

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 South Walnut Street Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Roughly, both sides of S. Walnut St. from Thompson St. south to 507 N/A  not for publication  
and 514 S. Walnut. Also including the 100 Block of W. Campbell.

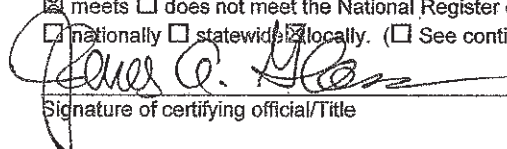
city or town Edinburgh

N/A  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Johnson code 081 zip code 46214

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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



1/31/2011  
Date

Signature of certifying official/Title

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.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

South Walnut Street Historic District

Name of Property

Johnson County, IN

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private, public-local, public-state, public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, DOMESTIC: secondary structure, RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, DOMESTIC: secondary structure, RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival, LATE VICTORIAN: ITALIANATE, LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque, LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Craftsman/Bungalow, LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. REVIVALS: Mission, LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival, OTHER: American Foursquare

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, walls Brick, Wood: Weatherboard, roof Asphalt, other Synthetics: Vinyl, Concrete, Metal: Aluminum, Stone: Slate

Narrative Description

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- 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, 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 significant within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination if 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
- # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Development and Planning  
Architecture

**Period of Significance**

c. 1850 to c. 1935

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Bruce, John  
Woodside, Martin

South Walnut Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Johnson County, IN  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** Approximately 27 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	6
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5	8	8	9	1	0
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4	3	5	6	2	9	0
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3 

1	6
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5	8	9	1	4	0
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4	3	5	5	8	0	0
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2 

1	6
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5	8	9	0	5	0
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4	3	5	6	3	0	0
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4 

1	6
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5	8	9	0	0	0
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4	3	5	5	8	0	0
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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Connie Zeigler

organization C. Resources, Inc. date February 28, 2010

street & number 983 Hosbrook St. telephone 317-955-0377

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46203

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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*South Walnut St. Historic District, Johnson County, IN*

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**2. Location**

The South Walnut Street Historic District begins at the southern edge of the intersection of S. Walnut Street and Thompson Street. The district includes both sides of S. Walnut Street as far south as the beginning of the 500 block. At that point it terminates on the east side of the street but continues to include the properties on the west side of the street up to and including 514 S. Walnut. The district also includes the properties on both sides of one block of W. Campbell Street from S. Walnut to South Main Street. Perry Street crosses S. Walnut within the district and Ward Street terminates at S. Walnut from the west within the district. There is a north-south alley between S. Walnut and S. Main within the district and another alley between the dwellings at 512 and 514 S. Walnut, which terminates at Walnut St. from the east within the district.

**Section 7—Architectural Description**

**General Description of South Walnut Street Historic District**

The South Walnut Street Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the history of residential development in the Midwestern town of Edinburgh, Indiana, and under Criterion C for its collection of domestic architecture spanning the period from circa 1850 to circa 1935. The South Walnut Street Historic District is an area where wealthy captains of industry and business owners lived across the street from and sometimes next door to the town's working class—their workers. The history of domestic architecture revealed in this district includes tiny workers' cottages and modest middle-class homes (primarily located on West Campbell and along the east side of S. Walnut St.) and the large expensive homes of the wealthy (primarily located on the west side of S. Walnut St.). The district reveals just how interconnected were the lives of workers and employers in the golden years of Edinburgh after the railroad boosted the town and helped it grow into a major center of industry and business.

The South Walnut Street Historic District is a residential area lying on both sides of a primary north-south thoroughfare, South Walnut Street, in Edinburgh, Indiana. It also includes one block of West Campbell Street connecting a historic church (one of two in the district) and worker's homes to the rest of the district. The district historically and still today begins within two blocks of the downtown commercial area of Edinburgh and some of the properties on the east side of South Walnut are only a block away from industrial properties along the railroad. Like the Toner Historic District along East Main Cross Street, the South Walnut Street Historic District is within the walking town. Unlike the Toner Historic District, however, South Walnut Street Historic District was completely developed by the 1920s and the majority of its homes were built by the end of the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. There are 54 buildings in the district. Of these, 39 are contributing and

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15 are non-contributing. 26 of the contributing buildings are homes; 11 are garages/domestic outbuildings and the remaining 2 contributing buildings are churches.

The largest section of the district, along the west side of South Walnut Street and including the portion of W. Campbell St. that is within the district, was platted in 1850 by Ivory H. Legate. Most of the largest and the earliest extant homes in the district are in the Legate plat. Additions by J. Campbell and Perry & Collier encompass the properties on the east side of S. Walnut St.<sup>1</sup>

South Walnut Street is wide and tree-lined with sidewalks on both sides of the street through the entire district. South Walnut runs north-south from downtown Edinburg south past the boundaries of the historic district. Campbell and Perry streets intersect S. Walnut within the district. Ward Street extends from the east and terminates at S. Walnut St. Several additions comprise the South Walnut Street Historic District, which probably accounts for the lack of uniformity in setbacks on the street. Generally speaking, properties closer to downtown have shallow setbacks on both sides of the street and relatively narrow lots with larger backyards and small front yards. This is also the case on Campbell St. Beginning with the 400 block of S. Walnut, the properties on the west side of the street in the 400 and 500 blocks have deeper setbacks and larger lots. However, 514 S. Walnut Street (one of the older homes in the district) is once again closer to the street and on a relatively narrow lot. Street numbers are even on the west side and odd on the east side of S. Walnut. They are even on the north side and odd on the south side of W. Campbell. Many properties have unattached garages; some of these garages were constructed within the period of significance (c. 1920).

**Rationale for Buildings Selected for Descriptions and for assigning Contributing/Non-Contributing status**

Construction dates and styles of architecture in the South Walnut Street Historic District cover a wide range. Construction dates range from circa 1850 to circa 1935 and styles range from Federal to Italianate to Free Classic to Mission, and include other American and revival forms, as well as vernacular architecture. The majority of the buildings described are of styles found in more than one building in the district with one building's description in essence serving as the description for others, as well. Conversely, buildings in styles that are unusual and therefore unique or otherwise

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<sup>1</sup> John V. Bergen, Editor. *Illustrated Historical Atlas, 1820-1910*; Indianapolis: William Burford Printing Co., 1983-1984, (1881)  
<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/HistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9>  
(Accessed April 1, 2010).

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remarkable within the district are also described. Resources described below are considered contributing unless noted otherwise. (See site plan for photograph locations.)

Generally speaking, contributing resources retain original fenestration and original porches, and massing appears as original, at least from the facade. Although porches were originally open; now some are enclosed. Those with enclosed porches that are considered contributing were enclosed with windows that do not detract from the integrity of the building or with in-filled materials that could be easily removed to return the house to its original appearance. Contributing houses that are clad in aluminum or vinyl typically retain overall massing, original fenestration and details, such as knee braces; some of these homes probably also retain the original wooden siding beneath the modern aluminum or vinyl. Homes with replaced facade windows generally were counted as contributing if the replacements fit the original openings and did not result in fenestration changes. The retention of original wooden clapboard siding outweighed the loss of windows in some cases to give the building a contributing rating. Two contributing churches are from the period of significance, retain original fenestration and, although both have large additions, the original massing is still apparent and not overwhelmed by additions made primarily to the rear.

Because this was a walking-distance residential area of Edinburgh, and because of its early development, garages were an afterthought sometimes constructed several decades after the houses. A few garages appear to have been built within the period of significance. Several homes do not have garages. With few exceptions, the garages or other outbuildings, which include a small barn at 514 S. Walnut and domestic outbuildings in a few other locations, tend to be behind the homes, not easily visible from the street. Where garages and other outbuildings are within the boundaries of the district, the historian surveyed them and assigned them a contributing or non-contributing status. Contributing garages/outbuildings were built in the historic period, retained original footprint and original fenestration.

The descriptions below begin on the northwest side of the street and travel generally south, following the house numbers, on South Walnut Street then west on Campbell.

**Building Descriptions**

**209 S. Walnut St. (See Photo 0003)**

This west-facing Folk Victorian style residence, constructed circa 1895, rises from a brick foundation to walls covered in wooden clapboard siding. The house has a cross plan, formed by a gabled front wing bisecting a central, side-gabled core. The front protruding wing holds a pair of original one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in the center. Above the windows there is a wooden beltline,

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then a short band of vertical wood siding, then several rows of fish-scale siding, and above the fish-scale siding, the walls are clad once again in vertical siding beneath the eave. A jigsaw trapezoidal vent is centered in the fish-scale courses. Brackets support the front corners of the high-pitched gable-front roof. A recessed side porch on the southern façade shelters doors in both the western and the southern walls. This porch is supported by turned posts with spandrels. The roof is clad in composite shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney. This is one of three once-similar Folk Victorian residences on the east side of this block of S. Walnut St. Over time the other two houses have undergone changes. The changes made to 211 S. Walnut include new windows, entry doors and vinyl siding, which render it a non-contributing resource. Changes at 209 include the addition of a Craftsman-style porch around the turn of the century. The house at 213 retains original fenestration and wooden clapboard siding. All three are contributing to the district.

The original owners of this modest home and its two once-matching residences in the John Campbell addition are not known.

**301 S. Walnut St. (see Photo 0006)**

Although this house has the address of 301 S. Walnut, the primary façade of the circa 1852 Italianate dwelling actually faces Campbell Street. It is one of several Italianate residences in the district and probably the oldest. The two-story residence rises from a brick foundation to red brick walls laid in a common bond with a repeating pattern of eight stretcher courses followed by a header course. The north-facing symmetrical primary façade has six bays in the main section and a recessed section with two additional bays. The entry is in the central bay of the main section of the facade. A porch canopy shelters the entry. The canopy is supported by square columns and has a wide cornice accented by paired brackets. A wrought-iron balustrade surrounds the top of the canopy. The first-floor entry door has a wooden panel bottom with single-light above. A four-light transom is above the door. Single-light side lights frame the door. The flanking bays hold tall double-hung windows glazed with one light over one light. The openings have rectangular stone sills and lintels. Second-story bays hold slightly shorter window openings than found on the first story. These windows are two-over-two, double-hung sashes. They also have the simple stone sills and lintels. The central bay of the second-story holds a recessed door configured with narrower sidelights and shorter transom than the main entry on the first floor. A stone lintel tops the second-story door. The roof of the first story porch canopy forms the porch in front of this door on the second story. Above the second-story windows a brick belt line marks the base of the wide wooden cornice. Five ovoid eyebrow vents covered in wrought-iron grillwork are placed symmetrically across the façade beneath the wide cornice and between the paired brackets that support the deep eave. The hipped roof is clad in slate and is pierced by a short brick chimney. A series of additions has been appended to the rear of the house. The first is an enclosure on the southern side of what was the original two-story porch. This



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has been enclosed with brick on the ground floor and is clad with vinyl siding on the second story, and this section has been extended backward to what may have been an original stable/carriage house. On the western façade the addition meets the stable/carriage house at an arched entry that is now enclosed with vinyl siding. The stable/carriage house section is also two stories and has short six-over-six, double-hung windows on both stories. The walls rise to a wide cornice and deep eave supported by paired brackets, but this section does not have the eyebrow vents that are found on the original section of the residence. A secondary, simpler three-bay façade faces S. Walnut Street. There is a non-contributing garage/shop building behind the residence.

The Italianate style is quite popular in the South Walnut Street Historic District. In addition to this home at 301, probably the first house of this style here, there is a contributing two-story brick Italianate at 200 S. Walnut and contributing frame Italianates at 409 and 501 S. Walnut, as well as a non-contributing frame Italianate that has altered fenestration, vinyl siding and large non-period additions at 401 S. Walnut. The one-story dwelling at 514 S. Walnut also has Italianate details and is contributing.

John Bruce, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, built this home at 301 S. Walnut for Alfred C. Thompson, an Edinburgh merchant and banker, who opened the Alfred C. Thompson bank in 1870. Alfred was the son of Alexander Thompson, one of the first settlers and early platters of Edinburgh and the original owner of the land that now comprises most of the South Walnut Street Historic District.<sup>2</sup>

**302 S. Walnut St. (See Photo 0007)**

This two-and-one-half-story Free Classic style home was constructed circa 1893. The three-bay house rises from a brick foundation to burgundy-painted clapboard clad walls. The northernmost bay of the façade projects. This bay holds a single fixed-sash window with a leaded glass transom. The two-bay recessed portion of the façade holds the entry door and a double-hung sash window glazed one over one with the top glazing being leaded glass. The original wooden door entry is reached up a flight of five steps onto a wooden porch deck. The porch canopy is supported by round simple columns and pilasters. The distance between the columns is spanned across the deck of the porch by a wooden balustrade comprised of square balusters. The columns rise to a classical entablature and wide fascia with dentils beneath the eave. The porch roof is hipped. Above the porch roof, on the protruding bay, is one wide double-hung sash window glazed with 27 lights over

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<sup>2</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, IN: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 238; Abstract of Title to Lot 69 in Ivory H. Legate's Addition to the Town of Edinburgh, Indiana, in property owner's possession.

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one light. Above this window an eave overhang is decorated with modillions, which also decorate the eave up to the center of the gable. A Palladian-like tripartite window is within the tympanum of the protruding bay. The three sections of the window include a central double-hung sash with twelve glazings over one glazing flanked by small single, fixed-sash windows. The recessed bay on the second story holds another double-hung window. A shed dormer pierces the hipped roof above the recessed bay. The dormer holds a fixed-sash window glazed with four lights. The composite shingle roof is pierced by a brick chimney just to the east of the cross gable. There is a stable and a garage on the property behind the house. All three buildings are contributing.

This is one of several Free Classic homes within the district. Others are at 305 and 502 S. Walnut St.: both of these are also contributing.

Adam Mutz purchased this property at 302 S. Walnut St. from Angeline Sadler in 1892 for \$1,250. He probably constructed the house shortly after that. The current residents have seen a photograph of their house dated 1896, so it was constructed by that year at least. Mutz was a druggist and the Township Trustee.<sup>3</sup> The property remained in the Mutz family until 1939.<sup>4</sup>

**306 S. Walnut St. (See Photo 0008)**

The First Christian Church was constructed at this location in 1887. The Richardsonian Romanesque building rises from an ashlar stone foundation and water table to red brick walls. Arches are several courses thick and are laid in darker brick. The primary façade has a projecting bay holding a two-story, round-arched stained-glass window. Engaged buttresses with limestone caps frame the corners of this bay. The walls rise to a gable-front roofline with a central finial at the point of the gable. The recessed bay is part of a two-story tower with buttressed corners. The entry is in this tower. The entry is further recessed beneath a rounded arch. An elaborate surround consisting of buttresses upholding a stone-trimmed gable frames the round-arched doorway. Above the arched entry on the tower is a rosette window placed on the wall beneath a round arch. The tower rises further to a cornice and rounded fascia and then further to a hipped roof topped with a central finial. A large addition has been constructed at the rear of the church but the original building continues to convey its historic massing and look.

<sup>3</sup> *The People's Guide: A Business, Political and Religious Directory of Johnson County, Indiana, 1874.* [http://books.google.com/books?id=TJRuAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA357&lpg=PA357&dq=adam+mutz+edinburgh&source=bl&ots=7o2bbSByz0&sig=RIRULOrerM0mPFzTccNFG42yo4&hl=en&ei=e\\_e0S-7KCIGC8gb\\_0q2bDQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=adam%20mutz%20edinburgh&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=TJRuAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA357&lpg=PA357&dq=adam+mutz+edinburgh&source=bl&ots=7o2bbSByz0&sig=RIRULOrerM0mPFzTccNFG42yo4&hl=en&ei=e_e0S-7KCIGC8gb_0q2bDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=adam%20mutz%20edinburgh&f=false), 376. (Accessed April 1, 2010).

<sup>4</sup> Abstract of Title to lot 69.

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This is one of two churches within the district. The other, the United Methodist Church at 111 W. Campbell St. (See Photo 0005), constructed c. 1879, is a two-story brick church in a relatively simple Gothic Revival style. Original windows and a central steeple are part of the retained historic fabric of the Methodist Church. Both churches within the district are contributing.

In 1846 the First Christian Church purchased this lot from I. H. Legate. The congregation, which began meeting in 1834, had 198 members at the time they constructed a frame building at this site. They constructed this existing building in 1886 for a cost of \$18,500.<sup>5</sup>

**307 S. Walnut St. (See Photo 0006—last house to the south)**

Constructed circa 1915, this bungalow rises one story from a brick foundation to vinyl clad walls. The asymmetrical façade has four bays. The northernmost bay is recessed and holds a secondary entry door. The projecting section of the façade has three bays. One holds a wide double-hung sash window with a leaded glass light over a single light. Next is the entry door, which is an original single-light wooden frame door. Next is another double-hung sash window with leaded glass light over a single light. A wide porch wraps around the façade. The porch canopy is supported by simple Tuscan columns and the space between columns is spanned along the deck with a square wooden balustrade. The porch roof is hipped. A hipped-roof dormer centered on the front of the house roof has three double-hung sash windows, each configured with multiple lights over single lights. The roof is clad in composite shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof toward the rear. There are a non-contributing (modern) garage and a small contributing outbuilding behind the house on this property.

This house is known as the Cash-Perry house. It sits at the corner of Walnut and Perry streets. Perry Street was named for an early Edinburgh settler who platted the Perry Collier addition on the east side of S. Walnut Street into an addition.

**400 S. Walnut St. (See Photo 0010)**

This two-story Federal-style, double-entry I-house was constructed circa 1850. It rises from a brick foundation to brick walls that are painted pink. The symmetrical façade of the dwelling has six bays with entry doors in the two central bays flanked by two windows on each side of the doors. The windows are one-over-one glazed, double-hung sashes with limestone lintels. The original doors on the ground floor have one round light framed by wood. The lights are stained glass but the stained-glass probably is not original. A two-story porch canopy is supported by square posts. The posts rise

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<sup>5</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, In: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 170.

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to a wide boxed cornice and the porch roof is hipped. The second story fenestration is configured identically to the first story with a balcony beneath the second story doors. The brick walls rise to a shallow eave and the roof is clad in composite shingles. Brick chimneys pierce the roof at both ends of the house.

Although this house has been altered somewhat, all changes appear to date to the historic period. Therefore it is contributing to the historic district. There is another brick Federal-style house at 202 S. Walnut St.

An early owner of this home was John Walsh, an early merchant in Edinburgh.<sup>6</sup> Records show that Walsh purchased a lot at 302 S. Walnut St. in 1850 for \$30 and sold it in 1863 for \$750; the increase in sale price was significant indicating that he had built a house on that property.<sup>7</sup> In the meantime, Walsh either built a home on this lot, the second property he owned on the street, or he purchased an already existing home here.

**403 S. Walnut St. (See Photo 0009—second house)**

This one-story, hall-and-parlor style residence was constructed circa 1910. It rises from a rusticated concrete block foundation to walls clad in vinyl siding. The façade has three bays with the door offset between two paired double-hung windows with one-over-one glazings. These are replacement windows of a different size than the original. The façade-width porch has new square posts and a new balustrade. The roof is clad in composite shingles and a brick chimney rises along the exterior wall on the north side of the house. Changes have rendered this house non-contributing. There is a non-contributing garage, constructed after the period of significance, behind this house.

This house is similar to the non-contributing house just south of it. The original owner of this small home was Sarah Wade, according to the plat book showing the owners of the properties in the Perry & Collier addition. In the 1910s, Wade's property was valued at \$500, the lowest value of any of the properties between Ward and Campbell streets on the east side of Walnut Street.<sup>8</sup>

**404 S. Walnut St. (See Photo 0010)**

This two-and-one-half story house has sections from circa 1862 and sections from circa 1925, as well as alterations that are more recent. The original residence, which is still visible to some degree

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<sup>6</sup> <http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/HistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9>  
(Accessed January 2, 2010).

<sup>7</sup> Abstract of Title.

<sup>8</sup> Plat book, "Ivory H. Legate Addition," (dated 19??), 12, in Wright-Hageman Public Library, Edinburgh, Indiana.

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behind the newer façade, appears to have been an I-house with Greek Revival details, such as the still extant cornice returns. A new façade was added to the house around 1925, transforming it into a Colonial Revival style residence with two-story columns supporting a wide porch canopy and a Colonial-style entry with sidelights. In the years after this significant remodeling other alterations have been made, which include new vinyl windows on the façade that do not exactly fit the previous (circa 1925) openings, and additions to the home. There is a non-contributing garage on the property and several mobile homes are placed at the rear of the property. Because the mobile homes are not on permanent foundations, they have not been included in the count of resources within the district. However, since the lot has been radically altered for the mobile homes, it constitutes a non-contributing site.

M. C. Tilford, who is shown on an 1881 map of the city as the owner of this home, was also the owner of a brick hominy mill on East Main Cross Street as early as 1862. In 1868, the successful businessman was one of four partners in the Blue River Starch Works, a \$40,000 venture, which became one of the largest businesses of its sort in the state.<sup>9</sup> In 1874, the Blue River Starch Works was doing a business worth \$150,000 a year.<sup>10</sup>

**501 S. Walnut St. (See Photo 0012)**

This vernacular central-passage plan house was constructed circa 1885. It rises from a brick foundation to red brick walls. The façade has five bays with the entry in the center bay. The entry door is a simple wooden door with a three-light transom above. The door is flanked by two windows on each side. These windows are two-over-two, double-hung sashes. The openings have segmental brick arches. The current Craftsman-style porch was added circa 1910; it is constructed of a slightly darker brick with a limestone coping and square brick piers. These piers rise to a boxed cornice supporting the canopy. The end-gable house roof is clad in composite shingles. A flat roof addition at the southeastern corner of the house may have been originally an outbuilding later added to the house. Two clapboard clad additions have also been appended to the rear of the house.

The house at 514 S. Walnut St. is also a central-passage plan home but with grander architectural details in the Italianate style. Both the house and the stable at 514 are contributing. The first owner of the home at 514 was M. Oaks, a large landholder in the area.

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<sup>9</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 28, 31.

<sup>10</sup> *The People's Guide*, 1874,

[http://books.google.com/books?id=TJRuAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA357&lpg=PA357&dq=adam+mutz+edinburgh&source=bl&ots=7o2bbSBYz0&sig=RIRULOroerM0mPFzTccNFG42yo4&hl=en&ei=e\\_e0S-7KICIGC8gb\\_0q2bDQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAgQ6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=tilford%20&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=TJRuAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA357&lpg=PA357&dq=adam+mutz+edinburgh&source=bl&ots=7o2bbSBYz0&sig=RIRULOroerM0mPFzTccNFG42yo4&hl=en&ei=e_e0S-7KICIGC8gb_0q2bDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAgQ6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=tilford%20&f=false), 138 (Accessed April 1, 2010).

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In the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century O.H. Mutz owned this home at 501 S. Walnut. The property was valued at that time at \$1,640.<sup>11</sup>

**506 S. Walnut St. (See Photo 0015)**

This two-and-one-half story Mission-style residence was constructed circa 1912. The five-bay residence rises from a stone foundation to brown brick walls. The entry is in the center bay. The door is the original single-light wooden door with single-light sidelights. The entry is reached up a flight of three concrete steps onto the concrete deck of the porch. Windows on the first story are wide double-hung sashes glazed one-over one. The flat porch canopy is supported by robust brick piers on the corners and further supported by round stone columns placed singly or in pairs between the brick piers. The canopy has a wide cornice and deep eave. Above the porch roof a limestone beltline encircles the building. Above this beltline, windows on the second story are double-hung sashes in the bays flanking the central bay. The central bay holds a set of three small one-over-one, double-hung windows on the second story and an additional set of three one-over-one, double-hung sashes on the upper story, with the central window in this Palladian grouping being arched. The lintel for this upper set of windows is a wide limestone arch. The façade rises in a Mission-style parapet with limestone coping above these windows. The steep-hip roof is clad in composite shingles. Chimneys rise from the foundation to above the roof on both the north and south facades of the building. A one-story porte cochere is attached on the northern façade. There is a brick garage with a collapsed roof at the rear of the property. This is one of the finest homes in the district and the only one of its type here.

Martin Woodsides built this home for John A. Thompson in a very modern style for the era in which it was constructed. Thompson was a descendant of Alexander Thompson, who originally owned most of the land that lies along present-day Walnut Street. As a young man in the 1860s, John A. Thompson belonged to the Union Agricultural Society in Edinburgh.<sup>12</sup> In 1881, John A. Thompson is listed as the owner of the John A. Thompson Bank in Edinburgh.<sup>13</sup> The bank opened

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<sup>11</sup> Plat book, 12.

<sup>12</sup> *Ninth Report of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, 1862*

[http://books.google.com/books?id=NqAZAQAIAAJ&pg=PA152&lpg=PA152&dq=john+a.+thompson+edinburgh,+indiana&source=bl&ots=gbk1qvtX7v&sig=4wDPuaPTiA7l-jxK5A1SDsSXs18&hl=en&ei=PUu1S5P4GZPINcTh8JEJ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=12&ved=0CDYQ6AEwCw#v=onepage&q=john%20a.%20thompson%20edinburgh%2C%20indiana&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=NqAZAQAIAAJ&pg=PA152&lpg=PA152&dq=john+a.+thompson+edinburgh,+indiana&source=bl&ots=gbk1qvtX7v&sig=4wDPuaPTiA7l-jxK5A1SDsSXs18&hl=en&ei=PUu1S5P4GZPINcTh8JEJ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=12&ved=0CDYQ6AEwCw#v=onepage&q=john%20a.%20thompson%20edinburgh%2C%20indiana&f=false) (Accessed April 1, 2010), 20.

<sup>13</sup> Homan's Legal Directory,

<http://books.google.com/books?id=trEpAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA315&dq=john+a.+thompson+edinburgh,+indiana&ei=>

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as the A. C. Thompson bank (A. C. owned the brick Italianate home at 301 S. Walnut) in 1870. It reorganized as the Thompson Bank in 1905 and was chartered in 1921 as the Thompson State Bank. It closed in January 1932 because of heavy withdrawals during the Great Depression.<sup>14</sup>

**105 W. Campbell St. (See Photo 0005)**

This two-story American Four-square house rises from a brick foundation to vinyl clad walls. Constructed circa 1910, the house has a three-bay façade. The entry door is in the center bay and paired one-over-one glazed, double-hung windows flank the door. The door is original with a single light framed in dark-stained wood. The entry is reached up a flight of four concrete steps to the concrete porch deck. The hipped-roof porch canopy is supported by red brick piers. The distance between the piers is spanned along the deck by a brick balustrade. On the second story there are two bays each holding a pair of double-hung sash windows with one-over-one glazings. The walls rise above these windows to a deep eave. There is a hipped dormer on the roof. The roof is clad in composite shingles. There is a contributing garage behind this residence.

There are a handful of Arts and Crafts Era buildings within the district, including the Craftsman-style gable-front home across the street at 110 Campbell. However the dwelling at 105 W. Campbell is the only American Four-square plan home in the district. Land records indicate that this house was the parsonage to the Methodist Church directly west of this residence.<sup>15</sup>

The South Walnut Street Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the history of residential development in the Midwestern town of Edinburgh, Indiana, and under Criterion C for its collection of domestic architecture spanning the period from circa 1850 to circa 1920. There are 54 buildings, including dwellings, garages and outbuildings, and two churches in the district. Of these 39 buildings are contributing.

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PU21S878KYL0NaaptIkP&cd=8#v=onepage&q=john%20a.%20thompson%20edinburgh%2C%20indiana&f=false  
(Accessed April 1, 2010), 315.

<sup>14</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 145.

<sup>15</sup> Plat book, 10.

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The South Walnut Street Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with residential development in Edinburgh and under Criterion C for its collection of significant domestic architecture spanning the period from circa 1850 to circa 1935. The period of significance is based on the oldest resource and the youngest contributing resource, specifically 400 S. Walnut Street (circa 1850) and 303 S. Walnut Street (circa 1935).

The South Walnut Street Historic District begins just two blocks south of the Main Cross Street downtown commercial area. The South Walnut Street Historic District is primarily located along South Walnut Street and also includes one block of Campbell Street. The district includes the substantial homes of the captains of commerce and industry primarily on the west side of Walnut Street and the more modest homes of middle-class workers on the east side of Walnut and along Campbell. The district also includes two churches. The majority of buildings have high historic integrity. The domestic architecture of this addition represents both the affluent and the working to middle class of pre-Civil War to post-WWI Edinburgh. The residents here could easily walk from their homes to their places of employment, shopping and social activities. The district reveals the proximity of workers to their employers in this small Midwestern town. Unlike Edinburgh's Toner Historic District along East Main Cross Street, which was a tony address exclusively for the upper-class until workers homes were added as infill or at the edge of the district after the 1920s, the South Walnut Street Historic District had a mixture of the more and the less wealthy throughout most of its development history.

**Architectural History**

The South Walnut Street Historic District contains homes in all the most popular styles in the years between circa 1850 and circa 1920. From unadorned Federal to Italianate, to Free Classic, Folk Victorian, and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Mission, Tudor, and Colonial Revival styles, the district is a time capsule of American architecture. I-house, American Four-square and bungalow plans are found here. The variety and integrity of these homes make the district architecturally diverse, exemplary of the various time periods it spans, and impressive.

One of the oldest of the extant buildings in the South Walnut Street Historic District is the Federal-style I-house (see Section 7 for description of the home at 400 S. Walnut) constructed circa 1850. I-house plan homes were popular in 19<sup>th</sup> century Indiana, evolving from antecedents from the Middle Atlantic, Virginia and Maryland. There are only two I-houses in the South Walnut Street district and both are Federal in style. The Federal style was popular in the early decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and



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was a common style in the years of the early Republic. It is simple, symmetrical, and spare in ornamentation.

There are a several Italianate-style homes from the 1850s through the 1870s within the district. The Italianate style was based on Italian Renaissance architecture and was one of the most popular architectural styles in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. An Italianate dwelling from the 1850s is relatively rare in Indiana, yet the grand home at 301 S. Walnut Street is known to have been constructed in 1852. That dwelling is described in Section 7.

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Victorian houses were constructed in the district. In addition to Stick style and Queen Anne style, Free Classic homes went up in the district and across the nation. There are a handful of homes of these styles in the district. (The Free Classic at 302 S. Walnut is described in Section 7).

A few houses in the district, both high-style and modest, are from the Arts & Crafts era at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two-story Craftsman style homes and smaller and more modest bungalows are represented within the district (see Section 7 for descriptions and specific addresses). There is only one bungalow in the district. The bungalow plan was a referent to houses in India during the heyday of the British Empire. In the U.S., the bungalow is an American house style which also has antecedents in the British Arts and Crafts Movement. Although the bungalow was considered a modern house style, the Arts and Crafts Movement from which it and the larger two-story Craftsman style homes sprang was a celebration of the craftsmanship of artisans of previous centuries. The American Foursquare became particularly popular in the first two decades after the turn of the century, by which time the South Walnut Street district was already long established. A 20<sup>th</sup> century American Four-square is represented at 105 W. Campbell Street.

The Mission style home at 506 S. Walnut is also an architectural style springing out of the Arts and Crafts era. Harkening back to the architecture of the Spanish missions in early California, this style is relatively rare in Central Indiana. It was especially well suited to the Arts and Crafts era furniture in unadorned, dark oak, which was often called "mission" style. This style faded quickly from popularity after World War I.<sup>1</sup>

Finally ecclesiastical architecture from the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is represented in two styles: Gothic Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque.

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<sup>1</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984) 409-10.

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**Historic Context for the South Walnut Street Historic District**

The South Walnut Street Historic District has the high-style homes of the wealthy on one side of the street and the more modest homes of the working-to-middle class on the other side. There are also two churches in the district. Nearly all the homes and both churches in the district were constructed prior to WWI, therefore the period of significance ranges from circa 1850 to circa 1935. The context for this district begins with Anglo American occupation of the land.

Indiana became a state in 1816 and the Miami Nation ceded to the U.S. government land that included present-day Johnson County in the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1818.<sup>2</sup> Anglo-Americans began to settle in the area of Edinburgh by 1819. By the end of 1820 the land office in Brookville, Indiana, counted 39 entries for land sales of almost 4,400 acres in Johnson County. Most of these sales were in the area of present-day Edinburgh.<sup>3</sup> One of the first families to arrive in the vicinity was the Thompsons, who purchased land in sections 33 and 34 in 1820 (including the area of the South Walnut Street Historic District) and settled in the area in 1821.<sup>4</sup>

Alexander Thompson laid out a portion of the town of Edinburgh in 1823. His plat was bounded by Main Cross on the north, Walnut on the east, Thompson on the south and Pleasant on the west (adjacent to the northern boundary of the South Walnut Street district). The first official plat of Edinburgh dates to 1825.<sup>5</sup> Two years later, in 1827, Isaac Collier and John Campbell filed the first plats for additions to the town.<sup>6</sup>

John Scott's *Indiana Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary* reveals that Edinburgh was still a sleepy village of only about 40 souls in 1826. However, it was a post town with a store and one tavern by then,

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<sup>2</sup> *A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1875*  
[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hlaw:13:./temp/~ammem\\_vVs9:](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hlaw:13:./temp/~ammem_vVs9:) (accessed January 9, 2010).

<sup>3</sup> John H. Colton, *Map of the State of Indiana*,  
<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/HistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9>  
(accessed November 19, 2009).

<sup>4</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, IN: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 4, 2, 61.

<sup>5</sup> Abstract of title to Lot 69 in Ivory H. Legate's Addition to the Town of Edinburgh, Indiana in property owner's possession.

<sup>6</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 5.

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providing inhabitants and travelers both the necessities of life and libations to help them cope with its hardships.<sup>7</sup>

When the U.S. Census counted Indiana residents in 1830 there were 415 residents of Blue River Township, the township that contained Edinburgh. Of these, 209 were men, 206 were women and 212 were children. Entire families pioneered the wilderness of Johnson County and lived in the log buildings of Edinburgh. By 1834 additions had expanded the village to 108 lots.<sup>8</sup>

The first major growth spurt in Edinburgh occurred when the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad opened through town in 1845. The railroad made Edinburgh a center of distribution for the farmers in the county.<sup>9</sup> The town became a destination for those seeking to sell their surplus agricultural products. The potential of the railroad also inspired town-building entrepreneurs to begin purchasing land and developing new additions conveniently near to downtown businesses and the rail crossing. This year Ivory H. Legate purchased land originally owned by Alexander Thompson from the Ambrose Dunn Estate. A large frame hotel was constructed on Legate's land at present-day 200 South Walnut Street not long after he bought the land. The hotel accommodated all the new travelers arriving by train.<sup>10</sup>

In 1846, the First Christian Church purchased land in what is now the 300 block of South Walnut Street from Ivory H. Legate and soon erected a church building there. A few years later in 1849 The Methodist Church bought its first parcel from Legate. The congregation, which was established in 1834, built a fine frame church on the property at 204 South Walnut.

In 1850, Legate platted his remaining land into 16 lots numbered 64-80 in the I.H. Legate Addition to the town of Edinburgh. The addition stretched from Thompson Street to one lot south of present-day Perry Street on the west side of Walnut.<sup>11</sup> On the east side of Walnut Street, John Campbell laid out another addition. John Walsh was one of the first buyers in the Legate Addition

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<sup>7</sup> John Scott, *The Indiana Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary*, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1954 reprint of 1826 original), 60.

<sup>8</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, IN: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 13, 5.

<sup>9</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 35.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 26.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 172, 170. Abstract of title to the Lot 69 in Ivory H. Legate's Addition to the Town of Edinburgh, Indiana in property owner's possession. Plat book of Edinburgh.

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in 1850, choosing Lot 69 (302 S. Walnut) and paying \$30 for it.<sup>12</sup> In 1852, John Bruce, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, built Alfred C. Thompson a brick home at 301 S. Walnut in the addition that Perry & Collier's platted in 1848 on the east side of South Walnut Street.<sup>13</sup>

When the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad laid tracks through Edinburgh in 1853, it became a competitor to the Madison and Indianapolis and brought with it another boom time for the town.<sup>14</sup> In fact, Edinburgh residents incorporated their town the year that the J & I arrived.<sup>15</sup>

The following year, in 1854, Jacob L. Toner built a hotel to accommodate travelers arriving in town from, or for, the train. Toner's Central Hotel (renamed the Toner House in 1862) was located near the depot at the corner of Main Cross and Holland just west of the railroad tracks. Ivory H. Legate, on whose land much of the South Walnut Street district was platted, built a large flour mill in town in 1854, as well.<sup>16</sup>

By 1865, the year that I. H. Legate sold his mill, J. Campbell had platted the area on the east side of South Walnut and to the north of Perry & Collier's addition as the J. Campbell Addition. The residents who had or soon would build their homes in the three additions along South Walnut could travel on that street as far south as the Johnson County line on a newly installed plank road.<sup>17</sup>

A compilation map of the all the plats of Edinburgh up to 1866 shows that there were 20 buildings in what is now the South Walnut Street district at that time. These included an earlier church building at the location of the current First Christian Church building and the no-longer-extant Methodist Episcopal Church in the 200 block of S. Walnut Street. Some of the homes shown on the map were later replaced in newer waves of building, including all those shown on the block of Campbell Street that is within the district. Among those dwellings shown on the 1866 map and still extant are the Federal style homes at 202 and 400 and the Italianate style homes at 200, 301 and 514

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<sup>12</sup> Abstract of title to the Lot 69 in Ivory H. Legate's Addition to the Town of Edinburgh, Indiana in property owner's possession.

<sup>13</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 238.

<sup>14</sup> Sarah B. Otto, editor, *A History of Edinburgh, Indiana, 1820-1986* (Franklin, In: Franklin Printing Service, 1987), 23.

<sup>15</sup> *Johnson County Interim Report*, 55.

<sup>16</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 25.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, 20; *Map of Shelby and Johnson counties, 1866*

(<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOBOX=Edinburgh>, 137, (accessed January 10, 2010).

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South Walnut Street. The map also shows that there were no homes south of Ward Street on the east side of Walnut and that the lots on the west side of Walnut Street, south of Ward St, were much deeper than the subdivided lots north of Ward, a landscape element that remains in the district today.<sup>18</sup>

The Edinburgh Union Agricultural Society began holding annual fairs in 1859. John A. Thompson, later the owner of 506 S. Walnut St., won awards from the Union Agricultural Society in Edinburgh as a youth for his livestock and farm products.<sup>19</sup> The M & I Railroad sold half-price tickets on train rides to Edinburgh during the society's fair.<sup>20</sup> The fairgrounds occupied its spot east of the town limits along the Edinburgh, Flatrock and Norristown Turnpike, which turned into East Main Cross Street in town.<sup>21</sup>

As industry and enterprise shaped commerce in Edinburgh, the captains of these moneymaking ventures built their large stylish homes on South Walnut Street. They reflected both their stature and the popular architectural styles of the day. And the laborers and middle-class workers at the town's commercial and industrial establishments built their simpler, vernacular dwellings alongside or across the street from these wealthier citizens on South Walnut Street.

In the boom times of the 1880s, the population of Edinburgh grew by several hundred, reaching 2,031 by 1890.<sup>22</sup> A roller skating rink occupied a large building on the north side of E. Main Cross, shops, two banks, including the Thompson Bank then owned by South Walnut Street resident

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<sup>18</sup> *Map of Shelby and Johnson counties, 1866*

(<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOBOX=Edinburgh,137>), (accessed January 10, 2010).

<sup>19</sup> *Ninth Report of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, 1862*

[http://books.google.com/books?id=NqAZAQAIAAJ&pg=PA152&lpg=PA152&dq=john+a.+thompson+edinburgh,+indiana&source=bl&ots=gbk1qvtX7v&sig=4wDPuaPTiA71-jxK5A1SDsSXs18&hl=en&ei=PUu1S5P4GZPINcTh8JEJ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=12&ved=0CDYQ6AEwCw#v=onepage&q=john%20a.%20thompson%20edinburgh%2C%20indiana&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=NqAZAQAIAAJ&pg=PA152&lpg=PA152&dq=john+a.+thompson+edinburgh,+indiana&source=bl&ots=gbk1qvtX7v&sig=4wDPuaPTiA71-jxK5A1SDsSXs18&hl=en&ei=PUu1S5P4GZPINcTh8JEJ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=12&ved=0CDYQ6AEwCw#v=onepage&q=john%20a.%20thompson%20edinburgh%2C%20indiana&f=false) (Accessed April 1, 2010), 20.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, 204-05.

<sup>21</sup> *Map of fairgrounds in Atlas of Johnson County, Indiana,*

<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOBOX=Edinburgh> (accessed January 14, 2010).

<sup>22</sup> *Atlas of Johnson County, 295,*

<http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOBOX=population> (accessed January 16, 2010).

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Alfred C. Thompson, and Masonic orders filled the buildings along the commercial district.<sup>23</sup> The Methodist Church, once located in the 200 block of S. Walnut St., now boasted a new building at a new location on West Campbell St. A planning mill was located a block and a half east of S. Walnut St. along the now-merged J. M. & I Railroad track.<sup>24</sup>

Following a peak in population in 1890, Edinburgh counted almost 200 fewer souls in 1900, decreasing to 1,820 by that census year.<sup>25</sup> Despite that decrease in population, however, historical records show that new improvements to infrastructure and new industries had emerged in Edinburgh in the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>26</sup> Although there was a financial Panic in 1893, the generally good financial times of these late Victorian years saw a number of new homes built in the South Walnut Street Historic District between 1890 and 1900, both homes of the wealthier class and the working and middle classes. These included the fine Free Classic style homes at 320 and 502 S. Walnut and the row of three small Folk Victorian workers' cottages on the east side of the street in the 200 block of S. Walnut St.

Business and industry expanded in Edinburgh during these years, taking advantage of the railroad to transport their materials and products. In 1891 Henry Maley and C. F. W. Schlimpler established the Edinburg Cabinet Company.<sup>27</sup> C. M. Keller, General Electric Company and J. B. Allfrer Engine Company merged into an electric company and the town installed electric street lights in 1897. Telephone service arrived in 1898.<sup>28</sup> In the 1890s, Edinburgh constructed a separate "colored" school. Twenty-seven African American children attended this segregated school located on Grant Street.<sup>29</sup>

With the new century, Edinburgh entered a new period of growth. By the end of the first decade of the 1900s the population had recovered and slightly surpassed the previous high, reaching 2,040 by

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<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, 146.

<sup>24</sup> *Atlas of Johnson County*, 139,  
[http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/HistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOB  
OX=Edinburgh](http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/HistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CISOB<br/>OX=Edinburgh) (Accessed April 4, 2010).

<sup>25</sup> *Atlas of Johnson County*, 295,  
[http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CIS  
OBOX=population](http://indiamond6.ulib.iupui.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=%2FHistAtlas&CISOPTR=2533&REC=9&CIS<br/>OBOX=population) (accessed January 16, 2010).

<sup>26</sup> *Johnson County Interim Report*, 66.

<sup>27</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 80-81.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, 66, 67.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 64.

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1910.<sup>30</sup> A new industry that would become synonymous with Edinburgh came to the city in 1902 when veneer manufacturing began in the town. J. Roscoe Mutz, A. J. Loughery (both S. Walnut St. residents) and Cash W. Davis opened the town's first veneer plant, Muloda (a name formed from the first two letters of each owner's name). In 1905, David R. Webb purchased the company. After his death, his descendants renamed the business the David R. Webb Company. It is still in operation in Edinburgh in 2010.<sup>31</sup> In 1903 Union Starch and Refining Company opened in town, creating a large number of jobs for local workers. The company had 400 employees by 1913. Beginning in 1903, the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Company Interurban (later Indiana Railroad System and Interstate Public Service) began service through Edinburgh, traveling along Main Street and east on Main Cross Street to the train depot at the northeast corner of Main and Main Cross. Edinburgh students traveled to and from Franklin College, and other commuters came and went to work and shopping in Franklin, Columbus and Indianapolis on the interurban.<sup>32</sup>

Within the South Walnut Street Historic District the large Queen Anne style home at 510 S. Walnut and the more modest vernacular style residence at 102 W. Campbell St were built in this period. Despite the possibilities that the interurban provided to move further from the center of town, these new stakeholders were staying within easy walking distance of Edinburgh's core. Neighborly greetings from front porches and when passing on the sidewalk remained part of the daily experience shared by workers and employers along S. Walnut St. in these years.<sup>33</sup>

By 1910, Edinburgh was the only Johnson County town with its own waterworks and electric plant.<sup>34</sup> The availability of electricity fed the town's industries. At the beginning of this new decade there were six veneer producers in Edinburgh. In 1912, Roy Amos and Henry Wertz (Amos's father-in-law) opened another. That business closed briefly in 1914, but it reopened a year later as A. M. & O. Company (today's Amos-Hill Associates is the direct descendant of this business).<sup>35</sup>

Growth and expansion were catchwords for the Edinburgh of the 1910s. That growth was apparent within the South Walnut Street Historic District where banker John Thompson constructed his

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<sup>30</sup> *City and Town Census Counts* [http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic\\_counts\\_cities.asp](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic_counts_cities.asp) (accessed January 16, 2010).

<sup>31</sup> Jeffrey J. Hittler, *A History of the David R. Webb Company, Inc.* Edinburgh: (David R. Webb Co., Inc., 1994), 16.

<sup>32</sup> Otto, *History of Edinburgh*, 68-69, 48.

<sup>33</sup> Alex Marshall, *How Cities Work: Suburbs, Sprawl, & the Roads not Taken* (Austin, Tex.: University of Texas Press, 2002), 205.

<sup>34</sup> Hittler, *History of David R. Webb*, 15.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 91; <http://www.amoshill.com/id1.html> (accessed January 18, 2010).

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beautiful, grand new home at 506 S. Walnut and the Methodist Church built a modern American Four-square parsonage across the street from a Craftsman-style home on West Campbell.

Edinburgh's population was 2,376 in 1920.<sup>36</sup> In the decade of the 1920s, Brothers Harry, Howard Teal and their father Wilford Hill established yet another wood veneer firm in Edinburgh, Hill Brothers Veneer Company. Hill Brothers operated under the original name until Hammermill Paper Company purchased the plant in 1967. Roy Amos, owner of Amos Lumber and Veneer purchased the W. T. Thompson Veneer Company in 1927. In 1929, this business became the Amos-Thompson Corporation.<sup>37</sup>

The final residence in the South Walnut Street Historic District was constructed in the mid-1930s. This Tudor Revival-style house at 303 S. Walnut St. reflected the change in popular housing styles that arose out of World War I. The beautiful historic architecture that American soldiers had appreciated in Europe became an inspiration for several architectural revival styles in the U. S. after the end of the war. Tudor Revival was one of the most popular styles of the period and it is fitting that the final house constructed in the South Walnut Street Historic District-- a district filled with the most popular styles of all the intervening architectural periods—would be designed in one of the most popular styles of this period.

Although only one home was constructed in this now-mature residential area in the 1920s, the sound of hammers and saws must have resonated throughout the district in this decade. The construction of many of the garages behind homes on the street took place in the first two decades of the 20th Century. By the 1920s many of the residents of the South Walnut Street Historic District, and many of their cohorts across the nation, had purchased a family automobile and needed a garage to house it. These garages and the house at 303 S. Walnut were the final buildings constructed in the district in the historic period. No houses have been added since that period.

The South Walnut Street Historic District was almost 100 years old by the 1920s. Both grand and modest houses from all the decades of its existence filled the parcels along South Walnut and East Campbell. Those houses continue to line the street in 2010, revealing a snapshot of Edinburgh, Indiana, and Midwestern small-town history from a golden era.

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<sup>36</sup> *City and Town Census Counts* [http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic\\_counts\\_cities.asp](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic_counts_cities.asp) (accessed January 16, 2010).

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, 94, 93.



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The South Walnut Street Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with residential development in Edinburgh and under Criterion C for its collection of significant domestic architecture spanning the period from circa 1850 to circa 1935.

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**Geographical Data**

*Verbal Boundary Description*

The South Walnut Street Historic District begins at the southeast corner of Thompson Street where it intersects with South Walnut Street and travels due south along the eastern right-of-way of South Walnut Street until it reaches the property line for 209 S. Walnut where it turns due east to the eastern edge of that property. At this point the boundary line turns to the south and travels in a more or less straight line behind the properties in the 200 block of S. Walnut St, crossing W. Campbell St. At this point the line continues more or less due south behind the properties in the 300 block, crossing W. Perry St. and in a more or less straight line due south behind the properties in the 400 block of S. Walnut St., crossing Ward St. Thence the line continues due south in a more or less straight line behind the properties at 501, 503, 505 and 507 S. Walnut St. When the boundary reaches the southwest corner of the property at 507 S. Walnut St. the line turns due west and travels west to the eastern right-of-way of S. Walnut St. where it turns due south and travels approximately 100 feet south to a point where it turns due west and crosses S. Walnut St. Thence it continues due west until it reaches a point at the southwestern corner of the property at 514 S. Walnut St. At this location the boundary lines turns north and travels in a more or less straight line due north along the properties in the 500 block of S. Walnut St. until it reaches the southern property line of 404 S. Walnut St. At this point the line turns due west and travels west until it reaches the eastern edge of the sidewalk east of of S. Main Street. Thence the line turns north and travels along the western property boundary of 404 S. Walnut St. until it reaches the northern property line. Thence the line turns due east and then continues in an easterly fashion until it reaches a point in line with the western edge of 400 S. Walnut St. At this point the line turns north again and travels along the western edge of the property at 400 S. Walnut until it reaches the northwest corner of the property at 400 S. Walnut St. At this point the line turns toward the east and travels due east for approximately 10 feet. Then the line turns due north and continues across W. Perry St. and still continues due north along the western boundary of the alley behind the properties in the 300 block of S. Walnut St. The line then travels on until it reaches the point along the alley that is directly south of the addition to the Edinburgh Methodist Church. Thence the line turns westward and follows the property line of the Methodist Church until it reaches the eastern right-of-way of South Main Street. At this point the line turns due north and travels in a more or less straight line along the eastern boundary of S. Main St. crossing W. Campbell St. and continuing northward until it reaches a point in alignment with the northwestern boundary of the property at 110 W. Campbell St. At this point the boundary turns eastward and travels in a more or less straight line behind the

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properties in the 100 block of W. Campbell St. until it reaches the western edge of the alley behind the properties in the 200 block of S. Walnut St. Thence the line turns northward again and follows the alley right-of-way until it reaches Thompson St. Thence the line turns eastward and travels east until it reaches the starting point.

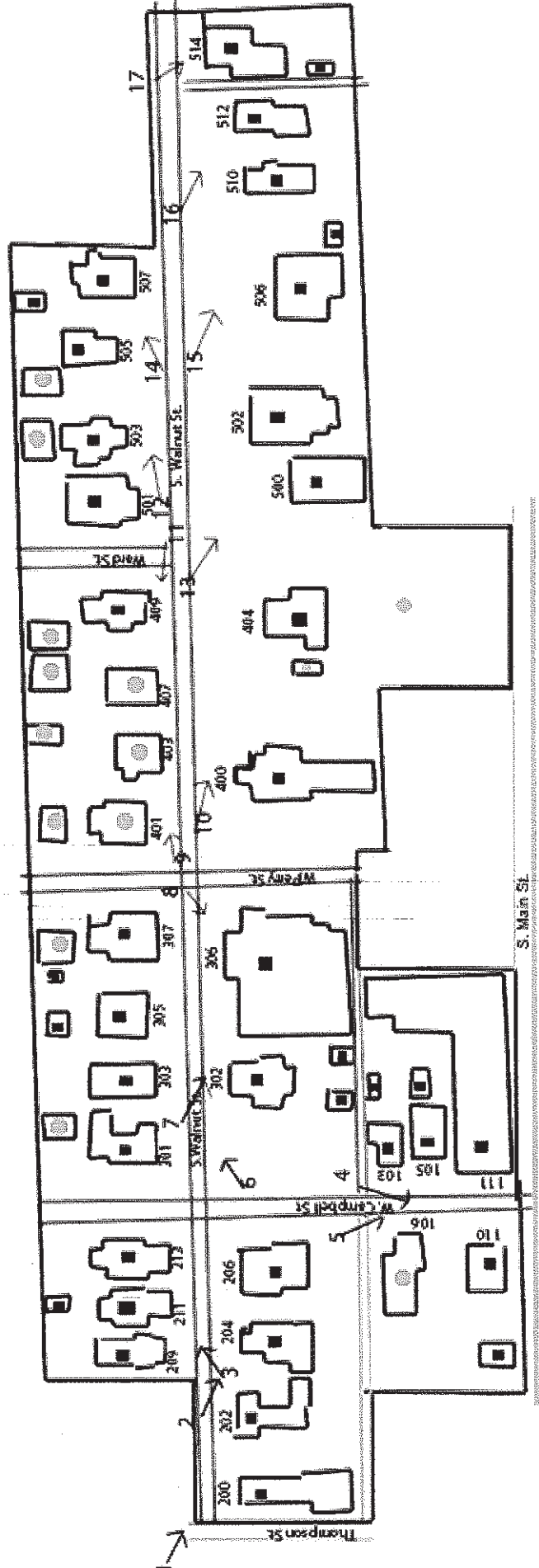
***Boundary Justification***

The district boundaries include all properties that line both sides of South Walnut Street, beginning at 200 South Walnut and extending to the southern edge of 507 South Walnut on the east, crossing South Walnut and extending south to incorporate the southernmost contributing property at 514 South Walnut on the west. It also includes all properties that line both sides of West Campbell Street from South Main Street on the west to South Walnut Street on the east. The boundaries are drawn to include all primary buildings and all outbuildings connected with the residences on both streets. The boundaries include the portions of the I. H. Legate Addition, J. Campbell Addition and Perry & Colliers Addition that had the highest percentage of properties constructed in the historic period which still display high integrity.

South Walnut Historic District, Edinburgh, Johnson County, Indiana Property Table

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Street	Number & (side)	Rating	IHSSI #	Garage	Other Outbldg if rated
2	South Walnut					
3		200 (W)	C	43017	N/A	
4		202 (W)	C	43016	N/A	
5		204 (W)	C	43015	N/A	
6		209(E)	C	N/A	N/A	
7		211(E)	C	N/A	C	
8		213(E)	C	N/A	N/A	
9		301(E)	C	N/A	NC	
10		302 (W)	C	43012	C	C
11		303 (E)	C	43020	N/A	
12		305(E)	C	43019	C	
13		306 (W)	C	43011	N/A	
14		307 (E)	C	43018	NC	C
15		400 (W)	C	43010	N/A	
16		401 (E)	NC	N/A	NC	
17		403(E)	NC	N/A	NC	
18		404(W)	C	43008	NC	
19		404 (W) Site	NC	N/A	N/A	
20		407(E)	NC	N/A	NC	
21		409(E)	C	N/A	NC	
22		500(W)	C	43006	N/A	
23		501(E)	C	N/A	N/A	
24		502(W)	C	43005	N/A	
25		503(E)	C	N/A	NC	
26		505(E)	C	N/A	NC	
27		506(W)	C	43004	C	
28		507(E)	C	N/A	C	
29		510(W)	C	43003	N/A	
30		512(W)	C	43002	N/A	
31		514(W)	C	43001	C	
32	Campbell St.					
33		103 (S)	C	N/A	C	
34		105(S)	C	N/A	C	
35		106(N)	NC	N/A	N/A	
36		110(N)	C	N/A	C	
37		111(S)	C	44037	N/A	

# South Walnut Street Historic District, Edinburgh, Indiana



	Boundary
	Photo
	Contributing
	Non-contributing





South Walnut Street Historic District  
 Edinboro, IN

9762 / NE  
 (FRANKLIN)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF INDIANA  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 INDIANAPOLIS 30 MI.  
 FRANKLIN 9 MI.

39°22'30" N  
 86°00'

587000m E

588

589

57'30"

590

9 MI. TO  
 INTERCHANGE 90

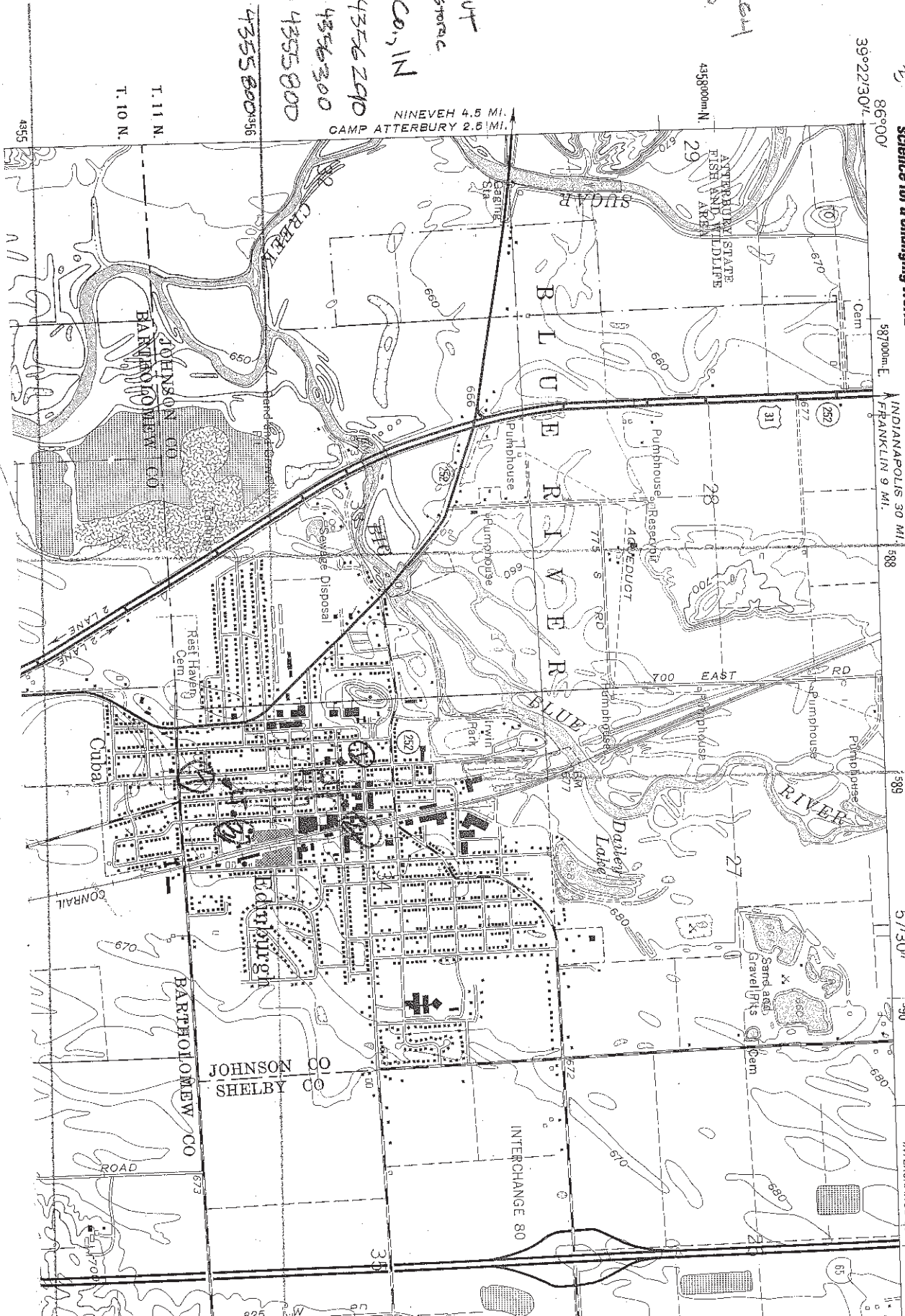
30 (M)

EDINBORO  
 ROUTE

435800m N

NINEVEH 4.5 MI.  
 CAMP ATTERBURY 2.6 MI.

- ① South Walnut Street Historic District Johnson Co., IN
- ② UTM's, 4356290
- ③ 16 588910 4356290
- ④ 16 589050 4356300
- ⑤ 16 589140 4355800
- ⑥ 16 589000 4355800



T. 11 N.  
 T. 10 N.

4355