

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Ellettsville Downtown Historic District

other names/site number 105-055/677-17000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Main, Sale, Walnut & Association Streets N/A not for publication
city or town Ellettsville N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Monroe code 105 zip code 47429

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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

7/27/06
Date

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:

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
50	24	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
50	24	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 DOMESTIC: Hotel
 COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
 RELIGION: Religious Facility
 COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
 SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
 COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 DOMESTIC: Hotel
 GOVERNMENT: City Hall
 RELIGION: Religious Facility
 COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
 SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
 COMMERCE/TRADE: Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. AMER.: Commercial Style
 LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
 LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic
 19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsma

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone
 walls WOOD: Weatherboard
 BRICK
 roof ASPHALT
 other METAL

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for 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-G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c.1840-1953

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fletcher, George W.

Wickens, Edward

Tompkins, Reuben

9. Major Bibliographic 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):

- Bibliography checkboxes and record numbers.

Primary location of additional data:

- Primary location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 20.8 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	532200	4343080	3	16	532580	4342720
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	532380	4343880	4	16	532420	4342560

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 Steve Wyatt
 organization Ellettsville Main Street, Inc. date 06-03-2004
 street & number 416 E. 16th Street telephone 812/272-3671
 city or town Bloomington state IN zip code 47408

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 Jeana Kapczynski, President
 street & number Ellettsville Main Street, Inc.; P. O. Box 143 telephone 812-876-7550
 city or town Ellettsville state IN zip code 47429

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 existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form 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 this 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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**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 1

Ellettsville Downtown Historic District, Monroe County, IN

The Ellettsville Downtown Historic District is located in Richland Township on Jack's Defeat Creek about six and a half miles northwest of the geographic center of Monroe County. Ellettsville prospered thanks to the coming of the railroad and the growth of the local limestone quarries and mills.

The district contains a significant collection of late 19th and early 20th century commercial and residential buildings typical of small towns in Indiana. The district includes the commercial core along Sale Street as well as the adjacent residential neighborhood to the west and south that was closely tied to Sale Street's commerce. The historic district lies within the town's 1837 original plat and additions. The plat established the grid street pattern, which is rotated about 42 degrees, meaning there are no true north-south or east-west streets.

Today a modern state road, Ind. 46, extends through the district, with eastbound traffic on Main Street and westbound traffic on Temperance Street. The district is in a small valley, with Oak Street and Association Street at a higher grade than Temperance, Main Street and the downtown on Sale Street.

Of the district's 69 total resources, 43 are buildings contributing to the district's integrity. Twenty of the district's 26 non-contributing buildings were constructed after the period of historic significance, and six historic buildings were altered to the point where they lost their historic integrity. None of the district's buildings have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The district contains a wide variety of 19th and early 20th century commercial and residential buildings. Architectural styles include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Italianate, Dutch Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival and Craftsman. The district's contributing architecture begins about 1840 with a double-pen house and ends about 1930 with the Period Revival houses.

DOUBLE-PEN

Seven of the district's buildings are double-pen type houses. The original portions of these houses are rectangular in shape, one story tall, with side gabled roofs. Each room has its own front door.

One of the more original examples of this type of house is at 709 W. Association St. (c. 1885, contributing, photo #22). The front façade has a window, door, door and window, in that order. The gable ends are returned. The doors are original, and are protected by early 20th century wood storm doors. Alterations include a Victorian front porch with turned posts and carved brackets, asbestos siding, double-hung replacement windows, and a small side addition. A wood railing was added between the porch posts. The front gable was likely added at the time the porch was constructed. The house has a limestone foundation, asphalt shingle roofing and a central brick chimney.

The district's oldest double-pen house at first glance doesn't look like a double-pen at all. Located at 714 W. Vine St., the Robert Stimson House (c. 1840, contributing) has a 19th century addition facing the street that gained some Craftsman styling in the 1920s when a porch with battered piers was added. The house was also expanded to the west subsequently. But the characteristic double-pen shape is visible behind the additions. The house originally faced Main Street, but as rooms were added on, it was reoriented with a front porch facing Vine Street.

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The double-pen dwelling at 820 W. Oak St. (c. 1890, contributing) is largely original, with the exception of the front porch posts and an enclosed rear porch. The house is built on stone piers with wood clapboard siding, two and four-light double-hung windows, transoms above the doors, and asphalt shingle roofing.

CENTRAL PASSAGE AND GOTHIC REVIVAL

Another common vernacular house type in the district is central passage, many of them with Gothic Revival detail. Like the double-pen houses, these homes are rectangular side-gabled buildings. But they differ in that the two front rooms are separated by a central passage.

The earliest central passage house dates to about 1850, the May Presley House at 802 Main St. (contributing, photo #15). The front door is flanked by two double-hung, four-over-four windows on each side of the front façade. The foundation is stone, the siding is vinyl, the roofing is asphalt shingle. There are interior chimneys on the gable ends. A side porch has a turned post and spindled porch frieze. A two-story addition was built recently behind the house. The front porch is a recent addition.

The district's most remarkable central passage house is the c. 1878 Bradford House, at 122 S. Sale St. (contributing, photo #3). While vernacular in form, the house also includes Italianate window hoods, a Gothic Revival center gable with pointed arch vent and a later Queen Anne porch. The house has ornate tracery in its porch frieze board, and delicate cut-out gable vents. The window frames are also refined, featuring pedimented lintels for the four-over-four double hung windows. The front doorway is framed by side lights and transom, and a bracketed pediment above the porch roof. The front porch is Queen Anne style, with turned posts, and is likely a later addition. The foundation is stone and the siding is wood clapboard. A side-gabled addition with rear shed extension fronts the side street, Association Street. The addition is not much older than the house, judging by the wide frieze band where the walls meet the roofline.

A simpler Gothic Revival/Central Passage house is at 815 W. Association (c. 1875, contributing, photo #25). It too has the pointed gable at the center of its façade, although at a much gentler pitch than the Bradford House. The house appears to have been altered significantly in the 1920s, with the installation of the period's four-over-one double-hung windows, a Craftsman era door, and the period's porch railings and battered porch posts. Yet old details remain, such as the wood capitals on the corner boards. The house has a limestone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roof.

I-HOUSE

Five of the district's buildings are I-Houses. The most intact of the five is the George W. Fletcher House at 715 W. Vine St. (contributing, photo #17). Built about 1875 by Fletcher, this house, like the other I-Houses, is a two-story-tall side-gabled rectangular building, three rooms wide and one room deep. It has a one-story rear ell. This house is distinctive for its projecting center front gable (forming a triangular pediment), that forms a two-story portico, and Greek Revival detailing. Both stories of the portico have wide, decorated trim bands above paired vernacular square columns. The second story has matching pilasters and a railing with finely cut patterned balusters. Both levels of the portico have doorways with single doors with rectangular sidelights and transoms. On each side of the portico are two bays of four over four double-hung windows. There are wide plain frieze boards across the cornice. The house has a limestone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roofing.

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The John Shook House, at 709 Main St. (c. 1870, contributing, photo #14), is a more simple I-House. It has a one-story portico, and just one set of windows on each side of the front doorway. There is a plain frieze board across the front and gable ends. A recent renovation removed its second skin of siding, restoring wood clapboard siding. The building reads as a circa 1870 I-House, thanks to its shape, roof pitches, portico, doorway with side lights, and tall windows. The portico has paired square columns, each with base and capital, and matching pilasters. Alterations include replacement windows and the one-story rear additions.

Other I-Houses were more radically changed. The I-House at 112 Sale St., the circa 1880 Greenwood House (contributing, photo #6), was reworked several times in the late Victorian era. The main level of the front façade had its corners chamfered, and a wraparound porch was added with Doric columns, limestone piers and railing, and a pedimented corner. The building is still contributing because of the age of these changes. Some changes were more contemporary, such as the second floor replacement windows and aluminum siding. Unlike the Greenwood House, the c. 1890 I-House at 708 W. Temperance is no longer a contributing historic resource, because its roof has been replaced with a hipped roof, its windows replaced with shorter double-hung units, and its walls covered by vinyl siding. Its radically altered appearance no longer suggests the century old vernacular house within.

GABLED-ELL AND PYRAMID COTTAGE

These two house forms are closely related. There are six gabled-ells in the district, recognizable by their L-shaped floor plan, front gable, and porch in the space between the two wings. The pyramid cottage houses, of which there are four in the district, also have the front gable and corner porch, but have a pyramidal hipped roof and square plan.

The Wickens House, at 620 W. Association St. (contributing, photo #21), is an extraordinary pyramid cottage because its exterior is limestone embellished with carved and turned stone. The porch is especially ornate, with vase-shaped balusters and stone columns with Ionic capitals. The builder, Edward Wickens, was a Matthews Stone Company employee who with the help of friends constructed the house in 1909 for his home. On the main façade, the foundation is rock-faced limestone, with a smooth dressed limestone water table, then a wall of rock-faced limestone of varying dimensions, then a smooth dressed frieze and cornice, with dentils. Above the cornice, the rows of rock-faced stone continue. The gable has its own cornice with carved frieze, as well as a decorative wreath of stone. The gable peak is topped with carved stone finial. There are two windows on the front façade, both have stone trim, with the one under the gable having a decorative bracket. Both of the front doors have stone surrounds with carved limestone transoms. The roof is asphalt shingle, with dormers added on the sides and a brick chimney to the rear of the roof peak.

Another pyramid cottage, located at 202 S. Sale St. (contributing, photo #2), is also unusual. This one is distinctive for its Craftsman makeover that was done about 15 years after its circa 1905 construction. The house was expanded, but if viewed from the south it still looks like a pyramid cottage. However, if viewed from the north it resembles a one-and-a-half-story bungalow. A Craftsman-influenced brick and stone porch, much larger than the original porch, fills the traditional pyramid cottage porch space. The south half of the house is built on stone piers, with vertical boards covering the foundation area. The walls are wood clapboard, and there are paired double-hung windows at both the front gable and the south side of the house. Metal awnings have been placed over several windows. The windows have been replaced with windows appropriate to the window openings. The porch has a rock-faced limestone foundation, brick porch railing wall with a smooth cut limestone top. Brick piers support round limestone columns with stone bases and capitals. Inside the porch are the typical two entry doors, and another set of paired

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windows. The Association Street side of the house looks like a one-and-a-half-story bungalow, with its brick chimney near the center. The chimney is made of the same tan and brown brick as the porch. On the main floor, there are paired windows on both sides of the chimney and single double-hung windows on the second floor. The roof is asphalt shingle with hipped dormers on the southwest and southeast sides. From the center peak, a ridge extends to the Association Street side of the building, the side with the chimney. The porch roof is hipped. Beyond the main house, a one-story pyramidal roofed addition is attached, from which extends a smaller side-gabled addition.

Other pyramid cottages are located at 621 Main St. (c. 1910, contributing) and 715 W. Temperance (c. 1890, contributing).

The gabled-ell houses range from simple folk Victorian buildings like the circa 1900 one at 709 W. Vine St. (contributing) to the Queen Anne styled ones at 621 W. Association St. (c. 1890, non-contributing) and 703 W. Association St. (c. 1890, contributing). Gabled-ell houses can also be found at 720 W. Main St. (c. 1900, contributing), 714 W. Temperance St. (c. 1890, contributing) and 122 S. Walnut St. (c. 1900, contributing).

Taking the 709 W. Vine St. gabled-ell as an example, it is built on stone piers with rock face concrete block infill. The house is covered in clapboard-style vinyl siding. The right side of the main façade has the gable with a single tall, double-hung window. To the gable's left is a porch between the side gable and the main façade's front gable. The porch has just one of the typical two doors. The one on the side of the front gable is not visible – vinyl siding covers where it traditionally would have been. The door that is visible is a half-glass door, with a transom window over the doorway. To the left of it is another tall double-hung window. The porch has four turned posts, and a low railing that appears to have been added later. The posts support a shed roof. The roof is asphalt shingle, with decorative carved rafter tails.

STICK

Larger than the gabled-ells is the Captain Gilbert Perry House (715 W. Association St., c. 1890, contributing, photo #23, 24). The cross-gabled, Stick Style house has been altered in some areas and expanded, but it retains a great deal of its ornament, especially on the front facade. The front façade features a gabled entrance with open tie beam at the porch, with paired chamfered wood columns and brackets. The porch wraps around the north and east sides of the house, but was subsequently enclosed at the corner. Above the entrance is a projecting bay, with half-timbering and fish scale wood-shingle siding, carved rafter tails and a decorative truss with elaborate brackets. The side of the bay has two round windows. All four of the front gables have carved rafter tails and brackets. Four of the original double-hung windows of this circa 1890 house have Queen Anne upper sashes with large panes of glass surrounded by 20 small panes. The double-hung window in the projecting bay has the same pattern, but with 16 small panes. The same pattern is found in the front door, with 24 small panes. The attic window and attic dormer windows on the front façade are two-over-two double-hung windows. The house has a limestone foundation, wood clapboard and wood shingle siding, as well as a large replacement window on the first floor and some walls covered in aluminum siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A two-story addition is on the rear.

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COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The old commercial buildings on Sale Street between Temperance and Main streets were built in a variety of styles and forms.

The district's only Italianate building is the two-story brick commercial block I.O.O.F. Building, circa 1885, located at 121-123 N. Sale St. (contributing, photo #7). This Odd Fellows Building has many original features, with a metal cornice and frieze with scrolled bracket entablature, elaborately-carved limestone second-story window hoods with lintels decorated in a delicate sawtooth pattern. Eight limestone pilasters at the storefront level carry a stone entablature across the storefront level, which is partially covered by a curved metal awning. The building is currently occupied by the Unique Flower Shop. The most altered feature is the storefront, where large window areas were replaced with smaller windows and wood and brick infill. However, the pattern of solids to voids in the fenestration has been maintained. Other changes include the second story windows, which were replaced with newer ones that fit the openings, and altered entries that replaced the historic doors and transom windows, though the left door preserves the double-door appearance and recessed design.

Today Kenny's Tavern, 219 N. Sale St. (non-contributing, photo #10, 12), is one of the district's few Greek Revival buildings, although it is hidden by a 1970s-era shingle covering on the front façade of this gable-front building. From the rear of the building, however, one can see it is a wood frame building with frieze and gable end returns. Old photographs show the original circa 1875 façade, which may remain under the shingles. The building formerly housed a grocery store and a restaurant. If the shingle covering was removed from the façade, it is possible the building could be a contributing resource.

The Town Hall at 221 N. Sale St. (contributing, photo #12) is a Neoclassical, flat-roofed stone building. Built in 1927 as the People's State Bank, the building's solid institutional look is appropriate for its current use too. Smooth-faced limestone, tall main door surround with pilasters and entablature, and a heavy cornice and parapet all lend to the building's sophistication.

Many of the other downtown buildings are vernacular commercial buildings. One of the most outstanding is the Masonic Building (contributing, photo #9) at 201 N. Sale St. This two-part block building was constructed in 1895 with limestone provided by the Matthews Brothers Stone Company. Windows and doors have been replaced, but the rock-faced limestone facade is intact, including its cornice, brackets, insert panels with dentils along the frieze, belt-course, central panel containing the name and symbol of the lodge, and the carved date of the building, storefront cornice, storefront columns and bulkheads.

The town's limestone heritage is apparent by how common limestone is as a commercial building material. Other limestone buildings on Sale Street are at 207-209 N. Sale (c. 1905, contributing, photo #11) and at 208 N. Sale St. (c. 1920, contributing).

Other buildings, such as the brick Knights of Pythias Building (contributing, photo #8) at 206 N. Sale St., make use of limestone. The circa 1895 building has limestone pilasters, limestone window sills and flat arch lintels with projecting voussoirs, belt course and a carved limestone emblem above the lodge entrance. Other primary features include the arched window opening over the center entry, and the recessed areas for entries, including the 45 degree angle recessed door at the corner. The basic exterior remains intact, with alterations to the storefront windows, which have been replaced with modern windows with wider metal frames. The transom

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windows have been covered with plywood, the original doors replaced, and a projecting cornice has been removed from the roofline. The second story window to the left of the center entry has also been changed to allow a longer window sometime before 1939. The limestone sill matches the others, but is about five courses of brick lower than the other sills, and the brick beneath the changed window is different than the rest of the brick.

ROMANESQUE REVIVAL

The district's two church buildings both have Romanesque Revival styling. The more elaborate is the First United Methodist Church, 721 W. Temperance (contributing, photo #18), built in 1900. The church is built on a basic cross axial roof plan with lesser gables to the side of a main gabled façade. The main gable is bracketed by asymmetric square towers, the taller of which has a pointed arch opening in the belfry. The secondary eastern side gable features a parapet wall and is pedimented with pointed arch windows beneath. The church is constructed of regular course rock-faced limestone laid with beaded mortar and divided by dressed stone courses which band the building at the sill and lintel height. A high water table defines the foundation. The corners of the building are supported by dressed stepped buttresses. Corner embellishment on the two towers continues up the sides with regular dressed quoins and culminates in a soldier course cap of relief stone. There are oculus windows with the Star of David inset at locations under the four primary gables and on the sides of the towers. Doors, windows and the opening on the bell tower are trimmed in radiating rock faced stone in high relief. The two large rectangular stained glass windows located on the front façade are bracketed by limestone stepped buttresses joined by a stringcourse at the top, capped with finials composed of half pyramids and globes. There are three staircases to the tower entrances on either side of the front façade. Limestone rails, turned balusters and massive chamfered newels frame the limestone steps. The newels are topped by pyramids and globes. The entrances themselves have been replaced with modern aluminum and glass doors, but the transoms above are the original stained glass with tracery. There are incised palmette designs in the stone apex of each principal gable and a scrolled panel located to the west of the Northeast stair case above what was once a basement door which contains the inscription "First M. E. Church A. D. 1899." The original building is little changed, with alterations to the roofing, where gable peak decoration and tower top decorations were removed. The roofing is asphalt shingle. The sanctuary was arranged according to the Akron plan, with seating in an arc facing the corner pulpit. A two-story, limestone-faced addition has been added onto the rear of the church.

The First Baptist Church, 115 S. Sale St. (contributing, photo #4), built in 1909, is a more modest Romanesque Revival building. This limestone church has rounded arched windows and entrances, with castellated towers. The roof, now covered in asphalt shingles, is a complex combination of gables. There are two gables on the side elevations, and one gable on each of the front and rear elevations, each with returns. A taller secondary gable is set back from the front and rear facades. The church occupies a corner lot and the focus of the design is the massive corner tower which near the intersection of Sale and Association streets. The tower is decorated with stained glass oculus and arched belfry openings. The main entry doors on Sale Street are original double leaf three-panel doors with a stained glass transom showing the 1909 construction date. Recently steps were altered to accommodate a wheelchair ramp. The walls of the building are clad in alternating courses of rock-faced and smooth limestone, except the recessed gables, which originally were wood sided and now have aluminum siding. Below the smooth face limestone water table, the foundation walls are rock face limestone. Each gable has its own arched stained glass windows, with larger windows for the four larger gables, each with its own limestone surround. Most surrounds have smooth face stone along jambs and sills, and rock-faced stone along the curved edges of the arched windows and doorways. On the Sale Street façade, there are two rectangular, double-hung stained glass windows, a set of the larger, arched stained glass windows under the primary gable, then another rectangular window. The Sale Street

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elevation then meets the square tower at the building's northeast corner. The tower has arched openings on all four sides for the bell. The bell openings have been enclosed with louvers. On the Association Street side of the tower, there is a double-hung stained glass window. The Association Street façade, beginning at the entry tower, has a double-hung stained glass window, then the large arched stained glass windows, followed by a double-hung stained glass window, then the side entry mini-tower with stained glass transom, then a series of three double-hung stained glass windows. Because the grade drops, there are basement windows under the last three double-hung windows. This pattern continues on the rear, with four double-hung stained glass windows and four basement windows. The church has a two-level addition on the northeast side, covered with rock-faced limestone. The lower level is basement on the northwest side and exposed on the other two sides with a walk-out door at the rear.

CRAFTSMAN

Four of the district's buildings are Craftsman bungalows. Two of them, at 708 W. Vine St. (contributing, photo #16) and 815 W. Temperance St. (c. 1930, contributing, photo #19) are one-and-a-half-story bungalows. Of them, the A.G. Harding House on Vine Street stands out for its rock-face limestone walls. Built in 1921, it has a side-gabled roof, full-width brick porch, and a clapboard-covered center gabled dormer. The dormer has three double-hung windows grouped at its center. On the ground level, inside the porch there is a trio of double-hung windows to the left of the entry door and a pair of double-hung windows on the right. The windows are original, and have carved limestone sills. Many windows have the common three-over-one Craftsman sash pattern. The trio of windows by the front door have five-over-one lights at the center window. The windows of the dormer window are double-hung replacement windows. There are leaded glass windows on both sides of the asymmetrically placed stepped chimney. The exposed rafter tails on both the main roof and the gabled dormer have notched verges. The porch is supported by massive square brick columns with a blind balustrade and limestone cap. The brick is wire cut. The roof is asphalt shingle and the foundation is limestone.

The other one-and-a-half-story bungalow, 815 W. Temperance St., is similar in form, but is wood frame, with triangular knee braces at the eaves and a limestone porch. The wood is covered with vinyl siding. The dormer has stylishly battered walls and three supporting knee braces. The limestone porch has regular coursed rock-faced limestone with dressed blind balustrade and groups of three Tuscan columns on high limestone plinths at each corner. The house has asphalt single roofing, a wire-cut brick chimney, original three-over-one double-hung windows and some double-hung replacement windows. The foundation is limestone. There is a one-story addition on the southeast side, set back from the front of the house.

Of the two one-story bungalows, the one at 921 W. Temperance (c. 1925, contributing) is more detailed. It has a porch gable supported by four knee braces, with a center rectangular window in the gable. The porch is supported by dressed battered limestone columns on stone plinths. The railing features square limestone balusters. There are paired front doors with a single five over one window on either side. The house appears to have been built as a duplex with smaller gabled bays on either side. The other bungalow at 615 W. Main St. (c. 1915, contributing) is more a simple front gable house to which some Craftsman details have been added.

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

Two Foursquare houses are in the district, at 203 S. Sale St. (contributing, photo #1) and 116 S. Sale St. (contributing, photo #5). Both were built about 1925 and have hipped roofs and wide eaves. The one at 203 S. Sale, built by druggist Marion Rice, has a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The brick chimney has limestone details. The house's walls are covered in aluminum siding and the windows have been replaced. The other

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Foursquare house has a small central porch and a side sunroom. Metal storm windows have been added over the original windows. On each side of the portico, there are three windows grouped together, with a wide window flanked by narrower windows, with eight panes of glass in the middle upper sash and four panes in the outer upper sash. The lower sash are not divided light. The second story has the same window pattern, with one shorter window between the window groups. Shutters have been added to the façade, as well as a new porch. The front door is the original Craftsman oak door, with six lights over a single vertical panel. At the rear of the house is a brick fireplace with limestone trim. Both houses have limestone foundations. The Rice House has asphalt shingle roofing and the other house has a standing seam metal roof.

PERIOD REVIVAL HOUSES

One of the finest houses in the district is the Denzill Langwell House (contributing, photo #20), a Georgian Revival home built in 1929 at 820 W. Temperance St. Faced in limestone, the house has a slightly projecting stone portico with Ogee style pediment and Doric columns, and a side porch with stone columns and balustrade. There are stone chimneys in the middle of both side walls. The house has a limestone foundation and asphalt shingle roofing. The stonework is remarkable: the stones of the walls are a variety of rectangles, squares, triangles, trapezoids and other shapes, fitted together in varying courses like a puzzle. The pediment is carved. The windows are replacements that fit the original window openings.

A Dutch Colonial Revival house, circa 1925, is located at 808 W. Temperance (contributing). The house is a popular version of the style, with a side gambrel roof shape, an almost full-width shed dormer, entry canopy, and a one-story side sunroom. The roof is asphalt shingle, the clapboard walls are covered with vinyl siding, and the foundation is limestone. The dormer has its original windows. A pair of nine-pane sashes are in the center, with pairs of nine-over-one double-hung windows to the sides. Above the sunroom is a balcony, accessed from a door in the side gable. The side gables have elliptical windows at the attic area. These windows match the fanlight above the front door. Alterations include the replacement of the ground floor windows and the balcony railing. The portico has been enlarged into a full-width porch.

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Section 8 – Statement of Significance

The Ellettsville Downtown Historic District possesses local significance as the historical commercial and residential center of Ellettsville. The district contains a cohesive neighborhood of 19th and 20th century commercial and residential styles such as Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, and Greek Revival. The district's commercial and residential buildings are important to the history and development of Ellettsville and Monroe County. The district shows much evidence of the town's growth that resulted from the coming of the railroad and the limestone quarries and mills. The Ellettsville Downtown Historic District can be evaluated within the context of small towns in Indiana between 1840 and 1930, and meets criteria A and C.

The first Euro-American settlers came to the area now known as Monroe County about the time land became available for sale at the Vincennes Land Office following the Treaty of Fort Wayne (1809). Land sale records document that Richland Township attracted the most purchasers. They were drawn by the area's good creek system and fertile soil. By 1818, as many as 30 families had settled in today's Richland and Bean Blossom townships. In this same year, Monroe County was created by the state legislature.

In 1837 -- 19 years after the county seat Bloomington was settled -- Reuben Tompkins had 14 lots laid out. He called the village Richland. But upon seeking a post office, it was learned there was already a Richland, Indiana, so the village's name was changed, this time to Ellettsville, in honor of Edward Ellett, who kept a tavern there several years before it was considered a village. Ellett also operated a popular blacksmith shop and a sawmill. His was the first house in the village. He came from Kentucky in 1823.

In 1838 Alonzo Beman laid out an addition of 17 lots and opened a general store. A year later, Jefferson Wampler opened a liquor store and more stores followed to serve the new village and its surroundings. By 1840, five families lived in the platted area. What may be the oldest house in the district, the Robert Stimson House, is thought to have been constructed about this time. This double-pen building between Main Street and Vine Street (originally known as Back Street) has been hidden by a gable addition with a Craftsman style porch complete with battered posts.

By 1850, the population had grown to 60. A house from about this time is the May Presley House at 802 Main Street, a central passage type house. In 1853, greater growth was assured by the construction of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad (later the Monon Railroad) along Jack's Defeat Creek. The railroad made possible the transportation of building limestone. Prior to the coming of the railroad, even the shipping of stone in-state was arduous. For example, limestone blocks for the abutments of a bridge in Wayne County, Indiana, were hauled by high-wheeled ox cart and took three months arrive. Within seven years of the opening of rail service, the village had grown to number about 250 people, and a year later telegraph service started. In 1864 English immigrant John Matthews opened his limestone quarry and mill just north of Ellettsville along the rail line. The success of Matthews' business is evident by the Second Empire limestone mansion he built for his home north of Ellettsville. Not long after Matthews entered the business, the Perry brothers opened their own quarrying and milling business in 1866 a quarter mile from the Matthews operation. Along with making possible the railroad, steam power made deeper quarrying possible.

The town was incorporated in 1866, by which time there were 388 residents. By 1870 the population had swelled to 450. F.E. Worley opened a bank to serve the growing community, and a newspaper began publishing regularly. The John Shook House, circa 1870, is an I house at 709 Main Street. Another I house, this one dating from about 1875, is the George W. Fletcher House, at 715 W. Vine St. Its builder, Fletcher, was one of the town's

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master carpenters. In about 1875 a Gothic Revival home was built at 815 W. Association. Two more buildings from this decade are on what was then Cross Street and is now called Sale Street, one at 219 N. Sale (currently Kenny's Tavern) and the other on South Sale, the Bradford House. Of the four buildings, the Fletcher and Bradford houses retain a remarkable degree of architectural integrity. Early uses of the Kenny's Tavern Building include a general store, post office, and a hardware store.

Population reached 585 in 1880. In the 1880s, Ellettsville had three general stores, two drug stores, seven grocery stores, two shoe stores, two milliners, a grist mill and a carding mill, a planing mill, a barber, two blacksmiths, a harness shop, two hotels, a saloon, a carriage factory, a school, a bank and the newspaper, the *Monroe County Citizen*. On August 1, 1886, a blaze that started at the Shook and Faulkner wagon factory consumed much of the business district. As a result, most of the downtown Sale Street buildings date from after this time.

Six more buildings are believed to have been constructed in the 1880s. One is an I house at 112 Sale St., a building that evolved with the later additions of a wraparound front porch and bay. Two others are double-pen type houses at 703 W. Temperance and 709 W. Association. A fourth house is a central passage type house at 615 W. Association. A commercial building is from this decade, the district's earliest masonry building, the I.O.O.F. Building at 121-123 Sale Street. The Odd Fellows Lodge was built to replace the lodge destroyed by the downtown fire of 1886.

This was a time of amazing growth in the limestone industry, now that the railroad made long distance shipping practical. Indiana limestone sales doubled from about 500,000 cubic feet in 1876 to 1,000,000 cubic feet in 1884, then increased to 2.5 million cubic feet in 1886. The growth continued, reaching 3.9 million cubic feet in 1890 and 5.6 cubic feet in 1895. The stone was popular for use in Romanesque Revival and later Neoclassical architecture. The town was growing with the industry, jumping in population from 250 in 1860 to 712 by 1890.

Twelve of the existing buildings appear to be from the 1890s. Three of them are double-pen type houses, located at 903 and 908 W. Temperance, and 820 W. Oak St. There are two I houses, an altered one at 708 W. Temperance, and another with Gothic Revival influences at 702 W. Association. The gable-ell form appears about this time, with examples at 714 W. Temperance, 709 W. Vine and 703 W. Association. Two Queen Anne-style houses can be found at 715 W. Association, the Captain Gilbert Perry House, and at 621 W. Association. The house at 702 W. Temperance is also from about 1890, but it has been altered so extensively that its Gothic Revival origins are not readily apparent.

As the town grew so did its community groups. By the turn of the century, there were five churches with regular services, and 10 fraternal orders, five of them for women. At exactly the turn of the century, in 1900, the First United Methodist Church was constructed of limestone in the Romanesque Revival style on West Temperance Street. Five years earlier, the two-part block Masonic Building was constructed of limestone from the Matthews and G.K. Perry quarries. Located at 201 N. Sale St. (the north corner of Sale and Vine), the Masonic Building had split ownership until 1941. The upstairs was owned and used by the lodge, the ground floor was commercial, housing at times a grocery store and a drug store. Also built near the turn of the century were the double-pen house at 809 W. Association and the gable-ell houses at 122 S. Walnut, 720 Main and 202 S. Sale. Another church, the First Baptist Church on South Sale Street, was constructed in 1909. And two more commercial buildings date from this decade, one at 207-209 N. Sale and the other across the street at 206 N. Sale, the Knights of Pythias Building, built in 1909. As with the other lodge buildings, the ground floor was occupied by businesses.

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The town's first electric lights were installed in 1916, just about the time the first bungalow-type houses were built, such as the one at 615 W. Main. The construction of earlier styles continued: an example of which is the pyramid cottage built at 621 Main St.

The commercial row on Sale Street saw new additions in the 1920s too, with the construction of the E.B. Brown Building in 1928 at 211-213 N. Sale St. and the limestone, temple front-style Peoples State Bank (now the City Hall) in 1927, the same year the city water system was put into place. Just off Sale Street at 430 Vine Street a concrete block automotive building was constructed, which, like the garages that appeared behind many of the district's houses in the 1920s, showed the arrival of the automobile as a primary mode of transportation.

In 1920, Ellettsville's population increased after several decades of stagnation, starting a growth trend that would continue through the 1930s. The upswing was due to the economic expansion that followed the end of the first World War. The limestone industry thrived in the Roaring Twenties and into the 1930s, due to long lead times between the ordering of limestone and its delivery. The town numbered 676 residents in 1910, 721 in 1920, 767 in 1930, and 863 in 1940. Housing construction picked up in the 1920s, with the building of bungalows at 921 W. Temperance and also at West Vine Street, American Foursquare style houses at 116 and 203 S. Sale St., and period revival houses at 808 W. Temperance (Dutch Revival) and 820 W. Temperance (Georgian Revival). The bungalow craze extended to remodeling too, with the "bungalow-izing" of the about 15-year-old house at 202 S. Sale Street and the 80-some-year-old double-pen Robert Stimson House at 714 W. Vine. Several more bungalows remain from the early 1930s.

The limestone industry went through periods of booms and bust. Ellettsville, like Stinesville four miles to the north, was heavily dependent upon the industry. Other communities, such as Bedford and Bloomington were less dependent, because of their status as county seats, and in the case of Bloomington, the presence of Indiana University.

The coming of the railroad and the booming limestone industry pushed Stinesville's population to almost 1,000 by the 1890s. A blaze destroyed the limestone mill in 1916, and the owner's decision to rebuild in Bloomington left the town without its primary employer. Today Stinesville has only about a fifth of the population of its heyday.

Bedford also rode the boom cycles of the industry. Bedford grew much larger than Ellettsville, because of its more intensive limestone operations. Ellettsville had eight limestone mills at various times until 1950, Bedford had 34 mills. Bedford's population jumped from 2,198 in 1880 to 6,115 two decades later. By the end of the Roaring Twenties, Bedford had 13,208 residents – more than 17 times Ellettsville's population in 1930.

Ellettsville's main artery changed in 1932 with the construction of State Road 46 on Temperance Street. The Sale Street commercial district lost the traffic that fueled its growth.

Almost all of the other primary buildings within the district were built after the district's period of significance.

Today, this district of 19th and early 20th century commercial and residential buildings is undergoing renewal. The state and utility companies have replaced infrastructure on Temperance and Main Streets, The community is pulling together through its Main Street program to focus on downtown revitalization. With such a rich collection of buildings, there is great potential for preservation.

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Additional UTMS

5) 16 532340 4342650

6) 16 531980 4342840

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the west corner of Main Street and Sale Street continue southwest along the northwest edge of Sale Street to northeast edge of the lot at 211-213 N. Sale, then cross Sale Street and continue southeast to the southeast edge of the lot at 430 W. Vine, then continue southwest, cross Vine Street, and continue to southwest edge of 112 N. Sale, then continue northwest, cross Sale Street and continue to the northeast-southwest alley, cross the alley, then continue southwest along the northwest edge of the alley, cross Temperance Street, and continue to a line made by extending the northeast property line of 116 S. Sale St. northwest to the alley. Continue southeast along that line, cross Sale Street, then continue to the southeast edge of the lot at 115 S. Sale St., then continue southwest, cross Association Street, and continue to the southwest edge of the lot at 203 S. Sale St. Continue northwest to the southeast edge of Sale Street, then continue northeast to a line made by extending the southwest property line of the lot at 202 S. Sale St. across Sale Street. Continue northwest along that line, cross Sale Street, and continue northwest to the southeast property line of the lot at 615 W. Association, then continue southwest to the southwest edge of the lot at 615 W. Association, then continue northwest, along that property line and the southwest property lines of 621, 703, 709, 713, 715, 809 and 815 W. Association St., and continue to southeast edge of the lot at 820 W. Oak St., then continue southwest along the southeast edge of that lot to the northeast side of Oak Street. Continue northwest along Oak Street to the southeast side of Walnut Street, then continue northeast along the southeast side of Walnut Street and cross Association Street. At the east corner of Walnut and Association, continue northwest, crossing Walnut Street and continuing along the southwest side of the lot at 122 S. Walnut St. to the northwest edge of that lot and follow the northwestern edges of the lots at 122 and 116 S. Walnut St. to the northeast edge of the lot at 116 S. Walnut St., then continue northwest along a line made by extending the southwest edge of the lot at 921 W. Temperance St. to the northwest edge of the lot at 921 W. Temperance, then continue northeast along that lot edge to the southwest edge of Temperance Street, then continue southeast to a line made by extending the northwest edge of the lot at 908 W. Temperance, continue northeast along that line, cross Temperance Street, and continue to the northeast edge of the lot at 908 W. Temperance. Continue southeast along the northeast edge of the lot at 902 W. Temperance, cross Walnut Street, continue southeast along the northeast edge of the lots at 820 and 808 W. Temperance St., continue southeast and cross Matthews Street. Continue northeast along the southeast edge of Matthews Street, cross Vine Street, continue northeast, cross Main Street, then continue northwest, cross Matthews Street, and continue to the northwest edge of the lot at 802 W. Main St., then continue northeast to the northeast edge of the lot, then continue southeast, cross Matthews Street, continue southeast to the southeast property line of the lot at 720 W. Main St., then continue southwest along that property line, cross Main Street, then continue southeast along the southwest side of Main to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Ellettsville Downtown Historic District include the remaining historic commercial Sale Street buildings and streetscapes as well as the residential area to the west that developed about the same time. Together,

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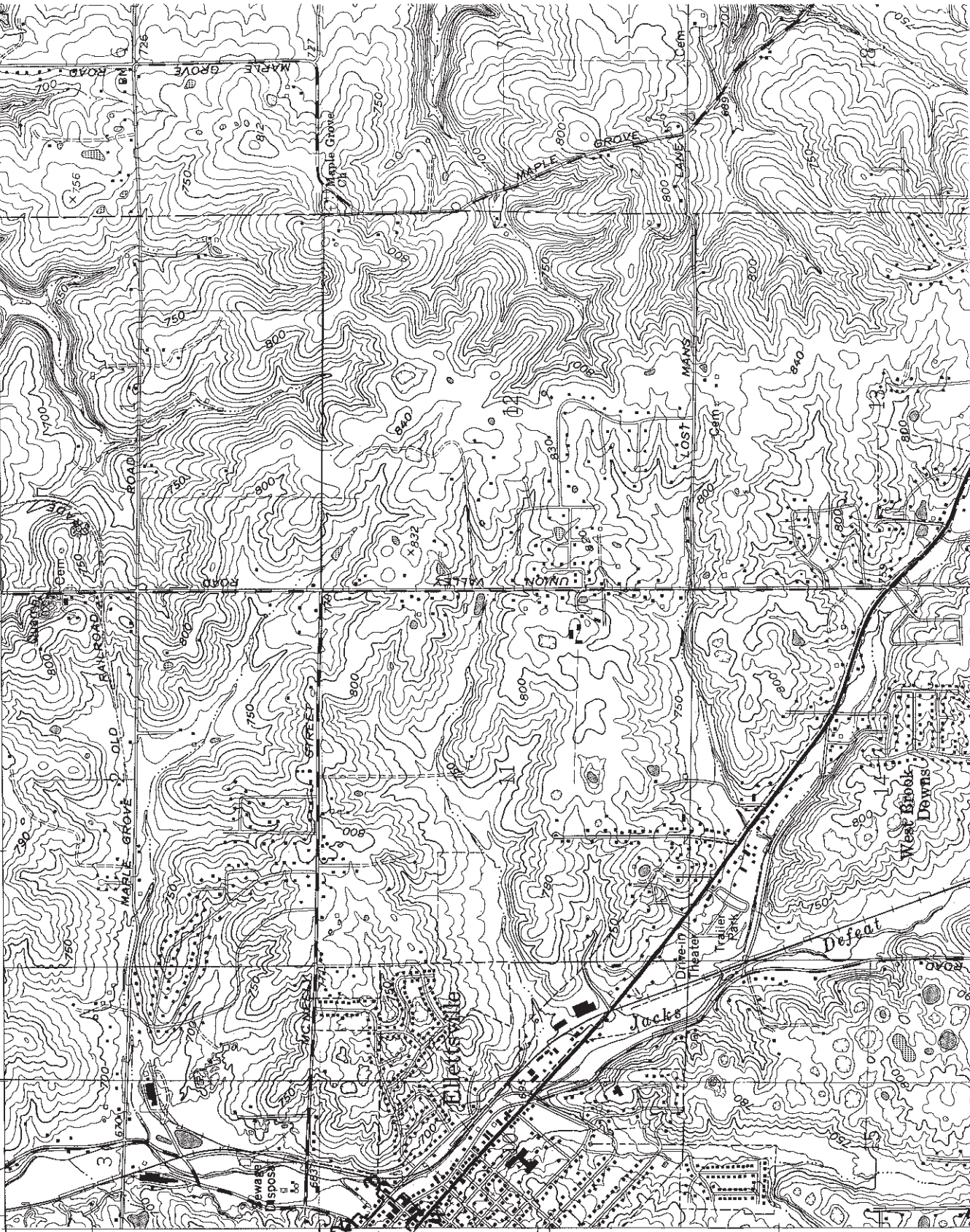
the residential and commercial areas that make up the district are the historic core of the Ellettsville community. The district combines the densely-grouped one- and two-story story Sale Street buildings with the 19th and early 20th century residential area where many of Sale Street's businessmen and their families lived. A distinct boundary is created to the northeast by open space, and in all other directions by an interruption in the historic building fabric by buildings constructed after the period of significance, open space, and old buildings altered to the point where they no longer retain historic integrity. Boundaries also took into account those recommended by the Monroe County Interim Report and by site visits by SHPO staff.

3662 / SW
(GOSPORT)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF
DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS

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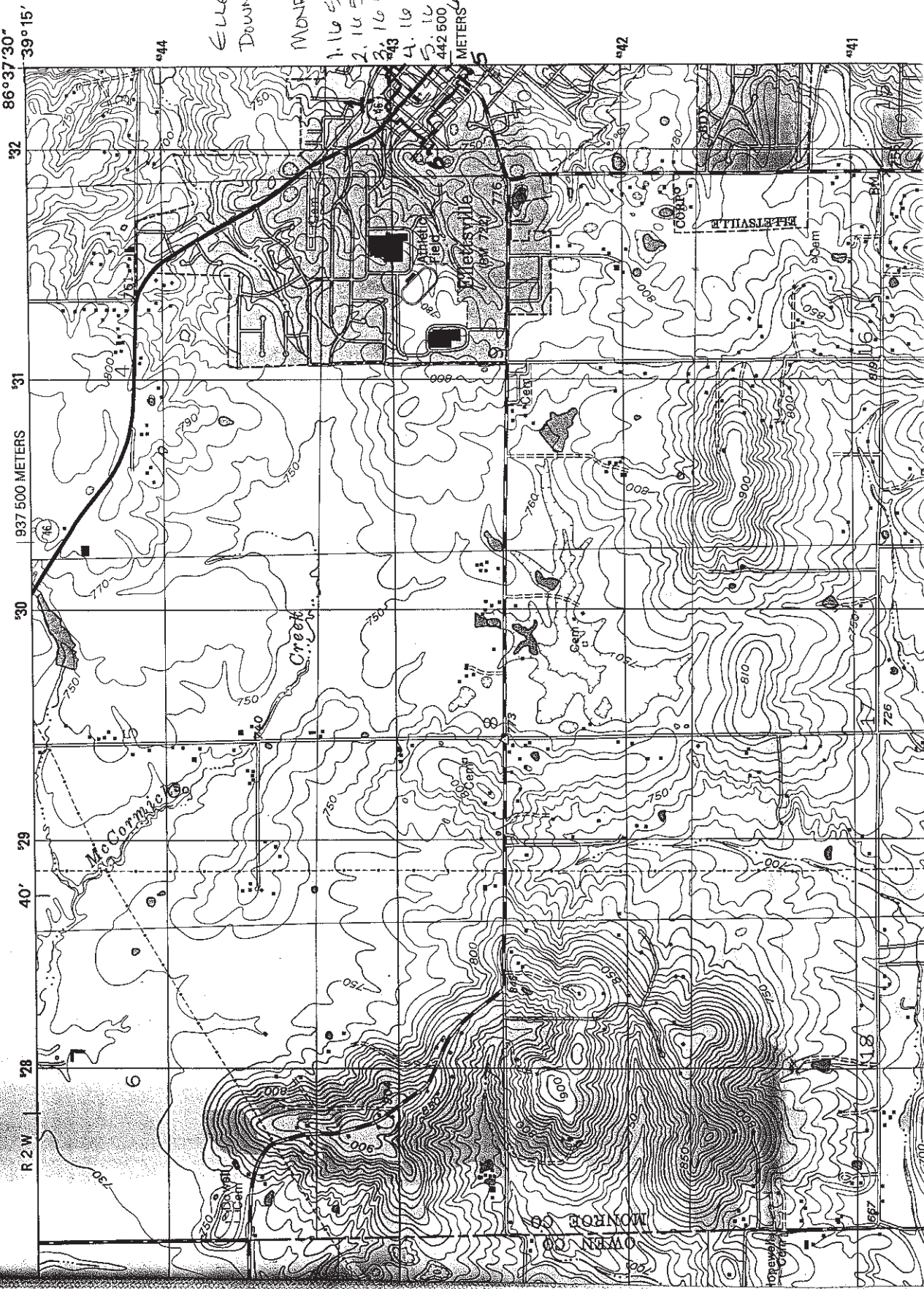
Ellettsville
Downtown
Historic
District

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA

- 1. 16 532200 4343080
- 2. 16 532380 4343880
- 3. 16 532580 4342720
- 4. 16 532420 4342560
- 5. 16 532340 4342650
- 6. 16 531980 4342840

WHITEHALL QUADRANGLE
INDIANA

7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



ELLETTSVILLE
 DOWNTOWN HISTORIC
 DISTRICT
 MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA
 1. 16 532200 4343080
 2. 16 532380 4343880
 3. 16 532580 4342720
 4. 16 532420 4342500
 5. 16 532340 4342650
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 METERS, 16 531900 4342
 840