	House; Bungalow, c.1890 (C)
530	411	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1870 (C)
531	NA	Vacant Lot (NC)
532	401	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (NC)
533	355	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1860 (C)
534	351	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (C)
535	347	House; Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, c.1880 (C)
536	NA	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
537	339	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1900 (C)
538	331	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)
539	323	House; Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
540	319	House; Modern, c.1940 (NC)
541	311	House; Carpenter-Builder/Free Classic, c.1900 (C)

542 303 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 543 241 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 544 235 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 545 225 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
 546 217 **House;** American Four-Square, c.1900 (C)
 547 209 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
 548 203 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1880 (C)
 549 129 **House;** American Four-Square, c.1890 (C)
 550 123 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (R)
 551 119 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1880 (C)
 552 NA **Industrial Building;** Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880 (C) Demolished

SOUTH CAROLINE STREET (West Side)

553 NA **House;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)

NORTH CAROLINE STREET (West Side)

554 NA **Industrial Building;** Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (C) Demolished

SOUTH CAROLINE STREET (East Side)

555 NA **Garage;** Functional, c.1920 (R)

NORTH CAROLINE STREET (East Side)

556 NA **Industrial Building;** Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (R)

SOUTH PEARL STREET (West Side)

557 NA **Commercial Building;** Twentieth Century Functional, c.1928 (C)

558 354 **House;** Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
 559 350 **House;** Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
 560 346 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (C)
 561 342 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 562 338 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 563 328 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1870 (C)
 564 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
 565 316 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 566 312 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 567 308 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 568 300 **House;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 569 240 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (R)
 570 236 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 571 232 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 572 228 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 573 222 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 574 214 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 575 NA **House;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)

SOUTH PEARL STREET (East Side)

576 425 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 577 423 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 578 411 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1930 (NC)
 579 401 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 580 355 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 581 351 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
 582 345 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 583 335 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 584 331 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)

585 325 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 586 323 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 587 315 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 588 311 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 589 303 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
 590 303 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
 591 241 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER/Eastlake, c.1900 (C)
 592 239 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 593 235 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 594 231 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 595 227 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 596 223 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 597 219 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 598 215 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)

NORTH JOHN STREET (West Side)

599 123 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 600 127 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 601 NA **Barn** (NC)
 602 137 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1860 (C)

NORTH JOHN STREET (East Side)

603 116 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1930 (NC)
 604 120 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 605 122 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)

- 606 126 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 607 130 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)

SOUTH EAST STREET (West Side)

- 608 416 **House;** Modern, c.1950 (NC)
 609 408 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 610 408 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 611 402 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 612 356 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 613 356 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 614 350 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 615 342 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 616 336 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 617 332 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 618 328 **House;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 619 324 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (R)
 620 318 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (R)
 621 314 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 622 310 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 623 306 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 624 304 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1880 (C)
 625 242 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
 626 238 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 627 234 **House;** Modern, c.1980 (NC)
 628 NA **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)

- 629 226 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1880 (R)
 630 222 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910 (C)
 631 218 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1860 (C)
 632 NA **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1930 (R)
 633 110 **House;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)

NORTH EAST STREET (West Side)

- 634 107 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 635 115-117 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 636 123 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 637 127 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 638 131 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1890 (C)
 639 135 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1920 (C)
 640 139 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1880 (C)

NORTH EAST STREET (West Side)

- 641 143 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1880 (C)

SOUTH EAST STREET (East Side)

- 642 409 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 643 405 **House;** Bungalow, c.1930 (C)
 644 401 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 645 351 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 646 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
 647 343 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 648 327 **South Elementary School;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 649 301 **School;** Neo-Classic, 1936, Built by WPA (C)



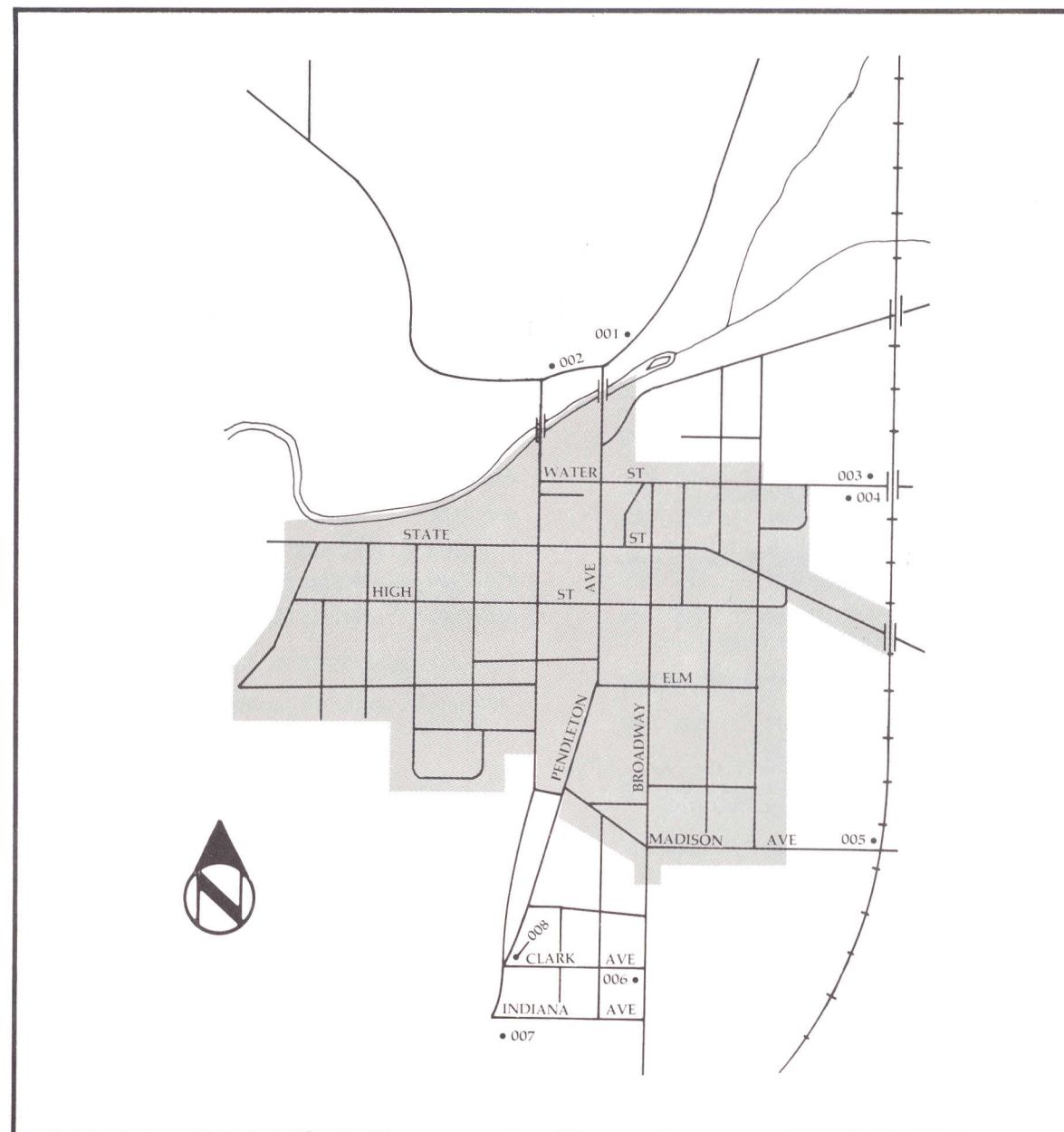
651

- 650 NA **Gymnasium;** Classical Revival, c.1930 (C)
 651 201 **School;** Romanesque Revival, 1895/1912 (O)
 652 111 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1880 (C)

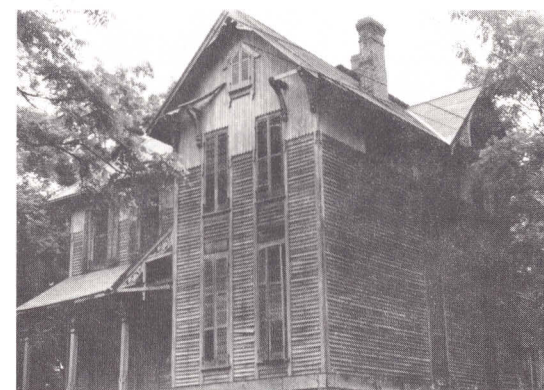
NORTH EAST STREET (East Side)

- 653 114 **House;** Modern, c.1960 (NC)
 654 122 **House;** Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900 (C)
 655 134 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)
 656 140 **House;** Modern, c.1940 (NC)

Pendleton Scattered Sites (62001-008)



No.	Rtg.	Description
001	N	House, North Pendleton Avenue; Italianate, 1871; Architecture (015)
002	O	House, Fall Creek Drive; Eastlake, c.1880; Architecture (015)
003	N	House, East Water Street; Prairie, c.1908; Architecture (015)
004	N	House, East Water Street; Free Classic, 1908; Architecture (015)
005	C	House, Madison Avenue; Carpenter-BUILDER/Queen Anne, c.1880; Architecture (015)
006	C	House, 712 South Broadway; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1860; Architecture (015)
007	N	House, South Pendleton Avenue; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (015)
008	N	"Silver Hill," South Pendleton Avenue; Italianate, 1874-76; Architecture (015)



002

Appendix



Further Information

Publications

Blumenson, John J.G. **Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms: 1600-1945.** 2d ed. Nashville: American Association of State and Local History, 1981.

Harris, Cyril M. **Historic Architecture Sourcebook.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1977.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. **What Style Is It?** Washington: The Preservation Press, 1977.

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. **Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning.** Washington: National Register of Historic Places, 1977.

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

Rath, Frederick L. **Historic Preservation: A Bibliography on Historical Organization Practices.** Nashville: American Association of State and Local History, 1975.

Rifkind, Carole. **A Field Guide to American Architecture.** New York: New American Library, 1980.

Scully, Vincent. **American Architecture and Urbanism.** New York: Praeger, 1969.

Whiffen, Marcus. **American Architecture Since 1790: A Guide to the Styles.** Cambridge: The M.I.T. Press, 1969.

National Agencies

American Association for State and Local History
1400 Eighth Avenue South
Nashville, TN 37203

Federal National Mortgage Association
1133 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Midwest Regional Office
407 South Dearborn Street
Suite 710
Chicago, IL 60605

Preservation Action!
1700 Connecticut Avenue N.W.,
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20009

Small Business Administration
1441 L Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20416

Urban Reinvestment Task Force
Neighborhood Preservation Programs
1120 19th Street, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Washington, DC 20250

U.S. Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare
Administration on Aging
Office of Program Development
Washington, DC 20207

U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
151 North Delaware Street
Indianapolis, IN 46207

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Historic Landmarks
National Register of Historic Places
Washington, DC 20243

State Agencies

Ball State University
College of Architecture and Planning
Muncie, IN 47306

Department of Natural Resources
Division of Historic Preservation
and Archaeology
202 North Alabama Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
3402 Boulevard Place
Indianapolis, IN 46208

Indiana Department of Commerce
Neighborhood Assistance Program
440 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Indiana Historical Bureau
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Indiana Historical Society
315 West Ohio Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Indiana Preservation Advocates
4560 North Broadway
Indianapolis, IN 46205

Indiana State Library
Indiana Room
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Local Agencies

Anderson Historic and Cultural Preservation
Commission
Joyceann Moreland, Zoning Administrator
Anderson City Planning Department
P.O. Box 2100
120 East Eighth Street
Anderson, IN 46018

Anderson Public Library
32 West Tenth Street
Anderson, IN 46106

Historic West Eighth Street Society, Inc.
1323 West Eighth Street
Anderson, IN 46011

Madison County Historic Home Commission
P.O. Box 2100
636 Main Street
Anderson, IN 46011

Madison County Historical Society
P.O. Box 523
30 West Eleventh Street
Anderson, IN 46015



Courthouse Square, Anderson. Source: Hardesty, John O. *City of Anderson, Indiana, Illustrated*. Anderson: The Benham Printery, c.1901. Anderson Public Library.