

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 22 1985

date entered MAR 21 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Makepeace, George, House

and/or common Makepeace-Cornelius-McCallister House

2. Location

street & number 5 West Main Street N/A not for publication

city, town Chesterfield N/A vicinity of

state Indiana code 018 county Madison code 095

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Larry Lee McCallister

street & number 1007 Briar Road

city, town Muncie N/A vicinity of state Indiana 47304

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Madison County Court House, Recorder's Office

street & number 16 East Ninth Street

city, town Anderson state Indiana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>Outbuilding, c. 1972</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Built as a residential/commercial structure, the federal style house is a two and one-half story rectangular brick structure with a gabled asphalt roof. Facing north, it is located on the corner of Main and Water Streets. The east portion of the ground floor was used for commercial purposes, whereas the western portion and upper floor were a residence for the store's owner.

The brick on the main (north) facade is laid in Flemish bond, with the other side in common bond. Paired chimneys extend above the roofline at each gable end.

The main facade (Photo #2) is nearly symmetrical and has five bays on the first two levels. The center bay contains the main residential entrance, which is a six panel, slightly recessed wood door with a rectangular, multiple-light transom and side lights. It has a stone lintel, wood framing, and is raised about a foot off the ground without the benefit of steps; all doors on the structure have the latter three features. The center door is flanked by two windows on the west side and a window and doorway on the east side, with the doorway toward the corner. This doorway, into the commercial section of the building, contains paired, paneled wood doors surmounted by a rectangular, multiple-light transom. The windows are double-hung sash with six-over-six lights and simple stone lintels and sills; all other windows on the structure are similar in design. On the second floor, five windows are located directly above the first floor bays. There is a simple wood cornice below the roof eaves, which also extends across the rear facade.

Facing the street, the east side facade (Photo #1) is symmetrical with four bays across the first two levels. On the ground level, two windows are flanked by doors. The door in the northernmost bay is identical to the corner door on the main facade, and the south door is a wood paneled single door surmounted by a rectangular, multi-light transom. Four windows are positioned directly above the bays on the second story level. The attic has two slightly smaller windows positioned above the second level, center windows.

The west side facade is plain except for two attic windows, identical to the ones on the east facade.

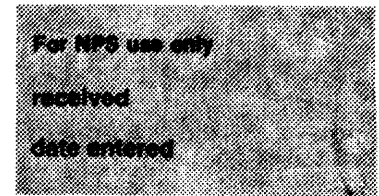
The rear (south) facade (Photo #3) is similar to the main facade, but is less symmetrical on the first floor. The bays consist of two doors and four windows on the first level and five windows on the second floor.

Two paired brick chimneys are joined by a parapet and are built flush with the east and west end walls. Stone coping follows the rake of the roof from the chimneys to either side of the east and west facades. The raking parapet wall is corbeled out slightly at the ends to enclose the ends of the gutter/frieze that run across the north and south facades.

The interior is divided in half by a central hall which separates the living quarters on the west from the commercial enterprise on the east. The living quarters consist of four rooms which are of equal dimensions and are of the typical "two on two" arrangement. The commercial portion of the structure is rather unusual, however, consisting of one large room above and another large room below, which are of equal size. The smaller attic floor of the house consists of one large rectangular room with its longest dimension extending east and west.

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The first floor of the east portion of the house, which contained the commercial enterprise, consists of one large room; access to the residential quarters was through a door on the north end of the west wall of the room, which opens into the central hall. Three separate, outside access doors are located in this room, two of which are double doors of generous width, being fully five feet wide. These double doors are located in the northeast corner of the room on the north and the east walls, respectively. The large north door was probably used for the entrance and exit of customers and the large door was for the purpose of receiving salable goods. A smaller exterior door of customary size is located to the south end of the east wall of the room, and is unusual in that it is fitted with wrought iron "L" shaped brackets on each side of the door frame, into which is placed a walnut wooden bar which "bars" or secures the door. There is no known reason for the existence of this smaller rear door or for its antiquated method of locking. This large room was originally fitted with a room-length, walnut counter, and the walls are lined with walnut shelving.

The family quarters of the structure, located to the west, contain two rooms of equal size to the north and south on the first and second floors. Fireplaces are located on the west walls of the two rooms on the first floor, which provided the only source of heat for the family quarters. No provision for either fireplace or stove was found on the second floor. Ceiling-to-floor length cabinets are located on either side of the fireplace in the north first floor room. Ceiling-to-floor cabinets are noted to the north of the fireplace in the south room. The area to the south of this latter fireplace is vacant and the brick hearth of the fireplace is seen to continue beyond the fireplace to the south wall of the room. This design leaves a large, rectangular brick floor area to the south of the fireplace which was probably intended for a wood cook stove.

The two rooms on the second floor were probably used as bed chambers and are equipped with clothes closets of most unusual design. These closets are located in the vacant space to the extreme east and west of the rooms. They are eight feet wide and only 13 inches deep, being of ceiling-to-floor length. There is one closet to each room and they are entered by two room-sized doors and are entirely constructed of walnut.

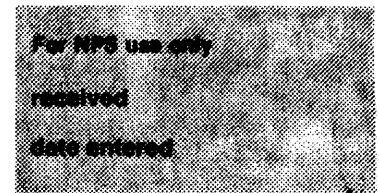
The interior of the structure is of the Classical Revival style and all of the woodwork is solid walnut, including window sills, door frames and thresholds and the interior of the cabinets. The wood trim around the windows and doors is five inches wide and the width of the mop boards is 10 inches. Chair moldings are five inches wide and are located only in the first floor family dwelling areas. The flooring is of poplar wood and the staircases are of walnut.

The walls and ceilings of the dwelling are of smooth plaster applied either to brick or shaved wooden lath. The ceilings are 10 feet, four inches wide and were originally painted white, except in the north first floor room of the family dwelling where a geometric painting covering the entire ceiling of this room was found. The hardware is mostly original and was fabricated of iron and stamped "Cincinnati". The handles of the doors and cabinets are Vermont Bennington ware and are about 70 percent original.

The one-room attic level originally had a plaster ceiling which was recently replaced due to its poor condition. The ceiling showed signs of the earlier attachment of thin partitions, which would have divided the room into four roughly equal-sized compartments.

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The partitions were evidently quite thin and fragile, inasmuch as no signs of attachment of these partitions to the original floor could be located. It is surmised that this attic level was once used as a short-term boarding house for transients.

A small early, two room Greek Revival house, built originally in southern Madison County, was acquired by the present owner and moved onto the rear of the property in 1972 or 73. Prior to the move, the building was used to house livestock. The building has been completely restored. The large bay window on the front facade was added at the time of the move. It is a frame rectangular structure with an asphalt gabled roof and beveled siding. Facing north, the main facade has two bays. The bay window with multiple lights is centered on the facade; a six-panel wood door is positioned to the west of the window. The structure has wood pilaster corner boards and an entablature with a plain frieze. An interior brick chimney is offset on the west side of the roof.

The entire property is enclosed by a six foot high brick wall with wrought iron gates. The wall was added when the outbuilding was moved onto the property.

The George Makepeace House was purchased by the present owner and restored in 1973 to its present state of 90 percent completion. The structure was in a poor state of repair when acquired, requiring more than a year to complete the restoration. Care was exercised in the restoration to maintain originality in all stages of the project. Materials for restoration were purchased from demolished houses of the period whenever possible. For example, window glass for the entire house was acquired from a house in New England of the 1840s. Replacement floor boards from an 1845 house being razed in Germantown, Ohio, were used in the replacement of "new" flooring in the south room of the first floor of the family dwelling area. Antique Bennington door knobs were acquired from antique dealers in the midwest for replacement of those missing from the house.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1850 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built in 1850 by George Makepeace, the Makepeace House is an exceptional example of early 19th century Federal architecture as interpreted in Indiana. It represents one of the few Indiana examples of the Federal style with paired chimneys at both ends of the structure. The house is also unusual in that it was originally constructed for the dual purpose of a family dwelling and a commercial mercantile enterprise, side-by-side. This mercantile operation, and later the telephone exchange operation, were a significant part of the Chesterfield community.

This Federal style structure gives a simple impression and has many distinctive qualities of its style; the main facade is nearly symmetrical, the window and door trim is relatively simple and plain, the paneled main entry door has sidelights, and the eaves are simple and project barely over the wall. In addition, the paired chimneys at each end add symmetry and stateliness. This house is mentioned in Peat's Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century.

Little is known of the details relating to the actual construction of the house. The house was built by George Makepeace, son of the elder Amasa Makepeace, who first migrated to Chesterfield, Indiana, in the first quarter of the 19th century. Amasa was the progenitor of the Makepeace family of Madison County and built the first grist mill in the area. The area, just being opened to settlement, experienced a great influx of people, providing economic opportunity for Amasa Makepeace and his family of nine children. George Makepeace, one of the more successful sons of Amasa, entered the mercantile business in about 1840 in a modest frame structure in Chesterfield. The store was the first store in town. George's brother, Alan, had initially entered the business with him; Alan subsequently left the business and expanded his business interests throughout the area, becoming the richest man in the region.

George Makepeace's business continued to flourish during the 1850s and his advertisements were noted in several of the early newspapers of the Madison County area. He died in 1860 and was survived by his widow, Margaret, who evidently continued the business until 1882, when the building and the surrounding land were sold to Dr. Andrew J. Cornelius.

Dr. Cornelius was a physician and druggist who had enjoyed early success in his profession in Wayne County and in Daleville prior to moving to Chesterfield, Indiana. After his purchase of the George Makepeace property, Dr. Cornelius retired from the medical and drug business to become full-time proprietor of the mercantile business. His business continued successfully until after his death in 1894, when it was managed by his wife, Lura Cornelius, and her son from a previous marriage.

Mrs. Cornelius continued the mercantile business for only a short period of time. In about 1900, the business ceased and Mrs. Cornelius and her son, Roscoe Hall, ran the local telephone exchange, which was operated out of the Makepeace building until 1927, when the telephone exchange moved to Anderson. Mrs. Cornelius retired from all economic enterprise and continued to live in the home until her death in 1945, at the age of 102.

The house remained in the hands of the descendants of Lura Cornelius until 1949 when it changed hands numerous times, falling progressively into a state of disrepair, until purchased by the present owner in 1972.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Harden, Samuel, History of Madison County, 1820-1874. Evansville, Indiana, 1970, p. 51, 198 & 264.
 Harden, Samuel, Those I Knew of Boys In Blue. Anderson, Indiana, 1888, p. 260.
 Peat, Wilbur D., Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century. Indianapolis, Indiana, 1962, p.16.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Middletown, Indiana

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification Lot 22 and a strip of 18 feet even width off the entire side of Lot 21 in the original Plat of West Union now the town of Chesterfield, Indiana.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James H. Gooden, AIA

organization Gooden Associates Architects

date May 30, 1984

street & number 100 South Mulberry Street, Suite 540

telephone 317/289-9155

city or town Muncie

state Indiana 47305

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

John R. Smith

title Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

date 2-6-85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Melissa Byers
 Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
 National Register

date

3-21-85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration