

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

*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 Shelby Place Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_ code 043-446-18000

2. Location

street & number 1500 & 1600 blocks of Shelby Place N/A  not for publication

city or town New Albany N/A  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Floyd code 043 zip code 47150

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.)

*Paul A. Rose*

1/30/2008

Signature of certifying official/Title

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:

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)

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

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

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
38	14	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
39	15	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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne  
19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival  
19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsman

foundation: BRICK  
walls: WOOD: Weatherboard  
BRICK  
roof: ASPHALT  
other: CONCRETE  
SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

**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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1907-1925

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stephen Day & Sons, contractors

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):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Shelby Place Historic District  
Name of Property

Floyd IN  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.25 acres

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

1	16	603815	4239085	3	16	603855	4239175
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	603945	4239085	4	16	603985	4239025

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 Teresa Douglass  
organization Thomason & Associates date 11-07-2006  
street & number 1907 21st Avenue South telephone 615/385-4960  
city or town Nashville state IN zip code 37212

### 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 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1Shelby Place Historic District  
Floyd County, Indiana**DESCRIPTION**

The Shelby Place Historic District consists of dwellings along the street of Shelby Place in the city of New Albany, Indiana. The district contains dwellings constructed from 1907 through 1925. The predominant architectural style found in the district is the Bungalow. The neighborhood also contains variations of the Queen Anne style, examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival and American Foursquare designs, and one Prairie style dwelling. The district contains a total of twenty-nine primary buildings, of which all but one are considered to be contributing to the character of the district. In addition to the primary buildings, there are ten contributing outbuildings, thirteen non-contributing outbuildings, and one non-contributing structure, which is a metal carport. Also within the district is one contributing site, which consists of two original grass medians, two brick columns, and the remnants of a third brick column. Houses in the Shelby Place Historic District retain much of their historic character through integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. There are no modern intrusions or infill within the district, and the street conveys a strong sense of time and place as an early twentieth-century neighborhood.

The Shelby Place Historic District emerged in the early twentieth century as New Albany began to recover from a period of economic depression. During this era, woodworking industries came forward as the leading businesses and supported the local economy. As the economy rebounded, the city grew. Suburban development, modern transportation, and a growing middle class defined the nature of this growth as New Albany evolved into a modern city. Shelby Place began to develop around 1906 as a middle-class neighborhood off of the main corridor of Vincennes Street. The majority of houses were constructed on the street between 1911 and 1916 with twenty-one of the street's twenty-nine houses built during this period. Seventy-five percent of these twenty-one dwellings were built in the two year span of 1912 to 1913. Stephen S. Day and Sons Contractors was a local building firm and built many of the houses on the street.

Shelby Place Historic District is located in what is primarily a residential section of the city and is approximately three-fourths of a mile northeast of the city's downtown commercial district and approximately one mile north of the Ohio River. Shelby Place is two blocks in length and runs east-west. Two original grassy medians with small trees run down the center of the street. The street and district are bounded on the east by Vincennes Street, a main, largely commercial corridor that extends from the uptown region. The campus of New Albany High School is located to the east across Vincennes Street. A large, two-story, Tudor Revival style apartment building built ca. 1910 originally sat at the northeast corner of the district along Vincennes Street. This building burned down in the 1980s and the lots it occupied remain vacant and are excluded from the district's boundaries. To the west of the district is East 15<sup>th</sup> Street and the tracks of the CSX railroad. The surrounding blocks to the south and west are also residential in character. To the north is an industrial complex.

The eastern entrance to Shelby Place is framed by two original square brick columns that are approximately five feet high and have a concrete cap with the words "Shelby Place" on them. Remnants of an identical column remains on the west end of the street as well. These columns are original to the neighborhood and are considered contributing elements of the district site along with the two grassy medians.

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Shelby Place Historic District  
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The earliest dwelling constructed on Shelby Place reflects the Queen Anne style. Completed in 1907, the Harry R. Pickens House at 1518 Shelby Place is a modest version of the popular late nineteenth century architectural style and reflects the period's transition to the more formal Colonial Revival design. Decorative details on the dwelling are limited to an oriel window on the second story, and dentil molding on the porch cornice.

Additional variations of the Queen Anne style are located at 1501 and 1506 Shelby Place. The dwelling at 1501 Shelby Place is a Late Queen Anne cottage and features a wrap around porch and original single-light glass and wood doors. The dwelling at 1506 Shelby Place reflects the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style, which commonly features classical details. The 1506 Shelby Place example has a large projecting gabled bay and a Palladian style attic window with dentils.

Around the turn of the century a renewed interest in the building designs of colonial America gave rise to the Colonial Revival architectural style, which remained popular throughout the first half of the century. The Colonial Revival style emphasizes symmetrical forms and classical detailing. Within the Shelby Place Historic District are subtypes of the Colonial Revival style. Three dwellings in the district represent the Dutch Colonial Revival design, which is characterized by a gambrel roofline. These three dwellings were some of the first to be built on the street and were constructed between 1907 and 1913. Contractor Clem Day began construction of his own Dutch Colonial Revival home at 1510 Shelby Place in 1907. Although Day was first to begin construction, 1510 was the second home completed in the district. The house features a cross gambrel roof line, a large bay window, and a partial-width porch.

An example of a pyramid roof cottage is the dwelling at 1513 Shelby Place. This common vernacular design is characterized by a square house plan with a hipped or pyramidal roof. These dwellings were often built with decorative porches on the main façade and with dormers at the roofline. The 1513 example features a hipped roof and a partial-width porch.

The most dominant architectural style in the neighborhood is the Bungalow style, which was one of the most popular residential architectural styles in the country during the early twentieth century. Common features of this style include a horizontal form with wide eaves, exposed roof rafters, and large porches with tapered columns and column piers or pedestals. Windows in these dwellings commonly have decorative upper sashes often in various geometric designs. Examples include the dwelling at 1608, which was built in 1913 and has a full-width inset porch with tapered wood columns, and a large shed roof dormer at the roofline of the main elevation.

The district also contains two examples of the American Foursquare design, which was commonly built throughout the country during the 1910s and 1920s. These houses are rectangular or square in massing and form, have one-story porches on the primary facade, hipped roofs, and details such as eave dentils and Tuscan columns. Examples of the American Foursquare within the district include the dwellings at 1507 and 1605 Shelby Place. These dwellings have hipped roofs, full-width porches and rooftop dormers on the main facade.

One of the last dwellings to be constructed in the district was the large, two-story, Prairie style home at 1620 Shelby Place. Definitive features of the Prairie Style include a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves, large, one-story porches with massive square supports, and detailing emphasizing horizontal lines. The Ferdinand N. Kahler House at 1620 Shelby Place is the district's only example of this style. Built in 1922 it has a wrap around porch with large square brick columns, and an extended first-story roofline that forms a porte-cochere.

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Shelby Place Historic District  
Floyd County, Indiana

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The Shelby Place Historic District continues to be a cohesive neighborhood that conveys a strong sense of its early twentieth century development. Dwellings within the district have a high degree of historic architectural integrity and have not been significantly altered. Representative architectural forms within the district reflect popular styles of the period and the unified development of the Shelby Place neighborhood.

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Shelby Place Historic District  
Floyd County, Indiana

## INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Properties in the inventory are organized numerically by address, with north and south sides of the street listed separately. Entries list the address of the property, approximate date of construction, and associated secondary resources. Historical information, if known, is also provided for each property.

### Key:

CB = Contributing Building

NCB = Non-contributing Building

CST = Contributing Site

NCS = Non-contributing Structure

ca. = Circa

### North Side:

#### 1501 Shelby Place, ca. 1912 (CB)

Emery-Weidman House

The original owner of this dwelling was John E. Emery, who owned the property until 1937. It then became the home of Roy L. Weidman, an inspector for the Breece Veneer and Panel Company, into the 1940s.

This is a one-story, frame Late Queen Anne Cottage constructed ca. 1912. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a large offset projecting gabled bay on the main façade. The house has two interior brick chimneys, a foundation of rockfaced concrete block, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (south) and west elevations is a wrap around porch with slightly tapered wood columns on a solid rockfaced concrete block railing. The porch has a tongue-and-groove ceiling and a concrete floor. Two entrances lead to the porch, and both have original single-light glass and wood doors. On the main elevation is a large single-light window with a rectangular transom. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the rear elevation is a shed roof porch.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1960 concrete block garage. (NCB)

#### 1503 Shelby Place, 1916 (CB)

Bertha and Hugh Gordon House

This home was in the Gordon family for sixty years. Bertha and Hugh "Cut" Gordon purchased the Shelby Place lot in September 1915 and had this dwelling constructed in 1916. Mr. Gordon was a cigar maker at Fuss Fenger's tobacco store in downtown New Albany. After Mr. Gordon's death in 1944, his wife continued to live in the house until her death in 1956. Their daughter Mary, who worked for the Louisville Paint Co., inherited the home and lived in the dwelling until her death in 1975. The Thomas Sauer family then acquired the home and remained at this location for several years. Mr. Sauer was a firefighter.



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This is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front, Bungalow-influenced dwelling built in 1916. It has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, a central interior brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width, shed roof porch with paneled tapered wood columns on a solid rockfaced concrete block railing. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. One half of the porch was enclosed ca. 1950 with screen and wood panels. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door. Windows on the first story of the main elevation have multi-light diamond upper sashes and a single light lower sash. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main elevation is a large gable dormer with exposed rafters and cross beam. The dormer has a row of three one-over-one wood sash windows. The east elevation of the dwelling has a bay window with three one-over-one wood sash windows. On both the east and west elevations are square fixed windows.

**1505 Shelby Place, ca. 1916 (CB), Photo 17**  
Newhouse-McDonald House

Charles H. Newhouse purchased this lot for \$800 on August 23, 1915 and the home was completed the following year. The Newhouse's daughter married Theodore W. McDonald and they also lived here. One of the McDonald's daughters who never married lived here until the late 1960s. Following her death, her nephew, Jack Sinkhorn and his wife lived in the house for several years and sold the home to the Merriman family in 1973. Jennifer Day and John Martin purchased the home in 2003 and remain the current owners. Jennifer's grandfather is Edgar Day, of Day Lumber Co., which built several houses in the neighborhood.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow built in 1916. It has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl siding exterior, an interior brick chimney, and a foundation of rockfaced concrete block. On the main (south) elevation is an inset full-width porch with square wood columns resting on a solid rockfaced concrete block railing. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. Above the porch on the main façade is a hipped roof dormer with two square attic windows. A similar dormer appears on the roofline of the west elevation. Both the east and west elevations of the dwelling have extending window bays.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980 garage. (NCB)

**1507 Shelby Place, 1915 (CB), Photo 16**  
Talley-Green House

This home was constructed by Stephen Day and Sons Contractors and its original owner was Katherine Talley. In 1923, Stephen Green, a riverboat captain, purchased the home and it remained in the Green family until the early 1990s when it was purchased by Janie Willman. During the late 1930s, the house was divided into two apartments. In 1940, Frank and Elizabeth Salm rented a portion of the house and made their home here for nearly forty-five years (1940-1984). They originally rented the house at 1604 Shelby Place for about a year before 1507 became available. Mr. Salm was a long-time employee of S.W. Newburger's White House Department Store in downtown New Albany. At one point in his career, Mr. Salm managed the shoe department at the White House. Following her purchase of the property in 1994, Ms. Willman converted the house back into a single-family dwelling.

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This is a two-story, frame American Foursquare built in 1915. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of vinyl siding, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and a central interior brick chimney. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width hipped roof porch with tapered wood columns resting on a solid rockfaced concrete block railing. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main elevation is a gable roof dormer with two square attic windows. On the east elevation is a two-story gable bay. Also on this elevation is a secondary entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door. Above the entrance is a corner canopy with brackets and a hipped roof.

To the rear of the dwelling is a 2000 frame garage. (NCB)

**1509 Shelby Place, 1915 (CB)**  
Lewis-Day House

This Shelby Place lot was purchased by Mervin Lewis in December 1914, and the home was constructed soon after. The house was constructed by Robert D. Brent. Mr. Lewis worked as an operator for the local telephone company. Henry H. Day, a letter carrier for the US Post Office, purchased the property in 1924. Following his death in 1930, Day's widow, Agnes, continued to live in the home until her death in 1948. The Days' children inherited the property and moved into the home following their mother's death. George Huff Day was a physician, and his sister, Anna Day Hall, was a widow and assisted him in his medical practice. Dr. Day died in 1954, and Anna continued to live in the Shelby Place home until the late 1970s. During the 1980s, the home was occupied by Rick Bozich, a reporter for the *Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times*, followed by the William Tegart family.

This one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow was constructed in 1915. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl siding exterior, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an exterior wall brick chimney. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width inset porch with square rockfaced concrete block columns and railing, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, and a concrete floor. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door with a multi-light fanlight. Tall, narrow three-over-one vertical light glass and wood windows are adjacent to the entrance. At the roofline above the porch is a hipped dormer with paired three-light attic windows. On the east elevation is an extended window bay. Flanking the chimney on the east elevation are three vertical light windows. On the west elevation at the roofline is a dormer that appears to have been added ca. 1960. It has a shed roof and a single one-over-one sash window. Other windows in the dwelling are original three-over-three wood sash design.

To the rear of the building is a ca. 1915 frame single-car garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, a vertical board exterior, and a sixteen-panel frame garage door. (CB)

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Shelby Place Historic District  
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## 1511 Shelby Place, ca. 1913 (CB) Kenney-Moore House

Herbert P. Kenney was the original owner of this dwelling, which was constructed ca. 1913. Kenney owned the property until the late 1910s. After short periods of ownership by Edwin S. Winn and Edgar S. Moore, Joe P. Roth purchased the home in the mid-1940s and owned it for several years. Mr. Roth was a barber.

This Bungalow style dwelling was built ca. 1913. It is one- and one-half stories in height and has a jerkinhead asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an aluminum sided exterior. On the main (south) elevation is an inset full-width porch with tapered wood columns encased in aluminum, a wood railing with square balusters, a concrete floor, and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original twelve-light glass and wood panel door flanked by eight-light Craftsman style sidelights. Windows in the dwelling are original three-over-three vertical light sash. In the gable field above the porch is a row of three vertical light attic windows. On the east elevation is a rectangular fixed window with seven vertical lights. Also on this elevation is an extended window bay. On the west elevation is an exterior brick chimney with a diamond brick panel.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1950 garage with vinyl siding and new one-over-one sash windows. (NCB)

## 1513 Shelby Place, ca. 1912 (CB) Hassenmiller-Newhouse House

Sophia Hassenmiller was the original owner of this dwelling. Ms. Hassenmiller was a cousin to Louisa Weber Day, the wife of Clem Day of Day Lumber Co. In the late 1920s, Edward A. Newhouse purchased the home and he and his family lived here for many years. Mr. Newhouse worked for the county treasurer's office.

This one-story, frame pyramid roof cottage was constructed ca. 1912. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (south) elevation is a partial-width porch with original fluted columns resting on a rockfaced concrete block railing. The porch has a concrete floor, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, and a foundation of rockfaced concrete block. A gable appears at the roofline of the main elevation above the porch. The main entrance has an original single light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the rear elevation is a shed roof enclosed porch.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1970 shed. (NCB)

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## 1515 Shelby Place, ca. 1908 (CB) DePauw Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage

The original owner of this dwelling was D. Oscar Lott, who owned it for a short period of time before it became the parsonage of the DePauw Methodist Church in 1910. The house continued to serve as the parsonage until the 1960s.

This two-story, frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1908 in a Dutch Colonial Revival style. It has a side gambrel roof of asphalt shingles with a projecting gambrel roof bay on the main (south) elevation. The dwelling has a central interior brick chimney, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (south) elevation is a partial-width porch with original fluted columns with Corinthian motif capitals. The porch has a concrete floor, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, and a frame cornice with dentil molding. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door. Panes in the door have textured, opaque glass. The dwelling has a chamfered corner on the southeast corner. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash set in wood surrounds, some of which have pediments. On the second story of the main façade, above the chamfered corner is a gable dormer with a single one-over-one sash window with a pedimented surround. Bay windows appear on both the east and west elevations.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1910 garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafters and brackets, a vertical board exterior, and a ca. 1990 metal panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

## 1517 Shelby Place, 1912 (CB), Photo 6 John A. Gadiant House

John A. Gadiant had this home constructed in 1912 and continued to own the property until the early 1930s. Mr. Gadiant was the superintendent at the New Albany Veneer Company. The home then went through a series of owners, including the Barr, Shrader, and Steinhauer families, the latter of which owned the property from 1939 to 1949. The Wheat family then owned the dwelling from 1949 through 1983.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Bungalow was constructed in 1912. It has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (south) elevation is an inset full-width porch with slightly tapered wood columns and a wood railing with square balusters. The porch has a wood floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is a large tri-part bay window with a central multi-diamond light upper sash window flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main (south) elevation and the east and west elevations are hipped roof dormers with paired square multi-light attic windows. Both the east and west elevations have a small bay window, and the west elevation also has a rectangular multi-light window.

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Shelby Place Historic District  
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**1601 Shelby Place, ca. 1913 (CB), Photo 9**  
Clarence W. Peters House

Clarence W. Peters, a foreman at I.F. Force Handle Co., purchased this lot in 1909 and had this dwelling built ca. 1913. The home remained in the Peters family until 1939. At this time, the Ruhl Robinson family became the owners and continued to own the house through 1965. The McCafferty family purchased the home, and Mark and Marla McCafferty currently own the dwelling.

This one- and one-half story, frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling was constructed ca. 1913. It has a cross gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, two interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width inset porch with tapered brick columns and a concrete floor. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is a row of three one-over-one wood sash windows. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash design. A small extending window bay appears on the east elevation.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 2000 gambrel roof outbuilding. (NCB)

**1603 Shelby Place, ca. 1912 (CB), Photo 1, third from right**  
Fox-Hansard-Thom House

Ruth E. Fox, a widow, purchased this Shelby Place lot in 1911 and had this dwelling constructed shortly thereafter. Mrs. Fox continued to own the dwelling until 1936. It then became the home of Harold and Ruth Hansard. Mr. Hansard served as the chief clerk at the Public Service Company of Indiana. The Hansards sold the property to Alex E. Thom, a teacher at New Albany High School, in 1941. Mr. Thom served as the football coach at the high school from 1930 until 1952. He also coached numerous other sports and later became the school's athletic director. The Thoms owned the home until 1966. The property has had several owners since then.

The one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow constructed at this location ca. 1912 has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a concrete foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width porch with replacement square wood posts and a wood floor. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main (south) and east elevations are hipped roof dormers with paired multi-light square attic windows with a geometric Craftsman design. A rectangular, fixed multi-light Craftsman style window appears on both the east and west elevations.

To the rear of the building is a metal carport. (NCS)

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## 1605 Shelby Place, ca. 1912 (CB), Photo 8 Smith-Strack House

Clarence P. Smith, a train dispatcher, was the original owner of this dwelling and he owned the property until 1929, when Maurice Strack and Henry B. Shacklett purchased the property. The William A. Caple family acquired the home in the late 1940s.

This American Foursquare was built ca. 1912. It is of frame construction and is two- and one-half stories in height. The dwelling has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, an exterior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width porch with slightly flared eaves mimicking those of the main roof. The porch has square brick columns on a solid brick railing with concrete coping, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, and a concrete floor. Steps leading to the porch have a ca. 1950 metal hand rail. The dwelling's main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is a band of four original narrow one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light, and one-over-one wood sash designs. At the roofline of the main elevation is a hipped roof dormer with slightly flared eaves and two square attic windows. On the east elevation is a hipped roof extension with four one-over-one wood sash windows. Flanking the chimney are square single light windows. On the west elevation is a secondary entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door. Above the door is an overhanging wall with two one-over-one wood sash windows. The rear (north) elevation has a screened in shed roof porch.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1912 frame garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a weatherboard exterior, and a ca. 1990 metal panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

## 1607 Shelby Place, 1913, (CB), Photo 1, right Henry Eckert House

This dwelling was built by Robert D. Brent and was originally owned by the Henry Eckert family. Mr. Eckert was a clerk. Shirley N. Duer purchased the home in the late 1930s.

This is a one-story, frame Bungalow built in 1913. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, one interior and one exterior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. At the roofline of the main (south) elevation is a small hipped roof dormer with paired single-light square casement windows. Both the house and dormer have slightly flared eaves. On the main elevation is a full-width inset porch with square wood columns on a solid rockfaced concrete block railing. The porch was enclosed with screen panels ca. 1990. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door flanked by two six-over-one vertical light sash windows. Windows throughout the dwelling are original three-over-one vertical light wood sash. On the east elevation is a small shed roof extended window bay and a rectangular fixed window with seven vertical lights. The west elevation also has an extended window bay.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1970 garage. (NCB)

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## 1609 Shelby Place, 1913 (CB) Brown-Habermel House

The original owner of this dwelling is unknown. Numerous families occupied the house in its early years. By 1925, the Charles Brown family lived in the dwelling and remained here for ten years. In the early 1940s, the family of William Habermel occupied the home. Mr. Habermel owned a New Albany real estate company. The home was later owned by Robert D. Habermel, who was in the insurance business.

This is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built in 1913. It has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, a central interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width, shed roof enclosed porch with square wood columns and one-over-one screen and aluminum windows. The porch has a concrete floor with added carpeting and a wood panel ceiling. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Flanking the entrance are two large six-over-one vertical light wood sash windows. The upper story of the main elevation has a large shed roof dormer with two sets of paired six-over-one vertical light vinyl sash windows with false muntin bars. This dormer appears to have been added. Other windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-one and eight-over-one vertical light vinyl sash. The dwelling has knee brace brackets at the eaves. On the east elevation is a small shed roof extended window bay.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980 concrete block garage. (NCB)

### South Side:

## 1502 Shelby Place, 1913 (CB), Photo 5 Cook-Clipp House

The Day Lumber Company built this dwelling in 1913. The first owners were Charles S. and Viva C. Cook and they owned the property until 1925, when Frank P. Clipp, president of the Mutual Trust Bank, purchased the dwelling. Dr. William F. Edwards and Lucy Elizabeth Edwards owned the property in the 1950s and in 1959 sold it to the Coe family, who remains the current owner.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow constructed in 1913. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl sided exterior, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and a central interior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a small inset partial-width porch with a square corner brick column, a solid brick railing, a tongue-and-groove ceiling and a concrete floor. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door flanked by single-light sidelights. A secondary entrance also leading to the porch has an original single-light glass and wood door. The main elevation of the dwelling has an extending shed roof window bay with a central ten-over-one wood sash window flanked by narrow six-over-one wood sash windows. At the roofline of the main elevation is a hipped roof dormer with two vertical light attic windows. An identical dormer appears on both the east and west elevations. Both the

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house and dormers have flared eaves. The dwelling's west elevation has two extended window bays identical to that on the main façade. Also on this elevation is a rectangular ten-light window and one six-over-one wood sash window. The east elevation has original ten-over-one wood sash windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1913 single-car garage. The garage has an asphalt shingle gable roof, a vertical board exterior, and an eighteen-panel, six-light overhead track garage door. (CB)

**1504 Shelby Place, 1914 (CB)**

Frank Kaiser House

Frank Kaiser was the original owner of this dwelling, and it remained in the Kaiser family until the late 1940s. Leslie Harper purchased the property in 1951. The Harpers did not live in the dwelling, but rented it out. Mary and Mark Renn purchased the dwelling from the Harpers in 1967 and remain the current owners. Both Mr. and Mrs. Renn worked for Pillsbury. The Renns remodeled the porch, put in new windows, and added vinyl siding around 2005.

This frame dormer-front Bungalow was constructed in 1914. It is one- and one-half stories in height with an asphalt shingle gable roof, a vinyl siding exterior, an exterior brick chimney, and a brick foundation. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width porch rebuilt ca. 2005 with concrete block columns and a solid concrete block railing. The porch was partially enclosed with screen and wood panels at this same time. The porch has a cloth awning. The main entrance has a ca. 2005 multi-light oval glass and wood door. At the roofline of the main elevation is a gable dormer with two one-over-one sash windows. Windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl sash. On the rear elevation is a shed roof porch.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1990 garage. (NCB)

**1506 Shelby Place, 1913 (CB)**

King-Willett-Denny-Barger House

Nannie H. King is the first known owner of this dwelling, and she owned the home from 1913 to 1927. From the late 1920s until 1943, Minnie Willet was the owner. Merle Denny then purchased the dwelling. Jim Robinson, owner of Robinson Nugent Electronics, owned this dwelling in the early 1960s and used it as a rental property. He sold the dwelling to the Barger family in 1965, and they have remained the owners for forty-one years. Albert Barger is a retired painter and sandblaster. The Bargers remodeled the kitchen around 1986 and added vinyl siding in the late 1990s.

This is a Free Classic style dwelling with a side asphalt shingle gambrel roof with a large projecting gabled bay on the main (north) elevation. The house has an exterior of vinyl siding, an exterior brick chimney, an interior brick chimney, and a rockfaced concrete block foundation. On the main elevation is a full-width inset porch with paneled, tapered wood columns on rockfaced concrete block piers. The dwelling's main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. A secondary entrance also has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. In the gable field of the main façade is a Palladian style attic window set in a frame surround



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with dentils. Its sashes have elaborate geometric muntins. The west elevation has an extended window bay, and single-light square windows flank the chimney. The chimney has an inset segmental arch panel with a concrete sill. The rear elevation has an enclosed shed roof porch.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1945 garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafters. The garage is concrete with a glazed tile exterior. (NCB)

### 1508 Shelby Place, 1913, (CB)

#### Lena M. Ritz House

The first known owner of this dwelling is Lena M. Ritz, who owned the home from 1913 to about 1927. Kate Ritz and Mary Manus then lived at this location. Vernia W. and Lois E. Patterson purchased the property in September of 1940 and lived there for two years. Patterson was a conductor for the Southern Railway System. In February of 1942, Guy T. Priestly and his wife, Mary B., bought the house and remained there until selling it to James W. Robinson in June of 1959. Robinson was the owner of Robinson Nugent Electronics, and his family lived in the home through 1965.

This 1913 one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, a rock -faced concrete block foundation, an exterior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. The chimney has an inset segmental arch panel. On the main (north) elevation is a partial-width, gable roof porch with octagonal wood columns on rockfaced concrete block piers. The porch floor extends the width of the façade and has a concrete railing with fluted balusters. The dwelling's main entrance has a ca. 1960 three-light glass and wood door. Adjacent is a large single-light glass and wood window. At the roofline of the main elevation is a large gable dormer with three one-over-one wood sash windows. The house has knee brace brackets at the eaves, and the brackets are covered with vinyl siding. Windows in the dwelling are ca. 2005 one-over-one vinyl sash design. On the west elevation is a projecting window bay with a shed roof.

### 1510 Shelby Place, 1907 (CB), Photo 13

#### Clemons C. Day House

This dwelling was the first house under construction on Shelby Place in the early 1900s, although it was not the first house completed. It was the home of Clemons (Clem) C. Day, of Stephen Day and Sons Contractors, which built many of the houses on this street. Clem Day built the house himself working after hours from his construction job. The home was completed prior to his marriage to Louisa Weber in August 1907. The Days had two sons, Edgar and Bernard, born in 1908 and 1915 respectively, who eventually took over the family business. The house at 1510 Shelby Place remained in the possession of the Day family until the death of Clem and Louisa in 1961.

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The one- and one-half story, frame, Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling at this location was constructed in 1907. The house has a rockfaced concrete block foundation, an interior brick chimney, an exterior of vinyl siding, and a side gambrel asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gambrel bay on the main elevation. This projecting bay has a small gabled roof dormer on each side elevation, each with a single one-over-one sash window. The first story of the projecting bay has a large bay window formed by chamfered walls. Small brackets uphold the corner underneath the exposed upper floor. On the main (north) elevation of the dwelling is a partial-width porch with square columns encased in aluminum. These columns rest on paneled concrete block piers. The dwelling's main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. At the roofline of the main façade is a gable roof dormer with a one-over-one wood sash window. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. A secondary entrance is located on the east elevation and has an original single-light glass and wood door. On the rear elevation is a shed roof porch.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1970 concrete block garage. (NCB)

## 1512 Shelby Place, 1912 (CB) Arthur W. Kesler House

The original owner of this property was jeweler Arthur W. Kesler. Russell J. Morga, a printer, acquired the property in the late 1930s, followed by Jesse W. Thomas in the 1940s and Charles J. Dowden in the mid-1950s.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow built in 1912. The house has a gable front asphalt shingle roof, a rock-face concrete block foundation, and exterior of vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width porch with paneled tapered wood columns and a wood railing with square balusters. The dwelling's main entrance has a single etched-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the east elevation is a rectangular fixed eight-vertical light window. Also on this elevation is an extended window bay with three one-over-one sash windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 2000 garage. (NCB)

## 1514 Shelby Place, ca. 1912 (CB) Kleiber-Meekin House

This dwelling had a series of owners during its first years of existence, none of which owned the property for very long. Theodore C. Kleiber, a window trimmer, acquired the property in the late 1910s and it remained in the Kleiber family until 1925, when J. Russell Meekin became the owner.

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This one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow was constructed ca. 1912 and has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, an exterior of vinyl siding, and an exterior wall brick chimney. On the main elevation is a full-width porch with square brick columns and a solid brick railing. The porch has a tongue-and-groove ceiling and a concrete floor. The main entrance has an original thirty-two light glass and wood door flanked by sixteen-light sidelights. On each side of the entrance is a row of three sash windows with five-light upper sashes. At the roofline of the main (north) elevation is a hipped roof dormer with two six-light attic windows. Windows in the dwelling are original nine-over-one wood sash. On the west elevation are two twelve-light, rectangular glass and wood windows, and flanking the chimney are square nine-light windows. At the rear (south) elevation is a basement level garage with an overhead track glass and wood paneled garage door. A concrete drive leads to the garage, which is framed by concrete retaining walls. This house is currently vacant.

## 1516 Shelby Place, 1913 (NCB) Dorsey-Jackson House

Wesley H. Dorsey is the first known owner of this dwelling and occupied it from June of 1913 to 1921. Otto F. Jackson then acquired the property and it remained in the Jackson family into the early 1960s. James and Karen Reynolds are the current owners of this dwelling, and they have owned the property since 1965. Mrs. Reynolds is a homemaker and Mr. Reynolds is retired from the Ford Motor Company. The Reynolds added siding and replaced the front door in the late 1970s, and they enclosed the porch around 2001.

This is a two-story, frame, dwelling built in 1913. It has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, a rock faced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width shed roof porch that was enclosed ca. 2001 with glass and screen panels and paired metal fifteen-light glass and wood doors with false muntin bars. Windows in the dwelling are original three-over-one vertical light sash. On the east elevation are two rectangular five-vertical light windows. Also on this elevation is a secondary entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door. This dwelling is considered non-contributing to the district due to its degree of alteration.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1913 frame garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a poured concrete foundation, a weatherboard exterior, and hinged frame garage doors with five vertical lights. (CB)

## 1518 Shelby Place, 1907 (CB), Photo 14 Pickens-Emery House

This house was built by Stephen Day and Sons and was the first house completed on the street. Harry R. Pickens was the original owner. Pickens was the assistant treasurer for the Wood-Mosaic Company. Charles E. Emery purchased the home in the late 1920s and occupied it until 1947. It since has had a series of owners.

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This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne-influenced dwelling built in 1907. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gable bay on the main (north) and east elevations, a rock faced concrete block foundation, an aluminum sided exterior, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a partial-width porch with square wood columns, a wood railing, and a dentilled cornice. The dwelling's main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a rectangular transom. Adjacent to the entrance is a square fixed single-light window. The main elevation of the projecting gable bay has a large single-light glass and wood window with a rectangular transom. The second story of this bay has an oriel window with three one-over one wood sash windows. The front gable has gable returns and a louvered attic vent. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1995 storage shed.(NCB)

## 1600 Shelby Place, 1925 (CB), Photo 10 McManus-Keller House

This dwelling was built by Stephen Day and Sons in 1925. James M. McManus was the original owner of the home and owned it for a short period before selling it to Frank H. Keller. It remained in the Keller family until 1943, when Frank L. Johnson acquired the property. The dwelling is currently owned by Bill House, who purchased the property from Frank Chris in 1991. Mr. Chris had owned the dwelling for approximately five years, and he did not live in the dwelling, but rented it to his daughter.

The house is a one-story, frame Bungalow constructed in 1925. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width inset porch with square corner columns of rockfaced concrete block and a solid rockfaced concrete block railing. The porch also has two added milled wood posts. The dwelling's main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original five-over-one, three-over-one, and four-over-one vertical light sash designs. Windows on the main elevation have original single-light wood and glass hinged storm windows. At the roofline of the main façade is a hipped roof dormer with four three-vertical light attic windows with textured glass. Bay windows appear on both the east and west elevations. Also on the east elevation are two rectangular windows with four vertical lights.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1925 garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and exposed rafters. The garage has a board and batten exterior and a ca. 1995 metal panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

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**1602 Shelby Place, 1913, (CB), Photo 2, right**  
Connor-Scott-Smith House

James R. Connor, an engineer, was the original owner of this dwelling, and owned the house from 1913 until 1921. The Glenn V. Scott family then occupied the house, and in 1933 Newton C. Smith lived at this address. Glenn Scott was the superintendent of Floyd County Schools, and Newton Smith worked as a traveling salesman.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow built in 1913. It has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of vinyl siding, a brick foundation, and one exterior and one interior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width shed roof porch with square wood columns, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, and a concrete floor. The main entrance retains an original single-light glass and wood door. On the main elevation is a large one-over-one wood sash window. At the roofline of the main elevation is a shed roof dormer with three one-over-one sash windows. Also on the roof of the main elevation is a small added skylight. Flanking the chimney on the east elevation are square, eight-light windows. This elevation also has a shed roof extending window bay with exposed rafters.

**1604 Shelby Place, ca. 1919 (CB), Photo 2, second from right**  
John S. Wehner House

The first owners of this dwelling were John S. and Josephine Wehner. John S. Wehner worked in either the production or sales of soft drinks. Josephine was the sister of Louisa Day, wife of Clem Day of Day Lumber Co. In 1933, George R. Ellis purchased the property. The home had a series of occupants during the early twentieth century and was possibly a rental property for much of this time.

This is a one-story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1919. It has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, an exterior of weatherboard siding, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width, inset porch with square textured brick corner columns, two ca. 1975 square wood posts, and a solid textured brick railing. The porch also has a tongue-and-groove ceiling and a concrete floor. The dwelling's main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. On the main elevation is a large one-over-one wood sash window. Remaining windows throughout the house are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main elevation is a hipped roof dormer with two square multi-light attic windows. On the east elevation is an extended window bay.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1919 garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of aluminum siding, and six-light glass and wood windows. The garage has a flush wood pedestrian door on the south elevation and a ca. 1995 metal panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

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**1606 Shelby Place, ca. 1912 (CB), Photo 2, third from right**  
Edmund K. Scott House

The original owner of this home is Edmund K. Scott, who owned the property until 1949. Scott was the president of Floyd County Building and Loan. Bert Huncilman then acquired the house followed by Frederick and Chloe Allen. During Huncilman's ownership, two rooms and a bath as well as a porch were added onto the rear of the house.

This is a one-story, frame Bungalow constructed ca. 1912. The dwelling has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width inset porch with slightly tapered wood columns, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, and a concrete floor. The main entrance of the dwelling has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows throughout the house are original six-over-one wood sash. The roofline above the front porch has a hipped roof dormer with two square attic windows. One of the windows has a large diamond pattern and the other has louvered vent. The main roof and dormer have exposed rafters at the eaves.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1912 garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a vertical board exterior and vertical board sliding garage doors. (CB)

**1608 Shelby Place, 1913, (CB), Photo 11**  
Herley-House House

The original owner of this dwelling is unknown. James E. Townsend lived in the home in 1915, and the house was vacant in following years. Annie C. Herley occupied the house from 1919 until 1923, when Leslie House acquired the property and continued to own it until the late 1940s. During Ms. Herley's residence, three other women, Gertrude, Grace, and Anna T. Herley, are also listed as living at the address. Grace and Anna were employed as clerks.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow built in 1913. The house has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, a rock faced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The porch and dormer roof pitches are considerably shallower than the main roof pitch. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width inset porch with tapered wood columns, a wood railing, and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. Two original entrances lead to the porch; one entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with an exterior glass and metal security door, and the other entrance has an original nine-light glass and wood door. A third entrance was added on the main elevation ca. 1960 and has a single square light glass and wood door. Windows throughout the house are original six-over-one vertical light sash and one-over-one wood sash. The roofline of the main elevation has a large shed roof dormer with three three-over-one vertical light sash windows, exposed rafters, and knee brace brackets. The house has knee brace brackets at the eaves. On the west elevation is an extended window bay and a rectangular five-vertical light window.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1913 garage with a vertical board exterior, hinged vertical board doors, and a gable roof of asphalt sheeting. The garage has an attached frame carport. (CB)

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**1620 Shelby Place, ca. 1922 (CB), Photo 12**  
Ferdinand N. Kahler House

Stephen Day and Sons constructed this dwelling around 1922. The first owner was Ferdinand N. Kahler of Kahler Manufacturing Company. The home remained in the Kahler family until about 1950. Following the Kahlers ownership, the house served as the parsonage for St. Marks United Church of Christ for almost twenty years.

This is a two-story Prairie style dwelling built ca. 1922. It has a glazed brick exterior, a shallow pitch hipped asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior wall brick chimney. On the main (north) and east elevations is a wraparound porch with large square brick columns. The porch is screened in with large wood and screen panels. Wide concrete steps lead from the porch to the ground level. The half-hipped porch has a gable roof with vinyl siding in the gable field over the porch entry. The porch extends on the west elevation as a porte cochere supported by round posts. The dwelling's main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door with multi-light sidelights. Windows in the dwelling are original glass and wood sash designs with multi-light Craftsman style upper sashes. The most distinctive feature of the house is the centered through-the-cornice wall dormer which projects just above the main roof. On the first story of the main façade are two large picture windows flanked by four-over-two vertical light sash windows.

At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1922 three-car garage. The garage has a brick exterior, a hipped asphalt shingle roof, and sixteen-light and six-panel sliding wood garage doors. A concrete driveway leads to the garage from the street. (CB)

**District Site, ca. 1906 (CST)**

The eastern entrance to Shelby Place is framed by two original square brick columns with concrete bases that are approximately five feet in height. The columns have concrete caps with the words "Shelby Place" on them. These two brick columns are original to the neighborhood. Identical columns originally appeared at the western end of the district as well. Nothing remains of the northwestern column, but remnants of the southwestern column remain in place. These remnants include the column's concrete base and approximately seven inches of the brick column shaft. The site also includes two original grassy medians that run down the center of the street. The medians have a concrete border with curved ends and contain several small trees.

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Summary

The Shelby Place Historic District is located in the city of New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. New Albany is located on the northern banks of the Ohio River in the southern portion of the state. The Shelby Place Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a notable residential development of the early twentieth century. The district contains twenty-nine primary buildings, of which twenty-eight would be considered contributing to the character of the district. Dwellings within the district date from 1907 to ca. 1925 and have not been significantly altered, and the district retains a strong sense of time and place from the early twentieth century.

Shelby Place Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C for its early twentieth century architecture. An architectural survey of New Albany completed in 1994 identified the Shelby Place neighborhood as potentially eligible for the National Register. The district is two blocks in length and consists of single family dwellings on the street of Shelby Place.

Dwellings within the district were constructed from 1907 to ca. 1925. Bungalow/Craftsman and variations represent the predominant architectural style of the neighborhood. Other architectural styles within the district include American Foursquare, Dutch Colonial Revival, and variations of the Queen Anne and Free Classic styles as well as one example of the Prairie style. The Shelby Place Historic District retains much of its historic character. All but one dwelling contributes to the integrity of the district.

### Historical Overview

The street of Shelby Place was developed in the early twentieth century as New Albany was recovering from a period of economic depression. After investing heavily in industrial development in the decades following the Civil War, New Albany experienced an era of growth and prosperity, which reached its peak in the 1880s. Changing markets, increased competition, and the onslaught of the 1893 depression brought hard times to the city. After its leading manufacturer and largest employer shut down, thousands of skilled workers left the city. The city began to recover in the early twentieth century as a variety of woodworking industries arose to support the local economy. As the economic health of the city returned, modern improvements occurred and new neighborhoods, such as Shelby Place, emerged.

Three brothers from New York founded New Albany, Indiana in 1813. Joel, Nathaniel, and Abner Scribner came to the region with the goal of establishing a new town in the undeveloped Northwest Territory. They purchased around 800 acres north of the Ohio River opposite Louisville, Kentucky, which had been founded in 1780, and near the falls of the Ohio, a navigational barrier where the river dropped some twenty-six feet over a two-and one-half mile section.<sup>1</sup> The Scribner brothers named their town New Albany in honor of the capital city of New York, their home state. They quickly cleared land, and had the town platted with spacious lots, wide roads, and areas for markets, schools, churches,

<sup>1</sup> Betty Lou Amster, *New Albany on the Ohio* (New Albany, IN: New Albany Sesquicentennial, Inc., 1963), 9-15; David C. Barksdale and Robyn Sekula, *New Albany in Vintage Postcards* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 14.



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and public squares. The original town plat extended from the river to Oak Street and between East Fifth and West Fifth. A road was surveyed to connect with the Old Buffalo Trace, a widely used migration and trade route, and a sawmill was established. By November 1813, the Scribners were advertising the sale of lots in newspapers throughout the northeast. Indiana became a state in 1816, and New Albany incorporated as a town the following year. Initially, New Albany was a part of Clark County. In order to help promote the growth and importance of their town, the Scribners embarked on a campaign to create a new county of which New Albany would be the county seat. Their efforts were successful, and Floyd County was established March 4, 1819 out of portions of Clark and Harrison Counties. With land set aside for a county courthouse and other public buildings, New Albany was declared the county seat. After clearing some financial hurdles the courthouse was completed in 1824.<sup>2</sup>

New Albany grew quickly and by 1819 had approximately 1,000 residents and 150 houses. By 1830, it was one of the largest towns in Indiana with a population of 2,079. In 1839, New Albany incorporated as a city. Its position along the busy Ohio River made it an ideal shipping port, and in combination with an abundance of timber resources it became a profitable center for the shipbuilding industry. New Albany became a top producer of steamboats, and was second only to Pittsburgh in their production. New Albany's riverfront area developed with shipyards and related industrial sites such as lumber yards, foundries, and mills.<sup>3</sup> Commercial development took place along Main, Market, and Spring Streets and by the mid 1830s included numerous dry good stores, groceries, hardware shops, drug stores and saloons. Residential development occurred to the west and northeast of the commercial district.<sup>4</sup> New Albany also gained its first railroad in 1847 with the construction of the New Albany and Salem line, which was completed in 1851.<sup>5</sup>

Steamboat production peaked in New Albany in 1856 and then rapidly declined following the Civil War. The increasing importance and effectiveness of railroads weakened the shipbuilding industry by the 1860s, and the circumstances of the Civil War hastened the decline of the industry in New Albany due to the city's strong commercial ties to southern markets. Contracts from southern states on which the industry depended came to a halt. In the post war years, the steamboat industry struggled, but never recovered.<sup>6</sup>

In the years following the Civil War, New Albany redefined itself with a new, more diverse industrial base. By the 1880s, the city once again was experiencing an era of prosperity as extensive manufacturing development provided jobs, strengthened the economy, and spurred growth of the city. Furniture manufacturers, breweries, tanneries, and producers

<sup>2</sup> Amster., 19-23.

<sup>3</sup> First Interim Report, 17; Karen Beard, "The Little Town that Grew: New Albany, 1830-1850," in *A History of New Albany, Indiana*, John E. Findling, ed. (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 21-22.

<sup>4</sup> Laura Thayer, comp. "City of New Albany Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory," (New Albany, IN: City of New Albany, Indiana, 1994), 11.

<sup>5</sup> Amster., 33-35.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 35-38; Mark Spurgeon, "New Albany and the Civil War, 1860-1865," in *A History of New Albany, Indiana*, John E. Findling, ed. (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 49.

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of soap, candles, tobacco, pottery, and marble all contributed to the local economy. Chief among the new industrial developments were textile mills, iron works, and the manufacture of plate glass. The Ohio Falls Iron Works and New Albany Rail Mill were founded ca. 1865 and employed 600 workers in the 1880s. New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mills located on Vincennes Street was the largest textile operation in the Midwest and employed 800 workers. The New Albany Hosiery Mill, established in 1879, had 150 employees.<sup>7</sup> By far the largest and most important plant in New Albany was the American Plate Glass Works. Established in 1865 by John B. Ford as the New Albany Glass Works, the company was the first to produce plate glass in the United States and installed the first American-made plate glass in a New Albany tailor shop in 1870. Later purchased by local capitalist Washington C. DePauw and renamed the American Plate Glass Works, it was the largest factory of its type in the country and employed over 1,200 individuals. It occupied over thirty acres along the riverbank and had its own power plant, water works, barge line, foundries, warehouses, sawmill, and box factory.<sup>8</sup>

These numerous concerns resulted in an increase in New Albany manufacturing sales from \$2 million in 1868 to \$20 million in the 1880s. The city experienced a number of improvements during these boom years. By 1882, five railroad lines traveled through the city, and in 1886 the Kentucky and Indiana (K&I) Bridge was constructed across the Ohio River to accommodate rail traffic. Telephone service arrived in the city in 1883, and electricity followed in 1887. Many of the new industries were established in the eastern portion of the city along Vincennes Street, and the New Albany Water Works was developed in this area in 1875. The city's mule-driven street car system, established in 1867, was expanded to accommodate these facilities.<sup>9</sup>

The success of area industries created an era of great prosperity in New Albany. Many of its leading businessmen and industrialists became quite wealthy, and the city was home to some of the richest families in the state. Times were good throughout the 1880s, but in the early 1890s, a nationwide economic depression and the loss of the city's largest factory and employer, DePauw's American Plate Glass Works, resulted in an abrupt halt to New Albany's prosperous era. Over 4,000 residents, many of them skilled laborers, left the city resulting in the first decrease in its population since its founding. The population dropped from 21,059 in 1890 to 16,500 in 1893, and approximately twenty-five percent of the houses in the city stood vacant for the remainder of the decade.<sup>10</sup>

New Albany gradually recovered from the downward turn of the 1890s, and during the first decade of the twentieth century the production of veneer, plywood, and paneling emerged as a new leading industry to boost the local economy. The region's plentiful timber resources, available work force, and ample shipping facilities helped to support this new industry as several companies were established. One of the city's first woodworking plants was the Wood-Mosaic Corporation, founded in 1898, which specialized in cut flooring. Arthur Stout established the Indiana Veneer and Panel

<sup>7</sup> Amster, 67-70.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 68; *This is Our Community*. (New Albany, IN: Floyd County Historical Society, 1998), 42.

<sup>9</sup> Amster, 71-72.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 75-76.

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Company in New Albany in 1901 and others soon followed. John N. Roberts and James Conner began a veneer cutting plant in 1904, and in 1907 E.V. Knight founded the New Albany Veneering Company. The Hoosier Panel Company followed in 1915. The new industry proved successful, and by 1920 the city was the nation's largest producer of plywood and Knight's New Albany Veneering Company became the largest veneer plant in the world.<sup>11</sup>

Additional woodworking operations in New Albany produced furniture, tool handles, boxes, and baskets. Other industries also emerged during the early twentieth century, and area factories manufactured glue, and fertilizer. For a short time a few New Albany businessmen tried their hand at manufacturing cars. The American Automobile Manufacturing Company was established in the Old Woolen Mills factory on Vincennes Street in 1910. The site continued as a car manufacturing plant until 1917, during which time the ownership and name of the business changed five times. By 1923 over forty major industrial plants were in operation in New Albany.<sup>12</sup>

It was during this renewed economic climate that Shelby Place was developed. Residential development was on the increase in this part of the city northeast of the commercial center and near various industrial sites. Neighborhoods increasingly emerged as blocks of homes were constructed on lands between lumberyards and manufacturing plants. The land that later became the Shelby Place neighborhood served as a lumber and pipe storage yard at the beginning of the twentieth century. To the east across Vincennes Street was the old New Albany Woolen Mills factory, which by 1910 became New Albany's first car production facility. Residential neighborhoods lay to the south, and to the west, across the tracks of the Monon Railroad line was the lumber yard of Stephen Day and Sons Contractors.<sup>13</sup>

Shelby Place was platted in May 1906 by George W. Seibert and was designed with thirty-four lots. By 1925, the neighborhood was complete and appeared much like it does today. Residents of the developing Shelby Place neighborhood selected popular architectural styles of the period such as Bungalow, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Late Queen Anne cottages. Architecturally, Shelby Place has much in common with the nearby neighborhood of DePauw Avenue located a few blocks to the northeast, which developed around the same time. However, houses in the DePauw Avenue neighborhood are generally of a larger size and scale, and reflect a wider variety of architectural styles than dwellings in the Shelby Place neighborhood.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 92; Kathy Fisher, "Living In and Loving It: New Albany, 1918-1930," in "A History of New Albany, Indiana." (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 75; *This is Our Community*, 16.

<sup>12</sup> Fisher, 75.

<sup>13</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Map of New Albany, Indiana, 1905. (Copy on file at the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library, New Albany, Indiana).

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The Shelby Place neighborhood stands apart from surrounding neighborhoods in large part due to its wide street with a central median.<sup>14</sup> Landscaped medians and other scenic elements were increasingly coming into vogue and reflected the ideals of the City Beautiful Movement, which greatly influenced city planning and civic landscapes in the early 1900s. The central grassy and tree-lined bands added a bucolic touch to urban neighborhoods and were an attractive incentive to residential development. Shelby Place is also distinguished from surrounding residential neighborhoods by its cohesive architectural style. The district's collection of Bungalow, Dutch Colonial Revival and Late Queen Anne styles provides a unified appearance. Neighborhoods immediately adjacent to Shelby Place have a much less consistent assortment of house styles and sizes. With the exception of the DePauw Avenue area, surrounding neighborhoods have a large concentration of vernacular style dwellings that date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century with a scattering of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century styles found in the Shelby Place district. Shelby Place also is notable due to its retention of historic character, while dwellings in many surrounding neighborhoods have had extensive alterations.

Shelby Place developed slowly at first with only three houses constructed on the street by 1910. But, a burst of activity occurred on the block between 1911 and 1916, when twenty-three new houses were erected. The local building company of Stephen Day and Sons Contractors had a strong hand in creating the Shelby Place neighborhood. Not only did the Day family build many of the houses on the street, but many family members also made it their home. The family's history in this area reaches back to the late nineteenth century when builder Stephen Day moved from Lanesville, Indiana to New Albany in the late 1880s. He purchased a large tract of land west of Vincennes Street that included his future homestead at 1517 Ekin Avenue, one block south of the present day Shelby Place. Stephen and his wife had four sons, Adolph, Herman, Will, and Clem, and he began his business, Stephen Day and Sons Contractors, in the rear of his Ekin Avenue home. As his business progressed, Stephen Day purchased land west of 15th Street between Ekin and Beeler and around 1902 constructed a two-story, brick building with a mill on the second floor. The mill was equipped with a line shaft and pulleys from the nearby old New Albany Woolen Mills on Vincennes Street.<sup>15</sup>

Day's business was successful, and from 1895 through the 1920s, Stephen Day and Sons Contractors were responsible for building several prominent New Albany buildings. Among them are St. Edwards Hospital, the County Poor Home, People's College, which later became New Albany High School on Spring Street. The Days also constructed the city's Carnegie Library, which remains intact today and serves as an art gallery and history museum. Various commercial buildings in New Albany were also constructed by the Days including what serves as the Schmitt Furniture Store today. Both the Schmitt building and the Carnegie Library are within the Downtown New Albany National Register Historic District. St. Edwards Hospital also survives after being renovated into an apartment building and is part of the East Spring Street National Register Historic District. The Day family also built schools and churches in the city.

Stephen Day's son, Clem Day, initiated building on Shelby Place with the construction of his own home at 1510 Shelby Place. He chose a Dutch Colonial Revival design with cross gambrel roofs, a small side porch, and decorative dormers. Clem Day's dwelling was not the first house completed on the street, however, as he built the house himself while

<sup>14</sup> Plat No. 458, Floyd County Plat Book A, Page 20, May 1906 (Copy on file at the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library, New Albany, Indiana).

<sup>15</sup> Interview with Ray Day, October 2006.

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working after hours and weekends from his construction job. The house was completed though by the time he married Louisa Weber in August 1907. It remained the home of Clem and Louisa Day until their deaths in 1961.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style proved to be a popular choice in the Shelby Place neighborhood with a total of three dwellings built in this design between 1907 and 1913. The dwelling at 1515 Shelby Place was built ca. 1908 and 1601 Shelby Place was completed ca. 1913. It is not known whether or not the Days constructed this dwelling. The style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style, which emerged out of renewed interest in the traditional architectural styles of early America, particularly the Georgian and Adam styles. It was first popularized by architects McKim, Mead, and White in the 1880s and widely disseminated in publications such as *The American Architect and Building News*. The Dutch Colonial Revival subtype is loosely based on early Dutch houses. Early examples dating from ca. 1895 to ca. 1915 commonly feature a front-facing gambrel roof, with an occasional cross gambrel at the rear. During the 1920s and 1930s, side gambrel roof designs, typically with long shed roof dormers, were more common.<sup>16</sup>

While New Albany contains a great number of Colonial Revival dwellings, the vast majority are the traditional English influenced forms with side gable roofs, symmetrical main facades, and accentuated entrances. Dutch Colonial Revival forms are not particularly common in New Albany. Later examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style with side gambrel roofs and large shed roof dormers can be found in the DePauw Avenue area just northeast of the Shelby Place district. The three Dutch Colonial Revival dwellings on Shelby Place, built between 1907 and 1913, represent earlier examples and have cross-gambrel roofs, partial-width porches, and chamfered walls.

While Clem Day was busy working on his own house in the evenings and on weekends, he spent his days building the house at 1518 Shelby Place for Harry Pickens. The two-story, Queen Anne influenced Pickens House was the first house completed on the street in 1907. The Queen Anne style was the most dominant residential architectural style in the country during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. English architects, particularly Richard Norman Shaw, popularized the style, which is strongly based on designs of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. Early American versions of the style followed the half-timbered and patterned masonry designs of Shaw's work, but in the 1880s American designs featuring decorative spindlework became more dominant in the United States. Common characteristics of the style include asymmetrical massing, a diversity of wall treatments, and large porches. Many examples also display towers, usually on the main facade. During the 1890s, Americans began to prefer Free Classic designs. This subtype of the Queen Anne style uses classical columns and detailing such as Palladian windows and dentils, rather than the delicate spindlework of earlier Queen Anne houses. As interest in classical forms increased following the turn of the century, popularity of the Queen Anne style faded by the 1910s.<sup>17</sup>

Several examples of the Queen Anne style were built in New Albany during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and display characteristic spindlework and diverse detailing. Examples of the later Free Classic style are especially common throughout the city and can be found in many neighborhoods. Even more prevalent are Late Queen Anne cottages, which were widely built throughout the city around the turn of the century. These one- to one- and one-half story dwellings are

<sup>16</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996), 322-326.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, 264-268.

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smaller, more modest dwellings than the typical Queen Anne house, but with similar asymmetrical forms, window design and detailing. Generally constructed by the working class, numerous Late Queen Anne cottages were constructed in several New Albany neighborhoods, including Shelby Place.

Examples of the Queen Anne style on Shelby Place are representative of the popular style's later period and were constructed between 1907 and 1913. All possess the asymmetrical massing of the Queen Anne style with projecting gable bays, and feature prominent porches as well as decorative windows and detailing. The dwelling at 1501 Shelby Place, built in 1912, is a modest version of a Late Queen Anne cottage and features a wrap around porch. The example at 1506 Shelby Place was constructed in 1913 and represents the Free Classic design. The dwelling's paneled wood porch columns, Palladian style attic window, and dentils reflect the influence of classical architectural styles.

After a slow start, construction on Shelby Place took off as eighteen houses were built during 1912 and 1913. Five more dwellings were built on Shelby Place by 1916 making the block nearly complete. The majority of homes built during this period represented popular Craftsman/Bungalow designs. The Craftsman/Bungalow style was inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth century and Eastern architectural styles, and was introduced by California architects Charles and Henry Greene. Defining characteristics of the style include low-pitched roofs with wide eaves and exposed rafters, decorative beams and braces, and porches commonly with tapered wood columns. The style became extremely popular throughout the United States from about 1905 into the 1930s. The Bungalow style was fashionable, yet relatively inexpensive, and so was attractive to the growing middle class. Numerous pattern books offered plans for Bungalow designs and pre-cut package kits were widely available.<sup>18</sup>

Like it was in many urban areas across the country, the Bungalow style was widely built throughout New Albany. The style appears in many of the city's early twentieth century neighborhoods such as the DePauw Avenue and Silver Grove areas, which emerged around the same time as Shelby Place. New Albany Bungalows range from modest forms with minimal detailing, to extensive designs. Examples of the Bungalow style on Shelby Place were constructed at the height of the style's popularity during the 1910s and are representative of the more moderate versions built by working- and middle-class families throughout the city. The Shelby Place examples feature full-width porches with square or tapered columns, dormers, and decorative Craftsman style windows. The dwelling at 1517 Shelby Place was built in 1912 and features a large tri-part bay window on the main façade with multi-diamond light upper sashes. The example at 1502 Shelby Place features flared main and dormer roof lines, and the dwelling at 1514 displays an original thirty-two light glass and wood door flanked by sixteen-light sidelights.

Other dwellings constructed on Shelby Place during this period include examples of the American Foursquare. These two-story, typically frame, square plan dwellings developed out of the Arts and Crafts movement and were widely constructed throughout the United States during the 1910s and 1920s. Common characteristics of the style include hipped roofs with wide eaves, full-width porches, and hipped roof dormers on the main façade. The style is fairly common in New Albany, although it is not as prevalent as the Bungalow style. Examples on Shelby Place are found at 1507 and 1605 and feature hipped roofs, full-width porches, and hipped and gabled roof dormers.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., 453-454.

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The final three homes of the neighborhood were constructed between 1919 and 1925. One of the last homes built on the street was also constructed by the Day family. The large two-story Prairie style dwelling at 1620 Shelby Place was built ca. 1922 and was the home of Ferdinand N. Kahler, whose father operated a nearby furniture factory and for a time owned the Ohio Falls Motor Company, which manufactured automobiles in the old Woolen Mills building across the road on Vincennes Street. The Kahler House is situated at the southeast corner of Shelby Place and occupies two of the original six lots facing Vincennes Street. The Kahler House was built fronting Shelby Place and its size and prominent corner location have made it a well-known landmark over the years. The Prairie style was created by a group of Chicago architects led by Frank Lloyd Wright and flourished for a brief period in the early twentieth century. Popular magazines and pattern books helped to spread the style, which was commonly found in developing suburbs. Defining features of the style include a low-pitched, usually hipped, roof with wide overhanging eaves, strong horizontal lines and emphasis, and large porch supports. Prairie style dwellings tend to be large in size and have a two-story section with one-story wings.<sup>19</sup>

The Kahler House on Shelby Place is one of the few examples of the Prairie style in New Albany. Built in 1922 it has a wrap around porch with large square brick columns, and an extended first-story roofline that forms a porte-cochere. Its horizontal lines and low-pitched roof are characteristic of the Prairie style. Across the road from the Kahler House on the northeastern corner of Shelby Street was the Brent Apartments, constructed ca. 1910 with influences of the Tudor Revival style. This large, two-story apartment building burned in 1984 and the lots it occupied remain vacant.

Residents of Shelby Place were employed in a variety of occupations including sales, education, manufacturing, and retail. Some were involved in the city's rising woodworking industries. John A Gadiant, the original owner of the dwelling at 1517 Shelby Place, was a superintendent at the New Albany Veneer Company. Harry Pickins, whose house at 1518 Shelby Place was the first completed on the street, was the assistant treasurer for the Wood-Mosaic Company. Roy L. Weidman, who lived at 1501 Shelby Place in the 1940s was an inspector for the Breece Veneer and Panel Company. Their neighbors included Glen Scott, superintendent of Floyd County Schools, who lived at 1602 Shelby Place, and deputy County Treasurer Edward Newhouse at 1513. Mutual Trust Bank president Frank P. Clipp lived at 1502 Shelby Place in the late 1920s. Other residents on the street in its early years include, window trimmer Theodore C. Kleiber, train dispatcher Clarence P. Smith, jeweler Arthur Kesler, cigar maker Cut Gordon, and riverboat captain Stephen Green.

The majority of the dwellings on Shelby Place were owner-occupied, but some were used as rental properties over the years. In some instances the owner of a rental home also lived on the block. One dwelling, the Dutch Colonial house at 1515 Shelby Place, served as the parsonage for the DePauw Methodist Episcopal Church from 1911 until the 1960s. The church is located on Vincennes Street, one block north of Shelby Place.

The Day family continued to have close ties with Shelby Place throughout its history. In addition to Clem and Louisa Day, Louisa's cousin Sophia Hassenmiller lived on the street at 1513, and another Day relative, Henry Day, lived at 1509 Shelby Place. Henry Day was a letter carrier for the U.S. Post Office. He and his wife, Agnes, purchased the Shelby Place home in 1924. Following Henry's death in 1930 Agnes continued to live in the house until her death in

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 439-440.

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1948. The house then became the home of their children, Dr. George Day and Anna Day Hall, who was a widow. Dr. Day passed away in the mid-1950s, and Anna Day Hall continued to reside in the house until the late 1970s.

The Day construction business continued to operate into the late twentieth century. After Stephen Day's death in 1931, his sons Will and Clem operated the company as Day Brothers Contractors. Will eventually left the business and Clem and his two sons, Edgar and Bernard, oversaw the enterprise. The two brothers continued to run the family business after Clem retired in the 1950s. They incorporated as Day Lumber Company. A disastrous fire consumed the Day's facility on East 15<sup>th</sup> Street just west of Shelby Place in 1977, and the business was then sold out of the family.<sup>20</sup>

During the early history of Shelby Place the city saw the expansion of its streetcar system and the development of an interurban line. The mule-powered streetcar system was expanded and electrified in 1893. In 1902, Sam Insull, former secretary to Thomas Edison, came to New Albany following the suggestion of Chicago bankers to purchase and reorganize utility companies. His brother Martin stayed in New Albany to manage them while Insull continued to other Midwestern cities to take on similar projects. By 1911, Insull had invested \$800,000 in New Albany utilities and rail lines. Among his developments was an interurban line which by 1908 linked the city to Indianapolis. A streetcar line ran near Shelby Place along Ekin Avenue, which added to the convenience of living in the area. Other improvements include the construction of a new K&I Bridge to replace the original 1886 structure over the Ohio River.<sup>21</sup> The city's population began to rise once again and reached nearly 23,000 by 1920. Housing construction increased as residential neighborhoods emerged.<sup>22</sup>

On the afternoon of March 23, 1917, a devastating tornado hit New Albany and caused severe damage throughout the city resulting in the destruction of five factories and around 500 homes. In all, the storm caused 45 deaths and over a million dollars in property damage. The Shelby Place area narrowly missed the storm's destructive path, which traveled down Vincennes Street. Although some Shelby Place homes might have suffered some damage, none were destroyed. Vincennes Street, though, was hit especially hard. Here the tornado destroyed the Hercules Motor Works, which had occupied the old Woolen Mills factory, and the large operation of Rasmussen's greenhouses suffered tremendous damage. Further north at Vincennes and Grantline Road, Kahler's Furniture factory was also leveled. In 1927, a new high school was constructed on the site of the old Woolen Mills. This property has remained the school's campus, which has expanded over the years.<sup>23</sup>

New Albany experienced another natural disaster as a record flood took place in January 1937. The city had endured previous floods, the most severe occurring in 1907 and 1913, but the 1937 flood was the worst in its history. The water crested at 85.48 feet above flood stage before gradually receding and leaving behind over \$8 million in damage.

<sup>20</sup> Interview with Ray Day, October 2006.

<sup>21</sup> Amster, 83; Barksdale and Sekula, 20.

<sup>22</sup> Fisher, 76.

<sup>23</sup> Amster, 99; Barksdale and Sekula, 95, 101.



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Thousands of people required aid, and the city had to undertake a massive clean-up. Although nearly a mile away from the river, Shelby Place did not escape the rising waters as nearby creeks and streams overflowed as well (see Figure 1). Properties on the south side of the street sat on higher ground and were less affected by the flood waters as other parts of town.

Also during the 1930s, the city suffered the effects of the Great Depression along with the rest of the country. The poor economic conditions caused some leading business and industries to close, including New Albany Veneering and the Ohio Falls Iron Works. But, better economic times came in the post-war era of the 1950s. The city experienced significant growth during this period as returning soldiers began to build homes away from the traditional downtown area. As suburbs began to grow, businesses began to follow. In 1950, New Albany's population reached 29,346. Ten years later it had climbed to over 37,000. This was in large part due to the annexation of a large area of land that more than doubled the city's size in 1956. Manufacturing remained steady with plywood and veneer production continuing to be an important industry. In the 1960s, a new vehicular bridge was constructed over the Ohio to connect New Albany to Louisville. The Sherman Minton Bridge opened in 1962 as part of the new Interstate 64. The development of the interstate and subsequent connections and loops led to increased residential and commercial development in outlying areas, which caused the traditional downtown commercial area to suffer. The city's population peaked in 1970 with 38,402 residents and then began to decline in the late twentieth century.<sup>24</sup> Today the population of New Albany is approximately 37,000.

Today, Shelby Place remains a thriving middle-class neighborhood. The historic architectural design of its dwellings remains intact, and the neighborhood continues to convey a strong sense of time and place of the early twentieth century. Homes remain primarily single-family, owner-occupied dwellings and no modern intrusions or infill have occurred on the street. Dwellings within the district retain historic character, many appear much as they did in the early twentieth century.

<sup>24</sup> Greg Seidl, "Building Bridges in New Albany, 1945-1963," in "A History of New Albany, Indiana," John Findling, ed., (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 105, 110.

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Figure 1: A view of the east end of Shelby Place at Vincennes Street following the 1937 flood. The Kahler House at 1620 Shelby Place is centrally located in the photograph. (*Photo courtesy of New Albany-Floyd County Public Library*).

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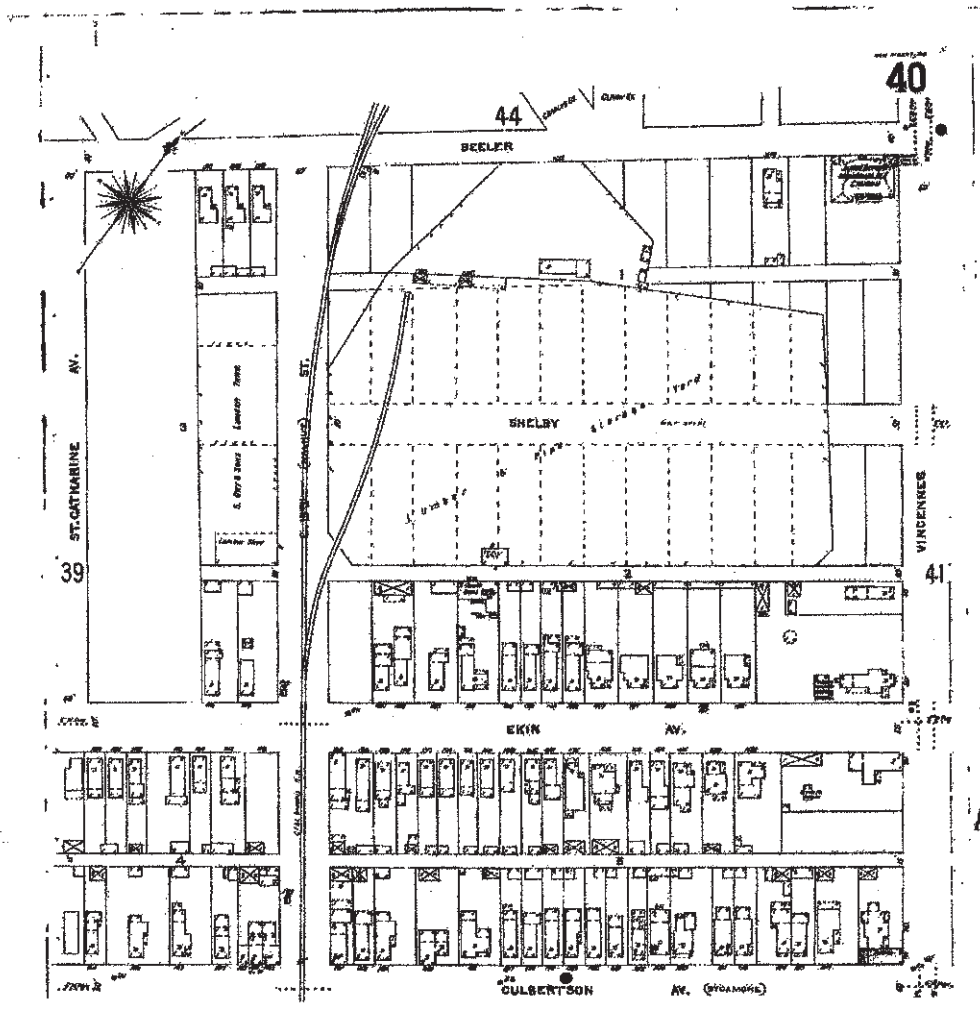


Figure 2: This 1905 Sanborn Map shows a lumberyard where Shelby Place developed the following year. The facilities of the Stephen Day and Sons, Contractors, who built many of the homes on Shelby Place, are located on the street's western boundary.

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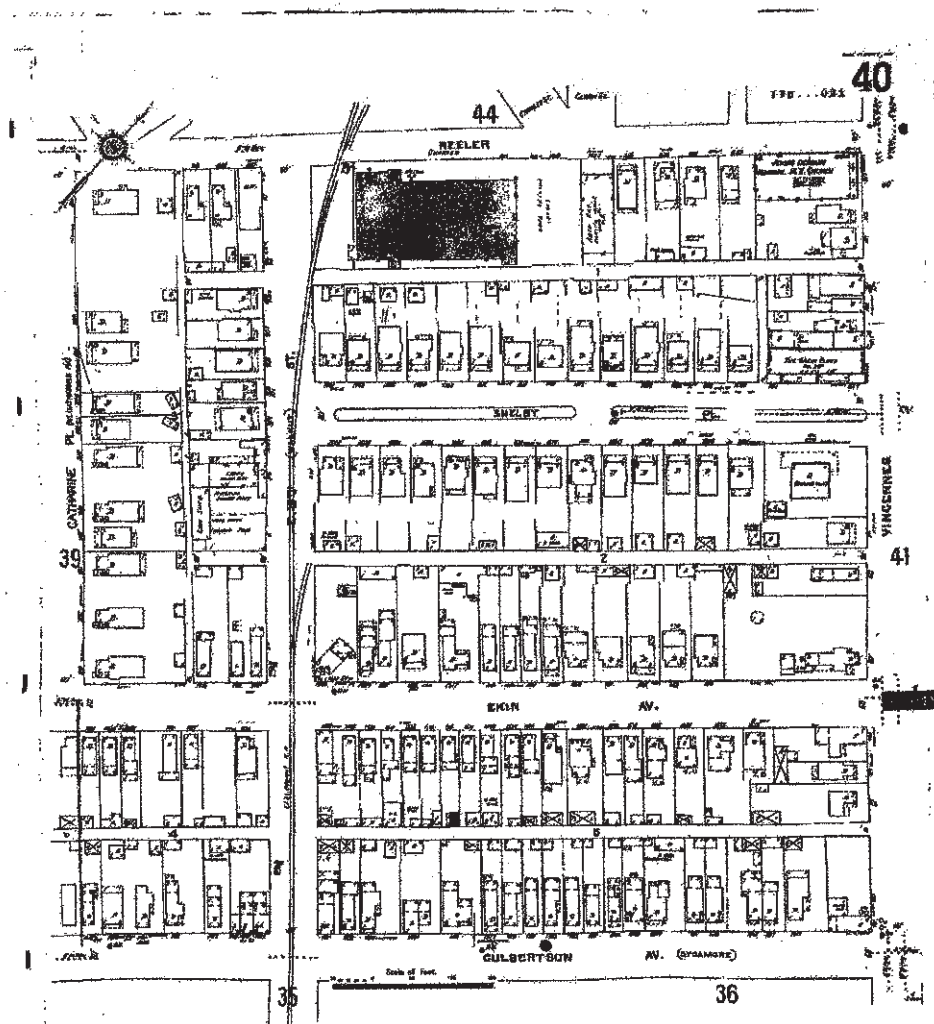


Figure 3: The 1949 Sanborn Map reveals Shelby Place much as it appears today.

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Shelby Place Historic District  
Floyd County, Indiana

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of the east curb line of E. 15<sup>th</sup> Street and the north edge of the east-west alley paralleling and between Shelby Place and Ekin Street, go north along said curb line, crossing Shelby Place and continuing to the south edge of the east-west alley between Shelby Place and Beeler Street. Turn east and follow along said alley edge to the west edge of the alley along the east lot line of 1609 Shelby Place. Turn south along said west alley edge to the north curb line of Shelby Place. Turn east and follow said north curb line to a point two feet west of the west face of the brick and stone pier marked "Shelby Place." Go north to a point on a line parallel to but three feet north of the north pier face. Go east to the west curb of Vincennes Street. Turn south and follow said west curb line, including both brick piers flanking Shelby Place to a point on the south lot line of 1630 Shelby Place. Turn west and follow said lot line west to the east lot line of 1608 Shelby Place, then jog south to the north edge of the east-west alley between Shelby Place and Ekin Street. Turn west and follow the alley edge to the point of origin.

The boundary of the Shelby Place Historic District includes the following parcels on the accompanying City of New Albany tax map: 008-6570-002, 008-6570-003, 008-6570-004, 008-6570-005, 008-6570-006, 008-6570-007, 008-6570-008, 008-6570-009, 008-6570-010, 008-6570-011, 008-6570-012, 008-6570-013, 008-6570-014, 008-6570-015, 008-6570-016, 008-6570-017, 008-6570-018, 008-6570-019, 008-6570-020, 008-6570-021, 008-6570-022, 008-6570-023, 008-6570-024, 008-6570-025, 008-6570-026, 008-6570-027, 008-6570-028, 008-6570-029, and 008-6570-030.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Shelby Place Historic District includes all properties located on the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Shelby Place in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. The boundaries of the Shelby Place Historic District include all extant buildings and structures historically associated with the neighborhood. District boundaries were drawn to exclude a vacant lot along Vincennes Street, which was part of the original plat of Shelby Place. The district is bounded on the east by Vincennes Street, which is a major artery through the city containing primarily commercial development. On the west, the district is bounded by East 15<sup>th</sup> Street, which contains both commercial and residential development and the tracks of the CSX Railroad. Adjacent residential areas are situated to the north and south of the district, but are not historically associated with the district.

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Shelby Place Historic District  
Floyd County, Indiana

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## PHOTOGRAPHS

Shelby Place Historic District  
New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana  
Photos by: Thomason and Associates  
Date: October 2006; April 2007

- Photo 1 of 20: Streetscape, 1600 Block Shelby Place, view northwest
- Photo 2 of 20: Streetscape, 1600 Block Shelby Place, view east
- Photo 3 of 20; Garage, 1502 Shelby Place, view north
- Photo 4 of 20: 1506 Shelby Place, view south
- Photo 5 of 20: 1502 Shelby Place, view south
- Photo 6 of 20: 1517 Shelby Place, view north
- Photo 7 of 20: 1604 Shelby Place, view south
- Photo 8 of 20: 1605 Shelby Place, view north
- Photo 9 of 20: 1601 Shelby Place, view northwest
- Photo 10 of 20: 1600 Shelby Place, view south
- Photo 11 of 20: 1608 Shelby Place, view south
- Photo 12 of 20: 1620 Shelby Place, view south
- Photo 13 of 20: 1510 Shelby Place, view south
- Photo 14 of 20: 1518 Shelby Place, view south
- Photo 15 of 20: Garage, 1609 Shelby Place, view south
- Photo 16 of 20: 1507 Shelby Place, view north
- Photo 17 of 20: 1505 Shelby Place, view northwest
- Photo 18 of 20: 1511 Shelby Place, view northwest
- Photo 19 of 20: Brick Column, view west
- Photo 20 of 20: Median, view west

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Shelby Place Historic District  
Floyd County, Indiana

## Property Owners

**1501 Shelby Place**  
Philip and Debbie Underwood  
9905 Westport Road  
Louisville, KY 40241

**1502 Shelby Place**  
James Coe, et al  
1502 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1503 Shelby Place**  
Erick Doss  
1503 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1504 Shelby Place**  
Mark and Mary Jean Renn  
1504 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1505 Shelby Place**  
John Martin and Jennifer Day  
1505 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1506 Shelby Place**  
Albert and Eva Barger  
1506 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1507 Shelby Place**  
Jane Willman  
1507 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1508 Shelby Place**  
William and Vivian Love  
1508 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1509 Shelby Place**  
Katherine Hand  
1509 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1510 Shelby Place**  
Janice and Catherine Tarter  
1510 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1511 Shelby Place**  
Margaret Chaney and Deborah Wright  
1511 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1512 Shelby Place**  
Ryan Norwood and Melissa Cotner  
1512 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1513 Shelby Place**  
Kay Sullivan and Julie Neely  
519 Bentbrook Drive  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1514 Shelby Place**  
John and Carolyn Doughty  
30 Lochwood Court  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1515 Shelby Place**  
Timothy and Gwynlynne Welliver  
1515 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1516 Shelby Place**  
James and Karen Reynolds  
1516 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150



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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Shelby Place Historic District  
Floyd County, Indiana

**1517 Shelby Place**  
Michele Adams  
1517 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1518 Shelby Place**  
Starr Stewart  
1518 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1600 Shelby Place**  
Mark House  
310 Park Creek Drive  
Alpharetta, GA 30005

**1601 Shelby Place**  
Mark and Marta McCafferty  
1601 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1602 Shelby Place**  
Elaine Waller  
1602 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1603 Shelby Place**  
Brendan Brown  
429 Grassmere Drive  
Clarksville, IN 47129

**1604 Shelby Place**  
Laura Renwick  
1604 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1605 Shelby Place**  
Florence Hash  
1605 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

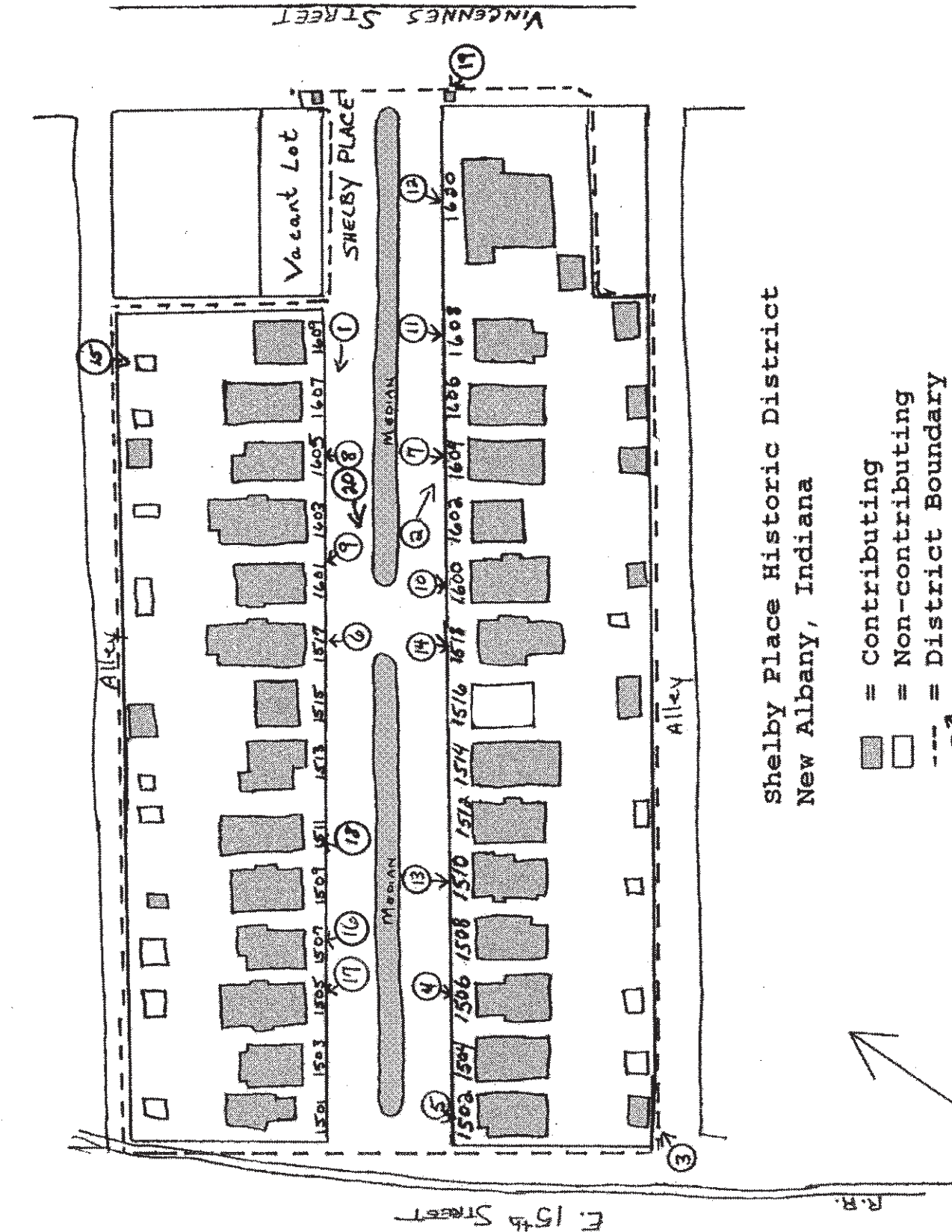
**1606 Shelby Place**  
Frederick and Chloe Allen  
1606 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

**1607 Shelby Place**  
Keith Sullivan  
1607 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150





**1608 Shelby Place**  
Glennon Zelch, Trustee  
1156 Bardstown Road  
Louisville, KY 40204

**1609 Shelby Place**  
Christopher and Rhonda Zollman  
1609 Shelby Place  
New Albany, IN 47150

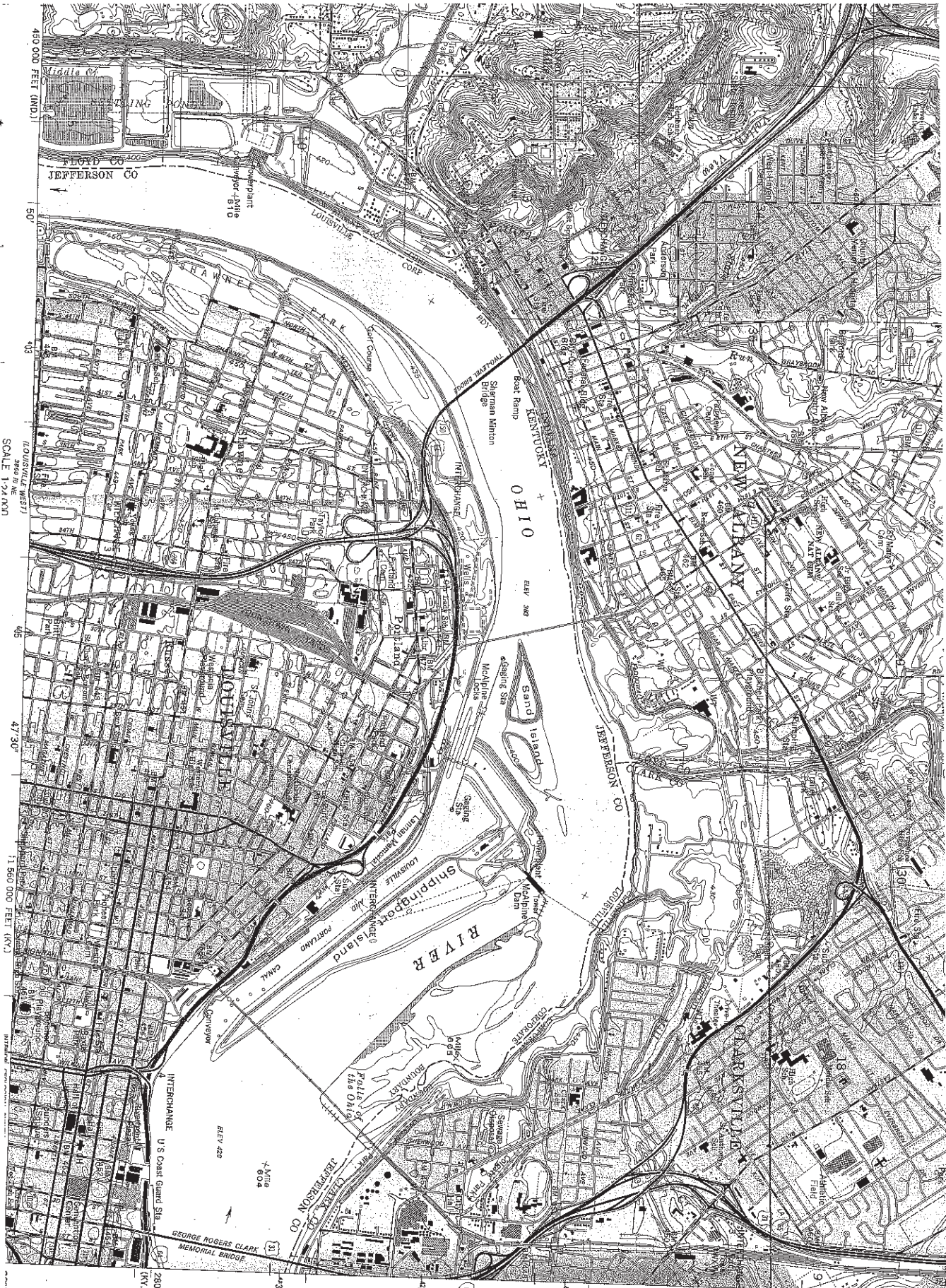
**1620 Shelby Place**  
c/o Quality Community Service  
PO Box 518  
Floyd Knobs, IN 47119



Shelby Place Historic District  
New Albany, Indiana

-  = Contributing
-  = Non-contributing
-  = District Boundary
-  = Photo Key

Map not to scale



Shelby Place  
 Historic District  
 1. 16/003815/4239085  
 2. 16/003945/4239205  
 3. 16/003855/4239175  
 4. 16/003985/4239205  
 17'30"  
 FLOYD CO., IN