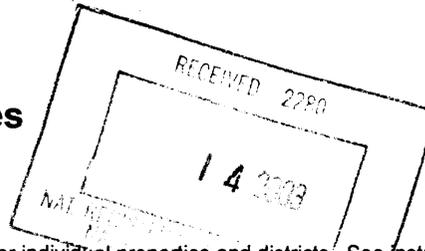


981

**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 Campbell, Leander, House
other names/site number Judge Brill House 063-149-34008

2. Location

street & number 498 East Broadway Street N/A not for publication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.)

[Signature] Date 8.8.03
Signature of certifying official/Title
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]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
SEP 20 2003
SEP 28 2003

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)

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

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object
- landscape

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

WOOD: Shingle

roof STONE: Slate

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1858-c1885

Significant Dates

1858

c1885

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Miller, William (architect)

Curry, Robert (builder)

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 4.5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 541460 4400800
Zone Easting Northing

3 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Zone Easting Northing

2 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

4 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

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 Sue Becher Gilliam & Vicki Loveland
organization SBG Associates date 03-01-2003
street & number 10166 Lakewood Drive telephone 317/ 873-3758
city or town Zionsville state Indiana zip code 46077

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 Estel N Barry, Jr & Mary Ann Barry
street & number 498 East Broadway Street telephone 317/ 745-5298
city or town Danville state Indiana zip code 46122

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.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

LEANDER CAMPBELL HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Narrative Description

The Leander Campbell House is situated along a rise above the floodplain of the West Fork of White Lick Creek in Danville, Hendricks County. Set back from East Broadway Street, the house is reached by a long driveway (Photograph 1). The neighboring homes along East Broadway Street, which are at a typical city setback, were built from 1859 to 1932. The acreage associated with the property has fluctuated over the years but today it includes 4.5 acres around the house, garage and summer kitchen. A portion of the acreage is in woods and large trees dot the front lawn. Constructed in 1858 in the I-house style, the house's appearance and size were updated in the mid-1880s to reflect the Queen Anne style. The transformation of the simple, brick 1 1/2 story house with refined details into the large, more ornate residence reflects the change in Leander Campbell's social and economic status. A few alterations have occurred since the c.1885 remodeling, but they do not detract from the significance of the house's architectural integrity.

Around 1885, Leander Campbell undertook an ambitious project of updating the architectural appearance of his home. The simple look of the I-house was transformed into the decorative Queen Anne style (Photographs 2 and 3). Typical of the Queen Anne style, the massing of the house became more irregular. The hipped roof is covered in slate and consists of several changes in elevation and slope. Crestwork follows the roof's ridge line. The chimney tops have brick banding. Brackets are found under the enclosed eaves. The symmetrical front facade is anchored by a centrally placed three-story tower (Photograph 4). It is topped with a hipped roof with a decorative lightning rod. Projecting from the tower roof is a gable infilled with filigree. Below the gable, the tower's front facade is accentuated with a repeating pattern of paired windows on the third and second floors and paired doors at the entrance. The two corners of the tower bay are beveled and are punctuated with two oval colored-glass windows, one yellow, the other red, on the first floor and two diamond-shaped multi-paned colored-glass windows on the second floor. A full-length porch wraps around the projecting bay of the tower. The porch's c.1930s brick columns frame the paired doors which are wood with an incised pattern and large glass panes. The stained-glass pieces visible behind the clear glass were attached to the inside of the doors by the current owners.

The original one-over-one windows from the c.1885 remodeling remain as do the wood shutters. The first story windows have segmental brick arches while the second story has flat arches. Additional multi-paned glass top lights are located in the projecting bay on the south side of the house. On this bay, and the other wall and roof surfaces on the south side of the house, solar panels were installed in the 1970s. Another alteration made to this facade was the enclosure of a side porch. While the integrity of the south side has been compromised, it is not readily apparent when approaching the house because of the alterations' rear placement and the proximity of mature vegetation (Photograph 5).

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LEANDER CAMPBELL HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

The north and rear sides of the house had room additions added to the original footprint in the c.1885 remodel. A two story brick addition to the original rear ell has simpler details than the front of the house. On the north side, a one-story brick addition was constructed off the side of the rear ell. This room addition maintains the same exterior ornamental details found in the front of the house. The "L" shaped porch that connects these two additions is not original to the c.1885 remodeling (Photograph 6).

In the c.1885 remodel, a vestibule was added to the front of the original house and provides entry into either the parlor or the dining room, which sit side by side. The vestibule has the red and the yellow oval windows flanking the double front doors. Wood trim in the vestibule as well as the updated front parlor and the upstairs are from the 1880s (Photograph 7). The dining room still retains its original faux-grained pediment trim (Photograph 8). There are three fireplaces serviced by the one centrally located flue. The stylistic appearance of two of the fireplace surrounds suggest they were replaced as part of the remodel. The surround in the dining room may be original and has a faux marble treatment (Photograph 9). Behind the rear wall of the dining room and the parlor is the 1858 dog-leg staircase with original balustrade and curving handrail (Photograph 10). The modern kitchen is in what had been the "ell" portion of the original house. To the rear of the kitchen are a rear family room and utility room that are in the addition.

The small size of the original upper story of the I-house is no longer evident. The dog-leg stairs leads to an open hallway. One wall of the hall curves to allow for passage to the rear bedroom. Two large bedrooms are situated at the front of the house, one with a fireplace. Accessible from both rooms was a small room above the vestibule. This room had the diamond-shaped windows with the multi-colored glass squares. This space has now been divided into private baths for the bedrooms.

The interior of the house maintains very good integrity with alterations occurring in the form of updated bathrooms and the kitchen, areas that typically experience modernization. Room sizes, ceiling heights and woodwork are retained.

Also on the property are two outbuildings. Directly behind the house is a summer kitchen, its date of construction unknown (Photograph 11). It maintains excellent architectural integrity. The small brick rectangular building has a projecting gable overhang on the north side. Also on this facade is a wood-paneled door and transom. A triangular shape perforation in each brick gable end provides cross ventilation. Three large double-hung four-over-four windows and another door are on the east and west sides of the summer kitchen. Also in close proximity to the house is the brick garage, which was constructed as the "rear house." The gabled-roof structure has a small window with segmental arches on each of the gable ends. Three rectangular window openings are on the rear side. Two modern garage doors and a service door have been installed into the front facade; however, one original door opening remains on this side. The opening's arch is set off with a wide band of decorative

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LEANDER CAMPBELL HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

brickwork (Photograph 12). Extra attention to detail is also visible in the fancy-cut rafter tails. Based on a statement made in a newspaper article, it is believed that the construction date for the rear house is the same as the original house.¹

Statement of Significance

The Leander Campbell House meets National Register Criterion C because of its architectural merits as an example of the Queen Anne style. Transformed from a vernacular brick I-house to a decorative Queen Anne, the house exhibits fine details of that style. The period of significance reflects the date of the construction of the original house, 1858, and the approximate remodeling date of c.1885.

The austere brick form of the original house became the palette for detailing that clearly identifies this house as Queen Anne. Queen Anne architecture is often an easily recognizable style usually exhibiting some combination of irregular house form with steeply pitched roof, dominant gable decorated with detailing that distinguishes its subtype, textured wall surfaces and bold porches. The architect for the Leander Campbell House remodel used the original house as a springboard to increase the house's height changing the roof from gabled to hipped, build a tower with dominant gable, add wood shingled and textured brick wall surfaces and construct a full-width porch. The house's roof cresting, gable ornamentation and beautiful spindlework in the c.1885 porch reveals that this Queen Anne belongs in the Spindlework decorative detailing subtype. Spindlework was an American interpretation of Queen Anne detailing which became the dominant subtype in the 1880s.

The Queen Anne style is versatile. A change in massing and size and the amount of ornamentation would differentiate a working-class home from a house built for a more prominent person. The eye-catching effect of the Queen Anne made it very popular. In Danville, there are almost sixty homes identified in the Hendricks County Interim Report-Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory as being of the Queen Anne style. The Leander Campbell House and one other have such significance to achieve an "outstanding" rating.

The story of this outstanding house begins with the life of Leander Campbell, who was born in Kentucky on February 12, 1833. Campbell was educated in the common schools of his community and later studied law with his brother in Maysville, Kentucky. He came to Indiana in 1852 and settled in Middle Township, Hendricks County. Too young to be admitted to the bar, he taught school for a few years, at one time serving as principal of the Belleville School. A few years later he was admitted to the bar. Becoming actively engaged in the practice of his profession, he relocated to Danville, the seat of Hendricks County.

¹ Agnes McCulloch Hanna, "Campbell Residence Long Prominent at Danville; Early Conditions Told."

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LEANDER CAMPBELL HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Campbell selected a prime location on the east side of town for the site for his new home and farm. The farm had woods, pasture and a pond. The house was within walking distance of the courthouse and was just south of the main road (now US 36) leading to Indianapolis, the capitol of Indiana. While in the early years of his law practice, Campbell began the construction of the house at 498 East Broadway. He kept a detailed account of the building of his home in his diary. He wrote that initial construction began in December 1858 and also noted, "Paid to the architect for designs for the new house, twenty dollars."² From the diary, it is known that he hired the firm of Miller and Curry as architect and contractor. Other details were also meticulously kept such as the costs of digging the cellar and the cast for the wrought-iron balcony.

An early, undated newspaper article, complete with photograph of the 1858 house, provides a visual documentation of the appearance of the original house.³ It was an I-house of brick construction with gabled roof. A central projecting bay contained the front door with top and side lights. Above were two narrow windows set into the gable. A distinguishing feature of the original house and retained in the remodel, was the small balcony on the north side (Photograph 2). The wrought-iron balustrade was inspired by trips to New Orleans by Campbell.

Campbell's practice flourished. With his growing stature in law, his attentions turned to state-wide politics. In 1885, he was elected State Senator. A clipping from the local Gazette dated June 26, 1969, recalls of Campbell, "His law business prospered and he served in the Legislature. When Benjamin Harrison came to Hendricks County for any reason, he always went to the Campbell home."⁴

Perhaps even more significant to the people of Indiana, Leander Campbell was one of the leading forces behind the inception and early fundraising for the Soldier's and Sailor's Monument in Indianapolis. He proposed that a monument be erected downtown and opposite the statue of Governor Morton in Indianapolis. In a letter to the editor of the Indianapolis Journal, dated January 21, 1884, he challenged the people of Indianapolis to give money to support the building of such a monument. He himself began the subscription process by giving \$500.00 toward the cause, thus becoming the first person to begin raising funds for the monument and helping to see its conception become a reality. The letter in part reads as follows:

L.M. Campbell, Attorney and Counselor at Law
Danville, Indiana
January 21st, 1884

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Hendrick's County Gazette, June 26, 1969.

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LEANDER CAMPBELL HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

A monument to "The Indiana Soldier" will be built and it will be placed in the Circle in the Capital of the State as a fit Companion to that of Senator Morton. Divers plans have already been proposed for raising the money for that purpose all of which it may be well to consider but the leading object to every mind should be the accomplishing of the work. When the statue is placed in position it will stand as the representation of the soldier, not the dead alone at present but the living as well – It seems to me to be in bad taste to ask contributions from soldiers for that purpose either directly by solicitations from numbers of the G.A.R. or indirectly by taxation. We erect such a monument to the soldier because he has already fairly earned it by his patriotism, his heroism and by what his service has accomplished for his country.

There are hundreds of men in the state who were of suitable age to serve in the army and who did not (for good reasons doubtless) who did at the time and who now fully appreciate the great service rendered by our Indiana heroes – and who could donate the amount of money necessary without denying themselves or their families a single comfort.

The letter goes on to challenge fifty men of means in Indianapolis to give \$500 each to the cause. Campbell continues,

I shall be happy to be one of fifty men to furnish the money. Certainly no patriotic man could invest the same amount of his surplus in a way that would give him more pleasure or himself or his posterity more honor. That which we accumulate in the shape of property soon loses its distinctive character as drops of water lose their identity when they fall into the sea⁵

While the reality of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was many years in the making, Campbell's heart-felt letter and influence in raising funds further reveal his social-economic advancement. He no longer was a provincial attorney. Consequently, Campbell's simple brick home no longer reflected his status in the community and growing prosperity. Indiana was shedding much of its frontier heritage and nationally, trends in what was fashionable in architectural styles were changing quickly, too. Certainly a man of influence and new wealth would want his home to reflect an up-to-date look. A group of architectural styles under the umbrella term of Picturesque was becoming very desirable. Alan Gowans in The Comfortable House states that a house constructed in one of those Picturesque styles, such as Queen Anne, was seen as a tangible benchmark of a person's achievement. He remarks on the increase of their popularity, "But their overwhelming appeal from mid-century on was due to the stunning visual metaphors of great wealth and sudden success that they could create."⁶

⁵ Leander M. Campbell, Indianapolis Journal, January 21, 1884.

⁶ Alan Gowans, The Comfortable House, p. 194.

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National Park Service**

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Section number 8 Page 6

LEANDER CAMPBELL HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

It was during this period, around 1885, that Campbell undertook an extensive remodeling of his home. It is not known who was commissioned to do the updating. From the original T-plan footprint of 1858, the house was enlarged on the front facade, the north side and rear (please refer to the footprint map for comparison). The 1 1/2 stories were increased to two stories with a three-story tower anchoring the front facade. The new irregular roof line had decorative cresting running along the ridges. The projecting tower was constructed above the original entrance bay of the I-house. Because it was narrower than the bay but extended beyond the original front wall, chamfered corners were employed to make the transition from the new brickwork to the old (Photograph 4). Typical of the Queen Anne style, ornamentation was applied to flat surfaces such as brackets under the eaves, dentils, brick banding on chimney tops, delineated watertable and colored-glass windows. Other exterior changes included the room additions on the north and rear sides, a two-story bay on the south side and a nicely detailed spindlework U-shaped front porch.

On the interior, little was changed on the first floor of the 1858 portion of the house. The floor plan was not altered. The original simple pediment doors and window surrounds as well as the faux-grained paneled doors were retained in many of the rooms. However, it is evident where new elements were added because of the stylistic changes. The door and window trim in rooms of the remodeling were mill produced with the typical bulls-eye blocks at the corners. The remodel kept the stairway in its original location with its curving balustrade comprised of simple balusters. At the top of the stairs, a short section of more ornate balustrade with newel post was installed in the remodel. A room in the upper floor of the new rear addition provided a living space for the hired help--another indication of Campbell's growing affluence.

Leander Campbell was not able to enjoy the comforts of his new home for long. He died in 1890. The house eventually went up for sale and was purchased by George W. Brill, a prominent judge in Hendricks County who had studied law in Campbell's office. Since 1969, the house has been owned by a couple that is intent in maintaining the architectural integrity of the house.

The Leander Campbell House is a testament to the post-frontier period of Indiana when men born of little means and education surpassed their fathers' achievements. Campbell, early in life a teacher at a rural crossroads school, went on to become a prominent lawyer and state senator. He and his contemporaries, such as friend Benjamin Harrison, rallied together to secure a lasting monument in the center of Indianapolis as a tribute to soldiers and sailors. Like his life, his home was transformed from what he may have come to considered as a simple, unsophisticated house to a much more elegant Queen Anne--one that exhibited finer details and was a symbol of Campbell's new socio-economic status in the community. The Leander Campbell House has always been and hopefully will continue to be considered one of the grandest homes in Danville.

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Section number 9 & 10 Page 7

LEANDER CAMPBELL HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Bibliography

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“Bain Home Has Long History; Sale Continues 10 Hours,” Hendrick’s County Gazette, June 26, 1969.

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Gowan, Alan. The Comfortable House. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1986.

Hadley, Hon. John V., ed., History of Hendricks County, Indiana. Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen and Company, 1914.

Hanna, Agnes McCulloch, “Campbell Residence Long Prominent at Danville: Early Conditions Told.”

Hendricks County Interim Report-Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

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History of Hendricks County, Indiana. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1885.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary that includes the Leander Campbell House is a 4.5 acre parcel indicated on the accompanying plat map.

Boundary Justification

The Leander Campbell House boundary was determined to be the size of the current legal description of the property. Originally a working farm with over 100 acres, the property has been pared down over the years to the 4.5 acreage. Situated back from the road, it is believed that the house and outbuildings require the entire acreage to maintain the integrity of the environment of its location.