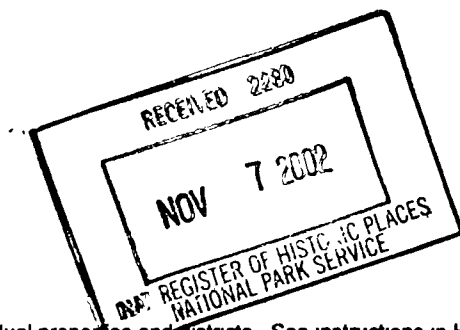


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Danville Courthouse Square Historic District  
other names/site number 063-149-31000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Clinton, Tennessee, Broadway, & Cross Streets  N/A  not for publication  
city or town Danville  N/A  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Hendricks code 063 zip code 46122

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.)  
John R. Goss 10/28/02  
Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria (  See continuation sheet for additional comments )  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrews Date of Action 12/19/2002

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building	38	11	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	2	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	40	11	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
 in the National Register

N/A

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Hotel	COMMERCE/TRADE: Organizational
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution	COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business	COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional	SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store	GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall	GOVERNMENT: City Hall
GOVERNMENT: Correctional Facility	EDUCATION: Library

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	foundation: BRICK
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire	walls: BRICK
	STONE: Limestone
	roof: ASPHALT
	other: BRICK

**Narrative Description**

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 1

**Section 6 – Function or Use** (continued)

Historic Functions

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

EDUCATION: library

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

Current Functions

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

**Section 7 – Description**

Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

: Beaux Arts

: Tudor Revival

: Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

: Prairie School

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Narrative Description

The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District contains a collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings typical of an Indiana town square of the period. The district's buildings reflect the architectural characteristics of about eight different styles. In some cases, architectural stylistic details have blended through a process of evolution that is typical of a neighborhood in transition during a dynamic period of growth. The district is bounded generally by Cross Street on the west, Clinton Street on the north, Tennessee Street on the east, and Broadway Street on the south. Short doglegs to incorporate the Old Sheriff's Residence and Jail on South Washington Street, the Christian Church on West Main Street, the Unitarian Universalists Church on North Jefferson Street, and the Danville Library on South Indiana Street modify the otherwise square configuration of the district. The predominant architectural style in the district is commercial vernacular or period functional with singular examples of Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Four-square, Art Deco, and Tudor Revival. There are 38 contributing buildings and 11 non-contributing buildings, and 2 contributing objects, a bell and a survey marker, in the district. The period of significance is 1865 to 1952.

The approximately half of the contributing buildings in the district surround the courthouse on all sides. Photograph 1 is the east side of the square looking north; photograph 2 is the west side of the square looking south; photograph 3 is the north side of the square looking west; and photograph 4 is the south side of the square looking west. Included in this collection are buildings that cover a range of time from 1865 to the depression era of the 1930s. Four buildings along East Main Street provide examples of

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 2

the range in ages for contributing resources as well as the wide variations in styles found in the district.

The two-story Italianate commercial building at 4 East Main (photograph 5) is one of the oldest structures in the district. Built in 1872, the building has had various commercial uses, such as a local grocery store, before becoming the present day basket shop. The front façade harkens memories of the street level retail storefronts of the mid-Victorian period throughout Indiana. Configured in three bays or ranks, the first floor contains an entry point on the left and two single glazed display windows in the center and right sides. Two square pilasters with decorative oval details define the left and right margins of the building, and two smaller, round pilasters with Corinthian capitals divide the interior space into three bays. Three fixed-sash transom lights, glazed one by two, extend across the entire width of the building above the entry point and the display windows. The double-hung, one over one windows in the second floor are accentuated with typically Italianate arched crowns in the fashion of the time. The space within the arch above the three rectangular window openings is decorated with sunburst panels. The entry point contains double doors single glazed in the upper two-thirds of their length and wood paneled in the lower third.

Immediately to the east of the one-time grocery store, at 6 and 10 East Main Street, are two one-story buildings, built circa 1900, that have been dedicated to the business of printing for nearly 100 years. The small building at 6 East Main (photograph 6) has been altered over time to keep pace with changes in style. The façade of the building was sheathed in limestone veneer, probably in the late 1940s, and the basic fenestration appears to have been altered to the extent the structural and architectural details are no longer discernible. The altered building lacks architectural integrity and is therefore non-contributing. For many years the *Danville Republican*, an early Danville newspaper, was published in this building.

Next door at 10 East Main (photograph 6) the building has retained significant integrity and demonstrates the simplicity of design apparent in many storefronts around the square. The narrow front façade is divided into three bays by four, square brick pilasters that define two large single glazed display windows flanking a central entry. The tops of the pilasters butt against the typical I-beam structural member that extends across the width of the storefront. Above the I-beam is a section of brick exterior wall that is capped with a slightly projecting cornice composed of simple brick corbelling. The upper portion of the window and entry openings have been modified in height by inserting wood panels to reduce the height of the opening. At the time of construction, the openings very likely extended upward to the I-beam.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 3

Farther east at 14 East Main (photograph 7) is a two-story building that has served as a people's theater, a Presbyterian church, and a Masonic Hall, and at one time housed meetings of the local Knights of Pythias lodge. What originally began its life as a large wooden framed building constructed in the late 1800s became the present building when it was sheathed in brick veneer in the 1930s. The height of the side windows and the broad frieze band below the eaves provide some evidence of its earliest style of Greek Revival. A large flat roofed, full width porch dominates the front façade. Four large square brick columns that continue through the plane of the roof support the roof of the porch and form what appear to be the vertical members of a balustrade. The front wall has a full pediment and that is now covered with vinyl siding. Windowsills throughout the building are stone. Small square limestone detail at each end, accentuate the brick lintels. This same stone detail appears on the horizontal elements of the porch brick balustrade.

The Italianate building at 78 West Main (photograph 8), built circa 1870, is an outstanding example of the simple, elegant style of many commercial buildings of the period. The two-story edifice, for many years a dry goods emporium, now serves primarily as a restaurant. The original brick exterior walls are painted; a later addition to the west side has a polychrome brick exterior surface. Although somewhat obscured by a modern awning, the front façade has three bays defined by brick pilasters that extend upward from the foundation to near the top of the three segmental arched window openings in the second floor. At street level, the façade has two large single glazed display windows that flank a central entry. The entry door and the windows are not period but do not significantly affect the integrity of the overall front façade. The upper window openings, tall and narrow, are accentuated by projecting brick crowns. The windows are single glazed in fixed sashes. A wide belt course of brick above the openings creates a visible separation between the lower floors and the attic space. The brick corbelling at the cornice and in the belt course directly below it are unusual and reminiscent of later simple styling associated with commercial vernacular buildings of the 1890-1910 period.

On the west side of the square is a cluster of storefronts that offer various examples of stylistic variations in commercial vernacular buildings in the 1880s-1900s. Although altered at street level, the two-story Italianate building at 52-56 South Jefferson Street (photograph 9), built circa 1890, retains a significant degree of integrity. The first floor front façade is divided into two distinct halves right and left of the central entry point leading upstairs. Each half of the first floor is divided into three bays defined by cast iron pilasters that extend from the foundation upward to a decorative belt course. The belt course, detailed with decorative scrolls at both ends, visually separates the first and second floors of the building. The exterior surface of the first floor front façade has been altered by the addition of a modern brick veneer; the windows and doors are modern but

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 4

the fenestration appears to reflect the original design of the building. The second floor contains seven tall narrow window openings common to the Italianate style; the three on the left have segmental arch lintels with a projecting drip cap; the three on the right have segmental arch lintels with no drip cap; and the central opening lintel reflects the same construction as those on the left. The obvious difference in the lintels probably stems from construction of the two halves of the building at slightly different times and by different contractors, and the result was a single building with unusual architectural details. The dominant projecting cornice at the top of the front façade, with its brackets and finials, extends across the entire width of the building and visually joins the two halves of the building into one.

The Hall Block at 60-64 South Jefferson Street (photograph 10) was built around the turn-of-the-century and reflects simpler design characteristics than its neighbor next door. The two-story brick building has two distinct bays on the first floor created by the three brick pilasters that define the center and margins of the building and extend upward from the foundation to the I-beam construction members that mark the juncture of the first and second floors. The front façade, first floor, has been altered by the addition of modern window sashes/glazing in the storefronts and the replacement of original doors with modern aluminum frame, glass plate doors. The five square window openings across the second floor width of the building have stone sills and brick lintels with projecting drip caps. Directly above the windows is a belt course of light yellow brick. The metal cornice is relatively simple in architectural detail but has a prominent centrally located and more ornate plate with "Hall Block" inscribed on it.

Immediately south of the Hall Block at 68-76 South Jefferson (photograph 11) is an example of the blending of Italianate and commercial vernacular styling. Built circa 1880, this two-story brick building is organized at street level into three bays, each defined by the combination of a display window and an entry into the interior of the building separated by a section of exterior brick wall. A single entry on the right margin of the building provides access to the upper floor. Tall window and door openings with segmental arch lintels also characterize each of the bays. The windows and doors of the storefront are modern (non-period) replacements. The second floor of the front façade contains a row of seven window openings, each with a stone sill and a segmental arch brick lintel. The windows are double hung and glazed one over one. Above the windows and below the top of the front wall is an elaborate cornice of corbelled brick that adds a truly elegant architectural detail to an otherwise very Spartan building. The brickwork of the cornice accentuates the structural divisions of the building into seven ranks. The visual result of the corbelling is a delicate frieze highlighted with pendant-like extensions below the frieze; the overall effect reduces the architectural severity of the building.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 5

The block on the south side of the square is anchored at each end by a building that adds to the architectural fabric of the historic district. The building at the west end of the block, 97-71 West Marion Street (photograph 12), was at various times home to a 5-cent theater/restaurant/drug store combination, an undertaker's office, a cigar factory, cobbler shops in the basement, and the in the upper floors, the rooms of the Green Hotel. Today it still contains the offices of local businesses. The three-story brick, Italianate style building, constructed circa 1880, once had a second floor balcony extending across the width of the front façade. The front façade is organized with six bays; limestone pilasters that rise from the foundation to a single belt course define the street level storefronts. Above the belt course are rows of window openings for the second and third floors. The second floor windows are single glazed in fixed sashes; the third floor openings are filled in with wood panels. The openings are grouped horizontally in twos that further accentuate the three bay configuration of the façade. The arched openings have stone sills and brick lintels; no attempt was made to heighten the architectural style of the building.

The commercial vernacular building at the east end of the block at 17 West Marion Street (photograph 13) is a two-story brick building painted white at some time in the past and once served the community as the Sanders Hotel. The east side of the building (photograph 14) is also 110 South Washington and appears to be the current primary façade in the building. The entry in the east façade is very likely an alteration to the building that occurred well after the construction date of 1897. The east-facing façade has been altered by the elimination of a window opening and the addition of an entry approximately in the center of the building at street level. Sanborn fire maps provide evidence that the West Marion side was the primary façade of the building for many years. This façade is organized generally into three bays. At street level, the left bay contains an entry and a large display window; the center bay, a large bay window (not period), and the right bay, an entry, and a large display window. Each bay contains a group of three windows in its second story. The entry, in the left bay, is characterized by an arched opening with a prominent keystone detail. The door and its surround consist of a wood frame within the opening, sidelights, a wood door, and a multi-glazed, fan light transom. All the display windows are single glazed in fixed sashes. Directly above the street level windows is a narrow belt course that visually separates the first and second floors. The window openings in the second floor are rectangular with stone sills and flat lintels. The windows are double hung and glazed one over one. A brick belt course resembling crenellations extends around both visible sides of the building and accentuates the windows and their placement. A band of brick dentil detailing supports the simple projecting cornice.

On the east side of the square are three buildings that demonstrate the variability of styles in the historic district. The south end of the blocked is anchored by a

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 6

commercial vernacular building, 71-97 South Washington Street (photograph 15), built circa 1910. The two-story brick edifice manifests a number of simple architectural details that stop the building from being a plain brick square with no character. The street level portion of the façade is divided into two bays separated by narrow section of exterior wall. Each bay contains a window and an entry. The right bay has been altered by the addition of a non-period limestone veneer, a three pane, fixed sash, single glazed window, also non-period, and a flat roofed canopy supported by chains attached to the exterior wall. The left bay contains the first floor entry for that side of the building, a period display window, and the entry for the second floor space. A brick belt course extends across the full width of the building directly above the storefronts. The second floor of the façade contains a centrally located paired window opening flanked on both sides by single window openings. The sills are stone, and the soldier course brick lintels have narrow, projecting drip caps. The windows are aluminum sash, crank type windows circa the late 1950s. Between the windows and the plain, corbelled cornice is a decorative raised brick panel that breaks up the monotony of the upper exterior wall.

In the middle of the east side block is an unusual building at 51-59 South Washington Street (photograph 16) that seems chronologically askew from many of the historic resources on the square. The two and a half story building in the Tudor Revival style was built circa 1925. Two large gables in the second floor dominate the front façade; these gables visually define the three bays at street level; the gable on the left (north) side is slightly larger in width at the peak. The left and right street level bays contain a storefront and a theater respectively. The center bay is a more narrow retail storefront. The sashes, glazing, and entry doors on all three lower portions of the bays have been altered through the addition of modern glass and hardware components. The second upper portion of the façade is characterized by half-timbering and stucco infill common to Tudor Revival styling. The fenestration in the left gable consists of a four-unit ribbon window at mid-point and paired fixed sash windows in the peak. The central bay contains a four-unit ribbon window smaller in size than the furthest left ribbon but also consisting of double hung one over one units. The right gable contains a mixture of window types; there are two double hung, one over one glazed window units and three fixed sash, single glazed units. The window in the peak of the right gable is fixed sash, single glazed.

The northeast corner of the square at 1 South Washington Street (photograph 17) includes an excellent example of the upscale architectural style commonly associated with banks and some public buildings of the era. Graced with a number of elements of different styles, primarily Neoclassical with a touch of Romanesque at the upper margins of the building, the 1<sup>st</sup> National Bank of Danville building presented the solid, enduring image so appreciated by its investors. The street level of the two-story limestone building is organized into three bays, defined by prominent square limestone



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 7

pilasters that extend upward from the foundation to an intermediate cornice-like detail that separates the first and second floors. The fenestration of the first floor is original, but the sashes, glazing and entry have been altered with modern materials and design. The modifications, however, were accomplished to capture as much as possible the original "look" of the building. The four rectangular window openings in the second floor are separated by rough-faced stone block exterior walls. The windows in the second floor are fixed sash with 2X4 glazing. A low parapet above the cornice terminates in Romanesque style finials of limestone. Immediately south of the bank building is another building from the 1880s period that once housed a dry goods store owned and operated by a local Jewish merchant, Joe Schwartz. He opened his store in 1886 and his family ran the business for nearly four decades after his death in the early 1900s. In the past, the building was severely altered and the fenestration, including doors and windows, was changed. The interior was changed to incorporate the Schwartz space with that of the old bank building; i.e., made into one building. The south portion of this combination building is non-contributing.

The Danville Public Library at 101 South Indiana Street (photographs 18 and 19) was built in 1902-03 with funds requested by the Danville Commercial Club from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Designed in the Neoclassical style, the library building reflects many of the architectural details of the period. The two-story yellow brick exterior walls rise from a tall brick foundation capped with a limestone water table that defines the elevation of the main floor. A massive central bay characterizes the front façade with smaller wings flanking each side. The central bay contains the entry steps up to the main floor level. It is an enclosed pedimented portico with four columns resting close against the exterior wall. The columns have Ionic capitals. The full pediment above the classical entablature is accentuated with dentil detail. The window openings that flank the entry have limestone sills and ornately detailed, limestone lintels. The windows are single glazed, double hung units. A semi-circular transom surmounts the square door opening, and the door is flanked by tall sidelights. Window openings through out the building are rectangular and have fixed sash transom lights above each. The windows in the old section are double hung and glazed one over one. The library has received two additions to the rear of the original building, one in 1979 and one in 1999. The additions, clearly shown in photograph 19, emulate closely many of the original design elements, and therefore they harmonize with the historic portions of the building.

Across the street at 102 South Indiana Street (photograph 20) is an example of the non-contributing building that has lost most of its architectural integrity. Through a number of modifications occurring over a long period of time, the American Four-Square/Prairie house that is now the Weaver-Randolph Funeral Home lacks architectural significance.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 8

As the centerpiece for the Danville Square, the Hendricks County Courthouse (photographs 21 and 22) combines massive presence with relatively simple architectural detail. Completed in 1915, this Beaux Arts building was designed by Indianapolis architect Clarence Martindale and built by P.H. McCormack & Company of Columbus, Indiana. The three-story building of Bedford Oolitic limestone is the fourth in a line of courthouses to stand on this site. The four facades are symmetrical in their design and identical in appearance. The façade is organized into three sections with two ranks of windows flanking a central bay containing an entry point at street level. The flanking bays each contain a tall, flat surface foundation, and two ranks of window openings on each floor. Those on the upper floors are separated by broad flat pilasters that extend upward from the belt course, which visually separates the first floor from the second, on to the entablature. The first floor window openings have segmental arched lintels, and the upper floor openings are flat. The banded rusticated surface of the first floor stonework is carried around the entire building. The windows are replacements for the original; modern sashes, and glazing appears throughout. The narrow architrave above the tops of the first floor supports a wide frieze and projecting cornice with dentil detail; a low parapet caps the building. The central bay projects forward from the plane of the flanking bays and contains three tall arched door openings with a low balcony directly above the belt course. The upper two floors are characterized by wide, flat antae on the flanks of two fluted Roman Doric columns. Ranks of single window openings appear between the pilasters and the columns and between the columns in a central cluster of eight small, fixed sash, single glazed window units. The tops of the columns and pilasters support a narrow architrave, a wide frieze and a projecting cornice. A closed pediment caps the entire central bay which is accentuated with dentil detail in the classical tradition. A small round clock face is centered within the tympanum, and acroteria mark the apex and corners of the pediment.

Religion and its physical symbols are important to the identity of any community, and the small Gothic Revival church at 95 North Jefferson (photographs 23 and 24) is an example of this community spirit in bricks, mortar and wood. Originally a Christian church at the time of construction in 1884, this building has been home to other religious sects, including Cumberland Baptists and Unitarian Universalists. Built of red brick, the church consists of a tall bell tower in the northwest corner with the primary entry into the interior and an attached one-story building that accommodates the congregation during worship. The bell tower is a two-story square structure dominated by a decorative cornice detail, the actual cornice of the tower roof. Buttresses decorate the tower corners in the lower third of the exterior wall. Mid-way up the tower are circular windows with keystone devices at four points on the circle to form crosses. Directly below the intermediate cornice on the tower is an elaborate blind corbel arcade. Louvered vents in recessed spaces resembling eave dormers provide ventilation to the steeply pitched roof. Window openings throughout the church and tower are arched with keystone detail

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 9

ornamentation. The windows are double hung, glazed one over one. The same round window and keystone device cross appears on the front of the church in the gables. The elaborate brick corbelling along the eaves line extends around the entire church proper. A modern addition extends eastward from the original building but does not affect the integrity of the older structure.

Just to the east of the Unitarian Universalist Church at 45 North Clinton Street (photograph 25) is another example of a non-contributing resource within the boundaries of the historic district. Modern in design and materials, the building is also an example of a few architecturally insignificant buildings that infill vacated lots in the district.

On the southwest corner of the square at 101 West Marion Street (photographs 26, 27, and 28) is an example of utilitarian design carried to its limits. The one-time Danville Post Office was built in 1936 according to a design of architect Louis A. Simon during the Great Depression. The one-story polychrome brick building is symmetrical in design and square in plan. The front façade contains a central entry with single window openings flanking each side. The openings are flat and the windows are metal sash, double hung, and glazed one over one. The central double door is aluminum framed with single glazed panels. The interior of the building is original and could function as a post office again. On the west wall is a WPA Depression era mural titled, "Filling The Water Jugs Haymaking Time." Completed by its artist Gail W. Martin in 1939 for the sum of \$560.00, the mural is in excellent condition. The building is currently used by the county probation agency.

There are two small buildings on the periphery of the district that deserve attention. The small commercial vernacular building at 134 South Washington (photograph 29) is unusual in this neighborhood and in similar communities because of its narrow frontage and its linear construction; it is truly a "shotgun" configuration. Built circa 1900, the one-story brick building's front façade consists of one entry and two single windows. The angled portions of the exterior wall give the building a cutaway look similar to that seen on Queen Anne style cottages. The open interlocking brick-laying method used at the corners accentuates this feature. Historical information indicates that the building has been used as office space through most of its existence. The window openings are tall and rectangular with stone sills and flat stone lintels. The windows are double hung and glazed one over one. The door, behind the modern storm door, is period and has two glazed lights in the upper half and wood panels in the lower.

The other small building of note is the one-story painted brick building at 136 West Marion Street (photograph 30) that was built circa 1910. The commercial vernacular building's front façade, like the one previously mentioned, consists of a single entry with single windows flanking the door. The window openings are not identical in

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 6 and 7

Page 10

size, the left being wider than the right. The surrounds are stone sills, flat brick sides and flat brick lintels. The windows are double hung with one over one glazing. The entry access is provided by a short brick stoop that leads to a standard flat top door opening. The door is non-period. Above the door is an arched canvas awning. The sign "Meazel Jewelry" appears below a simple cornice capped with tiles. Both of these small buildings capture the true meaning of commercial vernacular styling without any pretense of architectural detailing.

Although the Hendricks's County Jail and Sheriff's Residence at 170 South Washington (photograph 31) is not directly situated on the square, it is a fine example of the Second Empire style and the only one of its kind in the district. The resource was placed in the Register of Historic Places on 30 June 1983.

Two objects in the district require mention: the bell on the north side of the courthouse (photograph 32) and the survey marker in front of 33 South Washington Street (photograph 33). The bell was in the top of one of the towers on the third county courthouse and was retrieved after its demolition. The county surveyor placed the marker in the sidewalk in front of 33 South Washington Street to designate the intersection of four sections in Township 15 North and Range 1 West .

The collection of buildings in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District comprise a visual image of a time past when the square and its retailers supported the surrounding communities with their daily needs in food, clothing, and other necessities long before the arrival of the massive malls of today; this was a time when local merchants greeted their customers by name, and business was conducted with cash and a handshake.

**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  
COMMERCE  
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

**Period of Significance**

1865-1952

**Significant Dates**

1915

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Martindale, Clarence

**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:

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 70 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	540580	4401200	3	16	540940	4400950
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	540600	4400890	4	16	540800	4401200

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title John P. Warner  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 11-07-2001  
street & number 5018 Broadway Street telephone 317/ 283-5450  
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46205

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name Hendricks County Heritage Alliance  
street & number 4473 Pennsylvania telephone 317/ 539-5420  
city or town Clayton state IN zip code 46118-9088

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

Page 11

**Section 8 - Statement of Significance**

The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history: to wit, the district characterizes developmental patterns of retail business enterprises, services, religious organizations, governmental agencies, and the local libraries that support and meet the needs of regional communities. The district is also significant under Criterion C: to wit, it embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction representative of Indiana courthouse squares of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The predominant architectural style in the district is commercial vernacular or period functional with singular examples of Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Foursquare, Art Deco, and Tudor Revival. The period of significance is 1865 to 1952 and was chosen for a number of reasons. This span of years includes community milestones such as the construction of two of the county courthouses that graced the square, the high water mark of economic growth demonstrated by the density of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings, the arrival of Central Normal College, and finally, the end of demonstrable and evolutionary change in the square.

The first white settlers in Hendricks County established their small farms along White Lick Creek in the southern part of the county circa 1820. Arriving from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Kentucky in the early decades of the nineteenth century, families such as the Ramseys, Herrimans, Brays, and the Bryants were the first to take advantage of relatively inexpensive land at \$1.25 an acre and by clearing this land, laid the foundation for the backbone and economic future of the county - agriculture.

Danville is the county seat of Hendricks County <sup>White Lick</sup> was organized on 1 April 1824. It was named for Indiana Governor William Hendricks. Soon after organization of the larger political unit, Danville was platted on 20 October the same year by the County Agent Thomas Hinton. Lots in the original plat sold for prices as low as \$3.00 a lot to the highest price of \$115.00; this was the lot on the northeast corner of the square at the intersection of Main and Washington Streets. Local legend credits the naming of Danville to pioneer Circuit Court Judge William Watson Williams, who urged the county commissioners to accept his offering of the first name of his brother during their deliberations.

The physical presence of county government appeared early in the town square of Danville. The first courthouse was built of peeled logs in 1826 at a cost of \$147.00 on the same site as the current building. This courthouse was the first of four to grace the square and was replaced by a brick building constructed in 1830. As the population of the county grew, so did the needs of government, and the simple brick courthouse was

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

Page 12

replaced by a high style Gothic Revival edifice that was completed in 1863. Built of brick with limestone detail at a cost of approximately \$60,000.00, this very upscale building succumbed to time and weather when its roof collapsed in 1912, and a determination was made to demolish the remaining part of the building. County council members quickly appropriated \$225,000.00 for a new courthouse to be built as soon as the site could be cleared. The cornerstone of the present Neo-classical courthouse, which was designed by Clarence Martindale of Indianapolis, was laid on 29 May 1913 in accordance with Masonic ceremony. The dedication of the new courthouse was held on 8 September 1915. Local dignitary, Judge John V. Hadley, was the master-of-ceremony, and Vice President of the United States, Thomas R. Marshall, a native Hoosier from North Manchester, Indiana, performed the duties as the main speaker.

Other physical signs of settlement and community appeared soon after the platting of the town. The first Baptist congregation was formed in 1828 in Danville and a Presbyterian congregation a few years later. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Indianapolis' Second Presbyterian Church in the 1840s and the father of Harriet Beecher Stowe of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* fame, was once a guest preacher before this congregation. The same building that housed the congregation was used as a subscription school during the week.

While Danville was establishing itself as the county seat and a budding community, the southern part of the county witnessed a transportation evolution that would change the face of the countryside. The National Road reached Hendricks County in 1830. One source from the time noted that the thoroughfare (actually only a muddy trace with trees stumped down low enough to allow wagons to pass over them) was characterized by, "one continuous procession of immigrants to all parts of the west, [that] added ... to the rapid settlement and development of that portion of Hendricks County." One quote of the time that summed up the rigors of travel on the National Road and further west went something like, "The cowards never started and the weak died along the way," -- not a resounding endorsement for our Manifest Destiny. As the road improved and stretched further west in the 1840s, local entrepreneurs set up "stock stands" that provided room and board for stock drovers moving herds (flocks) of turkeys, cattle, hogs, and sheep to markets east and west of Hendricks County. The stands, situated two to six miles apart, also made available fodder for the animals needed to sustain them during the move. Aside from the obvious financial benefit to the operators of the stands, these facilities may well have been an indirect boon to local farmers who by the 1840s were producing agricultural surpluses looking for markets; one ready commodity for sale would have been corn - it required 24 bushels of corn to feed 1000 hogs for one day.

Danville continued to grow slowly in the 1840s as the land around the county seat was cleared for the farms that would one day surround it. The *Danville Advertiser*,



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

Page 13

the first newspaper in the area, was first published in 1846. By 1850, the county population has reached slightly more than 14,000 citizens, including 41 Negroes, and by 1860 the county population had increased to almost 17,000 people. The late 1850s witnessed the founding of the Danville Academy, which was established and operated by the Methodist Quarterly Conference. In 1859 Danville was incorporated as a town.

The first few years of the 1860s were times of change for the nation and Danville as well. When the Civil War started in the spring of 1861, it wasn't long before many of the males in the county enlisted in the Union Army to serve their country. Shortly after the call to arms, and throughout the first few years of the conflict, fully 12% of the county's male population served in the Hoosier regiments supporting the Union cause. In 1863, the third county courthouse (the one of collapsing roof fame) was completed. In the fall of the year, the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual County Fair was held in September, and all of the proceeds from the various activities were distributed to Union soldiers' families in need of assistance. Danville and the rest of Hendricks County activated on the home front when local farmers and tradesmen were called upon to muster, as volunteers, against the raid of John Hunt Morgan, that renowned river-crossing gent that stirred up a number of Indiana communities in the middle of the Civil War.

For Danville and Hendricks County, the last years of the 1860s were a time of healing and getting on with the business of life. The Decennial Census of 1870 documented the progress made in this time. By that year, the county has grown to approximately 20,000 in population, and Danville accounted for about 1700 of that larger number. The county had 130,000 acres of cleared land under the plow, which had recently produced 376,000 bushels of wheat, nearly a million bushels of corn, some rye, and 70,000 pounds of wool. The agricultural surpluses being produced by county farms were rushed to eastern markets and certainly spurred the retail business in Danville, which even in 1878 was the only town in the township. Even through the distress of the Civil War and at this time of progress, however, Danville and the county were proud of the fact that they retained their moral equilibrium and heralded that fact by announcing publicly that, "No licensed drinking saloon has been permitted in the county in the last 20 years." Saloon keeping was not one of the retail businesses that proliferated around the courthouse square in the 1870s. Other professional and retail businesses did flourish. By 1878, the square was home to seven lawyers (ubiquitous in all county seats), three newspapers, a number of dentists, dry goods merchants, a piano salesman, and a dining hall on the east side of the square that advertised, "warm meals at all hours."

Danville became a seat of higher learning in the late 1870s. Although not situated on the square, the arrival and establishment of Central Normal College (CNC) just east of the square was a plus to the community both economically and educationally. As the second normal school in Indiana, Central Normal College was originally organized in Ladoga, Indiana, but moved to Danville in 1878 to occupy the recently vacated buildings

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

Page 14

of the Danville Academy that had closed its doors in 1868. The citizens of Danville bought the old Academy buildings through subscription and followed through with a promise to move the physical assets of the CNC, the students and their goods, and the teachers to Danville.

The 1880s continued the period of growth for Danville and its surrounding farms. In 1877, the Farmer's Cooperative Insurance Association of Hendricks County was formed to provide insurance protection for local farmers. In 1882, the Association had 807 members and was insuring \$1.1 million worth of property throughout the county. With head offices in Danville, the local agent, A.M. Hadley, and the organization's secretary/treasurer, George W. Searce, were in daily contact with their customers and the organization's decision makers. The Jesse F. Ogden Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) was established in Danville in 1883. Joe Schwartz, a Jewish merchant, came to Danville in 1886 and opened his dry goods store in the north half of the east side block of the square. Darnell's store, known around town as the "Yaller Front Store," was just south of Schwartz's. Although Joe died in the early 1900s, his family maintained the business until the late 1930s or early 1940s. In 1896, the First National Bank of Danville built the present building, which it occupied for years, on the corner of Main and South Washington Streets and north of Schwartz's store. At some time in the past, Schwartz's store was functionally incorporated into the old bank building and ceased to be a retail business.

By the 1890s and 1900s, agriculture was firmly established as the primary revenue producing vocation in the county, and Danville was affirmed as the center of much of the retail business needed to support that economy. The Danville courthouse square of 1893 was the home to a myriad of businesses such as millineries, butcher shops, dry goods stores, tin shops, farm implement dealers, feed and drug stores, banks, and the local newspapers. By the same year, the Consolidated Phone Company, with headquarters in Danville and service in Plainfield, Pittsboro, and North Salem, was located on the south side of the square; their daily service charge was three and a half cents a day.

Although manufacturing was not the focal point of the economies of the county and Danville, there were industries such as drain tile and brick manufacturers, lumber and veneer mills, flouring mills like the Klondyke mill in Danville, and others throughout the county that added their revenues to communities where they were located. But agriculture was still the primary engine of economic growth. According to the 1910 Decennial Census, over 90% of the cleared land in the county was involved in farming of one type or the other, and nine-tenths of the taxable property in the county was directly related to the same purpose. To move this growing surplus of products to market, the road system in the county grew rapidly from only three miles of graveled roads in 1910 to over 500 miles of graveled and macadam roads in 1914.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

Page 15

The churches of the Danville community offered religious services in many locations and to many denominations. One of the oldest is the Unitarian Universalistic Church located on North Jefferson Street. Built in 1884 as a Christian Church, the building has also been home to Cumberland Baptist and Presbyterian congregations. The present Danville Christian Church, first organized in 1845, but initially meeting in another building, held services on the same site in a previously built stone and brick church constructed in 1877. The current church, built in 1914, underwent major repairs after a 1948 tornado severely damaged a portion of the building.

The early years of the twentieth century were also the time of the interurban. In 1906, interurban service to Danville was initiated by the Indianapolis & Western Company, which later became a part of the much larger Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern system. The THI&E would eventually traverse central Indiana from the east to west borders. The interurban entered Danville along the present route of US 36 and turned south on Indiana Street where a turnaround was situated at the station on the corner of Marion and Indiana Streets. Interurbans provided personal travel service and in some cases allowed local farmers a ready means to ship perishable goods to larger markets quickly. Local retailers often received some of their goods from larger wholesalers via the interurban trains. These trains opened up markets throughout the state and encouraged the freedom of travel we enjoy today. Before the advent of widespread use of the automobile, they increased access for the common citizen to entertainment, business, and educational opportunities that were previously unattainable.

Although mail service has long been a major element of the coming of age of any community, Danville handled the occasion with little fanfare. Since the first mail service for the county and Danville began in 1824, Danville's post office has been on or directly adjacent to the square. For a number of years, it was housed in simple buildings on the east and south sides of the square across from the courthouse. In 1936-37, the Art Deco, Depression era post office on West Marion was built. In 1939, it was decorated with a mural painted by one of the WPA artists hired by the federal government.

The courthouse square of the 1930s continued its support of the local community with goods and services for locals and students at Central Normal College. Businesses like Schwartz's Ready-To-Wear, Keeney's Bookstore, Wheeler's Barber Shop, Crawley's Billiard Parlor, Royal Theater, and the Coffee Cup Lunch graced the streets bordering the county courthouse square during the early decades of the twentieth century. The stature of the buildings that housed these enterprises seems to fulfill a statement made in an early history about the square, "the business portions of the town are generally well built and consist of substantial two and three-story brick blocks."

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

Page 16

The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District is distinguished architecturally by the high degree of integrity retained in the buildings that line the sides of the square. The district contains outstanding examples of nine different architectural styles condensed into a relatively small geographical area. Although the predominant architectural style in the district is commercial vernacular, a style that lacks a great degree of detail, the other styles present are singular examples of Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Four-square, Art Deco, and Tudor Revival buildings. Of particular note, are the Gothic Revival Unitarian Universalists Church, the county courthouse, the group of Italianate commercial buildings along South Jefferson Street, and Old Sheriff's Residence and Jail. In comparison with many county courthouse squares, Danville, as the Hendricks County seat, has been successful in retaining a significant degree of architectural integrity in its downtown buildings and staving off the constant threat of "modernizing" the storefronts that are the very essence of the historic district. The proximity of its historic churches, its Carnegie library, its courthouse, and its collection of active commercial buildings imparts on the district (square) its vital importance to the community and symbolizes the collective nature of Danville's heritage.

The Danville Courthouse Square and its associated historical resources were in the past and remain today the commercial center of the town and township and the governmental center of the county. The remaining historic resources remind one of a time when the farmers and entrepreneurs of the Hoosier state took pride in their work, their religion, and the visual image of their community.

**Section 9 - Bibliography**

*Annual Report of the Farmer's Cooperative Insurance Association of Hendricks County Indiana.* Dated 1882 and published by the Association.

*Atlas of Hendricks County, Indiana.* (Chicago: J.H. Beers, and Company, 1878)

Harris, Cyril M. *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture.* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1977)

Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory, Hendricks County, Indiana. *Interim Report.* (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1993).

Madison, James. *The Indiana Way.* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1986)

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989)

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

Page 17

McDowell, John R., Ed. *The History of Hendricks County*. (Danville: Hendricks County Historical Society, 1976).

*New Topographical Atlas & Gazetteer of Indiana*. (New York: George H. Adams, 1871).

*Prairie Farmer's Directory of Hendricks's County, Indiana*. (Chicago: Prairie Farmer Publishing Company, 1920).

Rutledge, Cynthia S. "Walking Tour of Danville's Courthouse Square," published 2001.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Danville, Indiana -- 1886, 1893, and 1907.

*Standard Atlas of Hendricks County, Indiana*. (Chicago: George A. Ogle, 1904).

**Section 10 - Geographical Data**

**Boundary Description**

Washington Street is the dividing line between east and west street designations and Main Street is the dividing line between north and south street designations.

From the start point on the corner of West Clinton and North Jefferson Streets proceed east along the south curb of West Clinton Street to the alley between North Jefferson and North Washington Streets; turn south and proceed along the alley to its intersection with the alley between West Main and West Clinton Streets; turn east and proceed along the alley, cross North Washington Street and continue along the alley to its intersection with the alley between North Washington and North Indiana Streets; turn south in the alley and cross East Main and proceed along the alley to its intersection with the alley between East Main and East Marion Streets; turn east and proceed to the west curb of South Indiana Street; turn south and proceed along the west curb to the intersection of South Indiana and East Marion Streets; turn east and proceed along the south curb of East Marion Street to the rear of the library; turn south and proceed along the rear of the library to the south property line of the library; turn west and follow the property line of the library to its intersection with South Indiana Street; turn south and proceed along the west curb of South Indiana Street to its intersection with the alley between the East Marion and East Broadway Streets; turn west and proceed along the alley to its intersection with South Washington Street; turn south and proceed along the west curb of South Washington Street to its intersection with West Broadway Street; turn west and proceed along the north curb of West Broadway Street to the alley between

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

Page 18

South Washington and South Jefferson Streets; turn north and proceed to its intersection with the alley between West Marion and West Broadway Streets; turn west and proceed along the alley, cross South Jefferson Street and continue to the alley between South Jefferson and South Cross Streets; turn north and proceed along the alley, cross West Marion Street, and continue to the alley's intersection with West Main Street; turn west and proceed along north curb of West Main Street to its intersection with North Cross Street; turn north and proceed along the east curb of North Cross Street to the alley between West Clinton and West Main Streets; turn east and proceed along the alley to its intersection with North Jefferson Street; turn north and proceed along the east curb of North Jefferson Street and close on the start point.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary as described incorporates a contiguous collection of the commercial, religious, and government buildings that remain from the primary period of Danville's historic significance and its support of the farmers and communities in the area.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Photographs

Page 19

#1

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking north at the east side

#2

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west at the north side

#3

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking south at the west side

#4

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west at the south side

#5

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking north

#6

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking northwest

#7

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking northwest

#8

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking northwest

#9

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west

#10

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Photographs

Page 20

#11

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking northwest

#12

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#13

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking south

#14

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west

#15

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#16

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking east

#17

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking east

#18

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking east

#19

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#20

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southwest



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Photographs

Page 21

#21

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking north

#22

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#23

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#24

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking east

#25

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southwest

#26

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southwest

#27

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking southeast

#28

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west

#29

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking west

#30

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking north

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Photographs

Page 22

-----  
#31

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking southwest

#32

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking south

#33

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Historic Resources

Page 23

**EAST – WEST STREETS**

Contributing

Non-contributing

WEST MAIN

North Side

- |    |         |   |   |
|----|---------|---|---|
| 1. | 180     | X |   |
| 2. | 120-132 |   | X |
| 3. | 78      | X |   |
| 4. | 70-72   | X |   |
| 5. | 58      | X |   |
| 6. | 54-52   | X |   |
| 7. | 22-6    | X |   |
| 9. | 4       | X |   |

EAST MAIN

North Side

- |     |    |   |   |
|-----|----|---|---|
| 10. | 4  | X |   |
| 11. | 6  |   | X |
| 12. | 10 | X |   |
| 13. | 14 | X |   |

WEST MAIN

South Side

- |     |                   |   |  |
|-----|-------------------|---|--|
| 14. | County Courthouse | X |  |
|-----|-------------------|---|--|

WEST MARION

North Side

- |     |         |   |  |
|-----|---------|---|--|
| 15. | 140-138 | X |  |
| 16. | 136     | X |  |

EAST MARION

North Side

- |     |    |   |   |
|-----|----|---|---|
| 17. | 48 | X |   |
| 18. | 64 |   | X |

WEST MARION

South Side

- |     |       |   |   |
|-----|-------|---|---|
| 19. | 101   | X |   |
| 20. | 97-71 | X |   |
| 21. | 69-51 |   | X |
| 22. | 47    | X |   |
| 23. | 35    | X |   |

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Historic Resources

Page 24

24.	25	X	
25.	17	X	
EAST MARION			
	South Side		
26.	55		X
<b>NORTH – SOUTH STREETS</b>			
NORTH JEFFERSON			
	East Side		
27.	95	X	
SOUTH JEFFERSON			
	West Side		
28.	1		X
29.	20		X
30.	52-56	X	
31.	60-64	X	
32.	68-76	X	
SOUTH JEFFERSON			
	East Side		
33.	115	X	
SOUTH WASHINGTON			
	West Side		
34.	170	X	
35.	148		X
36.	134	X	
SOUTH WASHINGTON			
	East Side		
37.	127	X	
38.	115-119	X	
39.	101	X	
40.	71-97	X	
41.	65	X	
42.	51-59	X	
43.	33		X
44.	1 (NOTE: The south half is N/C)	X	(X)

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Historic Resources

Page 25

NORTH WASHINGTON

West Side

- |     |    |   |  |
|-----|----|---|--|
| 45. | 10 | X |  |
| 46. | 38 | X |  |

SOUTH INDIANA

West Side

- |     |     |   |   |
|-----|-----|---|---|
| 47. | 78  | X |   |
| 48. | 102 |   | X |

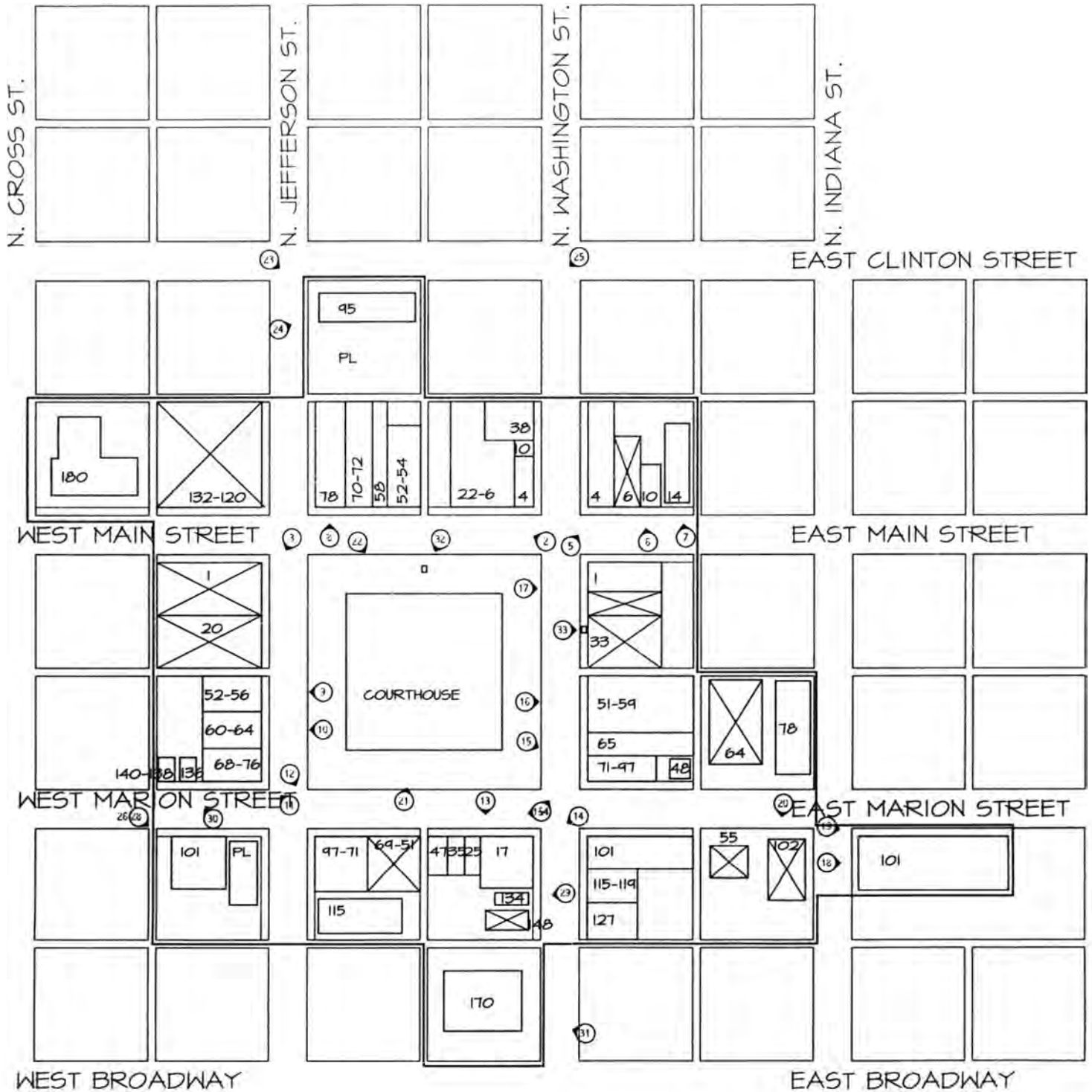
SOUTH INDIANA

East Side

- |     |     |   |  |
|-----|-----|---|--|
| 49. | 101 | X |  |
|-----|-----|---|--|

OBJECTS

- |     |               |   |  |
|-----|---------------|---|--|
| 50. | Bell          | X |  |
| 51. | Survey marker | X |  |



# DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

DIAGRAM - NOT TO SCALE



## LEGEND

	CONTRIBUTING
	NON-CONTRIBUTING
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	PHOTO DESIGNATOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: OWNER OBJECTION

PROPERTY NAME: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Hendricks

DATE RECEIVED: 11/07/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/22/02  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02001559

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 12/19/2002 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically and architecturally significant district - an important  
19th and early 20th century commercial and governmental center*

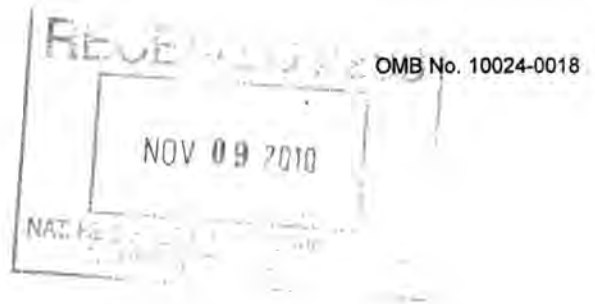
RECOM./CRITERIA Eligible A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 12/19/2002

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

02001539



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Danville Courthouse Square Historic District (Additional Documentation)

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Clinton, Tennessee, Broadway and Cross Sts. N/A  not for publication

city or town Danville N/A  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Hendricks code 036 zip code 46122

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 11/3/2010  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

[Signature] 12-27-10  
Edson H. Beall



Darville Courthouse Square Historic District

Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- Ownership and Category checkboxes: private, public-local, public-state, public-Federal, building(s), district, site, structure, object.

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values: Contributing (42, 0, 0, 2, 42), Noncontributing (6, 0, 0, 0, 6).

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Historic Functions: DOMESTIC: hotel, COMMERCE: business, COMMERCE: financial institution, GOVERNMENT: city hall, GOVERNMENT: courthouse, GOVERNMENT: post office, EDUCATION: library, RECREATION & CULTURE: auditorium.

- Current Functions: COMMERCE: specialty store, COMMERCE: professional, COMMERCE: financial institution, GOVERNMENT: city hall, GOVERNMENT: courthouse, EDUCATION: library.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. REVIVALS: Classical Revival, LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival.

- Materials: foundation BRICK, walls BRICK, STONE: limestone, roof ASPHALT.

Narrative Description

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

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections: 6 and 7

**Section 6 – Function or Use** (continued)

Historic Functions	Current Functions
GOVERNMENT: courthouse	RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
EDUCATION: library	
RELIGION: religious facility	
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater	

**Section 7 – Description**

Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival  
: Beaux Arts  
: Tudor Revival  
: Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
: Prairie School

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Narrative Description

The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District contains a collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings typical of an Indiana town square of the period. The district's buildings reflect the architectural characteristics of about eight different styles. In some cases, architectural stylistic details have blended through a process of evolution that is typical of a neighborhood in transition during a dynamic period of growth. The district is bounded generally by Cross Street on the west, Clinton Street on the north, Tennessee Street on the east, and Broadway Street on the south. Short doglegs to incorporate the Old Sheriff's Residence and Jail on South Washington Street, the Christian Church on West Main Street, the Unitarian Universalists Church on North Jefferson Street, and the Danville Library on South Indiana Street modify the otherwise square configuration of the district. The predominant architectural style in the district is commercial vernacular or period functional with singular examples of Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Foursquare, Art Deco, and Tudor Revival. There are 42 contributing buildings and 6 non-contributing buildings, and 2 contributing objects, a bell and a survey marker, in the district. The period of significance is 1865 to 1960.

The approximately half of the contributing buildings in the district surround the courthouse on all sides. Photograph 1 is the east side of the square looking north; photograph 2 is the west side of the square looking south; photograph 3 is the north side of the square looking west; and photograph 4 is the south side of the square looking west. Included in this collection are buildings that cover a range of time from 1865 to the depression era of the 1930s. Four buildings along East Main Street provide examples of the range in ages for contributing resources as well as the wide variations in styles found in the district.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections: 6 and 7

The two-story Italianate commercial building at 4 East Main (photograph 5) is one of the oldest structures in the district. Built in 1872, the building has had various commercial uses, such as a local grocery store, before becoming the present day basket shop. The front façade harkens memories of the street level retail storefronts of the mid-Victorian period throughout Indiana. Configured in three bays or ranks, the first floor contains an entry point on the left and two single glazed display windows in the center and right sides. Two square pilasters with decorative oval details define the left and right margins of the building, and two smaller round pilasters with Corinthian capitals divide the interior space into three bays. Three fixed-sash transom lights, glazed one by two, extend across the entire width of the building above the entry point and the display windows. The double-hung, one over one windows in the second floor are accentuated with typically Italianate arched crowns in the fashion of the time. The space within the arch above the three rectangular window openings is decorated with sunburst panels. The entry point contains double doors single glazed in the upper two-thirds of their length and wood paneled in the lower third.

Immediately to the east of the one-time grocery store, at 6 and 10 East Main Street, are two one-story buildings, built circa 1900, that have been dedicated to the business of printing for nearly 100 years. The small building at 6 East Main (photograph 6) has been altered over time to keep pace with changes in style. The façade of the building was sheathed in limestone veneer, probably in the late 1940s, and the basic fenestration appears to have been altered to the extent the structural and architectural details are no longer discernible. The altered building lacks architectural integrity and is therefore non-contributing. For many years the *Danville Republican*, an early Danville newspaper, was published in this building.

Next door at 10 East Main (photograph 6) the building has retained significant integrity and demonstrates the simplicity of design apparent in many storefronts around the square. The narrow front façade is divided into three bays by four, square brick pilasters that define two large single glazed display windows flanking a central entry. The tops of the pilasters butt against the typical I-beam structural member that extends across the width of the storefront. Above the I-beam is a section of brick exterior wall that is capped with a slightly projecting cornice composed of simple brick corbelling. The upper portion of the window and entry openings have been modified in height by inserting wood panels to reduce the height of the opening. At the time of construction, the openings very likely extended upward to the I-beam.

Farther east at 14 East Main (photograph 7) is a two-story building that has served as a people's theater, a Presbyterian church, and a Masonic Hall, and at one time housed meetings of the local Knights of Pythias lodge. What originally began its life as a large wooden framed building constructed in the late 1800s became the present building when it was sheathed in brick veneer in the 1930s. The height of the side windows and the broad frieze band below the eaves provide some evidence of its

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections: 6 and 7

earliest style of Greek Revival. A large flat roofed, full width porch dominates the front façade. Four large square brick columns that continue through the plane of the roof support the roof of the porch and form what appear to be the vertical members of a balustrade. The front wall has a full pediment and that is now covered with vinyl siding. Windowsills throughout the building are stone. Small square limestone detail at each end, accentuate the brick lintels. This same stone detail appears on the horizontal elements of the porch brick balustrade.

The Italianate building at 78 West Main (photograph 8), built circa 1870, is an outstanding example of the simple, elegant style of many commercial buildings of the period. The two-story edifice, for many years a dry goods emporium, now serves primarily as a restaurant. The original brick exterior walls are painted; a later addition to the west side has a polychrome brick exterior surface. Although somewhat obscured by a modern awning, the front façade has three bays defined by brick pilasters that extend upward from the foundation to near the top of the three segmental arched window openings in the second floor. At street level, the façade has two large single glazed display windows that flank a central entry. The entry door and the windows are not period but do not significantly affect the integrity of the overall front façade. The upper window openings, tall and narrow, are accentuated by projecting brick crowns. The windows are single glazed in fixed sashes. A wide belt course of brick above the openings creates a visible separation between the lower floors and the attic space. The brick corbelling at the cornice and in the belt course directly below it are unusual and reminiscent of later simple styling associated with commercial vernacular buildings of the 1890-1910 period.

On the west side of the square is a cluster of storefronts that offer various examples of stylistic variations in commercial vernacular buildings in the 1880s-1900s. Although altered at street level, the two-story Italianate building at 52-56 South Jefferson Street (photograph 9), built circa 1890, retains a significant degree of integrity. The first floor front façade is divided into two distinct halves right and left of the central entry point leading upstairs. Each half of the first floor is divided into three bays defined by cast iron pilasters that extend from the foundation upward to a decorative belt course. The belt course, detailed with decorative scrolls at both ends, visually separates the first and second floors of the building. The exterior surface of the first floor front façade has been altered by the addition of a modern brick veneer; the windows and doors are modern but the fenestration appears to reflect the original design of the building. The second floor contains seven tall narrow window openings common to the Italianate style; the three on the left have segmental arch lintels with a projecting drip cap; the three on the right have segmental arch lintels with no drip cap; and the central opening lintel reflects the same construction as those on the left. The obvious difference in the lintels probably stems from construction of the two halves of the building at slightly different times and by different contractors, and the result was a single building with unusual architectural details. The dominant projecting cornice at the top of the front façade, with its brackets

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections: 6 and 7

and finials, extends across the entire width of the building and visually joins the two halves of the building into one.

The Hall Block at 60-64 South Jefferson Street (photograph 10) was built around the turn-of-the-century and reflects simpler design characteristics than its neighbor next door. The two-story brick building has two distinct bays on the first floor created by the three brick pilasters that define the center and margins of the building and extend upward from the foundation to the I-beam construction members that mark the juncture of the first and second floors. The front façade, first floor, has been altered by the addition of modern window sashes/glazing in the storefronts and the replacement of original doors with modern aluminum frame, glass plate doors. The five square window openings across the second floor width of the building have stone sills and brick lintels with projecting drip caps. Directly above the windows is a belt course of light yellow brick. The metal cornice is relatively simple in architectural detail but has a prominent centrally located and more ornate plate with "Hall Block" inscribed on it.

Immediately south of the Hall Block at 68-76 South Jefferson (photograph 11) is an example of the blending of Italianate and commercial vernacular styling. Built circa 1880, this two-story brick building is organized at street level into three bays, each defined by the combination of a display window and an entry into the interior of the building separated by a section of exterior brick wall. A single entry on the right margin of the building provides access to the upper floor. Tall window and door openings with segmental arch lintels also characterize each of the bays. The windows and doors of the storefront are modern (non-period) replacements. The second floor of the front façade contains a row of seven window openings, each with a stone sill and a segmental arch brick lintel. The windows are double hung and glazed one over one. Above the windows and below the top of the front wall is an elaborate cornice of corbelled brick that adds a truly elegant architectural detail to an otherwise very Spartan building. The brickwork of the cornice accentuates the structural divisions of the building into seven ranks. The visual result of the corbelling is a delicate frieze highlighted with pendant-like extensions below the frieze; the overall effect reduces the architectural severity of the building.

The block on the south side of the square is anchored at each end by a building that adds to the architectural fabric of the historic district. The building at the west end of the block, 97-71 West Marion Street (photograph 12), was at various times home to a 5-cent theater/restaurant/drug store combination, an undertaker's office, a cigar factory, cobbler shops in the basement, and in the upper floors, the rooms of the Green Hotel. Today it still contains the offices of local businesses. The three-story brick, Italianate style building, constructed circa 1880, once had a second floor balcony extending across the width of the front façade. The front façade is organized with six bays; limestone pilasters that rise from the foundation to a single belt course define the street level storefronts. Above the belt course are rows of window openings for the second and third floors. The second floor windows are single glazed in fixed sashes; the

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections: 6 and 7

third floor openings are filled in with wood panels. The openings are grouped horizontally in twos that further accentuate the three bay configuration of the façade. The arched openings have stone sills and brick lintels; no attempt was made to heighten the architectural style of the building.

The commercial vernacular building at the east end of the block at 17 West Marion Street (photograph 13) is a two-story brick building painted white at some time in the past and once served the community as the Sanders Hotel. The east side of the building (photograph 14) is also 110 South Washington and appears to be the current primary façade in the building. The entry in the east façade is very likely an alteration to the building that occurred well after the construction date of 1897. The east-facing façade has been altered by the elimination of a window opening and the addition of an entry approximately in the center of the building at street level. Sanborn fire maps provide evidence that the West Marion side was the primary façade of the building for many years. This façade is organized generally into three bays. At street level, the left bay contains an entry and a large display window; the center bay, a large bay window (not period), and the right bay, an entry, and a large display window. Each bay contains a group of three windows in its second story. The entry, in the left bay, is characterized by an arched opening with a prominent keystone detail. The door and its surround consist of a wood frame within the opening, sidelights, a wood door, and a multi-glazed, fan light transom. All the display windows are single glazed in fixed sashes. Directly above the street level windows is a narrow belt course that visually separates the first and second floors. The window openings in the second floor are rectangular with stone sills and flat lintels. The windows are double hung and glazed one over one. A brick belt course resembling crenellations extends around both visible sides of the building and accentuates the windows and their placement. A band of brick dentil detailing supports the simple projecting cornice.

On the east side of the square are three buildings that demonstrate the variability of styles in the historic district. The south end of the blocked is anchored by a commercial vernacular building, 71-97 South Washington Street (photograph 15), built circa 1910. The two-story brick edifice manifests a number of simple architectural details that stop the building from being a plain brick square with no character. The street level portion of the façade is divided into two bays separated by narrow section of exterior wall. Each bay contains a window and an entry. The right bay has been altered by the addition of a non-period limestone veneer, a three pane, fixed sash, single glazed window, also non-period, and a flat roofed canopy supported by chains attached to the exterior wall. The left bay contains the first floor entry for that side of the building, a period display window, and the entry for the second floor space. A brick belt course extends across the full width of the building directly above the storefronts. The second floor of the façade contains a centrally located paired window opening flanked on both sides by single window openings. The sills are stone, and the soldier course brick lintels have narrow, projecting drip caps. The windows are aluminum sash, crank type windows

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections: 6 and 7

circa the late 1950s. Between the windows and the plain, corbelled cornice is a decorative raised brick panel that breaks up the monotony of the upper exterior wall.

In the middle of the east side block is an unusual building at 51-59 South Washington Street (photograph 16) that seems chronologically askew from many of the historic resources on the square. The two and a half story building in the Tudor Revival style was built circa 1925. Two large gables in the second floor dominate the front façade; these gables visually define the three bays at street level; the gable on the left (north) side is slightly larger in width at the peak. The left and right street level bays contain a storefront and a theater respectively. The center bay is a more narrow retail storefront. The sashes, glazing, and entry doors on all three lower portions of the bays have been altered through the addition of modern glass and hardware components. The second upper portion of the façade is characterized by half-timbering and stucco infill common to Tudor Revival styling. The fenestration in the left gable consists of a four-unit ribbon window at mid-point and paired fixed sash windows in the peak. The central bay contains a four-unit ribbon window smaller in size than the furthest left ribbon but also consisting of double hung one over one units. The right gable contains a mixture of window types; there are two double hung, one over one glazed window units and three fixed sash, single glazed units. The window in the peak of the right gable is fixed sash, single glazed.

The northeast corner of the square at 1 South Washington Street (photograph 17) includes an excellent example of the upscale architectural style commonly associated with banks and some public buildings of the era. Graced with a number of elements of different styles, primarily Neoclassical with a touch of Romanesque at the upper margins of the building, the 1<sup>st</sup> National Bank of Danville building presented the solid, enduring image so appreciated by its investors. The street level of the two-story limestone building is organized into three bays, defined by prominent square limestone pilasters that extend upward from the foundation to an intermediate cornice-like detail that separates the first and second floors. The fenestration of the first floor is original, but the sashes, glazing and entry have been altered with modern materials and design. The modifications, however, were accomplished to capture as much as possible the original "look" of the building. The four rectangular window openings in the second floor are separated by rough-faced stone block exterior walls. The windows in the second floor are fixed sash with 2x4 glazing. A low parapet above the cornice terminates in Romanesque style finials of limestone. The adjacent building to the south once housed a dry goods store owned and operated by a local Jewish merchant, Joe Schwartz. He opened his store in 1886 and his family ran the business for nearly four decades after his death in the early 1900s. The shared wall between the two buildings, removed in the past, now creates a single interior space occupied by the bank.

The Danville Public Library at 101 South Indiana Street (photographs 18 and 19) was built in 1902-03 with funds requested by the Danville Commercial Club from Mr.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections: 6 and 7

Andrew Carnegie. Designed in the Neoclassical style, the library building reflects many of the architectural details of the period. The two-story yellow brick exterior walls rise from a tall brick foundation capped with a limestone water table that defines the elevation of the main floor. A massive central bay characterizes the front façade with smaller wings flanking each side. The central bay contains the entry steps up to the main floor level. It is an enclosed pedimented portico with four columns resting close against the exterior wall. The columns have Ionic capitals. The full pediment above the classical entablature is accentuated with dentil detail. The window openings that flank the entry have limestone sills and ornately detailed limestone lintels. The windows are single glazed, double hung units. A semi-circular transom surmounts the square door opening, and the door is flanked by tall sidelights. Window openings through out the building are rectangular and have fixed sash transom lights above each. The windows in the old section are double hung and glazed one over one. The library has received two additions to the rear of the original building, one in 1979 and one in 1999. The additions, clearly shown in photograph 19, emulate closely many of the original design elements, and therefore they harmonize with the historic portions of the building.

Across the street at 102 South Indiana Street (photograph 20) is an example of a non-contributing building that has lost most of its architectural integrity. Through a number of modifications occurring over a long period of time, the American Four-Square/Prairie house that is now the Weaver-Randolph Funeral Home lacks architectural significance.

As the centerpiece for the Danville Square, the Hendricks County Courthouse (photographs 21 and 22) combines massive presence with relatively simple architectural detail. Completed in 1915, this Beaux Arts building was designed by Indianapolis architect Clarence Martindale and built by P.H. McCormack & Company of Columbus, Indiana. The three-story building of Bedford Oolitic limestone is the fourth in a line of courthouses to stand on this site. The four facades are symmetrical in their design and identical in appearance. The façade is organized into three sections with two ranks of windows flanking a central bay containing an entry point at street level. The flanking bays each contain a tall, flat surface foundation, and two ranks of window openings on each floor. Those on the upper floors are separated by broad flat pilasters that extend upward from the belt course, which visually separates the first floor from the second, on to the entablature. The first floor window openings have segmental arched lintels, and the upper floor openings are flat. The banded rusticated surface of the first floor stonework is carried around the entire building. The windows are replacements for the original; modern sashes and glazing appear throughout. The narrow architrave above the tops of the first floor supports a wide frieze and projecting cornice with dentil detail; a low parapet caps the building. The central bay projects forward from the plane of the flanking bays and contains three tall arched door openings with a low balcony directly above the belt course. The upper two floors are characterized by wide, flat antae on the flanks of two fluted Roman Doric columns. Ranks of single window openings appear



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections: 6 and 7

between the pilasters and the columns and between the columns in a central cluster of eight small, fixed-sash, single-glazed window units. The tops of the columns and pilasters support a narrow architrave, a wide frieze and a projecting cornice. A closed pediment caps the entire central bay which is accentuated with dentil detail in the classical tradition. A small round clock face is centered within the tympanum, and acroteria mark the apex and corners of the pediment.

Religion and its physical symbols are important to the identity of any community, and the small Gothic Revival church at 95 North Jefferson (photographs 23 and 24) is an example of this community spirit in bricks, mortar and wood. Originally a Christian church at the time of construction in 1884, this building has been home to other religious sects, including Cumberland Baptists and Unitarian Universalists. Built of red brick, the church consists of a tall bell tower in the northwest corner with the primary entry into the interior and an attached one-story building that accommodates the congregation during worship. The bell tower is a two-story square structure dominated by a decorative cornice detail, the actual cornice of the tower roof. Buttresses decorate the tower corners in the lower third of the exterior wall. Mid-way up the tower are circular windows with keystone devices at four points on the circle to form crosses. Directly below the intermediate cornice on the tower is an elaborate blind corbel arcade. Louvered vents in recessed spaces resembling eave dormers provide ventilation to the steeply pitched roof. Window openings throughout the church and tower are arched with keystone detail ornamentation. The windows are double hung, glazed one over one. The same round window and keystone device cross appears on the front of the church in the gables. The elaborate brick corbelling along the eaves line extends around the entire church proper. A modern addition extends eastward from the original building but does not affect the integrity of the older structure.

On the southwest corner of the square at 101 West Marion Street (photographs 26, 27, and 28) is an example of utilitarian design carried to its limits. The one-time Danville Post Office was built in 1936 according to a design of architect Louis A. Simon during the Great Depression. The one-story polychrome brick building is symmetrical in design and square in plan. The front façade contains a central entry with single window openings flanking each side. The openings are flat and the windows are metal sash, double hung, and glazed one over one. The central double door is aluminum framed with single glazed panels. The interior of the building is original and could function as a post office again. On the west wall is a WPA Depression era mural titled, "Filling The Water Jugs Haymaking Time." Completed by its artist Gail W. Martin in 1939 for the sum of \$560.00, the mural is in excellent condition. The building is currently used by the county probation agency.

There are two small buildings on the periphery of the district that deserve attention. The small commercial vernacular building at 134 South Washington (photograph 29) is unusual in this neighborhood and in similar communities because of

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections: 6 and 7

its narrow frontage and its linear construction; it is truly a “shotgun” configuration. Built circa 1900, the one-story brick building's front façade consists of one entry and two single windows. The angled portions of the exterior wall give the building a cutaway look similar to that seen on Queen Anne style cottages. The open interlocking brick-laying method used at the corners accentuates this feature. Historical information indicates that the building has been used as office space through most of its existence. The window openings are tall and rectangular with stone sills and flat stone lintels. The windows are double hung and glazed one over one. The door, behind the modern storm door, is period and has two glazed lights in the upper half and wood panels in the lower.

The other small building of note is the one-story painted brick building at 136 West Marion Street (photograph 30) that was built circa 1910. The commercial vernacular building's front façade, like the one previously mentioned, consists of a single entry with single windows flanking the door. The window openings are not identical in size, the left being wider than the right. The surrounds are stone sills, flat brick sides and flat brick lintels. The windows are double hung with one over one glazing. The entry access is provided by a short brick stoop that leads to a standard flat top door opening. The door is non-period. Above the door is an arched canvas awning. The sign “Meazel Jewelry” appears below a simple cornice capped with tiles. Both of these small buildings capture the true meaning of commercial vernacular styling without any pretense of architectural detailing.

Although the Hendricks County Jail and Sheriff's Residence at 170 South Washington (photograph 31) is not directly situated on the square, it is a fine example of the Second Empire style and the only one of its kind in the district. The resource was placed in the Register of Historic Places on 30 June 1983.

Two objects in the district require mention: the bell on the north side of the courthouse (photograph 32) and the survey marker in front of 33 South Washington Street (photograph 33). The bell was in the top of one of the towers on the third county courthouse and was retrieved after its demolition. The county surveyor placed the marker in the sidewalk in front of 33 South Washington Street to designate the intersection of four sections in Township 15 North and Range 1 West.

The collection of buildings in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District comprise a visual image of a time past when the square and its retailers supported the surrounding communities with their daily needs in food, clothing, and other necessities long before the arrival of the massive malls of today; this was a time when local merchants greeted their customers by name, and business was conducted with cash and a handshake.

Danville Courthouse Square Historic District

Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
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:

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

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1865-1960

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Martindale, Clarence

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination 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:

Danville Courthouse Square Historic District

Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 70 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 540580 4401200
Zone Easting Northing

3 16 540940 4400950
Zone Easting Northing

2 16 540600 4400890
Zone Easting Northing

4 16 540800 4401200
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John P. Warner

organization date 6/24/2010

street & number 5018 Broadway Street telephone 317/283-5450

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46205

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name various

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

**Section 8 - Statement of Significance**

The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history: to wit, the district characterizes developmental patterns of retail business enterprises, services, religious organizations, governmental agencies, and the local libraries that support and meet the needs of regional communities. The district is also significant under Criterion C: to wit, it embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction representative of Indiana courthouse squares of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The predominant architectural style in the district is commercial vernacular or period functional with singular examples of Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Foursquare, Art Deco, and Tudor Revival. The period of significance is 1865 to 1960 and was chosen for a number of reasons. This span of years includes community milestones such as the construction of two of the county courthouses that graced the square, the high water mark of economic growth demonstrated by the density of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings, the arrival of Central Normal College and its decades-long importance to the community-at-large and the square specifically, and finally, the end of demonstrable and evolutionary change in the square.

The first white settlers in Hendricks County established their small farms along White Lick Creek in the southern part of the county circa 1820. Arriving from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Kentucky in the early decades of the nineteenth century, families such as the Ramseys, Herrimans, Brays, and the Bryants were the first to take advantage of relatively inexpensive land at \$1.25 an acre and by clearing this land, laid the foundation for the backbone and economic future of the county - agriculture.

Danville is the county seat of Hendricks County and was organized on 1 April 1824. It was named for Indiana Governor William Hendricks. Soon after organization of the larger political unit, Danville was platted on 20 October the same year by the County Agent Thomas Hinton. Lots in the original plat sold for prices as low as \$3.00 a lot to the highest price of \$115.00; this was the lot on the northeast corner of the square at the intersection of Main and Washington Streets. Local legend credits the naming of Danville to pioneer Circuit Court Judge William Watson Williams, who urged the county commissioners to accept his offering of the first name of his brother during their deliberations.

The physical presence of county government appeared early in the town square of Danville. The first courthouse was built of peeled logs in 1826 at a cost of \$147.00 on the same site as the current building. This courthouse was the first of four to grace the square and was replaced by a brick building constructed in 1830. As the population of the county grew, so did the needs of government, and the simple brick courthouse was replaced by a high style Gothic Revival edifice that was completed in 1863. Built of brick with limestone detail at a cost of approximately \$60,000.00, this very upscale building succumbed to time and weather when its roof collapsed in 1912, and a determination was made to demolish the remaining part of the building. County council members

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

quickly appropriated \$225,000.00 for a new courthouse to be built as soon as the site could be cleared. The cornerstone of the present Neo-classical courthouse, which was designed by Clarence Martindale of Indianapolis, was laid on 29 May 1913 in accordance with Masonic ceremony. The dedication of the new courthouse was held on 8 September 1915. Local dignitary, Judge John V. Hadley, was the master-of-ceremony, and Vice President of the United States, Thomas R. Marshall, a native Hoosier from North Manchester, Indiana, performed the duties as the main speaker.

Other physical signs of settlement and community appeared soon after the platting of the town. The first Baptist congregation was formed in 1828 in Danville and a Presbyterian congregation a few years later. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Indianapolis' Second Presbyterian Church in the 1840s and the father of Harriet Beecher Stowe of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* fame, was once a guest preacher before this congregation. The same building that housed the congregation was used as a subscription school during the week.

While Danville was establishing itself as the county seat and a budding community, the southern part of the county witnessed a transportation evolution that would change the face of the countryside. The National Road reached Hendricks County in 1830. One source from the time noted that the thoroughfare (actually only a muddy trace with trees stumped down low enough to allow wagons to pass over them) was characterized by, "one continuous procession of immigrants to all parts of the west, [that] added ... to the rapid settlement and development of that portion of Hendricks County." One quote of the time that summed up the rigors of travel on the National Road and further west went something like, "The cowards never started and the weak died along the way," – not a resounding endorsement for our Manifest Destiny. As the road improved and stretched further west in the 1840s, local entrepreneurs set up "stock stands" that provided room and board for stock drovers moving herds (flocks) of turkeys, cattle, hogs, and sheep to markets east and west of Hendricks County. The stands, situated two to six miles apart, also made available fodder for the animals needed to sustain them during the move. Aside from the obvious financial benefit to the operators of the stands, these facilities may well have been an indirect boon to local farmers who by the 1840s were producing agricultural surpluses looking for markets; one ready commodity for sale would have been corn - it required 24 bushels of corn to feed 1000 hogs for one day.

Danville continued to grow slowly in the 1840s as the land around the county seat was cleared for the farms that would one day surround it. The *Danville Advertiser*, the first newspaper in the area, was first published in 1846. By 1850, the county population has reached slightly more than 14,000 citizens, including 41 Negroes, and by 1860 the county population had increased to almost 17,000 people. The late 1850s witnessed the founding of the Danville Academy, which was established and operated by the Methodist Quarterly Conference. In 1859 Danville was incorporated as a town.

The first few years of the 1860s were times of change for the nation and Danville as well. When the Civil War started in the spring of 1861, it wasn't long before many of the males in the county enlisted in the Union Army to serve their country. Shortly after

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

the call to arms, and throughout the first few years of the conflict, fully 12% of the county's male population served in the Hoosier regiments supporting the Union cause. In 1863, the third county courthouse (the one of collapsing roof fame) was completed. In the fall of the year, the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual County Fair was held in September, and all of the proceeds from the various activities were distributed to Union soldiers' families in need of assistance. Danville and the rest of Hendricks County activated on the home front when local farmers and tradesmen were called upon to muster, as volunteers, against the raid of John Hunt Morgan, that renowned river-crossing gent that stirred up a number of Indiana communities in the middle of the Civil War.

For Danville and Hendricks County, the last years of the 1860s were a time of healing and getting on with the business of life. The Decennial Census of 1870 documented the progress made in this time. By that year, the county has grown to approximately 20,000 in population, and Danville accounted for about 1700 of that larger number. The county had 130,000 acres of cleared land under the plow, which had recently produced 376,000 bushels of wheat, nearly a million bushels of corn, some rye, and 70,000 pounds of wool. The agricultural surpluses being produced by county farms were rushed to eastern markets and certainly spurred the retail business in Danville, which even in 1878 was the only town in the township. Even through the distress of the Civil War and at this time of progress, however, Danville and the county were proud of the fact that they retained their moral equilibrium and heralded that fact by announcing publicly that, "No licensed drinking saloon has been permitted in the county in the last 20 years." Saloon keeping was not one of the retail businesses that proliferated around the courthouse square in the 1870s. Other professional and retail businesses did flourish. By 1878, the square was home to seven lawyers (ubiquitous in all county seats), three newspapers, a number of dentists, dry goods merchants, a piano salesman, and a dining hall on the east side of the square that advertised, "warm meals at all hours."

Danville became a seat of higher learning in the late 1870s. Although not situated on the square, the arrival and establishment of Central Normal College (CNC) just east of the square was a plus to the community both economically and educationally. As the second normal school in Indiana, Central Normal College was originally organized in Ladoga, Indiana, but moved to Danville in 1878 to occupy the recently vacated buildings of the Danville Academy that had closed its doors in 1868. The citizens of Danville bought the old Academy buildings through subscription and followed through with a promise to move the physical assets of the CNC, the students and their goods, and the teachers to Danville.

The 1880s continued the period of growth for Danville and its surrounding farms. In 1877, the Farmer's Cooperative Insurance Association of Hendricks County was formed to provide insurance protection for local farmers. In 1882, the Association had 807 members and was insuring \$1.1 million worth of property throughout the county. With head offices in Danville, the local agent, A.M. Hadley, and the organization's secretary/treasurer, George W. Searce, were in daily contact with their customers and the organization's decision makers. The Jesse F. Ogden Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) was established in Danville in 1883. Joe Schwartz, a Jewish

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

merchant, came to Danville in 1886 and opened his dry goods store in the north half of the east-side block of the square. Darnell's store, known around town as the "Yaller Front Store," was just south of Schwartz's. Although Joe died in the early 1900s, his family maintained the business until the late 1930s or early 1940s. In 1896, the First National Bank of Danville built the present building, which it occupied for years, on the corner of Main and South Washington Streets and north of Schwartz's store. At some time in the past, Schwartz's store was functionally incorporated into the old bank building and ceased to be a retail business.

By the 1890s and 1900s, agriculture was firmly established as the primary revenue producing vocation in the county, and Danville was affirmed as the center of much of the retail business needed to support that economy. The Danville courthouse square of 1893 was the home to a myriad of businesses such as millineries, butcher shops, dry goods stores, tin shops, farm implement dealers, feed and drug stores, banks, and the local newspapers. By the same year, the Consolidated Phone Company, with headquarters in Danville and service in Plainfield, Pittsboro, and North Salem, was located on the south side of the square; their daily service charge was three and a half cents a day.

Although manufacturing was not the focal point of the economies of the county and Danville, there were industries such as drain tile and brick manufacturers, lumber and veneer mills, flouring mills like the Klondyke mill in Danville, and others throughout the county that added their revenues to communities where they were located. But agriculture was still the primary engine of economic growth. According to the 1910 Decennial Census, over 90% of the cleared land in the county was involved in farming of one type or the other, and nine-tenths of the taxable property in the county was directly related to the same purpose. To move this growing surplus of products to market, the road system in the county grew rapidly from only three miles of graveled roads in 1910 to over 500 miles of graveled and macadam roads in 1914.

The churches of the Danville community offered religious services in many locations and to many denominations. One of the oldest is the Unitarian Universalistic Church located on North Jefferson Street. Built in 1884 as a Christian Church, the building has also been home to Cumberland Baptist and Presbyterian congregations. The present Danville Christian Church, first organized in 1845, but initially meeting in another building, held services on the same site in a previously built stone and brick church constructed in 1877. The current church, built in 1914, underwent major repairs after a 1948 tornado severely damaged a portion of the building.

The early years of the twentieth century were also the time of the interurban. In 1906, interurban service to Danville was initiated by the Indianapolis & Western Company, which later became a part of the much larger Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern system. The THI&E would eventually traverse central Indiana from the east to west borders. The interurban entered Danville along the present route of US 36 and turned south on Indiana Street where a turnaround was situated at the station on the corner of Marion and Indiana Streets. Interurbans provided personal travel service and in some cases allowed local farmers a ready means to ship perishable goods to larger



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

markets quickly. Local retailers often received some of their goods from larger wholesalers via the interurban trains. These trains opened up markets throughout the state and encouraged the freedom of travel we enjoy today. Before the advent of widespread use of the automobile, they increased access for the common citizen to entertainment, business, and educational opportunities that were previously unattainable.

Although mail service has long been a major element of the coming of age of any community, Danville handled the occasion with little fanfare. Since the first mail service for the county and Danville began in 1824, Danville's post office has been on or directly adjacent to the square. For a number of years, it was housed in simple buildings on the east and south sides of the square across from the courthouse. In 1936-37, the Art Deco, Depression era post office on West Marion was built. In 1939, it was decorated with a mural painted by one of the WPA artists hired by the federal government.

The courthouse square of the 1930s continued its support of the local community with goods and services for locals and students at Central Normal College. Businesses like Schwartz's Ready -To-Wear, Keeney's Bookstore, Wheeler's Barber Shop, Crawley's Billiard Parlor, Royal Theater, and the Coffee Cup Lunch graced the streets bordering the county courthouse square during the early decades of the twentieth century. The stature of the buildings that housed these enterprises seems to fulfill a statement made in an early history about the square, "the business portions of the town are generally well built and consist of substantial two and three-story brick blocks."

The Danville Courthouse Square Historic District is distinguished architecturally by the high degree of integrity retained in the buildings that line the sides of the square. The district contains outstanding examples of nine different architectural styles condensed into a relatively small geographical area. Although the predominant architectural style in the district is commercial vernacular, a style that lacks a great degree of detail, the other styles present are singular examples of Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Four-square, Art Deco, and Tudor Revival buildings. Of particular note, are the Gothic Revival Unitarian Universalists Church, the county courthouse, the group of Italianate commercial buildings along South Jefferson Street, and Old Sheriff's Residence and Jail. In comparison with many county courthouse squares, Danville, as the Hendricks County seat, has been successful in retaining a significant degree of architectural integrity in its downtown buildings and staving off the constant threat of "modernizing" the storefronts that are the very essence of the historic district. The proximity of its historic churches, its Carnegie library, its courthouse, and its collection of active commercial buildings imparts on the district (square) its vital importance to the community and symbolizes the collective nature of Danville's heritage.

The Danville Courthouse Square and its associated historical resources were in the past and remain today the commercial center of the town and township and the governmental center of the county. The remaining historic resources remind one of a time when the farmers and entrepreneurs of the Hoosier state took pride in their work, their religion, and the visual image of their community.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

**Section 9 - Bibliography**

*Annual Report of the Farmer's Cooperative Insurance Association of Hendricks County Indiana.* Dated 1882 and published by the Association.

*Atlas of Hendricks County, Indiana.* (Chicago: J.H. Beers, and Company, 1878)

Harris, Cyril M. *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture.* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1977)

Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory, Hendricks County, Indiana. *Interim Report.* (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1993).

Madison, James. *The Indiana Way.* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1986)

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989)

McDowell, John R., Ed. *The History of Hendricks County.* (Danville: Hendricks County Historical Society, 1976).

*New Topographical Atlas & Gazetteer of Indiana.* (New York: George H. Adams, 1871).

*Prairie Farmer's Directory of Hendricks's County, Indiana.* (Chicago: Prairie Farmer Publishing Company, 1920).

Rutledge, Cynthia S. "Walking Tour of Danville's Courthouse Square," published 2001.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Danville, Indiana -- 1886, 1893, and 1907.

*Standard Atlas of Hendricks County, Indiana.* (Chicago: George A. Ogle, 1904).

**Section 10 - Geographical Data**

**Boundary Description**

Washington Street is the dividing line between east – west street designations and Main Street is the dividing line between north – south street designations.

From the start point on the corner of West Clinton and North Jefferson Streets proceed east along the south curb of West Clinton Street to the alley between North Jefferson and North Washington Streets; turn south and proceed along the alley to its intersection with the alley between West Main and West Clinton Streets; turn east and proceed along the alley, cross North Washington Street and continue along the alley to

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Sections 8, 9, and 10

its intersection with the alley between North Washington and North Indiana Streets; turn south in the alley and cross East Main and proceed along the alley to its intersection with the alley between East Main and East Marion Streets; turn east and proceed to the west curb of South Indiana Street; turn south and proceed along the west curb to the intersection of South Indiana and East Marion Streets; turn east and proceed along the south curb of East Marion Street to the west curb of Tennessee Street; turn south and proceed along the west curb of Tennessee Street to the south property line of the library; turn west and follow the property line of the library to its intersection with South Indiana Street; cross South Indiana Street and turn south and proceed along the west curb of South Indiana Street to its intersection with the alley between the East Marion and East Broadway Streets; turn west and proceed along the alley to its intersection with South Washington Street; cross South Washington Street and turn south and proceed along the west curb of South Washington Street to its intersection with West Broadway Street; turn west and proceed along the north curb of West Broadway Street to the alley between South Washington and South Jefferson Streets; turn north and proceed to its intersection with the alley between West Marion and West Broadway Streets; turn west and proceed along the alley, cross South Jefferson Street and continue to the alley between South Jefferson and South Cross Streets; turn north and proceed along the alley, cross West Marion Street, and continue to the alley's intersection with West Main Street; turn west and proceed along north curb of West Main Street to its intersection with North Cross Street; turn north and proceed along the east curb of North Cross Street to the alley between West Clinton and West Main Streets; turn east and proceed along the alley to its intersection with North Jefferson Street; turn north and proceed along the east curb of North Jefferson Street and close on the start point at the corner of West Clinton and North Jefferson Streets.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary as described incorporates a contiguous collection of the commercial, religious, and government buildings that remain from the primary period of Danville's historic significance and its support of the farmers and communities in the area.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section: Historic Resources

**EAST – WEST STREETS**

Contributing    Non-contributing

WEST MAIN-North Side

1.	180	X	
2.	120-132		X
3.	78	X	
4.	70-72	X	
5.	58	X	
6.	54-52	X	
7.	22-6	X	
8.	4	X	

EAST MAIN-North Side

9.	4	X	
10.	6		X
11.	10	X	
12.	14	X	

WEST MAIN-South Side

13.	County Courthouse	X	
-----	-------------------	---	--

WEST MARION-North Side

14.	140-138	X	
15.	136	X	

EAST MARION-North Side

16.	48	X	
17.	64	X	

WEST MARION-South Side

18.	101	X	
19.	97-71	X	
20.	69-51	X	
21.	47	X	
22.	35	X	
23.	25	X	
24.	17	X	

EAST MARION-South Side

25.	55	X	
-----	----	---	--

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section: Historic Resources

		<u>Contributing</u> <u>Non-contributing</u>	
<b>NORTH – SOUTH STREETS</b>			
NORTH JEFFERSON-East Side			
26.	95	X	
SOUTH JEFFERSON-West Side			
27.	1		X
28.	20		X
29.	52-56	X	
30.	60-64	X	
31.	68-76	X	
SOUTH JEFFERSON-East Side			
32.	115	X	
SOUTH WASHINGTON-West Side			
33.	170	X	
34.	148	X	
35.	134	X	
SOUTH WASHINGTON-East Side			
36.	127	X	
37.	115-119	X	
38.	101	X	
39.	71-97	X	
40.	65	X	
41.	51-59	X	
42.	33		X
43.	1	X	
NORTH WASHINGTON-West Side			
44.	10	X	
45.	38	X	
SOUTH INDIANA-West Side			
46.	78	X	
47.	102		X
SOUTH INDIANA-East Side			
48.	101	X	

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section: Historic Resources

		<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
OBJECTS			
49.	Bell	X	
50.	Survey marker	X	

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section: Documentation for Extension of Period of Significance

Period of Significance

Choice of the original ending date of the period of significance, 1935, relied heavily on the architectural profile of the square's buildings with traditional weight given to the establishment of Danville as the county's center of government and commerce. However, the passage of time and additional research gleaned from another local project shed new light on the historical significance of the courthouse square, in both the areas of government and commerce, which argues for revising the period of significance past the 1935 ending date to a new ending date of 1960.

The relative importance of these two areas of significance has not changed in the ensuing years after 1935. In fact, the role of government increased during the final years of the Great Depression, continued through the war years, and expanded to meet the demands of our changing society through the 1950s. The significance of the commercial life of the square and its immediate environs has remained viable over time in spite of the normal hills and valleys associated with economic cycles. Central Normal College and its resident student body, from its earliest years in the 1870s, provided a tangible market for the businesses around the square. The fulfillment of student's needs for consumer goods by local businesses, the community's active role in housing students, and the interwoven nature of college/community affairs resulted in an almost-familial relationship between the two parties that transcended the decade of the 1930s. Homeowners and rooming space above the storefronts around the square offered living accommodations to much of the student body until the closing of the college in the 1950s. Even after the closing of the college the Danville Courthouse Square continued to be the center of commercial activity and government services throughout the decade of the 1950s and remains so today.

An extension of the period of significance to 1960 necessarily required a reassessment of historical resources that make up the fabric of the district with an eye to including those that were non-contributing within the original period of significance. The reassessment resulted in changing four buildings from non-contributing to contributing. A number of those buildings with changed status underwent some architectural change immediately before WWII or immediately after the same conflict but retained sufficient integrity to be included as contributing in an expanded period of significance. They demonstrate the evolutionary nature of the square's architectural profile.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section: Building Reassessment

The reassessment of the buildings in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District resulted in changing the status of four resources previously determined non-contributing to contributing.

1. 69-51 West Marion Street.

Originally built circa 1890 as a typical red-brick Victorian building with commercial space at street level and residential (rooms above) space in the upper stories, the building received a facelift in the early 1950s. The exterior surface of the façade suffered a modern covering of brick veneer. However, the original fenestration, the spatial arrangement of the storefronts at street level, and the limestone sills of each of the upper story window openings remain intact. These few architectural elements retain enough integrity to support a contributing rating.

2. 64 East Marion Street

This two-story building, constructed circa 1935, retains its architectural integrity. Considered non-contributing prior to the current reassessment due to some changes to the facade and its modern glazing, on reevaluation within the framework of a new period of significance it clearly deserves a rating of contributing.

3. 148 South Washington Street

This two-story residence experienced a number of ill-conceived additions/modifications, likely in the late 1930s, that significantly decreased its architectural integrity but with the passing of time, the fact of its physical changes, now frozen in time, have less bearing on its rating as a component of the historic district.

4. 55 East Marion Street

Considering the inventory of resources present in the newly defined period of significance, the minor modifications to the exterior of this bungalow no longer support a rating of non-contributing previously given to the residence.



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Photographs

#1

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking north at the east side

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking northwest

#2

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west at the north side

#8

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking northwest

#3

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking south at the west side

#9

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west

#4

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west at the south side

#10

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west

#5

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking north

#11

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking northwest

#6

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking northwest

#12

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#7

#13

John Warner

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Photographs

17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking south

#14  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west

#15  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#16  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking east

#17  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking east

#18  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking east

#19  
John Warner  
17 September 2001

402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#20  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southwest

#21  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking north

#22  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#23  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southeast

#24  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking east

#25  
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet – Danville Courthouse Square Historic**  
**District, Hendricks County, Indiana**

Section Photographs

Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southwest

#26

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking southwest

#27

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking southeast

#28

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202  
Looking west

#29

#30

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking east

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking north

#31

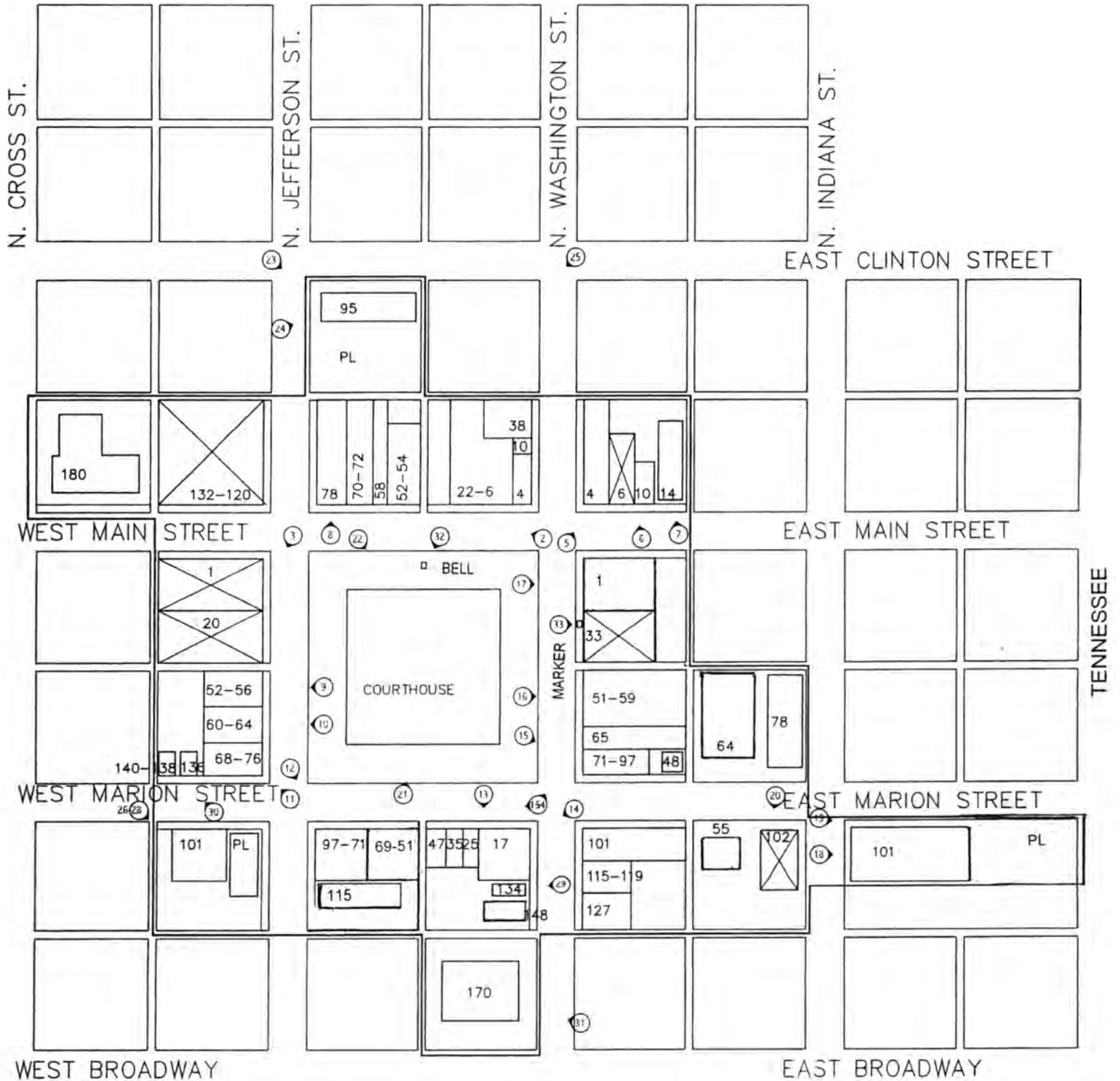
John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking southwest

#32

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking south

#33

John Warner  
17 September 2001  
402 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202  
Looking east



# DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

DIAGRAM - NOT TO SCALE



## LEGEND

	CONTRIBUTING
	NON-CONTRIBUTING
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	PHOTO DESIGNATOR

FINAL 2010

Property Address	Common Name	Property Owner	Description
95 North Jefferson	Unitarian Universalist Church	Unitarian Universalist Church of H.C.	490-001
?? North Jefferson	parking lot	Unitarian Universalist Church of H.C.	490-003
6 South Jefferson	Vacant	Town of Danville	230-007
20 South Jefferson	Hendricks County Juvenile Probation	Town of Danville	230-008
52-56 South Jefferson	Royal Title	Susan & Jennifer Jones	230-011/012
60-64 South Jefferson	Wright Realty	Donald & Karen Wright	230-013
68-76 South Jefferson	Consignment /Yoga/ Acct office	Neher Joseph A & Dana D as Trutees of The Joesph A Neher & Dana D Neher Living Trust W/life Estate F	230-017*
115 South Jefferson	storage	Lee Comer	240-002
38 North Washington	Hair salon / Consignment / apts	Marlene Reigel	490-012
1 South Washington	Kendall Wood Lowry & Kessinger	Robert & Carol Wood/Terry & Betty Kessinger	101-001
33 South Washington	Frank's Place Restaurant	Francesco & Brigette Russo	101-003
51-59 South Washington	Royal Theater	Royal Theatre, L.L.C.	101-004
65 South Washington	Courthouse Grounds cafe	Courthouse Grounds LLC <b>ROGER TRACY JONES WM. FRANKLIN - 2 LETTERS</b>	<del>101-006</del> IN FAVOR
71-97 South Washington	law office/apt	Paul & Rebecca Hadley	101-006
101 South Washington	Danville Florist/apt	Jimmie & Tamela Lakin	105-001
110 South Washington	law offices	John Howard & David Lawson	240-006*
115-119 South Washington	insurance office/barber shop/apts	Steve Steinway	105-002
127 South Washington	Storage	Louie & Wanda Petty	105-003
One Courthouse Square	Hendricks County Courthouse	H.C. Board of Commissioners	232-001
134 South Washington	Vacant	Richard Washburn	240-007
148 South Washington	Stevenson-Jensen Agency/apt	Richard & Patricia Jensen	240-008/009
170 South Washington	Hendricks County Historical Museum	Hendricks County	240-013
78 South Indiana	Hackleman Auto Repair	John Hackleman	101-009
101 South Indiana	Danville-Center Township Public Library	Danville-Center Township Public Library	106-001/002
102 South Indiana	Weaver & Randolph Funeral Home	Ronald & Jennifer Randolph	105-005
<b>25</b>			

- = OBJECTION  
 + = SUPPORT  
 ++ = RESCINDED OBJECTION (SUPPORTS)  
 NO MARK = SUPPORTS (NO COMMENT SENT)

$\frac{1}{25}$   
 $\frac{27}{52}$

16 OBJECTION  
 OUT OF  
 52 OWNER  
 = NOT A  
 MAJORITY

DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ HD  
2010 OWNERS LIST

Sheet1

Property Address	Common Name	Property Owner	Description
4 West Main	Office space	HRM Investments LLC	490-014
6-8 West Main	H.C. Conv. & Visitors Bureau	Hendricks County Tourism Commission	490-013
16 West Main	Sycamore Printing	John Osborn	490-011
26 West Main	Bailey's Pub	Fullers	490-010
28 West Main	parking lot	Fullers	490-009
52-54 West Main	professional offices	Roland Investment Group LLC	490-015
58 West Main	The Locker Room / apt	Jerry Vornholt	490-008
70-72 West Main	Heat & Cool, Inc. / apt	Neher Joseph A & Dana D Living Trust & Life Estate To Both	490-006/007
78 West Main	Mayberry Cafe	Mayberry Cafe, Inc.	490-005
120-132 West Main	Vacant bldg	Danville Christian Church	488-006/007
147 West Main	Vacant bldg	Town of Danville	492-005/006
180 West Main	Danville Christian Church	Danville Christian Church	488-005
4 East Main	Amata Office	Micropolitan Property LLC	370-007
6 East Main	Republican Newspaper	Hendricks County Republican	370-008
10 East Main	Wilson Printing	Robert & Marthalyne Percy	370-009
14 East Main	Masonic Lodge	Masonic Lodge F A M	370-010
17 West Marion	Law office / vacant office	John Howard & David Lawson	240-006*
25 West Marion	Higbie Land Surveying	Anthony Higbie	240-005
35 West Marion	Hinkle & Gibbs, PC	Harlan & Carol Hinkle	240-004
47 West Marion	Law Offices	Patrick & Tracey Ploughe	240-003
51-97 West Marion	law offices/consignment/gift shop	LTC Title Services LLC	240-001
101 West Marion	Hendricks County Adult Probation Dept.	H.C. Courthouse Building Corp.	238-004
136 West Marion	Riley Financial	Roger Riley	230-016
138-140 West Marion	Vacant	Neher Joseph A & Dana D as Trutees of The Joesph A Neher & Dana D Neher Living Trust W/life Estate F	230-017*
48 East Marion	residence	Paul Vaughn	101-007
55 East Marion	residence	Ronald & Jennifer Randolph	105-004
64 East Marion	Vacant	Town of Danville	101-008

27



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H. D. HENRICKS, INDIANA

#1



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA





DANVILLE CIVIC CENTER SQ. H. D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA

#4



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H. D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE CRYSTALHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



#8

HENDRICKS, INDIANA

DANVILLE COVERTHOUSE SQ. H. D.



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENRICKS, INDIANA

#10





DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H. D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA

# 11



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE S.Q. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURT HOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA

#17



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. N. D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA





DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H. D.

KENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H. D.

HENDRICKS INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA

#22



#23

HENDRICKS, INDIANA

DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. N.D.



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA

#26





DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SR. H.D.

HENRICKS, INDIANA



POSTMASTER

BULLETIN

DANVILLE COURT HOUSE SQ. N.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA

#28



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H. D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H.D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA



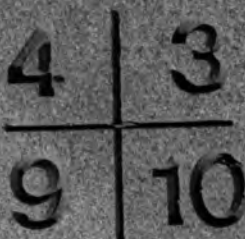
DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQ. H. D.

HENDRICKS, INDIANA

COUNTY

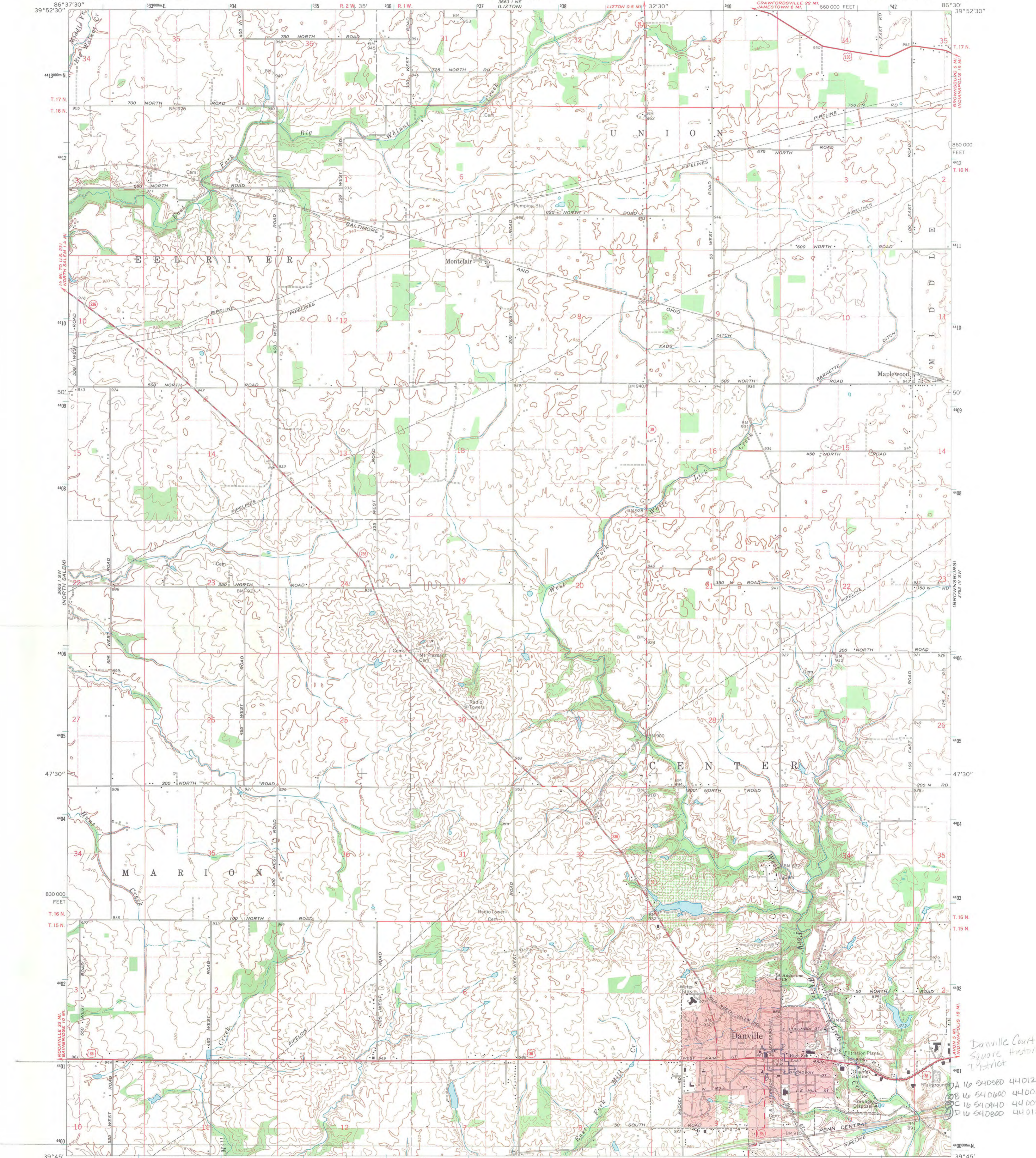
HENDRICKS

SECTION CORNER

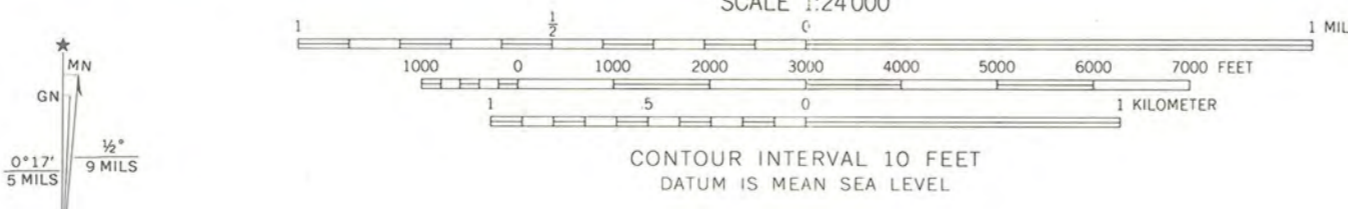


SURVEYOR

T. 15 N. , R. 1 W.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Indiana Flood Control and  
Water Resources Commission  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1952 and 1953. Topography by planimetric surveys 1953  
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Indiana coordinate system, west zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 16, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	Slate Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

DANVILLE, IND.  
N3945—W8630/7.5

1970  
AMS 3663 I SE—SERIES V851

*Danville Courthouse  
Square Historic  
District*  
A 16 540580 4401200  
B 16 541060 4400890  
C 16 541940 4400950  
D 16 540800 4401200



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Hendricks

DATE RECEIVED: 11/09/10      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/14/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/29/10      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/25/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02001559

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    12-27-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

## COMER LAW OFFICE

*Attorneys-at-Law*  
71 WEST MARION STREET  
P.O. BOX 207  
DANVILLE, IN 46122

LEE T. COMER  
AMY COMER BRODERICK  
BEN COMER  
JOHN J. MOORE  
ANDREW P. KULT

PHONE: (317) 745-4300  
FAX: (317) 745-3029  
e-mail: [jmoore@abstract-title.com](mailto:jmoore@abstract-title.com)

August 5, 2002

"Hand Delivered"

Attn: Frank ~~Hurtis~~  
Paul Diebold  
Amy Walker

DNR  
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology  
402 W. Washington St., W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2748


RE: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District, roughly bounded by Clinton, Tennessee, Broadway, and Cross Streets, Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I hand you herewith written objections to the above referenced application. Please make copies for you board members and provide said copies at or prior to the hearing.

In the event you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,



Lee T. Comer

lrc:bjf  
Enclosures



# PAUL A. HADLEY

Attorney at Law

March 8, 2002

Attn: John Gross  
Indiana State Historical Society  
402 West Washington Street, Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Re: Danville Courthouse Square District

To Whom It May Concern:

I am an attorney in Danville and purchased the property located at 97 South Washington Street, which also includes the addresses of 85 South Washington Street and 71 South Washington Street on or about November 30, 2001. I, like the other property owners around the square, all of which, as I understand it, are in objection to becoming part of this national historic district, am appalled at the fact that our legislature, either in the form of State and/or Federal, can perform this kind of act without permission of property owners. As I understand it, there is little or nothing we can do as property owners to prevent this from going forward at the State level, and if enough objections are filed, then this matter will just show on the Federal level as being submitted.

Individuals involved in this Hendricks County Heritage Alliance, have already perpetrated the boundaries of decency and citizenship by even suggesting and/or submitting this application without contacting the affected property owners. It is interesting to note that none of the members of the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance, which perpetrated this conduct and this application, are property owners in the suggested area.

Considering I am writing this letter to a government agency, which will be reviewed by government employees, I am sure that it is falling on deaf ears. However, for those of us who are in the private sector, not dependent upon tax payers' dollars for salaries and funding, it is even more distressing to me, as a self-employed individual, who is working many more hours a day than any state employee, to make money to support his family, and create a future for his dependents, that anyone in that position would have the nerve to even suggest such an application.

The process by which the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance has submitted this application has been nothing short of deceitful and fraudulent. As a new property owner, there is no doubt in my mind that I may not have received whatever information may have circulated in the fall of 2001. However, in discussing this matter with the long-time property owners around

the square and in the subject area, it becomes very clear to me that they did not receive notice, were shocked and surprised to find out that the application as submitted, can not now be withdrawn, and none of them are in favor of this process.

Once again, this is another situation where the "government" is sticking its "nose" into an area in which it does not belong at the prompting of a disinterested party. Clearly, it would seem to me that the statutes, which authorize this, are unconstitutional and in violation of the Fifth Amendment for a taking without just compensation.

Further, with regards to the arguments of this national historic district not having any affect on my property, I find it laughable that anybody would suggest, that having any type of government intervention in anybody's ability to own a piece of real estate will not have some negative impact at some point in the future, if not immediately.

Once again, I am submitting my written objection to the application of the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance for the Danville Courthouse Square District and adamantly object to the same. Your anticipated cooperation in this matter would be greatly appreciated, but is not expected.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul A. Hadley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P" and "H".

Paul A. Hadley

PAH:djd

Enclosure

**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Paul A. Hadley

Signature

Paul A. Hadley

Printed Name

Address: 97 S Washington St  
Danville, IN 46122

STATE OF INDIANA )  
 ) SS:  
COUNTY OF **HENDRICKS** )

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Paul A. Hadley and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his/her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 8<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002.

Darletta J. DeAtley

Notary Public - Signature

Darletta J. DeAtley

Notary Public - Printed Name

My Commission Expires:

August 28, 2008

Resident of Hendricks County

**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

*Paul A. Vaughn*

Signature

*PAUL A. VAUGHN*

Printed Name

Address: *48 E. Marion St (P.O. Box 154  
Danville, Ind 46122-0154* *mail address*

STATE OF INDIANA )

COUNTY OF *Hendricks* )

) SS:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared *Paul A. Vaughn* and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his/her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 22 day of March, 2002.



My Commission Expires

*Brenda J. Fleece*  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County

**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,



Signature: Lee T. Comer

Address: P.O. Box 207  
Danville, IN 46122

STATE OF INDIANA )  
COUNTY OF Hendricks ) SS:  
)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Lee T. Comer, and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002.



Brenda J. Fleece  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County







**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Donald L. Wright  
Signature  
DONALD L. WRIGHT  
Printed Name

Address: 64 So. Jefferson St P.O. Box 55  
Danville IN 46122

STATE OF INDIANA )  
 ) SS:  
COUNTY OF )

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared DONALD L. WRIGHT and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his/her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 7th day of March, 2002.

Notary Public - Signature David Hadley  
Notary Public - Printed Name DAVID HADLEY  
Resident of HENDRICKS County

My Commission Expires:

2/3/07

**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Robert A. Wood  
Signature  
Robert A. Wood  
Printed Name

Address: P.O. Box 8, 1 So Washington  
Danville, Ind. 46122

STATE OF INDIANA )  
 ) SS:  
COUNTY OF )

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Robert A. Wood and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his/her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 7<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002.

Vicki J. Wood  
Notary Public - Signature  
VICKI J. Wood  
Notary Public - Printed Name

My Commission Expires:

10-05-09

Resident of Hendricks county



**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.


I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Abstract & Title Guaranty Co., Inc.

By:

  
Signature: Lee T. Comer

Address: P.O. Box 207  
Danville, IN 46122

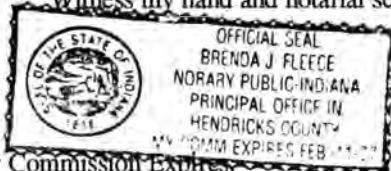
STATE OF INDIANA )

COUNTY OF Hendricks )

) SS:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Lee T. Comer, President of Abstract & Title Guaranty Co., Inc. and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002.



My Commission Expires \_\_\_\_\_

  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County

**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, Object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Royal Theater, LLC

By:



Signature: Lee T. Comer

Address: P.O. Box 207  
Danville, IN 46122

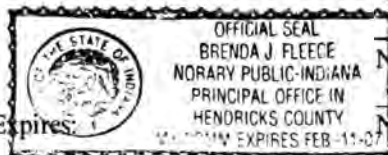
STATE OF INDIANA )

COUNTY OF Hendricks )

) SS:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Lee T. Comer of Royal Theater, LLC and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002.



Brenda J. Fleece  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

My Commission Expires \_\_\_\_\_

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County

**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

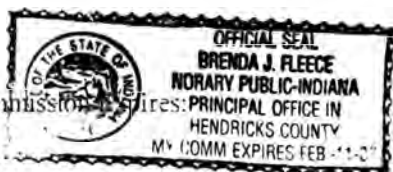
James R Limp  
Signature  
James R Limp  
Printed Name

Address: 152 Mill Springs  
Coatesville, IN  
46123

STATE OF INDIANA )  
COUNTY OF Hendricks ) SS:  
)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared James R. Limp and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his/her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 24 day of March, 2002.



My Commission Expires:

Brenda J Fleece  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County



**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Anthony D. Higbie  
Signature

ANTHONY D. HIGBIE  
Printed Name

Address: 25 WEST MARION ST.  
DANVILLE, IN 46122

STATE OF INDIANA )  
 ) SS:  
COUNTY OF )

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Anthony D. Higbie and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his/her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 7<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002.



Brenda J. Fleece  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County

WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT


Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, Object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,  
  
(Signature)  
JOSEPH A NEHER  
Printed Name

Address: 68-72 W. Main st  
68-72-76 S. Jefferson  
138 W. Marion

STATE OF INDIANA )  
 ) SS:  
COUNTY OF Hendricks )

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Joseph A. Neher and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his/her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this \_\_\_ day of March, 2002.



Notary Public - Signature  
Notary Public - Printed Name  
Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County







**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204


Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, *I object* to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

  
Signature:

Address:

78 S. Indiana St.

Danville, In 46122

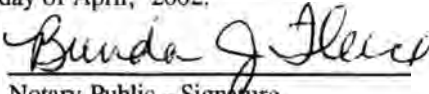
STATE OF INDIANA )

) SS:

COUNTY OF HENDRICKS )

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared John Hackleman, and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 2 day of April, 2002.

  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County

My Commission Expires









**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

By Jerry J. Garcia  
Signature

JERRY J. GARCIA  
Printed Name

Address: GARCO & SONS, INC  
2161A MULDOON'S  
20 W MAIN ST  
DANVILLE, IN 46122

STATE OF INDIANA )  
COUNTY OF Hendricks ) SS

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Jerry J Garcia and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his/her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 8 day of March, 2002.

Elizabeth A. Dilbone  
Notary Public - Signature

Elizabeth A Dilbone  
Notary Public - Printed Name

My Commission Expires:

5-27-08

Resident of Hendricks County

WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

  
Signature  
JOANNA FALCONER / JUDIE VOIGHT  
Printed Name

Address: 58-58 1/2 W. MAIN ST.  
DANVILLE, IN 46122

STATE OF INDIANA )  
 ) SS:  
COUNTY OF )

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Joanna Falconer, Judie Voight and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his/her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 7<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002.

My Commission Expires:

6-3-2009

  
Notary Public - Signature  
Kerrie L. Rapp  
Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of Johnson County

**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

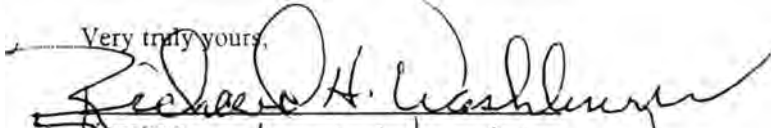
Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

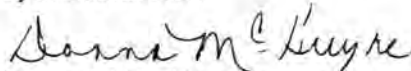
  
Signature  
RICHARD H. WASHBURN  
Printed Name

Address: 134 So. Washington St.  
Danville, IN, 46122-1712

STATE OF INDIANA )  
COUNTY OF HENDRICKS ) SS:  
)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared RICHARD H. WASHBURN and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his ~~free~~ voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 6th day of March, 2002.

  
Notary Public - Signature  
DONNA MCGUYRE  
Notary Public - Printed Name

My Commission Expires:

8/3/09

Resident of HENDRICKS County, IN

**HOWARD & LAWSON**

Attorneys at Law  
A Professional Association  
110 S. Washington Street  
P. O. Box 67  
Danville, IN 46122-0067

John M. Howard, Jr.  
David E. Lawson

Telephone  
(317) 745-6471

March 18, 2002

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

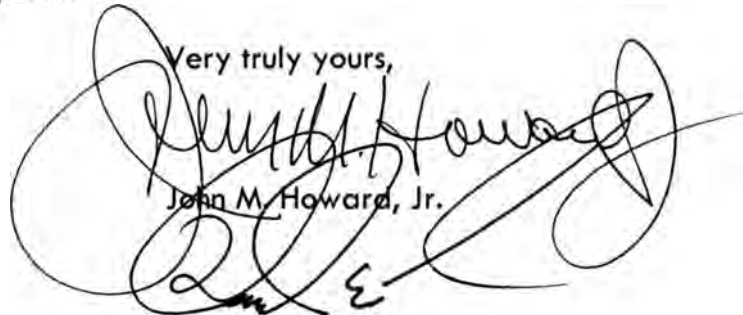
Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that we own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As owners of a property within the proposed historic district, we object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

We make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded us through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,



John M. Howard, Jr.


David E. Lawson

JMH/dm

STATE OF INDIANA            )  
  ) SS:  
COUNTY OF HENDRICKS    )

Before me, a resident and Notary Public in and for said county and state, personally appeared John M. Howard, Jr., and David E. Lawson, and acknowledged the execution of said document to be their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 18th day of March, 2002.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
PRINTED Donna McGuyre  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Resident of Hendricks County, IN

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:  
8/3/09



## COMER LAW OFFICE

*Attorneys-at-Law*  
71 WEST MARION STREET  
P.O. BOX 207  
DANVILLE, IN 46122

LEE T. COMER  
AMY COMER BRODERICK  
BEN COMER  
JOHN J. MOORE  
ANDREW P. KULT

PHONE: (317) 745-4300  
FAX: (317) 745-3029  
e-mail: [jmoore@abstract-title.com](mailto:jmoore@abstract-title.com)

October 21, 2002

RECEIVED

OCT 22 2002

HIST. PRES. & ARCH

Attn: Frank Hurtis  
Paul Diebold  
Amy Walker

DNR

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology  
402 W. Washington St., W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2748

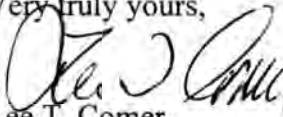
RE: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District, roughly bounded by Clinton, Tennessee, Broadway, and Cross Streets, Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith are **additional** original written objections to the above referenced application. Please make copies for your board members and provide said copies at or prior to the hearing.

In the event you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,



Lee T. Comer

lrc:bjf  
Enclosures



WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

RECEIVED  
OCT 22 2002  
HIST. PRES. & ARCH

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Carol H. Wood

Signature:

Address: 1 N. Washington St.  
Danville, In.  
46122

STATE OF INDIANA )  
 ) SS:  
COUNTY OF HENDRICKS )

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Carol H. Wood, and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 20 day of October, 2002.



Lee T. Conner  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County



**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

RECEIVED  
**OCT 22 2002**  
HIST. PRES. & ARCH

Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, *I object* to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,



Signature:

Address: 188 Myrwood Dr  
Danville IN 46122

STATE OF INDIANA

)  
) SS:  
)

COUNTY OF HENDRICKS

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Barbara J. Fleece and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 16 day of Oct, 2002.



My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

Brenda J. Fleece  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County





**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

RECEIVED  
OCT 22 2002

Dear Mr. Goss:

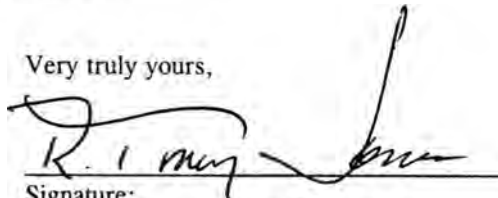
HIST. PRES. & ARCH

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, *I object* to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,



Signature:

Address: 201 E. Broadway St.  
Danville, IN 46122

STATE OF INDIANA )

)

) SS:

COUNTY OF HENDRICKS )

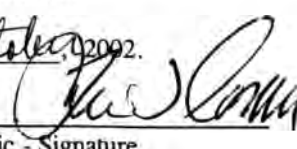
)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared R. Tracy Jones, and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 20 day of October, 2002.



My

  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County



**WRITTEN OBJECTION TO APPLICATION OF  
HENDRICKS COUNTY HERITAGE ALLIANCE  
FOR THE DANVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT**

Attn: John Goss  
Indiana State Historical Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington St., Room W-274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

RECEIVED

OCT 22 2002

HIST. PRES. & ARCH

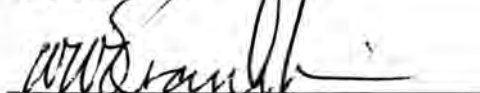
Dear Mr. Goss:

Please be advised that I own property within a proposed Danville Courthouse Square Historic District under an application filed by the Hendricks County Heritage Alliance. As an owner of a property within the proposed historic district, I object to the nomination of the district for such inclusion or designation.

I make this objection under all the rights and privileges afforded me through the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,



Signature:

Address: 65 So. Washington St.  
Danville, IN 46122

STATE OF INDIANA )

)

) SS:

COUNTY OF HENDRICKS )

)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared W.W. Franklin and acknowledged the execution of said document to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes expressed therein.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 20 day of October, 2002



Lee T. Goss  
Notary Public - Signature

Notary Public - Printed Name

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_ County



Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2719  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dm.state.in.us

Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



October 25, 2002

Carol D. Shull  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Danville Courthouse Square Historic District located in Hendricks County, Indiana.

The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the nomination and voted to recommend that it be forwarded to you for an official determination of eligibility for listing. The property should not be officially listed because 33 of the 55 owners of private property in the district have objected to its listing.

Very truly yours,

John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:FDH:fdh

Enclosure: National Register package

**PAUL A. HADLEY**

Attorney at Law

July 30, 2010

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington Street, Rm W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

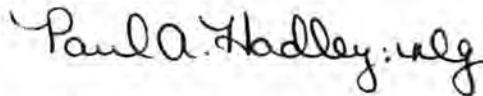
Re: Danville Courthouse Square District,  
roughly bounded by Clinton, Tennessee,  
Broadway, and Cross Streets, Danville,  
Hendricks County, Indiana

Dear Sir,

I am responding to your letter dated July 28, 2010, and am affirming that I absolutely do not want my building listed in the National Historic Registry or determined to be part of a historic district. It is interesting that several of your staff members have attended public meetings in Danville regarding listing the district and apparently a majority of the owners now may favor the official listing of the district. I am not aware of any such consensus.

In any event, I stand by my original objection, do not wish for my building to be listed in any type of historic district, and am once again appalled by the federal governments intervention in my private life and my ownership of this building on the square as a property owner.

Sincerely,



Paul A. Hadley

PAH:nlg

cc: Ben Comer  
John Hackleman  
John Howard  
Jim Laken  
Harlan Hinkle

RECEIVED  
HIST. PRES. & ARCH.  
AUG 3 2010  
IDNR



Susan R. Jones and Jennifer E. Jones  
52 South Jefferson Street  
Danville, IN 46122  
317.442.3823 317.823.8513 fax

RECEIVED  
HIST PRES. & ARCH  
AUG 13 2010  
IDNR

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

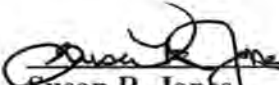
Re: Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board  
C/o National Register of Historic Places


August 3, 2010

Dear Sirs –

As sole owners of 52 South Jefferson, Danville, IN 46122, please consider this our official objection to being listed as described in the letter attached (letter dated July 28, 2010 re: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District). We do not wish to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

  
Susan R. Jones

  
Jennifer E. Jones

State of Indiana

County of Marion

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the County of Marion, State of Indiana, personally appeared Susan R. Jones and Jennifer E. Jones, who acknowledged execution of the foregoing document this 11<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010.

Della Popp \_\_\_\_\_ - Notary Public Signature

Della Popp \_\_\_\_\_ - Printed Name

My Commission Expires: 7-23-17

County of Residence: Johnson



HARLAN H. HINKLE  
35 W. Marion Street  
Danville, Indiana 46122

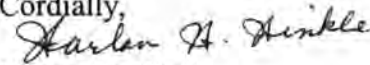
Mr. Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation  
402 W. Washington St. #W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Re: Your letter dated July 28,2010

Dear Bob:

I hereby register my objection to my Danville real estate's being included/listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In my opinion the district does not meet the criteria for evaluation.

Cordially,  
  
Harlan H. Hinkle

August 5, 2010

6  
I Paul A. Vaughn do hereby swear  
and affirm as follows. That I am  
the fee simple title owner of a  
certain Real property commonly known  
as 48 E. Marion St Danville, Indiana  
I hereby revoke and rescind my  
previous letter of opposition to the  
National Register nomination of the  
Danville Courthouse square Historic  
District to the National Register. I am  
now in favor of its inclusion in  
said National Register. Further, <sup>the</sup> affiant  
sayth not. Sworn and signed  
by Paul A. Vaughn on August 17, 2010



SRM 8/17/10



## **Danville Christian Church** *(Disciples of Christ)*

August 18, 2010

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

RE: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District, Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana

Dear Mr. Carter,

I am writing you as the Chair of the Board of Trustees for the Danville Christian Church, Disciples of Christ, located at 180 West Main Street, Danville, Indiana. The Board of Trustees of the Danville Christian Church acts as the representative of the Church with regards to the Church buildings, real estate and property.

The Church had previously objected to the Historic District designation for the Danville Courthouse square. This letter is to notify you that the Church is now in favor of the Historic District designation and supports it fully.

Sincerely Yours,

John Adam Harvey  
Chair, Board of Trustees  
Danville Christian Church

Beth Harvey

Notary  
Hendricks County, IN  
Exp. 5-7-2011

**180 West Main Street**  
**(317) 745-2310**

**Danville, Indiana 46122-1706**  
**Fax: (317) 745-1291**

Robert E. Carter, Jr.

August 18, 2010

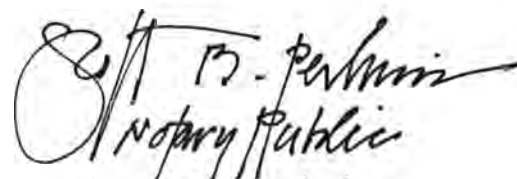
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 W. Washington Street , Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

To Whom It May Concern:

This is letter of rescission to my opposition letter of the historic preservation nomination for the Danville Courthouse Square. I rescind that letter of opposition and replace it with this new letter of support.



William W. Franklin  
65 South Washington Street  
Danville, Indiana 46122

  
Notary Public  
my commission  
expires 8/17/2019  
County of Hendricks  
State of Indiana

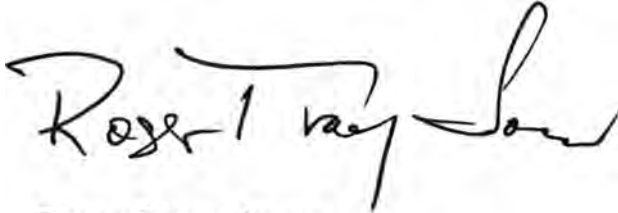
Robert E. Carter, Jr.

August 18, 2010

State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 W. Washington Street , Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

To Whom It May Concern:

This is letter of rescission to my opposition letter of the historic preservation nomination for the Danville Courthouse Square. I rescind that letter of opposition and replace it with this new letter of support.



Roger Tracy Jones  
65 South Washington Street  
Danville, Indiana 46122

Jeff D. Fulmer  
Notary Public  
my commission expires  
8/17/2013  
County of Hendricks  
State of Indiana



Gene Ploughe 506-0613

Pat Ploughe 213-4801

Todd Ploughe 523-0417

# *Danville Bail Bonds*

of Hendricks County  
47 West Marion Street Danville, IN 46122  
Tel. (317) 745-4357 Fax (317) 852-1320

August 18, 2010

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 W. Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Re: 47 West Marion Street  
Danville, IN 46122

Dear Robert,

I purchased 47 West Marion Street in February of 2009 and I wish to support the listing of the district. It is my understanding that the previous owner did not. Feel free to give me a call or send me an email if you need anything else from me. My email address is pat@danvillebailbonds.com and the best number to reach me is my cell phone 317-213-4801.

Thank you,

Patrick E. Ploughe  
Danville Bail Bonds  
(317) 745-4357

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared, Patrick E Ploughe, who acknowledged the execution of the foregoing, and who, having been duly sworn, stated that any representations therein contained are true.

Witness my hand and Notarial Seal this 18<sup>th</sup> Day of August 18, 2010



Notary Public - Signature  
Catherine Collins  
Notary Public - Printed Name  
Resident of Hendricks County

August 19, 2010

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 W. Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

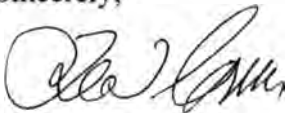
**RE: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District  
51-97 West Marion Street, Danville, Indiana  
115 S. Jefferson Street, Danville Indiana**

Dear Mr. Carter:

I have received your letter dated July 28, 2010 regarding the listing of the Danville Courthouse Square on the National Register of Historic Places. I am the owner of 51-97 West Marion Street and also 115 South Jefferson Street, Danville, Indiana. Both properties are located within the proposed Historic District.

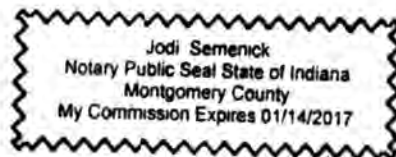
I no longer object to the Danville Courthouse Square being listed on the National Register. Please remove my previous objection filed in 2002.

Sincerely,



Lee T. Comer

Comer Law Office  
71 W. Marion Street  
Danville, IN 46122  
*Lee T. Comer, Member*  
LTC Title Services LLC  
PO Box 207  
Danville IN 46122



*Jodi Semenick*  
8/19/10



RECEIVED  
HIST PRES & ARCH

AUG 24 2010

(DNR)

August 20, 2010

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 W. Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Re: National Register nomination

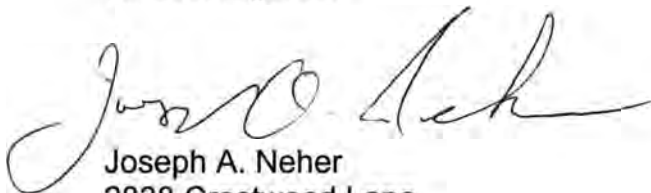
To Mr. Carter:

I sent a letter in 2002 opposing the nomination of the Danville Courthouse Square for the National Register. I have reconsidered my position and I am no longer opposed to this nomination.

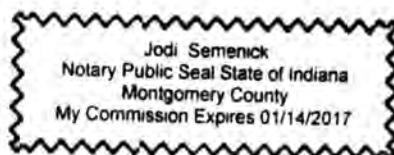
I am partial owner of two properties in the stated Historic District. One is located at 70-72 West Main Street and the other is 68-76 South Jefferson Street in Danville, Indiana.

I ask that you withdraw my previous objection to the nomination.

Kindest regards,



Joseph A. Neher  
2838 Crestwood Lane  
Danville IN 46122



*Jodi M. Semenick*  
8/20/10

**KENDALL, WOOD, LOWRY & KESSINGER**

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

ROBERT A. WOOD, P.C.  
JAMES L. LOWRY  
TERRY M. KESSINGER  
ERIC M. OLIVER

ONE SOUTH WASHINGTON  
P.O. BOX 8  
DANVILLE, INDIANA 46122

TELEPHONE (317) 745-4408  
FACSIMILE (317) 745-0390

JOHN A. KENDALL  
(1907 - 1993)

August 25, 2010

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 West Washington Street  
Room W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

RE: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District

Dear Mr. Carter:

I am part owner of property located at One South Washington Street, Danville, Indiana. In 2002, I opposed listing the Danville Courthouse Square on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please be advised that I no longer oppose the nomination and wish to rescind my objection to listing the Danville Courthouse Square on the National Register.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,



Robert A. Wood  
Attorney at Law

RAW:kjr



August 26, 2010

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 W. Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204


**RE: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District  
115 S. Washington Street, Danville, Indiana**

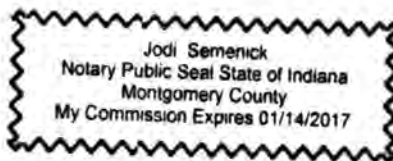
Dear Mr. Carter:

I am the owner of 115 S. Washington Street, Danville, Indiana

I no longer object to the Danville Courthouse Square being listed on the National Register. Please remove my previous objection filed in 2002.

Sincerely,

  
Steven W. Steinway  
115 S. Washington Street  
Danville IN 46122



*Jodi Semenick*  
8/26/10

August 26, 2010

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
402 W. Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

**Re: 58 W. Main Street, Danville Indiana**

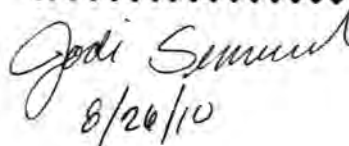
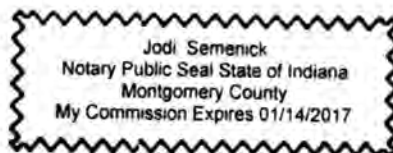
To Mr. Carter:

I have been the owner of property located at 58 West Main Street in Danville, Indiana since 2004. I understand the previous owner was opposed to listing the Danville Courthouse Square on the National Register of Historic Places. Please be advised that, as the new owner, I am not opposed to the listing.

Kindest regards,



Gerald Vornholt  
551 N. Washington Street  
Danville IN 46122



Jodi Semenick  
8/26/10

# WESTERN STAR MASONIC LODGE 26

## F. & A. M.

34 East Main Street  
Danville, IN 46122

RECEIVED  
HIST PRES & ARCH

OCT 12 2010

October 8, 2010

(DNE)

Mr. Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
402 West Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739

RE: Masonic Lodge Real Estate  
34 East Main Street  
Danville, IN 46122

Listing Danville Courthouse Square Historic District  
and the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Mr. Carter:

I am respectfully responding to your letter to Western Star Masonic Lodge 26 with reference to its real estate located at 34 East Main Street, Danville, IN 46122, under date of July 28, 2010.

As you realize, the real estate owned by the Lodge is in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District.

After receiving your letter our Board of Trustees of the Lodge discussed that issue with our membership at its last stated meeting on Tuesday evening, October 5, 2010.

The three Trustees of the real estate supported the membership in indicating to your office that they believe it is in the best interest of the Lodge and of the other real estate located in the Danville Courthouse Historic District to be officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The membership at the stated meeting acted unanimously on that issue.

One of our Trustees and member of the Lodge, Mr. David E. Lawson, made inquiry with Mr. Paul Diebold of your office as to whether or not the Lodge had offered an opinion in the prior vote or solicitation that was made a number of years ago. Mr. Diebold informed him that your office did not receive any communication from our Lodge at that time.

The Officers in attendance at the stated meeting on Tuesday evening indicated that they could not recall that this matter had been brought to the attention of the Lodge in a formal meeting.

Therefore, on behalf of the membership and brothers of the Western Star Masonic Lodge 26 F. & A. M., you are authorized and directed to indicate that our Lodge is in favor of the listing of our real estate being a part of the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places.

With reference to your records, please note that the mailing address of the Lodge is with our Secretary of many years, Mr. Jon Ferguson, 3802 West County Road 350 North, Danville, IN 46122. Mail that is directed to the actual street address of the Lodge is returned by the Post Office as an insufficient address.

Sincerely,

WESTERN STAR MASONIC LODGE 26  
F. & A. M.

By: Casey Carpenter  
Casey Carpenter, Worshipful Master

cc: Mr. Jon Ferguson, Secretary  
Western Star Masonic Lodge 26 F. & A. M.  
3802 West County Road 350 North  
Danville, IN 46122

Mr. David E. Lawson, Trustee of Real Estate  
Western Star Masonic Lodge 26 F. & A. M.

# HOWARD & LAWSON

Attorneys at Law  
A Professional Association  
(Not in Partnership)  
110 S. Washington Street  
P. O. Box 67  
Danville, IN 46122-0067

John M. Howard, Jr.  
David E. Lawson  
Sally S. Steward

Telephone (317) 745-6471  
Facsimile (317) 745-0811

October 12, 2010

RECEIVED  
HIST PRES & ARCH

OCT 13 2010

DING

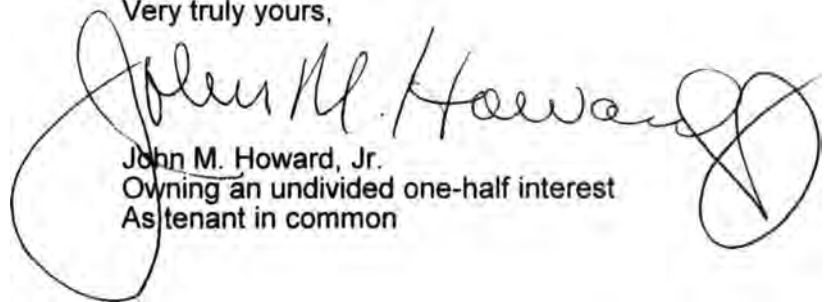
Mr. Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
402 West Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739

RE: Real Estate - 110 South Washington Street, Danville, IN 46122  
Listing Danville Courthouse Square Historic District  
and the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Mr. Carter:

I attach a copy of David E. Lawson's letter of October 11, 2010 addressing the matter of including the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. I would echo David's thoughts as set forth in his letter and hereby withdraw my opposition and wish to place as a matter of record that I am now in favor of the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District being officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Very truly yours,



John M. Howard, Jr.  
Owning an undivided one-half interest  
As tenant in common

JMH/las  
Enclosure

cc: David E. Lawson

# HOWARD & LAWSON

Attorneys at Law  
A Professional Association  
(Not in Partnership)  
110 S. Washington Street  
P. O. Box 67  
Danville, IN 46122-0067

John M. Howard, Jr.  
David E. Lawson  
Sally S. Steward

Telephone (317) 745-6471  
Facsimile (317) 745-0811

October 11, 2010

Mr. Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
402 West Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739

RE: Real Estate - 110 South Washington Street, Danville, IN 46122  
Listing Danville Courthouse Square Historic District  
and the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Mr. Carter:

With reference to the captioned real estate at 110 South Washington Street, Danville, IN 46122, that real estate is the business building occupied by the law firm of HOWARD & LAWSON.

The building is owned by myself, David E. Lawson, and John M. Howard, Jr., as tenants in common, each of us owning an undivided one-half interest and not as joint tenants with rights of survivorship.

In response to the recent letter of July 28, 2010, I as the owner of an undivided one-half interest in this real estate presented a letter in opposition to this building being a part of the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

I have changed my opinion on that issue after additional information was presented to us (property owners in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District). I am now in favor of the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District, being officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you with reference to my undivided one-half interest in this real estate that I am now of record indicating that I believe it is in the best interest of the property owners in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District and with reference to this building of which I only have an undivided one-half interest being placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Yours very truly,

HOWARD & LAWSON PROPERTIES

By:

David E. Lawson  
Owning an undivided one-half interest  
As tenant in common

COPY

DEL/tm  
cc: Mr. John M. Howard, Jr.



# HOWARD & LAWSON

Attorneys at Law  
A Professional Association  
(Not in Partnership)  
110 S. Washington Street  
P. O. Box 67  
Danville, IN 46122-0067

John M. Howard, Jr.  
David E. Lawson  
Sally S. Steward

Telephone (317) 745-6471  
Facsimile (317) 745-0811

October 11, 2010

RECEIVED  
HIST PRES & ARCH

OCT 13 2010

DNE

Mr. Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
402 West Washington Street, Room W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739

RE: Real Estate - 110 South Washington Street, Danville, IN 46122  
Listing Danville Courthouse Square Historic District  
and the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Mr. Carter:

With reference to the captioned real estate at 110 South Washington Street, Danville, IN 46122, that real estate is the business building occupied by the law firm of HOWARD & LAWSON.

The building is owned by myself, David E. Lawson, and John M. Howard, Jr., as tenants in common, each of us owning an undivided one-half interest and not as joint tenants with rights of survivorship.

In response to the recent letter of July 28, 2010, I as the owner of an undivided one-half interest in this real estate presented a letter in opposition to this building being a part of the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

I have changed my opinion on that issue after additional information was presented to us (property owners in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District). I am now in favor of the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District, being officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you with reference to my undivided one-half interest in this real estate that I am now of record indicating that I believe it is in the best interest of the property owners in the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District and with reference to this building of which I only have an undivided one-half interest being placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Yours very truly,

HOWARD & LAWSON PROPERTIES

By: 

David E. Lawson  
Owning an undivided one-half interest  
As tenant in common

DEL/tm  
cc: Mr. John M. Howard, Jr.

# DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0893 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor  
Robert E. Carter, Jr., Director



November 4, 2010

Carol D. Shull  
Interim Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20005--

Re: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District, Hendricks County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Shull,

In 2002, our office forwarded a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the above historic district to you. At that time, a majority of property owners objected to the listing of the district. In recent years, civic groups and citizens in Danville have revisited the issue of the National Register district. Educational presentations and recommendations from planning consultants have helped change public opinion.

At request of the community, our office notified the current private and public property owners in the district once again in July 2010, allowing 75 days for owners to comment on the proposed designation. As a result, it is now clear that the majority of the owners of private property in the district no longer object to National Register listing. Copies of all letters received from property owners are enclosed.

We would therefore request the following two actions:

- that the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District be officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- that your office accept the enclosed additional documentation regarding the Danville Courthouse Square Historic District. The document alters the period of significance to 1865-1960 (the POS as determined eligible in 2002 was 1865-1952). Additional documentation consisting of a redrafting of the nomination to justify the period of significance is enclosed.

The enclosed redraft of the nomination changed the rating of the following buildings from non-contributing to contributing: 69-51 W. Marion; 64 E. Marion; 148 S. Washington, 55 E. Marion. Several of these changes were due to extending the period of significance, while others were reevaluated in the light of new historical information, which more firmly connected them to the historic trends and significance of the square.

The new draft makes no changes to the boundary that was determined eligible for the National Register in 2002. The new nomination draft enclosed with this letter includes all necessary changes to resource counts, maps, descriptions and statement of significance to both document and justify the changes to the nomination. In the process of renotification, the new map showing any changes to contributing/non-contributing buildings was sent to all parties. Additionally, the information was presented in public several times. The new draft should be considered to supercede the 2002 document.

Please note that while this district includes a historic 1930s post office building, the building is no longer owned by or leased to the USPS or any Federal agency. It has been owned by the City of Danville, Indiana since the 1990s.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff, Paul Diebold, Frank Hurdis, or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert E. Carter, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Robert E. Carter, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer

REC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Danville Courthouse Square Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Hendricks

DATE RECEIVED: 11/09/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/14/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/29/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/25/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02001559

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:  N DATA PROBLEM:  N LANDSCAPE:  N LESS THAN 50 YEARS:  N  
OTHER:  N PDIL:  N PERIOD:  N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:  N  
REQUEST:  N SAMPLE:  N SLR DRAFT:  N NATIONAL:  N

COMMENT WAIVER:  N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 12.27.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Additional Documentation Approved**

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE History

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Date 12.27.10

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.