

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Orleans Historic District

other names/site number 117-416-060001-127

2. Location

street & number Roughly bound by Wilson Street on the north, Franklin Street on the east, Harrison Street on the south, and Fourth Street on the west. N/A not for publication

city or town Orleans N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Orange code 117 zip code 47452

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James C. Han 8/4/2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Orleans Historic District
Name of Property

Orange 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	
163	42	buildings
4	0	sites
0	0	structures
10	2	objects
177	44	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

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/hotel
- COMMERCE/ business
- COMMERCE/professional
- COMMERCE/financial institution
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/restaurant
- COMMERCE/warehouse

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- COMMERCE/business
- COMMERCE/professional
- COMMERCE/financial institution
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/restaurant
- GOVERNMENT/city hall
- GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN Second Empire
- LAT VICTORIAN Queen Anne

- foundation CONCRETE
- walls BRICK
- WOOD: Weatherboard
- roof METAL: Tin
- other SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
- CONCRETE
- METAL: Cast iron

Narrative Description

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

Orleans Historic District
Name of Property

Orange County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- EDUCATION
- INDUSTRY
- TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1837-1958

Significant Dates

1837, 1897, 1913, 1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Cornelius, Dudley "Cap"
Collins, Charles B.

Orleans Historic District
Name of Property

Orange County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 63

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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5	4	7	2	4	0
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4	2	7	9	7	5	0
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3

1	6
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4	2	7	8	6	8	0
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2

1	6
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5	4	7	8	8	0
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4	2	7	9	7	5	0
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4

1	6
---	---

5	4	7	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	8	6	8	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joanne Raetz Stuttgart for

organization Saving Historic Orange County (SHOC) date December 15, 2008

street & number 759 E. Washington St. telephone (765) 349-1537

city or town Martinsville state IN zip code 46151

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.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section 6 Page 1 Orleans Historic District Orleans, Orange County, IN

Historic Functions (continued)

COMMERCE/warehouse
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/fire station
GOVERNMENT/post office
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church-related residence
FUNERARY/mortuary
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater
AGRICULTURE/processing
AGRICULTURE/storage
INDUSTRY/energy facility
INDUSTRY/communications facility
HEALTH CARE/clinic
HEALTH CARE/medical business
LANDSCAPE/object
SOCIAL/meeting hall
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions (continued)

GOVERNMENT/post office
EDUCATION/library
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church-related residence
FUNERARY/mortuary
RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker
AGRICULTURE/storage
HEALTH CARE/clinic
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
LANDSCAPE/park
LANDSCAPE/object
TRANSPORTATION/road-related
VACANT/NOT IN USE

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Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS Colonial Revival
 LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS Classical Revival
 LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS Tudor Revival
 LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS Late Gothic Revival
 LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS Bungalow/Craftsman
 MODERN Art Deco
 MODERN Ranch Style
 OTHER Vernacular, domestic
 OTHER Vernacular, commercial

Materials (continued)

Foundation: STONE Sandstone
 Foundation: STONE Limestone
 Walls: WOOD Weatherboard
 Walls: OTHER
 Roof: ASPHALT
 Roof: SYNTHETICS Rubber

INTRODUCTION

Orange County is located in south-central Indiana. It is bounded on the north by Lawrence County, on the east by Washington County, on the south by Crawford County, and on the west by Dubois and Martin Counties. The town of Orleans, the only incorporated town in Orleans Township, is located in the northeast part of Orange County, in a low-lying, flat area that provides the best agricultural land in the county. Farming remains an important industry. To the west and south of Orleans is the Hoosier National Forest. West of Orleans at Orangeville is a unique geographical feature connected with the curious Lost River. A National Natural Landmark, the Rise of the Lost River is the point where the underground river emerges from its underground channel. The Lost River encircles Orleans on the east, south, and west, coming within two miles of the town center. In periods of heavy snow melt and rainfall, the underground river swells and emerges, so that flooding is a fairly regular occurrence in Orleans.

As surveyed and laid out in 1815, the streets of Orleans are parallel and at right angles to each other in an orthogonal grid. The Orleans Historic District encompasses much of the original town plat. At its center is Congress Square, an area designated for public use in the original plat. Through the years, Congress Square [photo 7] served as a public gathering area, the site of the Orleans Academy (1861-1963), and a private subscription school that became the community's public school. In 1963, it was made into a park, with major renovations completed in 2000. Designated as Site 1, Congress Square includes such resources as playgrounds, picnic shelters, a fountain, bandstand, and war memorial, plus numerous commemorative markers and benches. Along the east side of Congress Square is Maple Street, also State Road 37, the main north-south artery that connects Orleans with Mitchell and Bedford to the north and Paoli to the south. State Road 337 leads southeast to US Highway 56 near Livonia.

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Centered on Maple Street/State Road 37, the commercial corridor, the Orleans Historic District encompasses approximately 12 blocks roughly bounded by Wilson Street on the north, by Franklin Street on the east, by Harrison Street on the south, and by Third Street on the west. The boundaries identified in the *Interim Report* have been expanded slightly to include, on the north, residential and commercial properties along both sides of Maple Street between Wilson and Liberty Streets, a warehouse at the southwest corner of Wilson and Lincoln Streets; on the east, two residential properties and one commercial property on the east side of Lincoln Street between Adams and Jefferson Streets and four residential properties adjacent to Franklin Street roughly between Jefferson and Jackson Streets; on the south, two blocks of Maple Street between Jackson and Harrison Streets; and on the west, two residential properties on the west side of Third Street between Jefferson and Washington Streets. Also on the west, two properties on the south side of Jefferson Street east of Fifth Street were removed, and four were added on the north side of Jefferson Street between Fourth and Third Streets.

The Orleans Historic District retains a significant degree of integrity. The commercial core remains relatively intact, despite fires that have resulted in the loss of buildings on the north, south, and east sides. Many buildings are occupied by retail, professional, or service businesses. The surrounding residential blocks also retain a high degree of integrity, although in recent years, many houses have been altered with the application of non-historic siding and replacement windows. There are three residential buildings (resources 77, 153, and 183) and one manufacturing building (resource 77) erected within the past 50 years, and one commercial-hospitality building (resource 200) erected on the north side of Congress Square in the year 2000. The vast majority of non-contributing buildings are garages and storage buildings erected within the past 50 years.

The inventory of resources found at the end of this section accounts for all historic individual buildings, structures, and objects as identified through site visits. Historic names are given when known. Buildings with no street addresses but clearly associated with a primary street address are designated by a ½ assigned to the primary street address, as in 208½ E. Washington Street. Public limestone sidewalks, sandstone retaining walls, and rock-face concrete retaining walls contribute greatly to the unique, local character of the district. Together they are counted as one contributing site. Other properties with more than five resources are also designated as sites. The District's total resource count is 221. There are 163 contributing buildings and 42 non-contributing buildings. There are ten contributing objects and two non-contributing objects. There are four contributing sites.

DESCRIPTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

28 **Orleans Creamery/Producers Dairy Marketing Association** (1925/1934/1948-49),
290 N. Maple St. [photo 15]

29 **Storage Building** (c.1925)

The **Orleans Creamery/Producers Marketing Dairy Marketing Association** was built in several phases. The entire building is painted white, with a painted blue band at ground level.

By comparing the existing structure to Sanborn maps and deeds, it is evident that the original, 1925 building is the two-story, parapet front portion made of tile block located on the

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corner of Adams and Maple Streets. The front (west) façade is brick. Upper story front windows are filled with brick, while first floor windows consist of multi-paned steel sashes. Whether they are original is unclear. The original projecting entrance has been closed off. A loading door is located in the north wall near the east corner; it, too, has been closed off.

Two additions are located on the south side. The first, built in 1934, is a two-story brick building with first and second story front windows, all of which have been replaced. The second, built in 1948-49, is a one-story brick building with elevated front entrance. An Art Deco influence is seen in the octagonal lights with frosted glass panes in a bronze frame. The door itself is a replacement. A loading dock is located on the south side.

Near the rail line at the northeast corner of the lot is a large gabled **storage building**. It is not a transverse frame barn as identified in the *Orange County Interim Report*. It has metal siding and a metal roof, and sliding doors on the front and side. It is also painted white and blue.

215 Conder-Coppock House, 220 W. Jefferson St. (c.1877) [photo 33; see also photo 5] • This two-and-one-half story frame house with an asymmetrical floor plan is the District's sole example of Second Empire style architecture. It also exhibits influences of the Craftsman style in the five-over-one double hung windows on the first floor and the porch columns and balustrade, the result of a c.1913 remodeling.

The convex Mansard roof has metal curbs, intersecting dormers, and a covering of wood shakes. The dormer and second story wall surfaces are clad in fish scale, diamond, and scalloped shingles. First floor walls are covered with clapboard.

With the exception of the Craftsman-style first floor windows, all windows are one-over-one double hung wood sash. Dormer windows have six-sided upper sashes roughly triangular in shape.

An open porch extends across the south front and wraps around the southeast corner, where the entrance is located. Limestone slab steps rise from the limestone city sidewalk. The lot is slightly elevated, and a retaining wall of sandstone block edges the city sidewalk along Jefferson and Second Streets and along the alley on the north. A historic gable-front frame garage is located off the northwest corner of the house. The iron fence is salvage and counted as a noncontributing resource.

Related Ochs Family Resources

203 **Noah and Amanda (Ochs) Alvis House**, 192 W. Jefferson St. (c.1923)

53 **Ochs-Tetrick Funeral Home**, 187 E. Jefferson St. (1897)

74 **Ochs Furniture**, 187½ E. Jefferson St. (1925)

77 **Margaret Ochs House**, 150 S. Lincoln St. (1967)

Built of multi-colored brick, the **Noah and Amanda (Ochs) Alvis House** is a Midwest box two-stories in height, with a brown asphalt-clad pyramidal roof. The plan is nearly square, with a bay window projecting on the west side near the front (south) wall and an enclosed porch on the east wall near the north corner. An open front porch with a roof balustrade is found located on the front. Windows are six-over-one double hung wood sash.

This property includes two other contributing buildings located near the east-west alley: a

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frame, pyramidal roof cottage and an adjacent two-bay, gable front frame garage. It also contains one non-contributing, non-historic brick garage directly behind the Ochs House. A concrete porch foundation (resource 203) from the former Patton House is located along Jefferson Street at the property's southeast corner; the foundation is noted here but not counted as a contributing resource. The salvaged iron fence along the Jefferson Street sidewalk is a recent addition to the property and is counted as a non-contributing resource.

The original one-and one-half story gabled ell house that is the **Ochs-Tetrick Funeral Home** was enlarged several times as its function changed from a family residence to a funeral home. It is attached to the Ochs Furniture shop and store on its south side. The main elevation faces Jefferson Street on the north. Siding is white vinyl. Replacement windows are also white vinyl. An open porch extends partially across the east and north sides. An original feature of note is the wood entrance door with a large oval light.

The **Ochs Furniture** shop and store is a two-story brick building faces east and overlooks Lincoln Street. It has a parapet front with limestone coping an abbreviated pilasters at the outer corners of the building and center parapet. The foundation is poured concrete. The original large display windows at the sidewalk level are greatly reduced and infilled. A garage door on the south end replaces an original loading door. Three steps above the sidewalk, the building's main entrance is set into the northeast corner, which is supported by a single square wood column. The steel door is a replacement. On the second story, a pair of one-over-one double hung windows is located in the center front wall, with single windows on either side. Similar windows, albeit vinyl replacements, are found on the upper story of the south, west and north sides. All first floor windows in these walls are original single light, wood fixed sash. Paired entrance doors are found on the south side of the building near the west corner. This building is attached to the Ochs-Tetrick Funeral Home at its northwest corner.

The minimalist ranch style **Margaret Ochs House** faces west, with a slightly projecting, front-gabled south ell. Exterior walls are red brick. Vinyl replacement ribbon casement windows are centrally located in the front west wall, with the entrance near the intersection of the gabled ell. The wood door has a sidelight with lower solid panel on the north side. A pair of double hung windows with vinyl snap-in muntins is centrally located in the front-facing gable. The gable itself is filled with white siding. At the rear of the house are a patio area and a detached garage. The driveway is accessed by an alley along the south property line.

195 **Cornelius-Osborn Building** (1927), 141 N. Maple St. [photo 31] • This former service station made of buff colored brick consists of three parts: a service station flanked by a garage bay on the south and an office on the north. The garage was originally an office. With its setbacks, roof projections, and geometric ornamentation that emphasizes the vertical, this building combines three contemporaneous styles: Mission, Craftsman, and Art Deco, which is minimally reflected in the banding. The south garage bay faces Jefferson Street. It retains its original wood service door and interior service corridor linking it to the center station. Both the station and north garage bay have been converted into office space. The foundation and floors are poured concrete. Limestone is used as a cap on the curvilinear parapet, belt courses, window sills, and as decorative blocks on the wall face. Window openings are original size; the etched

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glass transoms have been painted.

46 **Magner-Lindsey Hotel**, 158 E. Jefferson St. (1872/c.1901/c.1909) [photo 18] • This two-story, center-gabled, double pile I-house was originally built as a private residence. As a popular hotel, it was enlarged at least two times before about 1910 to reach its present size. Greek Revival elements are evident in the cornice returns, slightly pedimented window hoods, porch columns and porch frieze with dentil molding, entrance surrounds, and central gable. Board and batten siding frames the main entrance, with clapboard siding covering the rest of the building, which is painted a pale yellow. Windows are four-over-four double hung wood sash. The original, main mass of the hotel has a brick foundation. Additions have sandstone foundations. An old frame livery barn is located off the northwest corner of the building.

Herle Family Related Resources

48 **Herle House**, 188 E. Jefferson St. (1930)

63 **Roberts Building/Herle's Restaurant**, 156 S. Maple St. (c.1901)

A California bungalow, the **Herle House** has walls of yellow brick with stringcourses dividing the ground, first, and upper stories. Hipped dormers are found on the east and west planes of the asphalt roof. Windows are one-over-one or three-over-one double hung wood sash. The front porch openings are filled with original windows. The site is slightly elevated above street level, with a retaining wall of sandstone block edging the limestone city sidewalk on the east and west sides. Two limestone slab cistern covers are located in the rear yard.

The **Roberts Building/Herle's Restaurant** is a two-story, brick, parapet-front, single-unit commercial building. The storefront features cast iron piers and header, a slightly elevated, recessed center entry with insulated steel door, and aluminum-framed display windows shaded by a maroon canvas awning. The wall surface below the windows is covered with synthetic panels resembling cut stone. The upper façade is brick, with three one-over-one double hung wood sash windows. The crenellated parapet has limestone coping. Below the cornice, iron capital block letters spell out ROBERTS, the name of the original owner/builder. The Roberts name is framed by an ornamental course of red brick. Windows are one-over-one double hung wood sash with limestone sills and red brick lintels with limestone corner blocks. On the north side, upper floor windows are vinyl replacements. First floor window openings have been reduced in size. The building has two rear additions: a one-story brick kitchen addition and a large yellow tile brick addition that stretches to the north-south alley.

Burton Family Related Resources

79 **King-Burton House**, 208 E. Washington St. (c.1876) [photo 22]

78 **Burton Sheet Metal Shop**, 208 ½ E. Washington St. (1965) [photo 22]

80 **Burton Rental House**, 234 E. Washington St. (c.1890)

The **King-Burton House** is a center gable, central passage house exhibiting distinct stylistic details from two styles. Steeply pitched center gables on the west and south, with a lancet arch window, are reflective of the Gothic Revival, as are the narrow bands of board and batten siding along the main (south) entrance. Greek Revival elements include the cornice return in the Gothic

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gable, Doric porch columns, and the sidelights and overhead light surrounding the entrance. The house's foundation is sandstone block, the siding is cement asbestos shingles painted white, and the roof is covered with pressed metal shingles. The trim is painted a blue-gray. All windows are vinyl replacements.

Behind the house is the **Burton Sheet Metal Shop**, a large, nearly square building covered in corrugated metal painted white. The foundation and floor is poured concrete. The roof is flat. Large utility or garage doors are located in the west and south walls. Although the Burton family sheet metal business is no longer in operation, the shop building contains all of the equipment.

To the east of the King-Burton House is the one-and-one-half story T-plan **Burton Rental House**. It, too, has cement asbestos siding with blue-gray painted trim, metal roof, and vinyl replacement windows. The full-width front porch is enclosed with aluminum frame double-hung windows.

168 **Taylor-Richardson House**, 281 W. Washington St. (c.1837) [photo 19] • This central passage brick house exhibits a Greek Revival influence, with its cornice returns, wide frieze, six-over-six double hung wood sash windows, and entrance. The paneled wood door is framed by three-light sidelights and fluted engaged columns with Doric caps and an entablature with dentil molding. An original ell extends south from the west side of the house. A recent frame addition on the southeast corner replaces the original porch, which had long been enclosed. The foundation is rubble limestone. The roof is asphalt. Only one of the original two chimneys remains. The Neoclassical Revival-style front porch dates to about 1915. It has a floor of limestone slabs resting on limestone block and cut limestone piers, rails, and two short balustrade sections above the front steps. The remaining portions of the balustrade are missing.

87 **Fry House**, 157 E. Washington St. (1912) [photo 23] • This cottage exhibits half-circle shapes in its eaves, an ornamentation familiar in the Queen Anne and Free Classic styles. The foundation is rock face concrete block. The roof is covered with metal shingles painted silver. The full-width, front bungalow porch has walls of buff colored brick and wood. Originally open, it is now enclosed with ribbon windows, each with three lights and a transom. The house's exterior walls are covered with clapboard painted blue. Pressed metal shingles cover the sides of the two dormers. Windows are double hung wood; upper panes feature diamond shape panes, and the lower pane is a single light. A retaining wall along the alley has a concrete base topped with buff-colored brick.

111 **Presbyterian Church**, 270 S. Lincoln St. (c.1845) • This rectangular plan Greek Revival brick building features pilasters at the outside corners and along the side walls between the window openings, which are filled with metal panels. Window sills and lintels are wood, as are the pilaster bases and caps. Paint shadows of wood eave brackets can be seen on the south side. Brackets are extant on the north eaves. On the west (front) wall, bands of vinyl siding have been used to hide the damage resulting from the brackets' removal. The building's foundation is rubble limestone. Vent openings are filled with wood. Rusty corrugated metal covers the roof.

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The main entrance in the building's southwest corner is elevated above grade and reached by six large limestone slab steps. The entrance is what remains after the removal of a 1909 bell tower; the void in the walls has been filled with framework covered with gray vinyl siding. On the east end of the church is a one-story brick annex. Covered entrance porches are located in the north and south intersections of the church and annex.

183 **Methodist Episcopal Church**, 171 S. Second St. (1915) • Late Gothic Revival in style, this Akron plan brick church building faces east. It has a poured concrete foundation, raised basement, and a cross-hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. A limestone water table surrounds the building between the basement and first floor. The elevated, lancet arch main entrance is located in a recessed panel in the square bell tower that forms the building's southeast corner. At the north corner is a shorter bay that resembles the bell tower but it lacks an entrance. The center gable-front bay has a projecting three-sided bay housing the apse. The building's roofline is highlighted with limestone coping. The bell tower and north bay have a crenellated roofline. Basement windows are one-over-one double hung wood sash. Stained glass windows in the apse are rectangular, with either fixed or double hung sashes. All other stained glass windows are lancet arch with brick archivolt and a limestone keystone.

Inside, the roll-up wood screen that separated the nave or rotunda from the rear classrooms has been removed.

208 **Ellis and Josephine Leatherman House**, 185 N. Second St. (c.1909) [photo 32] • Square in plan, the two-story Leatherman house has a foundation of rock-face concrete block, clapboard siding painted pale yellow with dark green trim, and a truncated pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. An original shed addition is at the rear. A round tower clad in alternating round butt shingles and a conical roof is attached to the northeast corner of the house. Narrow width brackets support the eaves of the tower and the front-facing portion of the rear shed addition. Porches with lathe-turned posts, wood decks and hip roofs are found on the front and north side of the house. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash.

Carroll Family Related Resources

166 **Orleans Oil Company and Orleans Shell Station**, 247 S. Maple St. (1951)

140 **Qualkinbush-Carroll House**, 542 S. Maple St. (1935)

The three-unit **Orleans Oil Company and Orleans Shell Station** consists of an office building on the north, a service station with a canopy and concrete pump island in the middle, and a garage bay on the south. The office and station have glass storefronts with a central entrance door and flanking windows divided into ten panes each. The north unit has a north wing wall. Between the units is an entrance filled with concrete block; it once led into a ladies restroom. On the south wall of the station unit is a service garage with paneled aluminum door with three lights. The exterior corner is rounded. Five original window openings on the south side have been filled with block. The cornice is capped with metal flashing on the front and iron caps on the south and west.

The **Qualkinbush-Carroll House** is a Tudor Revival style English cottage clad in yellow

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brick. It very closely resembles the Sears Stratford model though no information or evidence has been found to positively attribute it to Sears.¹ The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with asbestos shingles. The side-gabled main mass has two parallel, partly abutting front gables. The smaller of the two contains the arched entrance. The wood door has a single round light and strap hinges. The larger of the two has an elliptical window in the gable peak and on the first floor, a band of four-over-four double hung wood sash windows. A soldier course above the first floor windows is seen on the front of the main mass and on the front and sides of the larger of the two gables. There are two chimneys: one emerges from the roof plane, and the other is externally located at the juncture of the two cross gables. This tall chimney has a limestone chevron that mimics the two cross gables and two chimney pots. Windows are varied and include the windows already described, plus a single-pane, fixed sash picture window on the north front and a six-light fixed window adjacent to the entrance.

5 **Apple House/"Spy House"**, 291 N. Maple St. (1908) [photo 10] • This imposing two-story American foursquare house has a foundation of limestone block topped with a limestone water table, dark brown brick walls, and a pyramidal slate roof. Hipped dormers have slate shingles on their sides and pair of one-over-one double hung wood sash windows. All other windows are one-over-one double hung wood sash with limestone sills and lintels, with the exception of a fixed sash stained glass window on the north wall. A slightly projecting, full-height bay is found on the south wall. Brackets are found under the eaves of the house, dormers and porch. The front porch has a hipped roof covered with standing seam metal, Ionic columns, a brick wall, and concrete floor. Limestone steps flanked by stone-capped brick walls ascend from the limestone slab sidewalk.

At rear is a one-story ell. An original open porch at the northwest corner has been enclosed and covered with white vinyl.

Behind the house and fronting Adams Street is a gable-sided frame livery barn covered with vertical wood siding. Across the back is an original lean-to extension. There are two barn or vehicle doors in the east half of the north wall. A small hay hatch with strap hinged is near the west corner; below it is a door for people. The roof is covered with rusty standing seam metal.

68 **Bowles Building**, 180 S. Maple St. (1889) [photo 1, building at right] • This Italianate, two-story, unpainted brick commercial building features a nearly-original storefront with cast iron piers and header, 45-degree recessed central entry, display windows, and geometrically segmented transoms of colored glass. The upper façade is defined by three double-hung windows with limestone sills and metal hoods set into recessed panels adorned at the top by corbelled brickwork. The metal boxed cornice has brackets and retains its original finials.

The building fronts Maple Street, with a side elevation facing Washington Street. The front display window wraps the corner. On the Washington Street side, the first floor brick wall has been painted white. The upper wall is unpainted brick, with the exception of a faded

¹ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail* (New York: John Wiley & Sons for National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1986), 212.

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advertising sign at the corner that reads SODAS. The original upper floor windows are two-over-two double hung wood sash with flat metal hoods and limestone sills. The single first floor window opening is similar in size and has a similar same hood and sill, but the window itself is a vinyl replacement. There are two entrances at the rear of this side; one has been reduced in height and the other completely filled with vinyl siding. The stepped-back cornice is covered with vertically hung, interlocking red metal panels. At the rear of the building is an attached one-story brick building (resource number 69).

66 Stout Bros. & Hicks Building/National Bank of Orleans/Dillinger Barbershop, 168 S. Maple St. (1891) [photo 1, building at center] • This late Italianate/Neoclassical Revival two-story, five-bay building with cast iron piers and upper story metal facade is a fine example of a metal storefront manufactured by Mesker Bros. of St. Louis, Missouri. The piers have a patent date of October 4, 1887. The building consists of two first floor units flanking a central staircase with access to the street. The storefront retains the original piers--the brackets on the tops of the outer piers have been removed--and panels below the display windows. The south unit is more intact than the north, with the original single-light wood door, sidelight, and two-part transom, and display window; however, the large transom openings have been obscured by wood panels. The north unit has a steel entrance door and reduced display windows; all other openings have been filled. The center entrance door to the staircase is a paneled steel replacement.

The upper façade has five double-hung replacement windows separated by a single Corinthian colonette on a tall base. Paired colonettes are located at the building corners. Rectangular panels above each window serve to heighten the window openings.

The three-tiered metal cornice is obscured by a black metal panel and has a noticeable sag due to damage from a previous fire. The top tier or parapet has stylized floral panels that are repeated in the colonette bases and storefront piers.

58 Hollowell Bros. Building, 110 S. Maple St. (1897-98) [photo 2, foreground] • Located at the southeast corner of Maple and Jefferson Street, this Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival two-story brick commercial building features a prominent round corner tower rising from the cornice between the first and second floors. This cornice is pressed sheet metal, as is the tower's conical roof and bracketed cornice; both cornices have swag ornamentation. The foundation is brick on a sandstone sub-foundation. Walls are red brick. Limestone belts serve as a continuous sill and lintel for the second story double-hung vinyl replacement windows. Above these windows on the building's front, tower, and side are seven rectangular panels, two filled with louvered wood vents, and the others filled with brick. The cornice line has three courses of alternatively flush and raised soldier brick separated by double courses of flush brick. On the side of the building, the brick work bands are stepped down with each step defined by a projecting pier. The cornice has a limestone cap.

The building's storefront is greatly altered. The cast iron piers are obscured with wood, the windows have been reduced and replaced with anodized aluminum, and the entrance has been relocated from the corner to Maple Street. Along Jefferson Street, the corner display window, three oculi, two double hung windows, and an entrance have been filled. A third double

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hung window has been made into a door.

41 **Orleans Public Library**, 174 N. Maple St. (1915) [photo 17] • Typical of many small Carnegie libraries of the same period, this one story Neoclassical Revival/Craftsman style brick building has a simple rectangular plan, with the projecting entry foyer centered on the front. A limestone water table divides the raised basement and the first floor. Limestone is also used for the window sills and corner blocks in the decorative brick pattern in the two end elevations. A limestone eyebrow hood is supported by limestone consoles at the main (west) entrance. Above the door is a limestone plaque with PVBLIC LIBRARY engraved in Roman type face. To either side are triple windows with transoms framed by a soldier brick label lintel. Windows are two-over-two double hung wood sash. The roof is clay tile.

50 **Lindsey-Hall House**, 165 N. Lincoln St. (1912) [photo 20] • This square plan, two-and-one-half story Neoclassical style house has a foundation of rock-face concrete block, white clapboard siding, and a black asphalt pyramidal roof. The cubical mass of the house is alleviated by a two-story bay window on the north side. The two-story front portico is supported by three massive wood Corinthian columns; the fourth column is missing, and a new one is being made. Rehabilitation of the house, which has been vacant for more than 20 years, is currently in progress. The columns carry a gable pediment with a single one-over-one light double hung wood sash replacement window. The cornice of both the house and porch is bracketed. All windows in the house are wood replicas of the originals, albeit with snap-in grills. On the first floor, original leaded glass lights in the large east and small north windows have been removed for repair. Located in the east wall near the south corner, the main entrance consists of a replacement steel door, sidelights, and overhead light. On the house's south side is a new below-grade garage, above which is a slightly elevated patio area surrounded by a vinyl fence or balustrade.

Wheeler Family Related Resources

16 **Charles E. "Ed" and Lulu Wheeler House**, 468 N. Maple St. (c.1907) [photo 13]

12 **Orleans Grocery/Wheeler-Foutch Warehouse**, 485 N. Lincoln St. (1915/1921)
[photo 12]

142 **Charles E. Jr. "Eddie" and Elizabeth Wheeler House**, 580 S. Maple St. (1939)

Constructed of concrete block produced by several different molds, the two-and-one-half story **Charles E. "Ed" and Lulu Wheeler House** is Free Classic in style. The foundation is smooth block. The hipped, cross-gabled roof is slate with metal cresting. The gable dormers are faced with concrete stucco. Two chimneys are made of rock-face block with molded caps.

The majority of the exterior walls are rock-face block, with every fourth course consisting of single blocks molded to resemble three smaller blocks each. Below the second story windows, there is a single course of blocks molded to resemble three miniature courses of rock-face block. Window sills are block resembling a single piece of cut stone; many of these sills are now severely deteriorated. Window hoods consist of a single molded block with classical architrave, frieze, and cornice.

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Windows are one-over-one double hung wood sash, with three exceptions. The front-facing gable wing has Palladian-style rectangular windows with diamond panes in the upper half story and leaded upper panes in the second story window and in the center window of the first floor bay. The front-facing gable dormer has a double-hung window with 12 lights in the upper sash; the lower sash is broken. The south-facing gable dormer has a diamond-shaped window consisting of a single light framed by four or five lights on each side.

Located at the southwest corner, the porch is supported by piers of rock face block. Double hung wood windows are historic but not original to the house.

The house has been vacant for several years and is in deteriorating condition. A rear frame porch has collapsed. At the southeast corner of the property, parallel to the north-south alley, is a gable front frame shed. A door is in the south wall. The west and east walls each have a four-light, fixed sash window.

On the same block as the Charles E. "Ed" and Lulu Wheeler House is the **Orleans Grocery/Wheeler-Foutch Warehouse**. Adjacent to the rail line, it, too, is constructed of rock-face concrete block. Built in two phases, the building is rectangular in form, with the original, north portion having a parapet front facing Adams Street. All rectangular window openings have concrete sills. An entrance is in the east wall near the north corner, with an elevated loading door at the south corner. On the east wall is a raised loading dock. All window and door openings are filled with plywood. The nearly identical south addition has a gable end wall. All windows openings are smaller than those on the original building and, with two exceptions on the west wall, placed below the cornice; they have concrete sills and are filled with plywood. Two loading doors are located in the middle and on the south end of the east wall.

Eight blocks south of the Charles E. "Ed" and Lulu Wheeler House is the house built by their son and daughter-in-law. The yellow brick, one-and-one-half story English cottage style **Charles E. Jr. "Eddie" and Elizabeth Wheeler House** has a slightly off-center front cross gable with sweeping roofline. A compound arch frames the wood entrance door. A statuary nook with a figure of the Virgin Mary is located in the wall to the right of the door, and to its right, on the houses' main mass, is an exterior front chimney with stone caps, a wrought iron W, and clay chimney pots. Windows are wood-framed casement, each with four panes. The roof is cement asbestos. Off the northeast corner of the house is a two-bay, gable front, yellow brick garage.

52 **Kirby Hardware Company**, 206 E. Jefferson St. (1880) [photo 21] • This two-story frame store building has a rectangular plan, parapet front, gable rear end wall. On the east wall is a two-story frame, shed addition; on its east wall is a smaller shed addition. The foundation of the main building and enclosed addition is sandstone. The roof over the main mass is asphalt shingle. The shed roofs are metal. Vertical metal siding covers the front (south) wall of the main mass and larger shed and the west wall of the main mass. White clapboard covers the rear wall of the main mass and larger shed. The east wall of the larger shed is covered with pressed metal panels resembling brick. The walls of the open shed addition are covered with metal panels. The storefront display windows have been reduced in size. All other windows are the original four-over-four double hung wood sash. The recessed corner entrance remains, but the door itself is a steel replacement. The interior remains largely intact.

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151 **Ashland Service Station**, 411 S. Maple St. (1955) [photo 28] • This station, made of concrete block covered with white enameled steel, was a design of the Ashland Oil Company. It has a poured concrete foundation, overhang eave, and flat roof. The building faces northeast, toward the intersection of Maple and Vincennes Streets. Two garage bays with 12-light steel doors are located on the west side of the north wall. Replacement single-pane display windows flank the entrance, which has also been altered from its original appearance with the insertion of an aluminum frame security door and glass surround. On the west side are two original 20-light, steel casement windows. On the east side is an original restroom entrance.

144 **McBride-Schoolfield House**, 543 S. Maple St. (1924) [photo 27] • This western bungalow is clad in pale brown brick. A soldier course divides the basement and first floors. The hipped asphalt roof extends to cover the front porch, above which is a large hipped dormer sided with shakes. The full-width front porch is elevated five steps above grade; one flight of steps leads from the concrete driveway and another from the front sidewalk. The porch has brick piers and walls with limestone caps. On the south side of the house is a port cochere. At the rear is an attached garage and later room addition. An original open porch has been enclosed.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

The Resource Inventory begins on the next page. Representative resources featured in Sections 7 and 8 are in bold face type. Historic names are given when known. Buildings with no street addresses but clearly associated with a primary street address are designated by a ½ assigned to the primary street address, as in 208½ E. Washington Street. Resources with no street address are assigned an address indicated by brackets, as in [101] W. Washington Street. Where applicable, photo numbers appear in column two. Public limestone sidewalks, sandstone retaining walls, and rock-face concrete retaining walls contribute greatly to the unique, local character of the district. Together they are counted as one contributing site. Other properties with more than five resources are also designated as sites.

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Resource Inventory

No.	Photo	Address	Name/Description	Style	Date	Rtg.
1	6	no address (site)	public limestone sidewalks and retaining walls	no style	c.1895-1910	C
2	7	no address (site)	<u>Congress Square:</u> war memorial bandstand bell/monument fountain playground (3) picnic shelter (3) basketball court	no style	1965/2001 c.1965 2001 1864/1965/2001 1965/2001 2001/2009 2001	C NC NC NC NC NC NC
3	8	316 N. Maple St. (site)	<u>D & P Grain:</u> grain elevator galvanized bin (4) office building scale concrete silo (4) galvanized silo (2) rusty metal silo Heise Bros. beer and Pepsi Cola warehouse	grain elevator 20 th century functional	c.1930/c.1971	C NC NC NC NC C NC C C
4	9	278 S. Second St. (site)	<u>Summers:</u> house limestone sidewalk limestone post limestone cornerstone cistern well garage	center-gable I-house	c.1880 1909 c.1996	C C NC
5	10	291 N. Maple St.	Apple House/"Spy House" limestone sidewalk	American Foursquare	1910	C
6	11		livery barn			C
7		319 N. Maple St.	White House	indeterminate	c.1915	NC
8			garage			C
9		347 N. Maple St.	Edward and Phoebe Heise House	gabled-ell	c.1900	C
10			shed			C
11		437 N. Maple St.	McIntosh Motors	20th-century commercial parapet front	c.1925	C
12	12	485 N. Lincoln St.	Orleans Grocery/Wheeler-Foutch Warehouse	parapet front	c.1915	C
13		179 W. Wilson St.	house	T-plan	c.1900	C
14		185 W. Wilson St.	house	T-plan	c.1900	C
15		490 N. Maple St.	house	minimal traditional	c.1940	C
16	13	468 N. Maple St.	Charles E. "Ed" and Lulu Wheeler House poured concrete wall limestone sidewalk	Free Classic	c.1907 c.1907	C
17			shed			C
18		440 N. Maple St.	Fidler House brick faced poured concrete wall	dormer-front bungalow	c.1920	C

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No.	Photo	Address	Name/Description	Style	Date	Rtg.
19		420 N. Maple St.	Michener-Hodgin House sandstone retaining wall	Queen Anne	c.1890/ c.1950	NC
20			fire hydrant		c.1930	C
21		152 E. Liberty Rd.	house	double entry pyramidal roof cottage	c.1890	C
22			garage			C
23		298 N. Lincoln St.	house limestone sidewalk	dormer-front bungalow	c.1920	C
24	14	266 N. Lincoln St.	house limestone sidewalk	double-entry center- gable cottage	c.1880	C
25			garage			C
26		242 N. Lincoln St.	house	T-plan	c.1900	C
27			garage			C
28	15	290 N. Maple St.	Orleans Creamery/Producers Dairy Marketing Association	parapet front	c.1925/1934/ 1948	C
29			storage building	20 th century functional	c.1934	C
30		262 N. Maple St.	house	Craftsman bungalow	c.1915	C
31			garage			C
32		220 N. Maple St.	Elrod House	American Foursquare	1909	C
33			garage			C
34		154 Price Ave.	Orleans Holiness Church	gable front	1903	C
35		174 Price St.	house	L-plan	c.1920	C
36		217 N. Lincoln St.	house	L-plan	c.1910	C
37		255 N. Lincoln St.	house	L-plan	c.1900	C
38			shed			C
39	16	161 E. Price St.	Hall Trucking Company/Orleans Town Hall	parapet front	1950	C
40		151 E. Price St.	Indiana Telephone Company	contemporary	c.1965	C
41	17	174 N. Maple St.	Orleans Public Library	Craftsman	1915	C
42		148 N. Maple St.	police station	contemporary	c.1950	C
43		140 N. Maple St.	Osborn-Harmon Building	contemporary	c.1940/c.196 0	C
44		148 E. Jefferson St.	house limestone sidewalk	center-gable I-house	c.1890	NC
45			garage			C
46	18	158 E. Jefferson St.	Magner-Lindsey Hotel	stacked center-gable, double pile I- house/Greek Revival	1872	C
47			livery barn		c.1900	C
48		188 E. Jefferson St.	Herie House sandstone retaining wall limestone sidewalk	California bungalow	1929	C
49			cistern (2)			C
50	20	165 N. Lincoln St.	Lindsey-Hall House	Neoclassical	1912	C
51		186 N. Lincoln St.	house	gable-front	c.1900	C
52	21	206 E. Jefferson St.	Kirby Hardware	19 th -century parapet front	c.1880	C

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No.	Photo	Address	Name/Description	Style	Date	Rtg.
53		187 E. Jefferson St.	Ochs-Tetrick Funeral Home	gabled-ell	c.1870	C
54		157 E. Jefferson St.	house sandstone retaining wall limestone sidewalk	English Cottage	c.1905/c.1940	C
55			garage			C
56		149 E. Jefferson St.	commercial building	20 th century	c.1930	NC
57		139 E. Jefferson St.	commercial building	parapet front	c.1940	NC
58	2	110 S. Maple St.	Hollowell Bros. Building	Queen Anne	1897-98	C
59		116-120 S. Maple St.	Nancy Cloud Building	Italianate	1897	C
60		124 S. Maple St.	C. J. Kauffman Building/Citizen's State Bank	Italianate	1897	C
61		128 S. Maple St.	C. J. Kauffman Building	Italianate	1898	C
62		134 S. Maple St.	Ginochio Building	parapet front	1898 /c.1940	C
63		156 S. Maple St.	Roberts Building/Herie's Restaurant	parapet front	c.1901	C
64		158 S. Maple St.	commercial building	one-part	c.1930	NC
65		166 S. Maple St.	20 th century commercial building	parapet front	c.1930	C
66	1	168 S. Maple St.	Stout Bros. & Hicks Building/National Bank of Orleans/Dillinger Barber Shop	Neoclassical/Mesker metal storefront	1891	C
67	1	176 S. Maple St.	Masonic Lodge #153	Italianate	1890	C
68	1	180 S. Maple St.	Bowles Building	Italianate	1889	C
69	1	130 E. Washington St.	commercial building brick sidewalk	one-part	c.1907	C
70	1	182 E. Washington St.	house	T-plan	c.1895	C
71		167 S. Lincoln St.	house	massed ranch	c.1950	NC
72			garage			NC
73		[140] E. Washington St.	pole barn	no style	c.2006	NC
74		187½ E. Jefferson St.	Ochs Furniture	parapet front	1925	C
75		120 E. Jefferson St.	house	Queen Anne cottage	c.1915	C
76			garage			NC
77		150 S. Lincoln St.	Margaret Ochs House	massed ranch	1967	C
78	22	208½ E. Washington St.	Burton Sheet Metal Shop	20 th -century functional	1965	NC
79	22	208 E. Washington St.	King-Burton House	center-gable cottage/Gothic Revival	c.1876	C
80		234 E. Washington St.	Burton Rental House	T-plan	c.1890	C
81		254 E. Washington St.	duplex	ranch	c.1990	NC
82		153 S. Franklin St.	house	Queen Anne cottage	c.1890	C
83			garage			NC

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No.	Photo	Address	Name/Description	Style	Date	Rtg.	
84		183 E. Washington St.	trailer limestone sidewalk sandstone retaining wall	no style	c.1960	NC	
85			shed		c.1915	C	
86		169 E. Washington St.	commercial building sandstone retaining wall and steps	2-part commercial block	c.1940	C	
87	23	157 E. Washington St.	Fry House	California bungalow	1912	C	
88		200 S. Maple St.	Fifth Third Bank	modern	1971-1972	NC	
89		260 S. Maple St.	Dr. William E. Schoolfield office limestone retaining wall	modern	c.1950	C	
90		120 E. Jackson St.	commercial building	parapet front	c.1930	C	
91			pole barn			NC	
92		190 E. Jackson St.	house limestone sidewalk	gabled-ell	c.1905	C	
93		255 S. Lincoln St.	house limestone sidewalk	pyramidal roof cottage	1908	C	
94		243 S. Lincoln St.	Glover House limestone sidewalk limestone retaining wall	dormer front bungalow	c.1917	C	
95			garage			C	
96		209 E. Washington St.	house limestone sidewalk	T-plan	c.1890/c.1920	C	
97		233 E. Washington St.	house	dormer-front bungalow (Sears mail-order?)	c.1930	C	
98			garage			C	
99		257 E. Washington St.	house limestone sidewalk sandstone garden border	I-house	c.1880	C	
100			cistern			C	
101			iron fence posts (2)			C	
102			garage			NC	
103	24	287 E. Washington St.	house	Queen Anne cottage	c.1900	C	
104		245 S. Franklin St.	house	pyramidal roof cottage	c.1900	C	
105			garage			C	
106		287 S. Franklin St.	house limestone sidewalk	pyramidal roof cottage	c.1900	C	
107			storage building			C	
108			fire hydrant			c.1930	C
109		248 E. Jackson St.	house	T-plan/Neoclassical	c.1910	C	
110			garage	gable front		C	
111		270 S. Lincoln St.	Presbyterian Church limestone sidewalk and steps	gable-front/Greek Revival	c.1845	C	
112	25	264 S. Lincoln St.	Hyle House	American Foursquare	c.1860/c.1920	C	
113			dwelling/plumbing shop			c.1940	C
114			limestone birdbath			c.1940	C

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No.	Photo	Address	Name/Description	Style	Date	Rtg.
115		187 E. Jackson St.	house	gable-front	c.1890/1995	NC
116	garage		NC			
117	pole barn		NC			
118	26	149 E. Jackson St.	Robert and Stella Baker House limestone sidewalk	California bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C
119		320 S. Maple St.	house limestone sidewalk	L-plan	c.1900	C
120			shed			NC
121	3	360 S. Maple St.	house limestone sidewalk	Dutch Colonial Revival	c.1925	C
122			garage			C
123	3	380 S. Maple St.	house limestone sidewalk	dormer-front bungalow	c.1925	C
124		215 E. Jackson St.	house brick sidewalk	no style	indeterminate	NC
125			garage			C
126		253 E. Jackson St.	house	T-plan	c.1900	C
127			shed			NC
128			pole barn			NC
129		255 E. Jackson St.	house	gable-front-and-shed	c.1900	C
130			shed			C
131		257 E. Jackson St.	house	T-plan	c.1900	C
132			shed			C
133		410 S. Maple St.	house limestone sidewalk	gable front/Greek revival	c.1900	C
134		442 S. Maple St.	house	Queen Anne cottage	c.1900	C
135		462 S. Maple St.	house concrete retaining wall limestone sidewalk	gabled ell	c.1910	C
136		482 S. Maple St.	house sandstone retaining wall limestone sidewalk	Queen Anne	c.1900	C
137			livery barn/garage			C
138		510 S. Maple St.	house limestone sidewalk	Dutch Colonial Revival	c.1915	C
139			garage			C
140		542 S. Maple St.	Qualkinbush-Carroil House	English cottage	1935	C
141			pole barn			NC
142		580 S. Maple St.	Charles E. Jr. "Eddie" and Elizabeth Wheeler House	English cottage	1939	C
143			garage			C
144	27	543 S. Maple St.	McBride-Schoolfield House	Western bungalow	1924	C
145		513 S. Maple St.	Carter-Patton House concrete retaining wall limestone sidewalk	Western bungalow	c.1920	C

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No.	Photo	Address	Name/Description	Style	Date	Rtg.
146		487 S. Maple St.	Mahan House	Free Classic cottage	c.1910	C
147			garage			C
148		469 S. Maple St.	Albert and Cora Pede House limestone sidewalk	stacked center-gable I house	c.1890	C
149		443 S. Maple St.	Smith House	L-plan	c.1910	C
150			shed			NC
151	28	411 S. Maple St.	Ashland service station	20 th -century functional	1955	C
152		339 S. Maple St.	Christian Church parsonage	L-plan	c.1900	C
153		325 S. Maple St.	Orleans Christian Church	Craftsman	1920/1964	C
154		185 W. Jefferson St.	house	minimal ranch	c.1985	NC
155		[101] W. Washington St.	limestone foundation wall	no style	1897	C
156	29	109 W. Washington St.	Boyd Building-Orleans Theater	Italianate	1898	C
157		[115] W. Washington St.	sandstone foundation wall	no style	1897	C
158		119 W. Washington St.	commercial building	parapet front	c.1945	NC
159		145 W. Washington St.	commercial building	20 th century functional	c.1945	NC
160		153 W. Washington St.	Farm Bureau Co-Op/General Dollar	gable front	c.1943	NC
161		189 W. Washington St.	house/American Legion Post #69	center-gable cottage	c.1880	C
162			shed			NC
163		160 W. Jackson St.	house limestone sidewalk; one slab carved with name C. T. Nugent	double-entry pyramidal cottage	c.1890	C
164			garage			C
165		281 S. Maple St.	Orleans Dairyland	no style	1972	NC
166		247 S. Maple St.	Orleans Oil Company and Orleans Shell Station	20 th -century functional	1951	C
167		201 W. Washington St.	U. S. Post Office	contemporary	1956	C
168	19	281 W. Washington St.	Taylor-Richardson House limestone sidewalk	central-passage/Greek Revival	c.1837	C
169			storage building			C
170		277 S. Second St.	Baptist Church parsonage	gabled-ell	c.1900	C
171			garage			C
172			garage			NC
173	30	253 S. Second St.	First Baptist Church	gable-front/Greek Revival	1854	C
174		233 S. Second St.	commercial building	contemporary	1956/1975	NC
175		101 S. Second St.	house	bungalow	c.1930	C
176		245 W. Jefferson St.	house	California bungalow	1925	C
177			garage			C
178			concrete posts (3)			C

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No.	Photo	Address	Name/Description	Style	Date	Rtg.
179		261 W. Jefferson St.	house brick sidewalk	Free Classic	c.1895	C
180		281 W. Jefferson St.	house	Craftsman bungalow	c.1920	C
181			garage			C
182			garage			NC
183		171 S. Second St.	Methodist Episcopal Church	Akron plan/Gothic Revival	1914	C
184	5	121 S. Second St.	house	no style	1988	NC
185		119 S. Third St.	house limestone sidewalk	hall and parlor	c.1900	C
186			shed			NC
187	4	335 W. Jefferson St.	house	central-passage	c.1900	C
188	4	355 W. Jefferson St.	house limestone sidewalk	minimal traditional	c.1940	C
189	4	385 W. Jefferson St.	house limestone sidewalk	California bungalow	c.1920	C
190		169 S. Second St.	"Cottage School"/house	central passage	c.1870	C
191		139 S. Second St.	house limestone sidewalk	pyramidal roof cottage	c.1900	C
192			garage			C
193		421 W. Jefferson St.	house limestone sidewalk	L-plan	c.1910	C
194		441 W. Jefferson St.	house limestone sidewalk	center gable cottage	c.1900	C
195			shed			C
196			trailer			NC
197	31	141 N. Maple St.	Cornelius-Osborn Building	Art Deco	1927	C
198		102 W. Jefferson St.	Bennett Cohen Building	Italianate	1897	C
199		120 W. Jefferson St.	Progress-Examiner Building	parapet front	c.1905/c.1930	C
200		140 W. Jefferson St.	Orleans Chamber of Commerce	gable front contemporary	2001	NC
201		156 N. Second St.	house	pyramidal roof cottage	c.1940	C
202			garage			C
203		192 W. Jefferson St.	Noah and Amanda (Ochs) Alvis House	Midwest box	c.1923	C
204			garage			C
205			iron fence			NC
206			concrete porch foundation	no style	c.1895	C
207		158 N. Second St.	house	pyramidal roof cottage	c.1910	C
208		215 N. Second St.	house	pyramidal roof cottage	c.1900	C
209	32	185 N. Second St.	Ellis and Josephine Leatherman House limestone sidewalk	pyramidal roof/Queen Anne	c.1909	C

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No.	Photo	Address	Name/Description	Style	Date	Rtg.
210		165 N. Second St.	house	indeterminate	c.1900	NC
211			garage			C
212		282 W. Jefferson St.	house limestone sidewalk	T-plan	c.1895	C
213		262 W. Jefferson St.	house	dormer-front bungalow	c.1920	C
214		248 W. Jefferson St.	apartment house	front-gable contemporary	c.1960	NC
215	33	220 W. Jefferson St.	Conder-Coppock House sandstone retaining wall limestone sidewalk	Second Empire	c.1877	C
216			garage		c.1913	C
217			iron fence		c.1950	NC
218		320 W. Jefferson St.	house	dormer-front bungalow	c.1910	C
219		356 W. Jefferson St.	house	T-plan	c.1910	C
220			garage			NC
221		388 W. Jefferson St.	house	Western bungalow	c.1920	C

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Architect/Builder

Collins, Charles B.
Fidler, William H. "Wilham"
Grunden, Benny
Littell, Charles E.
Littell, Josh
Mesker Brothers Iron Works
Ochs, Charles
Ochs, Everett
Ochs, Robert
Parker, Wilson B.

SUMMARY

The Orleans Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. The District is representative of and associated with the founding, development, and maturity of a typical Indiana small town, especially in the areas of commerce, industry, transportation, education, religion, and politics. It also embodies the distinctive characteristics of a variety of types of commercial, residential, public, and ecclesiastical architecture ranging from Greek Revival and nineteenth-century vernacular through early- and mid-twentieth century vernacular and high style. The period of significance is c.1837-1958.

The Orleans Historic District was identified as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in the *Orange County Interim Report* (2006). It is one of five districts in the county—one of three with a commercial component—and the second to be nominated and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The first is the Paoli Historic District (NRHP 1994) anchored by the Orange County courthouse square.

Saving Historic Orange County (SHOC) and the Town of Orleans desires National Register listing for the Orleans Historic District in order to commemorate and celebrate its rich history and architecture and to lay the foundation for its future preservation and tourism promotion.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Orange County, created in 1816 from portions of Washington, Gibson, and Knox Counties, took its name from the North Carolina county that had been home to many of its settlers. Paoli was established as the county seat and a temporary courthouse was erected the following year.

The area's geology—limestone studded with caverns and sulfurous mineral springs—contributed to the county's history and development. Springs and salt licks drew wildlife, including bison that tamped down a trail followed by George Rogers Clark in 1778 on his way from the Ohio River to Vincennes. The mineral springs, widely believed to hold curative powers, began drawing visitors not long after Orange County was founded. One of the first hotels was built at French Lick in 1845 by Dr. William Bowles. Ten years later, Dr. John Lane built the Mile Lick Inn about a mile away. Today, their descendants, the French Lick Resort and West

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Baden Springs Hotel, are fully restored and welcoming guests. In Orleans, sulphur water was discovered in 1870, with public wells located just south of town and on the site of the Orleans Public Library (resource 41) [photo 17].

Platted in 1815, Orleans is Orange County's oldest town. It was named in honor of the victory of General Jackson over the British at New Orleans. One of the town's founders, Samuel Lewis, later fought for an independent Texas and served in the Congress of the Republic of Texas. Many early settlers arrived from Virginia and the Carolinas and bought their claims from the United States government. The first attempt at incorporation in 1829 failed. A second incorporation in 1865 has endured.

Orleans grew steadily through the first half of the nineteenth century. By 1840, business interests included a grist mill and a number of commercial interests, including groceries and dry goods stores.

LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

The general layout and configuration of the town of Orleans reflects the influence of two historic land-planning initiatives. The first is William Penn's 1682 Plan of Philadelphia, with a central public square and wide streets laid out in a gridiron pattern. This plan is represented by Congress Square, a Shelbyville plan without the traditional courthouse, and the surrounding nucleus of roads radiating at right angles, and the large lots with deep set backs. The second is the United States Land Ordinance of 1785, which established the basis for the survey and sale of public land. The act created a methodology for a systematic survey of land based on a grid system of equally spaced east-west and north-south division lines, resulting in a generally uniform parceling of land with property lines oriented to the cardinal points of the compass and city blocks and individual parcels of land being fairly uniform in size or incrementally so.

The regularity of the lot size is offset by the individual landowner's preference for architectural style and detailing in their house construction and by the ways in which they defined their property lines, especially along the public sidewalk where retaining walls of rock face sandstone and concrete block are common.

The public sidewalks, and many private sidewalks, consist largely of sections of thick limestone slabs laid between the private front lawns and a grass plot about four feet in width. Older shade trees planted in the grass plot have for the most part died off. They have been intermittently replaced by pink dogwoods in recognition of Orleans's claim to be the "Dogwood Capital of Indiana," a movement of civic boosterism and improvement begun in 1965. Areas of particular importance include the grass plots surrounding Congress Square and those located along the main public thoroughfare of Maple Street, between Vincennes and Harrison Streets.

SIGNIFICANT THEMES IN THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORLEANS HISTORIC DISTRICT**Commerce**

Orleans was and remains second only to the county seat, Paoli, for longevity and impact of its commercial enterprises. Though Paoli had twin advantages of being settled a few years earlier

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than Orleans (1811 vs. 1815 for Orleans) and county seat status, Orleans had its own economic niche, one that served a large portion of the north part of Orange County and beyond. Today, Orleans has about twenty to twenty-five resources that were historically commercial or industrial in use; Paoli has about thirty to thirty-five. Paoli's square, entirely lined with commercial buildings, presents the image of a core commercial district. For a time, Orleans had one distinct commercial and industrial advantage over the county seat: from 1851-1887, the town had direct rail access while Paoli had none. The town of Mitchell, just north of the Lawrence-Orange County line, is another rail crossing town similar to Orleans. All of these communities based their livelihoods on serving a geographic niche, access to railroads, access to auto/truck routes, and exploitation of agricultural and natural resources. Success in these underpinned the development of the towns as a whole.

From its founding, Orleans' commercial businesses sprung up adjacent to Congress Square (resource 2) [photo 7] yet never completely surrounded it. This pattern of development may have been due to the massive, two-story Orleans Academy centered on the square, which would have hidden any commercial establishments from the view of travelers on the public road. The greatest concentration of commercial buildings was and remains along the east side of Maple Street between Jefferson and Jackson Streets. The west side never had commercial buildings at all. The south side had commercial buildings only east of the alley prior to c.1940. The north side commercial buildings also were confined to the east side of the alley, with one exception: the Ochs family's undertaking and furniture making business, established in 1860 at the northwest corner of the square. Two different buildings served as the family's residence, shop, sales outlet, and undertaking business until 1922, when all were relocated to a new location.

Other commercial buildings located off Congress Square include the Orleans Grocery/Wheeler-Foutch Warehouse (resource 12) [photo 12] at the southwest corner of Liberty and Lincoln Streets, and along Maple Street, a number of automobile-related businesses. These are discussed below.

Existing commercial buildings on the square span the period 1889-c.1945. The earliest surviving brick commercial buildings on Maple Street are the 1889 Bowles Building (resource 68) [photo 1, at right], the 1890 Masonic Lodge #153 (resource 67) [photo 1, second from right], and the 1891 Stout Bros. & Hicks Building/National Bank of Orleans/Dillinger Barber Shop (resource 66) [photo 1, third from right]. The most recent building is the former Farm Bureau Co-Op (resource 161), now Dollar General, built on the south side of the square c.1943. Over the years, important representative commercial establishments on Congress Square have included the *Progress-Examiner* newspaper, begun as the *Examiner* in 1879 and in publication yet today; hotels, banks, dry goods, and grocery stores; drugstores; clothing and department stores; agricultural implement dealers and hardware stores; and eateries ranging from confectionery and ice cream parlors to restaurants and taverns.

With few exceptions, early commercial buildings on the square were of frame construction until 1897, when fire broke out on Easter Sunday, April 18, destroying the entire north half of the east side of the square. The eight frame buildings that were lost had served as

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business rooms for more than 50 years. By May 27, rebuilding was well under way, and the *Progress* trumpeted, "Our little boom looks like a permanent one." By 1915, it was thought that "the years intervening between 1897 and 1907 were the brightest and most prosperous in the history of the town. Many new and modern houses were built and everybody seemed to prosper."¹ The 1897-98 rebuilding of Orleans included the following buildings:²

On the northwest corner of the intersection of Maple and Jefferson Streets, the three-unit business block consisting of two separate buildings: on the corner, a two-unit building containing James A. Cloud Grocery on the east and Shirley Brothers Hardware on the west, and next to it on the west, one single-unit building housing Bennett Cohen's dry goods store (resource 198)³. Construction of the Cloud and Shirley building was superintended by Cloud himself, who had a large brick kiln made west of town where the bricks for the building were burned. This building was destroyed by fire on November 19, 1914.⁴

On the east side of the square, all existing buildings between Jefferson Street and the east-west alley, plus the Martin Building just north of the alley. The Martin Building burned on August 21, 1988, leaving the existing vacant lot.⁵ On October 21, 1913, fire destroyed two one-story frame buildings in the south half of the block; these were replaced by the existing one-story buildings about 1930.⁶

On the south side of the square, the two-unit Opera House, on the southwest corner of Maple and Washington Street. This building was erected by George M. Albertson, banker, and Arcus E. Hollowell, a grocer. Its grand opening was celebrated January 27, 1898. By 1902, the east unit was occupied by Hollowell's grocery store and the west unit by a store dealing in drugs and paints. The Opera House burned to the ground on August 7, 1986.⁷

¹ This quote appears in the biography of Ellis Leatherman in the Centennial Edition of the *Progress-Examiner*, March 15, 1915: 9.

² All information related to the 1897 fire is found in "Fire! Lays Waste to the East Side," *Progress*, April 22, 1897: 1.

³ A two-story addition on the rear of the Bennett Cohen building was constructed by Charles Ochs in 1911. Upon its completion, the store became a "regular department store." "Bennett Cohen to Build," *Progress-Examiner*, March 23, 1911.

⁴ "Disastrous Fire in Orleans!" *Progress-Examiner*, November 19, 1914: 2.

⁵ "Fire destroys two Orleans businesses," *Progress-Examiner*, August 24, 1988: 3. Built by C. E. Littell, the Martin Building was home to a saloon operated by James A. Martin, who had been burned out in the 1897 fire. His brother, Henry A. Martin, of Kansas City, Missouri, bought the lot and funded construction of the new building. "Our Little Boom Looks Like a Permanent One." *Progress-Examiner*, May 27, 1897: 1. In the article about the 1988 fire, lifelong Orleans resident Earl Heise, age 95, remembered that Indiana evangelist Howard Cadle once operated a restaurant in the Martin building. While in Orleans, he resided in the Conder-Coppock House (resource 221).

⁶ "Flames Sweep Business Houses," *Progress-Examiner*, October 23, 1913.

⁷ "Thursday Fire Destroys G&M Clothing Store," *Progress-Examiner*, August 13, 1986, n. p., and "Opera House was Center of Entertainment for Many Years," *Progress-Examiner*, August 13, 1986. The second floor public hall was used for live theater and vaudeville shows, high school class plays and graduations, amateur nights, and educational institutes. It also served as the town theater in the early days of motion pictures. The Opera House was replaced by the high school gymnasium, completed in 1925. Motion pictures were then moved to the Boyd Building-Orleans Theater (resource 151) immediately west of the Opera House. Other south side fires included that

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Industry

The Orleans Historic District was home to two important agriculture-based industries. The Heise Brothers mill, owned by Earl, Ernest and Roy Heise, was located on Maple Street two blocks north of Congress Square; today it is the location of D & P Grain (resource 3) [photo 8]. Immediately to the south was Orleans Creamery, later Producers Marketing Co-op (resources 28 and 29) [photo 15].

The first mill in Orleans, an old-style horse mill, was built by Samuel Lynd about 1830. It was superseded in 1857-58 by Eli Wright and Brothers roller mill. This mill was sold to John Chenoweth in 1863 or 1864.⁸ In 1896, Ernest and Albert Heise relocated to Orleans from Madison, Indiana, and purchased the steam-driven Chenoweth flour mill. A third brother, Earl, soon joined them. The Heise brothers added the Orleans Electric Light and Power Company in 1904-05. To use waste steam from the power plant, they added the Orleans Artificial Ice Company in 1907. Orville Turner built a creamery on the east side of the Heise Bros. property in 1914; it burned in 1926 and was replaced by the Heises with the existing beer and Pepsi-Cola warehouse. The Heises' Pepsi Cola distributorship was the first in Indiana. In 1964 or 1965, Heise Bros. mill was acquired by Acme-Goodrich/General Grain. Vernon Hembree relocated from Evansville in 1966 to become manager, buying the mill when General Grain folded in 1968. In 1971, fire destroyed the mill complex, with the exception of four concrete silos and the beer/Pepsi Cola warehouse that remain. Today the property is owned and operated by D & P Grain.⁹

A history of Orleans Creamery/Producers Marketing Co-Op, a producer and wholesale distributor of butter, sweet cream, condensed milk, and powdered milk, is found below.

A third important industry to be located in the Orleans Historic District was the furniture and undertaking business established by German immigrant John Ochs Sr. in 1860. The Ochs family business was based on traditional craftsmanship passed down informally from one generation to the next. A brief history is given below.

Transportation

Orleans developed as a self-sufficient community, providing goods, services, and employment to area residents. Within a few years of its founding, a public road connected Orleans with Paoli seven miles to the south; it would eventually extend to Mitchell, located six miles to the north.

In the late 1840s, citizens of Orleans gave \$40,000, all by private subscription, to secure a connection to the New Albany-Salem Railroad. The first train reached Orleans on October 30, 1851. After a series of name changes, it became the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway, informally known as the Monon. The Orleans, Paoli and Jasper Railroad was

Farm Bureau Co-Op building about 1943 and a tavern in the 1980s, according to the men gathered at Kirby Hardware on August 5, 2008.

⁸ *History of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties*: 493-94.

⁹ "Electric Lights Come to Orleans," Sesquicentennial Edition, *Progress-Examiner*, section and page unknown; Vernon Embree, telephone interview with author, September 23, 2008. Dane Starbuck, *The Goodriches: an American Family* (Indianapolis: Liberty Fund, 2001): page unknown; online at <http://oll.libertyfund.org>.

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incorporated in 1885 and acquired by the Monon Railroad a year later. Known as the French Lick Branch, it connected the resorts in French Lick and West Baden with the Monon's main line in Orleans. This line runs yet today through the northeast portion of the Orleans Historic District.

The several times-daily arrival of train passengers on their way to and from French Lick and West Baden provided a steady base of customers with money to spend in restaurants and on overnight lodging. The Magner-Lindsey Hotel (resource 46) [photo 18], which operated from 1886-c.1965, and Herle's Restaurant (resource 63), operated by the Herle family from 1915-86, and are just two businesses whose longevity can be attributed in part to out-of-town patrons. The success of French Lick and West Baden contributed to an economic boon in Orleans, with the population increasing from 857 in 1890 to 1,236 in 1900, the single largest increase in any ten-year period in the town's history.¹⁰

The increase in private automobile ownership and use brought significant changes to the Orleans Historic District. About 1916, Maple Street became the Dixie Highway, which in the 1930s was absorbed by the Indiana state highway system as State Road 37, a major corridor into southern Indiana. Dealerships, gas stations, and service stations sprung up at major intersections, with others at town's edge, eager to be the first or last stop for passersby. In the Orleans Historic District, these included Fred Osborn's Ford dealership, James Jackson's Chevrolet dealership, and McIntosh Motors (resource 11), all on North Maple Street. Service stations included Osborn's Mobil/Aetna station in the Cornelius-Osborn Building (resource 197) [photo 31], a service station with curbside gas pump operated by Elmer and Gertie McKinney in the 1930s and 1940s on the south side of Congress Square, the Carroll family's Orleans Shell station (resource 166), and Earl Toliver's Ashland service station (resource 151) [photo 28], both located on South Maple Street.

In 1923, the state highway began bringing the big blue touring cars of the "Blue Goose" bus line to Orleans, where the stop was Herle's Restaurant (resource 63). Six years later, the Blue Goose line was bought out by Greyhound, which continued to run buses through Orleans until the route was discontinued in the 1990s.

Education

The role of education in the development of the Orleans Historic District is represented by Congress Square [photo 7], the historic site of a private school that became the town's public school, and the Carnegie library [photo 17] at the southeast corner of Maple and Price Streets.

The original plat of Orleans dated March 11, 1815, reserved Congress Square for the purpose of "erecting any building for county, Territory or State, or deemed necessary by the citizens of the town."¹¹ In 1831, a hewn log schoolhouse was built on the square. It was replaced in 1866 by the two-story brick Orleans Academy, and independent subscription school not associated with the public schools in the area. In 1870, by a union with the public schools,

¹⁰ *History of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties Indiana* (Chicago: Goodspeed Bros. & Co., 1884), reprinted by the Orange County (IN) Genealogical Society, 1986: no page [inserted page between 490 and 491].

¹¹ *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties*, 492.

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Orleans Academy came to house the Orleans High School and Grammar Department. Lower grades were taught in various other public school buildings. In 1872, the town school board purchased Orleans Academy from its stockholders. It remained in use as a public school building until 1963, when it was razed. A year later, in anticipation of Orleans's sesquicentennial celebration to be held in 1965, Congress Square became a public park. The only known surviving remnant of the Orleans Academy is the bell located on the east side of the park.¹²

The library at 174 N. Maple St. is the most tangible education-related resource in the district. Funded by a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Library Foundation, the Orleans Public Library was dedicated on October 1, 1915. With a homelike fireplace on the first floor and a small auditorium and meeting room in the basement, the unaltered Craftsman style building, one of 164 in Indiana, has served the literary and educational needs of the community since that time. Because of its unique role in Orleans, the library is individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. More about the history of the library can be found below.

Architecture

The Orleans Historic District is significant for its collection of typical small town buildings representing various special functions. Private residences are intermixed with public and commercial buildings, all of which together span more than a 100-year period between mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival and mid-twentieth-century ranch style. The district is primarily characterized by vernacular forms with minimal high-style decorative influences. Vernacular house forms reflect the Southern Upland heritage of the earliest settlers, with folk I- and central-passage houses among the earliest extant examples. T-plans, L-plans, gabled-ell, pyramidal roof, and gable front houses, for the most part, date to closer to the turn of the century. Vernacular commercial buildings ranging in style from Italianate to parapet front exhibit a greater influence from popular culture, most significantly published catalogues, plan books and builder's guides, and other widely distributed printed sources. The cast iron and sheet metal storefronts from Mesker and Brothers are good examples of mass-produced, highly popular features.

Built about 1837, the Taylor-Richardson House (resource 168) [photo 19] is the oldest documented residential resource in the district. It is a traditional central-passage house with fairly refined Greek Revival stylistic features that reflect the owner-builder's New England origins and great skill as a cabinetmaker. Located just one block west, the c.1880 American Legion Post #69 (resource 161) occupies a central passage house with a steeply pitched cross gable, a characteristic feature of the Gothic Revival style. Beneath the new white vinyl siding is clapboard, and beneath it, a log house. The adaptation and modernization of older log houses whose date of construction is unknown is common throughout the Orleans Historic District. Other log houses known to their owners or indicated by the thickness of their walls include the c.1860 Hyle House (resource 112) [photo 25] and the c.1870 house said to be a former "cottage school" (resource 190).

¹² Robert Henderson, "A Brief History of Congress Square, Orleans, Indiana," unpublished paper prepared for the rededication of Congress Square, 2001.

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Early non-residential examples of vernacular buildings with a Greek Revival stylistic influence include the Presbyterian Church and the Baptist Church [photo 30], both of which are discussed elsewhere in this nomination.

By c.1870, the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles had merged, reduced to one or two stylistic features on traditional I-houses. The Magner-Lindsey Hotel (resource 46) [photo 18] and the King-Burton House (resource 79) [photo 22], exhibit cornice returns and entrance surrounds from the former style and a steeply pitched central cross-gable from the latter style. The King-Burton House has a lancet arch window in this cross-gable.

With classical stylistic details ranging from gable fronts, columns, and dentiled cornices, Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture from about 1830 to 1860. Interest in classical buildings was inspired by archaeological investigation in Greece, Greece's war for independence, and America's disenchantment with British architectural models following the War of 1812. Although Gothic Revival originated in England in the mid-1700s as a rural style, it was not until nearly 100 years later that it became popular in America, owing to the design and pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing.¹³

Following Gothic Revival, the late Victorian Italianate style originated in England as part of the Picturesque movement that rejected formal classical ideals in art and architecture. In America, Italianate developed into a truly indigenous style with only hints of its Latin origin. In the Orleans Historic District, the Italianate style is represented by commercial buildings fronting Congress Square whose fronts display the characteristic round arched windows and bracketed cornices and other Mesker and brothers cast iron and sheet metal elements. The Hollowell Bros. Building (resource 58) [photo 2, foreground], with its corner turret with conical roof, is an unusual example of a commercial building in the Queen Anne style. The style is far more common in domestic architecture. With an emphasis on asymmetry and irregularity that is reflected in plan, form, and varied surface treatment, the popularity of Queen Anne is attributed to a display of English-style buildings at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

In terms of residential architecture, it is unusual that so few examples of Late Victorian architectural styles are found in the Orleans Historic District. There are no Italianate houses, only one Second Empire House—Conder-Coppock (resource 216) [photo 33]—and five Queen Anne houses, all located on Maple Street. Vernacular forms dominated through the early twentieth-century, when styles from the revival and American movements began replaced traditional and time-tested house types. Representative examples of the revival movement include the Neoclassical style Lindsey-Hall House (resource 50) [photo 20]; the Dutch Colonial Revival style house at 360 S. Maple Street (resource 121) [photo 3, left]; and the Tudor Revival style Qualkinbush-Carroll House (resource 140). Representatives of the American movement include the Noah and Amanda (Ochs) Alvis House (resource 203), a Prairie Box, a blending of the vernacular American Foursquare and Prairie styles; the Craftsman bungalow at 262 N. Maple Street (resource 30), and the dormer front bungalow at 233 E. Washington Street (resource 97), said to be a Sears mail-order house (not yet verified).

Early twentieth-century revival styles and American architectural movements are also

¹³ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996), 184.

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well-represented among non-residential buildings in the Orleans Historic District. With its Gothic arch stained glass windows and limestone capped crenellated roof line, the Methodist Episcopal Church (resource 183) features Late Gothic Revival stylistic details. The Christian Church (resource 153) and Orleans Public Library (resource 41) [photo 17] are both Craftsman in style.

The term revival refers to a rebirth in interest in earlier architectural styles that occurred in America c.1880-1940. The Colonial Revival style borrows and combines details from early English houses of the Atlantic seaboard into fairly eclectic modern styles. The Dutch Colonial Revival, distinguished by its gambrel roof, is a twentieth-century interpretation of early Dutch prototypes. The interest in classical models inspired by the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 made the Neoclassical style fashionable. Whereas the revival styles looked to the historical past for inspiration, the early American styles were both modern and indigenous. The Prairie style was developed by a group of Chicago architects, of whom the master was architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement and traditional oriental architecture, the Craftsman style originated in California with brothers Charles Sumner Green and Henry Mather Greene. Publicized in popular publications, their house designs spawned a flood of pattern books offering affordable bungalows to the middle class.

By mid-century, American architecture emphasized functionalism over historical precedent and decoration. The modern styles were inspired by the works of avant garde architects and streamlined industrial design. After World War II, simplified variations of modern styles evolved into the minimal traditional style, and later the ranch house. In the Orleans Historic District, the Art Deco style is represented by the Cornelius-Osborn Building (resource 197) [photo 31], and the functional Ashland Service Station (resource 151) [photo 28] and Orleans Oil Company and Orleans Shell Station (resource 166) have curved walls reminiscent of the Art Moderne style. The house at 355 W. Jefferson Street (resource 188) [photo 4, second from right] is in the minimal traditional style characteristic of the post-World War II years, and the Margaret Ochs House (resource 77) is an example of the popular ranch house. Elsewhere in the district are trailers, a popular mid- to late-twentieth century mass-produced house type.

OTHER THEMES IN THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORLEANS HISTORIC DISTRICT**Religion**

The Orleans Historic District also served the spiritual needs of the community, with five historic church buildings located within walking distance of homes and businesses. Congregations were established within the first 20 to 30 years of settlement, with many early settlers buying land and donating it as a site for church buildings. Eleazer H. Taylor was one of these. In 1837, he bought four lots at the corner of Washington and Second Street, retaining two for his own house (resource 168) [photo 19] and donating two for the first Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

The oldest surviving church building is the Greek Revival-influenced Presbyterian

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Church (resource 111), built of brick about 1845. The building's current condition reflects the waxing and waning of the Presbyterian congregation; see below for more information. The Baptists built a Greek Revival style frame church (resource 173) [photo 30] in 1854. The years since then have brought significant alteration to the building, including a rear addition, vinyl siding, and replacement windows. Today, the Baptist Church serves a different faith family. The Baptist parsonage (resource 170) is next door on the south.

The Orleans Holiness Church, a simple, gable-front frame building with a bell tower (resource 34), was erected in 1903. The congregation merged with another of a different denomination; the new congregation was renamed Pilgrim Holiness. In 1968, Pilgrim Holiness merged with the Wesleyan Methodists, with the new congregation adopting the name Orleans Wesleyan Church. A new church building was completed in 1975. Today, the original building is home to another faith family.¹⁴

The Christian congregation was formed in the mid-1860s, with the first church dedicated in 1867. The cornerstone of the present Christian Church (resource 153) was laid in May 1920, with dedication occurring November 20, 1920. A \$25,000 education wing was completed in 1964.¹⁵ The Christian Church parsonage (resource 152) is next door on the south.

A history of the Methodist Episcopal Church (resource 183) is found below.

Politics

The community's governmental needs were provided by the town hall, police station, and fire station, all of which have been located in various quarters in the downtown area. The police station was once located under the bandstand in Congress Square. This arrangement was favored by Jesse Herle, operator of Herle's Restaurant directly across the street, who was concerned about the influx of bus passengers who disembarked in front of his business. Since about 1960, the police station has been housed in the former Simmons' service station (resource 42) at 148 North Maple Street. The fire station was housed in resource 69 about 1915 before moving across Washington Street to the town hall (now demolished). It was relocated again to the present Orleans Town Hall [photo 16], acquired from Hall Trucking Company about 1960.

Notable Features of the Vernacular Landscape of the Orleans Historic District

Contributing greatly to the unique and local character of the Orleans Historic District are five vernacular building materials: limestone slabs used for sidewalks; locally quarried sandstone blocks used for building foundations and retaining walls; split-face concrete block manufactured in Orleans c. 1907-1918; metal roofing shingles, and to a much lesser degree metal siding, brought to Orleans and installed by Burton Sheet Metal Shop; and concrete Dunnstone, or Dunn brick, manufactured in nearby Paoli by Luther Dunn.

¹⁴ *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties*: 536; Marjorie Lapping, *History of Orange County Churches* (Paoli: Orange County Historical Society, 1996: 88; and Sherry Padgett, e-mail to author, January 21, 2009. Sherry is a lifelong member of the church and explains that the name changes came about because of the mergers, and that the same denomination occupied the church building from 1903-75.

¹⁵ *Ibid*: 82.

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The District's collection of limestone slab sidewalks, included as a component of resource number 1, date to about 1900-1910; some may well be earlier. The *Progress* article about the 1897 fire notes that concrete sidewalks "will again this year" be installed by contractor and builder C. E. Littell. The fire had proven the superiority of concrete over stone, as "along the burnt district the concrete stood the fire all right while the stone cracked and crumbled with the heat."¹⁶

The 1900 federal census lists 11 stone cutters and masons, two marble cutters, and two marble dealers living in the town of Orleans. The name of Charles T. Nugent, one of the marble cutters, is carved into a limestone slab contained within the city sidewalk at 160 W. Jackson St. (resource 163) [photo 6].¹⁷

By 1910, only one marble dealer and one stone mason are living in Orleans. The mason is Thomas Bowles, whose occupation is listed as "stone mason sidewalks." It appears that by this time, concrete had replaced limestone in sidewalks.

The District's two earliest identified buildings, the c.1837 Taylor-Richardson House (resource 168) [photo 19] and the c.1845 Presbyterian Church (resource 111) have similar foundations of small, hand-quarried limestone pieces. The church's foundation also incorporates very large blocks that would have required several men to handle and set. Limestone was extensively quarried at Sand Hill, about two miles northwest of Orleans.¹⁸

Far more common are foundations of sandstone. Quarrying of the local, tea-colored sandstone from a deposit just west of Orleans was well underway by 1875.¹⁹ Sandstone blocks are used as foundation material in the c.1872 Magner-Lindsey Hotel (resource 46) [photo 18], the earliest confirmed building with a sandstone foundation in the District. Sandstone was replaced in favor of rock-face concrete block by about 1910, although it continued to be used for sub-foundations for at least a few more years. The Ellis and Josephine Leatherman House (resource 207) [photo 32], built between 1902 and 1909, has a sub-foundation of massive sandstone blocks topped with rock-face concrete block. The Apple House/"Spy House" (resource 5) [photo 10], built in 1910, has a sub-foundation of hand-pitched sandstone blocks topped with dressed limestone blocks.²⁰

Throughout the district, sandstone blocks are also used in retaining walls. They, too, appear to have been replaced by rock-face concrete block by about 1910.

The production of rock-face concrete block by the Orleans Block Company, owned by Charles E. "Ed" Wheeler and Charles Ochs, spanned the period c.1907-18. An ad in the August 5, 1915, centennial edition of the *Progress-Examiner* read, "Orleans Block Co. makes concrete

¹⁶ "Fire! Lays Waste to the East Side. The article states that Littell has a contract for over 2,000 feet of concrete sidewalks in nearby Mitchell.

¹⁷ Albertson and Nugent are identified as marble dealers in 1884; *History of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties Indiana*, 494. This would be Charles's father Jefferson Nugent, and William and/or George Albertson, according to the 1880 federal census.

¹⁸ *History of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties Indiana*: 367.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ It is possible that these substantial sub-foundations were an attempt to prevent damage from the routine flooding to which Orleans is subjected.

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building blocks in the best way using an entirely new equipment." A separate ad for Thomas Raney and Dudley Ernest "Cap" Cornelius, "concreting contractors," appeared elsewhere in the same edition. For more on Wheeler and Ochs, who were proprietors of other significant Orleans businesses, and Raney and Cornelius, see below.

The production of concrete block was made possible with the 1900 invention of a molding machine with removable core and adjustable side. By 1906, it was estimated that more than 1,000 companies and individuals in the United States were engaged in their manufacture. Advertised and promoted in advertisements and articles in builders' journals, house pattern books, manufacturers' promotion publications, trade catalogues, even the Sears and Roebuck catalogues, concrete block became a popular and inexpensive construction material. It was both quick and easy to make, required little maintenance, was fireproof, and resembled more expensive cut stone.²¹

In Orleans, rock-face concrete block manufactured c.1907-1915 by the Orleans Block Company owned by Charles E. "Ed" Wheeler and Charles Ochs was used as the primary building material in the municipal water station and pump house (1916) just north of town; Turner Creamery (c.1914); the Charles E. "Ed" and Lulu Wheeler House (resource 16) [photo 13]; Orleans Grocery/Wheeler-Foutch Warehouse (resource 12) [photo 12]; and a number of other residents located outside the Orleans Historic District. The block is also found in foundations and retaining walls throughout the town.²²

Topping off the list of building elements that help to define the character of the Orleans Historic District are the many metal shingle roofs, and metal siding that is far less common, installed by the Burton family, owners of Burton Sheet Metal Shop (resource 78) [photo 22, left]. As a boy, Mike Burton, the grandson of company founder Otis Burton, went to Conner Manufacturing in Louisville and saw the shingles being made. Rolls of galvanized metal were put into a machine that pressed and cut the shingles. This firm burned in 1960. The Burtons also bought metal shingles from Tiffin Art Metal Company of Tiffin, Ohio.

According to Mike, the metal shingles were replacements for the original wood shingles. They were "never put on a new house." The metal shingles were cheaper than other types and easy to apply because they didn't require laying new sheathing. The wood shingles were removed, tied into bundles, and sold for kindling. Mike tied many bundles of wood shingles as a boy.

Mike points out that there are two different patterns of metal shingles: an "older" pattern with and a "1950s" pattern. Both have an embossed scallop design, but the later pattern lacks the flowery detail. He estimates that the metal roofing shingles were used from about 1900 to the

²¹ Pamela S. Simpson, "Substitute Gimcrackery: Ornamental Architectural Materials, 1870-1930" at <http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/ideasv51/simpson.htm>.

²² Barbara Jackson, telephone interview with author, October 7, 2008. Barbara is the granddaughter of Charles and Hattie Ochs Also, Mary Beth Ramey, telephone interview with author, October 10, 2008. Mary Beth is the granddaughter of Ed and Lulu Wheeler. She says, "[Ed] always said he made the block to build the house."

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early 1950s, with a break during World War I and World War II when metal was scarce and no one had money to put on a new roof.²³

Other significant features of the vernacular landscape are the location of outbuildings in rear yards and miscellaneous limestone objects. These can be rural in nature, such as the livery barn (resource 6) [photo 11] behind the Apple House/"Spy House"; accessory in nature, such as the open shed (resource 10) behind the Edward and Phoebe Heise House (resource 9) and any number of automobile garages behind houses; and vocational in nature, such as the plumbing shop and apartment (resource 113) behind the Hyle House (resource 112) [photo 25]. Limestone objects include the cistern and well on the Summers site (resource 4), the two cisterns behind the Herle House (resource 48), and a lathe-turned limestone birdbath (resource 114) in the yard of the Hyle House.

ARCHITECTS**Wilson B. Parker (1867-1937)**

The Orleans Public Library was designed by Wilson B. Parker, an architect who designed at least 22 of the 164 Carnegie libraries in Indiana, more than any other architect. He was a partner in firms that are credited with three additional Carnegie libraries. In addition to his library commissions, several residences and institutional buildings in Indiana have been credited to Parker.²⁴

Parker was born in Natick, Massachusetts. He was educated at the Peddie Institute in Hightstown, New Jersey, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He worked for the New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White before moving to South Bend, Indiana, in 1892. Census records reveal that in 1900 he was living in South Bend as a lodger of Ennis Austin, an architect with whom he was professionally associated.

Parker moved to Indianapolis in 1903. From about 1907 and 1915, he was in partnership with Herbert Foltz. Parker was recorded as living in Indianapolis in the 1920 Census, and his occupation was listed as architect. He was still living in Indiana in 1934, as evidenced by his participation in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation of Shrewsbury House in Madison.

Mesker Brothers Iron Works, St. Louis, Missouri (1871-1960s)

Frank and Bernard Mesker established Mesker Brothers Iron Works (also known as Mesker and Brother), specializing in structural iron and sheet metal, in St. Louis in 1879. They were two of three sons of John Mesker of Evansville, Indiana, originally Cincinnati, who was engaged in a stove manufacturing business as early as 1847 before gradually moving into galvanizing iron for buildings. Upon completion of his schooling, Frank Mesker worked as a bookkeeper and estimator for a St. Louis sheet metal firm before going into business with his brother. In 1884, he

²³ Mike Burton, August 8, 2008.

²⁴ All information about Wilson B. Parker is from the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Spencer (IN) Public Library prepared by Laura J. Thayer in 2007.

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bought 1500 catalogs from a Washington, D. C., sheet metal firm that was going out of business. He replaced the covers with Mesker Brothers covers and mailed them out. So successful was this mail-order campaign that production of Mesker Brothers catalogs increased from 50,000 copies in 1886 to 500,000 copies in 1887.²⁵

Another son, George, established the George L. Mesker & Company in Evansville, Indiana, in 1885. The two firms, owned by brothers but operating independently, best demonstrate the mass-produced building parts trade at the turn of the century. The Meskers specialized in ornamental facades and storefront components which were ordered through catalogs and easily shipped by rail to any interested building owner. Their extensive product lines also featured entire storefront assemblies, fences, skylights and freight elevators. Their attractive prices made the components especially desirable for small businesses, simulating in galvanized sheet metal the look of more expensive carved stone or terra cotta.²⁶

Mesker Brothers led the competition in metal storefronts and building elements. Of the company's 62 patents, 44 were issued between 1887 and 1892. Significant among these are patents are those issued for steel columns, which were favored over cast iron. The heyday of Mesker Brothers façade work ended about 1910, after which the firm concentrated on metal windows and related building elements. During World War I the Mesker Brothers Iron Works produced ranges and bread bakers for the U. S. and allied governments and steel kitchens for France. During World War II, the company produced fragmentation bombs, airplane landing mats, ammunition lockers and tanks for submarines. After the war, Mesker Brothers Iron Works took patents on a variety of products using sheet metal construction, including house fronts, rolled wrought iron work, tubular school and library doors, and shapes for casement pivoted and factory sash. The company eventually established itself in the steel sash industry. Bernard Mesker died on January 23, 1936. Frank Mesker died in St. Louis on October 10, 1952. In 1961 Frank Mesker, Jr. sold Mesker Brothers Iron Works to his brother, John Mesker, who sold it to Barry-Wehmiller Companies.

Ralph M. Chatham (1877-1952)

Born on December 13, 1877, in Orleans, Ralph M. Chatham operated a tin shop in Orleans and was also an architect. At one time, he also operated a variety store in Orleans. In 1927, he drew the plat of the Town of Orleans that hangs on the wall of the Orleans Town hall. In 1928, he moved from Orleans to Seymour where he continued as a tinner for a hardware company. He died on December 14, 1952, in Seymour. His body was returned to Ochs Funeral Home in Orleans, where his funeral services were conducted. He is buried in the IOOF Cemetery at Orleans.²⁷

²⁵ A history of the Mesker Brothers Iron Works based on original records of the firm can be found at <http://www.umsl.edu/~whmc/guides>. See also "Sibling Rivalry Good for Illinois Architecture," *Historic Illinois* 28:6 (April 2006): 3-9.

²⁶ <http://www.il.gov/pressreleases>

²⁷ Obituary, *Paoli News*, December 17, 1952.

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Ralph M. Chatham also designed the following buildings in Orange County:²⁸

In Orleans:

- Ralph M. and Margaret Jenkins House, 448 E. Liberty Rd.
- bungalow residence of Arthur Lewis in the south part of town (location unknown)
- residence of James Lindsey. This is believed to be the Lindsey-Hall House at 165 N. Lincoln St. (resource number 50) [photo20].
- residence of James Bassett (location unknown)
- residence of Dr. L. P. George (location unknown)

In French Lick:

- sixteen-room hotel for William Schwieters (location unknown)
- a second set of plans for Schwieters (building not identified)

Dudley Ernest “Cap” Cornelius (1893-1992)

Born in Cave County, Kentucky, Cap Cornelius was a self-employed contractor credited with construction of the original bandstand in 1926, the Cornelius-Osborn Building (resource 197) [photo 31] at the northwest corner of Maple and Washington Streets in 1927, the Robert and Stella Baker house (resource 118) [photo 26] in 1937²⁹, and the 1964 addition to the Orleans Christian Church (resource 153), of which he was a longtime member. He was also involved with the construction of Hinkle Fieldhouse (1928) at Butler University in Indianapolis.³⁰

According to the federal census, in 1920 Cornelius was living in Salem, Indiana, and employed as a mason contractor. He later was a resident of Bedford, and later still, lived along State Road 37 in Lawrence County, just over the Orange County line. He built the small housing development adjacent to his own house at 1547 State Road 37. Toby Fields, the current owner, has been told by several people that the plans for this house were published in *Better Homes and Gardens* in the late 1940s or early 1950s. The solid masonry house is made of tile block with a red brick veneer.³¹

William H. “Wilham” Fidler (unknown) and Charles B. Collins (unknown)

This pair built the Orleans Public Library (resource 41) [photo 17] in 1915. According to Mary Grace Johnson, a Fidler family genealogist, William H. “Wilham” Fidler was a carpenter who had a shop for a time in the one-story building (resource 69) at the rear of the Bowles Building (resource 68). Nothing is known about Charles B. Collins.

²⁸ “Building Prospects for 1912,” *Progress-Examiner*, January 4, 1912.

²⁹ William Himebaugh, telephone interview with author, October 6, 2008. Himebaugh is the Bakers’ grandson.

³⁰ John Noblitt, personal interview with author, August 12, 2008, and Marian Osborn, telephone interview with author, September 4, 2008. The Butler University Archives has no information about Cornelius’s involvement with the construction of Hinkle Fieldhouse; Sally Childs-Helton, e-mail to author, October 14, 2008.

³¹ Toby Fields, personal interview with the author, September 26, 2008.

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Benny Grunden (unknown)

A contractor-builder from Paoli, Grunden built the office of Dr. William E. Schoolfield (resource 89) [photo 27] at 260 S. Maple St., according to Schoolfield's daughter Nancy Williams.

Charles E. Littell [and Josh Littell] (unknown)

Little is known about Charles E. Littell other than what appears in a May 27, 1897, *Progress* article on the building boom following the Easter Day fire: "C. E. Littell, the well known contractor and builder, has [the non-existent Martin Building] in charge and will push it to completion in his usual get-up-and-hustle style. Mr. Littell, besides his occupation as a contractor and builder, will again this year engage in putting in concrete walks. He it is who introduced here last year the concrete walks and recent developments have shown there superiority over the stone . . ." Josh Littell is assumed to be his son, about whom the same article reads, "Josh is a young man, but has already established an enviable reputation as a contractor by his fair and honest dealings with other and liberality with his employees."

Charles Ochs (1863-1942), Everett Ochs (1893 -1965), and Robert Ochs (1894 -1937)

Charles Ochs was born in Orleans in 1863 to John and Margaret Ochs. John was a cabinetmaker who had learned the trade at home in Germany. Charles also learned informally at his father's side. In 1888 he married Hattie Moore. In the 1900 federal census, he and his brother John Jr. are identified as bridge carpenters. Charles started a construction company about 1880 that he continued to run with the help of his two sons, Everett and Robert, until 1915. Charles and his sons built many houses in Orleans, including those presumed and confirmed houses in the list below. From c.1907-1915, Ochs was a partner with Charles E. "Ed" Wheeler in the Orleans Block Company. The firm manufactured rock-face and other molded concrete block used in the construction of many buildings, houses, and retaining walls in the town of Orleans.

- Roscoe C. "Rock" and Lucie Jenkins House, 488 E. Liberty Rd., 1908 (National Register nomination submitted May 2009)
- Ralph and Margaret Jenkins House, 448 Liberty Rd., 1912 (National Register nomination submitted May 2009)
- William and Betta Fry House (resource 87) [photo 23], 157 E. Washington St., 1912
- 242 N. Lincoln (resource 26), c.1900

HISTORIES OF REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Where applicable, related resources are presented together so as to present the contextual history of families and associated businesses. Histories were derived from a variety of source materials, including property abstracts, maps of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, period newspaper accounts, deed records, genealogies, written histories, and oral histories.

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28 **Orleans Creamery/Producers Dairy Marketing Association**, 296 N. Maple St.
(1925/1934/1948-49) [photo 15]

29 **Storage Building** (c.1925)

The early history of **Orleans Creamery** is not altogether certain. It, or possibly a predecessor with the same name, appears to have been in operation by 1896, the year Jesse Burton relocated to Orleans to take a position with the firm. He later bought the plant and operated it for six years.³²

The original portion of this building was erected on the south side of Adams Street in 1925. The owner at the time is believed to have been Charles McBride, whom the 1930 federal census identifies as proprietor of a creamery. In 1931, Orleans Creamery was sold to Ralph W. Jenkins, who quickly sold it to Producers Dairy Marketing Association, a cooperative creamery. The building was expanded for the first time in 1934 and for the second time in 1948 or 1949. Under the Valley Lea label, Producers manufactured butter, sweet cream, condensed milk, and powdered milk sold in bulk to packers. After Producers closed in 1965, the building was used for cutting and packing chicken, first by Pillsbury and then by a few other processors, before being taken over by White Castle. The production of frozen hamburger patties ceased in 1996, and the building was deeded to the Town of Orleans, its current owner. Plans are now being made to adapt the building for use as a new town hall and community center.³³

The **storage building** at the northwest corner of the property was used for miscellaneous storage. Both buildings are vacant.

215 **Conder-Coppock House**, 220 W. Jefferson St. (1892) [photo 33] • When this house was built for Charles A. and Katie Conder, Charles was a grocer. An article in the *Progress* about rebuilding after the 1897 fire identifies him as owner of a saw and planing mill on the east side of Orleans; he is also nearing completion of a seven-room cottage on his farm just west of town. The Conders appear to have sold this house in 1903. In 1913, the house was acquired by Willis H. and Cora Coppock, who remodeled it. Willis was the “junior member” of the S. P. Coppock Lumber Company, whose home office was at Fort Wayne. Coppock Lumber Company is the successor to Charles Conder’s lumber mill. Cora outlived Willis. According to Steve Holloway, the house’s current owner, she died and willed the house to her niece, who sold it to Henry and Mayme Miracle. The Miracles sold it to the Holloways in 1992.³⁴

³² Biography of Jesse Burton in Centennial edition of the *Progress-Examiner*, March 15, 1915: 6.

³³ Conversation with men at Kirby Hardware, August 8, 2008, and “Producers Dairy to Close Doors,” *Progress-Examiner*, April 29, 1965.

³⁴ On February 25, 1892, the *Progress-Examiner* noted the excavations for the house had begun. On August 4, 1892, the *Progress-Examiner* noted that the Conder house was nearing completion. Also, “Fire! Lays Waste to the East Side” and biography of Willis H. Coppock in Centennial Edition of the *Progress-Examiner*.

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Related Ochs Family Resources203 **Noah and Amanda (Ochs) Alvis House**, 192 W. Jefferson St. (c.1923)53 **Ochs-Tetrick Funeral Home**, 187 E. Jefferson St. (1897)74 **Ochs Furniture**, 187½ E. Jefferson St. (1925)77 **Margaret Ochs House**, 150 S. Lincoln St. (1967)

John Ochs, Sr., a native of Bilkeim, Germany, founded a furniture-making enterprise on the corner of Jefferson and Second Streets in Orleans in 1860. He had learned his trade at his father's knee and after a five-year apprenticeship had come to America. He had lived in New Albany from around 1856 to 1860 before settling in Orleans. He made furniture from his home until 1868 when he purchased a frame building (known as the "Perpetual Motion Building" for the pendulum it contained) on the northwest corner of the Orleans town square. The building served not only as a workshop and undertaking establishment but also as the residence for the Ochs family.

When a fire swept through the square in 1873, it wiped out the Ochs furniture and undertaking business and left the family of nine almost penniless. Ochs rebuilt the shop and started the business anew. When John's wife Margaret died in 1891, their daughter Amanda Ochs Alvis took over her duties. When John died at the age of 86 in 1906, his son, Charles Ochs, took over the family business.

Charles, born in 1863 in Orleans, had learned the cabinetmaking trade at home. In 1888 he married Hattie Moore. After attending school, he started a construction company that he continued to run with the help of his two sons, Everett and Robert, until 1915. Charles and his sons built many houses in Orleans until the company ceased operation.³⁵ He also was partners with Charles E. "Ed" Wheeler in the Orleans Block Company, manufacturers of molded concrete block, from about 1907-18.³⁶ In 1913, Charles gave the furniture business to his son Everett and son-in-law Edward Fields.

Following the death of John Ochs Sr., the property at the northwest corner of the square was transferred to his daughter Amanda Alvis. Her brother Charles continued to live here and operate the family business until a devastating fire in 1923, after which all were relocated to 187 E. Jefferson St. (resource 53), the former home of Hattie's mother. In 1925, on the lot south of the house, Charles had a furniture shop and store erected; the second floor was used for making furniture and storing and displaying caskets. The contractor-builder is believed to have been Cap Cornelius.³⁷

In late 1922 or early 1923, the old buildings owned by Amanda Alvis were torn down and replaced by the house at 192 W. Jefferson St. (resource 203), which became the home of

³⁵ The 1900 federal census identifies John Jr. and Charles as bridge carpenters.

³⁶ Barbara Jackson Hancock.

³⁷ The Charles Ochs family moved into their new home at 187 E. Jefferson Street in September 1923; *Progress-Examiner*, September 27, 1923. Next door at 157 E. Jefferson Street (resource 54) lived Hattie's sister, Minnie Jahrow, and her husband, Bonne, according to Barbara Jackson. After Minnie's death, Bonne remarried a woman from Wisconsin. When Bonne died, she moved back to Wisconsin, and Barbara's parent, James and Gretchen (Ochs) Jackson, bought the Jahrow house. Barbara herself lived here for many years. It was James who remodeled the house in a Tudor Revival style. Barbara is "fairly certain" that Cap Cornelius built the Ochs Furniture Store.

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Amanda and her husband, Noah, until Amanda's death in 1949. It appears to have remained in the Ochs family as a rental property for many years; it is remembered as the home of the Lloyd Elmore family and others.

When Hattie Ochs died on the eve of the Great Depression, her daughter Margaret and son Robert began to assist Charles in the businesses. Their brother Everett, a World War I veteran, graduated from a mortuary school in 1935 and took over the funeral division from their ailing father. After Robert's death in 1937, Margaret and Everett continued to run the furniture company and the funeral home until 1965, when Everett passed away. She built the house at 150 S. Lincoln St. (resource 77) in 1967 as her retirement home, although she remained head of both operations until her death in 1973. No relatives claimed the 112-year-old set of companies in 1973, and they were sold. Charles Lewis and Frank Braman bought the funeral business, keeping it for only two years before selling it to Lewis and Georgia Tetrick. Since that time, the Tetricks have renovated the building to provide for more spacious viewing rooms and handicapped entrances. In 1999, the Tetricks received the Indiana Century Business Award. At that time, the Ochs-Tetrick Funeral Home was the fourth-oldest funeral business. It is the oldest continuously operating business in Orange County.³⁸

197 **Cornelius-Osborn Building**, 141 N. Maple St. (1927) [photo 31] • This Art Deco influenced service station was built in 1927 by Cap Cornelius and leased by Fred Osborn as a Mobil/Aetna service station through the mid-1940s, followed by other operators and other stations. A fire in the mid-1940s broke out in the south business room leased by Dr. William Schoolfield; although the buildings were not destroyed, the damage resulted in heavy remodeling. Schoolfield's office was converted into a garage; today, it is again an office. On the north was a two-unit building also constructed by Cornelius. Built a few years earlier, it housed Osborn's Ford dealership and James Jackson's Chevrolet dealership. This building was torn down about 2000.³⁹

46 **Magner-Lindsey Hotel**, 158 E. Jefferson St. (1872/c.1901/c.1909) [photo 18] • The original portion of this building was constructed in 1872 as the residence of the James Finneman/Finnemore family. In 1886, it was purchased by Hannah Magner and her daughters Hattie and Nellie and operated as the Magner Hotel. James Lindsey, who became manager of the hotel in April 1886, bought the hotel in 1901, renaming it Hotel Lindsey. He soon built a two-story addition on the northwest corner of the building, expanding again by 1909 with a large rear addition. The large livery barn dates to c.1925.

Hotel Lindsey boasted over 21 rooms, two lobbies, a parlor, dining room, kitchen, and living quarters for the Lindsey family. Following the death of James Lindsey in 1930 and his wife Lydia in 1934, the hotel was bought in 1935 by Lydia's brother Harrison Miller and his wife, Ruby, and used primarily as a rooming house until the mid-1960s. It then became first a

³⁸ "History of Ochs Funeral Home," *Progress-Examiner*, August 5, 1965, 3. Also, "Ochs-Tetrick Funeral Home," State of Indiana Century Business Award nomination, 1999, <http://www.indianahistory.org>.

³⁹ Barbara Jackson.

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restaurant and then a bed-and-breakfast inn. It is currently a private residence owned by Gordon Thoms.⁴⁰

Herle Family Related Resources48 **Herle House**, 188 E. Jefferson St. (1930)63 **Roberts Building/Herle's Restaurant**, 156 S. Maple St. (c.1901)

The construction of the Herle House, a California bungalow, was begun by James and Lydia Lindsey, who owned, operated, and resided in the Magner-Lindsey Hotel immediately to the west (resource 46). James died while the house was under construction, so the Lindseys never lived in it. Jesse and Edith Herle, proprietors of Herle's Restaurant (resource 63) on the east side of Congress Square, bought the house in 1944. It remains the home of their daughter Katherine Waynick and her daughter.⁴¹

Homer J. Roberts erected the Maple Street commercial building about 1901. A two-story brick saloon is shown on the 1902 Sanborn map. On the 1909 Sanborn map, it is an ice cream parlor/restaurant, presumably operated by Roberts, whom the 1910 federal census identifies as proprietor of a restaurant. The 1916 Sanborn map identifies its use as a confectionery and restaurant. This would be Herle's Restaurant, established in 1915 by Jesse and Edith Herle. They had come to Orleans from Borden on the advice of a friend and purchased a restaurant operated by Hugh Bowles. According to their daughter Katherine Waynick, the building was empty when Jesse began renting it. Roberts wanted to take in \$10,000 in rental income before selling the building, and it was not until 1943 that the Herles became owners. The restaurant had no running water when it opened, and water had to be carried from the municipal pump at Jefferson and Lincoln Streets. For more than 70 years, Herle's Restaurant was an Orleans institution. For many years, the restaurant doubled as the Greyhound bus station. During the 1940s and 1950s, an average of six buses a day came and went; at Christmas, the number increased to 14. During World War II, countless busloads of draftees ate their last home-cooked meal at Herle's. The restaurant finally closed in 2007. The building is now vacant.⁴²

Burton Family Related Resources79 **King-Burton House**, 208 E. Washington St. (c.1876) [photo 22, foreground]78 **Burton Sheet Metal Shop**, 208½ E. Washington St. (1965) [photo 22, background]80 **Burton Rental House**, 234 E. Washington St. (c.1890)

The central passage King-Burton House was built for the family of James T. King, a miller. In 1915, the deceased King's son Edward sold the property to G. A. McElhany, who sold it one year later to A. James and Lydia Campbell. Following the Campbells' deaths, the house appears to have been a rental property from 1921 until October 1926, when it was purchased by Otis Burton Sr. It has remained in the Burton family since that time. A rental property once again, it is now owned by Otis's grandson Mike and his wife, Joann.

⁴⁰ Biography of James W. Lindsey in Centennial Edition of the *Progress-Examiner*, March 15, 1915, 11;

⁴¹ Katherine Waynick, personal interview with author, August 7, 2008.

⁴² Ibid. and "History of Herle's Restaurant," Sesquicentennial Edition, Section 2, *Progress-Examiner*, 1.

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Otis Burton Sr. started in the sheet metal trade with the Orleans Hardware Company in 1911. He spent four years working in Joliet, Illinois, before returning to Orleans and establishing himself in his own business. He tore down the barn mentioned above and built a tin-clad shop. Eventually, his three sons, Otis Jr., Rudolph, and Kenneth, joined him in the business. Otis Sr. retired in 1953; by this time, Kenneth was the sole owner. Kenneth's son, Mike, joined him in 1961, making three generations of metal smiths in the Burton family. Kenneth replaced the original shop in 1965 with the current structure. The business is no longer in operation, but all of the equipment remains in the building. The house and shop are being purchased on contract by Mike and Laura Burton, the son and daughter-in-law of Mike and Joann Burton.⁴³

In 1926, Otis Burton Sr. bought the T-plan house to the east of his own house. This house, which appears on the 1895 Sanborn map, has been used as rental property by the Burton family since its purchase.

168 **Taylor-Richardson House** (c.1837), 281 W. Washington St. [photo 19] • This central passage, Greek-Revival house is the oldest brick house and quite possibly the oldest brick building in Orleans.⁴⁴ Its refined and studied decorative elements reflect the original owner's New England origins and his skill as a cabinetmaker. Eleazer H. Taylor was born in New Hampshire in 1813. By 1837, he and his family were in Orange County, Indiana.⁴⁵ All of his ten children were born in Indiana; Francis, his oldest, was born in 1833. He is listed in the 1880 census as a cabinetmaker and widower living with a daughter and two grandchildren. Eleazer H. Taylor died in 1897, and his house and property were sold to Lemuel Richardson, a farmer. The 1910 federal census identifies Richardson as an engineer in a stone mill, which would seem to explain the cut limestone porch columns, newels, and balustrade that date to about this period. Lemuel's daughter, Mable, lived in the house her entire life, dying in 1974. The house has had several owners since that time.

87 **Fry House**, 157 E. Washington St. (1912) • Local architect Ralph M. Chatham designed this house for William and Betta Fry. It was built by Charles Ochs in 1912.⁴⁶ William was an insurance agent. When the couple died in 1930, the house went to their son Ellis. Ellis Fry retired as the manager of Castle Knoll Farm and moved to Orleans, where for a time he operated a small grocery on North Maple Street. The house was sold out of the Fry family in 1967. In 1986, it was purchased by Mary Lea Brown, its current owner, who maintains it as a professional office.

⁴³ "History of Burton Sheet Metal Shop," Sesquicentennial Edition, Section 2, *Progress-Examiner*, 7. Also, Mike Burton, August 8, 2008.

⁴⁴ The 1895 Sanborn map identifies only nine brick buildings, two of which are dwellings. Of these, only the Taylor-Richardson House exists today. The Presbyterian Church (resource 109), thought to have been built c.1845, rivals it in age.

⁴⁵ Taylor was one of several individuals who donated land for the Methodist Episcopal parsonage in 1837. *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties*: 536.

⁴⁶ "Building Prospects for 1912."

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111 **Presbyterian Church**, 270 S. Lincoln St. (c.1845) • The Presbyterian congregation was founded in 1818 and moved into Orleans and erected a frame building about 1820. The current site was acquired in 1835. This brick building was built in 1845 at a cost of \$3,000. In 1886, the author of a county history reports that the congregation was dwindling, yet by 1909 it was sufficiently healthy to make modifications to the church building. The southwest corner was torn away and the 35-foot square bell tower erected. The rear education annex was added between 1916 and 1927. The church was discontinued in 1966 and the building sold. It has been used as a kindergarten, an upholstery shop, and is now again a church.⁴⁷

This building may be the oldest brick structure in Orleans. Its only rival is the Taylor-Richardson House (resource 168), built c.1840.

183 **Methodist Episcopal Church**, 171 S. Second St. (1915) • The Orleans Methodist Episcopal congregation was formed in 1816, with the first log church built in 1820. Land was donated for a parsonage in 1837, with a second church made of brick erected on the west side of the town square in 1849. The cornerstone of the third church was laid October 10, 1903. Valued at more than \$8,000, this church was destroyed by fire on February 18, 1914. The next morning, the board of trustees met and determined to build a fourth church, whose cornerstone was laid September 1, 1914. The current Akron-plan building was dedicated on April 25, 1915.

Pews are oriented to the east. Small classrooms are located in the rear of the church along the north and south walls. A partition wall, pulled down from a pocket in the ceiling, was located at the rear of the sanctuary. It was removed in 2007.

Though relatively unknown today, the Akron plan was a popular design that combined worship with Sunday school in a single church building. The design was named for the city of Akron, Ohio, where it was first used in the First Methodist Episcopal Church built between 1866 and 1870. The plan was so popular that thousands of similar churches were built throughout the United States between 1870 and World War I.⁴⁸

Construction of a new fellowship hall on the west side of the church building will begin in 2009.

209 **Ellis and Josephine Leatherman House**, 185 N. Second St. (c.1909) [photo 32] • This pyramidal roof house with a round corner tower was built about 1909 for Ellis and Josephine Leatherman.⁴⁹ Ellis was a partner in the Orleans Hardware Company, organized in 1900 with the merger of Shirley Bros. (Charles and Fred L.) and [John] Hardman and Leatherman hardware companies. From about 1917 to 1935, Orleans Hardware was located in the Hollowell Brothers

⁴⁷ Lapping: 163.

⁴⁸ "Brief History of the Orleans United Methodist Church," printed in the June 18, 1976, church bulletin; also, Lapping: 86-7. For more about the history of the Akron plan, see <http://www.sacredplaces.org> and <http://www.njchurchscape.com>

⁴⁹ It appears on the 1909 Sanborn map but not on the 1902 map. The later date is more likely due to the use of rock-face concrete block in the foundation.

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Building (resource 58) [photo 2, foreground], which has a similar round tower that could have been the inspiration for the one on the house. The house remained in the Leatherman family until 1957.

Carroll Family Related Resources

166 **Orleans Oil Company and Orleans Shell Station**, 247 S. Maple St. (1951)

140 **Qualkinbush-Carroll House**, 542 S. Maple St. (1935)

Now vacant, the two-unit building that was home to Orleans Oil Company on the north and the **Orleans Shell Station** on the south was built in 1951. Orleans Oil Company, a sales and delivery business, was established in 1921 by Grant Carroll. When he was killed in a collision with a Greyhound bus in 1941, his son Frank took over the company. By 1961, Frank's son Jim was in charge. This building was discontinued in 1972 with the completion of new station to the south (resource 165). Jim's son Gary now operates the family business, believed to be the oldest Shell distributorship in the United States.

According to Jim Carroll, the concrete block for this building was manufactured by the Orleans firm of Radcliff-Barry. Lester Cornwell laid the block. Burton Sheet Metal laid the tar and rubber roof. The curved southeast corner was made so that the occupants of the neighboring house (now gone) could have a view of their business located on the east side of Maple Street.

The **Qualkinbush-Carroll House**, believed to be a Sears Stratford mail-order house, was built in 1935 for Garrett and Audra Qualkinbush. Garrett was the butter maker at Producers Dairy Marketing Association⁵⁰, and Audra was a teacher. Later, the Qualkinbushes moved to Salem where Garrett established the Salem Creamery. Audra's concern with an increase in obesity in her students lead to the Creamery's development of 2% milk.⁵¹

In 1945, this house was purchased by Frank Carroll. When he died in 1964, the house went to his son, Jim, who lived here until 2003. John and Evelyn Noblitt have owned and occupied the house since that time.

5 **Apple House/"Spy House"**, 291 N. Maple St. (1908) [photo 10] • This outstanding example of an American Foursquare house was built in 1910 for Orville and Lillie Mae (Heise) Apple. Orville was a farmer before relocating to Orleans, where he worked as a bookkeeper for Lillie Mae's brothers, owners of a large flour milling operation across Maple Street. His later profession was as an insurance, loan, and real estate agent. He predeceased Lillie Mae, who died August 18, 1898. The couple had no children, so their fine house went to Heise family members, who in 1940 transferred it to Lillie Mae's niece, Viola Bodenschatz.

The house has long been known locally as the "Spy House," for reasons not entirely certain to most residents. Legend has it that owners of the house were sent to federal prison for being German spies and for transmitting radio signals (alternatively, for using homing pigeons)

⁵⁰ "Orleans Maid Butter Wins Prize," *Progress-Examiner*, March 9, 1939: 1.

⁵¹ Brenda Cornwell, e-mail to Robert Henderson, December 6, 2006. An exhibit at the Stevens Memorial Museum in Salem, Indiana, recognizes Audra Qualkinbush's contribution to the development of 2% milk; see also Dick Wolfsie, *Indiana Curiosities* (Guilford, CT: Globe Pequot, 2006), 184.

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from the top of the house. The story is true, in part at least. Viola Bodenschatz served three and one-half years of a five-year term in the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, during World War II for being an unregistered agent of the German Reich.⁵² Her husband, George, a native of Germany, was also sentenced for violating the Registration Act. George's brother, Karl-Heinrich, was a leader in the Nazi Air Force and second in command to General Goering. Both Viola and George were released from prison in December 1945.⁵³

Born in 1890, Viola Bodenschatz was the daughter of Lillie Mae Apple's brother Herman, a miller in Madison, later Sellersburg. She attended Hanover College and Indiana Business College before becoming a journalist and writer. She married George on September 22, 1918. George was by then a naturalized American citizen.⁵⁴

In the 1930 census, the couple is listed as residents of Louisville, Kentucky, where George was president of a manufacturing company. They owned their own house valued at \$30,000. They had two servants and shared the house with Viola's mother, Anna Heise, a widow.⁵⁵

The abstract for the Apple House lists Viola and George as owners from 1940-42. Whether they actually lived in the house during this period is unknown. The couple had periods of estrangement and separation during their marriage but never divorced. After their release from prison, they remained together until they entered into a separation agreement in April 1947. Viola then moved to New Albany, Indiana, where she lived the rest of her life. She

⁵² FBI File No. 73-304, 1949 and 1954. A copy of this file was mailed to Leslie Padgett of Orleans from Jafra Mitzi Miller Schireman in February 2009; it is in the possession of Robert Henderson, Orleans Clerk. Viola Bodenschatz was sentenced on April 17, 1942, and fined \$3,000. She was released on parole December 23, 1945, and discharged from parole April 16, 1947.

⁵³ In Indpls. File #73-221 of the FBI report, dated March 1949, Viola explains her conviction: "... she stated that she was not guilty of violation of the Registration Act to which she had pled guilty. She stated that she was the victim of her husband's family relations and the war situation. She stated that she and her husband were separated from 1927 to 1929, and that before this period she had made a number of trips to Germany with her husband. During this separation, in order to occupy her time, she made a considerable number of talks to various civic clubs in and around Louisville, giving her experience in Germany. She stated that after she and her husband reconciled in 1930 she made other trips to Germany where she met many German leaders, namely HERMAN GOERING and ADOLPH HITLER, and that because of her husband being in America and the fact she was an American citizen, she felt that they used her as a tool by showing her the favorable side of Germany so that she would bring the information back to the United States for the information of the American people." (page 33). Later in the file, it is reported that Viola pled guilty to violation of the Registration Act on the advice of her husband and attorney because her husband intended to plead guilty and she hoped to receive a one- or two-year sentence instead of a five-year sentence (page 5).

⁵⁴ 1880 federal census; *Who's Who in Kentucky*, (Louisville, KY: Standard Printing Co., 1936): page unknown; Jafra Mitzi Miller Schireman, e-mail to Leslie Padgett, August 10, 2008.

⁵⁵ According to Fran Schulze, author of *Philip Johnson: Life and Work* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996), 135-36, 138, Viola Bodenschatz joined the American architect for an automobile tour of Poland in 1935. In an FBI dossier on Johnson, a memo dated February 1, 1945, identifies Viola as a "convicted agent of the German government." Schulze has made a few errors with Viola's biography, most notably identifying her husband, and not his brother, as a leading figure in the German Air Ministry.

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spent years seeking a federal pardon with no success.⁵⁶

In 1942, the house was sold to James F. McIntyre of Bedford. McIntyre was mysterious because he was a stranger in the community and kept to himself, and residents thought perhaps it was he who was the German spy. Every day he walked to Herle's Restaurant and picked up a copy of the Chicago newspaper that had arrived by bus. Many of these papers were used as insulation in the space below the second floor floors, to be discovered by the houses' current owner, Darin and Grace Karber, during restoration work. To help make ends meet, the McIntyres opened their house up to overnight guests.

The Apple House/"Spy House" had become very run down by 1990, the year Bud and Joyce Barley bought and began restoring it. "Bud just fell in love with and had to have it," Joyce explains. "I didn't fall in love with it until we were done with it." The Barleys stripped all of the interior oak woodwork, restored the oak floors, contracted a Louisville company to repair the slate roof, replaced missing woodwork with replica woodwork ordered from New York, commissioned an art glass window for the front door from a Nashville artist, and more. They sold the house in 1998. It has been owned by the Karbers since 2004.

68 Bowles Building, 180 S. Maple St. (1889) [photo 1, right] • John H. Bowles engaged in the drugs and jewelry business in Orleans at the northeast corner of Maple and Washington Streets in 1872. He built this building in 1889. The 124-year history of the drugstore business at this location is as follows:

1872-1900	John H. Bowles
1900-1915	Oliver W. Stephenson
1915-1943	Frank Worrell, Worrell's Pharmacy
1943-1947	Taylor V. Hancock
1947-1959	Wincel and Mary Francis Dougherty
1959-1996	Dale and Esther Hawkins and C. Robert and Rosemary McIntosh, Orleans Pharmacy

The building remained much the same as it was when built until 1956, when the interior was completely updated. Exterior updating occurred from 1961 to 1965. The current owners, Roger and Shonda Taylor, uncovered the front façade and discovered the original 1890s storefront. The interior retains features of the 1950s remodel, including red, white, and blue floor tiles and the rear pharmacy counter.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ Viola's obituary identifies her husband, George, as her survivor. She died at age 79 in 1967. *New Albany Ledger-Tribune*, November 5, 1967.

⁵⁷ "A Brief History of Pharmacy in Orleans," Sesquicentennial Edition, Section 2, *Progress-Examiner*, 1965, no page. Also, Esther Hawkins, August 21, 2008. However, the *Progress-Examiner* of January 14, 1926, has a news item reporting that Frank Worrell has bought out Stephenson in the drugstore business. John H. Bowles was the son of Thomas C. Bowles, who with his brother, William A. Bowles, purchased the saline springs at French Lick from the U. S. government in 1829. Thomas was also a druggist. Another son, Dr. Lewis S. Bowles, was a druggist in Paoli beginning in 1865. His partner from 1865-1870 was his brother, John H. Bowles.

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66 **Stout Bros. & Hicks Building/National Bank of Orleans/Dillinger Barbershop**, 168 S. Maple St. (1891) [photo 1, third from right] • A private bank was established in a two-story building in 1891 by John T. Stout, Amos Stout, and W. T. Hicks. His bank closed about 1893 and soon reopened under new ownership. The building burned in 1898. In 1900, the bank was reorganized as the National Bank of Orleans, and, it is believed, the existing building with Mesker metal storefront was erected. In 1902, the bank occupied the north unit, a barbershop occupied the south unit, and offices were on the second floor. In 1907, it moved into a newly constructed building at the southeast corner of Maple and Washington Streets. The barbershop of Albert Martin then occupied the north unit. Clifford Dillinger, an employee, became a partner in 1932 and sole owner in 1941. Dillinger's son-in-law, Elmo Wolfe, continues in the business today. The south unit had various retail uses over the years, but it is now vacant. The second floor is also vacant.⁵⁸

This building is notable for being the District's only commercial sheet metal storefront. It was manufactured by Mesker Brother Ironworks of St. Louis, Missouri.

58 **Hollowell Bros. Building**, 110 S. Maple St. (1897-98) [photo 2, foreground] • James L. and Robert G. Hollowell erected this building following the 1897 fire. Their grocery store was located on the first floor. In late 1914, this building became home to the Orleans Hardware Company, whose north side location had been destroyed in the November 19, 1914, fire. In 1916, the IOOF lodge was located on the second floor. The building housed a combination grocery and hardware store known as Quality Market through the 1950s.

In 1894, brothers Charles and Fred Shirley bought the hardware store of W. L. Reed. In 1897, the Shirleys completed construction of a two-story, two-unit building on the northwest corner of Maple and Jefferson Streets and moved into the east unit. In 1901, Shirley Brothers consolidated with the firm of Thomas Elliott and Ellis Leatherman, forming the Orleans Hardware Company.⁵⁹ The Ellis and Josephine Leatherman house is resource 214; see above.

41 **Orleans Public Library**, 174 N. Maple St. (1915) [photo 17] • A \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Library Foundation funded the Orleans Public Library, the city's first building designed and constructed solely for use as a library. The selected lot on North Maple Street was the former site of a public sulphur water well. The building's architect was Wilson B. Parker of Indianapolis, and the contractors were William H. Fidler and Charles B. Collins of Orleans. With 1,000 shelved books, the library was dedicated and opened to the public on October 15, 1915. A small auditorium with a stage, a lounge room, and rest rooms were a part of the attractive basement. Mary Glover was the first librarian, serving from 1915-1961. She resided at 243 S. Lincoln Street (resource 94). The library, which has seen very little alteration since it was built,

⁵⁸ A brief and not altogether clear history of the National Bank is found in the 1915 Centennial edition of the *Progress-Examiner*. Also, "History of Dillinger Barber Shop," Sesquicentennial Edition, *Progress-Examiner*, 1965, no page.

⁵⁹ A brief history of the Orleans Hardware Company, with a photo of the Hollowell Building which it then occupied, is found in the Centennial Edition of the *Progress-Examiner*, March 11, 1915.

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was rededicated as a lifelong living and cultural center in 1995.⁶⁰

50 **Lindsey-Hall House**, 165 N. Lincoln St. (1912) [photo 20] • According to Janie Baker, the current owner, this house was built by James Lindsey as “overflow” for his hotel located around the corner on E. Washington St. (resource 46). The architect was Ralph M. Chatham of Orleans.⁶¹ Lindsey bought this lot and the one-and-one-half story frame house that then occupied it on March 12, 1910. He sold it in 1918. The house was rental property until 1947 when Janie’s parents, Karl and Ruth Hall, acquired it and made it their family home. Janie bought the house from her widowed mother in 1978. It has been vacant for 30 years and is currently undergoing rehabilitation.⁶²

Wheeler Family Related Resources

16 **Charles E. “Ed” and Lulu Wheeler House**, 468 N. Maple St. (c.1907) [photo 13]

12 **Orleans Grocery/Wheeler-Foutch Warehouse**, 485 N. Lincoln St. (1915/1921) [photo 12]

142 **Charles E. Jr. “Eddie” and Elizabeth Wheeler House**, 580 S. Maple St. (1939)

The **Charles E. “Ed” and Lulu Wheeler House** is the first house made of concrete block erected in Orleans. Ed Wheeler, native of Washington County, was a traveling salesman for a Louisville grocery warehouse when he moved to Orleans in 1904. In 1915, he joined his brother-in-law, in establishing the Wheeler-Foutch Wholesale Grocery Company, a branch of Otter and Company Wholesale Grocery of Louisville, Kentucky. As a partner with Charles Ochs in the Orleans Block Company that operated from about 1907-18, Ed Wheeler manufactured the molded concrete block used in the construction of this house.

The concrete block **Orleans Grocery/Wheeler-Foutch Warehouse** was built in two phases. The original building was erected in 1915 and enlarged in 1921. In 1926, after a wholesale grocery business closed in Bedford, Wheeler-Foutch expanded with the construction of a two-story warehouse in Bedford that served that city and the surrounding area. In 1932, the company became a family partnership under the name Wheeler-Foutch Grocery. The firm ceased in 1967.⁶³

Eddie Wheeler worked in the family wholesale grocery business. The **Charles E. Jr. “Eddie” and Elizabeth Wheeler House** was built in 1939. The Wheelers’ daughter, Mary Beth Ramey, reports that German brick masons from Jasper built the English cottage. She believes her mother saw a similar house in Jasper and used it as a prototype. The property was bought from Claude Rankin, whose farm was platted to create the Rankin addition to the town of Orleans. Mary Beth Ramey owns the house yet today.

⁶⁰ “History of the Orleans Public Library, Sesquicentennial Edition, Section 3, *Progress-Examiner*, August 5, 1965, 2.

⁶¹ “Building Prospects for 1912,” *Progress-Examiner*, January 4, 1912.

⁶² Janie Baker, telephone interview with the author, September 22, 1908.

⁶³ Biography of C. E. Wheeler in Centennial Edition of the *Progress-Examiner*, March 15, 1915, 8, and “History of Wheeler-Foutch Wholesale Grocery Company,” Sesquicentennial Edition, Section 2, *Progress-Examiner*, August 5, 1965, 2. Also, Betty Foutch, telephone interview with author, September 3, 2008.

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52 **Kirby Hardware Company**, 206 E. Jefferson St. (1880) [photo 21] • The original two-story portion of this building was erected in 1880, according to the current owner, Joe Bradley. In its earliest years, it was variously a dry goods and grocery store and a buggy and harness shop. Thomas Shepherd established a hardware store here in 1906, expanding when he purchased the business and stock of a competitor in 1909. In 1945, the building was purchased by the Orleans Lumber Company, a retail lumber yard expanding into the hardware business. The business was formally organized in 1945 as Kirby Hardware Company. The building has been occupied by a hardware store for nearly 100 years. Today it also serves as an important community gathering place, especially with a crew of men who gather daily at 1:30 in the afternoon. They have contributed significantly to the preparation of this nomination.

Kirby Hardware Company is a descendant of the wholesale lumber company established by Charles A. Conder, later bought by Willis H. Coppock, whose partner was L. F. Kirby. The Conder-Coppock House is resource 221.⁶⁴

151 **Ashland Service Station**, 411 S. Maple St. (1955) [photo 28] • An Ashland oil distributor, Earl Toliver owned and operated the Orleans bulk oil plant and built three similar Ashland service stations, one each in Paoli (1950), Orleans, and Oolitic (1957). Only the Paoli station is still in use as a service station. Toliver sold the Orleans station in to John Baker, its current owner. It was discontinued as a service station in the 1980s.⁶⁵

144 **McBride-Schoolfield House**, 543 S. Maple St. (1924) [photo 27] • A Salem, Indiana, banker named Graves reportedly had this house built for his daughter and son-in-law, Charles McBride, in 1924. The 1930 federal census identifies McBride as proprietor of a creamery, believed to be Orleans Creamery. In 1934, the McBrides sold the house to Dr. William and Martha Schoolfield. Their daughter, Nancy Williams, inherited the house with the passing of her mother in 1994. She and her husband, Mike, are the current owner-occupants. Nancy says that her parents told her that Charles McBride “made it big” with the Eli Lilly Company and eventually moved to Illinois.

⁶⁴ “History of Kirby Hardware Company,” Sesquicentennial Edition, Section 2, *Progress-Examiner*, August 5, 1965, 5. Also, biography of Thomas J. Shepherd, Centennial edition of the *Progress-Examiner*, March 15, 1915, p. 6, and Joe Bradley, personal interview with author, August 5, 2008.

⁶⁵ Earl Toliver, telephone interview with author, October 7, 2008.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Wilson and Maple Streets, thence east along the south side of Wilson Street to Lincoln Street; thence south along the west side of Lincoln Street to the south boundary of the property occupied by the former Orleans Grocery/Wheeler-Foutch Warehouse; thence west along said boundary to the east side of the CSX Railroad; thence south along said railroad, crossing Adams Street, to a point on axis with the south side of Adams Street; thence east along Adams Street, crossing Lincoln Street, to the west side of the north-south alley east of Lincoln Street; thence south along said alley to the south boundary of 186 N. Lincoln Street; thence west along said boundary to the east edge of the limestone city sidewalk along Lincoln Street; thence south along said sidewalk to the north boundary of 206 E. Jefferson Street; thence east along said boundary to the west side of the north-south alley east of Lincoln Street; thence south along said alley to the south side of the east-west alley south of Jefferson Street; thence east along said alley to the west side of Franklin Street; thence south along Franklin Street to the north side of the east-west alley south of Washington Street; thence west along said alley to the east side of the north-south alley west of Franklin Street; thence south along east side of said alley to the north side of Jackson Street; thence east along Jackson Street to the west boundary of 287 S. Franklin Street; thence north along said boundary to the north boundary of 287 S. Franklin Street; thence east to the west side of Franklin Street; thence south along Franklin Street, crossing Jackson Street, along the east boundary of 257 E. Jackson Street to the south boundary of said property; thence west along south boundaries of 257, 255, 253, and 215 E. Jackson Street to the east side of Lincoln Street; thence north to a point on axis with the south boundaries of 187 and 149 E. Jackson Street and 320 S. Maple Street to the east side of Maple Street; thence south along said street to the south side of the east-west alley south of Jackson Street; thence east along said alley to the east boundary of 360 S. Maple Street; thence south along the east boundaries of 360, 380, 410, 442, 462, 482, 510, 542, and 580 S. Maple Street to the north side of Harrison Street; thence west along the north side of Harrison Street to the east side of Maple Street; thence north along said street to a point on axis with the south boundary of 543 S. Maple Street; thence west across Maple Street to the east side of the north-south alley west of Maple Street; thence north along said alley to the south side of Vincennes Street; thence east along Vincennes Street to the west side of Maple Street; thence north, crossing Vincennes Street, to the north side of the east-west alley south of Jackson Street; thence west to the east side of the north-south alley west of Maple Street; thence north along said alley to the north side of Jackson Street; thence west along Jackson Street to the east side of the north-south alley north of Jackson Street; thence north along said alley to a point on axis with the south boundary of 221 S. Second Street; thence east to the west boundary of 221 S. Second Street; thence north along west boundary of 221 S. Maple Street and 201 W. Washington Street to the south side of Washington Street; thence west along Washington Street to the west side of the north-south alley west of Second Street; thence south along said alley to the south boundary of 281 W. Washington Street; thence west along said boundary to the east side of Third Street; thence north along Third Street, crossing Washington Street, to a point on axis with the south boundary of 169 S. Third Street; thence west along said

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boundary to the west boundary of 169 S. Third St.; thence north along said boundary to a point on axis with the south boundaries of 355, 385, and 441 W. Jefferson Street; thence west along said boundaries, crossing Fourth Street, to the west boundary of 441 W. Jefferson Street; thence north along said boundary to the south side of Jefferson Street; thence east along Jefferson Street to the east side of Fourth Street; thence north along said street to the north boundary of 388 W. Jefferson Street; thence east along north boundaries of said property and 356 W. Jefferson Street to the east boundary of 356 W. Jefferson Street; thence south along said boundary to the north side of Jefferson Street; thence east along said street to the west boundary of 320 W. Jefferson Street; thence north along said boundary to the north boundary of said property; thence east along said boundary, crossing Third Street, and continuing along the north boundaries of 282 and 262 W. Jefferson Street to the east side of the north-south alley west of Second Street; thence north along said alley to the north boundary of 215 N. Second Street; thence east along said boundary to the west side of Second Street; thence south along said street to a point on axis with the north boundary of 158 N. Second Street; thence east along said axis, crossing Second Street, to the west edge of the paved surface parking lot east of 158 N. Second Street; thence south along west edge of said parking lot to the south side of the east-west alley east of Second Street; thence east along said alley to the west side of Maple Street; thence north along said street, crossing Monroe Street, to the south boundary of 291 N. Maple Street; thence west along said boundary to the east side of the north-south alley west of Maple Street; thence north along said alley, crossing Adams Street, to the north boundary of 347 N. Maple Street; thence east along said boundary to the west side of Maple Street; thence north along said street to the south boundary of 437 N. Maple Street; thence west along said boundary to the west boundary of said property; thence north along said boundary to the north boundary of said property; thence east along north boundary of said property to the east side of Maple Street; thence north along said street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

As drawn, the boundary for the Orleans Historic District includes all of the town's key buildings related to its commercial and cultural life, as well as many residential buildings associated with the leading business owners, merchants, and professional people. The heart of the district is the Maple Street commercial corridor, which displays the rhythm of closely spaced commercial fronts in Italianate, Neoclassical and vernacular styles of the period, and Congress Square.

The north boundary is defined by homes once owned and occupied by some of Orleans most prominent families and the Orleans Grocery/Wheeler-Foutch Warehouse. The CSX Railroad, formerly the Monon Railroad, comprises the east boundary of the district's northern edge and contributes greatly to the significance of the district in regards to transportation, commerce, and industry.

The east and south boundaries delineate the district's late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century architectural styles and the compact parcels of the town's original plat. Farther east and south, houses generally date to the mid to last half of the twentieth century, and the area becomes

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increasingly rural in nature. In addition, an industrial park and other commercial-industrial sites characterize the landscape beyond the south boundary.

The west boundary delineates a compact late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential neighborhood of considerable integrity. In comparison, the adjoining neighborhood to the west is characterized by loss of historic resources, infill, and houses built within the past 50 years.

Orleans Historic District

Orange County, Indiana



KEY:

- contributing buildings
- non-contributing buildings
- photograph
- District boundary
- contributing object
- non-contributing object

SITE 1: PUBLIC SIDEWALKS & WALLS

- limestone slab sidewalk
- brick sidewalk
- sandstone block retaining wall
- limestone block retaining wall
- brick retaining wall
- poured concrete retaining wall
- poured concrete retaining wall w/ brick face

SITE 2: CONGRESS SQUARE

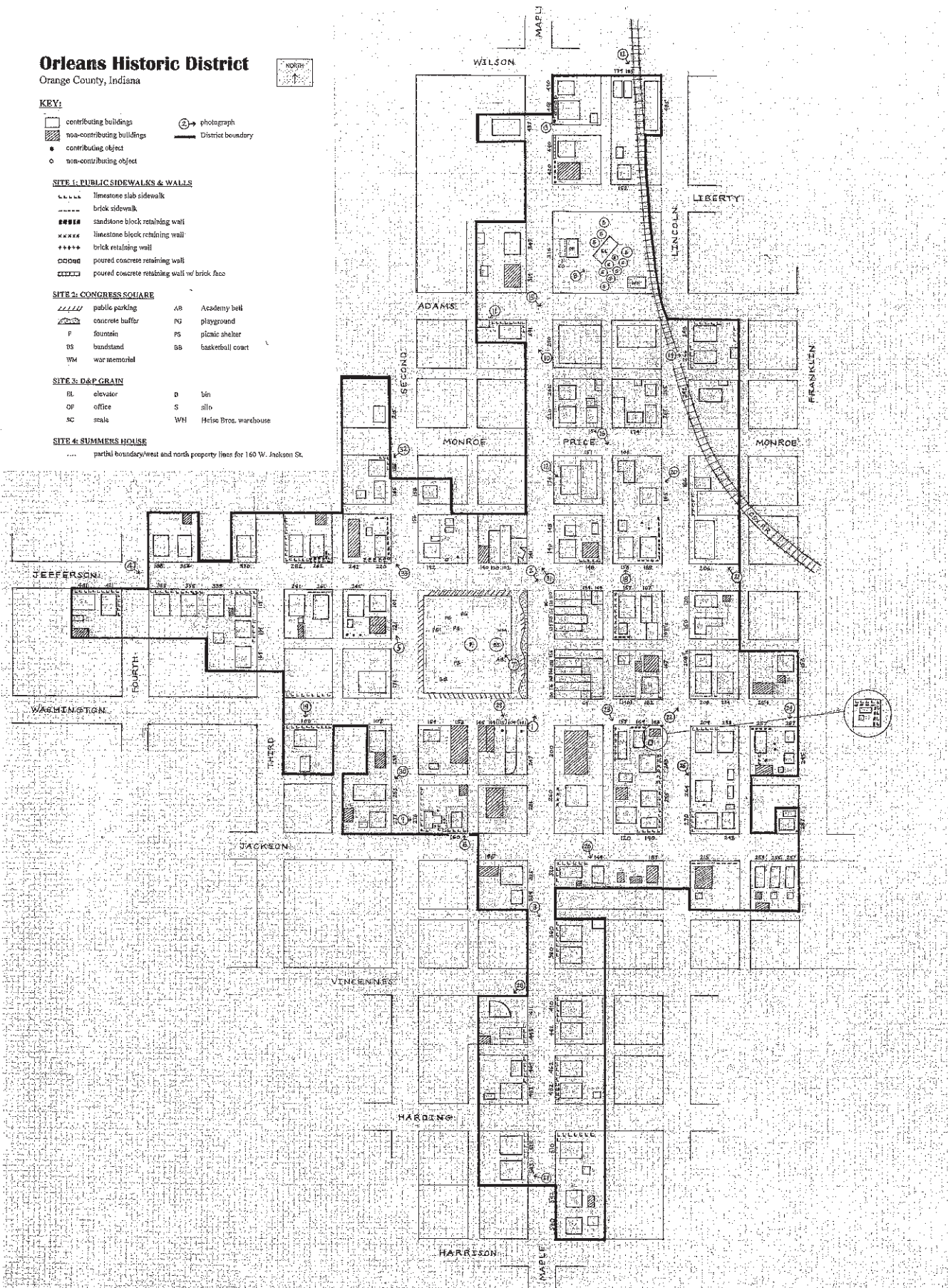
- | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----|------------------|
| | public parking | AB | Academy bell |
| | concrete buffer | PG | playground |
| | fountain | PS | picnic shelter |
| | bandstand | BB | basketball court |
| | war memorial | | |

SITE 3: D&P GRAIN

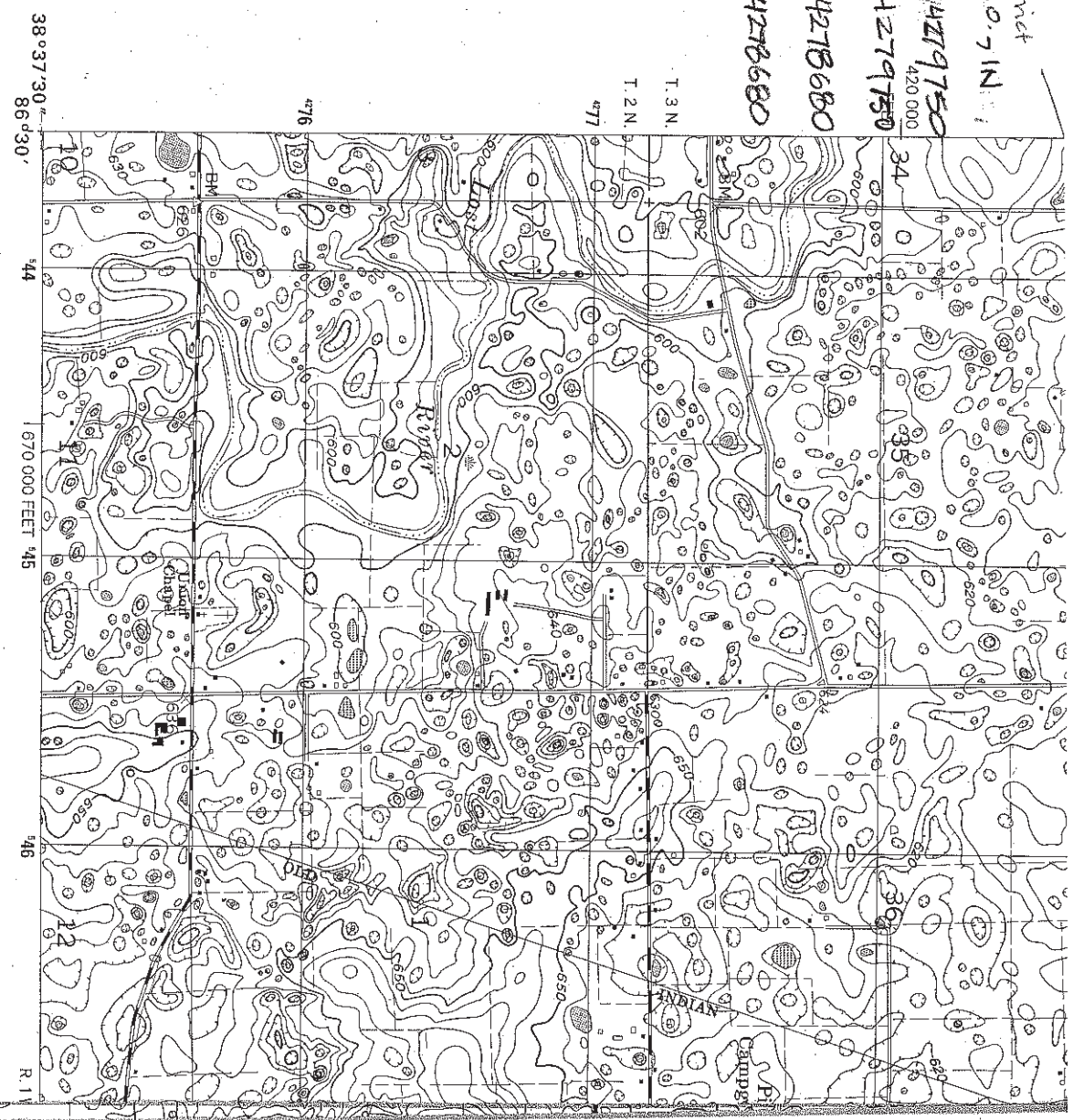
- | | | | |
|--|----------|----|-----------------------|
| | elevator | B | bin |
| | office | S | silo |
| | scale | WH | Heise Bros. warehouse |

SITE 4: SUMMERS HOUSE

- partial boundary/west and north property lines for 160 W. Jackson St.



Orleans
 Historic District
 ORANGE CO. 7 IN
 44M S
 1) 16 54 7240 4279 150
 2) 16 54 7880 4279 150
 3) 16 54 7880 4278 680
 4) 16 54 7240 4278 680



Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1960. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1978 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 2000; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1960. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 2001

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Indiana coordinate system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

