

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

2010
FINAL

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Danville Courthouse Square Historic District (Additional Documentation)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Clinton, Tennessee, Broadway and Cross Sts. N/A not for publication

city or town Danville N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Hendricks code 036 zip code 46122

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James A. Ho
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/3/2010
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Danville Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	6	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
2	0	objects
42	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE: business

COMMERCE: financial institution

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

GOVERNMENT: post office

EDUCATION: library

RECREATION & CULTURE: auditorium

COMMERCE: specialty store

COMMERCE: professional

COMMERCE: financial institution

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

EDUCATION: library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

STONE: limestone

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1865-1960

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Martindale, Clarence

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Criteria for previous documentation on file (NPS).

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository:

Danville Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 70 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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5	4	0	5	8	0
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4	4	0	1	2	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

1	6
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5	4	0	9	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	0	0	9	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

2

1	6
---	---

5	4	0	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	0	0	8	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4

1	6
---	---

5	4	0	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	0	1	2	0	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John P. Warner

organization _____ date 6/24/2010

street & number 5018 Broadway Street telephone 317/283-5450

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46205

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 6 – Function or Use (continued)

Historic Functions

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

EDUCATION: library

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

Current Functions

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

Section 7 – Description

Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

: Beaux Arts

: Tudor Revival

: Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

: Prairie School

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Narrative Description

The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District contains a collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings typical of an Indiana town square of the period. The district's buildings reflect the architectural characteristics of about eight different styles. In some cases, architectural stylistic details have blended through a process of evolution that is typical of a neighborhood in transition during a dynamic period of growth. The district is bounded generally by Cross Street on the west, Clinton Street on the north, Tennessee Street on the east, and Broadway Street on the south. Short doglegs to incorporate the Old Sheriff's Residence and Jail on South Washington Street, the Christian Church on West Main Street, the Unitarian Universalists Church on North Jefferson Street, and the Danville Library on South Indiana Street modify the otherwise square configuration of the district. The predominant architectural style in the district is commercial vernacular or period functional with singular examples of Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Foursquare, Art Deco, and Tudor Revival. There are 42 contributing buildings and 6 non-contributing buildings, and 2 contributing objects, a bell and a survey marker, in the district. The period of significance is 1865 to 1960.

The approximately half of the contributing buildings in the district surround the courthouse on all sides. Photograph 1 is the east side of the square looking north; photograph 2 is the west side of the square looking south; photograph 3 is the north side of the square looking west; and photograph 4 is the south side of the square looking west. Included in this collection are buildings that cover a range of time from 1865 to the depression era of the 1930s. Four buildings along East Main Street provide examples of the range in ages for contributing resources as well as the wide variations in styles found in the district.

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The two-story Italianate commercial building at 4 East Main (photograph 5) is one of the oldest structures in the district. Built in 1872, the building has had various commercial uses, such as a local grocery store, before becoming the present day basket shop. The front façade harkens memories of the street level retail storefronts of the mid-Victorian period throughout Indiana. Configured in three bays or ranks, the first floor contains an entry point on the left and two single glazed display windows in the center and right sides. Two square pilasters with decorative oval details define the left and right margins of the building, and two smaller round pilasters with Corinthian capitals divide the interior space into three bays. Three fixed-sash transom lights, glazed one by two, extend across the entire width of the building above the entry point and the display windows. The double-hung, one over one windows in the second floor are accentuated with typically Italianate arched crowns in the fashion of the time. The space within the arch above the three rectangular window openings is decorated with sunburst panels. The entry point contains double doors single glazed in the upper two-thirds of their length and wood paneled in the lower third.

Immediately to the east of the one-time grocery store, at 6 and 10 East Main Street, are two one-story buildings, built circa 1900, that have been dedicated to the business of printing for nearly 100 years. The small building at 6 East Main (photograph 6) has been altered over time to keep pace with changes in style. The façade of the building was sheathed in limestone veneer, probably in the late 1940s, and the basic fenestration appears to have been altered to the extent the structural and architectural details are no longer discernible. The altered building lacks architectural integrity and is therefore non-contributing. For many years the *Danville Republican*, an early Danville newspaper, was published in this building.

Next door at 10 East Main (photograph 6) the building has retained significant integrity and demonstrates the simplicity of design apparent in many storefronts around the square. The narrow front façade is divided into three bays by four, square brick pilasters that define two large single glazed display windows flanking a central entry. The tops of the pilasters butt against the typical I-beam structural member that extends across the width of the storefront. Above the I-beam is a section of brick exterior wall that is capped with a slightly projecting cornice composed of simple brick corbelling. The upper portion of the window and entry openings have been modified in height by inserting wood panels to reduce the height of the opening. At the time of construction, the openings very likely extended upward to the I-beam.

Farther east at 14 East Main (photograph 7) is a two-story building that has served as a people's theater, a Presbyterian church, and a Masonic Hall, and at one time housed meetings of the local Knights of Pythias lodge. What originally began its life as a large wooden framed building constructed in the late 1800s became the present building when it was sheathed in brick veneer in the 1930s. The height of the side windows and the broad frieze band below the eaves provide some evidence of its

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earliest style of Greek Revival. A large flat roofed, full width porch dominates the front façade. Four large square brick columns that continue through the plane of the roof support the roof of the porch and form what appear to be the vertical members of a balustrade. The front wall has a full pediment and that is now covered with vinyl siding. Windowsills throughout the building are stone. Small square limestone detail at each end, accentuate the brick lintels. This same stone detail appears on the horizontal elements of the porch brick balustrade.

The Italianate building at 78 West Main (photograph 8), built circa 1870, is an outstanding example of the simple, elegant style of many commercial buildings of the period. The two-story edifice, for many years a dry goods emporium, now serves primarily as a restaurant. The original brick exterior walls are painted; a later addition to the west side has a polychrome brick exterior surface. Although somewhat obscured by a modern awning, the front façade has three bays defined by brick pilasters that extend upward from the foundation to near the top of the three segmental arched window openings in the second floor. At street level, the façade has two large single glazed display windows that flank a central entry. The entry door and the windows are not period but do not significantly affect the integrity of the overall front façade. The upper window openings, tall and narrow, are accentuated by projecting brick crowns. The windows are single glazed in fixed sashes. A wide belt course of brick above the openings creates a visible separation between the lower floors and the attic space. The brick corbelling at the cornice and in the belt course directly below it are unusual and reminiscent of later simple styling associated with commercial vernacular buildings of the 1890-1910 period.

On the west side of the square is a cluster of storefronts that offer various examples of stylistic variations in commercial vernacular buildings in the 1880s-1900s. Although altered at street level, the two-story Italianate building at 52-56 South Jefferson Street (photograph 9), built circa 1890, retains a significant degree of integrity. The first floor front façade is divided into two distinct halves right and left of the central entry point leading upstairs. Each half of the first floor is divided into three bays defined by cast iron pilasters that extend from the foundation upward to a decorative belt course. The belt course, detailed with decorative scrolls at both ends, visually separates the first and second floors of the building. The exterior surface of the first floor front façade has been altered by the addition of a modern brick veneer; the windows and doors are modern but the fenestration appears to reflect the original design of the building. The second floor contains seven tall narrow window openings common to the Italianate style; the three on the left have segmental arch lintels with a projecting drip cap; the three on the right have segmental arch lintels with no drip cap; and the central opening lintel reflects the same construction as those on the left. The obvious difference in the lintels probably stems from construction of the two halves of the building at slightly different times and by different contractors, and the result was a single building with unusual architectural details. The dominant projecting cornice at the top of the front façade, with its brackets

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and finials, extends across the entire width of the building and visually joins the two halves of the building into one.

The Hall Block at 60-64 South Jefferson Street (photograph 10) was built around the turn-of-the-century and reflects simpler design characteristics than its neighbor next door. The two-story brick building has two distinct bays on the first floor created by the three brick pilasters that define the center and margins of the building and extend upward from the foundation to the I-beam construction members that mark the juncture of the first and second floors. The front façade, first floor, has been altered by the addition of modern window sashes/glazing in the storefronts and the replacement of original doors with modern aluminum frame, glass plate doors. The five square window openings across the second floor width of the building have stone sills and brick lintels with projecting drip caps. Directly above the windows is a belt course of light yellow brick. The metal cornice is relatively simple in architectural detail but has a prominent centrally located and more ornate plate with "Hall Block" inscribed on it.

Immediately south of the Hall Block at 68-76 South Jefferson (photograph 11) is as example of the blending of Italianate and commercial vernacular styling. Built circa 1880, this two story brick building is organized at street level into three bays, each defined by the combination of a display window and a entry into the interior of the building separated by a section of exterior brick wall. A single entry on the right margin of the building provides access to the upper floor. Tall window and door openings with segmental arch lintels also characterize each of the bays. The windows and doors of the storefront are modern (non-period) replacements. The second floor of the front façade contains a row of seven window openings, each with a stone sill and a segmental arch brick lintel. The windows are double hung and glazed one over one. Above the windows and below the top of the front wall is an elaborate cornice of corbelled brick that adds a truly elegant architectural detail to an otherwise very Spartan building. The brickwork of the cornice accentuates the structural divisions of the building into seven ranks. The visual result of the corbelling is a delicate frieze highlighted with pendant-like extensions below the frieze; the overall effect reduces the architectural severity of the building.

The block on the south side of the square is anchored at each end by a building that adds to the architectural fabric of the historic district. The building at the west end of the block, 97-71 West Marion Street (photograph 12), was at various times home to a 5-cent theater/restaurant/drug store combination, an undertaker's office, a cigar factory, cobbler shops in the basement, and the in the upper floors, the rooms of the Green Hotel. Today it still contains the offices of local businesses. The three-story brick, Italianate style building, constructed circa 1880, once had a second floor balcony extending across the width of the front façade. The front façade is organized with six bays; limestone pilasters that rise from the foundation to a single belt course define the street level storefronts. Above the belt course are rows of window openings for the second and third floors. The second floor windows are single glazed in fixed sashes; the

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third floor openings are filled in with wood panels. The openings are grouped horizontally in twos that further accentuate the three bay configuration of the façade. The arched openings have stone sills and brick lintels; no attempt was made to heighten the architectural style of the building.

The commercial vernacular building at the east end of the block at 17 West Marion Street (photograph 13) is a two-story brick building painted white at some time in the past and once served the community as the Sanders Hotel. The east side of the building (photograph 14) is also 110 South Washington and appears to be the current primary façade in the building. The entry in the east façade is very likely an alteration to the building that occurred well after the construction date of 1897. The east-facing façade has been altered by the elimination of a window opening and the addition of an entry approximately in the center of the building at street level. Sanborn fire maps provide evidence that the West Marion side was the primary façade of the building for many years. This façade is organized generally into three bays. At street level, the left bay contains an entry and a large display window; the center bay, a large bay window (not period), and the right bay, an entry, and a large display window. Each bay contains a group of three windows in its second story. The entry, in the left bay, is characterized by an arched opening with a prominent keystone detail. The door and its surround consist of a wood frame within the opening, sidelights, a wood door, and a multi-glazed, fan light transom. All the display windows are single glazed in fixed sashes. Directly above the street level windows is a narrow belt course that visually separates the first and second floors. The window openings in the second floor are rectangular with stone sills and flat lintels. The windows are double hung and glazed one over one. A brick belt course resembling crenellations extends around both visible sides of the building and accentuates the windows and their placement. A band of brick dentil detailing supports the simple projecting cornice.

On the east side of the square are three buildings that demonstrate the variability of styles in the historic district. The south end of the blocked is anchored by a commercial vernacular building, 71-97 South Washington Street (photograph 15), built circa 1910. The two-story brick edifice manifests a number of simple architectural details that stop the building from being a plain brick square with no character. The street level portion of the façade is divided into two bays separated by narrow section of exterior wall. Each bay contains a window and an entry. The right bay has been altered by the addition of a non-period limestone veneer, a three pane, fixed sash, single glazed window, also non-period, and a flat roofed canopy supported by chains attached to the exterior wall. The left bay contains the first floor entry for that side of the building, a period display window, and the entry for the second floor space. A brick belt course extends across the full width of the building directly above the storefronts. The second floor of the façade contains a centrally located paired window opening flanked on both sides by single window openings. The sills are stone, and the soldier course brick lintels have narrow, projecting drip caps. The windows are aluminum sash, crank type windows

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circa the late 1950s. Between the windows and the plain, corbelled cornice is a decorative raised brick panel that breaks up the monotony of the upper exterior wall.

In the middle of the east side block is an unusual building at 51-59 South Washington Street (photograph 16) that seems chronologically askew from many of the historic resources on the square. The two and a half story building in the Tudor Revival style was built circa 1925. Two large gables in the second floor dominate the front façade; these gables visually define the three bays at street level; the gable on the left (north) side is slightly larger in width at the peak. The left and right street level bays contain a storefront and a theater respectively. The center bay is a more narrow retail storefront. The sashes, glazing, and entry doors on all three lower portions of the bays have been altered through the addition of modern glass and hardware components. The second upper portion of the façade is characterized by half-timbering and stucco infill common to Tudor Revival styling. The fenestration in the left gable consists of a four-unit ribbon window at mid-point and paired fixed sash windows in the peak. The central bay contains a four-unit ribbon window smaller in size than the furthest left ribbon but also consisting of double hung one over one units. The right gable contains a mixture of window types; there are two double hung, one over one glazed window units and three fixed sash, single glazed units. The window in the peak of the right gable is fixed sash, single glazed.

The northeast corner of the square at 1 South Washington Street (photograph 17) includes an excellent example of the upscale architectural style commonly associated with banks and some public buildings of the era. Graced with a number of elements of different styles, primarily Neoclassical with a touch of Romanesque at the upper margins of the building, the 1st National Bank of Danville building presented the solid, enduring image so appreciated by its investors. The street level of the two-story limestone building is organized into three bays, defined by prominent square limestone pilasters that extend upward from the foundation to an intermediate cornice-like detail that separates the first and second floors. The fenestration of the first floor is original, but the sashes, glazing and entry have been altered with modern materials and design. The modifications, however, were accomplished to capture as much as possible the original "look" of the building. The four rectangular window openings in the second floor are separated by rough-faced stone block exterior walls. The windows in the second floor are fixed sash with 2x4 glazing. A low parapet above the cornice terminates in Romanesque style finials of limestone. The adjacent building to the south once housed a dry goods store owned and operated by a local Jewish merchant, Joe Schwartz. He opened his store in 1886 and his family ran the business for nearly four decades after his death in the early 1900s. The shared wall between the two buildings, removed in the past, now creates a single interior space occupied by the bank.

The Danville Public Library at 101 South Indiana Street (photographs 18 and 19) was built in 1902-03 with funds requested by the Danville Commercial Club from Mr.

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Andrew Carnegie. Designed in the Neoclassical style, the library building reflects many of the architectural details of the period. The two-story yellow brick exterior walls rise from a tall brick foundation capped with a limestone water table that defines the elevation of the main floor. A massive central bay characterizes the front façade with smaller wings flanking each side. The central bay contains the entry steps up to the main floor level. It is an enclosed pedimented portico with four columns resting close against the exterior wall. The columns have Ionic capitals. The full pediment above the classical entablature is accentuated with dentil detail. The window openings that flank the entry have limestone sills and ornately detailed limestone lintels. The windows are single glazed, double hung units. A semi-circular transom surmounts the square door opening, and the door is flanked by tall sidelights. Window openings through out the building are rectangular and have fixed sash transom lights above each. The windows in the old section are double hung and glazed one over one. The library has received two additions to the rear of the original building, one in 1979 and one in 1999. The additions, clearly shown in photograph 19, emulate closely many of the original design elements, and therefore they harmonize with the historic portions of the building.

Across the street at 102 South Indiana Street (photograph 20) is an example of a non-contributing building that has lost most of its architectural integrity. Through a number of modifications occurring over a long period of time, the American Four-Square/Prairie house that is now the Weaver-Randolph Funeral Home lacks architectural significance.

As the centerpiece for the Danville Square, the Hendricks County Courthouse (photographs 21 and 22) combines massive presence with relatively simple architectural detail. Completed in 1915, this Beaux Arts building was designed by Indianapolis architect Clarence Martindale and built by P.H. McCormack & Company of Columbus, Indiana. The three-story building of Bedford Oolitic limestone is the fourth in a line of courthouses to stand on this site. The four facades are symmetrical in their design and identical in appearance. The façade is organized into three sections with two ranks of windows flanking a central bay containing an entry point at street level. The flanking bays each contain a tall, flat surface foundation, and two ranks of window openings on each floor. Those on the upper floors are separated by broad flat pilasters that extend upward from the belt course, which visually separates the first floor from the second, on to the entablature. The first floor window openings have segmental arched lintels, and the upper floor openings are flat. The banded rusticated surface of the first floor stonework is carried around the entire building. The windows are replacements for the original; modern sashes and glazing appear throughout. The narrow architrave above the tops of the first floor supports a wide frieze and projecting cornice with dentil detail; a low parapet caps the building. The central bay projects forward from the plane of the flanking bays and contains three tall arched door openings with a low balcony directly above the belt course. The upper two floors are characterized by wide, flat antae on the flanks of two fluted Roman Doric columns. Ranks of single window openings appear

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between the pilasters and the columns and between the columns in a central cluster of eight small, fixed-sash, single-glazed window units. The tops of the columns and pilasters support a narrow architrave, a wide frieze and a projecting cornice. A closed pediment caps the entire central bay which is accentuated with dentil detail in the classical tradition. A small round clock face is centered within the tympanum, and acroteria mark the apex and corners of the pediment.

Religion and its physical symbols are important to the identity of any community, and the small Gothic Revival church at 95 North Jefferson (photographs 23 and 24) is an example of this community spirit in bricks, mortar and wood. Originally a Christian church at the time of construction in 1884, this building has been home to other religious sects, including Cumberland Baptists and Unitarian Universalists. Built of red brick, the church consists of a tall bell tower in the northwest corner with the primary entry into the interior and an attached one-story building that accommodates the congregation during worship. The bell tower is a two-story square structure dominated by a decorative cornice detail, the actual cornice of the tower roof. Buttresses decorate the tower corners in the lower third of the exterior wall. Mid-way up the tower are circular windows with keystone devices at four points on the circle to form crosses. Directly below the intermediate cornice on the tower is an elaborate blind corbel arcade. Louvered vents in recessed spaces resembling eave dormers provide ventilation to the steeply pitched roof. Window openings throughout the church and tower are arched with keystone detail ornamentation. The windows are double hung, glazed one over one. The same round window and keystone device cross appears on the front of the church in the gables. The elaborate brick corbelling along the eaves line extends around the entire church proper. A modern addition extends eastward from the original building but does not affect the integrity of the older structure.

On the southwest corner of the square at 101 West Marion Street (photographs 26, 27, and 28) is an example of utilitarian design carried to its limits. The one-time Danville Post Office was built in 1936 according to a design of architect Louis A. Simon during the Great Depression. The one-story polychrome brick building is symmetrical in design and square in plan. The front façade contains a central entry with single window openings flanking each side. The openings are flat and the windows are metal sash, double hung, and glazed one over one. The central double door is aluminum framed with single glazed panels. The interior of the building is original and could function as a post office again. On the west wall is a WPA Depression era mural titled, "Filling The Water Jugs Haymaking Time." Completed by its artist Gail W. Martin in 1939 for the sum of \$560.00, the mural is in excellent condition. The building is currently used by the county probation agency.

There are two small buildings on the periphery of the district that deserve attention. The small commercial vernacular building at 134 South Washington (photograph 29) is unusual in this neighborhood and in similar communities because of

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its narrow frontage and its linear construction; it is truly a "shotgun" configuration. Built circa 1900, the one-story brick building's front façade consists of one entry and two single windows. The angled portions of the exterior wall give the building a cutaway look similar to that seen on Queen Anne style cottages. The open interlocking brick-laying method used at the corners accentuates this feature. Historical information indicates that the building has been used as office space through most of its existence. The window openings are tall and rectangular with stone sills and flat stone lintels. The windows are double hung and glazed one over one. The door, behind the modern storm door, is period and has two glazed lights in the upper half and wood panels in the lower.

The other small building of note is the one-story painted brick building at 136 West Marion Street (photograph 30) that was built circa 1910. The commercial vernacular building's front façade, like the one previously mentioned, consists of a single entry with single windows flanking the door. The window openings are not identical in size, the left being wider than the right. The surrounds are stone sills, flat brick sides and flat brick lintels. The windows are double hung with one over one glazing. The entry access is provided by a short brick stoop that leads to a standard flat top door opening. The door is non-period. Above the door is an arched canvas awning. The sign "Meazel Jewelry" appears below a simple cornice capped with tiles. Both of these small buildings capture the true meaning of commercial vernacular styling without any pretense of architectural detailing.

Although the Hendricks County Jail and Sheriff's Residence at 170 South Washington (photograph 31) is not directly situated on the square, it is a fine example of the Second Empire style and the only one of its kind in the district. The resource was placed in the Register of Historic Places on 30 June 1983.

Two objects in the district require mention: the bell on the north side of the courthouse (photograph 32) and the survey marker in front of 33 South Washington Street (photograph 33). The bell was in the top of one of the towers on the third county courthouse and was retrieved after its demolition. The county surveyor placed the marker in the sidewalk in front of 33 South Washington Street to designate the intersection of four sections in Township 15 North and Range 1 West.

The collection of buildings in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District comprise a visual image of a time past when the square and its retailers supported the surrounding communities with their daily needs in food, clothing, and other necessities long before the arrival of the massive malls of today; this was a time when local merchants greeted their customers by name, and business was conducted with cash and a handshake.

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Section 8 - Statement of Significance

The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history: to wit, the district characterizes developmental patterns of retail business enterprises, services, religious organizations, governmental agencies, and the local libraries that support and meet the needs of regional communities. The district is also significant under Criterion C: to wit, it embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction representative of Indiana courthouse squares of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The predominant architectural style in the district is commercial vernacular or period functional with singular examples of Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Foursquare, Art Deco, and Tudor Revival. The period of significance is 1865 to 1960 and was chosen for a number of reasons. This span of years includes community milestones such as the construction of two of the county courthouses that graced the square, the high water mark of economic growth demonstrated by the density of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings, the arrival of Central Normal College and its decades-long importance to the community-at-large and the square specifically, and finally, the end of demonstrable and evolutionary change in the square.

The first white settlers in Hendricks County established their small farms along White Lick Creek in the southern part of the county circa 1820. Arriving from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Kentucky in the early decades of the nineteenth century, families such as the Ramseys, Herrimans, Brays, and the Bryants were the first to take advantage of relatively inexpensive land at \$1.25 an acre and by clearing this land, laid the foundation for the backbone and economic future of the county - agriculture.

Danville is the county seat of Hendricks County and was organized on 1 April 1824. It was named for Indiana Governor William Hendricks. Soon after organization of the larger political unit, Danville was platted on 20 October the same year by the County Agent Thomas Hinton. Lots in the original plat sold for prices as low as \$3.00 a lot to the highest price of \$115.00; this was the lot on the northeast corner of the square at the intersection of Main and Washington Streets. Local legend credits the naming of Danville to pioneer Circuit Court Judge William Watson Williams, who urged the county commissioners to accept his offering of the first name of his brother during their deliberations.

The physical presence of county government appeared early in the town square of Danville. The first courthouse was built of peeled logs in 1826 at a cost of \$147.00 on the same site as the current building. This courthouse was the first of four to grace the square and was replaced by a brick building constructed in 1830. As the population of the county grew, so did the needs of government, and the simple brick courthouse was replaced by a high style Gothic Revival edifice that was completed in 1863. Built of brick with limestone detail at a cost of approximately \$60,000.00, this very upscale building succumbed to time and weather when its roof collapsed in 1912, and a determination was made to demolish the remaining part of the building. County council members

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quickly appropriated \$225,000.00 for a new courthouse to be built as soon as the site could be cleared. The cornerstone of the present Neo-classical courthouse, which was designed by Clarence Martindale of Indianapolis, was laid on 29 May 1913 in accordance with Masonic ceremony. The dedication of the new courthouse was held on 8 September 1915. Local dignitary, Judge John V. Hadley, was the master-of-ceremony, and Vice President of the United States, Thomas R. Marshall, a native Hoosier from North Manchester, Indiana, performed the duties as the main speaker.

Other physical signs of settlement and community appeared soon after the platting of the town. The first Baptist congregation was formed in 1828 in Danville and a Presbyterian congregation a few years later. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Indianapolis' Second Presbyterian Church in the 1840s and the father of Harriet Beecher Stowe of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* fame, was once a guest preacher before this congregation. The same building that housed the congregation was used as a subscription school during the week.

While Danville was establishing itself as the county seat and a budding community, the southern part of the county witnessed a transportation evolution that would change the face of the countryside. The National Road reached Hendricks County in 1830. One source from the time noted that the thoroughfare (actually only a muddy trace with trees stumped down low enough to allow wagons to pass over them) was characterized by, "one continuous procession of immigrants to all parts of the west, [that] added ... to the rapid settlement and development of that portion of Hendricks County." One quote of the time that summed up the rigors of travel on the National Road and further west went something like, "The cowards never started and the weak died along the way," -- not a resounding endorsement for our Manifest Destiny. As the road improved and stretched further west in the 1840s, local entrepreneurs set up "stock stands" that provided room and board for stock drovers moving herds (flocks) of turkeys, cattle, hogs, and sheep to markets east and west of Hendricks County. The stands, situated two to six miles apart, also made available fodder for the animals needed to sustain them during the move. Aside from the obvious financial benefit to the operators of the stands, these facilities may well have been an indirect boon to local farmers who by the 1840s were producing agricultural surpluses looking for markets; one ready commodity for sale would have been corn - it required 24 bushels of corn to feed 1000 hogs for one day.

Danville continued to grow slowly in the 1840s as the land around the county seat was cleared for the farms that would one day surround it. The *Danville Advertiser*, the first newspaper in the area, was first published in 1846. By 1850, the county population has reached slightly more than 14,000 citizens, including 41 Negroes, and by 1860 the county population had increased to almost 17,000 people. The late 1850s witnessed the founding of the Danville Academy, which was established and operated by the Methodist Quarterly Conference. In 1859 Danville was incorporated as a town.

The first few years of the 1860s were times of change for the nation and Danville as well. When the Civil War started in the spring of 1861, it wasn't long before many of the males in the county enlisted in the Union Army to serve their country. Shortly after

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the call to arms, and throughout the first few years of the conflict, fully 12% of the county's male population served in the Hoosier regiments supporting the Union cause. In 1863, the third county courthouse (the one of collapsing roof fame) was completed. In the fall of the year, the 12th Annual County Fair was held in September, and all of the proceeds from the various activities were distributed to Union soldiers' families in need of assistance. Danville and the rest of Hendricks County activated on the home front when local farmers and tradesmen were called upon to muster, as volunteers, against the raid of John Hunt Morgan, that renowned river-crossing gent that stirred up a number of Indiana communities in the middle of the Civil War.

For Danville and Hendricks County, the last years of the 1860s were a time of healing and getting on with the business of life. The Decennial Census of 1870 documented the progress made in this time. By that year, the county has grown to approximately 20,000 in population, and Danville accounted for about 1700 of that larger number. The county had 130,000 acres of cleared land under the plow, which had recently produced 376,000 bushels of wheat, nearly a million bushels of corn, some rye, and 70,000 pounds of wool. The agricultural surpluses being produced by county farms were rushed to eastern markets and certainly spurred the retail business in Danville, which even in 1878 was the only town in the township. Even through the distress of the Civil War and at this time of progress, however, Danville and the county were proud of the fact that they retained their moral equilibrium and heralded that fact by announcing publicly that, "No licensed drinking saloon has been permitted in the county in the last 20 years." Saloon keeping was not one of the retail businesses that proliferated around the courthouse square in the 1870s. Other professional and retail businesses did flourish. By 1878, the square was home to seven lawyers (ubiquitous in all county seats), three newspapers, a number of dentists, dry goods merchants, a piano salesman, and a dining hall on the east side of the square that advertised, "warm meals at all hours."

Danville became a seat of higher learning in the late 1870s. Although not situated on the square, the arrival and establishment of Central Normal College (CNC) just east of the square was a plus to the community both economically and educationally. As the second normal school in Indiana, Central Normal College was originally organized in Ladoga, Indiana, but moved to Danville in 1878 to occupy the recently vacated buildings of the Danville Academy that had closed its doors in 1868. The citizens of Danville bought the old Academy buildings through subscription and followed through with a promise to move the physical assets of the CNC, the students and their goods, and the teachers to Danville.

The 1880s continued the period of growth for Danville and its surrounding farms. In 1877, the Farmer's Cooperative Insurance Association of Hendricks County was formed to provide insurance protection for local farmers. In 1882, the Association had 807 members and was insuring \$1.1 million worth of property throughout the county. With head offices in Danville, the local agent, A.M. Hadley, and the organization's secretary/treasurer, George W. Searce, were in daily contact with their customers and the organization's decision makers. The Jesse F. Ogden Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) was established in Danville in 1883. Joe Schwartz, a Jewish

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merchant, came to Danville in 1886 and opened his dry goods store in the north half of the east-side block of the square. Darnell's store, known around town as the "Yaller Front Store," was just south of Schwartz's. Although Joe died in the early 1900s, his family maintained the business until the late 1930s or early 1940s. In 1896, the First National Bank of Danville built the present building, which it occupied for years, on the corner of Main and South Washington Streets and north of Schwartz's store. At some time in the past, Schwartz's store was functionally incorporated into the old bank building and ceased to be a retail business.

By the 1890s and 1900s, agriculture was firmly established as the primary revenue producing vocation in the county, and Danville was affirmed as the center of much of the retail business needed to support that economy. The Danville courthouse square of 1893 was the home to a myriad of businesses such as millineries, butcher shops, dry goods stores, tin shops, farm implement dealers, feed and drug stores, banks, and the local newspapers. By the same year, the Consolidated Phone Company, with headquarters in Danville and service in Plainfield, Pittsboro, and North Salem, was located on the south side of the square; their daily service charge was three and a half cents a day.

Although manufacturing was not the focal point of the economies of the county and Danville, there were industries such as drain tile and brick manufacturers, lumber and veneer mills, flouring mills like the Klondyke mill in Danville, and others throughout the county that added their revenues to communities where they were located. But agriculture was still the primary engine of economic growth. According to the 1910 Decennial Census, over 90% of the cleared land in the county was involved in farming of one type or the other, and nine-tenths of the taxable property in the county was directly related to the same purpose. To move this growing surplus of products to market, the road system in the county grew rapidly from only three miles of graveled roads in 1910 to over 500 miles of graveled and macadam roads in 1914.

The churches of the Danville community offered religious services in many locations and to many denominations. One of the oldest is the Unitarian Universalistic Church located on North Jefferson Street. Built in 1884 as a Christian Church, the building has also been home to Cumberland Baptist and Presbyterian congregations. The present Danville Christian Church, first organized in 1845, but initially meeting in another building, held services on the same site in a previously built stone and brick church constructed in 1877. The current church, built in 1914, underwent major repairs after a 1948 tornado severely damaged a portion of the building.

The early years of the twentieth century were also the time of the interurban. In 1906, interurban service to Danville was initiated by the Indianapolis & Western Company, which later became a part of the much larger Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern system. The THI&E would eventually traverse central Indiana from the east to west borders. The interurban entered Danville along the present route of US 36 and turned south on Indiana Street where a turnaround was situated at the station on the corner of Marion and Indiana Streets. Interurbans provided personal travel service and in some cases allowed local farmers a ready means to ship perishable goods to larger

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markets quickly. Local retailers often received some of their goods from larger wholesalers via the interurban trains. These trains opened up markets throughout the state and encouraged the freedom of travel we enjoy today. Before the advent of widespread use of the automobile, they increased access for the common citizen to entertainment, business, and educational opportunities that were previously unattainable.

Although mail service has long been a major element of the coming of age of any community, Danville handled the occasion with little fanfare. Since the first mail service for the county and Danville began in 1824, Danville's post office has been on or directly adjacent to the square. For a number of years, it was housed in simple buildings on the east and south sides of the square across from the courthouse. In 1936-37, the Art Deco, Depression era post office on West Marion was built. In 1939, it was decorated with a mural painted by one of the WPA artists hired by the federal government.

The courthouse square of the 1930s continued its support of the local community with goods and services for locals and students at Central Normal College. Businesses like Schwartz's Ready -To-Wear, Keeney's Bookstore, Wheeler's Barber Shop, Crawley's Billiard Parlor, Royal Theater, and the Coffee Cup Lunch graced the streets bordering the county courthouse square during the early decades of the twentieth century. The stature of the buildings that housed these enterprises seems to fulfill a statement made in an early history about the square, "the business portions of the town are generally well built and consist of substantial two and three-story brick blocks."

The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District is distinguished architecturally by the high degree of integrity retained in the buildings that line the sides of the square. The district contains outstanding examples of nine different architectural styles condensed into a relatively small geographical area. Although the predominant architectural style in the district is commercial vernacular, a style that lacks a great degree of detail, the other styles present are singular examples of Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Four-square, Art Deco, and Tudor Revival buildings. Of particular note, are the Gothic Revival Unitarian Universalists Church, the county courthouse, the group of Italianate commercial buildings along South Jefferson Street, and Old Sheriff's Residence and Jail. In comparison with many county courthouse squares, Danville, as the Hendricks County seat, has been successful in retaining a significant degree of architectural integrity in its downtown buildings and staving off the constant threat of "modernizing" the storefronts that are the very essence of the historic district. The proximity of its historic churches, its Carnegie library, its courthouse, and its collection of active commercial buildings imparts on the district (square) its vital importance to the community and symbolizes the collective nature of Danville's heritage.

The Danville Courthouse Square and its associated historical resources were in the past and remain today the commercial center of the town and township and the governmental center of the county. The remaining historic resources remind one of a time when the farmers and entrepreneurs of the Hoosier state took pride in their work, their religion, and the visual image of their community.

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Section 9 - Bibliography

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Section 10 - Geographical Data

Boundary Description

Washington Street is the dividing line between east – west street designations and Main Street is the dividing line between north – south street designations.

From the start point on the corner of West Clinton and North Jefferson Streets proceed east along the south curb of West Clinton Street to the alley between North Jefferson and North Washington Streets; turn south and proceed along the alley to its intersection with the alley between West Main and West Clinton Streets; turn east and proceed along the alley, cross North Washington Street and continue along the alley to

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its intersection with the alley between North Washington and North Indiana Streets; turn south in the alley and cross East Main and proceed along the alley to its intersection with the alley between East Main and East Marion Streets; turn east and proceed to the west curb of South Indiana Street; turn south and proceed along the west curb to the intersection of South Indiana and East Marion Streets; turn east and proceed along the south curb of East Marion Street to the west curb of Tennessee Street; turn south and proceed along the west curb of Tennessee Street to the south property line of the library; turn west and follow the property line of the library to its intersection with South Indiana Street; cross South Indiana Street and turn south and proceed along the west curb of South Indiana Street to its intersection with the alley between the East Marion and East Broadway Streets; turn west and proceed along the alley to its intersection with South Washington Street; cross South Washington Street and turn south and proceed along the west curb of South Washington Street to its intersection with West Broadway Street; turn west and proceed along the north curb of West Broadway Street to the alley between South Washington and South Jefferson Streets; turn north and proceed to its intersection with the alley between West Marion and West Broadway Streets; turn west and proceed along the alley, cross South Jefferson Street and continue to the alley between South Jefferson and South Cross Streets; turn north and proceed along the alley, cross West Marion Street, and continue to the alley's intersection with West Main Street; turn west and proceed along north curb of West Main Street to its intersection with North Cross Street; turn north and proceed along the east curb of North Cross Street to the alley between West Clinton and West Main Streets; turn east and proceed along the alley to its intersection with North Jefferson Street; turn north and proceed along the east curb of North Jefferson Street and close on the start point at the corner of West Clinton and North Jefferson Streets.

Boundary Justification

The boundary as described incorporates a contiguous collection of the commercial, religious, and government buildings that remain from the primary period of Danville's historic significance and its support of the farmers and communities in the area.

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Section: Historic Resources

EAST – WEST STREETS

Contributing Non-contributing

WEST MAIN-North Side

1.	180	X	
2.	120-132		X
3.	78	X	
4.	70-72	X	
5.	58	X	
6.	54-52	X	
7.	22-6	X	
8.	4	X	

EAST MAIN-North Side

9.	4	X	
10.	6		X
11.	10	X	
12.	14	X	

WEST MAIN-South Side

13.	County Courthouse	X	
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WEST MARION-North Side

14.	140-138	X	
15.	136	X	

EAST MARION-North Side

16.	48	X	
17.	64	X	

WEST MARION-South Side

18.	101	X	
19.	97-71	X	
20.	69-51	X	
21.	47	X	
22.	35	X	
23.	25	X	
24.	17	X	

EAST MARION-South Side

25.	55	X	
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		<u>Contributing</u> <u>Non-contributing</u>	
NORTH – SOUTH STREETS			
NORTH JEFFERSON-East Side			
26.	95	X	
SOUTH JEFFERSON-West Side			
27.	1		X
28.	20		X
29.	52-56	X	
30.	60-64	X	
31.	68-76	X	
SOUTH JEFFERSON-East Side			
32.	115	X	
SOUTH WASHINGTON-West Side			
33.	170	X	
34.	148	X	
35.	134	X	
SOUTH WASHINGTON-East Side			
36.	127	X	
37.	115-119	X	
38.	101	X	
39.	71-97	X	
40.	65	X	
41.	51-59	X	
42.	33		X
43.	1	X	
NORTH WASHINGTON-West Side			
44.	10	X	
45.	38	X	
SOUTH INDIANA-West Side			
46.	78	X	
47.	102		X
SOUTH INDIANA-East Side			
48.	101	X	

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	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
OBJECTS		
49. Bell	X	
50. Survey marker	X	

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Section: Documentation for Extension of Period of Significance
Period of Significance

Choice of the original ending date of the period of significance, 1935, relied heavily on the architectural profile of the square's buildings with traditional weight given to the establishment of Danville as the county's center of government and commerce. However, the passage of time and additional research gleaned from another local project shed new light on the historical significance of the courthouse square, in both the areas of government and commerce, which argues for revising the period of significance past the 1935 ending date to a new ending date of 1960.

The relative importance of these two areas of significance has not changed in the ensuing years after 1935. In fact, the role of government increased during the final years of the Great Depression, continued through the war years, and expanded to meet the demands of our changing society through the 1950s. The significance of the commercial life of the square and its immediate environs has remained viable over time in spite of the normal hills and valleys associated with economic cycles. Central Normal College and its resident student body, from its earliest years in the 1870s, provided a tangible market for the businesses around the square. The fulfillment of student's needs for consumer goods by local businesses, the community's active role in housing students, and the interwoven nature of college/community affairs resulted in an almost-familial relationship between the two parties that transcended the decade of the 1930s. Homeowners and rooming space above the storefronts around the square offered living accommodations to much of the student body until the closing of the college in the 1950s. Even after the closing of the college the Danville Courthouse Square continued to be the center of commercial activity and government services throughout the decade of the 1950s and remains so today.

An extension of the period of significance to 1960 necessarily required a reassessment of historical resources that make up the fabric of the district with an eye to including those that were non-contributing within the original period of significance. The reassessment resulted in changing four buildings from non-contributing to contributing. A number of those buildings with changed status underwent some architectural change immediately before WWII or immediately after the same conflict but retained sufficient integrity to be included as contributing in an expanded period of significance. They demonstrate the evolutionary nature of the square's architectural profile.

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Section: Building Reassessment

The reassessment of the buildings in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District resulted in changing the status of four resources previously determined non-contributing to contributing.

1. 69-51 West Marion Street.

Originally built circa 1890 as a typical red-brick Victorian building with commercial space at street level and residential (rooms above) space in the upper stories, the building received a facelift in the early 1950s. The exterior surface of the façade suffered a modern covering of brick veneer. However, the original fenestration, the spatial arrangement of the storefronts at street level, and the limestone sills of each of the upper story window openings remain intact. These few architectural elements retain enough integrity to support a contributing rating.

2. 64 East Marion Street

This two-story building, constructed circa 1935, retains its architectural integrity. Considered non-contributing prior to the current reassessment due to some changes to the facade and its modern glazing, on reevaluation within the framework of a new period of significance it clearly deserves a rating of contributing.

3. 148 South Washington Street

This two-story residence experienced a number of ill-conceived additions/modifications, likely in the late 1930s, that significantly decreased its architectural integrity but with the passing of time, the fact of its physical changes, now frozen in time, have less bearing on its rating as a component of the historic district.

4. 55 East Marion Street

Considering the inventory of resources present in the newly defined period of significance, the minor modifications to the exterior of this bungalow no longer support a rating of non-contributing previously given to the residence.

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Section Photographs

- | | |
|--|--|
| #1
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking north at the east side | John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking northwest |
| #2
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking west at the north side | #8
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking northwest |
| #3
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking south at the west side | #9
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking west |
| #4
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking west at the south side | #10
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking west |
| #5
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking north | #11
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking northwest |
| #6
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking northwest | #12
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking southeast |
| #7 | #13
John Warner |

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Section Photographs

17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking south

#14
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking west

#15
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking southeast

#16
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking east

#17
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking east

#18
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking east

#19
John Warner
17 September 2001

402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking southeast

#20
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking southwest

#21
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking north

#22
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking southeast

#23
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking southeast

#24
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking east

#25
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic
District, Hendricks County, Indiana

Section Photographs

Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking southwest

#26

John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking southwest

#27

John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Looking southeast

#28

John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202
Looking west

#29

#30

John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Looking east

John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Looking north

#31

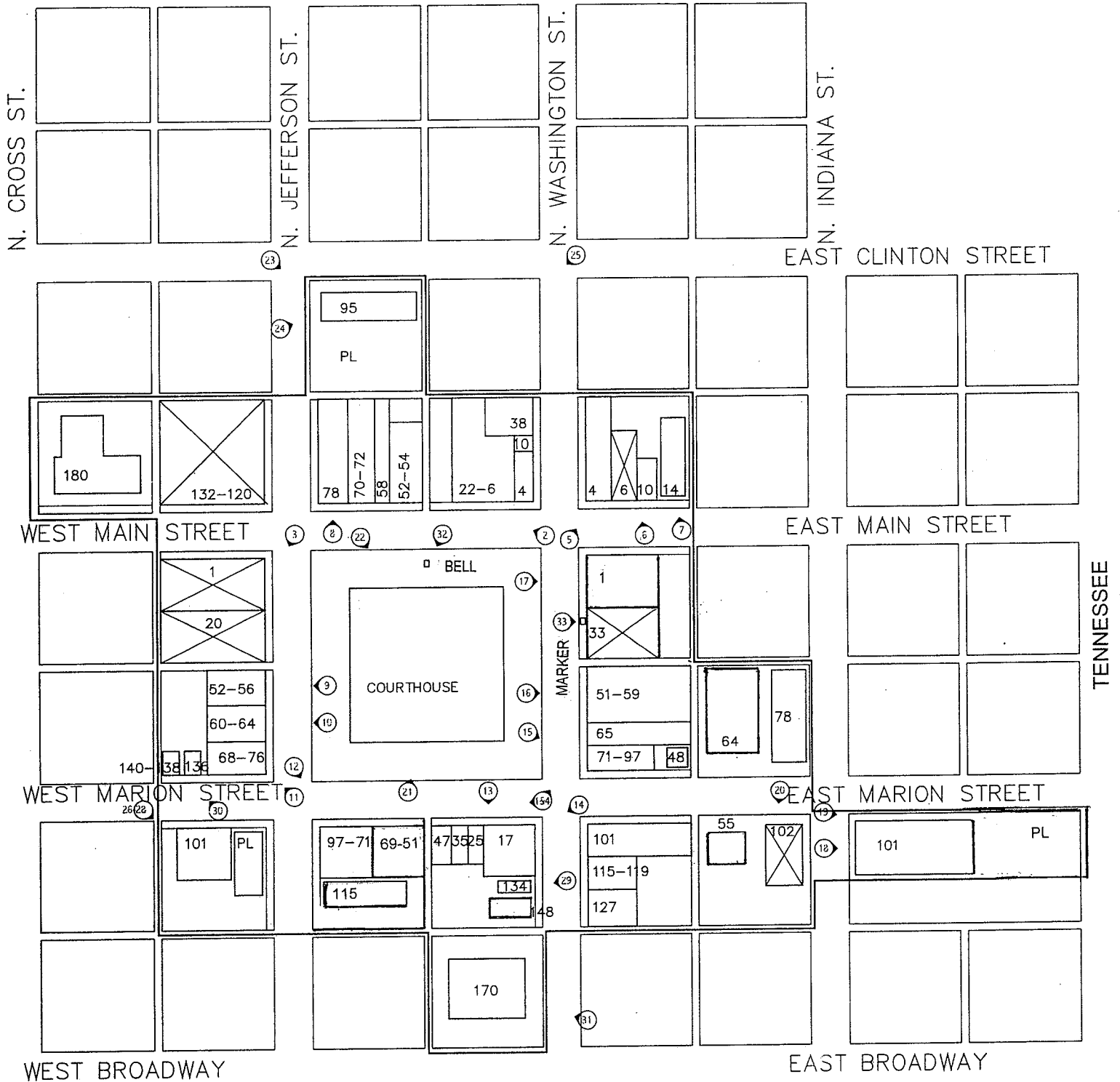
John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Looking southwest

#32

John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Looking south

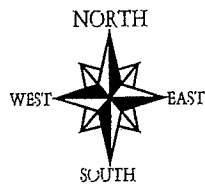
#33

John Warner
17 September 2001
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Looking east



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

DIAGRAM - NOT TO SCALE



LEGEND

	CONTRIBUTING
	NON-CONTRIBUTING
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	PHOTO DESIGNATOR

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