United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _Shoals Historic District_____

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing**:**

___N/A_____

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by the White River to the west, 7th Street to the north, the rear lot line of the properties on the east side of High Street to the east, and 1st Street to the south._____

City or town: _Shoals_____ State: __Indiana_____ County: _Martin_____

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X__ 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 _X__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X__local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X__A ___B _X__C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:	**Date**
Title :	**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	X
Public – State	
Public – Federal	X

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	X
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
75	37	buildings
0	0	sites
14	6	structures
5	1	objects
94	44	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
GOVERNMENT: post office
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
SOCIAL: meeting hall
GOVERNMENT: post office
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style
OTHER: Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation:	STONE: Sandstone
	CONCRETE
	STONE: Limestone
	BRICK
walls:	BRICK
	SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
	WOOD: Shingle
	WOOD: Weatherboard
	WOOD: Plywood/particle board
roof:	ASPHALT
	METAL: Steel
other:	METAL: cast iron

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Shoals Historic District encompasses approximately eight blocks of the historic business and residential core of the town of Shoals in central Martin County, Indiana. The town was platted in 1844 along the eastern banks of the Eastern Fork of the White River. The district is

dominated by three streets running roughly northeast to southwest--Water, Main and High Streets. Streets numbered 1st through 7th run roughly northwest to southeast. The district is divided into two halves by US 50/150 and railroad tracks, both of which run roughly northeast to southwest through the county. A small commercial area of mostly one and two story buildings is located along South Main Street. The remainder of the district contains a mixture of homes dotted with commercial buildings, government buildings, churches and a library. The earliest known commercial building is the Mohr Building (c.1872) at 232 Main Street. The earliest known residential properties include the early half of the building at 311 High Street built as a tavern below and living quarters above, and the William "Golden" Green House adjacent at 315 High Street. Both are dated c.1865.

Narrative Description

The Shoals Historic District is characterized by its location on a bluff above the Eastern Fork of the White River and its division into two halves by US 50/150 and the railroad. The district runs along Main Street from the south end of Main to 7th Street, includes most of High Street from 1st Street to 7th Street, and most of Water Street from just south of 2nd Street to 5th Street. The south half of the district rises to the northeast where it plateaus slightly between 2nd Street and US 50/150. The northern half of the district rises further between US 50/150 and 7th Street, before it begins to slope downward again to farmland. The immediately rural surroundings of the town lead into heavily wooded areas or farm fields to the north, east and south. To the west across the river the terrain rises uphill dramatically past West Shoals before transitioning to rolling farmland and wooded areas.[1]

The district is decidedly rural in character. Although the streets are paved, the district is without consistent sidewalks except for those along South Main Street between 1st Street and US 50/150. Curbing and tree plots are also not consistent throughout the district. South Main Street is wide with parallel parking along the west-bound lane and angled parking along the east-bound lane. Street lamps provide the only streetscaping. Parking areas behind or surrounding many of the commercial buildings, as well as on either side of the railroad tracks between the 200 and 300 blocks of Water, Main and High Streets, are unpaved dirt and gravel.

[1] Note: The streets run northeast/southwest and southeast/northwest. For the purposes of this nomination the elevations are identified as north, south, east and west, with north being northeast, south being southwest, etc.

A paved alley runs north to south between South Main and High Streets behind the buildings fronting those streets. A minimal number of trees are scattered throughout the district. The overall minimal number of trees, absence of streetscaping, and large open and vacant lots throughout the district give it an overall feeling of openness and further lend to its rural character.

The southern half of the district is a blend of historic and new commercial and governmental buildings, a church, and a lodge, with historic homes on Main Street south of Second Street, and a few others on High and Water Streets. The northern half of the district is mostly residential with some vacant lots, commercial buildings, two churches and the library. The residential is a mixture of historic, modern and manufactured homes. Few buildings within the district are without some degree of alteration, with replacement siding and windows the most prevalent recent alterations. Changes to rooflines and the full enclosure of porches are found less frequently in the district but tend to render a resource non-contributing. The decision to declare a resource non-contributing was based in large part on the amount of original materials still visible, the degree to which fenestration was re-sized, moved or covered, and the size and design of additions, if applicable.

The Shoals Historic District contains 138 resources. There are 94 contributing resources: 75 buildings, 14 structures, and 5 objects. There are 44 noncontributing resources: 37 buildings and 6 structures, and 1 object. Descriptions for all buildings and related resources follow. A resource inventory concludes Section 7.

Beginning at the south end of Water Street to US 50/150, on the west side.

1 127 Water Street; Star Mill (c.1875). Industrial building (Contributing)
2 grain bin (c.1935) (Contributing structure)

Photo 0001

The building is two-and-a-half stories with a walk-in basement at ground level. The brick walls rest on a stone foundation and the front gabled roof was recently covered with metal. A later single story, brick addition with a metal shed roof is attached to the north wall. The east elevation has a centered door on both the first and second floor, with a window to either side, and two windows in the gable wall. The south elevation has a doorway centered at basement level with a window to either side. Another door is at the southeast corner of the first floor with two windows to the west. The second floor has three windows. The north elevation has three second story windows visible, however, any other openings have been covered by an addition. All openings have segmented arch headers. The transomed doorways contain replacement doors. All windows are one-over-one replacement vinyl except for the basement windows, which are one-over-one wood sash. Non-operable shutters have been applied to all but the basement level windows. A shed roof porch spans the primary facade and extends across a later addition. The porch is constructed of wood posts with wood railings.

A round, metal Butler grain bin is located to the southeast of the building. It is a contributing structure.[2]

[2] Note: Butler Manufacturing Company began making metal grain bins in 1907, with the late 1930s bringing increased demand and production. The close of the mill by the early 1940s dates this resource to the 1930s. http://butlermfg.com/en/about_us Viewed February 4, 2016.

The mill was started by Wilson Chenoweth, Zeno Coffin and Henry Henley in 1858. The original building was wood while the current building was constructed as an addition. Not long after completion of the addition the original building burned. The mill continued operations until at least the mid-1930s, but ceased functioning by the start of the 1940s. The building has been vacant following attempts at reuse for at least 25 years.

3 125-127 Water Street (1960). Commercial building (Non-contributing)

The building is a single story, gable front structure with a metal roof. Alterations were made in 2012. The north and south elevations are covered with metal and are without windows. The east elevation is brick veneer with paired, centered glass doors flanked by plate glass windows. A gabled roof is above the doors.

The current building was the second location for Jay C Food Store and then housed a church. The building is currently vacant.

4 201 Water Street (2011). Government building (Non-contributing)

Left center of Photo 0003

The building houses the Shoals Fire Department. It is a wide two story structure sided with metal resting on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is a low-pitched side gable covered with metal. The paired windows are one-over-one vinyl. The east elevation has four large, evenly spaced garage bays beginning at the northeast corner and a human-scaled metal door at the southeast corner. The south elevation has a smaller garage bay at the southwest corner and a human-scaled metal door near the center of the wall.

Prior to construction of the current building, a Chevrolet dealership was at the site that later housed the town hall. A feed mill was to the north.

5 Water Street at the White River and the railroad bridge, no address; Pumping Station
(c.1935). Industrial structure (Contributing structure)

Photo 0002

The circular, poured concrete structure rises from the riverbed to the bluff. A molded belt course distinguishes the lower half of the structure from the upper, main level. This belt course flares out to form a narrow walkway with a metal railing that encircles the structure. A metal ladder is flush to the southwest side and extends to the roof of the structure. A low metal railing circles the outer edge of the roof. A narrow, six-pane metal window is on both the north and south sides, and a doorway is on the east side. A raised, poured concrete and steel walkway extending from the bluff provides access. A round, poured concrete pad of unknown use is on the bluff immediately to the east of the walkway.

The pumping station provided water to the railroad steam engines that ran through Shoals. The railroad bridge is immediately north of the structure, outside the district boundary. Large water tanks were located to the east in the now gravel lot.

6 305 Water Street (c.1943). House (Contributing)
7 well house (c.1943). (Contributing building)

The front gable bungalow sits on a rock-faced concrete block foundation of irregular-sized blocks. The walls are off-white tile brick and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. A porch off the east elevation is constructed of a low concrete pad on rusticated concrete blocks, and a hipped roof supported by corner posts of off-white tile bricks and two two-by-four wood

posts near the center. All windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl units. The replacement front door is metal and is slightly off-center, and a pair of windows is to either side. The south elevation contains three pairs of windows, and the north elevation contains three single window units.

A small, front gabled well house, converted to a chicken coop, is the southwest of the house. The period building is off-white tile bricks with an asphalt shingle roof and a vertical board wood door.

8 311-313 Water Street (c.1940). Automotive Garage (Contributing)

Center of Photo 0003

The single story, smooth-faced concrete block building has a stepped parapet and brick chimney. A three-light wood door is flanked by plate glass windows. A wood framed door and windows alters the garage bay. Two narrow, vertical fixed glass windows are on the south side. A gabled rear addition is covered with wood shingles. The building is connected to the immediately adjacent house with a frame and plywood-covered connector.

The building last housed Gary's Barber Shop and Launderama.

9 321 Water Street (c.1940). House (Contributing)

Right side of Photo 0003

The single story house has a smooth-faced concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and a side gabled roof is covered with corrugated metal over asphalt shingles. A projecting Tudor Revival style entry is slightly off-center with a low concrete stoop covered and aluminum awning. The windows are two-over-two wood sash and the wood door has a fan light. The rear addition has a shed roof. The house is connected to the immediately adjacent automotive garage by a frame and plywood covered connector.

10 327 Water Street at US 50/150 (c.1990). Manufactured House (Non-contributing)

The house is parallel to the highway. The foundation is not visible, the walls are board and batten wood, and the side gabled roof is covered with corrugated metal. The roof extends over the north side forming a porch roof supported by log posts on a poured concrete pad. A wood door is near the center and all windows are one-over-one vinyl.

Beginning on the north side of US 50/150 on Water Street, on the west side.

11 Water Street adjacent to the highway bridge and within the highway right-of-way, no address (1880/1932). Historical Marker (Contributing object)

The marker is comprised of the 1880 sandstone block from the Old Pier, the name for the first bridge in Martin County to cross the White River. The stone is inscribed with the date and names of the contractor, builder, superintendent and others. It was mounted on a concrete pedestal with a descriptive metal plaque and placed at this location in 1932 by the Shoals Home Economics Club and the Indiana State Highway Commission when the bridge was replaced.

12 401 Water Street, Crim Enterprises (c.1940). Commercial building (Contributing)

The single story concrete block building is constructed into the river bluff creating a lower half story on the river side. The low, front gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Plate glass windows wrap the southeast corner with a glass entry door at the clipped corner. The original concrete stoop with corner metal post supporting a flat awning has been widened and lengthened to wrap the corner. Two smaller, two light fixed windows are on the south side. A

garage bay is on the east side. A concrete block, side gabled rear addition is of virtually the same scale as the original building.

This was the main building for Crim's Enterprises, which sold furniture and appliances. The now vacant building sits on the former location of the Daisy Flour Mill.

13 423 Water Street (c.1948). House (Non-contributing)

The single story house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle side gable roof. All windows are one-over-one vinyl units and a replacement metal door is near the north end of the east elevation. Overall the location of fenestration appears altered. The raised porch is a combination of cement board and vinyl and supports a shed roof. A two story, side gabled addition with a ground level garage bay is to the south.

14 431 Water Street (c.1930). House (Contributing)
15 garage (c.1940). (Contributing building)

The hipped roof bungalow has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The windows are one-over-one vinyl units. The porch has square brick supports and a brick wall supporting a hipped roof. It was later enclosed with eight-light wood casement windows and a central door, now metal. A second metal replacement door is on the north elevation. A wood deck is at the rear of the house.

The period two-bay garage is southwest of the house. It is off-white tile brick with overhead doors and an asphalt shingle hipped roof.

<u>Beginning at the south end of Water Street to US 50/150, on the east side</u>

16 312 Water Street (c.1930). House (Contributing)
17 retaining wall (c.1930). (Contributing structure)

The hipped roof bungalow has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. A recessed, northwest corner entrance porch is under the main roof with the same foundation material and a brick corner support. The windows are one-over-one vinyl units and the doors are replacement metal. A front gable entry porch with metal supports and railing is on the south side. A shed roof carport with metal supports is attached to the north side.

A period, exposed aggregate concrete retaining wall extends along the west property line.

<u>Beginning at the south end of Main Street to US 50/150, on the west side.</u>

18 21 Main Street (c.1890). House (Contributing)
19 garage (c.1945). (Contributing building)

First house from left in Photo 0024

The cross gabled house with a walkout basement on the south side has a Bedford stone veneer foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The windows are one-over-one wood sash and the two doors off the porch are transomed. The porch has a Bedford stone veneer foundation, square brick supports and a honeycomb brick wall, and a hipped roof. A hipped roof rear addition has a shed roof screened deck.

A paired bay garage is accessed from Water Street. It is plain-faced concrete block with overhead doors and an asphalt shingled front gable roof.

20 27 Main Street (c.1890). House (Contributing)

21 garage (c.1975). (Non-contributing building)

Second house from left in Photo 0024

The L-plan single story house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The windows are one-over-one vinyl units. Each gable end wall has a single centered window. One of the two front doors is a period, single light wood door with a wood transom and eight-light wood storm door, while the other is a later replacement. The porch has a brick foundation, square brick corner supports with a honeycomb brick wall, and a shed roof. A rear gabled addition has an additional shed roof addition.

The non-contributing two-bay garage has a second floor addition. It is sided with vinyl and has overhead doors. The roof is side gabled with a long westward slope.

22 29-31 Main Street (c.1885). House (Contributing)
23 garage (c.1930). (Contributing building)

Third house from left in Photo 0024

The double entry, center gable I-house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. It has a two story, gabled rear addition. The fenestration is evenly spaced on all elevations. The windows are one-over-one wood sash. The paired, single light wood doors are centered on the east elevation and have wood transoms. The porch has a poured concrete floor near grade, four square brick supports with a honeycomb brick wall, and a hipped roof. The north elevation has a one story, hipped roof sunroom addition. A rear porch has a plain-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl posts and a shed roof.

The single bay garage is accessed from Water Street. It is plain-faced concrete block with an asphalt shingled hip roof and vertical wood slat sliding doors.

24 107 Main Street (c.1890). House (Contributing)
25 garage (c.1940). (Contributing building)

Fourth house from left in Photo 0024

The single story T-plan house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The front gable extension has a semi-octagonal bay window with a flat roof. An L-plan rear addition is at the southwest corner, a shed roof addition is at the northwest corner, and another shed roof addition is off the rear of the first additions. The windows are one-over-one vinyl units. The doors off the porch are replacements. The porch is along the north elevation on a brick foundation with metal supports, a metal railing and a shed roof. The poured concrete floor continues uncovered to the northwest addition.

The single bay garage is accessed from Water Street. It is plain-faced concrete block with an overhead door and an asphalt-shingled, front gable roof. Vertical wood fills the gable ends.

26 117 Main Street (c.1895). House (Contributing)
27 garage (c.1980). (Non-contributing building)

Fifth house from left in Photo 0024

The multi-gabled house has a Bedford stone foundation, aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The east elevation has a projecting bay and the south gable wall has a clipped southeast corner. The integrated rear addition is a gabled section transitioning to a larger hipped roof addition. A shed roof addition is to the northwest. The windows are one-over-one wood sash except for two diamond pane windows on the north side. The doors are period,

single light wood with the wrap-around porch extends from one to the other. It has a Bedford stone foundation, low brick pillars and a honeycomb brick wall, and replacement vinyl columns. The porch steps have elaborate, decorative cast concrete sidewalls.

The non-contributing paired bay garage is sided with vinyl, has an asphalt shingled side gable roof, and overhead doors.

In the early 1900s, Violet Dunleavy's Ladies' Hat Shop was located in the house. By the middle part of the century it was the location of Albright's Insurance Office.

28 129 Main Street, Martin County Bank (c.1970). Financial building (Non-contributing)

29 sign (c.1970). (Non-contributing object)

The building was converted in 1982 for use as the Martin County Courthouse with few exterior and interior alterations, including retention of the bank drive-thru portico. The single story, flat roof building expresses a simplified variation of the Brutalist style dominated by large, square, smooth limestone panels with inset panels of tooled limestone. Bands of smooth limestone form a water table, an upper belt course, and a projecting cornice. The entry bay of glass doors, windows and transoms are replacements. North of the entry is an inset, carved limestone panel with three lozenges with the letters M,C,C and the date of conversion. Five fixed-glass, narrow windows are evenly spaced on the north side. Period wall sconces are at the northwest and southwest corners. Two period streetlights on the east side of the building near the street edge match the exterior sconces.

The re-purposed, tooled limestone bank sign of the period is to the northeast and is a non-contributing object.

This was the second purpose-built building for the Martin County Bank, founded in 1887. Prior to construction, the site was the location of a general store and later Horseshoe Bar. Although the building and its associated objects are not yet within the fifty year time frame and are outside the period of significance, they constitute an important architectural contribution and are worthy of inclusion at a later date.

30 201 Main Street, Old National Bank (c.1982). Financial building (Non-contributing)

First building on left in Photo 0017

The single story building has brick walls and a cross gable roof. A drive-thru portico is on the west side. Rusticated concrete block both defines the foundation level and forms an upper belt course. Paired automatic glass doors are on both the east and south elevations with segmented arch brick headers. The windows are one-over-one vinyl units.

Previous businesses in the building originally on the site include Seth William's General Store, Ora Jackman's Men's Clothing Store, and the Martin County Bank.

31 207 Main Street, Plummer-Ross Block (c.1905). Commercial building (Contributing)

Second building from left in Photo 0017; Third from left in Figure 1

The two-story, brick building has two commercial bays separated by a central doorway with a glass block surround accessing the second floor. The bays are framed by cast iron pilasters and the transoms have been covered. Though the maker's name plates have been removed, the pilasters are documented as appearing in the 1911 catalog for George Mesker &

Company.[3] The seven second floor windows have rusticated brick segmental arches and stone sills. Four have been bricked in. The other three have one-over-one vinyl units. Three rows of corbeled brick lead to a wide brick parapet horizontally bisected by two rows of rusticated brick. A brick sign panel is framed with two rows of tooled brick. There is no fenestration on either the north or south elevations. Two brick additions extend off the rear with entrances on Water Street. The north addition is two-story and the south addition is single story.

In addition to Sam H. Ross's and Dr. I.M. Plummer's Drug Store, F.M. Baker Furniture Store was located here. It was later the location for White River Lodge 332 of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is now the home of the Fraternal Order of Eagles Lodge 2442.

32 227 Main Street (c.1978). Shoals Main Street Apartments (Non-contributing)

Third building from left in Photo 0017

The two story apartment complex is an infill building situated to the south toward a parking area. The first floor is faced with brick; the second floor with board and batten wood, and the roof is hipped. There are four apartments on each floor. The units have metal doors and vinyl windows. An overhanging walkway with a central metal stairway and a metal railing accesses the second floor apartments.

Stern's Package Store and later Savage Jewelry Store were in the building on the site of the parking area. T. V. Albright's General Store, and later Tedrow's Tavern and Tredway's Market, were located on the site of the apartments. See Figures 2 and 3, left side of photos.

33 213 Main Street (c.1890). Commercial (Contributing)

Fourth building from left in Photo 0017; Figures 1, 2 and 3, last brick building in left row

The two story brick building has a single commercial bay. The glass door has a sidelight and two plate glass windows on either side. A glass door to the second floor is at the southeast corner and a cast iron pilaster remains to the south of the door. The transoms and surrounds are pigmented, structural glass in the Modernist style. The five, evenly spaced, segmented arch second floor windows have been boarded over. The arches have three rows of rusticated header brick and the sills are stone. Corbeled brick pilasters are at either corner and decorative brick is at the cornice line. The sign panel has herringbone brick, an arched parapet and brick side pilasters with corbeled ends. The north elevation has three evenly spaced oculus windows separated by a course of dog-tooth brick, and five, evenly spaced, segmented arch windows, all of which are boarded over. The headers are three rows of tooled brick and the sills are stone. A dog-tooth brick course delineates the cornice line. A two story brick addition is to the rear.

In the early 1900s, Lum Waggoner's Clothing Store was located here. It has been the location of the East Fork Water Company for many years.

34 301 Main Street (c.2005). Commercial (Non-contributing)

Fifth building from left in Photo 0017

The two story building is situated southward. The first floor is brick veneer, the second floor is vinyl siding and the front gable roof is corrugated metal. A front gable entry portico with brick corner supports is on the south end. Three fixed, narrow, single light windows are on the east elevation, and two are on the west.

[3] https://meskerbrothers.wordpress.com [Viewed May 25, 2016] Note: The pilasters are also seen in the 1903 catalog indicating the designs may have been repeated. The building appears in very early photographs of Main Street (Figure 1 and 2) which supports a possible earlier construction date than 1911. Thus a mid-point circa date for construction has been selected.

The building originally on the site was the Abel Hotel. The current building was constructed as the home of Main Street Church of Christ. It is currently retail space.

35 319 Main Street (c.1930). Automotive Fueling Station (Contributing)

Sixth building from left in Photo 0017

The single story concrete block building has a parapet roof. Vinyl siding covers the original concrete blocks. A glass door and plate glass windows fill the east elevation. The north window is supported by a brick base. A low brick wall is at the southeast corner of the building. The hipped roof entry portico has metal supports.

Following use as a filling station, the building was used as the office for Sherfick's Music.

36 325 Main Street (1926). Automotive Garage (Contributing)

Seventh building from left in Photo 0017

The single story, concrete block building has a parapet wall on both the east and west ends. The east elevation has an off center, recessed glass door and plate glass windows. The parapet steps have square limestone insets. Soldier course bricks with square limestone, corner insets frame the sign panel. A metal, flat porch roof with metal posts extends across the facade. The north elevation is covered with corrugated metal. The west elevation is plain-faced concrete block with three concrete block pilasters.

A frame building on the site housed the Shoals Newspaper. The current building was constructed as a Chevrolet garage and later housed Sherfick Music Company and Alco Dime Store. The name of the latter business remains on the west elevation. A frame building adjacent to the north housed the Telephone Exchange and later Edward's Cafe and then a ladies dress shop.

Beginning on the north side of US 50/150 on Main Street, on the west side.

37 401 Main Street (c.1930) Show Theater (Contributing)

The single story, brick building with a southeast corner entrance has a hipped roof covered with metal. Paired wood doors with wood-framed sidelights and a covered transom are under awning cover. A brick pedestal with metal pole supports the roof. A large bricked-in window faces south, while two facing east are covered with wood. The openings are framed with brick pilasters and have brick sills and kick plates. A wide projecting brick sign board with a soldier course wraps the corner above the windows.

The building originally housed Show Theater. It was purchased by Crim Enterprises for use as storage, and is now vacant.

38 417 Main Street (c.1925). House (Contributing)

The front gable bungalow has a panel-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and a brick chimney. The porch has a panel-faced concrete block foundation, yellow brick supports and side walls, and a hipped roof with a wide cornice. The front door is multi-light wood and the windows are three-over-one-wood sash. The southeast corner rear porch is enclosed with glass and is under the main roof.

39 425 Main Street, Hickman House (1972). House (Non-contributing)

The two-story, brick double pile house exhibits the Colonial Revival style popular during the period. It has a side gable roof and a brick chimney. A single story gabled addition is to the rear. The fenestration is symmetrically placed and the windows are vinyl units. The centered,

paneled wood door has a broken pediment surround. The two-story entry portico has two, aluminum, Corinthian columns at each corner supporting a pedimented roof.

40 501 Main Street, Martin (Moore) Mohr House (c.1890). House (Contributing)

Photo 0006; First house from left in Photo 0007; Third house from right in Photo 0021

The two-story, five-bay I-house exhibits both Classical Revival and Queen Anne-style influences. It has a sandstone block foundation, asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle side gabled roof. The eaves are wide and have cornice returns. A brick chimney shaft is at each gable end. A two story, full width porch extends across the east elevation on a plain-faced concrete block foundation with tongue-and-groove flooring. Six first floor, wood Doric columns have wood pedestals while those on the second floor rest on the floor. A wood balustrade runs between the columns on both floors. The ceilings are wood bead board and the shed roof has a wide cornice and eaves. Fenestration is evenly-spaced and is Queen Anne-style with molded surrounds. The wood window sash is one-over-one. The centered wood doors have beveled glass sidelights. The west elevation of the main house has a shed roof porch with square posts. A two story, hipped roof ell is to the rear of the house. A recessed veranda with square wood posts faces south. The house appears abandoned and is in severe decline.

The house was built by Martin Moore (Mohr) from Nassau, Germany. He and his wife, Sofia, married in 1864 and settled in Martin County before 1870. Moore owned and operated a successful tavern in Shoals.

41 511 Main Street (c.1890). House (Contributing)
42 garage (c.1935). (Contributing building)

Second house from left in Photo 0007; Second house from right in Photo 0021

The one-and-a-half story Queen Anne cottage has a stuccoed brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a pyramidal and gabled roof. An Arts & Crafts-era gabled dormer is in the south side of the east gable. The house exhibits highly decorative window surrounds with corner bull's eyes and scallop detailing, a clipped corner with a bay window, scalloped gable clapboards, and decorative rafter ends. Doors are single light, Queen Anne-style wood with transoms and the windows are one-over-one wood sash.

The later period porch has a paneled-faced concrete block foundation, square brick corner supports and a low brick wall, and a hipped roof with a wide cornice and plain exposed rafter ends. A matching stoop with a single brick support covers the south entrance.

The later period garage is constructed of panel-faced concrete blocks, has a hipped roof and paired, wood casement doors.

43 527 Main Street (c.1945). House (Contributing)
44 garage (c.1990). (Non-contributing building)

Third house from left in Photo 0007; First house from right in Photo 0021

The one-and-a-half story English cottage has an L-plan and steep gables. A single gabled dormer faces east and two gabled dormers face north. The foundation is not visible. The house has aluminum siding, the south wing roof is bell cast, and a large brick chimney is on the east side of the south wing. A gabled addition is to the rear. Windows are either single or paired one-over-one vinyl units with applied shutters. A single light, period wood door with strap hinges is near the juncture of the gabled sections. The north elevation has a centered, single light door

with a bracketed, gabled hood. The east elevation porch has a concrete floor, metal supports and an arching cornice.

The front gabled, single bay garage is constructed of metal and has an overhead door.

45 533 Main Street (c.1990). Garage (Non-contributing)

The front gable, single bay, metal building has a poured concrete foundation and an overhead door. A metal entrance door is at the northeast corner. The remainder of the lot is vacant of a primary building. Prior to this the lot was occupied by a non-contributing manufactured home.

46 Main Street, northwest corner at 6th Street, no address (c.2010). Shelter House (Non-contributing)

The structure is partly walled and partly open. The enclosed portion is plain-faced concrete block with metal doors. The un-walled section has a poured concrete floor with wood posts. A hipped roof covers both sections. The remainder of the lot is fenced.

47 625 Main Street (c.1915). House (Contributing)
48 garage (c.1925/1935). (Contributing building)
49 chicken coop (c.1935). (Contributing building)
50 retaining wall (c.1915). (Contributing structure)

On right in distance of Photo 0007

The Foursquare house displays minimal Arts and Crafts style influences. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and a hipped roof with wide eaves and a brick chimney. Hipped roof dormers are on the north, east and south sides. Each has a paired window, one half with nine lights and the other half slated vents. A single story, hipped roof addition with a porch is to the rear. The central, single light wood door has three-pane sidelights. The wood windows are six-over-one on either side of the door, and four-over-one elsewhere. A bay window is on the south side. The porch has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, square brick corner supports and a honeycomb brick wall, and a hipped roof with wide cornice.

The period single bay garage with overhead door is brick. A hipped roof covered with metal extends to the east past the brick structure forming an open carport. The rafter ends are exposed and two metal posts on either side support the extended roof. An Arts and Crafts-style entry door is to the south of the bay.

A shed roof chicken coop sided with board and batten siding is northwest of the house. A rough-cut limestone block retaining wall extends along the property line at the sidewalk.

<u>Beginning at the south end of Main Street to US 50/150, on the east side.</u>

51 34 Main Street (c.1880/c.1930). Chenoweth House (Contributing)
52 machinery shed (c.1990). (Non-contributing building)
53 grain bin (c.1950). (Contributing structure)
54 silo (c.1920). (Contributing structure)

Photo 0004

This three-bay I-house exhibits early Greek Revival-style influences overlaid with later Colonial Revival stylistic changes. It has a tooled sandstone block foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. An early two-story wing projects east to the rear. A bay window is on the north wall of the addition under the porch, and a hipped roof oriel window is on the east wall of the south gable end of the main house. A brick chimney shaft is on the east side of the north

gable end, and an exterior chimney is on the south gable end wall. The wide eaves have cornice returns. Three hipped roof dormers are on the main house roof and two on the addition. Period windows are eight-over-one wood on the first floor and six-over-one on the second. The dormers have smaller six-over-one windows. The centered doors are a multi-light wood door with sidelights on the first floor and multi-light French doors, likely with covered sidelights on the second. The porch has a stuccoed brick foundation and four turned-wood columns supporting a flat roof with a wide cornice. A smaller version of the porch is at the door on the north side.

A c.1995 one-and-a-half story, gabled, three bay garage addition is connected to the southeast corner of the ell addition. It has a plain-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and two gabled dormers on the north side.

East of the house is a non-contributing, gabled metal machinery shed. Adjacent is a contributing round, metal grain bin with a conical roof. Further east of these structures near 1st Street is a contributing concrete stave silo without a roof.

55 118 Main Street (c.2014). Shoals Recycling Center (Non-contributing)

The all-metal, side gabled building has a poured concrete foundation. The primary elevation is sited north with a single, large centered metal garage bay. The roof projects north over the bay as an awning. A metal entry door is on the north elevation and two small, one-over-one vinyl windows are on the west elevation.

56 212 Main Street (1887). Martin County Bank Building (Contributing)

Photo 0005; Far right of Photo 0018; Twelfth building from left in Photo 0023; Far right of Figures 1, 2 and 3

Although some elements have been removed, the two story brick building retains vestiges of the Italianate style, such as the three cast iron storefronts and round-arched window openings. The period north-bay has a recessed glass door, wood paneled windows and transoms. The center and south bays have been altered with covered transoms and brick veneering. A wide, transomed doorway near the center accesses the second floor. The second floor has three tall boarded over windows and remaining evidence of two more that have been removed and the wall bricked in. The original configuration of windows was three wide and two narrow windows, all with limestone surrounds with a center keystone and limestone sills with corner corbels. The large windows also have a center corbel. The sills remain for the two removed windows. The cornice line has been covered with corrugated metal following removal of the original bracketed cornice decoration.

Five boarded over, narrow windows with brick segmented arch headers and stone sills are on the second floor of the south elevation. Partial exposure of one window, and full exposure of two rear pair, reveal original six-over-six wood sash. The arching south roofline has six angled sections and four brick chimney shafts. Four boarded over windows are on the north elevation. The arching roofline has four angled sections and two brick chimney shafts. A seventh brick chimney shaft is near the center of the roof.

The Martin County Bank was formed in 1887 and remains the oldest operating bank in the county. The building was constructed by Newell H. Motsinger, but largely rebuilt after an 1897 fire. By 1918, the building housed Tommie Johnson's Drug Store and Lennis Tedbrow's General Store. Later Jones Grocery occupied part of the building as did the Shoals Post Office.

A theater and gymnasium were on the second floor. The Johnson and Chenoweth Hardware Store moved into the building in the early 1960s.[4]

57 218 Main Street (c.1905). Commercial (Contributing)

Second building from right in Photo 0018; Eleventh building from left in Photo 0023; Second from right in Figure 1

The single story, concrete block building has a brick veneer facade. The entryway is covered with board and batten wood siding with a centered, recessed glass door and replacement plate glass windows to either side. A period, narrow metal awning is embedded into the brick above transom height. A brick pilaster is at either edge of the building with a recessed brick sign board between them. The north elevation is rock-faced concrete block. A narrow walkway is located between this and the building to the north.

Prior to its current occupant, the building housed a beauty and barber shop, then Keller's Shoe Repair.

58 222 Main Street (c.1925/c.2013). Commercial (Non-contributing)

Third building from right in Photo 0018; Tenth building from left in Photo 0023

The single story building is constructed of concrete block, visible on the south elevation. Originally three small buildings, it now reads as one with a mixture of rock veneer and vinyl siding on the main elevation. All original fenestration has been altered although the openings may have been re-used. Doors are either metal or recessed glass, and the windows are replacement plate glass. Fixed awnings covered with wood shingles are above each opening.

Prior to current use as a pizza restaurant, the building housed Jug Rock Grill.

59 228 Main Street (c.1890). Commercial (Contributing)

Fourth building from right in Photo 0018; Ninth building from left in Photo 0023

The two-story, brick building has a single bay storefront with cast iron pilasters. The centered glass door and flanking windows are replacements. The wall surrounding each opening within the cast iron front has been filled with brick veneer. The second floor has three evenly-spaced windows with one-over-one vinyl sash with false muntins, giving the appearance of six-over-six sash. The original stone headers and sills remain. A single, boarded over, segmented arch window is visible on the south second floor. A single story concrete block addition is to the rear.

In the early 1900s, this building housed a silent pictures movie theater, and later a jewelry store and cleaners. It is now vacant.

60 232 (A) Main Street (c.1890). Commercial (Contributing)

Fifth building from right in Photo 0018; Eighth building from left in Photo 0023

The two-story, brick building has a single bay with cast iron pilasters. The centered door is recessed. Beneath the windows is brick veneer and above the windows is wood in-fill. Three, two-over-two, wood sash windows with stone lintels and sills on the second floor. Brick dentils are at cornice level.

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[4] Note: A Newell H. Motsinger, b. 6 Jan 1854, in Indiana, was the son of David A. Motsinger, b.12 Apr 1818, Washington County, Indiana, d. 20 Mar 1875, Washington County, Indiana, and Lydia Ann Moore, b. 9 May 1820, d. 16 Apr 1899, near Medora, Jackson County, Indiana. Given the close proximity to Martin County of both Washington and Jackson Counties, this may be the same Newell H. Motsinger.
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~herbarkin/Wright%20html/d0076/g0000015.html#I046212

An early business located here was Moran Stiles Meat Market. More recently a pool hall and restaurant were in the building. It is now vacant.[5]

61 232 (B) Main Street (c.1872). Mohr Building (Contributing)

Sixth building from right in Photo 0018; Seventh building from left in Photo 0023

The three-story, brick building is stuccoed at first floor height and has a single, altered bay. The centered metal door and replacement plate glass and transom windows are surrounded with wood in-fill. A brick buttressing pilaster is at the north corner of the building with a boarded over commercial window on the north elevation. Boarded over windows with stone headers and sills are at both the second and third stories of both the west and north elevations, with additional openings on the first floor of the north side. Brick dentils are at the cornice height of both elevations. A single story, rock-faced concrete block addition with a stepped parapet north wall is to the rear. The remains of a painted sign is visible on the brick wall of the east upper floors.

Built by Martin Moore (Mohr), it is said to be the oldest commercial building in Shoals. Occupants have included Hershel Wood's Restaurant, Inman's Restaurant and New Tap Tavern. According to the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Martin County Courthouse (NR-listed May 2005), the second floor of the building was used in 1876 as the temporary location for the courts while the courthouse was under construction. The building is now vacant and in decline.

62 302 Main Street (c.1915/c.2013). Commercial (Non-contributing)

Seventh building from right in Photo 0018; Sixth building from left in Photo 0023

The single story, single bay, tooled brick building has been severely altered. The recessed door and plate glass windows are surrounded by stone and brick veneer to the roofline. A pilaster of stone veneer is at each corner. Applied ornament is above each window. The south elevation is tooled brick without fenestration.

The Clay Watson and Fred Sleight barber shop was in an early frame building here. Early businesses in the current building include a grocery store and pool hall. The current beauty shop is now closed.

63 308 Main Street (c.1920/c.2013). Commercial (Non-contributing)

Eighth building from right in Photo 0018; Fifth building from left in Photo 0023

The single story building has been severely altered. The west elevation is sided with vinyl to the cornice of the parapet. The off-center door is replacement metal and the windows are replacement plate glass. A fixed awning covered with asphalt shingles extends across the facade above the openings.

This building was the location of Miller's Hat Shop and Leonard Trueblood's Watch and Clock Repair Shop prior to housing Dwyer's Cafe.

64 314 Main Street (c.1915). Marshall Building (Contributing)

Ninth building from right in Photo 0018; Fourth building from left in Photo 0023

The single story, yellow brick building expresses a simplified version of the Art Moderne style. It has three commercial storefront bays, with the two bays in the south half retaining the

[5] Note: Despite being a distinctly separate building from that to the north, the legal address appears the same in numerous files. Thus for the purposes of this nomination (A) and (B) have been added to the addresses.

recessed, period wood doors and plate glass windows. A recessed replacement glass door and plate glass windows is in the north half. The transoms for all three bays are covered. A shed roof metal awning is above the bays. Each bay has yellow brick surrounds and is delineated by six short, horizontal rows of protruding stretcher brick located between the top of the bays and the cornice. A belt course of stretcher brick and a row of lock brick along the cornice, provide additional style.

The building was constructed by local attorney, James B. Marshall. Early businesses included a barber shop and Queen's Clothing Store owned by Sid Queen.

65 320 Main Street (c.1895). Commercial (Contributing)

Tenth building from right in Photo 0018; Third building from left in Photo 0023

The two-story, brick building retains vestiges of the Italianate style such as the cast iron pilasters that frame the single storefront bay. The centered, recessed door and plate glass windows are surrounded with brick veneer and wood in-fill. The three second floor, covered windows have segmented arch stone hoods with a keystone and stone sills. The cornice has a decorative brick course and later repair above. A concrete block addition is to the rear.

The post office was located in the building prior to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. It is now the location of Smith-O'Connor Post 8589 Veterans of Foreign Wars.

66 316 Main Street (c.1890). Commercial (Contributing)

Eleventh building from right in Photo 0018; Second building from left in Photo 0023

The two-story, brick building has a variegated brick facade whereby some of the bricks have been white-washed or painted. The building has an angled, recessed glass door with plate glass windows across the first floor. Above is a canvas covered awning. The three pairs of second floor windows have segmented arches, brick headers, stone sills, and one-over-one vinyl sash. The north side has at least three windows but a large sign obscures additional fenestration. A single story concrete block addition is to the rear.

Early businesses included Joe Myers Dry Goods and Notions Store and Frank Brown's Grocery Store. The building is now vacant.

67 328 Main Street (c.1915). Commercial (Contributing)

Twelfth building from right in Photo 0018; First building from left in Photo 0023

The single story, single bay, yellow brick building has a period, recessed glass door and plate glass window. A flat, corrugated metal awning is above the bay. The cornice has a row lock course of brick. The north elevation is large tooled brick and three-over-one wood sash windows with aluminum awnings

An early business was George Vogel's shoe repair shop. A beauty shop has occupied the building since the mid-1900s, but it is now closed.

<u>Beginning on the north side of US 50/150 on Main Street, on the east side.</u>

68 412 Main Street (c.1950). Commercial (Non-contributing)

Although now painted a monochromatic white, close inspection reveals the building retains its period decorative elements indicative of its original use as a Greyhound Bus Station. Boarded over windows and doors are also painted white and further obscure the presence of original materials. The single story, brick building has a limestone block foundation. A false roof

rests atop the original flat roof.[6] This alteration renders the building non-contributing. The south and west doors have glass block sidelights and transoms. The boarded over windows have decorative brick headers and sills. A decorative inset panel of brick is beneath each west window, and a brick belt course runs beneath the windows on both the north and west elevations. A hipped roof awning with period metal supports and railing is across the south elevation. It has been covered with new metal shingles. A corrugated metal, gabled awning with round metal corner posts is over the west door. A concrete block addition is to the rear.

The building originally housed the Greyhound Bus Station and was the location of a Shell filling station.

69 402 Main Street (c.1905). House (Contributing)
70 garage (c.1945). (Contributing building)
71 wall (c.1945). (Contributing structure)
72 wall (c.1955). (Contributing structure)

The single story, hall and parlor house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle side gable roof. A period gabled addition and a later gabled addition are to the rear. Period windows are one-over-one wood sash and later windows are three-over-one wood. The porch has a rock-faced concrete block foundation with matching corner supports and a low wall, both laid in a honeycomb pattern. Honeycomb block pedestals with rock-faced concrete columns are on either side of the entry.

The front gable, single bay garage has smooth-faced concrete block walls and an overhead door. A low, smooth-faced concrete block wall runs along the south property boundary. A patterned, L-shaped concrete block wall encloses a garden area at the northeast corner of the property.

73 502 Main Street (1900). Shoals United Methodist Church (Contributing)

Right side of Photo 0008; Left side of Photo 0018; Fifth building from left in Photo 0022

Built in the Romanesque Revival Style, the cross-gable brick building with a southwest corner bell tower has a rough-cut sandstone block foundation with a limestone water table. Limestone belt courses are at mid-wall height and near the gable peak. The eaves are flush with parapets. A single, large stained glass window in the west elevation has a semi-circular arch, limestone sill, and an arch of alternating brick and limestone voussoirs. Stained glass windows in the north and south elevations have semi-circular arches of multi-course brick with stone keystones and limestone sills. Uncovered stone staircases on the west and north sides lead to semi-circular arch doorways with stained glass transoms and arches of alternating brick and limestone voussoirs.

The bell tower has arrow-slit, stained glass, semi-circular arch windows with limestone sills and limestone keystones set in the multi-coursed arches. Decorative brick and limestone are at cornice height. The open belfry has paired, semi-circular arch openings with limestone keystones set in the multi-coursed arches. Limestone belt courses are capped by a wide

[6] Note: Much like a later covering on an early commercial facade, or perhaps a hat, the metal front gable false roof only rests above the original flat roof. The false roof is open to the elements at the north end underscoring the obvious presence of the original roof below. Removal of the false roof would reveal a virtually otherwise historically intact commercial building as compared to others in the district. However, due to alteration of the roof the building has been rated non-contributing.

Bedford stone cornice. A narrow steeple sits atop the tower. Historic photographs indicate the bell tower was originally capped with a steeply pitched pyramidal roof. [See Figures 1, 2 and 3.]

The 1949, two story rear brick annex and the 1964, two story school annex appear as one addition in their similarity of design. The roofs are flat and the windows are eight-light metal.

The church began with the first Methodist meeting held in the town in 1815. The first church building was deeded in 1864. Land for the current location was deeded in 1891 by Eliza Douglas Johnson. Construction began in 1900 under the Reverend P.C. Lisman.

74 524 Main Street (c.2000). House (Non-contributing)
75 wall (c.1930). (Non-contributing structure)

Center of Photo 0008

The one-and-a-half story, gabled L-plan house has brick veneer walls, cornice returns and an asphalt shingle roof. Dominating the west elevation is a projecting, gabled attached garage. Windows are vinyl units with semi-circular arched headers with limestone keystones. The recessed entry portico has corner column and the metal door has a single sidelight and a fan light. A decorative column south of the portico supports a wide eave.

A geode wall along the south property boundary likely pre-dates the house, but is non-contributing due to the non-contributing status of the house.

76 508 Main Street (c.1945). Garage (Contributing)

The smooth-faced concrete block building is situated toward 2nd Street. It has an asphalt shingled front gable roof with pressed board in the gable end. The paired bays have overhead doors and the windows are two-light metal. Although the primary building on the lot is no longer extant, the garage retains architectural integrity of the period which renders it contributing.

77 601 Main Street (1911). Shoals Christian Church (Contributing)

Left center of Photo 0008; Left side in distance of Photo 0018; Fourth from left in Photo 0022

Built in a style that combines Tudor Revival with Romanesque Revival, the cross-gable, grey brick building with a southwest corner bell tower has a rough cut limestone block foundation and limestone water table. The eaves are flush with limestone parapets and carved corner caps. A limestone belt course is at mid-height of the walls. A centered, Tudor arched, stained glass window with a multi-course a brown brick hood mold and limestone sill, with smaller matching windows to either side, is on the west and south elevations. Four small matching windows are on the north side. The brown brick hood mold of the stained glass transom of the bell tower entrance has a limestone keystone. The bell tower is buttressed. Above is a limestone belt course, arched brick insets, and a brown brick and limestone course. The belfry has semi-circular arched openings and the corbelled brick cornice is crenellated.

The single story, Modern style rear addition dates between 1947 and 1951. It has a rough cut limestone block foundation with limestone water table, grey brick walls with a lower belt course, and a flat roof. Paired brick pilasters are interspersed with narrow stained glass windows with limestone headers and sills.

The church was organized in 1868 and the first building erected in 1888. It was replaced by the current building designed by Brother G. Halleck Rowe. The contractor was Ham Steele of Shoals and the lead carpenter was John Bareford of Mitchell. The grey brick was brought from

Brazil, Indiana, the door and window frames were made by the Evanses of Loogootee, Indiana, and the windows were glazed by the Art Glass Company of Anderson, Indiana.

78 603 Main Street (1996). Church Annex (Non-contributing)

Third from left in Photo 0022

The two-story, side gabled metal building has a poured concrete foundation. It is situated south toward the church with a shared garden entry area. The doors are metal and the windows are one-over-one vinyl units.

79 622 Main Street (c.1890). E.W. Jimerson House (Contributing)
80 retaining wall (c.1890/2000). (Non-contributing structure)

Second from left in Photo 0022

The two-story, Lazy T-plan house displays both Queen Anne and Italianate style elements. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a brick chimney. A single story, shed roof addition is to the rear. First floor windows are one-over-one wood sash and second floor windows are vinyl units. A single light wood door at the southeast corner leads into a vestibule projecting from the main house. The porch has a poured concrete floor, a turned wood corner post and pilasters supporting a highly decorative bracketed entablature with Italianate influences, and a hipped roof.

A period rough cut limestone block retaining wall extends along the west property line at the sidewalk. The wall has been extended along the north side of the house with new molded concrete blocks. Thus the entire structure is now non-contributing.

The house was built by Elijah W. and Elizabeth J. (Standfield) Jimerson who began residing in Shoals by 1870. Elijah was employed as a machines mechanic and carpenter.

81 630 Main Street (c.1880). House (Contributing)
82 garage (c.2000). (Non-contributing building)
83 retaining wall (c.2000). (Non-contributing structure)

First from left in Photo 0022

The three-bay I-house has a c.1900 Classical Revival style porch. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. An L-plan wing of equal height and proportion is to the rear and projects south from the main house. A two-story attached garage addition extends to the east from the early addition. The windows are one-over-one vinyl units and the front door is a metal replacement. The porch has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, three evenly-spaced, rock-faced concrete pedestals supporting round, Doric columns, a wide cornice, and a hipped roof.

The non-contributing, front gable, two-bay metal garage on a poured concrete foundation is northeast of the house accessed by 7th Street. A retaining wall of molded concrete block extends along the front of the house near the porch, with a second small section along the north side.

<u>Beginning at the south end of High Street to US 50/150, on the west side.</u>

84 103 High Street (c.1870). T.V. Albright House (Contributing)
85 garage (c.1930). (Contributing building)

Photo 0009

The double pile, side hall, three-bay brick I-house has a limestone water course, wide cornice board and eaves, and an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof. A gabled wing is to the rear. Brick chimneys are at the main house north wall and wing west wall. The windows are one-over-one vinyl sash with limestone sills and headers. The door is wood replacement with a fanlight transom. The porch has a brick foundation, wall of honeycomb brick with three wood columns, and a shed roof. The first floor veranda of the wing is enclosed with a wall of seven four-over-one wood windows. A wide cornice supports a shed roof.

The large tooled brick garage is into the hill southeast of the house at road level. It has a single bay with wood overhead door, and a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. A sixteen-light wood window is on both the north and south sides.

The house was built by Thomas Albright, a successful Martin County farmer, and his wife, Almira (Tharp) Albright. Their son, Thomas V. Albright, also a successful local farmer and merchant, inherited the house after his father's death in 1892. Ownership of the house remains in the Albright family, however, it is unoccupied.

86 201 High Street (c.1980). Jay C Food Store (Non-contributing)

Left side of Photo 0025

The long, low-pitch gabled building is sided with metal and situated to the south. A gabled rear addition extends east off the northeast corner. The south entrance has brick exterior walls on the south and east sides with limestone water and belt courses. The entrance doors are paired glass with a ribbon of narrow, horizontal fixed glass windows is on the south side. A wide metal awning covers both entrance elevations.

87 229 High Street (c.1995). Martin County Health Center (Non-contributing)

The cross gabled, concrete block building is sided with board and batten wood on the east and north entry elevations. The gables are sided with vinyl as are remaining elevations. Square wood posts on poured concrete support a wrap-around shed roof awning covering the entrances. The doors are glass and the windows are casements.

The Shoals Train Depot was located on what is now a gravel parking area for the health center.

88 311 High Street (c.1865/1870). Tavern and House (Contributing)
89 garage (c.1935). (Contributing building)

Photo 0010

The two story building has two distinct sections constructed at different periods and reflecting different styles. The first building, situated toward High Street, has large stone blocks at first floor height with brick above, wide cornice board and eaves, and an asphalt shingle front gable roof. First floor entry is at the clipped southeast corner with a chamfered limestone post, replacement door with sidelights and covered transom. Second floor access is via a wood panel door with transom. A plate glass window is in the south wall of the commercial space. Other windows are one-over-one wood sash with stone sills and headers. A sliding glass door to an uncovered wood deck is at the second floor.

The second section is Italianate in style, is constructed of brick and faces south. The side gable roofline is higher than the early building. A single story, stuccoed addition is to the side toward the west. A later two story addition, sided with asphalt, steps back from the first addition at the northwest corner. Windows are two-over-two wood sash with segmented arches

and stone sills, except for in the additions where the headers are stone lintels. The centered, two-light wood casement doors have a two-light transom.

The single bay, rock-faced concrete block garage has a front gable roof and an overhead door. It is situated to the south.

A tavern is reportedly an early commercial use for the lower floor. It is now the location for *The Shoals News.*

90 315 High Street (c.1865). Golden Green House (Contributing)

Photo 0011

The five-bay, brick I-house has a two story gabled wing of the same period extending from the southwest rear of the house. The windows are six-over-six wood sash with segmented brick arches and brick sills. Iron foundation vent grills remain on the west side. The replacement metal door has sidelights and a transom. At the north end is an attached, single bay brick garage with six-light wood casement doors and a hipped roof, probably added around 1925.

The house was built for William “Golden” Green who married Mary Hendrickson in 1854. He was a prominent farmer and dry goods merchant in Martin County and was living in Shoals by 1870.

Beginning on the north side of US 50/150 on High Street, on the west side.

91 419 High Street (c.1895). House (Contributing)

The cross gabled house has a sandstone block foundation, vinyl siding, and pyramidal and gabled roof. A two story, hipped roof addition is to the southwest rear and a single story shed roof addition is to the northwest rear. A front gabled, single bay garage sided with vinyl is attached at the southwest corner of the addition. Windows are one-over-one vinyl units with false muntins which give the appearance of six-over-six sash. A bay window is on the south side. The wrap-around porch has a sandstone block foundation, brick supports with a honeycomb brick wall, and a hipped roof.

92 431 High Street (c.1880). Queen-Lee Funeral Home (Non-contributing)

The original I-house with cornice returns has a two story gabled wing and a lower gabled addition to the rear off the wing. A flat roof, two story addition in the ell is early but likely not part of the original house. A single story brick addition with a covered portico extends off the east elevation, and a single story, flat roofed addition is along the north elevation. Overall, the house has been severely altered with additions and changes to fenestration and exterior materials, the latter of which includes aluminum and vinyl siding, board and batten, and brick. Windows range from period one-over-one wood sash to vinyl sash of varying sizes. Entry doors are glass and overhead garage bays face north.

Queen Funeral Home was established by Shoals native, Joseph Gordon Queen, in 1945 when he purchased an already established funeral business.

93 507 High Street (c.1900). House (Contributing)
94 retaining wall (c.1900). (Contributing structure)

First house from left in Photo 0014

The one-and-a-half story, centered cross gable house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. An exterior brick chimney with a battered base is at the south wall. A two-story, hipped roof addition with a panel-faced concrete block

foundation, enclosed sunroom and wood deck is to the rear. First floor windows on the east are one-over-one wood sash, all others are vinyl units. The later porch has a panel-faced block foundation, brick posts with a honeycomb brick wall, and a hipped roof with a wide cornice and eaves. Of the same period as the porch, a curved poured concrete sidewalk extends from the south end of the porch to steps with limestone-capped brick sidewalls at the southeast corner of the lot.

A low, rough cut limestone retaining wall extends along both the south and east boundaries of the property at the public sidewalk.

95 515 High Street (c.1900). House (Contributing)
96 retaining wall (c.1900). (Contributing structure)

Second house from left in Photo 0014

The one-and-a-half story, center cross gable house displays elements of the Queen Anne style. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and a pyramidal roof with projecting gables. A gabled addition extends to the west and a second gabled addition, lower in height than the first, extends off the first. The south gable has clipped corners and decorative brackets with pendants. A small octagonal window is in the addition. Other windows are one-over-one vinyl units, single on the first floor and paired on the second. The later porch has a smooth-faced concrete block foundation, three yellow brick posts and a brick wall, and a hipped roof with a wide cornice and eaves. The north end of the porch is uncovered.

A low, rough-cut limestone block retaining wall extends along the east property boundary at the sidewalk.

Beginning at the south end of High Street to US 50/150, on the east side.

97 104 High Street (c.1910). House (Non-contributing)

The one-and-a-half story, cross gable house has been severely altered by additions and material changes. It has a smooth-faced concrete block foundation with a small section of early rock-faced concrete block visible, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The raised frame porch has a shed roof supported by vinyl posts and railing. Doors are single light metal or sliding glass and windows are one-over-one vinyl units. At the east end is a three bay, attached garage addition with a gabled roof.

98 102 High Street (1869/1882/1999). St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception (Contributing)
99 church annex (1988). (Non-contributing)

The front gable, brick building has a rough cut sandstone block foundation and an asphalt shingle roof with wide cornice boards and a louvered metal steeple on the west gable end. A flat roofed, concrete block addition is to the rear. Four stained glass windows with wood sills and stone lintels are on both the south and north sides. A stained glass oculus is in the west gable. A later sacristy addition on the west end has a poured concrete foundation and a front gabled roof extended as a covered portico with corner columns. The exterior walls are brick. A pair of wood doors with stained glass lights, are centered on the west wall. On both the north and south elevations is a square stained glass window. The sacristy, added in 1882, was updated to its current appearance in 1999.

The annex building is on the site of the former rectory. Built into the hill slope, it is side gabled and facing east. The walls are large, tooled, grey concrete blocks with light gray blocks

at the corners as quoins. Vinyl siding is in the gable ends and the roof is asphalt shingles. The doors are metal and the windows are vinyl units. A gabled entry portico is on the east elevation, an uncovered entrance is on the north end, and a vinyl stairway entry is on the south end.

The Catholic Church began to serve the Shoals area in 1853. Martin Mohr, whose house is at 501 Main Street and whose commercial building is at 232 Main Street, was an early founder and trustee and as a stone mason he helped construct the building.

100 224 High Street (c.1950/1960). American Legion Hanson Mcfee Post 61 (Contributing)
101 naval artillery (c.1940). (Contributing object)
102 naval artillery (c.1940). (Contributing object)
Second from right in Photo 0025

The original building is smooth-faced concrete block with a gabled roof and parapet wall. A later hipped roof, concrete block entrance addition is at the northwest corner. The west and part of the south elevation are veneered with Bedford stone, an enclosed vinyl-sided, gabled entry vestibule has been added, and a carved limestone emblem is above the gable. The windows are narrow, glass block openings with stone sills and headers. Windows in the original building are one-over-one wood sash.

A pair of naval artillery pieces is counted as two contributing objects. The guns are on the west side of the building, one on either side of the walkway.[7]

Post 61 was established in 1946. A hotel occupied the site prior to construction of the current building.

103 422 High Street (c.1955). Commercial (Contributing)
Third from right in Photo 0025

The rectangular, smooth-faced concrete block building has a flat roof. The northwest corner entry is recessed with glass doors and plate glass windows. A flat metal awning supported by a metal corner post wraps the corner. Four concrete block pilasters are along the north elevation, and a fifth is south of the entrance on the west side. A garage bay is between the two pilasters at the northeast corner.

Beginning on the north side of US 50/150 on High Street, on the east side.

104 404 High Street (1915). Shoals Carnegie Public Library (Contributing)
Photo 0012; Fourth from right, in distance, of Photo 0025

The Arts and Crafts style, square, single story building has a poured concrete foundation with limestone water course and walls of tooled brown brick with brown mortar. A limestone and raised brick belt course delineates the first floor from the raised, full height basement. The asphalt shingle hipped roof has wide eaves and exposed rafter ends. Two brick chimneys are on the north side. A rear addition is inset slightly from the main building.

[7] Note: The acquisition of naval artillery is significant for Post 61 due to the presence of Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane Division. The Naval Ammunition Depot was commissioned on December 1, 1941, in Martin County, Indiana. In May 1943, it was renamed Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, in honor of Commodore William Montgomery Crane, the Navy's first Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. It is the third largest naval installation in the world in geographic area and has become the county's largest employer.
http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/crane.htm

The raised west entrance has a segmented arch doorway, limestone surround and a gabled, bracketed awning. The large brackets rest on brick pilasters with herringbone brick "capital" panels. The single light, paired wood doors have a six pane transom. A ground level door is on the south side. The basement windows are paired, three-over-three wood sash with limestone headers and sills. Main level windows on the west side are tripled one-over-one wood sashes with eight light transoms. The limestone sills have four corbels and the headers are brick with square limestone insets. Windows in the north, south and east elevations are one-over-one wood sash, generally paired, with limestone sills. The headers are either limestone or brick with square limestone insets. The wall area below the north and south windows is a decorative brick and limestone panel.

The library was started in 1912 by members of the Shoals Book Lovers Club and J.S. Johnson, the superintendent of the town's schools. The building was designed by Indianapolis architect Wilson B. Parker and built by Brown and Miller of Shoals. It was funded in large part by the Andrew Carnegie Foundation. The lot was purchased in 1914 and construction began that same year, with completion the following year.[8]

105 416 High Street (c.1935). House (Contributing)
106 garage (c.1940). (Non-contributing building)

The front gable bungalow has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof dormer is on both the north and south sides and an exterior brick chimney is on the north side. The enclosed porch has a rock-faced concrete block foundation contiguous with the main house. An uncovered, rock-faced concrete block stoop at the southwest corner accesses the porch. Windows are single or paired one-over-one vinyl units, except for two small square windows on either side of the chimney shaft.

The non-contributing front gable garage has vinyl siding and an overhead door. It has no remaining period characteristics.

107 424 High Street (c.1890). House (Contributing)
108 hitching post (c.1890). (Contributing object)

The one-and-a-half story T-plan house at 424 High Street has a smooth-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roof. A same height, rear gabled wing extends east. A single story, gabled sunroom addition is to the rear of the first addition. Windows are single or paired one-over-one vinyl units. The doors are replacement wood with single lights. The later porch has a brick foundation, two brick posts and a wall, and a hipped roof with a wide cornice. A hipped roof portico with square wood posts is on the north side.

A contributing sandstone hitching post is in the west tree plot along High Street.

[8] Note: The *Martin County, Indiana, Historic Site and Structures Report (2011),* states the library was designed by Indianapolis architect, W.S. Parker. However, a search indicates that it was likely Wilson B. Parker, a well-known and prolific Indianapolis architect of several Carnegie libraries prior to construction of the Shoals library, including the Spades Park Library (1912) in Indianapolis which shares many of the same design details http://historicindianapolis.com/indianapolis-then-and-now-spades-park-library-1801-nowland-avenue/, and the Thorntown Public Library (1915) in Thorntown, Indiana, http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM6CRQ. A researcher on Carnegie libraries in Indiana indicates that Wilson B. Parker designed more than 20 Carnegie library buildings in Indiana, more than any other architect. https://sites.google.com/site/indianascarnegielibraries/indiana-s-carnegie-libraries Parker was at one time a partner with Herbert William Foltz, whose collection is in the William Henry Smith Memorial Library of the Indiana Historical Society. http://www.indianahistory.org/our-collections/collection-guides/herbert-william-foltz-papers-ca-1898-1933.pdf

109 500 High Street (c.1890). House (Contributing)
110 garage (c.1930). (Contributing building)
111 carport (c.1995). (Non-contributing structure)

First house from right in Photo 0015

The cross gable, central passage house has a sandstone block foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, and brick chimney. A single story, hipped roof addition is on the north side and a single story, flat roof addition is off the rear gable to the east. The door is six light wood and the windows are six-over-six wood sash, either single or paired. The flat roof porch has a sandstone block foundation, low brick wall, and is enclosed with aluminum frame windows. A shed roof porch with metal supports a poured is at the southeast rear corner.

The front gable garage southeast of the house has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The two bays remain but have been infilled with single light, hinged wood doors and matching fixed panels. A non-contributing front gable, metal carport without a door is southeast of the garage.

112 514 High Street (c.1870). House (Contributing)
113 garage (c.1930). (Contributing building)

Second house from right in Photo 0015

The three-bay I-house has a non-visible foundation, vinyl siding, and a corrugated metal roof. It displays both Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic influences including large corner pilasters, wide eaves, corner brackets and brackets above the openings, and cornice returns. A full width, two story gabled addition is off the rear. A small single story, shed roof addition is at the northeast corner of the first addition. The wood door has a single arched light, side lights and a multiple light transom. The remaining second floor wide header suggests the center window was originally a doorway. The windows are one-over-one vinyl units, either single or paired. The porch has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, brick wall, four wood, Doric columns, and a hipped roof.

The front gable garage is sited on the sloping land so as to create a full height lower level. The foundation level is smooth-faced concrete block, the main level is vertical boards with brackets at the peak and corners, and the roof is standing seam metal. The single bay has an overhead door within the original opening with cut-away corners. The lower level has a three light wood window and a solid wood door.

114 524 High Street (c.1890/1900). House (Contributing)
115 garage (c.1940). (Contributing building)
116 retaining wall (c.1940). (Contributing structure)

Third house from right in Photo 0015

The two-story, L-plan house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A single story, cross gabled rear addition with a panel-faced concrete block foundation, cut-away corner and southeast corner entry porch, is at the northeast corner. Windows are one-over-one vinyl units, either single or paired. The shed roof porch is enclosed with a multiple light metal door and a picture window. A three light wood door is south of the window.

The front gable, panel-faced concrete block garage has clapboard in the gable ends. The single bay has hinged wood doors and a shed roof awning with wood corner posts. An early concrete block retaining wall extends along the east property boundary.

117 530 High Street (c.1890). House (Contributing)

Fourth house from right in Photo 0015

The shotgun house has a smooth-faced concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and asphalt shingle roof. A rear crossing gable addition with a brick chimney has an additional shed roof addition. The windows are two-over-two wood sash. A single light wood door is on the west and two-light wood door is on the south. The porch has a poured concrete foundation, metal corner supports and a front gable roof. A shed roof stoop is on the south side.

118 534 High Street (c.1948). Telephone Company building (Contributing)

Sixth building from right in Photo 0015

The flat roof rectangular building is veneered with Bedford stone. A limestone chimney is on the south side. The west elevation has graduated poured concrete steps leading to a solid metal door. A metal door and raised, uncovered stoop with a metal railing are on the south. Three tall, narrow glass block windows with stone sills are at the northeast corner of the north side. A pair of garage bays with wood overhead doors is on the east.

Beginning on the north side of US 50/150 on Low Street, on the west side.

119 425 Low Street (c.1935). House (Contributing)

120 gazebo (c.2010). (Non-contributing structure)

Despite having a separate address on Low Street, the house and adjoining lots have been incorporated into the business at 424 High Street. The two-story, gambrel roof house has a smooth-faced concrete block foundation that is a garage accessed off Low Street. The walls are vinyl siding, the roof is asphalt shingles and a shed roof dormer is on both the north and south sides. The doors are replacement wood with single lights and the windows are single or paired one-over-one vinyl units.

A non-contributing wood gazebo atop an early period foundation of large, rough cut sandstone blocks is east of the house.

Beginning at Main Street north of 1st Street, heading east to High Street, on the south side.

121 212 2nd Street (1965). Federal Building and Post Office (Contributing)

Photo 0016

The building has yellow brick exterior walls and a flat roof. The main section situated northwest is two-story, and a large single story addition is to the north and east. A brick chimney is at the southeast corner. The main building west elevation has five bays of two-pane, fixed glass windows in aluminum framing separated by vertical bands of brick. Aggregate concrete panels delineate the foundation level, separation of floors and the cornice line. A glass door is in the northwest corner bay. The north elevation of the one story east wing has six of these same style bays with a glass door in the northwest corner. The area of fenestration is framed by concrete forming the cornice and covering the west-facing wall of the addition. One vertical row of the fixed glass and aggregate concrete fenestration is on the east side of the east wing.

The brick wall of the north elevation of the main building is broken by only one vertical row of the fixed glass and aggregate concrete panels. At first floor height west of the first floor window, a concrete panel in the wall is inscribed with the year of construction and name of the

president. Two concrete and metal medallions denoting federal status of the building are at second floor height.[9]

A large delivery portico with a flat roof supported by wide brick walls is on the east end of the building. The south elevation of the building is without strong stylistic detailing.

The *Martin County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Survey* (2011) referred to the building as the most notable example of the International Style in Martin County.

Beginning at Main Street north of 1st Street, heading east to just east of High Street, on the north side.

122 215 2nd Street (c.1969). Commercial (Non-contributing)

The single story former service station was built into the historic Martin County Bank building but is situated toward 2nd Street. The walls are smooth-faced concrete block with rounded corners. A soldier course of blocks defines the cornice and the roof is flat with a parapet. The paired bays of the east half have overhead doors. A single bay in the west half is infilled with a metal door and one-over-one wood windows. Two additional windows are boarded over and a third is twelve light metal sash.

The building was constructed as a Ford dealership by Johnson and Chenoweth when they moved the hardware business into the historic Martin County Bank Building. Although now non-contributing due to its age, it may be considered contributing at a later date.

123 311 2nd Street (c.1955). House (Contributing)

First from right in Photo 0025

The ranch house has a salmon-colored brick veneer foundation with a limestone water course, aluminum siding, and a hipped roof. A hipped roof, single bay attached garage extends to the east. A three light period wood door and a picture window are on the south side. Additional windows are one-over-one wood sash. The porch is under cover of the main roof and supported with metal posts and railing. A shared concrete step accessing a door into the house and another into the garage is on the north side.

Beginning at the White River north of 2nd Street, heading east to just east of High Street.

124 Railroad line, south of US 50/150, from the west boundary of the district at the White River over Water, Main and High Streets southeast to the east boundary of the district (1857). (Contributing structure)

In 1857, Shoals became the connecting point of the main east/west lines of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroads. The trains met that year and a spike was driven to commemorate the occasion at the location of the bridge over the White River. Side tracks were laid parallel to the main tracks on the south side between Main and High Streets and remain under the pavement. The side tracks led to the train station located near what is now the Martin County Health Center. A steam tower, water storage tank and a pump station were established near the bridge over the river. The steam tower is the only associated resource remaining.

[9] *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s.* http://www.gsa.gov/graphics/pbs/GEMbook.pdf [Accessed June 2016.], pg. 69; As part of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, art was to be incorporated into Federal buildings. The "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture" issued in 1962 expanded on the mandate by including installation of medallions of the Great Seal of the United States near the public entrance, which were furnished by the government.

Beginning at Main Street north of the railroad line, heading east to just east of High Street on the south side.

125 204 US 50/150 (c.1960). Commercial (Non-contributing)
Left side of road, center of Photo 0020

The single story, front gable building does not have a visible foundation and is sided with vinyl. The north door is wood and the window is paired vinyl casements.

126 202 US 50/150 (c.1950). Automotive Garage (Non-contributing)
Left side of road, center of Photo 0020

The smooth-faced concrete block building has a raised, front gable metal roof placed on top of the original flat roof. Two garage bays are in the east half and plate glass windows wrapping the corner and an entry door are in the west half. Two metal restroom doors are on the west side. One of two additional east side windows is blocked in and the other is sixteen light metal sash. Despite retention of many original features, alteration to the roofline renders the building non-contributing.

127 232 4th Street (c.1875). J.W. Catterson House (Contributing)
128 retaining wall (c.1890). (Contributing structure)
129 water pump (c.1900). (Contributing object)
Photo 0019 and left side of Photo 0020

The double pile I-house has an aggregate concrete block foundation, wood shingle siding, and asphalt shingle roof with a wide cornice board and eaves, cornice returns and a brick chimney. The door is period single light wood and the windows are one-over-one wood sash. The later porch has a panel-faced concrete block foundation, yellow brick posts and wall, and a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. An earlier hipped roof porch with turned posts is on the west side.

A retaining wall of rough cut stone extends along the east property boundary along the sidewalk. A hand water pump and concrete pad at the well remains in the yard southwest of the house.

The house is unoccupied.[10]

Beginning at Main Street north of the railroad line, heading east to just east of High Street on the north side.

130 231 US 50/150 (c.1950). Automotive Garage (Non-contributing)
Right side of Photo 0020

This automotive garage is non-contributing due to large additions that obscure most of the original building, which remains partially visible at the southwest corner. A bay with a period overhead door has a header of soldier course brick with a brick belt course above and a brick sign board. Three sixteen light metal windows are on the west elevation. A large gabled, concrete block addition extends from the original building to the east, and another projects south.

131 323 US 50/150 (c.1935). House (Contributing)

[10] Note: US 50/150 and 4th Street are one in the same.

The airplane bungalow has a stuccoed concrete foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A partially exposed east basement wall is covered with board and batten wood. The centered brick chimney dominates the south gabled elevation and a gabled addition on a smooth concrete block foundation is to the rear. A brick corner post and board and batten covered wall supports the side gabled porch roof with wide, bracketed eaves. Lower brick corner posts and a stuccoed, poured concrete wall delineate an uncovered extension of the porch to the west. First floor windows are six over one light vinyl units, either single, paired or triple. The east basement windows are one over one wood sash and the front door is wood with nine lights.

Beginning at Water Street north of US 50/150, heading east to Main Street, on the south side.

132 108 5th Street (c.2005). Manufactured House (Non-contributing)

The house is parallel to 5th Street on a concrete block foundation with vinyl siding. The door is metal door and the windows are one-over-one vinyl. A garage addition is on the west end.

Beginning at the west end of 6th Street north of 5th Street, heading east to High Street on the south side.

133 100 6th Street (c.1940). House (Non-contributing)
134 storage structure (c.1985). (Non-contributing structure)

The front gable bungalow has a panel-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A large gabled addition is to the side extending south and a shed roof carport is attached to the rear of the house. The hipped roof porch is fully enclosed with aluminum casement windows, although the brick supports and wall are visible. A new bay window with vinyl units is on the north side. Two other visible windows are one-over-one vinyl units.

A non-contributing long, metal storage structure sits at the edge of the river bluff.

135 224 6th Street (c.1980). Manufactured House (Non-contributing)

The house is parallel to 6th Street with vinyl siding and a gabled roof. An aluminum-farmed screened porch projects north and an open porch with a square corner post is to the west. Windows are one-over-one vinyl units.

Beginning at Main Street north of 5th Street, heading east to just past High Street on the north side.

136 217 (A) 6th Street (c.2000). Manufactured House (Non-contributing)

The gabled end of the vinyl-sided house is to the street. A wood wrap-around porch begins at the south end and extends along the west side. Windows are one-over-one vinyl units and doors are metal, either solid or with lights.

137 217 (B) 6th Street (c.1900). House (Contributing)
138 retaining wall (c.1900/c.1940). (Contributing structure)

Photo 0021

The cross-gabled, one-and-a-half story house with a central pyramidal roof has a brick foundation with a wide water table. The first floor is sided with clapboard with capped corner boards, and asphalt shingles are in the gables. The asphalt shingled roof has decorative rafter

ends and brick chimneys at the east, west and north gables. A period gabled addition extends to the north. The transomed door has a highly decorative Classical surround consisting of Ionic pilasters and frieze with a garland motif. First floor windows are one-over-one wood sash with molded hoods and paired wood windows are in the gables. The porch wraps around to the west side. Metal supports and rail, likely replacements for Classical wood columns, support the hipped roof with wide cornice and dentil molding. The gabled entry pediment has decorative scroll work. A small enclosed room is at the west end of the porch.

A retaining wall of rough cut limestone extends along the east boundary at the sidewalk. The wall transitions to smooth cut limestone blocks as it extends along the north boundary.

The house is abandoned, in severe decline, and is threatened with demolition first reported during the 2011 county-wide survey.[11]

INVENTORY

Res. #	Address	Name/Description		Rating
1	127 Water St.	Star Mill	*building*	C
2		grain silo	*structure*	C
3	125-127 Water St.	commercial building	*building*	NC
4	201 Water St.	government building	"	NC
5	Water St. and White River	pumping station	*structure*	C
6	305 Water St.	house	*building*	C
7		well house	"	C
8	311-313 Water St.	automotive garage	"	C
9	321 Water St.	house	"	C
10	327 Water St.	manufactured house	"	NC
11	Water St. and US 50/150	historical marker	*object*	C
12	401 Water St.	commercial building	*building*	C
13	423 Water St.	house	"	NC
14	431 Water St.	house	"	C
15		garage	"	C
16	312 Water St.	house	"	C
17		retaining wall	*structure*	C
18	21 Main St.	house	*building*	C
19		garage	"	C
20	27 Main St.	house	"	C
21		garage	"	NC
22	29-31 Main St.	house	"	C
23		garage	"	C
24	107 Main St.	house	"	C
25		garage	"	C
26	117 Main St.	house	"	C
27		garage	"	NC
28	129 Main St.	Martin County Bank	"	NC

[11] Note: Despite being a distinctly separate property from that to the west, the legal address appears the same in town files. Thus for the purposes of this nomination (A) and (B) have been added to the addresses.

29		sign	*object*	NC
30	201 Main St.	financial building	*building*	NC
31	207 Main St.	Plummer-Ross Block	"	C
32	227 Main St.	apartment building	"	NC
33	213 Main St.	commercial building	"	C
34	301 Main St.	commercial building	"	NC
35	319 Main St.	automotive fueling station	"	C
36	325 Main St.	automotive garage	"	C
37	401 Main St.	Show Theater	"	C
38	417 Main St.	house	"	C
39	425 Main St.	Hickman House	"	NC
40	501 Main St.	Martin Mohr House	"	C
41	511 Main St.	house	"	C
42		garage	"	C
43	527 Main St.	house	"	C
44		garage	"	NC
45	533 Main St.	garage	"	NC
46	Main St., no address	shelter house	"	NC
47	625 Main St.	house	"	C
48		garage	"	C
49		chicken coop	"	C
50		retaining wall	*structure*	C
51	34 Main St.	Chenoweth House	*building*	C
52		machinery shed	"	NC
53		grain silo	*structure*	C
54		silo	*structure*	C
55	118 Main St.	service building	*building*	NC
56	212 Main St.	Martin County Bank Building	"	C
57	218 Main St.	commercial building	"	C
58	222 Main St.	commercial building	"	NC
59	228 Main St.	commercial building	"	C
60	232 (A) Main St.	commercial building	"	C
61	232 (B) Main St.	Mohr Building	"	C
62	302 Main St.	commercial building	"	NC
63	308 Main St.	commercial building	"	NC
64	314 Main St.	Marshall Building	"	C
65	320 Main St.	commercial building	"	C
66	316 Main St.	commercial building	"	C
67	328 Main St.	commercial building	"	C
68	412 Main St.	commercial building	"	NC
69	402 Main St.	house	"	C
70		garage	"	C
71		wall	*structure*	C
72		wall	*structure*	C
73	502 Main St.	Shoals United Methodist Church	*building*	C
74	524 Main St.	house	"	NC
75		wall	*structure*	NC
76	508 Main St.	garage	*building*	C
77	601 Main St.	Shoals Christian Church	"	C

78	603 Main St.	church annex	"	NC
79	622 Main St.	E.W. Jimerson House	"	C
80		retaining wall	*structure*	NC
81	630 Main St.	house	*building*	C
82		garage	"	NC
83		retaining wall	*structure*	NC
84	103 High St.	T.V. Albright House	*building*	C
85		garage	"	C
86	201 High St.	Jay C Food Store	"	NC
87	229 High St.	Martin County Health Center	"	NC
88	311 High St.	tavern and house	"	C
89		garage	"	C
90	315 High St.	Golden Green House	"	C
91	419 High St.	house	"	C
92	431 High St.	Queen-Lee Funeral Home	"	NC
93	507 High St.	house	"	C
94		retaining wall	*structure*	C
95	515 High St.	house	*building*	C
96		retaining wall	*structure*	C
97	104 High St.	house	*building*	NC
98	102 High St.	St. Mary's Church	*building*	C
99		church annex	"	NC
100	224 High St.	American Legion Post 61	"	C
101		naval artillery	*object*	C
102		naval artillery	*object*	C
103	422 High St.	commercial building	*building*	C
104	404 High St.	Shoals Public Library	"	C
105	416 High St.	house	"	C
106		garage	"	NC
107	424 High St.	house	"	C
108		hitching post	*object*	C
109	500 High St.	house	*building*	C
110		garage	"	C
111		carport	*structure*	NC
112	514 High St.	house	*building*	C
113		garage	"	C
114	524 High St.	house	"	C
115		garage	"	C
116		retaining wall	*structure*	C
117	530 High St.	house	*building*	C
118	534 High St.	telephone company building	"	C
119	425 Low Street	house	"	C
120		gazebo	structure	NC
121	212 2nd St.	Federal Building and Post Office	*building*	C
122	215 2nd St.	commercial building	"	NC
123	311 2nd St.	house	"	C
124		railroad line	*structure*	C
125	204 US 50/150	commercial building	*building*	NC
126	202 US 50/150	automotive garage	"	NC

127	232 4th St.	J.W. Catterson House	"	C
128		retaining wall	*structure*	C
129		water pump	*object*	C
130	231 US 50/150	automotive garage	*building*	NC
131	323 US 50/150	house	"	C
132	108 5th St.	manufactured home	"	NC
133	100 6th St.	house	"	NC
134		storage structure	*structure*	NC
135	224 6th St.	manufactured home	*building*	NC
136	217 (A) 6th St.	manufactured home	"	NC
137	217 (B) 6th St.	house	"	C
138		retaining wall	*structure*	C

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] 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.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance
1857-1965

Significant Dates
1857
1869
1932
1965

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Parker, Wilson B.
Brown and Miller
Motsinger, Newell H.
Rowe, G. Halleck
Steele, Ham

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with arrival of the railroad in Shoals in 1857 as represented by the contributing structure of the rail line. It concludes with the year of construction of the Federal Building and Post Office in 1965, the most significant example of the International Style in Martin County. In the years between these two events, the town of Shoals experienced its greatest growth and rise in prosperity, which remained fairly steady until the 1970s.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Shoals Historic District in Shoals, Martin County, Indiana, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant under Criteria A and C. With its location along the East Fork of the White River, Shoals has served as a transportation crossroads since prior to Indiana statehood when a ferry operation was established there in 1815. Growth of the community solidified Shoals as the commercial core of the surrounding township, a role it has held since the 1840s. The town's role as a thriving commercial crossroads grew exponentially for all of Martin County with arrival of the rail line in 1857 and later the state (now federal) highway in 1937. Shoals' selection as the county seat in 1869 and construction of the Martin County Courthouse in 1871 established it as the governmental core of the county. This role was augmented with construction of the Federal Building and Post Office in Shoals in 1965. Under Criterion A, the district represents the founding, development and growth of a typical small Indiana town, as well as the growth and development associated with its status as the county seat, and as a throughway for the East Fork of the White River, the railroad and a federal highway. Under Criterion C, the district represents the characteristics of a variety of commercial, governmental, religious and residential architecture ranging from nineteenth century vernacular forms and stylistic influences through the early-and-late-twentieth century, including the Arts & Crafts and International Styles.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

The Shoals Historic District in Martin County, Indiana, meets Criterion A under Commerce for its representation of a typical small Indiana town through its founding, growth and development. It also meets Criterion A under Politics/Government for its role as the county seat, and under Transportation for its status as a throughway for the East Fork of the White River, the railroad and a federal highway.

Commerce

Although the town was platted in 1844, it did not experience significant growth until after the arrival of the railroad in 1857. Many locally owned and operated businesses were established in Shoals during the years following. Several continued for many years and were often passed along to children or former employees. Two businesses founded in the late 1880s, Martin County Bank and *The Shoals News*, continue in operation.

As with many early settlements, processing agricultural products was the first commercial activity. Wilson Chenoweth, Zeno Coffin and Henry Henley are credited with establishing the first major commercial business in Shoals when they constructed a dam and gristmill in 1858. Known as Star Mill and located along what is now Water Street near the railroad, the mill grew substantially with installation of steam power in 1888 (photo 0001). A former employee of Chenoweth's, J. Perry Albaugh, owned and operated the Star Milling Company by 1918. John Baker Savage was the manager and William Sides was the engineer, with Savage eventually taking over operations and renaming the business Baker Feed Mill. They came to specialize in White Loaf and Snow Flake flours and Pearl meal. The mill operated into the 1930s.[12]

The trading of goods was an important part of life for settlers and the establishment of a central location for this purpose anchored a community's commercial core. In 1867, Wilson Chenoweth's son, John A. Chenoweth, partnered with Benjamin C. "Uncle Ben" Johnson to form the Johnson & Chenoweth Hardware Store. The building was located at the southeast corner of Main and 2nd Streets. Although the location changed, the business operated for over one hundred years. Shares in the business were purchased by Charles W. Slates in 1902,

[12] Holt, Harry Q. *History of Martin County, Indiana, Volume I*. Published by the author, 1953. pg 130.

which passed to his daughter, Louise, in 1954. She and her husband, Roy Salmon, moved the hardware store into the old Martin County Bank building at 212 Main Street in 1965.

Because financial institutions provided a foundation for businesses to grow, banks were another early institution established within growing towns. Shoals is the location of the Martin County Bank, the oldest operating bank in Martin County (photo 0005; far right, figures 1, 2 and 3). Benjamin C. Johnson, business partner of John A. Chenoweth, was one of those instrumental in its founding in 1887.[13] He succeeded Michael Shirey as bank president in 1914 and served until 1925. Shirey had served two terms, first from 1887 until 1900 and again from 1903 to 1914. The bank's location changed several times, although each move was only across Main Street or 2nd Street. The first move was to a no-longer-extant building at 201 Main Street. The bank then moved to the purpose-built building at 129 Main Street, and then to another purpose-built building around 1982 at 201 Main Street. It now operates under the name of Old National.

As communities grew, the sharing of local, regional and national news increased in importance and with it the establishment of newspaper businesses. In 1888, Albert C. Hacker began publishing *The Weekly Democrat*. The name changed to *The Weekly News* and eventually to *The Shoals News*. With Hacker's death around 1909, the newspaper changed hands several times until it was purchased in 1945 by Sanford A. Deckard. He published the paper until his death in 1990, at which time his son, Stephen, took over publication which continues to the present day. *The Shoals News* was a Charter Member of the Hoosier State Press Association and was one of the first weekly newspapers in southern Indiana to move to offset printing in the late 1960s.[14]

The Town of Shoals also became the location of various manufacturing operations beginning in the late 19th-century through the middle of the 20th century, all of which utilized the natural materials of the area. Valentine Kiger arrived in Shoals in 1883 and established a stave making factory. During its heyday the factory reportedly made more staves than any other company.[15] Associated businesses established during the time included a cooper shop and a shingle making factory. Using the clay soils, pottery also became a small industry in and around Shoals during the same time period that Rookwood Pottery was gaining fame. One such business was started by James W. Catterson, who eventually became a prominent lawyer in Shoals. By 1870, Catterson had partnered with a Mr. Devol in establishing two pottery kilns in the town. Between 1870 and 1892 their business made 92,000 gallons worth of stoneware annually.[16]

In the nineteen teens, the harvesting of mussels from the river for the making of buttons became an unusual industry for Shoals. In 1912, a factory was established at Shoals to cut button blanks, and Muscatine (IA) Mussel Fisheries built a factory for the manufacture of pearl buttons. The heyday of the company was 1934, at which time 600 people were employed. However, the factories soon began a decline with introduction of the zipper and elastic bands.[17]

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[13] Note: The c.1880 cross-gable brick, Gothic Revival style home of Benjamin Johnson at 525 High Street was demolished in late May 2016.
[14] Website: http://theshoalsnews.com/our_newspaper/about_us/ Viewed January 9, 2016.
[15] Holt, Vol I, pg 132.
[16] Website: http://www.visitmartincounty.org/history_and_legends.htm Viewed January 9, 2016.
[17] Holt, Harry Q. *History of Martin County, Indiana, Volume II.* Oxford, IN: Richard B. Cross Company, Printers, 1966. pg 240.

In 1906, the Hincher Manufacturing Company began making wood clothes hangers. Located outside the district boundaries east on 2nd Street, in 1913 the factory switched from making hangers to the manufacture of wood folding chairs, porch swings and ladders. The company ceased operations in 1942. In 1945, Thomas Sherfick purchased the plant and remodeled it for the manufacture of knee-hole desks. The company later added drop-leaf tables, radio cabinets, and more. By 1950 the company employed over 200 but the business was destroyed by fire in 1952. During the same period, Sherfick founded Sherfick Music Company with its headquarters at Shoals. The company operated and maintained juke boxes throughout southern Indiana and became one of the largest companies of its kind in the Midwest.[18]

Mining has also played a part in the commercial and industrial history of Shoals. While not directly located within the town, the presence of the operations over the years has directly affected the town's prosperity. The early extraction of kaolin and fire clays brought about the pottery industry. And the extraction of sandstone is still visible throughout much of the town's early architecture. In the early 1950s, southeastern Martin County was found to have vast underground quantities of gypsum. This led both National Gypsum and US Gypsum to establish plants just east of Shoals, both of which are some of the largest local employers.

Historically, Water Street south of Highway 50 was the busy location for a number of smaller industrial enterprises. In the early 1900s, businesses along the street in addition to Star Mill included stock pens, scales, a livery, a granary, Ad Catterson's Poultry and Egg place, and three blacksmith shops, one of which was owned by William Harding. The street was also the location of the water pump and tank for the railroad. Over time, as lifestyles and commerce changed, the businesses changed. But the street retained the presence of small industrial businesses. By the middle of the century the businesses included Quinn's Plumbing Store, Martin County Farmer's Supply, a Chevrolet dealership, and a feed mill.[19] The only remaining vestiges of this once bustling industrial and commercial street are the Star Mill building in the 100 block of Water Street, and the railroad pumping station at the river's edge in the 200 block.

Businesses along Main Street have historically followed the pattern found in most small towns--drug, grocery, clothing, jewelry and furniture stores interspersed with restaurants, cafes, and taverns, small service businesses like beauty shops, shoe and watch repair and laundries, and public service businesses such as the bank and post office. The oldest known commercial building in the district on Main Street is the c.1872 Mohr Building at 232 Main Street (end of first section, center, photo 0018; four from left, figure 1). However, the majority of the district's commercial growth along Main Street occurred between 1887 and 1920. Beginning with the 1887 construction of the Martin County Bank (212 Main Street), additional construction during the early 1890s into the early 1900s included the Plummer-Ross Building (207 Main Street) and the building at 213 Main Street, both on the west side (near center and far center, respectively, photo 0017; third and sixth from right, respectively, figure 1), and the buildings at 218, 228, 227, 300 block, and 316 Main Street on the east side (center two story and far end of second section two story, photo 0018). The three buildings at 302, 314 and 328 on the east side of Main Street date to the nineteen teens to 1920 (single story, photo 0018).

[18] Holt, Volume I. pg. 147.
[19] "Main Street In Shoals Fifty Years Ago" by Victor Murray, 1968. Note: The article is presumed to be from *The Shoals News*. It was photocopied and used in a past newsletter of the Martin County Historical Society, and given to the researcher by society president, Jim Marshall. The location of the original source is unknown.

With growth of the automobile, both Water and Main Street saw the establishment of auto-related businesses during the 1920s and 1930s. With establishment of the state highway through Shoals in 1932, additional businesses clustered along US 50/150 during the 1940s and 1950s. The building in the 300 block of Water Street is the only auto-related building remaining on that street (center, photo 0003). On the west side of Main Street the buildings at 319 and 325 Main Street were constructed as an early filling station and dealership, respectively (right side, end of row, photo 0017). On both the north and south sides of the 200 block of US 50/150 between Main and High Streets were several auto-related businesses--filling stations at 202-204 US 50/150 (left side, center, photo 0020), another across the highway (the address is now 412 Main Street) which included the Greyhound Bus Station, and another auto-related building at the intersection with High Street (right side, photo 0020). A third business at 314 US 50/150 continues its historic use as a filling station, but the buildings have been severely altered and the property is outside the district.

Politics/Government

The town of Shoals was chosen as the seat of Martin County in 1869 and a courthouse was constructed in 1871 across the river in West Shoals, which had been absorbed into Shoals in 1867. Prior to this decision, the county seat and government business had been moved to numerous locations around Martin County since the county's founding in 1820. Two of these previous locations included Shoals when the community was known as Halbert's Bluff (1844) and Memphis (1857), however, no buildings were constructed following either of these moves.[20] With construction of the Martin County Courthouse, rebuilt in 1876 following a fire, the seat of government has remained in Shoals for over one hundred and forty-five years.[21]

Shoals Historic District has two contributing buildings utilized for governmental purposes. The c.1872 Mohr Building (232 Main Street) was used as the temporary location for the courts in 1876 during reconstruction of the courthouse following a fire.

The second building used for governmental purposes is the 1965 Federal Building and Post Office. Situated on the former site of the Johnson and Chenoweth Hardware building, the Federal Building and Post Office is on the east side of Main Street across from the current county courthouse. Construction of the building provided the post office with a permanent location still in use today.[22] In addition, the building houses county government services--Hoosier Uplands Economic Development Corporation, Women Infants and Children Program, Health Department and Vital Records, and an Immunizations Clinic. No federal court

[20] Ramsey, Janice and Amy Walker. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Martin County Courthouse, Martin County, Indiana. Indiana Division of Historic Reservation and Archaeology. 2005. Note: Information about the various locations for the seat of Martin County government can be confusing. The National Register nomination for the Martin County Courthouse refers to the 1844 location as Halbert's Bluff. However, Harry Q. Holt's, *History of Martin County, Indiana, Volume I*, on page 68, refers to the town as Memphis. Likewise, the nomination does not definitively state whether Logootee nor Memphis was chosen in 1857, however, Holt does state was Memphis chosen. Despite most resources stating the county has had eight locations for the county seat, the researcher found an online source stating there have been nine; http://www.visitmartincounty.org/history_and_legends.htm Viewed February 7, 2016.

[21] The historic courthouse was used in some capacity by the county until 2002. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 and is the only site in Martin County listed on the register. It is now the headquarters and museum for the Martin County Historical Society.

[22] Note: In the early 1900s the post office was in the building on the east side of the 300 block of Main Street, and later moved to the historic Martin County Bank building at 212 Main Street.

proceedings take place in the building. In 1962, President John F. Kennedy issued the "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture," which sought high quality design without exuberance and conveyed the "dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of the American Government." With the rise of Modern architecture at the time, the various styles collectively within the genre were seen as conforming to this ideal.[23] The Federal Building and Post Office in Shoals Historic District is a good local example of this trend, which brought new ideals in architecture to the town while also increasing the vibrancy of the job market through government services.

In 1982, the Martin County Bank Building (c.1970) at 129 Main Street was re-purposed for use as the Martin County Courthouse. Although it is rated non-contributing because it is not within the fifty year time frame and is outside the period of significance, the building serves an important governmental function and provides a distinctive architectural contribution to the historic district. Thus the building is worthy of mention and may be included as contributing at a later date.

Transportation

Prior to Indiana statehood, a ferry was established across the Eastern Fork of the White River at what is now Shoals. While there was some early boat transportation along the river, the ferry established the settlement as an early crossroads for the surrounding area. Later industries, particularly the button manufacturing which relied on the collection of mussels, continued to utilize the river albeit for more localized transportation.

With the coming of the railroad in 1857 transportation to and from Shoals was significantly expanded. That year Shoals became the connecting point of the main east/west lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, with the final spike driven into the track where the railroad bridge reaches the bluff at Shoals.[24] A station was constructed on the south side of the track between Main and High Streets (demolished) and the town became a major service location for the railroad with a water pump (abandoned), water storage tank (removed) and steam tower (removed) also placed into service. These rail-related resources were located in the heart of town along the tracks between the river and High Street making the railroad and its associated activity a major industry and economic generator for Shoals well into the early 1900s. The importance of rail travel in the United States began to fade with the growth of the auto industry. By the mid-twentieth century the railway through Shoals no longer dominated the town's economy.[25]

As Shoals grew in the later years of the nineteenth century, road travel became more important. The first bridge constructed across the East Fork of the White River was erected at Shoals in 1880.[26] When US 50 was created as a state highway between Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and Vincennes, Indiana, it passed through Shoals in 1932 (photo 0020). At that time an

[23] *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s.* http://www.gsa.gov/graphics/pbs/GEMbook.pdf [Accessed June 2016.], pg. 42.
[24] Note: A plaque briefly outlining the history of the coming of the railroad through Shoals is located next to the building at 302 Main Street, adjacent to the railroad line.
[25] The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was established in Baltimore in 1828. It was the first common carrier railroad in the United States and survived to become one of the oldest railroads in the country. Chartered in Indiana in 1848, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad connected Cincinnati, Ohio, with Vincennes, Indiana, and then on to St. Louis, Missouri. West of Shoals in Washington, Davies County, Indiana, the O & M constructed a large installation of repair shops in 1889. The rail lines merged in 1893 and are now owned by CSX Corporation.
[26] Holt, Volume I. pg 88.

iron bridge was constructed across the river to replace the earlier bridge. That same year a historical marker utilizing a carved stone from the 1880 bridge was erected at the northwest corner of the highway and Water Street to commemorate the first structure. US 150 was constructed two years later between Moline, Illinois, and Mount Vernon, Kentucky, and the route merged with US 50 through Shoals, which eventually became part of the federal highway system on a cross-country route connecting Ocean City, Maryland, with Sacramento, California.[27]

Auto-related businesses began to appear along the highway in the 1940s and 1950s, with current buildings conveying an image of what was an active commercial strip. However, their heyday has passed and in general the buildings have either been removed, reused for other purposes or are utilized to a much lesser degree for auto-related business. At 202-204 US 50/150 (left side, center, photo 0020) the buildings and surrounding lot indicate previous use as a filling station and auto repair shop. One building continues some use for auto repair. Across the highway (the address is now 412 Main Street) another former filling station was also the Greyhound Bus Station. The filling station has been removed and the bus station is now used for another commercial use. Another auto-related building at the intersection with High Street (right side, photo 0020) once housed a roadside cafe and also displays evidence of its use for auto repair. Additions have been added to the building which is now an auto parts store. A third business at 314 US 50/150 continues its historic use as a filling station, but the buildings have been severely altered and the property is outside the district.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

The Shoals Historic District in Martin County, Indiana, meets Criterion C under Architecture for its representation of the characteristics of a variety of commercial, governmental, religious and residential architecture ranging from nineteenth century vernacular forms and stylistic influences through the early-and-late-twentieth century, including the Arts & Crafts and International styles.

Architecture

The Shoals Historic District is significant for its mix of residential, commercial, public and religious buildings typical of a small Indiana town. The construction period spans a one hundred year period beginning in 1865 through to 1965, and is characterized by predominantly vernacular forms interspersed with high-style examples and decorative influences. Early vernacular house forms include I-houses and variations on the gable-front house, including gabled-ell, cross-gable, T-plan and L-plan houses. Central passage and shot gun forms are also found in the district although in very limited number. Simplified variations on the bungalow can also be found. A few early commercial buildings reflect Italianate influences, however, most are functional, un-styled buildings. The highest style buildings are the public, government and religious structures ranging from late Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival, to Arts and Crafts and the International Style.

Early settlers into southern Indiana were typically from the Upland South and Mid-Atlantic regions. Revolutionary War veterans were promised land in the territories opened in the west, while others who opposed slavery looked to leave the southern states. These settlers

[27] Note: The routes through Indiana of both US 50 and US 150 were named Indiana Scenic Byways in October 2009. http://usi.edu/ihp/IHPfactsheet.pdf [Accessed June 2016.] They are also named a National Scenic Byway, a program of the Federal Highway Administration. http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/byways/byways/76130 [Accessed June 2016.]

brought their building traditions with them, first constructing simple one room log cabins. Over time the form was expanding on with the addition of rooms. The I-house is a prevalent early house type within Shoals Historic District. First identified as a distinctive building type in the 1930s by historian Fred Kniffen, and so named because of its prevalence in the states of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, the I-house type is actually found throughout the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic and Upland South. The characteristic form expanded upon earlier side-gabled single or one-and-a-half story homes with the addition of a full second floor and use of a constant basic layout: one room deep and at least two rooms wide. The most traditional layout is between three and five bays with a centered entrance. However, a variety of configurations can be found including double entry, center-gable, hall-and-parlor, and the side hall or two-thirds variation, the latter of which has three bays and is only one room wide and deep with the entrance in one of the end bays.

Popular throughout the 1800s, the I-house's expansion on earlier forms reflected the growing prosperity of the agrarian community. The simplicity of the I-house's basic form lent well to stylistic applications and in doing so cast a greater degree of sophistication on its owner. Thus the I-house is often associated with prosperous farms and earlier small town residents throughout its range of popular use. The rise of prosperity in Shoals during the 1870s and 1880s correlates with construction dates of existing I-houses in Shoals Historic District, as several are attributed to the more prosperous residents. The c.1865 Golden Green House at 315 High Street is an early I-house built for William "Golden" Green, a prominent farmer and dry goods merchant (photo 0011). Additional I-houses built for successful businessmen include the T.V. Albright House (c.1875) at 103 High Street (photo 0009) and the J.W. Catterson House (c.1875) at 232 4th Street (photo 0019).

The majority of I-houses display some elements of the Greek Revival Style, although Queen Anne, Italianate, Classic Revival and even later influences can also be found, generally in conjunction with the Greek Revival elements. The Greek Revival Style emerged between the 1830s and 1860s, as Americans desired a cultural break from Great Britain and sought a style that more closely reflected their new democracy and aspirations for its future. The Chenoweth House (c.1880) at 34 Main Street (photo 0004) and the Martin (Moore) Mohr House (c.1885) at 501 Main Street (photo 0006) both reflect elements of the Greek Revival style--wide eaves, cornice returns, classical porch columns, and entrances framed with rectangular transoms and sidelights. However, they also both exhibit additional stylistic influences, the later Colonial Revival on the former and Classical Revival on the latter.

During the later years of the 19th-century into the early 1900s, Shoals experienced a growth in house construction and density along the streets increased. Many of these new homes fell outside the standard style and type categories--gabled-ell, pyramidal roof, T-plan, and cross-gable (photo 0014). Although houses may have reflected elements of popular styles of the time, it was often local interpretations. With ready access to manufactured materials, pattern books, manuals, and magazines that published the current trends, the principles of construction and design were opened to a wider audience. In Shoals Historic District most of these vernacular house types are without a high degree of stylistic elements, having either been without them originally or having been stripped of most of the elements during later siding, window and porch replacements.

The Gothic Revival style, one of a handful of styles to emerge during the latter half of the 19th century, is associated with the national enthusiasm for the picturesque movement

popularized by horticulturalist, Andrew Jackson Downing. His pamphlet, *Cottage Residences*, was reprinted numerous times before 1890 and helped spread nostalgia for the vanishing agrarian way of life. The only remaining example of the style in the town is Shoals Christian Church at 601 Main Street (left, background, photo 0008). Built in 1911, it is a later example of the Gothic Revival style which proved to be the most enduring style for religious architecture in the country.[28]

In line with the Gothic Revival Style, the Italianate Style was inspired by picturesque images of the Italian countryside. But it endured as a far more popular style for both domestic and commercial buildings, and consequently has had a more visible impact on American architecture. In the Shoals Historic District, examples of the style are minimal. However, the c.1870 I-house at 514 High Street displays remaining touches of the style--an arched light door and elaborate eave brackets--combined with Greek Revival elements (photo 0015). A stately, albeit less elaborate, example of the style is the second half of the tavern and house at 311 High Street, added c.1870 (photo 0010). The tavern-house at 311 High Street is a unique combination of commercial and residential forms, a building type often found in neighborhood settings in larger towns. Two commercial buildings also exhibit elements of the Italianate style. The c.1895 building at 320 Main Street has cast iron pilasters framing the first floor bays and upper floor windows with segmented arch stone hoods with keystones. A large and more elaborate example is the Martin County Bank Building (1887) at 212 Main Street (photo 0005). The first floor bays are framed with iron pilasters, the large second floor windows have limestone surrounds with keystones and corner and center corbels beneath the sills. Historic photographs (Figure 1 and 2, far right) indicate the original presence of a bracketed cornice.

Remaining commercial buildings along Main Street are relatively modest. Much like their domestic counterparts of the late-19th and early 20th century, the buildings are functional vernacular and a product of local builders. The oldest known commercial building is the Mohr Building (c.1872) at 232 Main Street (center, end of first section, photo 0018). Constructed of brick and without stylistic detail, the three story building set the pattern for subsequent commercial buildings of the late 1900s to be two to three stories and built with brick. It was not until the early 1900s that single story buildings emerged and patterned concrete block was employed for construction.

The Romanesque Revival Style was another to emerge during the later 1800s that paid homage to earlier architecture. Inspired by 11th and 12th century Romanesque architecture, the revival style employs more simplified arches, windows and other elements. Shoals Historic District has one example of the Romanesque Revival style in Shoals United Methodist Church (1900) at 502 Main Street (far right, photo 0008). The rough-cut stone foundation, contrasting belt courses, and multi-coursed arches of contrasting materials are important elements of the style.

Because the Shoals Historic District was well developed by 1900, presence of the revival styles of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century is rare and generally only in minor applications. Likewise, few bungalow house types and representations of the Arts and Crafts

[28] Note: Until late May 2016, when it was demolished, the most notable high style example of a vernacular form in Shoals Historic District was the Gothic Revival style, cross-gable Benjamin Johnson House (c.1880) at 525 High Street. With steep gables, wide cornice and frieze boards, highly decorative cut-out tracery bargeboards with large pendants, and diamond-shaped wood gable vents, the house was the only residential example of the style within the district. It is somewhat visible in photo 0013, the third building from the right.

style are represented. The style dominated the teens, 20s, and 30s, in America, a movement inspired by nature, Asian design and the use of natural materials. The Shoals Public Library constructed in 1915 at 404 High Street is the most outstanding example of the Arts and Crafts style in the district (photo 0012; photo 0025, fourth building from left in distance). The commanding gabled entrance portico with large decorative brackets and the liberal use of decorative brick and limestone in geometric patterns, are strong elements of the style.

Mid-century and later architectural examples within the Shoals Historic District are also rare. Following the initial rise in automobile traffic following establishment of the state highway and construction of the bridge across the White River in 1932, there was a surge in construction of auto-related buildings, primarily along Highway 50/150, from the 1920s into the 1950s. However, with the loss of industries and railroad traffic, prosperity in Shoals began to decrease during the latter half of the 20th century. The east side of High Street south of the highway has a small concentration of mid-century buildings--the c.1955 ranch house at the corner of High and 2nd Streets (now with the address of 311 2nd Street and first from left in photo 0025), the American Legion Hanson Mcfee Post (c.1950) at 224 High Street (second from left in photo 0025), and the c.1955 commercial building at 422 High Street (third from left in photo 0025).

The most significant architectural contribution of the era came in 1965 with construction of the Federal Building and Post Office at 212 2nd Street (photo 0016). Built in the International Style, the *Martin County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Survey* (2011) referred to the building as the most notable example of the style in Martin County. Its construction date marks the close of the district's period of significance.[29] Following an era in which private architects began designing Federal buildings lacking in character and distinction from private office complexes, and spawned by the decay of government buildings along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC, in 1961, President John F. Kennedy created an Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space.[30] The committee issued "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture," which sought high quality design without exuberance and conveyed the "dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of the American Government." The rise of Modernism during the previous era and construction of many notable buildings around the country built in the modern styles of the time influenced the three point approach of the guidelines which included incorporation of the finest contemporary architectural thought, avoidance of an official style, and consideration of the building site.[31] In 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson continued Kennedy's initiative with an increased emphasis on landscaping with issuance of the "Program for Beautification of Federal Buildings." The Federal Building and Post Office in Shoals Historic District is a good local example of this trend. Although smaller than other notable examples of the era, the building utilized a modern style and was sited so as to face the commercial center of the town. The favored concept imitating the United Nations Headquarters in Washington, DC, of a long, low building placed next to a tall tower, is also reflected on a smaller scale in the design of the building in Shoals.

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[29] Note: The Interim Report contradicts itself in that pg. 45 states Martin County has no examples of Contemporary/International styles. However, the survey entry rates the building as a Notable example of the International Style and makes reference to it being the most notable example in the county in the accompanying documentation.

[30] *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s.* http://www.gsa.gov/graphics/pbs/GEMbook.pdf [Accessed June 2016.], pg. 36 and 42.

[31] Ibid., pg. 44.

Following closely behind, the Martin County Bank building (c.1970) at 129 Main Street, now used as the Martin County Courthouse, is a simplified version of the Brutalist Style. Constructed not long after the Federal Building and Post Office, the building continued the introduction of Modern architectural design within Shoals Historic District. By virtue of its placement and designed exterior landscape objects, the building appears to also follow the "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture," despite having been constructed by a private entity. Likewise, the smooth and tooled limestone panels are not unlike those being produced by regional limestone mills at the time, such as Matthews Stone Company (Matthews Stone Company Historic District, National Register, September 2013) and used in many prominent buildings of the period throughout the state and nation. Although outside the period of significance, the building is an important anchor for the district both architecturally and through its re-use as the county courthouse.

The Hickman House (1972) built in the Colonial Revival style at 425 Main Street is the most notable example of later domestic construction in the district. The remodeling of homes and insertion of manufactured houses on vacant lots comprises the bulk of recent activity. The construction of commercial buildings has also been minimal, at times at the loss of earlier buildings, such as the Shoals Recycling Center (c.2014) at 118 Main Street which replaced two late-19th century homes. An attempt in very recent years at downtown revitalization through the remodeling of commercial storefronts, a granting project with Hoosier Uplands Economic Development Corporation, has unfortunately rendered many non-contributing (center first section, single story and near end second section, single story, photo 0018).

Comparative Qualities

Comparatively, Shoals is the oldest settlement in Martin County to grow into a substantial town that continues to provide a significant economic benefit to the surrounding area. Second only to Loogootee in its commercial impact, Shoals was settled in 1814, four years prior to Loogootee, and was platted in 1844, nine years prior to Loogootee. Both towns grew substantially after the railroad came through, with industries thriving well into the mid-twentieth century allowing for growth and ongoing prosperity, as well as federal highways that bisected the commercial districts.[32] Though many other communities were established throughout Martin County beginning in the early 1800s, only Shoals and Loogootee remain as incorporated municipalities with established commercial centers, post offices, libraries, schools and substantial residential areas. Without the topography that constrained the expansion of Shoals, Loogootee grew to a city in the early 1900s and has retained a larger population. However, Shoals' status as county seat necessitates that primary county government offices, departments and services are located in the town, generating daily activity and economic benefit.

Shoals Historic District encompasses the heart of the town of Shoals and includes an array of commercial, government and fraternal organization buildings, as well as the Carnegie library, three churches, and the earliest and most concentrated residential areas. Thus the district

[32] Note: US 50 bisects downtown Loogootee as well as Shoals, the route through which includes US150. Loogootee is also bisected north/south by US 231. All three highways are Federal highways as part of the United States Numbered Highway system.

includes a variety of building types and styles including those for residential architecture--the I-house, variations on the gable front house, and the bungalow, as well as styles more commonly found on domestic architecture including Greek Revival and Queen Anne. Additionally, inclusion of Shoals United Methodist Church, Shoals Christian Church, Shoals Public Library, and the Federal Building and Post Office within the district provide high style examples of the late Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Arts and Crafts and International styles. In contrast, the boundaries of Loogootee Commercial Historic District are restricted to the immediate downtown with inclusion of only commercial and fraternal organization buildings, the post office and one church. It does not include residential areas resulting in less variation in building types and styles within the district. However, in contrast to the more limited number found within Shoals Historic District, Loogootee Commercial Historic District retains several larger buildings conveying the city's prosperous commercial and manufacturing past from the late 1800s into the early 1900s including the Reynolds-Brooks Hardware Company Building (101-367-09001), the Carnahan Building (101-367-09016) the McCarty House (101-367-09019) and the R.R. Slusser Building (101-367-09031). Likewise, Loogootee Commercial Historic District retains a greater number of commercial buildings displaying the Italianate style including but not limited to the White River Bank Building (101-367-09004), the buildings at 101 and 103 E. Main Street (101-367-09035/101-367-09037), and the Larkin Brothers Building at 103 Wood Street (101-367-09052). However, despite the significant resources within Loogootee Commercial Historic District, Shoals Historic District is distinct in its greater variety of architectural types and styles that as a result span a wider era of time, and as a district is representative of an entire small Indiana town.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Topography

The Shoals Historic District in Martin County in southern Indiana is in what is called the Crawford Upland region. The land comprising the county is some of the most rugged in the state and is part of the Interior Low Plateau section of North America.[33] The historic district is situated on a bluff along the Eastern Fork of the White River at an approximate 400 foot elevation; however, nearby elevations rise to over 500 feet. The region is characterized by numerous springs, sandstone bluffs, cliffs and rock caves.

Early Settlement and Formation of Martin County

The land that was to become Martin County was first inhabited by the Native American tribes of the Miami and Delaware. European settlers began arriving between 1787 and 1810, and the resulting conflicts prompted the Treaty of Greenville in 1795.[34] However, it was not until the War of 1812 that the Native Americans were removed and Euro-American settlement gained a strong presence. The State of Indiana was formally created in 1816, further securing the advancement of Euro-American settlement.

Most of the land that would become Martin County was part of the Vincennes Tract, although a small portion was part of the Harrison Purchase of 1809. Land began to be sold to

[33] Holt, Volume I. pg. 1-3.
[34] Ibid. pg.18-22.

private individuals as early as 1804; however, most of the purchases were investments without settlement.[35] In 1820, Martin County was formed from portions of Davies and Dubois counties and by that time had a population of over 1,000 inhabitants.

Over the years, eight communities were chosen to serve as the county seat until West Shoals, across the river to the west from Shoals Historic District, was finally chosen in 1869. West Shoals had been absorbed by the town of Shoals in 1867 making them one town despite division by the river. A courthouse was built in 1871 and was rebuilt in 1876 following a fire. Shoals Historic District is located in Halbert Township, organized in 1821 following formation of the county. The township was first named Jackson Township in honor of General Andrew Jackson. However, in 1834 it was renamed in honor of Joel Halbert, a large landowner in the township.[36]

Settlement of Shoals

The present site of Shoals Historic District was first settled by Lemuel Horsey in 1809. His brother, James, joined him two years later, and their brothers, Clement, and Stephen, followed a short time afterward. In 1814, James Stephens and William Dougherty arrived in the area and the latter purchased over three hundred acres near the present town site prompting it to bear the name, Dougherty's Shoals. Joel Halbert arrived from South Carolina in 1815 and soon established a ferry operation. In time he had acquired over one thousand acres of land and the settlement became known as Halbert's Bluff. In 1844 the town of Shoals, first called Memphis, was platted on Halbert's land. When the town was incorporated in 1872, the name of Shoals was formally chosen. Growth of the town was slow until arrival of the railroad in 1857.

[35] Ibid. pg. 23.
[36] Ibid. pg. 67.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _101-590-21001 - 101-590-21111, 101-590-22013, 101-590-22017, 101-590-22019, 101-590-22020_____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _33.61_____

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting:	518230	Northing:	4280005
2. Zone: 16	Easting:	518484	Northing:	4279988
3. Zone: 16	Easting:	518121	Northing:	4279442
4. Zone: 16	Easting :	517829	Northing:	4279604

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of Water Street and Main Street, proceed northeast approximately 372 feet to the approximate center of the west property line of the property at 107 Main Street; then northwest approximately 216 feet along the south property line of Star Mill to the White River; then northeast along the bank of the White River approximately 1,571 feet, crossing the railroad line and US 50/150, to the northwest corner of the property at 100 6th Street; then southeast approximately 134 feet to the northeast corner of the property; then northeast approximately 194 feet to the northwest corner of the property at 625 Main Street; then southeast approximately 218 feet to the east side of Main Street; then northeast approximately 96 feet to the south side of 7th Street; then southeast approximately 158 feet along the south side of 7th Street to the northeast corner of the property at 630 Main Street; then southwest approximately 204 feet southwest to the northwest corner of the property at 217 (B) 6th Street; then southeast approximately 133 feet to the northeast corner of the property at the west side of High Street; then southwest approximately 126 feet along the west side of High Street, crossing 6th Street, to the northeast corner of the property at 224 6th Street; then southeast approximately 164 feet, crossing High Street, to the northeast corner of the property at 534 High Street; then southwest approximately 378 feet to the northwest corner of the property at 425 Low Street; then southeast approximately 121 feet along the north property line to the northeast corner of the lot at the same property; then southwest approximately 60 feet along the east property line to the southeast corner of the lot at the same property; then northwest approximately 60 feet along the south property line to the northeast corner of the property at 325 US 50/150; then southeast approximately 115 feet along the east property line to the southeast corner of the same property; then northwest approximately 196 feet along the north side of US 50/150 to the southwest corner of the property at 404 High Street; then southwest approximately 105 feet, crossing US 50/150, to the northwest corner of the property at 422 High Street; then southeast approximately 122 feet along the north property line to the northeast corner of the same property; then southwest approximately 821 feet, crossing Low Street, the railroad line, 3rd Street and 2nd Street, continuing to the north side of 1st Street; then turning west approximately 521 feet across the yard of the property at 34 Main Street, to the west side of Main Street, following Main Street southwest approximately 184 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries follow fairly closely the boundaries outlined for the Shoals Historic District following completion of the *Martin County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Site and Structures Survey* in 2011. However, some adjustments were made in light of demolitions and contributing resources worthy of inclusion. On the southern boundary the contributing agricultural resources associated with the Chenoweth House at 34 Main Street were included, and the shape of the legal lot necessitated an angled boundary. The easternmost district boundary was then extended east and north to include St. Mary's Church of the

Immaculate Conception at 102 High Street, a contributing resource. Further north, the property at 425 Low Street, a contributing resource which did not appear in the interim report, was included because it has become part of a larger business fronting on High Street. On the west side of the district, the property at 629 Main Street, previously part of the proposed district, was excluded due to demolition in the fall of 2015. Further south and west, the properties and marker on the west side of Water Street north of Highway 50/150 were included, three of which are contributing resources although one did not appear in the interim report. And further south on the south side of the railroad bridge, the pump station, a contributing resource, was included. Overall, the boundaries constitute the greatest concentration of contributing resources within the generally defined area. The western boundary is naturally defined by the river. Outside the boundaries to the north, east and south there is a decline in significant fabric at each of the town's edges. The built resources present tend to be non-contributing before quickly transitioning to the natural floodplain used for cropland or light industrial uses.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Danielle Bachant-Bell, historic preservation consultant, Lord & Bach Consulting
organization: Town of Shoals/ Indiana Landmarks-Partners in Preservation
street & number: 605 W. Allen Street
city or town: Bloomington state: Indiana zip code: 47403
e-mail lordandbach@gmail.com
telephone: (812) 336-6141
date: January 25, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Shoals Historic District

City or Vicinity: Shoals

County: Martin State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 13, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Star Mill, 127 Water Street; east elevation at southeast corner, facing northwest.
1 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Pump Station, Water Street at the White River and the railroad bridge; southeast side of structure facing northwest.
2 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of Water Street just south of Highway 50/150, facing southwest.
3 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Chenoweth House, 34 Main Street, west elevation at northwest corner, facing south-southeast.
4 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Martin County Bank Building, 212 Main Street, west elevation at southwest corner, facing east-northeast.
5 of _25__.

Date Photographed: November 20, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Martin Mohr House, 501 Main Street, east elevation at northeast corner, facing west-southwest.
6 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North side of 5th Street and west side of Main Street at northwest corner of intersection, taken from southwest corner of intersection looking north/northwest.
7 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of Main Street just north of intersection with 5th Street, taken from southwest corner of intersection looking north/northeast.
8 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: T.V. Albright House, 103 High Street, east and north elevations at northeast corner, facing south-southwest.
9 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Tavern and House, 311 High Street, east and south elevations at southeast corner, facing west-northwest.
10 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Golden Green House, 315 High Street, east and north elevations at northeast corner, facing west-southwest.
11 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Shoals Public Library, 404 High Street, west and south elevations at southwest corner, facing east-northeast.
12 of _25__.

Date Photographed: November 24, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of High Street from northwest corner of High and 5th Streets, facing north-northwest.
13 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of High Street from northwest corner of High and 5th Streets, facing north-northeast.
14 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Federal Building and Post Office, 212 2nd Street, west and north elevations at northwest corner, facing south-southeast.
15 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of Main Street from center of Main Street near southeast corner of Main and 2nd Streets, facing north-northwest.
16 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of Main Street from center of Main Street near southwest corner of Main and 2nd Streets, facing north-northwest.
17 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: J.W. Catterson House, 232 Highway 50/150, north and east elevations at northeast corner, facing south-southwest.
18 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West bound Highway 50/50 from northeast corner of High Street and Highway 50/150, facing west.
19 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: House at 217 (B) 6th Street, at northwest corner of High and 6th Streets; east and south elevations at southeast corner, facing north-northwest.
20 of _25__.

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of Water Street from east side of Water Street at 6th Street, facing south/southwest.
21 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of Main Street from center of Main Street at 7th Street, facing south/southeast.
22 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East side of Main Street from northwest corner of Main Street and Highway 50/150, facing south/southeast.
23 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West side of Main Street from center of street at southern district boundary, facing north/northwest.
24 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Intersection of 2nd and High Streets from Federal Building east parking lot, facing north/northeast.
25 of _25__.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Index of Figures

Figure 1
Description: Main Street, Shoals, Indiana; taken in the center of the street near the intersection with 2nd Street, looking north.

Date: c.1930

Location: From the collection of Bill Whorrall

Figure 2
Description:
Main Street, Shoals, Indiana; taken in the center of the street near the intersection with 2nd Street, looking north/northwest.

Date: c.1905

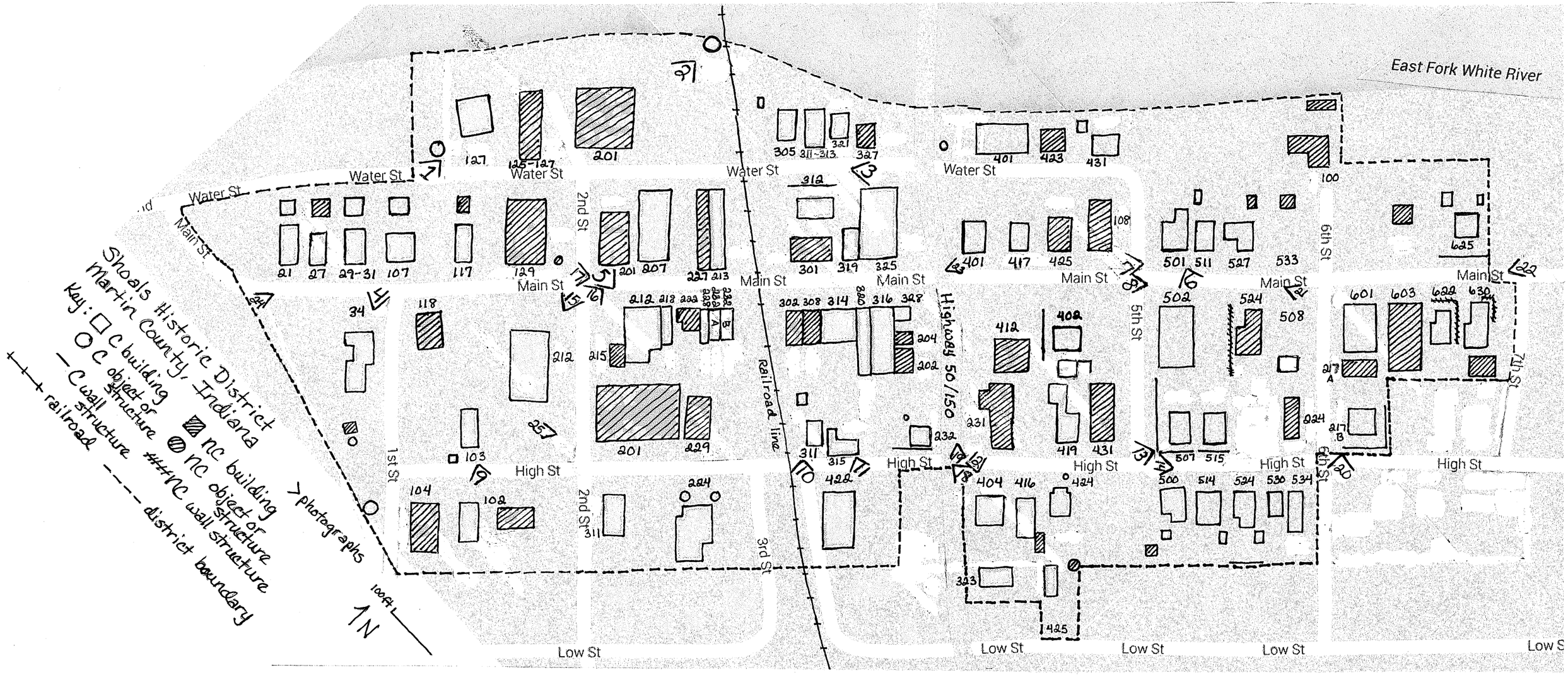
Location:
From the collection of Bill Whorrall

Figure 3

Description:
Main Street, Shoals, Indiana; taken in the center of the street near the intersection with 2nd Street, looking north.

Date: c.1900

Location:
From the collection of Bill Whorrall


Shoals Historic District
Martin County, Indiana
Key: C building
C object or structure
C wall structure
railroad
NC building
NC object or structure
NC wall structure
district boundary
photographs
N
100 ft
East Fork White River
Water St
Main St
High St
Low St
1st St
2nd St
3rd St
5th St
6th St
7th St
Railroad line
Highway 50/150

6/2016

Final

Shoals Historic District, Martin County, IN, Photo #0001

Shoals Historic District, Martin County, IN, Photo #0002

Shoals Historic District, Martin County, IN, Photo #0007

Shoals Historic District, Martin County, IN, Photo #0008

Shoals Historic District, Martin County, IN, Photo #0016

Shoals Historic District, Martin County, IN, Photo #0017

Shoals Historic District, Martin County, IN, Photo #0019

Shoals Historic District, Martin County, IN, Photo #0024