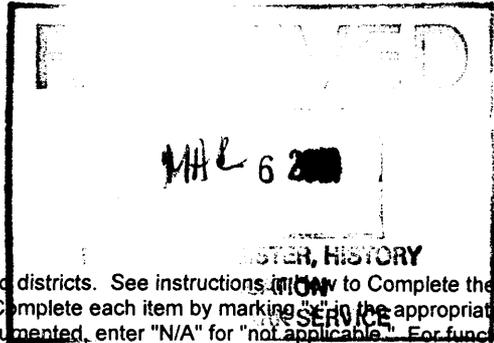


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Old Pike Inn  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_ 043-446-34183

**2. Location**

street & number 941 State Street N/A  not for publication  
city or town New Albany, Indiana N/A  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Floyd code 043 zip code 47150

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_ 1/21/01 \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
  - determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
  - determined not eligible for the National Register
  - removed from the National Register
  - other, (explain:)

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action  
Edson H. Beall 4-12-01

Old Pike Inn  
Name of Property

Floyd IN  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store

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

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business  
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

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

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK  
walls: BRICK  
STONE: Limestone  
roof: ASPHALT  
other: CONCRETE

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE \_\_\_\_\_

TRANSPORTATION \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Period of Significance**

1840-1917 \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Significant Dates**

c.1840 \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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**National Register of Historic Places  
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*Old Pike Inn, Floyd County, Indiana*

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*Section 7 - Description*

The Old Pike Inn is a c.1840, two story, hip roofed brick building. The owner recently undertook a certified rehabilitation of the structure. The building fronts closely to a wide sidewalk facing State Street, at the corner of State and Ealy Streets. Originally, this was an outlying area to New Albany, perhaps one-half to three-quarters of a mile from the downtown. State Street was a main road to New Albany from the northwest, it was the New Albany-Vincennes Road. The terrain is hilly, unglaciated land extending on all sides surrounding the New Albany / Clarksville urban area. The building rests on a slight rise, as evidenced by the changing grade around the foundation. State Street eventually climbs into the surrounding "knobs" of Southern Indiana. The Old Pike Inn is free-standing and predates all buildings in the immediate area. State Street has mixed commercial and residential uses, the commercial uses are concentrated on corners.

On March 23, 1917, a devastating tornado swept through New Albany. The storm ripped the hip roof off of the Old Pike Inn, destroyed most windows, and no doubt damaged some interior features. An old photograph documents the results of the event. The hip roof was rebuilt in similar fashion to the original design.

The Inn itself combines residential and commercial functions: the north bays are obviously commercial and the south bays form a side-hall townhouse (photo 1). It is possible that the building was constructed in several phases, however, it was developed to its present form by about 1840. An early (c.1915) concrete block addition abuts to north of the original building. The foundation is brick laid three courses thick. The builder chose stone piers and lintels to support the storefront, belying the pre-railroad date of the structure (photo 4). Each painted dressed stone pier has a cubical base, and chamfered corners. The chamfering begins above the base, terminates roughly half way up, and resumes for the top half, terminating once again just below the top of the pier. The artisan created the impression of a center block on each pier in this way. The stone workers also formed a rudimentary entablature by using wide dressed stones with a simple projecting band on top as the storefront lintel system. The present owner recently remodeled the storefront, using photographs and physical evidence. The wooden transoms, large fixed windows, and operable doors date from this recent certified rehabilitation. The current owner also added a ramp, roughly six inches high, with railing on two sides, to provide handicap access to the main front doors of the commercial section.

The upper wall above the storefront is brick. One course of header brick begins the wall. The brick is laid in common bond. Three windows are found on the upper wall of the commercial block section. The southernmost two roughly align with storefront bays below, however, the northernmost window is offset by wider blank wall sections. each two-over-two sash has flat dressed stone sills and lintels. A wooden frieze board makes the transition to a run of built-in cornice guttering. The asphalt shingle-covered hip roof covers the entire original building.

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*Old Pike Inn, Floyd County, Indiana*

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The townhouse half of the building takes the form a side-hall plan row house. The first floor has a recessed entrance to the north, and two windows to the south. The entrance has a heavy stone lintel similar to the storefront design. The threshold stone has a dressed face of bush-hammered finish with chiseled margins (photo 3). The bush hammering and chisel work is evident to various degrees on all stonework. A single door of unknown date (c.1890?) is recessed underneath the lintel. The door has a lower molded kick panel surmounted by a large glazed area with intersecting muntins forming a narrow border of smaller panes. The door lintel is pedimental, and narrow board wainscoting lines the recessed area. The windows are similar to those previously mentioned, however, they are tall in proportion than the second floor sash. Second floor windows are very similar to those on the commercial half, however, they neatly align over the ground floor openings.

The south elevation has two windows on each story, closely grouped toward the center of the wall (photo 6). Toward the back (east) wall, a transomed doorway cuts into the wall. Also, a shed roofed back room projects to the south, with a transomed doorway on its east face and a window to the south. Unlike most of the main block openings, the shed section has segmental arch openings formed by headers. The roofline of the main block has two flush chimneys flanking the windows. The larger chimney is to the rear.

The offset shed roof continues across the rear (west) side of the building for several bays. This elevation has functionally placed doors and windows. The current owner added a new wooden staircase and upper floor deck toward the center of the rear elevation (photo 8). Among the various openings, two are of interest and offer clues to the development of the structure. A six-over-six window remains intact under the upper floor deck, and the second floor window to the far north features a gauged brick flat arch, an early detail. Traces of a back porch, ripped off of the building during a tornado in 1917, are visible. A vertical wall seam beside the flat-arched window could indicate that the building was constructed in several phases. A flush chimney is located toward the north end.

The north elevation is partly obscured by the c. 1915 concrete block addition. The addition has a shed roof and walls of rusticated concrete block. The main facade abuts the older building (photo 5). The wood and glass doors and transom are part of the recent rehabilitation. The addition has a parapet across the front with a dentil like treatment below a coping. Along the north side, the addition has three small, square high-set windows. From across the street, the keen observer can see two symmetrically placed windows on the second floor of the main building. Both are two-over-two, with gauged brick flat arches. This side of the building has half-round metal guttering, as do all sides but the front.

The interior of the building is likewise divided between residential and commercial functions originally. The commercial section has one large open space on the ground floor, with a center row of cast iron columns. The slender piers are formed by a cluster of four attached colonettes. The base,

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*Old Pike Inn, Floyd County, Indiana*

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shaft and capital of each colonette is treated in a Gothic Revival style. Structurally, these allowed the ground floor to have a large, open span inside, although the current floor plan has a non-bearing wall running behind the row of slender piers. Finishes are contemporary. The second floor of the commercial section of the building was remodeled several times before the most recent certified rehabilitation. Some original moldings remain around outer wall window openings.

The townhouse portion of the building was more elaborately finished and retains a good portion of woodwork and detail. Typical finishes from the early 19th century include four panel doors, simple opening moldings with pedimental headers, high baseboards with simple cap moldings, and several mantelpieces. The ground floor is laid out with a side stair hall with a two parlors running shotgun fashion beside. The staircase is a straight run, open string design with modest paneling underneath (photo 10). The stair rail is stained wood (walnut?). Artisans formed the newel to have a square base, tapered shaft and simple turnings. The balusters repeat this design. The stair hall continues the width of the building, leading to a rear entrance past the stairs.

The front parlor shares the same style of woodwork. The most elaborate element in this room is a marble mantelpiece, c. 1870. This dark marble mantel has a pierced insert, raised faceted panels, and small balusters holding up the mantel shelf. A wide opening leads back into another parlor. This room is roughly the same size as the front parlor and has identical woodwork. Three paneled doors lead to different spaces from this room: one to the stair hall, one to the back shed roofed addition, and the third, a transomed opening beside the fireplace, leads directly outside. The back parlor mantel is obviously older than the black marble front room piece, and may well be original to the building. It is a simple vernacular Greek Revival mantel, with flanking "Doric" pilasters and a wide plain frieze or entablature board upholding the simple shelf. At some point, an owner added a cast iron insert to this fireplace. It is a Gothic Revival styled insert with triangular-headed arch, and the firebox grate has been closed off.

The back shed roofed section has very simple finishes. Judging from the location of doors and placement of the room, it seems that various owners used this addition for an office. Wood wainscoting remains on the side wall, and traces of a former exterior staircase remain on the blank brick wall that forms the rear of the main building. The presence of the staircase ghost mark is partially explained by a 1905 Sanborn map notation on this section, connoting a two story addition rather than one story addition. It is likely that the second story of the addition was heavily damaged in the 1917 tornado, and was not rebuilt.

The second floor of the townhouse section of the Old Pike Inn is similar in plan to the first floor: two rooms beside the side hall stairway. Finishes are similar to those of the first floor.

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*Old Pike Inn, Floyd County, Indiana*

The concrete block addition to the north of the building was likely unfinished inside originally. Its function is unknown. An addition behind this concrete section is labeled "feed warehouse" on 1930s Sanborn maps; it is possible that it served a similar role.

*Section 8 - Statement of Significance*

The Old Pike Inn is significant in the areas of architecture and transportation under National Register Criteria A and C. Although not an "inn," this c.1840 building served travelers on the New Albany - Vincennes Road, one of the earliest and most important roads in Southern Indiana (the owner named the building Old Pike Inn in the 1940s). The Old Pike Inn is architecturally significant. It is one of very few pre-railroad era commercial buildings to survive to the present day in New Albany. The Old Pike Inn is a physical record of one of New Albany's worst natural disasters, the March 23, 1917 tornado. The storm damaged the building, but it survived. The current owner undertook a certified rehabilitation of the building in 1998, recreating much of the intended character of the Old Pike Inn.

*Transportation in Early New Albany*

The strategic significance of this bend in the Ohio River was recognized early in history of America. The importance of river trade was undeniable; sites along the Falls of the Ohio from which traffic could be controlled had obvious military and commercial value. Prior to the creation of the Northwest Territory, officials from the Commonwealth of Virginia ceded 150,000 acres in nascent Clark County, Indiana to General George Rogers Clark and his army, as payment for their service against the British during the Revolutionary War. Surveyors laid Clarksville in 1783 and settlers arrived a few years later. Clark himself lived in the village until 1814.

It was Clark who realized the military importance of the Falls of the Ohio. During his campaign, he brought a handful of settlers to the south banks of the falls. These settlers began what would become Louisville, officially platted in 1779. The American army constructed a fort in Louisville in the 1780s. Louisville had a fine harbor, and its level surrounding lands made agriculture easier. Kentuckians had a head start on river trade, and eventual development of the Louisville-Portland Canal in the 1840s around the Falls on the Kentucky side sealed Louisville's fate as the largest of the trading spots at the Falls of the Ohio.

New Albany, adjacent to the west of Clarksville, was founded as another town within Clark County in 1813. Residents of the town petitioned the Indiana General Assembly to create a separate Floyd County in 1819. The Scribner brothers had purchased the site in 1808 and laid out the town in 1813 with assistance from John K. Grahm.

Within a few years, New Albany's businessmen were vying for the rich river trade at the Falls. By the 1820s, docks, warehouses, and a shipyard filled the riverfront. Shipbuilding became an important

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*Old Pike Inn, Floyd County, Indiana*

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industry in New Albany. This and river trade sustained the New Albany economy until the arrival of the New Albany and Salem Railroad in 1851. Rail commerce challenged the importance of river trade, but actually gave New Albany's businessmen the added advantage of both forms of transportation.

Overland transport was the missing piece in the development of early New Albany. Settlers and town fathers knew that the "knobs," or small yet steep hills surrounding the Indiana side of the Falls, hampered traders and farmers from reaching this key point. The Vincennes - New Albany Road was an important part of this transportation hub. Typical of many early roads in Southern Indiana, the route was developed as a private toll road. A firm bought the rights or land, built the road, and then hoped to exceed their costs by charging fees for its use. The road is thought to have begun as a buffalo trace or Native American trail that connected the Falls of the Ohio to the Wabash at Vincennes. The road was developed to at least Paoli by 1815. In 1815, one commentator in early New Albany cited the road as one of the most important elements in the success of the town (Floyd County Interim Report, quoting from an unknown source, p.16).

By 1859, the New Albany - Vincennes route was noted on maps as a macadamized road. It was probably macadamized by 1830. Macadamized roads were a distinct improvement over the dirt and gravel-covered roads that made up most of Indiana's surface transportation routes during the pre-railroad era. They consisted of layers of finer and finer crushed stone, formed into a convex road bed and crushed into place, then topped by a final layer of fine gravel dust which cemented the surface into a relatively hard and sure road. Heavily loaded wagons could pull larger loads farther with less effort on this new form of road surface, first widely used in England by engineer John MacAdam in about 1800. The only other main road to New Albany was from Corydon, the early capital of Indiana. This too was a toll route but was a plank road.

In 1850, New Albany became the most populous city in Indiana with 8,181 residents. One year later, the New Albany and Salem Railroad arrived in town, bringing the promise of more economic development. For a time, it held true, but rail transportation brought the double-edged sword of competition with it. More centrally located towns could bring in more rail lines, and they were freed of the need for location on a navigable waterway.

In pre-railroad times, surface transportation routes made the growth of New Albany possible. The Old Pike Inn is one of the few reminders of early road travel in New Albany. The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory identified a handful of structures which might illustrate early road travel in New Albany. A log toll house, reportedly from the New Albany - Vincennes Road, survives in suburban New Albany (site 34012). This log toll house was moved in about 1937 to its current location on Green Valley Road, about one and one-half miles from its nearest probable site on the New Albany - Vincennes Road. Another house at 2639 State Street (34019) is located on the road, and dates from about c.1830. This home is of proper period to highlight early road travel, and may have a connection to early settlement. A log house on Grant Line Road, another early road, appears to

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be an authentic c.1820 house (site 34006). Of what once was a substantial commercial corner by the mid-nineteenth century, the Old Pike Inn is now the only pre-1850 building left on this section of State Street.

Resources within the architectural theme of pre-1850 buildings in New Albany are less common than one might think, granted the early prosperity of the town. According to the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, roughly thirty-two existing buildings date from c.1850 or earlier, not including the previously mentioned suburban buildings. It is likely that many others date from this time period, but were altered so that they appear to be of much later origins. Of the seventeen commercial buildings identified, most have been altered in some way. Loss of historic storefronts, windows, addition of a newer cornice, and other modifications are common. The Old Pike Inn has comparable integrity to most examples. It is one of few commercial buildings in town to retain its original stone pier storefront, and one of two that combine residential and commercial building forms.

*History of the Old Pike Inn*

The Old Pike Inn served travelers on the New Albany - Vincennes Road in several ways. The name Old Pike Inn actually comes from its days as a tavern from 1945-1995. When first built in about 1840, it was part of the last commercial area before travelers reached downtown. The first record of ownership names Charles and Sarah Sturdevant as the owners of the property in 1849. Sturdevant was an early land owner on upper State Street and had subdivided part of the existing Griffin Tract in the 1840s. They deeded the property to John and Sarah Anderson for \$400.00. Anderson is noted in later city directories as a brick layer (mason). In 1857, the Andersons sold to Robert G. McCullough for \$5,500.00.

While previous owners are little known, some information is forthcoming about McCullough. The earliest City Directory for New Albany in 1856-57 lists McCullough as a grocer at roughly this location. In 1868, directories indicate McCullough as residing at State and Ealy, then in 1875, he is listed as a horse dealer. He may have owned a series of stables that stood behind the Old Pike Inn, and the indication of a "feed warehouse" on Sanborn maps seems to show that he boarded horses or perhaps served as a livery. His grocery continued to serve travelers and residents during this time. In 1894, McCullough sold to William Kreutzer. The Kreutzers operated a grocery here until 1945. It was during the Kreutzers' ownership that the Cyclone of 1917 struck upper State Street. A porch and the roof were ripped off of the building, windows were demolished, and the building also suffered some masonry damage. They decided to stay and repair the building. The Kreutzers did not rebuild the porch, but replaced the roof structure with a similar hip roof system. Many neighboring home and business owners demolished their damaged buildings. The amount of physical damage unleashed on New Albany by the Cyclone of 1917 was second only to the 1937 flood, which this building also survived.

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*Old Pike Inn, Floyd County, Indiana*

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In 1945, the Kreutzers closed the grocery and converted the building into a tavern known as the Old Pike Inn. The family managed the bar until 1995, when they sold it to Pam Kelly. Ms. Kelly hired Ron Stiller, architect, to oversee the restoration of the Inn shortly thereafter. It currently houses professional offices and a storage company.

***Section 9 - Bibliography***

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*History of the Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties*, Vol. II. Cleveland: L.A. Williams and Company, 1882.

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*Map of Floyd County, Indiana*. New York: P.O'Beirne & Co., 1859.

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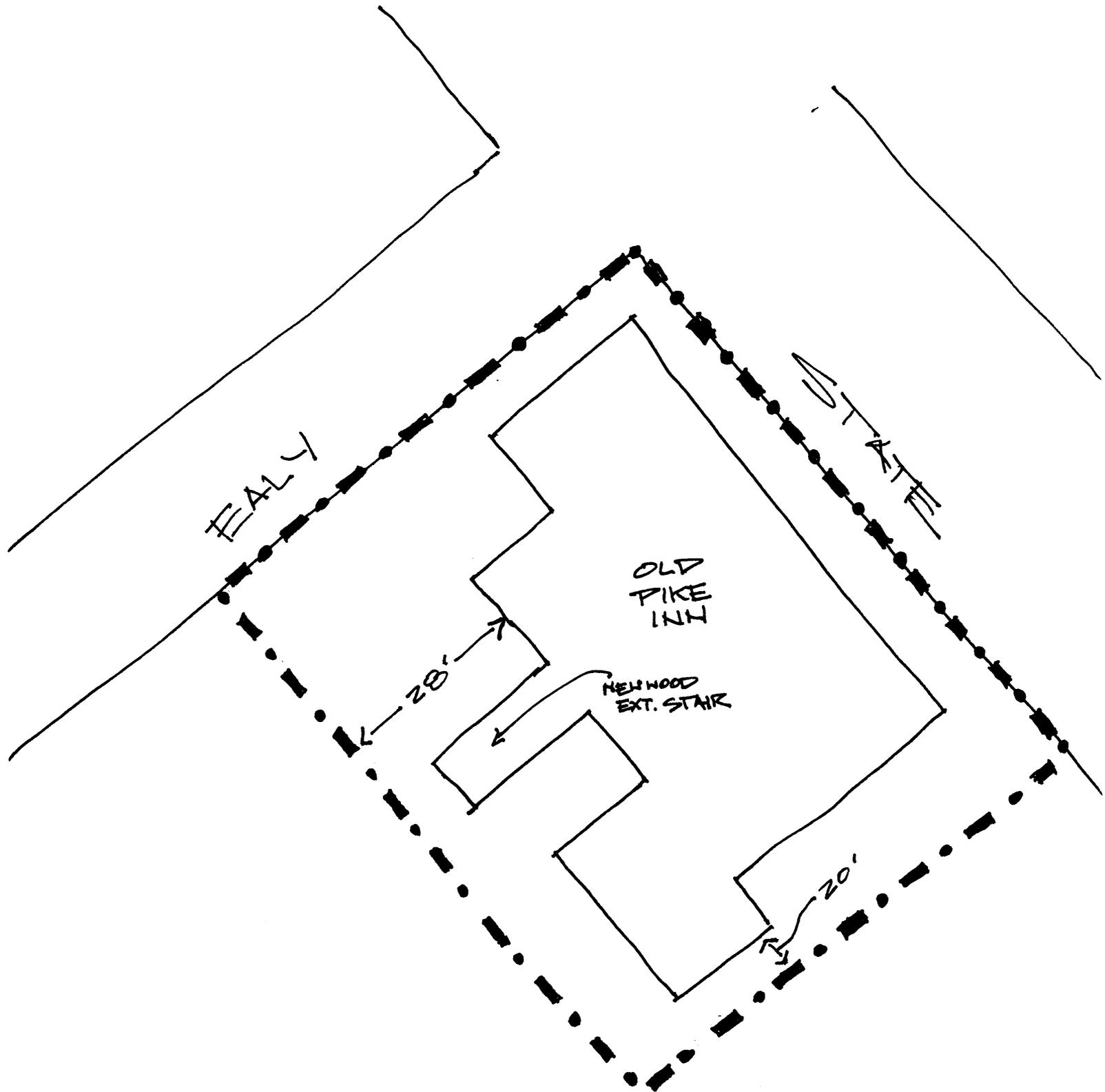
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***Section 10 - Geographical Data - Verbal Boundary Description***

Starting at the southwest corner of Ealy and State Streets, follow the west curb line of State south to a point on a line parallel to but 20 feet south of the southernmost wall of the Old Pike Inn, follow said line to a point on a line parallel to but 28 feet west of the main back wall of the Old Pike Inn, thence north/northwest on this line to the south curb line of Ealy Street, thence east/northeast to the point of origin. See attached map.

***Boundary Justification***

This is part of the original lot, lot 8 in Sturdevant's Plat of Lots 9 and part of the Griffin tract, that comprised the property. A series of non-historic storage buildings have been built on the rear of the lot, and onto other adjacent lots. Therefore, this nomination includes only as much land as needed to nominate the building itself.



OLD PIKE INN  
FLOYD CO., IN  
BOUNDARY