

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name South Frankfort Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly between Walnut Street, Prairie Creek, Meredith, and Columbia Sts. N/A not for publication

city or town Frankfort N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Clinton code 023 zip code 46041

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 considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

So. Frankfort Historic District
Name of Property

Clinton County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
151	27	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
152	27	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/ Multiple Dwelling

RELIGION/ Religious Facility

SOCIAL/ Meeting Hall

FUNERARY/ funeral home

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/ Multiple Dwelling

RELIGION/ Religious Facility

SOCIAL/ Meeting Hall

FUNERARY/ funeral home

COMMERCE/TRADE/ Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival/ Neo-Classical Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

foundation Brick

walls Shingle

Clapboard

roof Asphalt shingle

other Stone

Metal

Narrative Description

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

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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.

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING/DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1875 - 1940

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

So. Frankfort Historic District
Name of Property

Clinton County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property +/- 36.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 6 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing

3 | 1 | 6 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing

2 | 1 | 6 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 0 |

4 | 1 | 6 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 0 |

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 Camille Fife Alan Higgins

organization The Westerly Group, Inc. date _____

street & number 225 East Main Street telephone (812) 273-8826

city or town Madison state IN zip code 47250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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So. Frankfort Historic District
Clinton County, IN

Section 7.

Architectural Classification (Cont'd)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT/

OTHER/ Free Classic
 Dutch Colonial Revival
 American Foursquare
 Neo-Tudor
 Minimal Traditional
 Neo-Eclectic
 English Cottage
 T-Plan
 Gabled-ell
 Gable-Front
 Central Passage

OTHER/ Bridge: Filled Spandrel Arch

Materials (Cont'd)

Foundation Concrete
 Stone
Walls Brick

Description

The South Frankfort Historic District is located south of the town's court house square, between the south side of Walnut Street and the tip of Main Avenue above Meredith. It includes the north-south streets of South Columbia, South Main and South Jackson. The east west streets include, along with Walnut, Wabash, South, Boone and Armstrong, all of which are divided into east and west at South Main.

The area is not part of the original or first plat of the town, which was completed by the county agent, William Douglass in June of 1830. However, the 16 city lots located between the south side of Walnut Street, Columbia and Jackson Streets were part of a very early re-platting in October of the same year.¹ Nonetheless, parts of the district represent early development of the town. According to an 1878 map (See Figure 1), the area of the district encompasses all of Pence's South Addition, as well as Armstrong's first addition, as well as parcels of land owned by notable individuals prominent in the

¹ Helen Grove, *Frankfort, A Pictorial History*. St. Louis, MO: G. Beadley Publishing Co., 1992, p. 16.

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*So. Frankfort Historic District
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development of Frankfort, including David Maish and I. D. Armstrong. By 1903, further subdivisions of the area had occurred, with subdivisions made by Cicero Sims, Hines and Cobles, A. M. Cobles, and others. William Armstrong also held a large block of land within the district.

The district is approximately bounded on the east by Prairie Creek which wends its way in a roughly north-south direction. At a point near where Alhambra Avenue intersects South Jackson Street, the Creek turns sharply east, away from the district. A distinctive concrete bridge marks the crossing of East Armstrong and Prairie Creek on the eastern side of the district. This span is included within the district.

Most of the buildings within the district are residential, although several distinctive institutional structures contribute to its distinction. Among these, the First Baptist Church, has been present in the district since the late nineteenth century. The present building dates to the first decades of the twentieth century. The stately Masonic Lodge, at South Main and West Walnut anchors the district at its northern edge and has been a presence since the early part of the twentieth century. Most of the homes which grace the tree-lined streets of the district are examples of early twentieth century styles, with a few late nineteenth century Queen Anne and vernacular styles present to create a neighborhood of genteel quality, typical of those found in the Midwest during this time period.

The district contains a range of examples of architectural styles which were popular during the period of significance. These include Queen Anne, Free Classic, and Craftsman as well as vernacular forms such as American Foursquare, gabled-ell, T-plan and others. Examples of the American Foursquare, a particularly appealing Midwestern form, are numerous and varied. The north-south streets, especially South Jackson and South Main contain gracefully spaced middle and upper middle class dwellings, on pleasant lots. The rhythm of the streetscape is typical of its time and still renders a feeling of peaceful ambiance.

Descriptions of individual Contributing (C) and Non-contributing (NC) resources within the district.

In general, only primary buildings on a particular site have been included within the resource count. In one instance, two buildings have the same number, being apartments at the same address. One building does not have an available street address.

1) 53 East Walnut

Hammersley Building Modeme c. 1940 C Photo # 01

The Hammersley Building is a two-story, massed rectangular commercial structure composed of glazed brick. The building has a flat roof with little coping. The second story features three metal frame casement windows: an offset window near the center of the building is flanked on either side by identical metal frame casement windows that wrap onto the side elevations. Protruding rows of brick between the window openings emphasize the horizontality of the structure. The first story exhibits an entryway offset to the west with a small rounded concrete hood above. Large, single pane, metal frame replacement windows mimic those of the second story.

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2) N/A East Walnut

Neo-Tudor c. 1987 NC Photo #01

One-story, rectangular multi-colored brick structure with shallow, shingled mansard. The roof features a prominent front-facing clipped gable with false half-timbering.

3) 50 W. Wabash Street

House Queen Anne c. 1895 C

This Queen Anne style house is a one-and-a-half story rectangular residence covered in clapboard, which features a prominent cross-gabled roof with arched boxing covered in applied wood shingles in the gable ends. Decorative scroll-sawn brackets lie beneath the gable and beneath the eaves. The second story features a pair of double-hung single-pane windows centered beneath the front-gable with a small rectangular awning window above. The first story features a partial-width enclosed porch along the north that repeats the arched gable motif. A single pane, double hung window lies in the bay to the south.

4) 8 W. Wabash Street

House Colonial Revival Cottage c. 1930 C

The residence at 8 W. Wabash Street is a small, rectangular side-gabled structure set on brick with a prominent front-facing gable wing offset to the south on the façade. A narrow, one room wing, characterized by brick framing at the bottom with bands of single pane windows above, extends from the south elevation. Encased in wide-band siding, the house features molded fascia boards and prominent cornice returns on the front-gable, as well as the porch enclosure. The entry stoop is framed by a narrow, gable-front porch enclosure that features wood pilasters at the corners and a broken pediment with urn above the recessed entryway, characterized by a modern metal door with inset glass panel. The porch is flanked to the south by a double-hung six-over-nine window with decorative louvered shutters. To the north, a single, six-over-six double-hung window lies on the primary mass.

5) 51 W. Wabash Street

Duplex Pyramid Roof/American Foursquare c. 1910 NC Photo #06

This structure is a two-story massed duplex with pyramid roof. Covered in vinyl siding, the building exhibits four, single-pane double-hung replacement windows on the second floor with two central doorways with gable hoods flanked by identical windows located directly beneath on the first floor.

6) 53 W. Wabash Street

Side-gabled c. 2006 NC

This building is a two-story rectangular plan structure with a low-pitched gable roof. The gable end faces the street but the entrance is on the west side of the building. It is located immediately to the east of the

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building described above. The north or street side façade contains only two rather small double hung windows, one on each floor, with decorative fixed shutters.

7) 9 E. Wabash Street

House Queen Anne c. 1905 C

The residence at 9 E. Wabash Street is identical to the house at 50 W. Wabash Street, except that the porch has not been enclosed. This Queen Anne style house is a one-and-a-half story rectilinear side-gabled residence covered in clapboard, which features a prominent front-facing gable with arched boxing covered in applied wood shingles in the gable ends. Decorative scroll-sawn brackets lie beneath the gable and beneath the eaves. The second story features a pair of double-hung single-pane windows centered beneath the front-gable with a small rectangular awning window above. The first story features a partial-width porch with boxed wood supports along the north, which repeats the arched gable motif. A modern aluminum and glass door is located to the north with a single pane, double-hung window located in the central bay. A single pane, double hung window lies in the bay to the south of the porch.

8) 52 W. South Street

House American Foursquare 1923 C

This house is typical of foursquare construction in its boxy form with hipped roof, characterized by wide boxed eaves, a central chimney and a hipped dormer window on the west, and full-width hipped roof porch with decorative wrought iron supports on the first floor. The second story features two evenly spaced single pane double hung windows with decorative shutters. Directly below these openings, a metal and glass door lies in the northern bay with a large, five-over-one picture window to the south.

9) 8 E. South Street

House Gable Front c. 1900 NC

This residence is a narrow, rectilinear structure that has been covered in siding and features replacement single pane double-hung vinyl windows. A porch has been added to the west and an addition lies off the main mass to the north.

10) 52 E. South Street

House Central-passage c. 1890 C

52 E. South Street is a narrow rectangular side-gabled structure with a prominent central porch enclosure featuring a pediment, wide band bed molding, dentils and end pilasters. The main mass is encased in vinyl siding and exhibits four evenly spaced replacement single pane, double-hung windows.

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11) 254 E. South Street

House Bungalow c. 1920 C

This brick one-story bungalow style residence features a front-gable roof with boxed eaves and a cross-gable near the rear of the structure. A small ventilation window lies beneath the eave in the gable-end. Although encased in wide band vinyl siding, it does not detract from the retention of the bungalow's form and detailing. A partial width front porch with front gable is offset to the north and features tapered wood support posts set upon stout brick piers. A band of single-pane double hung windows screens in the porch and a modern aluminum and glass door lies to the south.

12) 258 E. South Street

House Gable-front/Craftsman c. 1930 C Photo # 43

258 E. South Street is a massed, one-and-a-half story brick structure covered in plaster with simulated half-timbering on the upper story. The prominent front-facing gable features wide, open eaves with decorative scroll-sawn knee brackets and false rafter tails. The second story exhibits a central rectangular three-part ventilation access with paired, single-pane double hung windows flanking the opening on either side. The entry, located at the eastern edge, features a large inset glass panel set in wood frame with narrow sidelights on either side. The entry is accentuated by a small entry stoop framed by boxed masonry piers with concrete caps and a decorative wood trellis located directly above.

13) 53 W. South Street

House Queen Anne Cottage c. 1900 C

The small irregularly-shaped cottage at 53 W. South Street features a hipped roof with cross gables extending to the north and east. The front-facing gable is characterized by decorative scroll-sawn vergeboard and decorative brackets at the wall junction. In the central bay a short, single pane double-hung window lies above a large, rectangular double-hung window on the first story. A tall, rectangular single pane, double-hung window lies in the bay to the west. On the east, a shed roof extension houses an inset concrete slab porch characterized by turned spindlework and decorative bracketing.

14) 51 W. South Street

House Queen Anne Cottage c. 1900 C

The house at 51 W. South Street is identical to the house located immediately to the west at 53 W. South Street. The only differences between the houses are that 51 W. South Street features a large, single pane picture window in the central bay and the small window opening in the upper story has been temporarily boarded over.

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15) 51 E. South Street

House American Foursquare c. 1920 C

This American Foursquare features the characteristic massed plan with hipped roof and front-facing hipped dormer. The dormer features two small louvered ventilation openings. The upper story exhibits two evenly spaced three-over-one windows, which are set above a large rectangular picture window to the east and a wood and glass door with a small single pane fixed window flanking to the west. A full-width porch with hipped roof is set on concrete slab on brick and features three simple tapered classical columns and square post railing.

16) 251 E. South Street

House Bungalow c. 1920 C

This is a nearly square plan side gabled bungalow, with a front, shed roof dormer with a double fixed window. Windows are double-hung, with molded window heads and simple surrounds. The main entry is slightly off center with oversize double-hung one-over-one light windows flanking. The full front porch has a hipped roof, with slightly tapered posts resting atop brick piers, painted white. The porch posts have decorative, raised, rectangular panels at the juncture of the lintel. The porch foundation is of brick with a concrete floor and the porch rails are of wood, with infilled wood panels.

17) 253 E. South Street

House Vernacular T-Plan, c. 1910 C

This two and a half story house has high gabled roofs, with medium fascia and decorative scroll work in the front facing wing gable end. There is a rectangular vent in the attic floor of the gable end and a narrow, double hung windows with a medium wide surround on the second floor level. The house is sided in narrow vinyl siding. There is a porch on the west side of the main façade which has been infilled and an open, shed roof porch across the rest of the front. An early turned post remains at the east side of the porch, where the main entry consists of a wood door with an upper, round arch light and a transom. The door is protected by a modern storm door. A modern garage is attached.

18) 52 W. Boone Street

House Bungalow c. 1915 C

52 W. Boone Street is a one-story, T-plan bungalow with prominent gables featuring wide boxed eaves with decorative rafter tails and bracketing. The entire residence is covered in stucco. The front-facing gable wing features a band of six, single pane, double-hung windows set between two massive brick piers. Decorative brickwork extends below the window openings on this elevation, as well as those on the side wings. The primary entrance is located at the southern edge of the west elevation and is preceded by narrow fieldstone walls on either side. A two-car garage, also covered in stucco, lies immediately west of the house.

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19) 8-10 W. Boone Street

House Minimal Traditional c. 1942 N/C

This residence is a small rectangular cottage covered in wide band vinyl siding and is set on concrete slab. The house features an asphalt shingled side-gabled roof with two prominent front-gabled dormers, each with a set of three-pane sliding windows that extend from the roofline's southern slope. An entry with glass and metal frame door is centrally located beneath a prominent gabled hood and is flanked on either side by a set of sliding three-pane windows with decorative louvered shutters.

20) 51 W. Boone Street

House Bungalow c. 1920 C

51 W. Boone Street is a bungalow style residence featuring a side-gable roof with wide boxed eaves and an extension over the full-width front porch. A central, prominent gable front dormer exhibits a pair of single pane, double hung windows and decorative brackets beneath the eaves. The full-width porch is supported by three square brick columns with concrete caps and has been partially enclosed on the west with the same vinyl siding that covers the rest of the residence. The enclosure features a band of simulated twelve-pane sliding windows separated by two columns of glass blocks.

21) 52 W. Armstrong Street

House American Foursquare c. 1905 NC

52 W. Armstrong Street is a massed, two-story structure with multi-hipped roof featuring wide, open eaves. The second story features three evenly spaced single pane, double-hung windows. A full-width porch extends across the first story and partially conceals a large, single pane picture window with transom to the east and two entry openings to the west. Only one opening is historic and both feature metal and glass doors.

22) 8 W. Armstrong Street

House American Foursquare c. 1910 C

This vinyl clad foursquare features a hipped roof with wide boxed eaves and a central hipped dormer with a pair of single pane sliding windows. The second story features two evenly spaced single pane, double-hung windows. A full-width hipped roof porch supported by tapered wood columns on masonry piers spans the lower section of the elevation and extends onto the west elevation where the space has been enclosed behind siding and a three-over-one, double-hung window. The entry is located toward the east on the south elevation and is flanked to the west by a three-part picture window characterized by three-over-one double-hung windows.

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23) 208 E. Armstrong Street

House Queen Anne Cottage c. 1900 C

The small, one-and-a-half story cottage is encased in narrow band siding and features a hipped and cross gable roof with moderate boxed eaves. A multi-pane, double-hung window with diamond and pointed panes in the upper sash is located beneath the eaves of the front facing gable. A pair of single pane, double hung windows lies directly beneath. A single identical window lies in the bay to the east. An incised porch with hipped roof and narrow columnar supports is located immediately to the west of the central wing.

24) 250-252 E. Armstrong Street

House Bungalow c. 1920 C

This duplex is a one-story vinyl over brick rectilinear structure with asphalt shingled side-gabled roof and large central gable-front dormer with a pair of three-over-one double-hung windows. Two evenly spaced metal and glass doors are offset to the east and west and are flanked on either side by a large, rectangular four-over-one picture window.

25) 254 E. Armstrong Street

House Bungalow c. 1930 C Photo #36

254 E. Armstrong Street is a one-story side-gabled bungalow with a prominent, gable-front wing extending from the primary mass on the western end of the south elevation. Decorative knee brackets lie beneath the gable-front eaves. The full-width porch in the front facing wing is characterized by squared brick columns with concrete caps. The porch has been enclosed with a band of single pane, double-hung windows and a metal and glass door. To the east, the primary mass features a pair of three-over-one, double hung aluminum windows.

26) 258 E. Armstrong Street

House Gable-front/Craftsman c. 1915 C Photo #36

This two-story massed structure features a prominent front-facing gable with wide, open eaves and decorative scroll-sawn brackets beneath. A pair of three-over-one, double-hung windows are evenly spaced in the upper story. A full-width gable-front porch mimics the roofline of the house in its design and ornamentation. The porch is supported at either end by a full-height square brick column that extends into a masonry half-wall that breaks for a series of concrete steps at center. A metal door with inset glass panel is located toward the west with a three-part multi-pane picture window flanking to the east.

27) East Armstrong Street over Prairie Creek

Bridge Filled Spandrel Arch c. 1927 C Photo #37

This cast concrete filled spandrel arch bridge extends across the creek bed carrying Armstrong Street between Jackson and Prairie Streets. A heavy flat ring distinguishes the arch along either side. The

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concrete arch and abutments meet a narrow brick retaining wall, composed of four distinct sections, capped with a smooth finish concrete cap. Each section of masonry features a centrally located inset concrete diamond with a diagonally-placed brick along each face of the diamond within the panel. The bridge is rated "NRC" in Cooper, James, *Artistry and Ingenuity in Artificial Stone: Indiana's Concrete Bridges, 1900-1942*. (p. 210)

28) 9 W. Armstrong Street

House Minimal Traditional c. 1930 C

Minimal Traditional in form, the small, rectilinear cottage is set on brick, covered in wide band siding, and features a side-gabled roof with closed eaves and no overhang; a gable-front projection with extended slope on the east extends from the center of the primary mass to the entry stoop. The projection features a metal door with aluminum and glass screen and a small, rectangular fixed four-light window lies to the west. The entry is flanked on either side of the primary mass by a six-over-one, double-hung window with decorative shutters.

29) 9 E. Armstrong Street

House Bungalow c. 1925 C

The clapboard-clad bungalow at 9 E. Armstrong Street exhibits decorative scroll-sawn brackets beneath the eaves of the side-gabled roof. A prominent central shed dormer features identical decorative brackets and two pairs of six-over-one, double-hung windows. A full-width porch is supported by stout wood columns on square brick piers and features a decorative rail across the expanse. A typical craftsman door with wood frame and six inset glass panes is located toward the east and a pair of large, rectangular ten-light windows is located toward the west.

30) 51 E. Armstrong Street

House T-plan c. 1910 NC

The vernacular house at 51 E. Armstrong Street originally featured a T-plan but has several wings that have been added to the structure. The vinyl-clad structure features a cross-gabled roof and single-pane double hung windows beneath the eave and across the porch enclosure.

31) 53 E. Armstrong Street

House Gabled-ell c. 1910 C

Gabled-ell in form, the residence features a prominent front-facing gable with a wing extending to the west and is covered in wide band aluminum siding. The gable projection features a single pane, double-hung wood window in the upper story and a pair of fifteen-light wood casement windows directly below. To the west, a slab porch with brick and wood piers and support walls extends south onto the west elevation. A metal and glass door is located beneath the porch's shed roofline.

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32) 251 E. Armstrong Street

House Craftsman c. 1915 C Photo #35

The Craftsman style residence features a gable-front form with decorative knee brackets beneath the wide, boxed eaves. A paired set of fixed single pane windows lies beneath the eaves of the gable-end, which is covered in fish-scale shingling. The second story is characterized by two evenly-spaced single pane, double hung windows with decorative louvered shutters. A full-width concrete slab porch with squared brick piers encompasses the first story and features a front-facing gable that mimics the house's roofline in design and ornamentation. The porch is enclosed by a series of tall, rectangular single pane casement windows.

33) 253 E. Armstrong Street

House Bungalow c. 1915 C Photo #35

253 E. Armstrong is a one-story side-gabled rectilinear structure with an eave extension housing a partial-width porch with concrete slab floor centrally located on the north elevation. The porch is supported by simple classical Doric columns. Two, small arched dormers with a six-light wood casement window lies at both the east and west ends. A metal and glass door offset to the west is flanked on the west by a single, double-hung window and a pair of single pane, double-hung windows to the east.

34) 555 S. Columbia Street

House American Foursquare c. 1920 C Photo #17

555 S. Columbia Street is a massed two-story structure with hipped roof characterized by wide, boxed eaves. A hipped dormer has two central single-pane wood casement windows like those on the west elevation. The second story features two evenly-spaced three-over-one double hung windows over a centrally located partial-width enclosed porch. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on stout brick piers with a half-wall between. A modern glass and metal door lies toward the north and the remainder of the space is enclosed with aluminum storm windows.

35) 553 S. Columbia Street

House American Foursquare c. 1920 C Photo #17

The Foursquare house at 553 S. Columbia Street is nearly identical to its neighbor at 555 S. Columbia. The only differences between the residences are that there are one/over/one light windows on the second story that are wider on 553 and the porch enclosure features vinyl double-hung windows rather than aluminum frame. In addition, the house at 553 has smaller massing than its neighbor.

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36) 551 S. Columbia Street
House Bungalow c. 1910 C Photo #13

This small bungalow form cottage is a one-story rectilinear structure with dual front gables, both featuring moderate boxed eaves. Set on concrete block, the front mass features a central entry characterized by a metal door with glass insert and is flanked on either side by paired single-pane sliding windows.

37) 509 S. Columbia Street
House T-plan c. 1900 C Photo #13

The cottage at 509 S. Columbia Street is a one and a half story T-plan structure with a multi-hipped and gabled roofline. The prominent front-facing gable features decorative scroll-sawn brackets beneath and a single pane fixed window below the eaves and a single pane, double-hung window on the first story. The primary entry is located in the bay to the north and is flanked to the north by a pair of single pane sliding windows. To the south of the front-facing gable, an identical single pane double-hung window is set on a diagonal plane.

38) 501 S. Columbia Street
House T-plan c. 1900 NC Photo #13

The house is a one-and-a-half story t-plan structure with a prominent front-facing gable and an added enclosed porch along the north elevation. The large window opening on the first story of the front-facing gable has been enclosed.

39) 459 S. Columbia Street
House Free Classic c. 1910 C

This two-story, massed residence features an asphalt-shingled multi-hipped roof with a hipped dormer offset to the north. The northern bay exhibits a three-part boxed bay with a single double-hung replacement window on each face in the second story. An identical window flanks the bay on the south. The first story features a full-width concrete slab on brick porch supported by tapered wood posts set on stout, square brick columns with a simple wood banister spanning between the columns. The northern boxed bay features three openings, the central and northern openings occupied by windows identical to those previously described and the southern opening featuring a replacement wood and glass door. A historic wood door with glass transom lies in the bay to the south.

40) 451 S. Columbia Street
House T-plan c. 1895 C

451 S. Columbia is a two-story t-plan frame structure in clapboard with a prominent asphalt shingled, front-facing gable and side-gable wings extended from the middle of the east and west elevations. A single double-hung replacement window with decorative shutters lies in the second story gable-end with two

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identical windows below on the first story. A one-story concrete slab porch under a shed roof features a wood door and aluminum and glass storm inset along the southern elevation of the front-facing gable.

41) 409 S. Columbia Street
House Gable-front c. 1900 C

409 S. Columbia is a one-and-a-half story rectangular gable front residence covered in metal siding. The gable-front features slight overhang with wood fascia and trim boards. Beneath the gable, two wood frame, four-over-four windows with decorative molding are evenly distanced from center. The first exhibits a central entry with a small concrete stoop housed under a shed roof. A single, double-hung replacement window flanks the entry on either side.

42) 401 S. Columbia Street
House Gabled-ell c. 1900 C

401 S. Columbia Street is a two-story gabled-ell, frame residence in asbestos siding. The asphalt shingled roof has closed eaves and moderate overhang. The second story features a tall, rectangular double-hung vinyl window in the front-facing gable. A single small, double-hung vinyl window lies on the west and north elevations. A concrete slab porch with shed roof and decorative wrought iron panels is set at the mass intersections. A replacement entry door is placed at the wall intersection with a large, single pane picture window to the north and an identical window on the first story of the front-gabled section.

43) 359 S. Columbia Street
House Bungalow c. 1930 NC Photo #11,7.

359 S. Columbia Street is a one story brick bungalow, now covered in siding. A partial-width masonry porch offset toward the north has been enclosed with vertical wood siding and banded double-hung aluminum windows. The openings on the façade of the primary mass have been covered over.

44) 357 S. Columbia Street
House Gable-front/Craftsman c. 1910 NC Photo #11, 7.

357 S. Columbia Street is a large gable-front masonry structure encased in narrow vinyl-siding. The house features a first story partial-width brick porch and decorative knee braces beneath the gable-end. A three-over-one double hung window lies in the gable end with two evenly spaced single pane double-hung windows below. Two entry openings, one non-historic, are located at both the north and south ends.

45) 301 S. Columbia Street
First Baptist Church Neoclassical Revival 1912-1913 C Photo #5, 7, 11.

The First Baptist Church is an impressive, rectilinear brick structure. The primary mass, situated at the corner of Columbia and W. Wabash exhibits a flat roof with limestone-capped crenellation. The upper story of the building features paired round-arched window openings with brick Roman arches and smooth

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finished limestone keystones and end blocks. The entrance is set on a diagonal at the northwest corner of the church. It is characterized by a brick Roman arch with limestone keystone and end blocks. The entry is flanked by pairs of broad masonry pilasters, with limestone capitals and bases, framing a tall, narrow rectangular window trimmed in limestone. The entry is reached by a long, wide stair, framed by stone plinths and massive limestone capped brick rails. On the upper landing, the rail is inset on the north and west sides by geometric stone pierced work. Two prominent, front facing pediments with wide banded cornice returns characterize the north and west elevations and are connected by a heavy cornice panel. Each of these elevations features an arched window opening in the central bay, flanked by smaller arched window openings on either side. The window openings are accentuated by double-masonry arches and limestone keystones and sills. A wide limestone belt course separates the openings from the raised basement window openings below.

A south, school wing, rectangular in mass, with three stories, is connected to the main building. It has a medium gabled roof with the gable ends north and south. Below a wide limestone frieze are two rows of six-light windows with wide limestone heads and narrow sills. A double belt course of stone is above multi-light basement windows. A two-story brick bay projects nearly to the sidewalk. Its classically-inspired entry features a limestone-surrounded door with a closed pediment above, also of stone and trimmed by elaborate moldings. This bay is placed at the juncture of the main and southern wings.

46) 259 S. Columbia Street
House Italianate c. 1875 C

259 S. Columbia Street is a massed, two-story square residence composed of soft clay bricks that have been painted red. A hipped roof, flat at the peak, features a small gabled dormer with attic ventilation and wide, boxed eaves with decorative scroll-sawn brackets beneath along the wide fascia. Between each bracket in the north and south bays is a tall, rectangular arched window opening with wood, four-over-four single hung windows capped by brick segmental arched hoods. The window in the central bay has been filled with brick. A partial-width porch stretches across the center of the first floor and is flanked on either side by a window identical to those on the second. The porch is elaborately detailed with turned spindles and scroll-sawn brackets. A central entryway is characterized by a pair of doors with large glass insets and is capped by a two-part arched transom. A window identical to those previously described, but without the hood mold, flanks the entry on either side.

47) 608 S. Main Street
House T-plan c. 1910 C

The two-story, T-plan residence features a hipped roof with wide, open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Covered in narrow band clapboard siding, the house features a large, rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood window on the front facing wing and on the northern section of the primary mass. A large, single light picture window with decorative transom lies below the window in the front-facing wing. A slab on brick porch with hipped roof is inset between the building masses at the north and is supported by a pair of

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simple, classical posts with plain banister between. The primary entry is characterized by a wood and glass door with transom and is flanked to the north by a narrow, rectangular one-over-one, double-hung wood sash window.

48) 558 S. Main Street

House American Foursquare c. 1920 C Photo #18

The foursquare at 558 S. Main Street is a two-story massed structure with hipped roof, decorative rafter tails and dominant hipped gable with a tri-part casement window centrally located on the façade. The second story, covered in wide band vertical vinyl siding features two evenly-spaced three-over-one, double-hung windows. A full-width gable-front porch with decorative brackets and square brick support columns extends across the façade and north past the wall junction. An offset metal and glass door is immediately adjacent to a three-over-one double-hung window on the south. To the north is a large, rectangular picture window.

49) 552 S. Main Street

Hayworth-Birge House Craftsman c. 1920 C Photo #15

The Hayworth-Birge House is a large, massed rectangular structure with a steep hipped roof featuring wide boxed eaves and decorative scroll-sawn brackets beneath. The stucco covered structure exhibits a shallow central extension with hipped roof. Beneath the eaves are two small, rectangular casement windows separated by simulated half-timbering detailing. The opening is flanked on either side of the main mass by a pair of six-over-one, double-hung windows set in an unadorned wood frame. An applied wood panel acts as a belt course and separates the second story from the first, which features a central entry area marked by square masonry columns covered in stucco and applied half-timbering and a heavy, flat slab roof with wide eaves. The entry opening is characterized by a fifteen-light wood door with ten-pane sidelights at either end. The entry area is flanked on either side of the primary mass by a band of three eight-pane wood casement windows. An one-room wing lies to the north of the structure and is characterized by a flat roof with wide overhang and the same stucco and half-timbering detail. A pair of wood and glass French doors with sidelights leads into the wing.

50) 508 S. Main Street

William A. Morris House Colonial Revival c. 1920 C Photo #14

508 S. Main Street is a central hall double-pile rectilinear brick house with Colonial Revival detailing. The residence features a side-gabled roof with prominent cornice returns and dentils below the eaves. The second story features three evenly-spaced window openings. The central opening features two six-pane wood casement windows with decorative paneled inserts between them. The opening is flanked on either side by large rectangular eight-over-two, double hung windows with decorative louvered shutters. The first story features a central entry with portico characterized by fluted classical columns, a wide frieze panel and cornice with dentils below and a balustrade above. The entry features a four-panel wood door with transom

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and sidelights. The entry is flanked on either side by a single eight-over-one double hung window with decorative shutters and segmental arched hood with limestone encrusted keystone. A one-story masonry wing with fluted classical columns and dentiled cornice lies to the south.

51) 502 S. Main Street

E. O. Burger House Craftsman c. 1920 C

The E.O. Burger House is a two-story massed structure with side-gabled roof and shallow prominent front-facing gable extension to the south. A shed dormer with decorative rafter tails lies to the north. Two small rectangular ventilation openings lie in the wood shingled area below the boxed gabled eaves. A pair of three-over-one windows lies below with a single identical three-over-one located in the north bay. A full-width brick porch with hipped roof and gabled extension over the entry extends across the first story and is characterized by three brick columns with a solid masonry wall between. The metal and glass entry door lies to the north and is met in the southern bay by a three-part picture window.

52) 458 S. Main Street

House Queen Anne c. 1900 NC

458 S. Main Street is an irregularly-shaped two-story residence with multi-hipped and gabled roof. Three single pane double-hung windows lie in the second story and a full-width porch has been enclosed on the first story by vinyl siding and banded aluminum frame double hung windows.

53) 452 S. Main Street

T. N. Lucas House Queen Anne c. 1900 C

The T.N Lucas House at 452 S. Main Street is a two-story Queen Anne style residence with a hipped roof and with gables on the south and east elevations. A small octagon window lies in a gable dormer at the north end of the façade. The front-facing gable at the south exhibits a pair of small, single pane sliding windows below the boxed eaves and a single, one-over-one double-hung window in the north and south bays of the second story. A full-width hipped roof porch extends across the façade and wraps around onto the north and south elevations. The porch is characterized by a series of slender, turned spindles and a gable hood over the entry, which is a metal and multi-pane door. The southern bay features a pair of rectangular single pane, sliding windows.

54) 412 S. Main Street

House Free Classic c. 1910 C

412 S. Main Street is a two-and-a-half story cross-gabled structure with fish-scale shingling in the front-facing gable end. A band of three, four-over-one double hung windows lie in the gabled end and are flanked by narrow classical columns on either side. The second story features a single one-over-one double-hung wood sash window to the south and a larger, one-over-one, double-hung wood sash window to the north. This window is framed by a balustrade with slender turned spindles and decorative end blocks.

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The first story features a three-part window to the south with a large, one-over-one double-hung window flanked by narrower double-hung windows. A single, rectangular one-over-one, double-hung window lies to the north. A partial width porch with paired tapered wood columns on stout brick piers and banister identical to that of the balustrade wraps from the northern edge of the façade onto the north elevation where the entry lies on the front-facing section of the ell section.

55) 402 S. Main Street

Charles K. Smith House Colonial Revival c 1920 C Photo #10

The Charles K. Smith house is a two-story massed structure with siding cover and steeply pitched hipped roof. Two hipped dormers, each with a single one-over-one, double-hung window. The second story features a decorative fascia board with shallow dentils below the eaves. A central, one-over-one, double-hung window is flanked on either side by a balcony with slender wood posts and a wood frame window centrally located in each of the spaces. A full-width porch with gable-front hood over the central entry extends across the first story. A metal and glass inset door is flanked on either side by full-height single pane, double-hung sidelight windows. Large, single pane picture windows with decorative transoms flank the entry on either side.

56) 358 S. Main Street

Willard Milner-Charles Collins House Craftsman c. 1920 C Photo #09

This two-story massed structure with wood clapboard features a side-gable roof with a prominent central front-gable with decorative knee braces below the eaves. Decorative rafter tails are located below the side-gable eaves. A pair of three-light wood casement windows lie in the gable end above two evenly-spaced four-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. A full-width hipped roof porch with square brick columns extends across the first story and features a canvas awning on each side. The entry is located at the north and a large, rectangular three-part picture window is located in the southern bay.

57) 352-356 S. Main Street

House American Foursquare c. 1915 C Photo #09

The large, massed brick residence features a hipped roof with a central hipped dormer. A rectangular wing has been added to the second story. A full-width hipped roof porch spans the first story with three modern entries and one, large rectangular window opening.

58) 350 S. Main Street

House Free Classic c. 1905 C

The two-and-a-half story residence with hipped roof and cross-gables features Free Classic Queen Anne detailing throughout. The front-facing gable is covered in fish-scale shingling features a central three-part window with a single-pane casement and fanlight in the center flanked by single pane, double-hung windows on either side below the boxed eaves. A decorative belt of scroll-sawn woodwork frames the gable

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and is met by a central one-over-one, double-hung wood sash window on the second story. Narrower similar windows lie in the bays to the north. A full-width porch features gabled-hood over the central entry with a decorative wood sunburst element in the gable end. The porch is characterized by slender square paneled posts and decorative scroll-sawn brackets and pendants. The central entry features a pair of in-swinging wood and glass French doors with wood panels below and above. To the north is an additional full-height multi-pane wood door with panel below and a large pair of fixed one-over-one windows lies to the south. A small, rectangular one-over-one double-hung wood sash window is located to the immediate south.

59) 306 S. Main Street
House Craftsman c. 1915 C

This Craftsman style residence is a two-and-a-half story massed side-gabled structure with a prominent central cross-gable. The gable end is covered in wood clapboard and features a band of three single-pane casement windows. The second story, covered in stucco, has a central boxed enclosure with a pair of two, single pane casement windows. The extension is flanked on either side by a single, one-over-one double hung window. A full-width porch is located on the first story and is supported by massive brick columns on square piers with decorative brick panels between. A large rectangular picture window flanks the central entry on either side.

60) 302 (300) S. Main Street
House Craftsman c. 1920 C

302 S. Main Street is a two-story massed residence with a hipped roof with wide, open eaves. The second story features a pair of six-over-one, double-hung wood windows recessed in the central bay, accentuated by a decorative scroll-sawn banister and flanking urns. The central bay is flanked by a band of three six-over-one, double hung wood windows on either side. A central entry way is characterized by a wood door with twelve rectangular panes and is flanked by a pair of massive, square, wood columns on either side. Three identical windows to those previously described lie in the bay to the south and three one-over-one, double-hung windows lie to the north. A one-story wing along the north elevation features a hipped roof and a line of six-over-one, double hung windows.

61) 208 S. Main Street/200 S. Main Street
House Queen Anne c. 1890 N/C Photo #03

208 S. Main Street is a two-story frame and masonry residence converted into commercial space by enclosing the first story porch. The residence is characterized by a multi-hipped roof with a front-gable projection offset to the north. A pair of windows are centered in the gable beneath a ventilation opening. The first story full-width porch features a hipped roof and is supported by three massed, brick columns with a knee-wall between. The northern portion of the porch has been enclosed with three large rectangular

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single-pane windows. The building has been adjoined to 200 S. Main Street through an enclosed breezeway.

House Queen Anne (200 S. Main Street) c. 1885

This residence is an adjoined commercial space with 208 S. Main Street. Two-stories with a hipped and gabled roof, the residence features moderate boxed eaves and decorative sunburst clapboard surrounding a ventilation opening in the gable end. The second-story, encased in narrow clapboard exhibits a two one-over-one, double-hung windows in the gable extension and two identical windows in the bay at the north. A full-width porch with hipped roof and three brick columns has been enclosed by four large, single-pane rectangular windows and a modern metal and glass door. This structure is joined to 208 S. Main Street through an enclosed breezeway.

62) n/a S. Main Street c. 1980 N/C (Located on the rear of the property south of the alley adjacent to 208 S. Main) This is a one story, rectangular plan modern building on the rear of the lot, behind the parking area. It is related to the business in the house next door.

63) 611 S. Main Street

House Queen Anne c. 1910 C Photo #19

This two-story massed residence features a multi-hipped roof with large front-facing gable dormer centered above two one-over-one, double-hung windows on the second story. A partial width porch lies to the north and is supported by decorative wrought iron columns. A modern metal and glass door is centered beneath the porch roof with a large picture window to the north. A single, one-over-one, double-hung window lies in the southern bay.

64) 607 S. Main Street

House Dutch Colonial Revival c. 1915 C Photo #19

This Dutch Colonial Revival residence features a gambrel roof with a ventilation opening centered in the gable apex above a band of three, one-over-one, double-hung windows that is flanked by a small, single arched window on either side. A shallow shed roof separates the first story from the second and features a large, striped awning below. The porch is supported by narrow classical columns. The entry is flanked by large rectangular picture windows.

65) 601 S. Main Street

House Free Classic c. 1910 C Photo #19

601 S. Main Street is a two-story masonry in vinyl siding structure with a hipped roof with gables on the west and south elevations. The small gables feature a rectangular ventilation opening. The second story features a one-over-one, double-hung window at the south. The upper sash features diamond-shaped muntins that simulated diamond-pane glass. A single, one-over-one, double-hung wood window lies to the

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north. A partial-width first-story porch has been enclosed at the south and features three front-facing one-over-one, double hung windows. A pair of rectangular three-pane casement windows, with the same diamond-muntin upper sashes, lies to the south.

66) 559 S. Main Street

Ralph Hurlbert House Queen Anne c. 1900 N/ C Photo #16

The large, massed two-story residence has a dual-pitched gable-front roof with closed eaves. A band of three one-over-one, double hung windows lies to the north. A recessed second-story porch characterizes the southern half of the second story and is supported by a tapered wood column. A single one-over-one, double-hung window lies in the recess. A partial width porch supported by three, square brick columns with concrete caps and an identical knee-wall is housed under a hipped roof. A wood and glass door at the south is flanked to the north by a large, rectangular nine-light picture window. An one-story polygonal bay at the northern edge features a conical roof with decorative brackets and a narrow, one-over-one double-hung window flanked by two, single-pane windows.

67) 555 S. Main Street

House American Foursquare c. 1915 C Photo #16

The Foursquare at 555 S. Main Street features a shallow hipped roof with wide, boxed eaves and a prominent front-facing hipped gable with a short five-pane wood awning window. Decorative, false rafter tails lie beneath the eaves. Two pairs of one-over-one, double-hung windows in the second story feature narrow decorative louvered shutters. A full-width hipped roof covers the first story. The enclosed section at the southern end features a large single-pane picture window flanked by a one-over-one, double-hung window on either side. An additional identical window lies immediately to the north. To the north, the metal and glass entry door is flanked by a pair of narrow sidelights.

68) 553 S. Main Street

House Gable-front c. 1915 NC Photo #16

The two-story gable-front residence has been covered in narrow-band siding on the front and wide-band on the sides. Replacement one-over-one, double-hung windows lie in the first and second stories. An extension has been built on the second story above the full-width porch roof and the first story has been enclosed and a modern entry with classical columns and sidelights has been added.

69) 505 S. Main Street

House Queen Anne c. 1920 C

505 S. Main Street is a two-story cross-gabled residence in narrow clapboard. Two single one-over-one, double-hung windows are evenly spaced in the second story above a full-width porch with pediment above the entry offset to the north. A large single pane picture window with transom flank the entry on either side.

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70) 503 S. Main Street

House Free Classic c. 1900 C

The two-story free classic residence features a cross-gabled roof with boxed, closed eaves. The front-facing gable features a clipped bay with a single, one-over-one, double-hung window on each diagonal face. A full-width porch with pediment above the entry at the south is supported by slender, tapered classical columns. The glass and metal entry door is flanked by a one-over-one, double-hung window in the central bay. A large, rectangular single pane picture window with transom lies to the north.

71) 501 S. Main Street

House T-plan c. 1890 NC

The small, one-and-a-half story cottage in clapboard features a T-plan with moderate, boxed eaves. Two single, one-over-one, double-hung windows lie in the gable-end. The house has been completely oversided by modern shiplap vinyl siding and all windows replaced. A small, one-story wing with shed roof is inset in the ell on the southern face.

72) 463 S. Main Street

House Gable-front c. 1890 C

The two-story gable-front cottage features a tall, rectangular one-over-one double-hung window with decorative louvered shutters centered above a full-width porch that wraps onto the southern elevation. The porch is supported by narrow decorative wrought iron columns. The wood entry door is preceded by a metal and glass storm and is met on the north by a single, one-over-one, double-hung window.

73) 457 S. Main Street

House American Foursquare c. 1915 C Photo #12

This two-story massed residence features a hipped roof with wide, boxed eaves and a front-facing hipped dormer with a pair of six-light windows. The second story features a pair of evenly-spaced six-over-one, double hung windows set above a full-width first-story porch. The porch is supported by two brick columns with a knee-wall between capped by concrete. The entry features a metal and glass door with sidelights and a pair of six-over-one, double-hung windows to the north.

74) 451 S. Main Street

House American Foursquare c. 1910 C Photo #12

A two-story building with narrowband siding features a hipped roof with dormers on the north south and west elevations. The windows in the dormers have been enclosed. The second story features a single one-over-one, double-hung window in the central and southern bay and a window opening has been changed into a doorway in the north bay. A full-width porch supported by tapered columns on brick piers stretches across the first story.

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To the north is a metal door with fanlight and sidelight and a single, one-over-one, double-hung window is located in the central and south bays.

75) 407 S. Main Street

House Free Classic c. 1900 C Photo #12

407 S. Main Street is a two-story residence with hipped roof and cross gables with decorative scale shingles. A short, one-over-one, double-hung window lies in the gabled end. A pair of one-over-one double-hung windows are evenly spaced in the second story. The first story features an enclosed porch to the north with a modern metal and glass door and vinyl double-hung window. To the south, a large window opening has been partially enclosed and filled with a smaller one-over-one, double-hung window

76) 403 S. Main Street

House Free Classic c. 1895 C

This Free Classic style residence is two-stories tall and features a hipped roof with prominent front-gable at the south. The gable features a pair of single-pane casement windows. Below, a single one-over-one double-hung window features decorative louvered shutters. An identical window lies in the bay to the north. A partial-width porch extends across the northern portion of the façade and onto the north elevation. The porch is supported by a series of slender, tapered classical columns. A wood entry door in the central bay is flanked to the north by a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows and a large single-pane picture window with transom and decorative shutters to the south.

77) 359 S. Main Street/ 6 E. South

House Free Classic c. 1895 C

359 S. Main Street is a two-and-a-half story Free Classic structure with a hipped and cross-gabled roofline. The prominent front-facing gable at the north end features a single-pane casement window centered with an adjoining ventilation opening. The gable-end is characterized by two types of decorative shingles accentuated by an applied decorative wood belt course below. The remainder of the structure is covered in narrow clapboard. The second story features a rectangular one-over-one, double-hung window in the gable-end and a narrower one-over-one, double-hung window in the bay to the south. A full-width porch extends across the first story and features a front-facing gable over the entry to the south. The porch is supported by slender, turned posts with scroll-sawn verge work below the eaves. The entry is characterized by a pair of wood doors preceded by of metal and glass storm doors with transom. To the north is a large, two-pane picture window. There is a later addition to the east, with an address on E. South. This is also two story, with plain siding.

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78) 355 S. Main Street
House Bungalow c. 1920 C

This one-and-a-half story bungalow features a side-gabled roof with a low sweeping extension over the full-width front porch. A prominent front-gabled dormer covered in clapboard features a single, centered one-over-one, double-hung window. The full-width porch features squared brick columns with concrete caps and identical knee walls. The porch has been enclosed behind a central metal and glass entry door flanked on either side by a series of one-over-one storm windows.

79) 351 S. Main Street
House Craftsman c. 1920 C

The two-story massed structure exhibits a gable-front roof with moderate closed eaves. Two pair of six-over-one, double-hung windows are evenly spaced in the second story above a full-width front-gable first story porch. The porch features squared brick end columns and a brick knee wall in between. The porch has been enclosed behind the same wide-band siding that covers the entire structure. The metal and glass entry door with screen lies to the north and is flanked to the south by a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows.

80) 309 S. Main Street
House Queen Anne c. 1890 N/C Photo #08

The two-story home features an irregular roof with multi cross-gables. The prominent front-facing gable at the south features a small rectangular ventilation window at the peak with a single one-over-one, double-hung window below in the second story. A narrower one-over-one window lies on the primary mass to the south. The first story features a partial-width porch that stretches from the northern portion of the façade onto the north elevation. Supported by slender, classical columns, the porch conceals the residence's metal and glass entry. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows lie in the gable extension to the south with a narrow one-over-one, double-hung window on the primary mass to the south.

81) 301 S. Main Street
House Queen Anne Cottage c. 1900 C Photo #08

The small one-story cottage features a hipped roofline with a front-facing gable toward the north. A partial-width porch encompasses the northern portion of the façade and wraps onto the north elevation. A modern glass and metal entry and large one-over-one, double-hung windows characterized the first story.

82) 211 S. Main Street
Office Building Modern c. 1990 NC Photo #04

This modern office structure features a central flat-roofed mass with a shed wing on the north, south, and east. The building is characterized by brick veneer and glass walls.

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83) 207 S. Main Street

Garage Neo-Eclectic. C. 2000. NC Photo #04

This is a one and a half story rectangular plan building with a front gable. There is a decorative round window in the gable end and three overside windows with stained glass on the west façade. The north façade is comprised of five garage doors and a personnel door.

84) 201 S. Main Street

Masonic Temple Elizabethan Revival 1912 C Photo #02,04

Rectangular in form, Masonic Lodge No. 54 is a large, two-story masonry structure. Walls are composed of hard-fired, chocolate wire-cut brick with irregular striations alternating horizontal and vertical. The flat roof is accentuated by a parapet on each side with limestone-trimmed crenellation. The second story features three evenly-spaced window openings on the east side of the entry, now covered from the inside, with limestone hoods and sills. To the west of the entry lie four smaller, rectangular windows with identical trim. On either side is a small, rectangular window. On the first floor, a central entry is framed by a heavy, masonry arch and flanked on either side by large masonry pilasters with rows of smooth-faced limestone per every three courses of brick. To the west three large rectangular window openings are framed by identical hoods and sills as those on the second floor. To the east three identical openings are aligned with the openings on the second floor. Flanking these openings is a narrow, rectangular opening with identical sill.

85) 352 Main Avenue

House American Foursquare c. 1900 C Photo #24

This residence is a two-story massed structure that features a hipped roof with wide, boxed eaves and a large hipped dormer with awning window. The second story features a pair of central one-over-one, double-hung window with decorative shutters. A full-width hipped roof porch extends across the first story and is supported by narrow squared wood columns. The central wood and glass door is flanked to the south by a large single pane picture window with transom and to the north by a small bay with two one-over-one, double-hung windows.

86) 308 Main Avenue

House American Foursquare c. 1920 C Photo #24

Typical in form, this two-story residence features a massed plan with hipped roof and full-width hipped roof porch across the first story. The second story features two evenly-spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The first story porch features ranch style wood posts and brackets with banisters between. The metal door with fanlight is offset to the north and is met immediately to the north by a large, double-hung window. A large, single-pane picture window lies in the bay to the south.

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87) 304 Main Avenue

House Colonial Revival Cottage c. 1920 C Photo #24

The one-story rectilinear brick cottage features a side-gabled roof with closed eaves and no overhang. A one-story gable-front porch extension is offset to the north and features a metal door flanked by two small rectangular windows. On either side of the gable extension is a single, one-over-one, double-hung window with decorative shutter. To the north is a fixed single pane window with decorative shutters. A smaller one-story wing with garage is attached to the north elevation.

88) 258 Main Avenue

David Fudge Maish House Colonial Revival c. 1920 C Photo #24, 22.

The David Fudge Maish House is a two-and-a-half story massed residence in clapboard with a dual-pitched hipped roof and dormers on each elevation. Two front-facing gable-front dormers feature a single, small one-over-one double-hung window. The second story exhibits a pair of one-over-one, double-hung window centered between a single identical window on either side. The first story is separated by a wide waistbelt that encompasses the entire building and meets the full-width front porch with gable pediment above the central entry. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts that rest on a rock-faced knee wall. The central entry features a wood door with central glass inset and is flanked on either side by a sidelight. A three-part window featuring three three-light casement windows with a transom lie in the bays to the north and south.

89) 250 Main Avenue

House Gabled-ell c. 1910 C Photo #22

The one-and-a-half story cottage features a cross-gable with moderate boxed eaves. A tall, triple-hung window with decorative shutters is centered in the gable end. A full-width porch with hipped roof is framed by squared end brick piers with brick knee walls between. The metal and glass entry door is located to the north with a single, one-over-one, double-hung window located in both the central and south bay.

90) 204 Main Avenue

House Free Classic c. 1900 C Photo #21

This two-story Free Classic cottage features a hipped roof with two front-facing gable extensions. The northern gable features a central one-over-one, double-hung wood frame window flanked on either side by a small fixed single pane window. The second story exhibits a single one-over-one, double-hung window in each of the front-facing gable extensions. A full-width first story porch wraps onto the north elevation and is supported by tapered classical columns. A wood and glass entry door is located in the northern bay. A large, single pane picture window lies in the central bay and a single one-over-one, double hung wood frame window is located to the south.

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91) 202 Main Avenue

House American Foursquare c. 1910 C Photo #21

The two-story residence exhibits a hipped roof with wide, boxed eaves and a hipped dormer with single pane awning window. The second story features a simulated fifteen-over-one, double-hung window to the north and a three-part bay to the south with a fifteen-over-one, double-hung window flanked by nine-over-one windows. A full-width porch is supported by end squared brick columns. The wood and glass entry is flanked to the north by a taller version of the window directly above and to the south by a three-part bay window identical to that above.

92) 58 Main Avenue

House Gabled-ell c. 1900 C

This one-story gabled-ell cottage features narrow clapboard siding and an inset porch enclosure in the ell. The enclosure features a metal and glass storm door toward center and a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows to the north. A pair of tall, rectangular one-over-one, double-hung windows with decorative shutters lies in the gable end to the south.

93) 50 Main Avenue

House English Cottage c. 1910 C

50 Main Avenue is a one-and-a-half story gable-front cottage with closed boxed eaves and a pair of six-over-one, double-hung windows in the gable end. The first story features a shallow gable-front enclosure over the entryway to the south and a shed roof porch with wrought iron supports to the south. A three-part window with six-over-one sashes is centered within the porch.

94) 351 Main Avenue

House Craftsman c. 1920 C

This two-and-a-half story cross-gabled residence exhibits decorative knee braces below the eaves and a pair of single pane casement windows centered in the gable end. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows are evenly spaced in the second story. A full-width gable-front porch mimics the main roofline in pitch and ornamentation and is supported by a pair of end wood columns on stout brick piers. A brick knee wall adjoins the southern pier. The metal and glass door lies in the north bay and a large three-part window lies to the south.

95) 305 Main Avenue

House American Foursquare c. 1920 C Photo #25

This foursquare is identical in form to other foursquares in the district. The hipped roof features a clipped gable with a small ventilation opening. Two four-over-one, double-hung windows with decorative shutters are evenly spaced- in the second story and separated from the first by a waistbelt that encompasses the building. A full-width porch with hipped roof is supported by tapered wood columns set on stout square

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brick piers. A wide set metal and glass entry door lies to the north with a set of three three-over-one double-hung windows in the bay to the south.

96) 303 Main Avenue

House Bungalow c. 1910 C Photo #25

303 Main Avenue is a one story hipped roof cottage with a prominent front-facing gable offset to the north. A small, rectangular one-over-one window is located in the gable end above the partial-width porch enclosed behind a metal and glass screen door and a band of rectangular screen windows. A single pane picture window with transom and decorative shutters lies in the south bay. A shed roof carport with wrought iron supports is attached to the north elevation.

97) 301 Main Avenue

House Bungalow c. 1920 C Photo #25

This one-and-a-half story bungalow covered in clapboard features a side-gabled roof with a low sweeping extension over the front porch and a prominent gable-front dormer with decorative rafter tails below the eaves. A set of three one-over-one, double-hung windows with decorative shutters are evenly spaced in the dormer. The partial width porch located along the northern half of the façade has been enclosed behind a screen door and windows and features a large canvas awning. A rectangular single pane picture window with transom and decorative shutters lie in the bay to the south.

98) 259 Main Avenue

House Bungalow c. 1910 C Photo #25, 23.

This bungalow features the typical side-gable roof with low sweeping extension over a full-width porch that has been enclosed behind siding, a metal and glass entry door, and a band of one-over-one, double-hung windows. The roof features a prominent front-facing gable centered with a set of three one-over-one, double-hung windows.

99) 255 Main Avenue

House Bungalow c. 1910 C Photo #23

255 Main Avenue is a one-and-a-half story bungalow that features a side-gabled roof with a prominent shed dormer on the façade. The dormer features decorative rafter tails below the eaves and a band of three one-over-one, double-hung windows. A full-width porch extends across the first story. The porch is supported by square wood posts on brick piers that have been covered in siding. A metal and glass entry door is offset to the north with a band of three one-over-one, double-hung windows located immediately to the south.

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100) 251 Main Avenue

House Queen Anne Cottage c. 1900 C

This residence is a small, massed one-story cottage that exhibits a hipped roof with multiple gable extensions. A square single pane fixed window is located in the gable eave above a fixed picture window on the first story. A single one-over-one, double-hung window is located in the north bay. The entry at the south is preceded by a small concrete stoop with a front-gable hood supported by wrought iron posts.

101) 209 Main Avenue

David Maish, Sr. House Gable-front c. 1920 C

The David Maish, Sr. residence is a two-story massed gable-front structure with shallow boxed eaves and prominent cornice returns on the façade. The second story features a six-over-six, double-hung window in the south bay and a one-over-one, double-hung window in the north bay. Both have decorative shutters. A full-width porch supported by narrow square posts rests on concrete slab and conceals a central entryway characterized by a wood door with fanlight. The entry is flanked on either side by large one-over-one, double-hung windows with nonfunctional shutters.

102) 205 Main Avenue

House Gable-Front c. 1900 NC

This residence is a one-and-a-half story massed structure with a clipped gable front. The front has been covered in siding and only one large one-over-one, double-hung window remains in the center bay. A narrow entryway with flanking one-over-one window to the south lie in the enclosed porch at the south.

103) 59 Main Avenue

House T-plan c. 1885 C Photo #20

59 Main Avenue is a one story cottage featuring a t-plan with cross-gabled roof. The front-facing gable is trimmed with decorative scroll-sawn vergeboard and decorative brackets above the central bay window cutout in the gable end. The bay features a set of three one-over-one, double-hung windows. A single narrow one-over-one, double-hung window lies to the south. To the south, a porch characterized by turned columns, banister and bargeboard is inset in the ell and conceals the metal and glass entry door.

104) 53 Main Avenue

House American Four-Square c. 1920 C

This two story house has a high pitched, irregular roof with wide eaves and rafters expressed. There is a hipped roof dormer on the south side of the roof. There is a hipped roof wing on the north side of the building, in addition, there is a modern shed roof addition on the same side. The home is covered in wavy-edge, wide asbestos siding, painted blue. Most of the

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Windows have a medium surround and a slightly projecting cornice. They are double hung, with some duplex and tripartite. There is a full, hipped roof porch at front, with massive brick piers and pierced brick walls. The main door is at right and there is a tripartite double hung window at left.

105) 910 (912) S. Jackson Street

Commercial Building Neo-eclectic c. 1984 NC Photo #26

This commercial building is a one-story brick veneer and vinyl sided structure with a faux mansard roof. The building is adjoined to a modern concrete block commercial space.

106) 908 S. Jackson Street

House Gabled-ell c. 1910 C Photo #28

This gabled-ell features shallow, open eaves with two wood corbels below the eaves in the front-facing gable. A one-over-one, double-hung window with decorative shutters lies in the north bay. The metal and glass entry door with screen is centrally located on the side-gabled mass and features a small entry stoop and metal awning.

107) 902 S. Jackson Street

House T-plan c. 1910 C Photo #28, 31.

902 S. Jackson is a one-story cottage featuring a t-plan, wide band siding, and boxed, closed eaves. The front-facing gable features a pair of one-over-one, double-hung aluminum windows. The small inset porch in the northern ell has been enclosed and features a modern wood and glass door with storm flanked by two large, one-over-one, double-hung aluminum windows.

108) 864 S. Jackson Street

House Gabled-Ell c. 1910 C Photo #28, 31.

This small one-story cottage features a cross-gable roof with wide, open eaves. A rectangular ventilation opening lies in the front-facing gable above a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows with decorative louvered shutters. A shed roof extension houses a partial-width porch on the north, which features a front-facing flat roof and metal awning. The central metal and glass entry is flanked on either side by a square, single pane fixed window.

109) 862 S. Jackson Street

Harry Merrill House T-plan c. 1910 C Photo #31

Similar to the other T-plan residences in the district, this cottage features boxed closed eaves and a small ventilation opening in the gable ends. A large, single pane rectangular picture window lies in the front-facing gable with a one-over-one, double-hung window in the south bay. In the ell to the north is a porch with shed roof supported by narrow cylindrical posts.

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110) 856 S. Jackson Street

House T-plan c. 1910 C Photo #31

This small, one-story cottage features shallow open eaves and narrow clapboard siding. A large, rectangular sixteen-light window is centrally located in the front-facing gable. A small porch with hipped roof lies in the northern ell. The wood and glass entry door is centered on the east elevation of the ell.

111) 854 S. Jackson Street

House Craftsman/Bungalow c. 1915 C Photo #31

This bungalow features a side-gabled roof with low sweeping extension over the full-width front porch. The residence features a pair of adjoined gable-front dormers, each featuring two, one-over-one, double-hung windows. The dormers are preceded by a knee wall with decorative cutouts. The full-width porch is supported by paired square wood columns resting on a continuous brick knee wall. The metal and glass entry is located in the northern bay and a set of three, nine-over-one, double-hung windows lies to the south.

112) 850 S. Jackson Street

House American Foursquare c. 1910 C Photo #31

This clapboard-covered foursquare features a moderately pitched hipped roof with wide boxed eaves. The second story exhibits two evenly-spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows separated from the first story by a narrow waistbelt. A full-width first story porch features a hipped roof supported by two massed, end brick columns with a knee wall between. The wood and glass entry door is located in the north bay and a pair of rectangular, one-over-one, double-hung windows lie to the south.

113) 808 S. Jackson Street

House Craftsman c. 1915 C Photo #31

This two-story residence features a cross-gabled roof with wide, boxed eaves and decorative knee braces below the gable-front eaves. Two one-over-one, double-hung windows are evenly-spaced in the gable-end above a full-width porch supported by square wood posts on stout masonry piers. A cross-gable on the porch roof denotes the entryway in the north bay which is characterized by a metal and glass door with sidelights. To the south is a set of three, one-over-one, double-hung windows.

114) 804 S. Jackson Street

House American Foursquare c. 1915 C Photo #31

Typical in form, the two-story massed residence features a hipped roof with shallow boxed eaves and a prominent hipped dormer with a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows. The second story exhibits two evenly-spaced one-over-one double-hung windows, each featuring a metal awning. A full-width porch supported by simple tapered classical columns extends across the first story. The metal and glass entry

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door is located in the north bay with a large, single pane rectangular picture window with transom in the south bay.

115) 800 S. Jackson Street

House American Foursquare c. 1915 C

This two-story massed residence exhibits a hipped roof with closed eaves and a hipped dormer with a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows. Two one-over-one, double-hung windows are evenly spaced in the second story above a full-width porch supported by full-height brick columns at either end. The central entry is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung windows.

116) 750 S. Jackson Street

House Craftsman c. 1915 C

750 S. Jackson Street is a two-story side-gabled residence with a prominent front-facing gable at the south. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows are centered below the closed boxed eaves of the gable. A single, rectangular one-over-one, double-hung window lies in the bay to the north. A partial width porch, framed by two square brick columns that break through the eaves of a projecting front gable hood, is slightly offset to the north. The porch conceals the metal and glass entry flanked on either side by narrow sidelights. A one-over-one, double-hung window is located to the north of the porch. At the south, a section enclosed by a band of single pane sliding windows with decorative transoms above is framed by an end masonry column and knee wall.

117) 712 S. Jackson Street

House Free Classic c. 1905 C

This two-story residence features a steeply-pitched hipped roof with cross gables on the east and south. A small rectangular ventilation opening lies in the gable end. The second story exhibits a large rectangular one-over-one, double-hung window with decorative shutters in the south bay and a narrower one-over-one, double-hung window with decorative shutters in the north bay. A full-width porch with hipped roof supported by cast metal columns on brick piers with a wood banister between. The metal and glass entry door is located at the north with a large picture window with shutters to the south.

118) 708 S. Jackson Street

House T-plan c. 1900 C

This two-story t-plan residence features a hipped and gabled roof. The prominent front-facing gable features a single one-over-one, double-hung window. A similar window lies on the side-gabled mass to the south and a shorter window is located to the north. A partial-width porch extends from the projecting gable wing to the northern ell. The porch is supported by a pair of end square brick columns with a brick knee wall

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capped by concrete slab between. The metal and glass entry is to the north with a large rectangular picture window with fixed transom to the south.

119) 702 S. Jackson Street
House T-plan c. 1900 C

With a t-plan form, this one-story cottage features a cross-gabled roof with closed boxed eaves. A one-over-one, double-hung window is centered in the front-facing gable above a large rectangular picture window. A single one-over-one, double-hung window lies to the south. A partial-width porch with hipped roof is inset in the north ell. A metal door with glass inset is centered on the northern mass.

120) 700 S. Jackson Street
House Queen Anne c. 1905 C

This two-and-a-half story cross-gabled structure features decorative fish-scale shingles in the front-facing gable with a centered one-over-one, double-hung wood frame window. The second story exhibits a rectangular one-over-one, double-hung window to the south and a small rectangular fixed pane window at the northern end of the front-facing gable. A single one-over-one, double-hung window is located on the recessed mass to the north. The house features a full-width porch framed by square end brick pillars with brick knee walls between. The wood and glass entry door is slightly offset to the north with a large rectangular picture window to the south.

121) 654 S. Jackson Street
House T-plan c. 1890 NC

This vernacular t-plan residence features a steep side-gabled roof with prominent centered gable-front section. The projection features a single small, one-over-one, double-hung window centered on the elevation. The window openings on the side-gabled mass have been partially enclosed with smaller one-over-one, double-hung windows and an enclosed extension has been added to the north.

122) 652 S. Jackson Street
House T-Plan c. 1900 C

652 S. Jackson Street is a small one-story cottage with a cross gabled roof. The front-facing gable features a partial-width hipped roof porch with a metal and glass entry to the north and a large rectangular picture window with decorative shutters to the south. An identical window is located on the main mass to the south. A small rectangular fixed single pane window lies on the diagonal adjoining the north elevation and a narrow one-over-one, double-hung window is located on the main mass to the north.

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123) 608 (610) S. Jackson Street

House T-plan/Queen Anne c. 1895 C Photo #33

This two-story residence features a steep cross-gabled roof with moderate open eaves. The front-facing gable features decorative verge board detailing and a single-pane fixed window below the eaves. The second story exhibits two window openings. A large one-over-one, double-hung window is centered in the front-facing gable and a narrow one-over-one, double-hung window lies in the south ell with an identical window below. A partial width porch extends from the front-facing gable onto north ell. The porch is supported by narrow square wood columns with turned spindle work banisters and trim work between. A wood door with arched glass inset is offset to the north and a pair of single-pane sliding windows lies centered in the gable extension.

124) 604 S. Jackson Street

House Bungalow c. 1910 C Photo #33

This one-story bungalow features a low side-gabled roof with sweeping eaves. The front porch, framed by stout square brick piers has been enclosed behind a metal and glass entry with sidelights and a set of three windows, a large rectangular single pane picture window flanked by narrow one-over-one, double-hung windows, on either side.

125) 600 S. Jackson Street

House Craftsman c. 1910 C Photo #33

This two-story massed residence features a hipped roof with prominent central hipped dormer with a band of four six-light casement windows. The second story exhibits a pair of three-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows centrally located between a single five-over-one, double-hung wood sash window on either side. A hipped roof with front-facing gable above an enclosed porch separates the second story from the first. The enclosed area at the north end is supported by a pair of end tapered wood columns set on stout brick piers. The metal and glass entry door is flanked on the north by a large rectangular picture window with a single, one-over-one, double-hung window on either side. To the south of the entry is a three-part window composed of a four-over-one, double-hung window flanked on either side by a three-over-one, double-hung window.

126) 558 S. Jackson Street

Spray House Free Classic c. 1910 C

The Spray House is a two-story residence with a hipped and gabled roofline. The front-facing gable extension on the north features a band of three single pane casement windows below the eaves and a large rectangular one-over-one, double-hung window directly below on the second story. A narrower, one-over-one, double-hung window is in the south bay. The first story features a large rectangular picture window with transom in the gable projection and a partial width porch supported by square brick columns

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along the southern portion of the residence. The metal and glass entry is located slightly south of center and a narrow, one-over-one, double-hung window lies immediately to the south.

127) 552 S. Jackson Street

Voorhees-McDonald House Free Classic c. 1915 C

This two-story Free Classic residence exhibits a hipped roof with cross-gable extensions and boxed closed eaves. A prominent four-light fanlight is located in the front-facing gable at the southern end of the façade. The second-story features a single one-over-one, double-hung window to the south and a recessed balcony to the north, which is framed by slender, paired classical columns. A full width porch with hipped roof and gable hood at the south extends across the entire first story. A large single pane picture window with transom is located below the porch hood and the wood entry door with sidelights and broken pediment are aligned to the north.

128) 508 S. Jackson Street

House Gable-front c. 1900 C

This large, two-story gable-front structure features wide, open eaves with rafter tails below the eaves. Two pairs of three-over-one, double-hung windows are evenly spaced in the second story above a gable-front porch that mimics that roofline of the main house. The porch is supported by paired square wood columns set on wood piers. The wood and glass entry door is located in the south bay with a picture window in the north.

129) 506 S. Jackson Street

House Bungalow c. 1915 C

506 S. Jackson Street is a one-and-a-half story bungalow with a side-gabled roof and prominent gable-front dormer with decorative knee braces and a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows. The full-width porch is supported by massive square brick columns on either side with brick knee walls between that lead to a central series of concrete steps. The metal and glass entry door is offset to south and a large rectangular picture window with transom lies to the north.

130) 504 S. Jackson Street

House Gable-front c. 1910 C

This two-story residence features a side-gabled roof with prominent front-facing gable wing whose north eave extends toward grade. The second story exhibits a single six-over-one, double-hung window with decorative batten shutters set above a pair of nine-over-one, double-hung window with identical shutters on the first story. The metal and glass entry lies to the north and is framed by fluted wood pilasters and pediment. A nine-over-one, double-hung window lies in the south bay of the recessed mass.

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131) 502 S. Jackson Street

Gus Schlosser House American Foursquare c. 1910 C

This foursquare features a hipped roof with wide boxed eaves and a central hipped dormer with a single pane fixed window and ventilation openings flanked on either side by single pane casement windows. The second story exhibits a small one-over-one, double-hung window flanked by four-over-one, double-hung window on either side. A full-width porch capped by a hipped roof extends across the first story and has been enclosed behind a wood screen door and a series of screen windows.

132) 458 S. Jackson Street

House Queen Anne c. 1895 C

This multi-hipped and gabled roof two-story residence features a pair of single-pane fixed windows below the gable-front eaves and a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows in the second story. A second story turret with three one-over-one, double-hung windows is capped by a rounded conical roof with flared eaves. A full-width porch supported by four square masonry columns extends across the first story. The entry is characterized by paired wood and glass doors in the north bay with a large picture window to the south.

133) 452 S. Jackson Street

House Free Classic c. 1900 C

452 S. Jackson Street exhibits a cross-gabled roof with wide, boxed eaves. The front-facing gable features a pair of single-pane sliding windows in the second story with a single one-over-one, double-hung window in a smaller gable extension to the south. A full-width porch features a shed roof with a gable-front hood to the south, supported by a pair of square brick columns. The entry is located on the south elevation and a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows lies at the north end of the façade.

134) 408 S. Jackson Street

House Free Classic c. 1910 C Photo #40

408 S. Jackson Street is a very ornate two-story Free Classic residence featuring a hipped roof with gable extensions. A gable-front dormer with wood pilasters and paired single-pane fixed windows is located to the south and a central front-facing gable extension features a three-part Palladian window accentuated by wood pilasters and keystone capped hood molding. A second-story balconette below the gable is framed by slender paired columns and simple curved wood post banister. Arched bargeboard features applied swag detailing. A single one-over-one, double-hung window lies to the south of the balconette. A full-width porch wraps around onto the north elevation. Characterized by a hipped roof with gable hood over the entry, the porch is supported by paired columns set on rock-faced stone piers with turned spindlework banisters between. A wood and glass entry door is located beneath the gable porch roof and a large rectangular picture window with decorative transom window lies to the south.

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135) 400 S. Jackson Street

Noah N. Smith House Craftsman c. 1920 C Photo #42

This large two-story residence features a low-pitched hipped roof with wide boxed eaves and a hipped dormer with a pair of awning windows. The second story features a series of six three-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows set above a full-width porch supported by massed rectangular brick columns with knee walls between, leading to a central series of concrete steps. A wood entry door inset with nine glass panes features full-height wood frame sidelights. The entry is flanked on either side by a large rectangular picture window with transom above.

136) 358 S. Jackson Street

E. Ben Merritt House Free Classic c. 1900 C Photo #44

The E. Ben Merritt House is a two-story Free Classic clapboard-clad residence with hipped roof and prominent front-facing gable at the south. The gable end features fish-scale shingles with an arched window capped by a wood keystone. A three-part bay with one-over-one, double-hung windows set on the diagonal faces is located on the second story of the gable extension. A three-part window composed of a one-over-one, double-hung window flanked by single-pane fixed windows on either side with transoms above. A full-width flat roof porch extends across the first story and is supported by paired classical columns set on brick piers covered with paneled wood framing. The wood and glass entry door is located to the north and a large, rectangular picture window with transom lies to the south.

137) 352 S. Jackson Street

House Craftsman c. 1920 C Photo #47

This two-story steeply-pitched hipped roof residence features a hipped dormer with a pair of three-light casement windows. The second story features four evenly-spaced three-over-one, double-hung windows above a full-width porch supported by square brick columns trimmed with decorative geometric brickwork. The original entrance is slightly offset to the south and is characterized by a wood and glass door flanked by sidelights in wood frames. A three-over-one, double-hung window lies to the south. An additional entrance has been created in the north bay and is characterized by a wood and glass door with a three-over-one, double-hung wood sash window to the south.

138) 306 S. Jackson Street

House Free Classic c. 1900 C Photo #47

306 S. Jackson Street is a two-story cottage with a hipped and cross-gabled roof. The prominent front-facing gable at the south end features a band of four single-light windows accentuated by applied scroll-sawn trimwork. The second story exhibits a pair of one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows in the gable end. A hipped roof brick column porch extends from the façade onto the north elevation and features a clipped gable hood above the concrete steps leading to the entry. The entry features a paneled wood

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door with four-light sidelights and a three-light transom. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows lies in the bay to the south.

139) 300 S. Jackson Street

House Colonial Revival c. 1910 NC Photo #47

This massed two-story structure features a hipped roofline with gable-front dormer. All windows are one-over-one, double-hung replacement windows and the full-width first story porch has been enclosed behind vinyl siding and a modern entry flanked by large single pane windows.

140) 260 S. Jackson Street

Commercial Building International Style c. 1970 NC

This modern commercial structure is a one-story rectilinear brick veneered building with glass curtain wall to the south and a series of six glass and steel garages doors located immediately to the north.

141) 210-220 S. Jackson Street

Commercial Building Neo-Eclectic c. 1970 NC

210-220 S. Jackson Street is a one-story rectilinear structure with applied panels on the façade and bands of plate glass windows surrounding a single entry door in the central bay and a pair of metal and glass doors in the south bay.

142) 909 S. Jackson Street

Harry Reno House Gabled-ell c. 1900 C Photo #27

The Harry Reno House is a one-story gabled-ell cottage featuring moderate open eaves and a ventilation opening in the gable-front. A full-width porch supported by narrow square wood posts extends across the first story and features a simple wood banister. A wood door with inset glass panes is flanked by fluted wood pilasters. A large rectangular one-over-one, double-hung window lies to the south.

143) 907 S. Jackson Street

House Bungalow c. 1910 C Photo #29

This two-story bungalow features a side-gabled roof with wide, boxed eaves and a prominent central front-gable that breaks through the main roof's eaves. The front-gable features a pair of six-over-one, double-hung windows centrally located above a full-width hipped porch on the first story. The porch is supported by full-height square brick columns with brick knee walls between. The porch has been enclosed behind a metal screen door and a series of screen windows on either side.

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144) 905 (903) S. Jackson Street
House Bungalow c. 1910 C Photo #29

905 S. Jackson Street is identical in form to the bungalow at 907 S. Jackson. The only differences in the residences are that this bungalow features knee braces below the gable-front eaves, the porch has not been enclosed and the porch entries are reversed. The wood and glass entry are slightly offset to the north and a one-over-one, double-hung window lies to the south.

145) 901 S. Jackson Street
House Bungalow c. 1915 C Photo #29

This small rectilinear one-story bungalow features a gable-front roof and a centered shed roof porch supported by simple wood posts. A metal and glass entry with screen door is flanked on either side by one-over-one, double-hung aluminum windows.

146) 857 S. Jackson Street
House T-plan c. 1910 C

This two-story t-plane cottage features moderate boxed eaves and a one-story hipped roof porch supported by square wood posts in the northern ell. The gable-front exhibits a narrow one-over-one, double-hung window in the second story above a wider, one-over-one, double-hung window on the first story. The metal and glass entry is located below the porch to the north and is flanked on the north by a narrow one-over-one, double-hung window.

147) 855 S. Jackson Street
John C. Darling House T-plan c. 1900 C

The John C. Darling House is a two-story t-plan residence with one-over-one, double-hung windows in the central and north bays of the second story and in the south bay of the first story extension. A one-over-one, double-hung window with stained glass in the upper sash is centered in the gable-front extension's first story. A partial -width porch inset in the north ell is supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers and conceals the wood entry door with twelve inset glass panes.

148) 853 S. Jackson Street
Commercial Building Neo-Eclectic c. 1985 NC

This one-story rectangular shed roof commercial building is covered in vinyl siding and features a central metal and glass entry flanked by paired one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows.

149) 757 S. Jackson Street
House T-plan c. 1910 C Photo #30

757 S. Jackson Street is a two-story t-plan cottage with a single one-over-one, double-hung window in the front-facing gable and a smaller, one-over-one, double-hung window in the centered in the north ell. A

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large, one-over-one, double-hung window lies in the first story of the front-facing gable. A narrow hipped roof porch is inset in the north ell with a metal and glass entry set on the side-gabled mass.

150) 755 S. Jackson Street
House T-plan c. 1910 C Photo #30

This vernacular t-plan cottage features a moderately-pitched roof with closed boxed eaves. The front-facing gable features a single one-over-one, double-hung window above a porch that extends to the north ell. The porch is supported by square brick end columns with brick knee walls between. The metal and glass entry is located on the north side-gable with a large rectangular picture window centered in the front-facing gable. A single one-over-one, double-hung window lies on the main mass in the south ell.

151) 753 S. Jackson Street
House T-plan c. 1910 C Photo #30

This typical t-plan residence features a single, one-over-one, double-hung window in the second story of the front-facing gable above a three-part fixed pane picture window on the first. A one-over-one, double-hung window lies on the second story of the north ell above a hipped roof porch that has been enclosed behind a metal screen door and a series of screen windows.

152) 709 S. Jackson Street
House Bungalow c. 1915 C Photo #30

709 S. Jackson Street is a one-story bungalow with a side-gabled roof. A gable-front dormer with a band of three one-over-one, double-hung windows is centrally located above a full-width porch under the main roofline, supported by square brick end columns. The porch has been enclosed behind a metal screen door and a series of full-height screen windows. A single, nine-over-one, double-hung windows lies on the recessed mass to the south.

153) 703 S. Jackson Street
House Craftsman c. 1915 C Photo #30

This large two-story Craftsman residence features a cross-gabled roof with open eaves, exposed rafter tails, and knee braces below the front-facing gable. Applied wood banding in the front-gable frames a set of three evenly-spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows. A full-width porch with hipped roof is characterized by square brick end columns and knee wall capped by concrete slab. A wood entry door with central inset glass panes lies to the north and a three-part window composed of a rectangular one-over-one, double-hung window flanked by narrower, one-over-one, double-hung window lies to the south.

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154) 701 S. Jackson Street
House American Foursquare c. 1916 C

This foursquare features a hipped roof with wide boxed eaves and a central clipped gable dormer. The second story exhibits a band of three three-over-one, double-hung windows with decorative louvered shutters. A full-width hipped roof porch supported by squared end brick columns with knee wall between conceals a metal and glass entry door to the north and a large rectangular single-pane picture window with transom and shutters to the south.

155) 657 S. Jackson Street
House T-plan c. 1900 C

This t-plane residence is identical to several others in the district with the one-over-one, double-hung windows located in the front-facing gable and in the north and south ells. A full-width hipped porch extends from the façade onto the north elevation and features square brick columns with concrete capped knee walls. A rectangular picture window is located in the gable end with the entry to the north.

156) 653 S. Jackson Street
House T-plan c. 1900 C Photo #32

This clapboard clad residence features decorative scroll-sawn vergeboard in the front-facing gable end and a single, one-over-one, double-hung window in the second story above a wider, one-over-one, double-hung window on the first story. A narrow, hipped roof porch with turned spindle columns is inset in the north ell with the metal and glass door on the side-gabled mass.

157) 651 S. Jackson Street
House T-plan c. 1900 C Photo #32

651 S. Jackson Street is almost identical to the t-plan residence to the south at 653 S. Jackson Street. The only differences in the residences are the pattern of the vergeboard and the windows. This residence features windows of the same proportions but they feature decorative wood corner blocks and louvered shutters. The porch inset in the north ell is also slightly wider.

158) 609 S. Jackson Street
House Craftsman c. 1915 C Photo #32

609 S. Jackson Street is a massed two-story residence with a widespread hipped roof with wide, boxed eaves and hipped dormers on each elevation. The front-facing dormer features a centered four-light window flanked on either side by one-over-one windows. The second story exhibits a central four-over-one window flanked by two-over-one windows. A full-width porch with wide eaves is supported by three square brick columns with a concrete capped knee wall between. The wood and glass entry door is flanked by narrow full-height sidelights. A pair of full-height single-pane windows lie to the south.

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159) 603 S. Jackson Street

Charles H & Emma Condon-Andrew J. Thompson House Free Classic c. 1902 C (NR Listed)

Photo #32

This two-story frame house is polychromed to emphasize the decorative elements. The massing includes a high pitched hipped roof with cross gables and projecting, gabled wings on the west and north sides. The front façade, facing west contains one of these gabled wings, featuring a pediment, with medium wide eaves and a paneled fascia painted to imply dentils. Within the shingled gable end is a pointed arch, double light attic window. Echoing this design is a second, pedimented gable end with a double hung narrow window flanked by narrow, framed vents topped with round arches. The central window has a slightly projecting, shingled hood. Like the projecting wing to the south, this element is also faced in shingles. Both gable ends have slightly bellcast roofs. The second floor features, in the projecting wing, a large, central window with decorative art glass in the upper light. It is flanked by two roundels, with three radiating flared wooden elements, one at the bottom and two at the top. The gabled bay to the north also contains a central window on the second floor, a simple one-over-one light double hung, flanked in this case by decorative shingled diamonds. Both wings have a projecting cornice and plain fascia separating the attic and the second floor. A shingled shirt waist separates the second and first floors. The walls of the house are clad in shingles. On the first floor, a compound roofed, irregularly shaped verandah with a wide, molded lintel wraps around the west and north elevations. This feature is supported by round columns at various junctures, in groups of two and three which in turn are atop brick piers. The walls of the verandah are of brick. An angled entrance, with a wooden stair leads to the main door in the joint of the projecting wing. On the west façade is an oversized, large window with art glass in a transom above. Another decorative double hung window is in the north wing, along with a second entry. Listed on the National Register in 1997.

160) 557-559 S. Jackson Street

Duplex Free Classic c. 1920 C Photo #34

This two-story side-gabled duplex features a central gable-front dormer with a pair of small rectangular single-pane windows. The second story exhibits a pair of evenly spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows set above one-over-one, double-hung windows on the first story. At the north and south ends of the elevation, identical porticos with gable-front hoods supported by paired square wood columns provide access to the metal and glass entries set on the diagonal planes.

161) 553 S. Jackson Street

House American Foursquare c. 1915 C Photo #34

553 S. Jackson Street is a two-story massed residence with hipped roof and hipped dormer with a pair of single-pane awning windows. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows with shutters is set in the second story above a full-width hipped roof porch with narrow wood posts. The metal entry door in the

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south bay features a fanlight and a large one-over-one, double-hung window with decorative shutters lies to the south.

162) 551 S. Jackson Street

House American Foursquare c. 1915 C Photo #34

This foursquare is very similar to the residence located to the south at 553 S. Jackson Street. The hipped roof structure features a hipped dormer with two single pane awning windows and two three-over-one, double-hung windows with shutters in the second story. A full-width porch features turned spindle columns and spindlework banisters. The wood entry door at the north features a series of inset glass panes. A large single-pane picture window with transom and shutters lies in the south bay.

163) 509 S. Jackson Street

House Craftsman c. 1915 C

This two-story residence features wide boxed eaves and knee braces below the front-facing gable. A band of three windows, a single one-over-one, double-hung window flanked by two single pane windows, lie in the gable end above a waistbelt. A single one-over-one, double-hung window is located in the north and south bays of the second story above a full-width porch that extends onto the north elevation. The southern portion of the porch has been enclosed behind siding and a series of five one-over-one, double-hung windows. The open porch to the north is framed by square brick columns and knee wall.

164) 507 S. Jackson Street

House American Foursquare c. 1910 C Photo #38

This two-story clapboard clad foursquare features a dual-pitched hipped roof with moderate flared eaves and a prominent hipped gable on each elevation. The dormer features a pair of twelve-light casement windows. The second story exhibits two evenly-spaced nine-over-six, double-hung windows with decorative shutters set above a full-width hipped roof porch. The porch is supported by a series of four slender turned posts. The metal entry doors with screen is set to the north with a three-part picture window, characterized by a one-over-one, double-hung window in the center flanked on either side by a narrower, one-over-one, double-hung window, with decorative shutters.

165) 501 S. Jackson Street

House American Foursquare c. 1910 C Photo #38

501. S. Jackson Street features a hipped roof with front-facing hipped former with a pair of simulated twenty-four-light casement windows. Below the wide boxed eaves, three one-over-one, double-hung windows with decorative shutters are set in the second story, with two of the windows being offset to the north. A full-width porch with hipped roof has been enclosed behind a metal and glass screen door with sidelights and a series of three storm windows on either side.

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166) 461-463 S. Jackson Street

House Gable-front c. 1900 NC Photo #39

This large gable-front structure is clad in vinyl siding and features only two double-hung replacement windows on the second floor and an entry at the north and south ends of the first story, each flanked by a small rectangular window.

167) 457 S. Jackson Street

House Craftsman c. 1915 C Photo #39

This large, two-story hipped roof structure features a prominent centered hipped dormer with a pair of small single pane windows and ventilation openings. Below the wide boxed eaves, a small rectangular window is centered between two pairs of three-over-one, double-hung windows, each with decorative scroll-sawn shutters. A full-width hipped porch supported by full-height square brick columns extends across the first story. A brick knee wall with concrete cap runs north from the southern column. The wood and glass entry door is located in the north bay and is flanked on either side by a sidelight in wood frame. A three-part picture window, characterized by a large rectangular window flanked on either side by a two-over-one, double-hung window, lies in the south bay.

168) 453 S. Jackson Street

House Craftsman c. 1915 C Photo #39

This two-story Craftsman home is characterized by a jerkin head gable roof with wide open eaves and exposed rafter tails. A pair of rectangular ventilation openings flanked by narrow sidelights lie in the stucco covered gable end. The clapboard-clad second story features two pairs of evenly-spaced three-over-one, double-hung windows set above a full-width clipped gable roofed porch. The porch features decorative knee braces and is supported by full-height square brick columns with knee walls between. The entry is set in the south bay and a three-part picture window composed of a large rectangular four-over-one window flanked by two-over-one, double-hung windows lies to the north.

169) 451 S. Jackson Street

House Free Classic c 1905 C Photo #39

451 S. Jackson Street is a two-story Free Classic residence with a cross-gabled roof. The front-facing gable features a central wood frame one-over-one, double-hung window flanked by smaller single pane casement windows. The second story exhibits a large, one-over-one, double-hung window in the gable wing and a single one-over-one, double-hung wood sash window set in both the north and south masses. A full-width hipped roof porch wraps around to the southern elevation and is supported by tapered wood columns set on stout stone piers. The metal and glass entry doors is located in the north bay and an additional entry has been created in the south bay. A large, one-over-one, double-hung window lies in between.

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170) 407 S. Jackson Street

Abe McClamroch House American Foursquare c. 1915 C Photo #39, 41.

The Abe McClamroch House features a steeply-pitched hipped roof with moderate closed eaves and a front-facing hipped dormer with large rectangular ventilation opening. The second story exhibits two evenly-spaced window openings. The northern window is a four-over-one, double-hung window and the window in the south bay is an eight-over-one, double-hung window. A full-width porch with decorative wrought iron columns extends across the first story. The metal and glass entry is located to the north and a small three-part bay window lies to the south.

171) 401-405 S. Jackson Street

House Queen Anne c. 1900 C Photo #39, 41.

This vernacular two-story residence exhibits a hipped roof with front-gable extension. A small rectangular fixed window lies below the moderate open eaves and a large one-over-one, double-hung wood sash window is set in the second story. A similar window lies in the northern mass. A full-width flat-roofed porch with vinyl encased fascia extends across the first story and is supported by decorative wrought iron posts. A shallow rectangular single-pane window lies in the gable extension and the metal and glass entries are located on the northern mass.

172) 359 S. Jackson Street

House American Foursquare c. 1915 C

This foursquare exhibits a steeply-pitched hipped roof with hipped dormer on the façade. The dormer features a pair of small one-over-one windows. Two evenly-spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows are located below the open eaves that features decorative rafter tails. A full-width hipped roof porch is supported by square masonry columns with knee walls between. The metal and glass entry door is located in the north bay and a one-over-one, double-hung window lies to the south.

173) 351 S. Jackson Street

House Free Classic c. 1905 C Photo #45

351 S. Jackson Street is a two-and-a-half story Free Classic residence with a multi-gabled roof. The façade features two front-facing gables. The upper gable features a Palladian window and the lower exhibits a single simulated-diamond pane window centered between the curved wall surfaces. The second story features a round turret at either side, each with a conical roof. The southern turret exhibits a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows and the north is enclosed behind a series of screens. A three-part bay window with three one-over-one, double-hung windows is centrally located beneath the front-gable. A full-width first story porch is supported by narrow square wood posts set on paneled wood piers. The metal and glass entry door with sidelights is located in the north bay with a three-part bay identical to that of the second story directly to the south. A series of three one-over-one, double-hung windows lies to the south.

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174) 313 (309) S. Jackson Street
House Free Classic c. 1900 C Photo #46

This two-story residence features a steeply-pitched hipped roof with a single-pane fixed window at the peak. A front-facing gabled extension lies along the southern section and features a second-story boxed turret that exhibits a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows. An identical window lies immediately to the north. The recessed northern mass features a second-story porch that frames a one-over-one, double-hung window and entry. A full-width hipped-roof porch extends across the first-story and is supported by square masonry columns at either end with knee walls between. The metal and glass entry lies to the north with three windows to the south in the same locations as those above. A one-story hipped roof wing lies off the main structure to the south.

175) 307 S. Jackson Street
House Free Classic c. 1900 C Photo #46

This two-story residence is clad in wide artificial shingles and features a steeply-pitched hipped roof with gable extensions on the façade and south elevation. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows lie in the second-story of the front-gable and a single one-over-one, double-hung window lies in the bay to the south. A full-width hipped roof porch is supported by massive square brick columns with narrow concrete capped brick knee walls between. The metal and glass entry is slightly offset to the south with a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows immediately to the south. An identical pair of windows lie in the bay window to the north.

176) 303 S. Jackson Street
House American Foursquare c. 1920 C

This foursquare exhibits a hipped roof with hipped dormers on each elevation. The façade's dormer features a pair of multi-pane casement windows. A pair of double-hung windows lie below the boxed eaves in the second story. The north window features eight-over-one sashes and the south window features four-over-one sashes. A full-width hipped roof porch is supported by tapered round classical columns set on narrow square brick piers with wood banisters between. The wood and glass entry door is slightly offset to the north and is flanked on either side by sidelights set in wood panels. A short one-over-one window lies immediately to the north and a pair of two-over-one, double-hung windows are set in the southern bay.

177) 257 S. Jackson Street
House Craftsman c. 1915 C

The two-story gable-front residence features wide, open eaves with decorative brackets beneath. A pair of nine-pane fixed windows are centered above a pair of four-over-one, double-hung second story windows that are framed by narrow band waistbelts. A full-width porch with prominent front-facing gable offset to the north features decorative brackets and is supported by stout square wood paneled columns set on square

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brick piers. The porch has been enclosed by a series of four one-over-one, double-hung windows. A small entry stoop lies to the south with a metal and glass entry door.

178) 255 S. Jackson Street
Duplex Craftsman c. 1915 C

Located east of 257 S. Jackson Street, this massed two-story structure features a steeply-pitched hipped roof with a shallow hipped extension at the north and south ends. The second story features a two six-over-one, double-hung windows with a single louvered shutter evenly-spaced in the central recessed mass. Each boxed extension at the north and south features a series of three six-over-one, double-hung windows. A waistbelt separates the second story from the first and a pair of six-over-one, double-hung windows with six-pane transoms lie centered in the area between stories. A central pair of metal and glass entry doors is capped by a shed roof hood. All first story window openings are identical in character and placement to those on the second story.

179) 209 S. Jackson Street
House American Foursquare c. 1915 C Photo #48

This foursquare features a shallow hipped roof with wide closed eaves and a central hipped dormer with two single-pane casement windows. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows with louvered shutters and molded hood are evenly-spaced in the second story above a full-width hipped roof porch that has been enclosed. The porch now features a central metal door with glass inset. To the north is a pair of simulated six-over-six, double-hung windows with decorative shutters. A single simulated eight-over-eight window with shutters lies to the south.

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Section 8. Statement of Significance

Summary

The South Frankfort Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the post-railroad period of community and residential development in Frankfort Indiana. Located just south of the central commercial and political center of the town, the district represents development which occurred during the last part of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth. As the community entered the new century, it saw the growth of merchants, professional people, and others in a burgeoning middle class. This growth was generated, in large part, by the advent of the railroad in 1870. After 1903, a branch of the interurban rail also influenced the neighborhood's development.

South Frankfort, with its gracious streets, and proximity to the central business district, offered a genteel life-style in a growing and lively economy. Large homes, with modern amenities satisfied the rising aspirations of upwardly mobile middle management families for a good life in this prosperous community.

The district is also significant under Criterion C for the quality and variety of its architecture. Many of the buildings exhibit high style decorative features. In addition, the range of architectural styles is notable and many represent good examples of craftsmanship and use of materials.

The period of significance, c. 1875 to 1940 represents the earliest known date of construction for a building in the district and encompasses all of the contributing buildings. The overwhelming number of buildings in the district date from the first three decades of the twentieth century, but several also exist to represent the latter part of the nineteenth.

Statement

The South Frankfort Historic District is intimately tied with the growth and development of the town of Frankfort. As the county seat of Clinton County, Frankfort's evolution followed county development. But it was not always thus. The land ceded to the United States by the Miami Indians in the 1818 Treaty of St. Mary's included a substantial portion of present day Clinton County. At the land sale held in October 1826, the United States government purchased half of the county's Miami Indian Reserve. By 1834, the remaining tribal lands had been procured for less than two dollars an acre. The legislative act of January 24, 1828 attached the area, popularly referred to as the "Washington Territory" to the newly created Tippecanoe County (founded in 1826) for judicial convenience.²

The provision for local government helped attract people to the Territory. The first settlers arrived in 1826 and took up residence on Twelve Mile Prairie. This temperate savannah of interior grasslands began just south of Frankfort. The rich soil of this verdant plain promised agricultural abundance to pioneer farmers.³

The first town in the county, Jefferson, was platted in 1827.⁴ The Pence brothers, John, William and Nicholas arrived from Warren County, Ohio the same year. They purchased a total of three and one half sections of land.⁵ By 1830 the population of the future Clinton County reached 1,423 and residents petitioned the State of

² Joseph A. Claybaugh, *A History of Clinton County Indiana...* P. 28-29.

³ Helen E. Grove, *Frankfort. A Pictorial History.* St. Louis, MO: G Beadley Publishing Co., 1992, P. 12 and Claybaugh, p. 28-9..

⁴ Grove, p. 10.

⁵ Claybaugh, pp. 268-269.

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Indiana to organize a new county which they named after DeWitt Clinton, the New York Governor who promoted the construction of the Erie Canal. The legislative act of January 29, 1830 created Clinton County and provided for the establishment of a county seat.⁶

At the time of its organization, Clinton County was divided into three townships: Washington, Ross and Jackson. Fourteen additional townships were created over the course of the next 58 years. Center Township, the future site of the town of Frankfort, resulted from a reapportionment of Jackson Township in 1872. The name reflects its central location within the county. The township is seven miles in length, three miles and width and contains twenty-one square miles. Prairie Creek, a tributary of the south fork of Wild Cat Creek, provides the principal drainage. The land is essentially level.⁷

In 1830, the area destined to become the county seat was sparsely populated. Jefferson, the only established town in the county attracted settlers and had a store and a post office with bi-weekly mail service.⁸ Hopes for the growth of the village ran high among its property owners. Abner Baker, a merchant and major landowner rallied the residents of Jefferson and its environs. Together they championed the town's selection as the county seat. But their efforts were doomed. The county seat would require a more central location. Poor Jefferson was only six miles from the western boundary and eighteen miles from the county's eastern limit. Baker's supporters urged him to visit property owners along the western county line in nearby Tippecanoe County. If they would petition to switch to the new county, perhaps Jefferson would be in a better position. Meanwhile, three enterprising entrepreneurs, John, William and Nicholas Pence, offered the Clinton County Commissioners 60 acres and one hundred dollars to locate the county seat on their centrally located land – the future site of Frankfort. The commissioners accepted their offer and the Pence brothers named the new town after their ancestral home, Frankfort –am-Main, Germany.⁹ The central few northern lots which make up the South Frankfort Historic District were part of the second sale of Frankfort property, offered in October of 1830. Pence's south addition brought in the land enclosed by Columbia, Wabash, Jackson and South Streets. Family names like Maish and Armstrong, which are still recalled today, can be seen in the large land holdings of 1878. (See map, Figure 1)

The two protagonists in the battle for the county seat came to Clinton County within a year of each other. Abner Baker was born in Butler County, Ohio and busied himself with a prosperous mercantile career. John Pence emigrated from Rockingham County in Virginia and based his fortune first, on farming. Later he was instrumental in attracting a railroad to the community and benefited from land investments. John's brother William married Sarah Fudge.¹⁰ The latter family is also a prominent name in the South Frankfort Historic District.

The new county seat had not shown much growth in 1833, when *Scott's Indiana Gazetteer* described it as "situated on the South Fork of Wildcat (i.e. Prairie) Creek and near to the margin of a beautiful prairie. The situation is pleasant and surrounded by a large body of fertile land; ". The population of the town was said to be about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.¹¹ The first decades saw slow growth in the town. *Redfield's Indiana Gazetteer and Shipper's Guide (1865)* indicated Frankfort's population as 773 in 1860. A census of 1866 recorded 905 individuals.

⁶ History of Clinton County (1886) p. 511.

⁷ Claybaugh, p. 294.

⁸ Ibid. p.81.

⁹ Ibid. P. 268-269; Grove p. 14.

¹⁰ Grove, pp. 14-15.

¹¹ Claybaugh, p. 269-70.

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¹² By 1870, the population had grown modestly to 1,300. Then, on October 14, 1870, the first railroad cars rolled into town. Within sixteen years the population rocketed to 5,000 and continued to rise as rail transportation revitalized the community and transformed it into a commercial centerpiece. By 1890 the population had swollen to 5,919. In 1900 it reached 7,100 and by 1910 it was a generous 8,634. ¹³The buildings and land of South Frankfort Historic District were developed during these decades following the advent of Frankfort's rail transportation. Many of the buildings date to the 1920s and 30s, reflecting continued growth. By 1925, the city population was estimated at 12,000. ¹⁴

Roads and railroads were to provide the impetus for Frankfort's development. At first, primitive thoroughfares brought markets a little closer to its agricultural base. Between 1830 and 1838, five roads were completed in Clinton County: Newcastle to Lafayette; The Michigan Road; Crawfordsville to Fort Wayne; Kirk's Cross to Delphi; and Muncie to Lafayette. When the Wabash and Erie Canal was completed to Delphi and Lafayette in 1849, travel time to major markets in Chicago and Michigan City was reduced from a fortnight to one or two days.

¹⁵ But these improvements, while helpful, were not enough to fuel Frankfort's economy.

The Civil War prevented any movement with regard to public improvements, but after its close in 1865, efforts which had been begun before the war began to bear fruit. By October of 1870, the Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad, also known as the Vandalia Line, brought Frankfort into the railroad era. The Frankfort and Kokomo Railroad, organized in 1870, first traveled from Frankfort to Michigantown in 1874. That same year, the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Railroad added a line from Frankfort to Tipton. By 1880, the Lake Erie and Western had linked Bloomington, Illinois with Sandusky, Ohio via Frankfort. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Line (The Monon) was ready to connect Chicago with Indianapolis in 1883 with a stop in Frankfort. ¹⁶The Frankfort and State Line Company undertook rail construction to the east and to the west from Frankfort with an eye to bringing it into the proposed Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City line. The project was completed in 1881, further enhancing Frankfort's position as a center of commerce and shipping. ¹⁷ As the nineteenth century drew to a close, local citizens sought to entice the Clover Leaf Railroad to locate its lucrative shops in their town. By 1913 they had successfully attracted railroad shops which employed as many as 450 men. ¹⁸

The importance of the railroads was well understood in the late nineteenth century. The county, township and dedicated local citizens provided a war chest of approximately one million dollars in support of these numerous railroad projects. ¹⁹ Among those who helped establish and manage the railroad companies were: H. Y. Morrison, John G. Clark, Alexander B. Given, Samuel Ayres, James H. Paris and James W. Morrison. Financial assistance and rights-of-way were provided by N. T. Catterlin, John Barner, Aaron H. Southard and John Coulter, as well as

¹² Ibid., p. 270.

¹³ *History (1886)*, p. 513 and Claybaugh, p. 254.

¹⁴ Grove, p. 33.

¹⁵ *History (1886)* p. 508-509.

¹⁶ Ed. Thacker, *A Century of Progress, An account of the Clinton County Centennial with a General Review of the Past Century*. Frankfort, IN: 1930, p. 38./ Grove, p. 33-35.

¹⁷ *History (1886)*, p. 484-489.

¹⁸ Clinton County Bicentennial Committee. *A Bicentennial Salute to Clinton County*. Frankfort, Indiana: heritage Lithographers., c. 1976., p. 30.

¹⁹ Claybaugh, p. 106.

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John Pence and Isaac D. Armstrong.²⁰ The latter two were both important developers and property holders in the South Frankfort Historic District.

The railroads fostered economic well-being and a sense of pride. The town grew into a city and was incorporated in 1875. As the new century dawned, Frankfort saw the rise of another transportation wonder to further enhance its economic viability. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Interurban electric railway first carried a party of officials into Frankfort on September 15th of 1903. The track ran down Main Street, including a portion which traveled into the area of the historic district on South Main. With the advent of the Interurban, Frankfort residents could reach Indianapolis in less than three hours. In the earliest days, trains left Frankfort nearly every hour from 6:20 AM until midnight.²¹

The South Frankfort Historic District reached a peak of building during the decades after the onset of the twentieth century. It was a mirror to Frankfort's prosperity. During this time improvements were blooming everywhere. Money circulated freely in the town as it did throughout the country. As automobiles and interurbans replaced the horse and buggy, new factories spread.²² These brought workers and managers, skilled craftsmen and educators to the town. The gracious homes in the South Frankfort Historic District housed a wide range of these blue and white collar families. The spacious American Foursquare, which populates the district, gave families plenty of room for growth. The incredible number and variety of these structures and their related craftsman, bungalow and free classic cousins tells the story of a burgeoning and aspiring population. These citizens ranged from businessmen, railroad executives and workers, to educators, doctors, and all the range in between.

A brief review of the occupations listed in the Census of 1900 for residents of South Frankfort Historic District, reveals an interesting variety of middle class professions. Eight men were salesmen, six were merchants of various types, four additional merchants specialized in grocery products both retail and wholesale. There were three postal clerks or mail carriers, and eight involved in the construction industry, including a plasterer, carpenter, painter, plumber, electrician and three day laborers. Three were either dressmakers or tailors. Three still served the animal-powered industry as liveryman, or blacksmiths. But there were a fair number of more elitist professions as well. Three residents were attorneys, four were "stock buyers" and one rated the profession of "capitalist." Three individuals were "landlords", one was involved in real estate and two operated boarding houses. Interestingly enough, one of the latter hosted ten individuals of the professional class, from architect to editor, with a dentist and druggist, among other occupations. The district also included a Railroad Fireman, a building superintendent, a county superintendent, three school teachers (male and female) and three clergymen. South Frankfort Historic District could be said to represent a slice of early twentieth century life in the community.²³

Celebrating the end of World War I, Frankfort held one of the largest celebrations in its history. There was good reason to rejoice. Frankfort was a railroad center of great importance. Five steam roads and two interurban lines passed through the city, as well as several bus lines. The railroad shops employed hundreds. The town had an 83 acre public park with a zoo, a golf course and many other amenities. The Frankfort Water Works, begun in 1885, had a storage capacity of one million gallons derived from deep wells. A central gas works supplied the city and outlying areas. A municipally-owned light and power plant was valued at over six hundred thousand dollars. Other

²⁰ Clinton County Bicentennial Committee, p. 30.

²¹ Grove, p. 77.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 76

²³ U.S. Census, 1900, Clinton County.

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modern utilities included a central heating plant and a telephone system with nearly 3,000 subscribers. A good hospital and seven modern school buildings cared for the health and education of the citizenry. A Carnegie library promoted the cultural life of all ages and thirteen churches ministered to the community's faithful, including the members of the First Baptist Church, located on South Columbia in the historic district. Civic organizations included the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary and fraternal organizations such as the Masons, whose imposing temple on South Main and East Walnut is a cornerstone of the South Frankfort Historic District.²⁴

Located at 201 South Columbia Street, the First Baptist Church is a testament to the considerable economic prosperity which enabled the South Frankfort Historic District to attain distinction as a neighborhood. The church had been organized in 1880, as a missionary Baptist Church. One year later, a lot was purchased on the corner block of Pence's South Addition, where the first building was dedicated in October of 1882. The original building was damaged by strong winds in 1913 and the present, massive and impressive structure was built in its place.²⁵ The new building was estimated to cost at least \$27,000 in 1913.²⁶ With ornate stained glass windows, corbelled brick and stone masonry, the edifice is an impressive addition to the district.

The Masons are the oldest of the fraternal societies in Frankfort, organized in December of 1843. The lodge met in the Garber building on the north side of the court house square until 1873, when they constructed a new hall. In 1887 they moved to the second floor of a building at Columbia and Washington Streets. Finally, they moved to the site at the southeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets where they built, in 1911, at a cost of \$60,000 the grand building which is located there today, in the South Frankfort Historic District. This building was occupied on a contributory basis by all of the Masonic bodies of Frankfort, including Knights Templar and Eastern Star, among others.

Many prominent Frankfort families lived along the tree-lined streets of the South Frankfort Historic District during the first decades of the twentieth century. A good example is Eugene O. Burget, whose home at 502 South Main Street still remains. Mr. Burget was a distinguished leader in the business community, especially in the financial sector. Born in Clinton County in 1869, he graduated from the state normal school (now Indiana State University) at Terre Haute and began an educational career as a principal of several local schools. In 1894, he was appointed deputy auditor of Clinton County and was elected auditor in 1902. After his four year term expired he became assistant cashier for the Clinton County Bank. One year later he became secretary for the People's Life Insurance Company in Frankfort.²⁷ By 1930, Mr. Burget had attained the position of President. The company had been conceived in 1906 and he was one of the earliest officers when it was formed a year later. Dedicated to providing security and safety to their policy holders, the capital stock was begun at \$100,000 with a surplus of \$40,000. By 1927 it had grown to \$300,000 with a surplus of nearly \$700,000 dollars. It began business with \$100,000 of insurance and by 1930 it was affording protection in the amount of \$51 million. It was said that not even the losses caused by World War I and the disastrous influenza epidemic caused any appreciable strain.²⁸ As president of this estimable enterprise, Mr. Burget represented the highest level of Frankfort's commercial life. With his wife, Carrie Boyle, the Burgets helped make South Frankfort Historic District a well-respected locale.

²⁴ Grove, p. 76.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 85.

²⁶ Claybaugh, p. 290.

²⁷ Claybaugh, p.p. 389-391.

²⁸ Thacker (1930), p. 100.

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The Gus Schlosser house at 502 South Jackson Street is another example of the kind of home which a prosperous and committed businessman chose to occupy in the district. The Schlosser Brothers creamery began in Bremen, Indiana in 1884, probably with the encouragement of an uncle who had been in the butter and egg business in New York since 1880. By the late nineteenth century four plants had been opened in Indiana and Chicago, Illinois. In 1908 they expanded to Indianapolis. The creamery was successful because it combined a highly efficient method of transport from farm to plant. The Schlosser Creamery became a model for others around the state and the country. Gustave, a second or third generation, served in several positions in the company, including vice president and manager of the South Chicago branch.²⁹ By 1930 he had been elevated to the position of President. He directed the company from the home office and parent plant, which were located at Frankfort by that time. The building which served this multi-plant company was built in 1912 and the three-story brick structure was said to house, "the most modern types of butter-making machinery as well as a large power plant and garage."³⁰

William A. Morris was a successful businessman, banker and an active politician. His home in the South Frankfort Historic District was well known as early as 1913. By 1927, he was listed as the resident at 508 South Main Street (Photo No. 14). Mr. Morris is a good example of the highly successful financiers who made the district their home. A contemporary biography deemed him one of the "class of men on whom Americans, without regard to party, look with pride and satisfaction – the class that have by their own efforts, their integrity and their high character, risen from lowly surroundings."³¹ Born in 1856, in Ohio, he moved with his family to Clinton County in 1866.

By 1872 he had moved from the family farm to Frankfort where he learned carriage blacksmithing. By 1884 he was appointed deputy postmaster, then in 1890 became deputy county treasurer under W. P. Maish. Later he joined the Clinton County Bank, and ultimately formed an independent banking firm, which later became the Citizens' Bank of Frankfort where Mr. Morris served as president. By 1907 it was sold to the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort and Mr. Morris retired. Real estate, investment and insurance businesses occupied his time, along with civic, political and charitable pursuits.³² He and his wife were proud and prominent representatives of the life of the South Frankfort Historic District.

The McClamrock (or McClamroch) family are also associated with the South Frankfort Historic District. In a directory of 1927, the property at 407 South Jackson (Photo No. 39) was occupied by Abraham A. McClamrock, a son of Robert McClamrock. The latter was born in Ohio in 1834 and came with his parents to Boone County in his youth. He spent his early years in agriculture and railroad activities. He continued to maintain extensive farmland in Clinton and Boone County, but in 1874 became interested in banking in Frankfort. By 1891 he had moved to the city where he served as President of the Farmers Bank and an important civic and business leader. His son Abraham followed in his fathers footsteps as a well-known and respected businessman.³³

The South Frankfort Historic District began as a sparsely occupied countrified residential area in the latter part of the nineteenth century. By 1900, it represented a broad cross section of the contemporary society and life of

²⁹ Claybaugh, p. 959.

³⁰ Thacker (1930), p. 101.

³¹ Claybaugh, p. 840.

³² Claybaugh, p. 840-842.

³³ A. W. Bowen & Co. *Clinton County, Indiana Portrait and Biographical Record*. Chicago: A. W. Bowen & Co., 1895.

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the community. In the next decades it grew to become a symbol of the life style of Frankfort's successful business and financial community. It is significant as an example of community development especially during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

Architecture

By 1925, the local community prided itself on the beauty of its buildings. Crediting visitors' first impressions as lasting ones, a local writer went on to say, "a city of beautiful homes, well kept lawns and attractive smaller homes of the cottage and bungalow type are the best sign of ...contentment and prosperity..."³⁴ The writer could have been speaking of the South Frankfort Historic District. Here a mix of high style and more modest homes, reminds us that in the first few decades of the twentieth century, the ideal of a home for every family was high on the civic agenda.

The most frequent home style to be found in the South Frankfort Historic District is a form which has been called, "American Foursquare". American Foursquare is a vernacular form which emerged out of the Arts and Crafts Movement, emphasizing a massed, square two-story plan. Most were built between 1905 and 1915. In Frankfort one can see examples from the 1920s and later. Some of the homes in the district also evoke elements of the Prairie Style developed by a group of architects connected with Frank Lloyd Wright. Examples of his work, including many Prairie School residences can be seen in the Chicago suburbs of Oak Park and Forest Hill.³⁵

Typical elements of American Foursquare houses include square or rectangular piers of masonry to support wide front porch roofs, widely overhanging eaves and detail emphasizing horizontality, such as waist belts and other belt courses. These homes were popularized by pattern books and popular magazines. Many regional architects in the Midwest found the style acceptable to their clients. The American Foursquare home became a symbol of gracious living which could be available to middle and upper class as well. Examples of this style include 202 Main Avenue (Photo 21) and 305 Main Ave (Photo 25). The home at 303 South Jackson Street (see Figure 2) demonstrates the sturdy, square massing and open front porch supported by brick piers which is typical of the four-square. This example has four hipped dormers and round columns to provide extra interest. The main door with sidelights and enlarged "picture" window at right were also signs of a more expensive home. The home at 359 South Jackson Street (See Figure 3), is more rectangular in form, but features wide overhanging eaves. Here, the roof pitch is quite high, recalling the more vertical elements of the Queen Anne style which was popular just before the Prairie School began to emphasize horizontal elements.

There are approximately 28 homes in the South Frankfort Historic District which have been classified as "American Foursquare". A form or variant of the Arts & Crafts movement, its prevalence in the Midwest has earned it a place in the lexicon. The preponderance of these middle-class homes in the South Frankfort Historic District identifies the area as a haven for upwardly mobile middle class families who sought a safe, gracious neighborhood to raise their children and conduct home life. The rise of this middle class was a phenomenon in Frankfort, as around the country and brought forward a plethora of suburb development.

The district contains about 19 homes in the Queen Anne style. One of the most ubiquitous styles to be found in the Midwest, the Queen Anne prevailed from about 1880 until 1900. For this reason, it is not as prevalent as

³⁴ *The Frankfort Morning Times*, March 8, 1925.

³⁵ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 440.

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later styles in the South Frankfort Historic District. The major boom occurred in the district after this style had begun to wane. Yet, some of the Free Classic homes, a style related to the Queen Anne, demonstrate decorative elements which are typical of the style. Steeply pitched roofs of irregular shape are seen, usually with a dominant front-facing gable. The Queen Anne style is distinctive for asymmetrical shaping and for ornate detailing. The style originated in England, although it owes little to the reign of Queen Anne (1702 – 1714). The first American example was built at Newport, Rhode Island. The style was popularized after 1870 by pattern books, magazines and the expanding railroad network which made pre-cut architectural details available across the country.³⁶ The photo in Figure 5 shows a home at 458 South Jackson Street which demonstrates the irregular massing of the Queen Anne style. The rounded turret is especially high-style, but the craftsman porch with its massive piers is a later addition.

After 1890, an adaptation known as the Free Classic became widespread. This drew heavily upon the Queen Anne, but with some additions, especially a hipped roof and lower cross gables.³⁷ Examples in the district are frequent, numbering about 22. Among these are a home at 408 South Jackson (Photo #40), as well as one located at 351 South Jackson (Photo #45) which also features a prominent turret. Others include the homes at 358 (Photo #44), and 603 (Photo 32) South Jackson. The latter sports an exuberant polychrome paint which emphasizes the decorative elements. The photo in Figure 5, of the house at 358 South Jackson shows a high-style example of the Free Classic with many well apportioned elements, including multiple porch posts, irregular and decorated cross gables, high pitched, hipped main roof and turned work.

The District contains a generous variety of Craftsman and Bungalow homes. There are approximately 25 of the former and 21 of the latter, one of which is a combination. The Arts and Crafts Movement was prominent in California where the Greene brothers, Charles Sumner and Henry Mather began designing several exceptional examples about 1903. Earlier, a type of bungalow (the word comes from India, where the British used it to mean a low cottage with a veranda) had been built in Massachusetts. But it was the climate and attitude of the west coast which helped the style flourish during the first three decades of the twentieth century. A flood of pattern books and architectural magazines brought the style to all parts of the country.³⁸ Like the four-square, Craftsman and bungalow homes offered a way for middle class families to enjoy amenities which had not been previously available.

Craftsman bungalows and other homes come in a wide variety of styles. They are extremely eclectic and draw upon Japanese as well as Spanish influences. Some show influences of the contemporaneous Prairie school. Most emphasize natural materials, wood, stone and feature a mix of combined planes and elements. In the South Frankfort Historic District, both high-style and modest examples help portray the variety which was available.

The home at 552 South Main Street (Photo #15) is an example of a Craftsman house which demonstrates elements of the Prairie style and which is more symmetrical and formal than most. It is prominent, imposing and obviously the home of a family of means. Details include the wide eaves on the main roof and central porch, as well as the one on the sun room on the north side. All of these serve to stress the horizontal elements of the building. The use of stucco is contrasted with inset wood banding and vertical wood elements below the eave line.

Two bungalows at 255 and 259 Main Avenue (Photo #23) demonstrate some of the typical elements which can be found in homes of this genre. High, side gabled roofs provided space on the upper story with only a small

³⁶ McAlester, p. 2666-268.

³⁷ McAlester, p. 268, 276-277.

³⁸ McAlester, P. 454, Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780, A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1996, pp. 217-221.

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imprint on the lot. Front dormers provided light into the attic or second story. The broad full porch across the front façade was inset, using the expanse of the roof as a lintel. Whether open, as the example on the left, or enclosed as shown on the right, the front porch was a key element within the family life.

Another unusual and high-style example of the Craftsman influenced home is the residence at 258 East South Street (Photo #43). Here, some decorative half-timbering has been used to add interest to the front gabled façade. Natural materials are emphasized through the wood brackets and belt course. Also, the Oriental influence is shown in the redacted lanai element which serves as a hood for the front entry. This home is truly an outstanding example of the eclectic originality which designers used in constructing buildings within the expanding architectural repertoire available in the first decades of the twentieth century.

A style which is normally ubiquitous in Midwestern communities has but a small place within the South Frankfort Historic District. The Italianate flourished during the latter half of the nineteenth century and was distinguished by decorative bracketed cornices, ornate window hoods and highly detailed doors. There is just one example present within the district, at 259 South Columbia Street. Dated c. 1875, it is probably the oldest building in the district. It demonstrates many of the typical features of the style. The building is clearly in view across the street from the first Baptist Church in a birds-eye drawing of 1885. Figure 6 shows the bracketing and window hoods which are typical of the Italianate style. The main entry is graced with a double door and transom and the open porch contains turned and scrolled elements. It is an excellent example of this style which anchors the district in the earliest years of its historical context.

The district also contains a number of vernacular forms, including Gabled-ell, Gable-front and T-Plan. These buildings often display stylistic elements, but are modest and simple in their construction. As a group, they contribute to the district's range of middle and upper middle class homes, typical of the period of significance.

Several large, imposing institutional buildings also contribute to the significance of the district and add to its ambiance. Among these, the First Baptist Church at 301 South Columbia Street is one of the most impressive efforts within the district (See Photos #5, 7, and 11). Built between 1912 and 1913, it uses the language of the Neo-Classical style in a refined way, with brick and limestone materials conveying a feeling of presence. The entry is particularly notable, located at the peak of a grand staircase and straddling the juncture of the two dramatic sides of the building. The gable roofed wings on either side frame and emphasize the three stained glass windows of the sanctuary. The second story roof rises behind and above this main entry with its flanking north and west elevations. Over the years, additions have been made to the building, creating a long, rectangular form stretching down Columbia Street. These have been constructed of similar materials and do not detract from the main building.

The Masonic Lodge at 201 S. Main Street (Photo #02), was also built in 1912. Like the First Baptist Church, it uses the Elizabethan Revival style to create an image of prominence. The large block is constructed of a chocolate colored, wire-cut brick. This material was popular during this period and hard-fired to be permanent. It has weathered well over the years. The stylistic elements in the Masonic Lodge are more chaste than those of the church, but simple crenellations and bartisans rising above the parapet at the main entrance imply the ancient and medieval origins of the fraternal order. The building is an excellent example of a sturdy institutional structure.

The Hammersly building is one of the few commercial buildings within the district and the only Art Moderne building within the district. Although a modest example, it reflects the ambitions for streamlining which were beginning to emerge in designs for trains, buildings and interior design during the period of the 1920s and later. As populations grew and life seemed more complicated, administrators as well as designers sought to standardize and

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through that effort, increase the efficiency of everyday life. This ideal is seen in the clean lines of the Moderne style, especially in this example, where the simple block is relatively unadorned with detail.

The South Frankfort Historic District's architecture is highly reflective of its time. Many good examples of the Free Classic, Craftsman and Bungalow styles are present. These architectural styles help define the district as an upwardly mobile middle and upper middle class which reflects the surge in economic prosperity felt in the community during the three decades following the turn of the twentieth century. Today, these buildings recall local and national changes from rural to urban life, from the horse and buggy to rapid interurban transportation as well as the inception of much of the infrastructure of the modern era.

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Section 10. Boundary Description

(Note: S. Main Street begins north of Walnut. The street name changes to Main Avenue just south of the juncture with Armstrong Street, where it angles to the east until it merges with S. Jackson Street)

Beginning on E. Walnut Street, at the south west corner of E. Walnut and S. Jackson Street, follow the west side of Jackson Street, south to a point opposite the northern property line of 209 S. Jackson Street, then turning east along this property line to the alley east of this property and turn south along the west side of this alley to a point opposite the south property line of 255 S. Jackson. Follow this line east to the bank of Prairie Creek and continue south along the creek to the northern abutment of the bridge on E. Armstrong Street (carrying E. Armstrong over Prairie Creek), turning east along the north side of the bridge to the edge of the east abutment, then turning south, cross E. Armstrong Street to the south east abutment of the bridge, turning back west, following the south side of the bridge west abutment and the west bank of the creek. Continue along the west bank of the creek to the south property line of 757 S. Jackson and follow this property line west to the north east side of S. Alhambra Street. Crossing S. Alhambra, turning south, to the south side of the street, follow the south side of S. Alhambra in a south easterly direction, along the east property lines of 853, 855 and 857 S. Jackson, then turn due south along the east property lines of 901, 905, 907 and 909 S. Jackson, turning west along the south property line of the last property and crossing S. Jackson Street. Follow the west side of S. Jackson Street to the point where it joins Main Avenue and turn in a north westerly direction, following the east side of Main Avenue to a point opposite the south property line of 352 Main Avenue and turn west along this property line to the west property line, turning north to the alley between 304 and 308 Main Avenue. Follow the north side of this alley west to the west property line of 304 Main Avenue and turn north, following the west property lines of 258, 250, 204, 202, 58 and 50 Main Avenue and 600, 608 S. Main Street (which is also the alley between Main Avenue/S. Main Street and S. Columbia Street). At the juncture with W. Armstrong Street, turn west along the north side of W. Armstrong and continue to the east side of S. Columbia Street. Then, turning north along this street, continue to the alley between W. Wabash and W. Walnut Streets, turning east along the south side of this alley to a point opposite the west property line of 208 S. Main Street and turn north, continuing along this property line and that of 200 S. Main to the south side of E. Walnut. Continuing along the south side of E. Walnut, turn east and continue to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The district boundary encompasses the best collection of residences, and institutional structures dating during the period of significance. One the east, Prairie Creek is a natural boundary. The western boundary of S. Columbia Street is a logical one, because the street is wide, and many changes have occurred, especially closer to the square on the north side. The boundary has also been drawn to eliminate some modern construction on Walnut and S. Jackson at the north end of the district. In the south, the typical four-square, bungalow and craftsman homes begin to change as one moves south toward E. Meredith.

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The rhythm becomes interrupted with modern construction. The northern boundary, along Walnut is also a logical edge, since this is a busy, thoroughfare, not as conducive to the shady atmosphere of the balance of the district.

11. Additional Information: Figures

Figure 1: Map below shows an 1878 view of the district with the original plat marked "plat" and With Pence's south addition and well as others clearly marked.

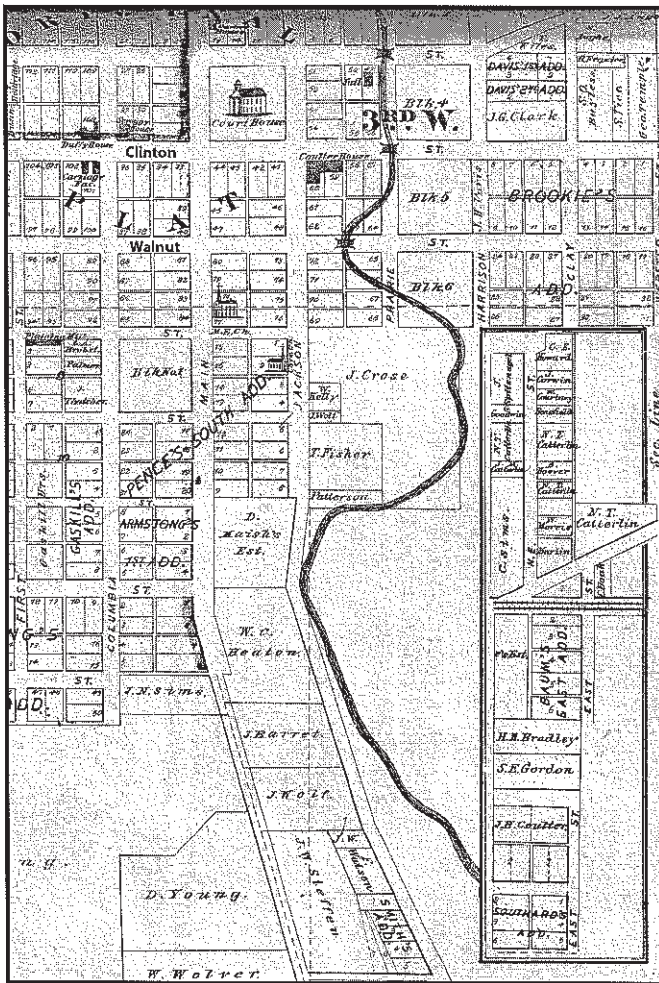


Figure 2: House at 303 So. Jackson Street.



Figure 3: Home at 359 So. Jackson Street.

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Figure 4: Home at 458 So. Jackson Street



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Figure 5: Home at 358 So. Jackson Street



Figure 6: Home at 259 So. Columbia Street. One of the few examples of Italianate styling.



SOUTH FRANKFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Sketch Plan
No Scale

Prepared by
The Westerly Group, Inc.
Madison, Indiana



LEGEND

- STREET OR ALLEY
- - - DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- - - PROPERTY LINES (Approx.)
- ≡ BRIDGE
- 762 STREET ADDRESS
- ☞ PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER
- ▨ CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
- ▩ NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

