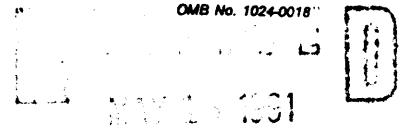


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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Greenwood Commercial Historic District
other names/site number 081-255-06000

2. Location

street & number 172-332 West Main St. and 147-211 South
city, town Madison Ave., Greenwood
state Indiana code IN county Johnson code 081 zip code 46142

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Patrick R. Kabin, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Date: 5-9-91

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. 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):

Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 6/14/91

Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action:

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: department and
specialty store; business;
restaurant; financial institution
SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business,
specialty store; restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Romanesque Revival
Classical Revival
OTHER: commercial vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other STONE: limestone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Greenwood Commercial Historic District is located in central Indiana in northern Johnson County, which is part of the Indianapolis metropolitan area. The district is composed of brick, one, two and three story commercial buildings situated along the intersection of downtown Greenwood's two main commercial thoroughfares. Most of the buildings abut one another and all together form a uniform street wall directly on the sidewalk along this flat stretch of terrain with no street trees or landscaping. This compact remnant of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Greenwood stands in direct contrast to the surrounding suburban, residential and modern commercial architecture, which so strongly identifies Greenwood.

The architectural styles represented in the district include Italianate, Romanesque Revival and Classical Revival. In addition, many of the buildings were built in a functional commercial vernacular style with simple forms of decoration. The district is most dense around the intersection, where the two and three story buildings of the district are located, and tapers off on the east and west sides with one story buildings (photographs 1, 2 and 3). Red brick is the facade material most prevalent in the district however, some of the buildings are of painted brick and some are further adorned with stone decoration. The district presents a solid collection of buildings rendered in a functional design with many handsome details whose survival attests to the quality of workmanship employed in their construction.

There are 25 contributing and 4 noncontributing buildings in the district. The contributing buildings include primary buildings, most of which have been rehabilitated to some degree in the recent past, buildings with minor, non-historic alterations and buildings which remain relatively unchanged. Most of the minor changes are found on the ground level and include new windows and signage, brick infill or bulkheads and ca. 1970's shed roofs with wood or asphalt shingles.

The building at 299 West Main Street is one of the finer examples in the district of the Italianate architectural style as applied to commercial structures (photographs 3, 16 and 17). This two story, painted brick building occupies a prominent spot in the district on the corner of West Main Street and South Madison Avenue. The first floor has large plate glass display windows with a multi-paned, colored glass transom, both of which extend across the West Main Street facade and

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half of the South Madison Avenue facade. A three-part divided display window with decorative colored glass transoms above is found in the southernmost bay of the ground floor on the South Madison Avenue facade and in the easternmost bay of the second floor on the West Main Street facade. The remaining second story windows have brick segmental relieving arches above and plain stone sills. The wood, double-hung, two-over-two windows appear to be original. Specific characteristics of the Italianate style found on this building include the low pitched hip roof, wide eaves supported by large, paired brackets, segmental arched windows on the second floor, the recessed entry and a hint of rusticated quoins in the corner brickwork.

Diagonally across from this building at 200 South Madison Avenue (photograph 1) and at 152 and 170 South Madison Avenue (photograph 8), the three other Italianate style buildings in the district comprise the bulk of their block. All three are painted brick, two story buildings with low pitched hip roofs, wide eaves supported by large, paired brackets and segmental arched windows on the second floor. The center building, 170 South Madison Avenue, has lost its brackets and has round arched windows on its front facade. Two hundred and 152 South Madison Avenue have both been altered on the ground floor with the addition of shed roofs with wood shingles, newer windows and wood or brick infill. Original wood, double-hung, two-over-two windows survive on the second floor of 152 and 200 South Madison Avenue. Although the second floor windows at 170 South Madison Avenue have been filled in, the ground floor storefront assembly with exposed metal lintel remains.

Another nineteenth century architectural style represented in the district, the Romanesque Revival style, is found on the third corner of the district's intersection at 181 South Madison Avenue (photograph 10). The Grafton Peek building is a two story, red brick building with round arched windows on the second floor. The Romanesque Revival influence is evident by the corbelled brickwork with hints of wall buttresses and a blind arcade across the main facade, the round arched windows and oculi vents along the south facade. The building name is incised on a stone tablet in the cornice. The ground floor along the main facade has been altered with new brick infill and windows. New canvas awnings have been added to the ground floor window openings.

The two buildings immediately north of the Grafton Peek building at 137 and 167 South Madison Avenue (photograph 9) and the western half of 200 South Madison Avenue (photograph 7) also display the Romanesque Revival influence with corbelled brickwork cornices and segmental arched windows on the second floor.

The former Odd Fellows Hall at 250 West Main Street exhibits elements of the Classical Revival style (photograph 11). This three story building has a yellow-brown brick facade accented with limestone decoration. Classical details include the enriched cornice with full entablature supported by paired brackets at either

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end and topped by a pilastered parapet reminiscent of a balustrade. The ground floor has been altered only by the addition of new canvas awnings and new windows and infill in the central storefront opening. On the inside, the second floor former Odd Fellows Hall space and balcony is still intact and currently functions as a reception hall.

The other three story building in the district is the former Masonic Lodge at 324 West Main Street (photograph 6). This red brick building with limestone accent decoration is a prime example of the commercial vernacular style prevalent among the remaining buildings in the district. Some Classical Revival influence is evident in the limestone beltcourse between the first and second floors, visually supported by paired limestone blocks on either end and the dentiled frieze along the top of and fluted pilasters dividing the central portion of the storefront on the ground level. The flat cornice is adorned only by rectangular patterns in the brickwork accented with limestone squares. A recent rehabilitation of this building included removing infill material from the window openings and installing new windows which resemble the historic windows. On the inside, the second floor former Masonic Lodge meeting room and balcony remains intact.

Geometric patterning in brick facades accented with limestone is the most unique feature of the commercial vernacular form found in the district. Several buildings in the district are one story, red brick with large areas of display storefront windows and high parapets adorned with brickwork and small pieces of limestone, including 320 and 330 West Main Street (photograph 5), 180-202 West Main Street (photograph 12) and 211 South Madison Avenue (photograph 17). The automobile garage at 172 West Main Street is a particularly fine example of this form (photograph 13). Its three part parapet is curvilinear on the top and there is Classical Revival influence evident by the brick and limestone entablature which separates the ground floor and parapet. A decorative pressed metal ceiling and skylight is visible on the inside of both 172 and 194 West Main Street.

Another block of buildings built in this commercial vernacular style is 223-241 West Main Street (photograph 15). The G.W. Clemmons block displays some characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style present on buildings mentioned above. The block is divided into three parts by brick pilasters, which end above the ground floor with corbelled bottoms. There are also paired segmental arched windows and patterned brickwork at the cornice. A limestone block embedded in the brick below the cornice of the easternmost section is inscribed with the name G.W. Clemmons and the date 1906. The historic storefront assembly with metal lintel, decorative florets and cast iron support columns is partly visible and appears to be intact beneath modern storefront alterations. The neighboring building at 221 West Main Street has a similar and fully exposed storefront (photograph 15).

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The four noncontributing buildings in the district are of two types. The buildings at 332 West Main Street (photograph 4) and 188 South Madison Avenue (photographs 1 and 8) were built within the period of significance but have had facade alterations. Both buildings were constructed circa 1910 of brick in the simple commercial vernacular style prevalent in the district. Despite the addition of a second skin of non-historic materials and a shed roof on the front facade, the one story structures maintain the scale and proportions and continue the street wall of the district. The side and rear facades of 332 West Main Street are visible (photograph 4) and reveal the clay tile building block used in the construction of the building. The second type of noncontributing building in the district consists of two buildings built since the period of significance, 220 and 260 West Main Street (photograph 11). Both of these structures are one story, constructed of brick and maintain the scale and proportions of the district. None of the four noncontributing buildings detracts significantly from the integrity of the district.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURECOMMERCETRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

c. 1860 - c. 1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Greenwood Commercial Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The district is significant for its association with the development of transportation and commerce and for its representation of commercial architectural styles in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The history of transportation and commercial development in Johnson County is paralleled in the district by the presence of related historic resources. The crossroads which became the center of Greenwood has remained the historic downtown with the survival of this compact collection of buildings.

The district can be evaluated within the historic context of transportation and commercial development in Johnson County from its beginnings in the 1820's until the present day. Johnson County was established in 1822 with a population of 550. European descendants who came up from Kentucky settled primarily around Edinburgh in the southeast corner of the county. Between the years of 1820 and 1840, most goods were transported by flatboats along Indiana's waterways therefore, Edinburgh, which is located on the Blue River and Sugar Creek, was a desirable location. The town was laid out in 1822 and quickly grew with several mills, a tannery and a distillery by the 1830's.

Another important transportation route through Johnson County in these early years was the Madison State Road which linked the state capital, Indianapolis, with Madison, a primary Ohio River port town, by stage coach line as early as 1828. The town of Franklin, established as the county seat in 1823, and Greenwood, established two years later, were both located on the Madison State Road and served as stage coach stops. Edinburgh remained the most prosperous city however, due to its position as a key distribution center, until the railroads were established.

The Madison Railroad was completed from the Ohio River at Madison to Edinburgh in 1845. Within two years the line was completed through Franklin and Greenwood, but took until 1849 to reach Indianapolis. This time lag allowed Edinburgh to prosper further as goods brought there by flatboats from Johnson and the surrounding

 See continuation sheet

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counties were more quickly transported to the Ohio River via train. Franklin and Greenwood also experienced commercial and population growth with the coming of the railroad. Franklin eventually surpassed Edinburgh due to its status as the county seat and the subsequent development of additional railroads and improved roads through Franklin.

The railroads continued to play an important role in the development of Johnson County well into the twentieth century. All three cities mentioned above experienced growth as industries and commercial activities located within their bounds to take advantage of the railroad. After the civil war there was a great influx of people from the south and many new businesses were established. A large fruit canning business was developed in Greenwood in the 1870's and a prosperous veneer industry grew up in Edinburgh in the 1890's.

Whereas at mid-century the railroad was built up from the Ohio River to Indianapolis, spreading commercial growth through Johnson County from the southeast to the northwest, by 1900 the directional thrust of transportation had reversed. On January 1, 1900 the first car of the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern interurban rail line ran from Indianapolis to Greenwood. Many additional lines were added so that by 1915 there was an extensive system which connected many cities with Indianapolis, including Franklin (1901) and Edinburgh (1902). These electrically powered railways allowed people to live in suburbs, such as Greenwood, and do business in Indianapolis.

This trend was furthered by the development of the automobile. In the 1920's motor buses began to take over the transportation of people from the interurbans and in the 1930's motor trucks began to take over the transportation of goods from the railroads. Automobile dealerships and garages became the newest commercial enterprise in downtowns in the 1920's and 1930's as private car ownership increased. U.S. 31 was also built during this time through Johnson County and paralleled the old Madison State Road. Indianapolis amassed its vast network of interstate highways in the 1960's and 1970's, including interstate 65, which also parallels the old Madison State Road. These new roads greatly improved the mobility of the automobile and the trucking industry to farther places and larger commercial markets. Greenwood exploded during this period with suburban housing tracts and commercial development, which was a direct outgrowth of the economic expansion of Indianapolis. In contrast, the central and southern parts of the county have remained relatively agricultural and Franklin and Edinburgh have maintained a distinctly small town atmosphere.

The impact of these transportation developments and the subsequent commercial growth that help define the history of Greenwood and Johnson County is realized by the historic resources which survive in the county. Downtown commercial historic districts were defined for Edinburgh, Franklin and Greenwood in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, Johnson County Interim Report. A

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National Register of Historic Places registration form for the Edinburgh Commercial Historic District is on file with the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology and the Franklin Commercial Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in July 1989.

Edinburgh boasts two Greek Revival commercial structures built c. 1855 (081-255-41024 and 41035) from the prosperous period following the arrival of the Madison Railroad in 1845. The majority of buildings in the Edinburgh district are representative of the post-Civil War boom period and were built in the Italianate architectural style in the 1870's. In comparison, Greenwood does not have any historic resources dating from the mid-century and only a small percentage from the 1860's and 1870's. Edinburgh's surviving collection of resources from the 1870's and obvious lack of later commercial structures attests to the town's prosperity during that period and economic stagnation beyond the turn of the century.

The Franklin Commercial Historic District has a high concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings which survive largely intact. By the late 1880's Franklin had surpassed Edinburgh as the premiere commercial trade center for the county. Nearly half of the buildings in the Franklin district were built before the turn of the century, most of these in the 1880's and 1890's, while in Greenwood only a small percentage of surviving buildings were built before 1900. Franklin's wealth of late nineteenth century buildings are a testament to the town's period of prosperity during that era, whereas Greenwood's larger percentage of twentieth century commercial buildings is an indication of its emergence as popular suburb community in this century.

The Greenwood Commercial Historic District is significant for its association with the developments in transportation and commerce outlined above. The district encompasses the crossroads of the original Madison Road, now South Madison Avenue, and the old Shelbyville Road, now West Main Street. The town, originally known as Greenfield, was established in 1825 by a small group of settlers. The town grew in the 1840's around the crossroads with a general store established on the northeast corner in 1846 and the first addition platted in 1847, the year the Madison Railroad arrived. Small industries including a saw mill and an iron foundry and additional stores at the crossroads were established in the 1850's and 1860's, when Greenwood became an important shipping point. One building in the district dates from this period: 299 West Main Street (photographs 3, 16 and 17) is an Italianate commercial structure built c. 1860. The first floor of this building was, for many years in this century, the site of a furniture and house furnishings store, with various businesses at the rear including a tin and repair shop, hand printing shop, and undertaker. There is currently an interior furnishings business on the first floor and professional offices on the second floor.

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The most significant industrial development for Greenwood during the post-Civil War boom period was the founding of the J.T. Polk canning factory. Polk and his wife began by canning tomatoes out of their home in 1872 and quickly expanded the business until it became the largest cannery west of Baltimore in the 1890's. Some of the J.T. Polk Canning Company buildings, rebuilt in 1907 after a fire, are still standing several blocks east of the district (081-255-07032). The James T. and Laura Polk Community House, built by the Polk's for the community in 1919, stands just a block north of the district (081-255-07013).

Several buildings in the district date from the post-Civil War boom period. Three Italianate buildings, 152, 170 and 200 South Madison Avenue (photographs 1, 7 and 8) were constructed c. 1870. The latter housed one of Greenwood's early general stores and later had a drug store, barber, gentleman's furnishings store, and a bank on the first floor at different times, and a lodge room on the second floor. The two buildings at 152 and 170 South Madison Avenue, which are very similar in appearance, each housed a variety of commercial functions on the first floors and lodge halls on the second floors. The Free & Accepted Masons met at 152 and the International Order of Odd Fellows met at 170, before building their own building around 1905 at 250 West Main Street. Although 152 was also a meat and grocery store, and furniture store, an undertaker was there for much of its history. A barber and office were on the first floor of 170 for much of its twentieth century history, but the building is also remembered for the Greenwood Taxi Company and Coffee Shop.

The Romanesque Revival Grafton Peek building at 181 South Madison Avenue (photograph 10) was built in 1887. This was the site of the first general store in Greenwood, opened by James W. Parker in 1846, in a frame building. Two years later, Parker's brother-in-law, Grafton Johnson, took over the business and enlarged the store. Johnson subsequently erected a large brick store on the southwest corner of Madison and Main, known as the Johnson Block, which stood until at least 1965. Grafton Peek went to work for his uncle, Grafton Johnson, at the age of 15 until age 28, when, in 1881, he opened his own store. Peek operated his store out of a frame building to the north of the present building, until he built the existing brick building in 1887. The building had a general store on the first floor until at least the 1930's, and in 1902, the second floor was listed as a public hall. Beginning around the 1930's, there was a Rexall Drug store and the Federal Savings Bank on the first floor. Currently, there is a beauty salon on the first floor, and an aerobic dance studio on the second floor. The building, which bears Grafton Peek's name on a stone tablet on the parapet, is a significant reminder of Greenwood's early and continuing commercial history.

Another Romanesque Revival influenced building at 137 South Madison Avenue (photograph 9) was built in the 1880's. This one story building has had various commercial enterprises in it over the years including a millinery and jewelry store.

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The two periods most represented in the district are the interurban and automobile years. Twelve of the 29 buildings in the district were built during the heyday of the interurban between 1902 and 1920. Two of these buildings combined commercial functions on the ground floor and two-story-height social halls on the upper floors: the former Odd Fellows building at 250 West Main Street built c. 1905 (photograph 11) and the former Masonic lodge hall at 324 West Main Street built in 1909 (photograph 6). Most of these buildings are two story structures with commercial functions on the ground floors and offices on the second floor such as the former office of the Interstate Public Service Company and Interurban station building at 211 South Madison Avenue built c. 1915 (photograph 17). The interurban that ran through Greenwood was established in 1900 and was the last to close in September, 1941.

The emergence of the automobile in Greenwood can be documented by the appearance of auto related resources. In 1910 there were no auto related buildings, but there was a large, wood frame livery stable on Main Street. By 1920 the livery was replaced by a one story brick automobile garage with sales room, which still stands at 332 West Main Street (photograph 4), and two other car garages were built (no longer standing). By 1930 there were 4 car garages, which had 30 and 40 car capacities and three of which also had sales rooms. One example is found at 172 West Main Street (photograph 13). This one story brick building, built c. 1925 as an automobile garage and sales room, still functions as a body shop and wrecker service.

Downtown Greenwood was bypassed by the construction of U.S. 31 in the 1920's, which later became the focus of accelerated commercial activity in the 1960's and 1970's. The obvious lack of buildings built after 1935 in the district underscores this shift in activity to the U.S. 31 corridor. Greenwood's position as a suburban community since the time of the interurban linkage with Indianapolis is illustrated by the proliferation of housing dating from that period immediately surrounding the commercial district and dating from more recent periods in areas progressively farther from the downtown.

The Greenwood Commercial Historic District is also significant for the distinct commercial architectural styles present among its buildings. The earliest architectural periods represented in the district are the Italianate and Romanesque Revival styles, both popular in Indiana in the late nineteenth century. The most outstanding example among the four Italianate buildings in the district is the one at 299 West Main Street (photographs 3, 16 and 17). The building has undergone rehabilitation work in the recent past and retains its historic storefront and transom at the ground level, original wood frame, double-hung, two-over-two windows on the second floor and paired decorative brackets and wide eaves at the cornice level. A fine example of the Romanesque Revival style is the Grafton Peek building at 181 South Madison Avenue (photograph 10) with its round arched windows and corbelled brick work.

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The Classical Revival style is represented by the former Odd Fellows building at 250 West Main Street (photograph 11). The building has many classical details including the enriched cornice with full entablature supported by paired brackets at either end and topped by a pilastered parapet reminiscent of a balustrade. The former Masonic lodge building at 324 West Main Street (photograph 6) has a largely commercial vernacular appearance but also displays some Classical Revival influence. The commercial vernacular form found in the district is a distinctly twentieth century architectural style, whose most notable characteristic is geometric patterning in brick facades accented with limestone. An outstanding example of this form is the automobile garage at 172 West Main Street (photograph 13) with its Classical Revival influence and geometric limestone decoration.

The four noncontributing buildings in the district do not negatively affect the district's ability to convey its significance. Two of the buildings were built within the district's period of significance: 188 South Madison Avenue, built c. 1905 (photographs 1 and 8) and 332 West Main Street, built c. 1915 (photograph 4). These two buildings fit within the historic framework outlined above and have only suffered non-historic facade treatments, which appear reversible. The two noncontributing buildings built more recently, 220 and 260 West Main Street (photograph 11), maintain the scale, proportions and materials of the district.

Several buildings in the district have undergone recent renovations and/or rehabilitations that have preserved or revived historic characteristics of the buildings. A few of the buildings in the district have remained relatively unchanged on both the upper floors and at the ground level. Many buildings have been altered at the storefront level with newer windows, infill materials and awning-like shed roofs. Most of these facade changes can be considered minor and many are reversible. The cumulative effect of these changes does not impede the buildings' ability to convey the district's sense of architectural importance.

The Greenwood Commercial Historic District is an enclave of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial structures which serves as a reminder of Greenwood's past. The changing corridors of transportation have been instrumental in creating and preserving this historic crossroads, as they were for Johnson County's other two historically prosperous commercial centers, Edinburgh and Franklin. The recent interest among property owners to consciously preserve these buildings in their historic forms as a part of a proposed National Register Historic District bodes well for the future of the "crossroads".

9. Major Bibliographical References

Averitt, Will F. Greenwood, Indiana its History, 1823-1965. Will F. Averitt, 1965.

Banta, D.D. A Historical Sketch of Johnson County, Indiana. Chicago: J.H. Beers & Company, 1881.

Banta, D.D. History of Johnson County, Indiana. Chicago: Brant & Fuller, 1888.

Bergen, John V., ed. Illustrated Historical Atlas Johnson County Indiana, 1820-1900. Franklin, Indiana: Johnson County Historical Society, 1984.

Centennial Souvenir Program. Greenwood, Indiana, August 1964.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory; National Register files

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 3.2 acres

UTM References

A	1,6	5,7,6,3,0,0	4,3,8,5,1,2,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,6	5,7,6,5,2,0	4,3,8,5,0,0,0

B	1,6	5,7,6,5,2,0	4,3,8,5,1,4,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,6	5,7,6,3,0,0	4,3,8,5,0,0,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia Brubaker, Architectural Conservator
 organization Portfolio Design Inc. date 22 May 1990
 street & number 222 North College Ave., Suite 300 telephone 812/334-2488
 city or town Bloomington state Indiana zip code 47404

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Johnson County Interim Report--Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory.
Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, August 1985.

Mozingo, Todd. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Johnson County Courthouse Square. Indiana State Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 26 February 1982.

Rollins, Suzanne T. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Franklin Commercial Historic District. Indiana State Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 3 March 1989.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of the west property line of 332 West Main Street and the north curblineline of West Main Street, proceed eastward along the north curblineline of West Main Street, crossing South Madison Avenue to the east curblineline of South Madison Avenue. Proceed south-southeast following the east curblineline of South Madison Avenue to the south property line of 299 West Main Street and 211 South Madison Avenue. Then proceed east along the south property lines of 211 South Madison Avenue and 223-241 West Main Street; north along the east property line of 223 West Main Street; east along the south property line of 221 West Main Street; south along the west property line of 211 West Main Street; east along the south property line of 211 West Main Street and north along the east property line of 211 West Main Street, crossing West Main Street to the north curblineline of West Main Street. Proceed east along the north curblineline of West Main Street to the east property line of 172 West Main Street. Then proceed north along the east property line of 172 West Main Street. Follow the north property line of 172 West Main Street; the east, north and west property lines of 180 West Main Street to the north property line of 194 West Main Street and the north property lines of 194-220 West Main Street. Then follow the east, north and west property lines of 220 West Main Street to the north property line of 147 South Madison Avenue. Follow the north, east and northernmost north property lines of 147 South Madison Avenue, crossing South Madison Avenue to the west curblineline of South Madison Avenue. Proceed north-northwest to the north property line of 152 South Madison Avenue. Then follow the north property lines of 152 South Madison Avenue and 332 West Main Street. Proceed south along the west property line of 332 West Main Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen enclose a group of commercial structures found to be architecturally significant and historically associated as the downtown commercial center of Greenwood. The buildings in the district enjoy a common setback from the street and abut one another so that there is an almost continuous street wall along the two main downtown corridors. The visual continuity and historic character of this dense grouping is interrupted on the south and east by surface parking lots beyond which there is new construction and other low density building types. To the north and west of the district there are low density residential structures. Low density commercial and residential structures are found beyond the district along the South Madison Avenue and West Main Street corridors. The inclusion of a noncontributing building on the western edge of the district, 332 West Main Street, is due to the fact that the building contributes in scale, massing and setback to the district and was constructed within the period of significance. Selective, exploratory demolition of the applied facade materials, if undertaken, could reveal an intact facade and render the building contributing.

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Photo-
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PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Greenwood Commercial Historic District
Greenwood, Indiana
Cynthia Brubaker
January 4, 1990
City of Greenwood, Economic Development Commission, Two North Madison
Avenue, Greenwood, Indiana 46142

1. Streetscape, West Main Street and South Madison Avenue
Camera pointing northwest.
2. Streetscape, West Main Street and South Madison Avenue
Camera pointing east.
3. Streetscape, West Main Street and South Madison Avenue
Camera pointing southeast.
4. 332, 330, 324 and 320 West Main Street
Camera pointing northeast, south and west elevations.
5. 330, 324, 320 and 310 West Main Street
Camera pointing northeast, south elevations.
6. 330, 324 and 320 West Main Street
Camera pointing northwest, south elevation.
7. 308 and 306 West Main Street and 200 South Madison Avenue
Camera pointing north, south elevations.
8. 200, 188, 170 and 152 South Madison Avenue
Camera pointing southwest, north and east elevations.
9. 147, 137 and 167 South Madison Avenue
Camera pointing northeast, west elevations.
10. Grafton Peek Building, 181 South Madison Avenue
Camera pointing northeast, south and west elevations.
11. 260, 250 and 220 West Main Street
Camera pointing northeast, south elevations.

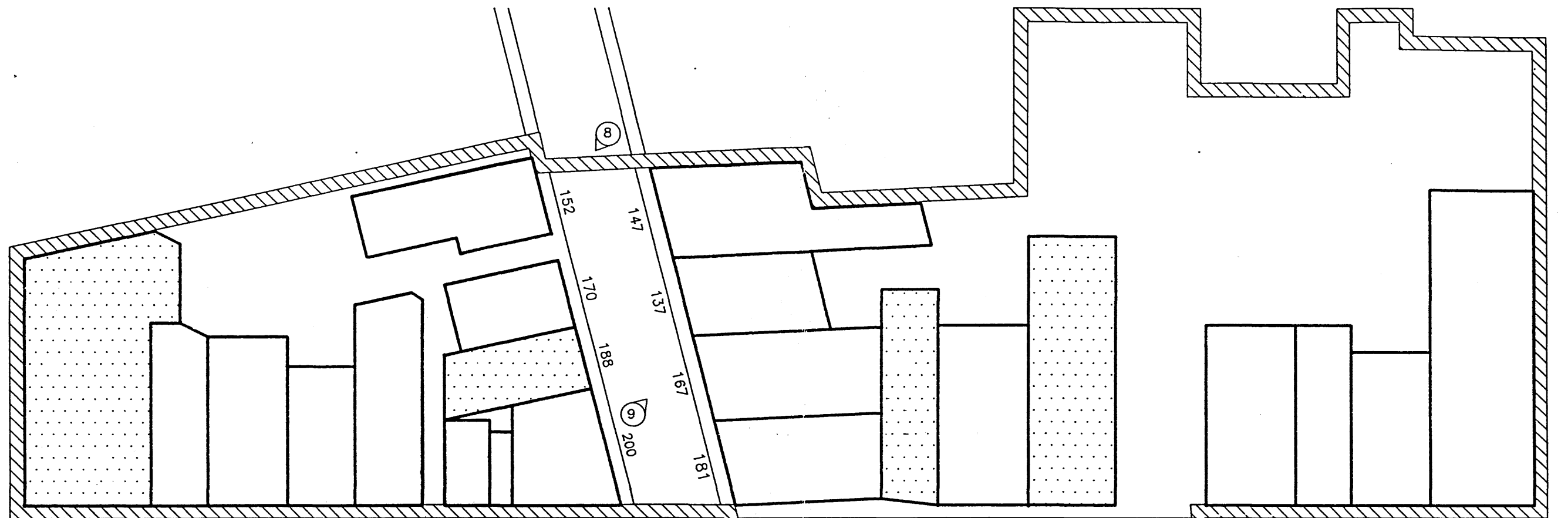
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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graphs Page 2

Greenwood Commercial Historic District

12. 202, 194 and 180 West Main Street
Camera pointing northeast, south and west elevations.
13. 180 and 172 West Main Street
Camera pointing northwest, south and east elevations.
14. 211, 215, 221, 223 and 239-241 West Main Street
Camera pointing southwest, north and east elevations.
15. 221, 223 and 239-241 West Main Street
Camera pointing southwest, north elevations.
16. 299 West Main Street
Camera pointing south, north elevation.
17. 299 West Main Street and 211 South Madison Street
Camera pointing northeast, south and west elevations.

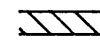





WEST MAIN STREET

SOUTH MADISON AVENUE

 **GREENWOOD COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1" = 50'

-  DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
-  CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
-  NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
-  PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER; ARROW INDICATES CAMERA DIRECTION
- 320 PROPERTY ADDRESS