

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91000788 Date Listed: 6/27/91

Pendleton Historic District
Property Name:

Marion IN
County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

7/3/91
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

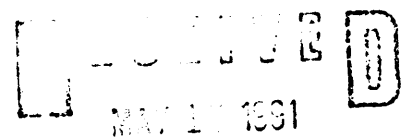
Under Building Materials (Section 7 of the form) glass was inadvertently listed as a roof building material for properties in the district. Paul Diebold with the IN SHPO has clarified that glass should be listed under "other" category for building materials. The form is now officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

788

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Pendleton Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number see Continuation Sheet

N/A not for publication

city, town Pendleton

N/A vicinity

state IN code IN county Madison code 095 zip code 46064

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>419</u>	<u>121</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>423</u>	<u>121</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. 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:)

Patrick Andrew

6/27/91

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTICCOMMERCE/TRADERECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor
recreationINDUSTRY

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTICCOMMERCE/TRADERECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor
recreationEDUCATION**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19 CENTURYLATE VICTORIANLATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONEwalls WOOD: weatherboardBRICKroof GLASSother CONCRETE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
INDUSTRY
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1825-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wakins, Ernest R.

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 198

UTM References

A	1,6	6,0,7,5,5,0	4,4,2,9,2,3,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,6	6,0,7,2,9,5	4,4,2,7,8,0,0

B	1,6	6,0,7,5,9,0	4,4,2,7,9,9,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,6	6,0,6,3,9,0	4,4,2,8,2,2,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Consultant, for Historic
organization Fall Creek/Pendleton Settlement date January 24, 1991
street & number 3905 N. 500 W. telephone 812/372-6806
city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Roughly bounded by Fall Creek on the north, the Conrail right-of-way on the east, Madison Street on the south, and Adams Street on the west.

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Section No. 7 Page 1 Pendleton Historic District

The Pendleton Historic District comprises most of the town of Pendleton, located in the southwestern part of Madison County, on Fall Creek. Fall Creek, which flows from the northeast, is located near the northern boundary of the district. Falls Park is located in the northeast corner. Southwest of the park, on State Street (the principal east-west street) between Main Street and Broadway, is the primary commercial district (photos 13, 16, 17). The commercial district also extends north for one block and south for two blocks on Pendleton Avenue (photo 47).

State Street extends the width of the district, turning to the southeast at Caroline Street, in the eastern part of the district. This street was part of an early state road, completed in 1829 from New Castle to Lafayette. The main north-south road is Pendleton Avenue, which has been an important thoroughfare since the early days of the town, when it provided access to the road leading to Anderson, the county seat, and Indianapolis, the state capitol.

Pendleton was laid out and has subsequently grown in rectangular blocks of varying sizes. Because of the angle of some of the early roads leading into the town, there are also blocks in triangular and trapezoid shapes. There is no regular system of alleys. A number of late 19th and early 20th century outbuildings survive. Some typical examples are shown in photo 38. Most of the town has modern paving but there is a short section of old brick pavement on S. Broadway between Walnut and Oak (photo 44).

The original plat of Pendleton, recorded in 1830, was roughly bounded by Water Street, Broadway, High, and West, and comprised about six blocks. By the early 1870s the town had been expanded south to Taylor and Elm and east to John, with additions extending east and west on State, and north and south on Pendleton. The boundaries of the historic district approximate the 1900 boundaries of the town.

Residential construction radiated from the State Street commercial area, with the older houses near the commercial district, and the newer houses at the edges of town. The

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oldest residential area is on Main Street, between High Street and Fall Creek. The first house, Thomas McCartney's log cabin, was located on the west side of Main south of Fall Creek. Among early houses which survive on Main Street are the James Gray House, an outstanding Federal style house (photo 10), on the west side of Main, north of State; and a timber frame house, c. 1840, at 110 S. Main (first house to the left of the two story brick building in photo 14).

After the initial settlement period, the next significant period of residential development was between 1851, when the railroad was established, and about 1873, the year of a financial panic which led to a nationwide economic depression. The Irish Addition, platted in 1862, is on the west side of the original plat. One of the early houses in this addition is a Greek Revival style house located at 226 West Street (photo 4). Silver's Addition, located between John and East Streets, north of State, was platted in 1866. Zeublin's Addition, located on the north side of State, east of John, was platted in 1867. In these two additions, there are a number of small frame houses (photo 30) from this period. In all there were 12 new additions to Pendleton between 1851 and 1873. Most of these additions were not fully developed until the end of the century, because of the depression of the 1870s.

The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad (later part of the Big Four, and then, the New York Central), constructed to Pendleton in 1851, has been relocated, but it is possible to trace its route through clues on the townscape. It came from the northeast, from Anderson, intersecting Water Street between Pendleton Avenue and John Street. There are a shed and three warehouses related to railroad trade still existing on the north side of Water, on the east side of the old railroad right-of-way (photo 27). The warehouse at the far left and the one at the far right in the photo have been altered and do not contribute to the character of the district. The railroad continued in a straight line through Pendleton, going on to Indianapolis.

The passenger depot was located in the center of the block bounded by Pendleton, Water, Broadway, and State (photo 18) on the west side of the railroad. After crossing State Street, the line continued past a grain elevator and

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warehouses in the block bounded by Pendleton, Broadway, High, and State. The depot and these other buildings are gone. After crossing Pendleton, the railroad went past a lumber yard, which is still in operation. The buildings which comprise it (located in the center of the block bounded by High, Pendleton, Elm, and Main) appear to date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. South of High Street, between Main and Pendleton, it is possible to locate the railroad right-of-way, which is bounded by utility lines (photo 7).

Starting in 1887, when Pendleton began to experience new industrial growth due to the discovery of natural gas, house building began in earnest. Eleven new additions were platted between 1887 and 1901. Most of the buildings in the commercial district date from this period, giving it a predominantly turn-of-the-century character. A large number of the houses also date from the natural gas era. Rows of houses from the period can be seen along many Pendleton Streets, including E. State (photo 31) and S. Pendleton (photo 49). After the failure of the natural gas industry, there was a decline in population. When growth started again, it was at a slower rate. As a result, although there are a number of houses and commercial buildings which represent the period between about 1905 and 1939, they are not as numerous as resources from the natural gas era. A large number of the early 20th century houses are Bungalows (photos 29, 34, 40, 43, 46). Non residential buildings from this period include the U.S. Post Office (right in photo 13) and Pendleton and Fall Creek High School (photo 36), both Art Deco in style, and built in 1936.

Following are descriptions of pivotal and representative buildings.

House, 216 S. Adams, c. 1910 (photo 1). This is a one-and-a-half story Bungalow style house of frame construction. It has a side gable roof, with a shed dormer in the center of the front slope. The house is three bays wide and has clapboard siding. Extending the width of the facade is a decorative concrete porch. The house is located in Hardin and Slack's Addition, platted

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in 1889. Much of the residential growth in this addition was stimulated by new industries, in the early 20th century, related to the auto industry in Pendleton.

House, 112 S. Franklin, c. 1890 (photo 2). This is a two-story frame house with an L-shaped plan, a cross gable roof, clapboard siding, and double hung windows. This was likely one of the earliest houses built in Hardin and Slack's Addition, and reflects growth resulting from the discovery of natural gas in 1887.

H.M. Motsinger House, 204 S. West, c. 1900 (photo 3). The Motsinger House is a one-and-a-half story Bungalow of concrete block construction. It is faced in decorative concrete block. It has a side gable roof, with gable roof dormers, and an octagonal tower. The entry has been altered. The house is a distinctive example of the Bungalow style. It was the home of the vice-president of the Motsinger Device Company, which was located on N. Pendleton Avenue. The company manufactured a device known as the auto sparker. Its factory is now gone. The Motsinger Device Company, which was awarded a medal at the St. Louis World's Fair for its product, was an important early 20th century industry in Pendleton.

House, 314 S. West, c. 1880 (photo 5). This is a two story, brick house with a hip roof. Windows have segmental arched openings, and double hung sashes with one light in each sash. There is a one story addition, similar to the original section in materials and design, at the rear. On the main (east) facade, there is a decorative, scroll and spindle work porch.

Dr. Thomas R. White House, 201 N. Main, c. 1880 (photo 8). This is a two-and-a-half story, cross-plan, brick house with double hung windows, and a shed roof porch. White, a prominent citizen, was a native of Ireland. Thomas McCartney's cabin, which served as the first Madison County Courthouse, was in the vicinity of this house.

James Gray House c. 1835 (photo 10). This is a two-and-a-half story, Federal style house of brick construction. It has a side gable roof. The recessed central entry has side lights and a transom. There is a

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balcony with a similar doorway above this entry. The house has double hung, multi-light windows in most openings, with lunette windows in the attic gables. There are twin, interior chimneys on each gable end. This building, which has a high degree of integrity, is one of the best examples of the Federal style of architecture in central Indiana. It was built as a residence by James Gray, who came to Pendleton to operate a group of mills. After Gray sold his interest in the mills, he ran one of Pendleton's early stores in his home. About 1852, Gray sold his house to James Smithers, who operated it as an inn known as Pendleton House.

Thomas Pendleton House, 233 S. Main, c. 1830 (photo 12). This is a two-story, brick I-house with a four bay facade, double hung, multi-light windows, and a side gable roof. The house has two entry doors, one each in the second and third bays of the facade. An interior chimney is located on the south end. There is a two bay shed roofed porch with turned porch posts. The front of the house abuts the sidewalk and the porch actually overhangs the sidewalk. The house, one of the oldest in town, was built by Thomas Pendleton, an owner of a large tract of land in this area, who had the first plat of the village surveyed in 1830, and for whom Pendleton was named.

U.S. Post Office, southeast corner of State and Main, 1936 (right in photo 13). The post office is a one story, brick structure with a raised basement. It has stone coping, stone banding above the windows, and a stone water table. The entry is located in the center of the main (north) facade. The three center bays on this facade are faced in smooth stone. The windows on the main facade and in the first bay on the west facade have stone panels above and below. In the lobby is a 1941 mural done under the Public Works of Art program, a federal depression era program. The artist of the mural was William Kaeser. Of the 35 murals painted in Indiana post offices under this program, 32 remain. The building, which has a high degree of integrity on both the exterior and interior, is the best example of Art Deco architecture in Pendleton.

Dr. John Stephenson House, 100 S. Main, 1829 (center in photo 14). This is a two-and-a-half story, Federal style,

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brick building with a hipped roof, and a five bay main (east) facade. There is a central entry which is surmounted by a fanlight. Windows are double hung with multi-light sashes. The frieze has decorative panels alternating with brackets. There is a one story addition on the south. This was the first brick building in Pendleton. Because of its large size, it seems likely that the building served as a store or inn in addition to being a residence.

Jacob Mingle House, south side of State, west of Main, c. 1825 (first building to the right of Stephenson House in photo 14). This is a two story, wood frame, I-house with a five bay facade and a side gable roof. It has aluminum siding. There is a one story porch on the main (north) facade. Mingle was an early settler. He is believed to have operated Pendleton's first inn in this house.

I.O.O.F. Building, 104-108 W. State, 1890 (photo 15). This is a two-and-half story, Romanesque Revival, brick, commercial building. It has a nine bay facade. The three center bays are two-and-a-half stories and are defined by pinnacles. The building also features pinnacles at the ends of the building, and decorative brickwork. Window openings are segmental arched, except for the center window, which has a round arched opening. The first floor store front has been altered. The second floor of the interior, which housed the lodge rooms, is virtually unaltered, but in poor condition. It is in the process of being restored. This castle-like structure housed Madison County's oldest Odd Fellows lodge, established in 1855.

Stephenson Block, northwest corner Pendleton and State, c. 1900 (third from right in photo 16). This is a three story, brick, commercial building. It has decorative brickwork, and stone window sills and lintels. Some of the windows are bricked in, and the store front is altered. "Stephenson Block" is inscribed on a stone panel above the second floor windows on the south facade. This commercial block has housed the Pendleton Banking Company since 1924. Previously the bank was located across Pendleton Avenue in the J.T. Chambers Building (see below). The bank was founded in 1872 by Andrew B. Taylor, and has been the only bank in the town's history, except

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for the Pendleton Trust Company, which was founded in 1910 and was located at 110 W. State (one-story brick building at left in photo 15). This second bank merged with the Pendleton Banking Company in the early 1930s.

J.T. Chambers Building, 101 E. State, c. 1900 (second from right in photo 16). This is a two story, brick building with a four bay facade. The building has decorative brick work and stone accents. Windows are double hung with segmental arched openings. The first floor store front has been altered to some degree, but cast iron pilasters and part of the transom are intact. "J.T. Chambers" is inscribed in a panel above the second floor windows.

Commercial Building, west side of Pendleton, north of State, c. 1840 (left in photo 20). This is a two story, frame structure with a front, pedimented gable roof. Pilasters divide the facade into three bays. There are large, multi-light display windows on the first floor, and an entablature between the first and second stories. This Greek Revival building, which was originally located on the northwest corner of State and Pendleton facing State, is perhaps the best representation of commercial prosperity associated with the establishment of the Newcastle-Lafayette Road.

Commercial Building, 117 N. Pendleton, c. 1870 (right in photo 20). This is a two story, wood frame structure with a hip roof, and a three bay facade. The building has clapboard siding. The store front on the first floor is recessed and has large display windows, and cast-iron columns. Upper story windows are double hung. This Italianate style commercial building is virtually unaltered. It recalls the period of expansion between 1851, when the railroad first came through town, and 1873, the first year of an economic depression.

A.B. Taylor Building, 108 N. Pendleton, c. 1890 (center in photo 21). This is a two story, brick building with a six bay facade. There are quoins on the ends of the building, and decorative brick panels and banding at the top. There are brick pilasters between the third and fourth, and fifth and sixth bays. Upper story windows are double hung. Windows openings, which have stone sills,

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have been blocked down. The store front has been altered. "A.B. Taylor" is inscribed in a panel at the top of the facade, in the center. A.B. Taylor was a prominent local businessman. His house, located on the northwest corner of Pendleton and Water, is described below.

Union Traction Company/Telephone Exchange, 112-114 N. Pendleton, c. 1900 (left in photo 21). This is a two story building faced in rusticated concrete block. It has a five bay facade. Windows are double hung with multi-light sashes. There are battlements at the top of the facade. The store front has been altered. The first story of this building was the station for the Union Traction Company, the oldest and most extension interurban system in Indiana. The company was established in 1898 with a line, in Madison County, between Anderson and Alexandria. The section of track which connected Pendleton to Anderson and Indianapolis was constructed in 1901. The building's second floor housed the Citizen's Telephone Exchange.

Dr. John W. Cook House, 131 N. Pendleton, c. 1890 (photo 22). This is a one-and-a-half story, cross-plan cottage of frame construction. It has clapboard siding. The front porch features scroll work. The house has paneled doors and double hung windows. Virtually unaltered, the house is an example of a common house type in Pendleton.

A.B. Taylor House, northwest corner of Pendleton and Water, c. 1890 (left in photo 23). This is a two-and-a-half story, Queen Anne style, wood frame building with a combination hip/gable roof and an irregular plan. Windows are variously sized and shaped. There is a small front porch with turned porch posts and scroll work. The house has aluminum siding. This was the home of A.B. Taylor, who, in addition to owning a lumber business, was president of the Pendleton Window Glass Company, and speculated in real estate. The house is located in A.B. Taylor's first addition, platted in 1872. The earliest houses in this addition appear to date from about 1890, illustrating the fact that not much new construction occurred between the panic of 1873 and the discovery of natural gas in 1887.

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Colonel Parker House, north side of Fall Creek Drive, east of Main, c. 1870 (photo 24). This is a two-and-a-half story, wood frame house with a cross gable roof. Windows are double hung. Most of the house has clapboard siding. There is vertical siding and pointed arched windows in the gables. Decorative elements include brackets under the eaves. Parker served in the Union Army during the Civil War. During a term as sheriff of Marion County (1868-72), he maintained his residence in Pendleton. Parker was also chairman of the Pendleton Natural Gas and Oil Company, first to discovery natural gas locally.

Pendleton Avenue Bridge over Fall Creek, c. 1920 (photo 25). This bridge is a concrete girder with concrete balustrades. The previous bridge at this location was an iron bow truss.

Falls Park, northeast corner Pendleton and Water, 1918 (photos 25 and 26). The park is bounded on the west by Pendleton Avenue, on the south by Water, and extends along Huntsville Pike and north of Fall Creek (see map) in an irregular configuration. The park was originally the site of early mills along Fall Creek, as well as a public gathering place. The focal point of the park is the falls of Fall Creek. It was in the vicinity of the falls, on the north side of the creek, that white men were hung for murdering Indians in 1825, and where Frederick Douglass spoke against slavery in 1843. In 1918, many years after the last mill had been demolished, the land, which was at that time a dumping ground, was converted to a park, and the swimming pool was built. The park was popular throughout central Indiana and brought Pendleton new growth as a tourist center.

Alonzo E. Ireland House, 201 E. State, c. 1900 (second from right in photo 28). This is a two-and-a-half story, cross-plan, wood frame house. Windows are variously sized and shaped. The house now has synthetic siding. Ireland was ticket agent for the Big Four (successor to the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine).

Walter H. Aiman House, 211 E. State, c. 1890 (right in photo 28). This is a two story, wood frame house with a foursquare plan and a hip roof. Windows are double hung

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and have multi-light upper sashes. There are brick front and side porches with stone trim. On the west side of the house is a recent addition. The house has aluminum siding. Aiman was proprietor of a grain mill, which was located on the southeast corner of Pendleton and State, president of the Indiana Gold and Silver Mining Company, and vice-president of the Pendleton Window Glass Company.

Public Library, 424 E. State, 1912 (photo 33). This is a one story, Arts and Crafts style building with a raised basement. The lower part is brick, and the upper part is stuccoed and half-timbered. There is a side gable roof with a cross gable over the entry. The house has large multi-light windows, and an entry with a multi-light segmental arched transom. There are large, carved brackets under the eaves. Construction of the library was funded with an \$8,000 Carnegie Foundation grant. The building represents the oldest library association in Madison County, founded in 1877.

Joe Hardy House, 441 E. State, c. 1910 (right in photo 34). This is a one-and-a-half story, wood frame Bungalow with a front gable roof. It has grouped double hung windows with multi-light upper sashes. Siding is clapboard. There are large, carved brackets under the eaves. The house is located on a section of State Street that was developed between about 1910 and 1940.

House, 236 E. State, c. 1890 (left in photo 32). This is a two-and-a-half story, Queen Anne style house of wood frame construction, with a combination hip/gable roof. Windows are variously sized and shaped. There is a pedimented gable on the main facade. The house has cut-away corners, a brick porch with stone accents, and synthetic siding.

Pendleton and Fall Creek Township High School, 301 S. East, 1936 (photo 36). This is a three story, brick building with a stepped facade, a flat roof, decorative brick work and stone accents. The windows are new. This Art Deco building, a WPA project, was designed by Ernest R. Wakins. The building is important to the educational history of Fall Creek Township. It is one of only two extant historic school buildings identified in the Indiana

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Historic Sites and Structures Inventory in Fall Creek Township. The other is a small, c. 1890, district school located in the southwest corner of the township.

U.B. Church, northeast corner John and High, 1902 (photo 37). This is a one-and-a-half story, brick building with a raised basement faced in stone, and a cross gable roof. The building features Gothic-arched stained glass windows. There are round windows in the gables. There is a corner entry with wood paneled doors. Originally, there was a wood spire atop this corner section. There is an addition on the east side of the building. This is the only historic church identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory in Fall Creek Township.

William Conner House, 300 E. High, c. 1900 (second from right in photo 39). This is a one-and-a-half story, cross-plan, wood frame house. Windows are double hung. A front porch is partially enclosed. The house has aluminum siding. Conner was a veterinarian who had his office in Lewark's Livery, which was located on the present site of the town hall (southwest corner Broadway and State).

House, 301 S. Pearl, c. 1850 (right in photo 41). This is a two story, wood frame house with a two bay facade and a cross gable roof. On the main facade is a shed roof porch. Some window openings have been altered. The house has synthetic brick siding. It is located in Roger's Addition, which was not platted until 1892. The house appears to date from an earlier period, and may have been here before the addition was platted, or moved to this location. In the early years of the 20th century, it was the home of Jeremiah Bond, a section foreman for the Union Traction Company.

Henry G. Cleveland House, 225 S. Broadway, c. 1900 (right in photo 42). This is a one-and-a-half story, wood frame, cross-plan cottage. There is a porch on the north side. There is a square, leaded glass window in the front gable. The house has aluminum siding. Cleveland was a glass worker.

House, 211 Madison, c. 1890 (photo 45). This is a two story, wood frame, L-shaped house with a cross gable roof.

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There is scroll work and fish scale shingles in the front gable. Windows are both round- and flat-arched. The wrap around porch is a later addition. This house is located in Henry's addition, platted in 1873, but not fully developed until after the economic depression of the 1870s.

House, 137 Madison, c. 1920 (photo 46). This is a one-and-a-half story, Bungalow style, brick and stucco house with a side gable roof. Details include brackets under wide eaves, and half-timbering in the gables. The front porch has a brick base and wood posts and railing. Windows are double hung with multi-light upper sashes. This is an excellent example of a Bungalow with Craftsman detailing. It is significant for its high degree of integrity. The house's original garage, similar in detailing to the house, is extant.

Garage, east side of Pendleton, north of Elm, c. 1910 (photo 48). This is a one story, brick building with a stepped parapet. In the center of the facade are two aluminum entry doors. Window openings have been altered. There is a new pent roof. This building, an early commercial garage, recalls the early automobile era in Pendleton.

George Headley House, 401 S. Pendleton, 1895 (photo 50). This is a two-and-a-half story, Queen Anne style, wood frame house with a combination hip/gable roof. The plan is irregular. Windows are variously sized and shaped. The house has aluminum siding. Headley was president of the Headley Glass Company, one of many small companies that folded when the natural gas industry failed. The house is located in an area where many new additions were platted after the discovery of natural gas, in anticipation of the coming prosperity.

House, 533 S. Pendleton, 1928 (photo 51). This is a one story, wood frame house with a three bay facade and a side gable roof. A portico with a front gable roof has square porch posts. The plans and materials for the house were ordered through a Sears and Roebuck catalog.

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James Silver House, east side of Pendleton, north of Clark, 1874 (photo 53). This is a two story, Italianate style, brick house with an L-shaped plan and a hip roof. The house has stone quoins on the corners, segmental arched window heads, and a one story porch on the north side. The Silver family were early settlers, merchants, and owners of a large farm south of Pendleton. As the town grew south along the road to Eden, the farm was subdivided, and eventually taken over by residential development. This house is in an addition that was platted by Arthur Silver in 1917.

Charles Silver House, east side of Pendleton, south of Indiana, 1904 (photo 54). This is a two story, brick house with a hip roof and an irregular plan. The house has quoins and a stone foundation. Window openings are segmental and flat arched. There is a leaded glass window on the first floor of the west facade. The Charles Silver House, currently being restored, was built by a cousin of James Silver.

Carriage House, south side of Oak, west of Pearl, late 19th century (photo 56). This is a one-and-a-half story, brick building with a gable roof. It has sliding barn doors which cover a segmental arched opening on the north side. This carriage house is located in Craven's addition, which was platted in 1867. The house to which it was related is gone.

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The Pendleton Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of exploration/settlement, commerce, industry and recreation. The district is also significant under Criterion C for its fine collection of 19th and early 20th century architecture.

The district contains 419 contributing buildings and 121 non-contributing buildings. The only contributing site is Falls Park, the location of an 1825 public hanging, and of an 1843 speech by Frederick Douglass. The district has two contributing structures, the bridge over Fall Creek, and the lighthouse in Falls Park. The only contributing object is a fountain in Falls Park.

Pendleton was the earliest settlement in Madison County, and the first seat of county government. The first settlers, arriving in 1818, were attracted by the falls of a creek, which was subsequently named Fall Creek. The early settlers came from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, and were of English, Scotch, and Irish descent. The settlement was first known as the Falls.

During the 1820s, several mills were established on Fall Creek. At this time, there were few mills in this part of Indiana. Farmers came from throughout the county, as well as from parts of surrounding counties, to have grain processed. The selection of the Falls as the county seat, in 1823, and the establishment of an early state road through the settlement, in 1829, stimulated additional growth. The village was soon an important commercial center. The town was platted by Thomas Pendleton, for whom it is named, in 1830. The original plat comprised an area of about six blocks, roughly bounded by Water, West, High, and Broadway. The early settlement period extends to about 1851, when the railroad first came through.

The Pendleton Historic District may contain the best collection of extant resources associated with the early settlement period in Madison County. Among these are residences, stores, inns, and the area around the falls, which was a public gathering place. The oldest brick house was constructed by Dr. John Stephenson in 1829 and is located on the southwest corner of State and Main (center of photo 14). Among other early houses are a two story house of timber frame construction, located at 110 S. Main Street (first house to left of two story brick building in photo 14); and the James Gray House, located on the west side of N. Main Street, north of State, built

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in the 1830s (photo 10). This house also served as a store and inn. Another early house is that of Thomas Pendleton, built c. 1830 and located at 233 S. Main (photo 12).

The house at 122 S. Main Street (left in photo 55) is an early, Greek Revival style house. There is a Greek Revival commercial building located on the west side of N. Pendleton, north of State (left in photo 20).

There were several early hotels in the vicinity of Main and State Streets. The first of these was in the Jacob Mingle House, located on the south side of State west of Main (first house to right of two story brick building in photo 14). Mingle, an early settler, established a tavern and hotel in his house in the 1820s.

The Falls was county seat for only three years, from 1823 to 1826, when the county government was moved to Anderson, a more central location. During the period when it was the center of county government, an event of national importance occurred. A group of nine Indians were massacred several miles east of the village. Four Pendleton men were arrested, tried and convicted for this crime. This was the first criminal trial in Madison County. Three of the men were hanged. The fourth man was pardoned by the governor because of his youth; he was 18.

This is the first known time in the United States that white men received capital punishment for killing Indians. The reason for this precedent was that the U.S. government feared reprisals from the Indians if the white men were not punished. Indians from all over the state, invited by government agents who wanted to reassure them that murders of this kind would not go unpunished, were present at the hangings. This event took place in the area which is now Falls Park. An historical marker with the inscription, "Three White Men Were Hung Here in 1825 for Killing Indians" marks the site of the hangings.

An event associated with the anti-slavery movement in Indiana also took place in the area which is now Falls Park. This was the mobbing of Frederick Douglass in 1843. Douglass, a former slave, had started his speaking career in 1841. In 1843, he started a tour of Indiana to promote the abolitionist cause. He was usually sponsored at his stops by groups of Quakers, who were involved in the abolitionist movement. His first Indiana stop was in

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Richmond, an important Quaker center, where he was egged. He continued his tour, moving on to Pendleton a week later.

In Pendleton, he was sponsored by the small Quaker settlement that had been established just east of town in 1834. As in most places, there were no large public halls in 1843 in Pendleton. Douglass's speech took place near the falls, on the north side of Fall Creek. After speaking for about half an hour, he was attacked by a group of men. He was left unconscious and suffered a broken arm. Others in the crowd were injured as well. Douglass wrote of the incident in one of his autobiographies. By his own account, he was taken to the home of Neal Hardy, A Quaker, where he was treated by a local doctor. He remained in the Hardy houses several days until strong enough to travel. Douglass, though discouraged by the incident, wrote that the people who helped him gave him the strength to continue his tour through Indiana.

The man who instigated the violence against Douglass was arrested and sentenced to 14 days in jail in Anderson. The arrest was generally opposed by local people. The jail was mobbed - by a crowd of 300, according to one account - and the offender was quickly pardoned.

The district is also significant for representation of commercial history of Pendleton. During the earliest days of the town, the commercial area was concentrated at the intersection of Main and State Streets, and east on State. This was a logical development. State Street was the route of the New Castle and Lafayette State Road, opened in 1829, and was therefore more heavily traveled than most other streets. Main had been the location of the first county court house and store (both located in Thomas McCartney's cabin on N. Main). Among early commercial buildings in this area are James Gray's store, located on the west side of Main, north of State (photo 10); Jacob Mingle's hotel, on the south side of State, west of Main; and a Greek Revival commercial building formerly located on the northwest corner of State and Pendleton, now located on the west side of Pendleton, north of State (photo 20). These buildings are not only important to the

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commercial history of Pendleton, but are among the oldest extant commercial buildings in Madison County.

The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, one of the state's earliest railroads, had an important impact on commercial development. The railroad was constructed in 1851, crossing State Street between Pendleton and Broadway. As a result of this, the commercial area gradually expanded farther east on State, and north and south on Pendleton and Broadway. Connecting with the major eastern railroads and entering Indiana near Winchester, the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine continued to Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and St. Louis. The railroad opened up new markets for area farmers, and brought goods into town. This reinforced Pendleton's role as the market town for southern Madison County. The railroad has been relocated, but the right-of-way is still discernible in many areas (photo 7).

An 1874 history of Madison County describes Pendleton as an important shipping center at the southern part of the county. Export goods included lumber, stone boulders, heading and stave bolts, drainage tile, flax tow, hay, grain, flour, cattle, sheep, hogs, wood. Industries included planing, saw, and flour mills; flax, barrel, and furniture factories; a tinner; harness makers; and blacksmiths. There were also hay, stock, and produce markets; and shipping and commission houses. Among commercial establishments were three dry goods stores, six grocery stores, two hardware stores, two drugstores, two shoe stores, a jeweler, a bank, a newspaper, two milliners, and two butchers. In 1872, the first bank, the Pendleton Banking Company, was founded.

Between 1851 and 1873, the population of Pendleton increased from 389 to 800. During the same period, 12 new additions to the town were platted. Among resources associated with local commerce during this period are a large brick building on the southwest corner of Main and Pendleton, built c. 1860, and Italianate style commercial building, located on the west side of N. Pendleton Avenue, north of State (right in photo 20), built c. 1870. A number of residences constructed during this period also illustrate the commercial prosperity of Pendleton. Among

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these is the Italianate house of James Silver, a dry goods merchant, located on the east side of S. Pendleton Avenue, north of Clark Avenue (photo 53).

The panic of 1873 and the subsequent nationwide economic depression, which lasted nearly until the end of the decade, had a significant effect on Pendleton. The Pendleton Woolen Mills, and a number of other early industries and businesses, folded during these years. By 1880, the population had decreased to 614.

In 1879, the demand for agricultural goods began to increase. This may have been enough alone to ensure that Pendleton would recover, since the town's economy was largely based on agricultural processing and shipping. In 1886, however, an event occurred in east-central Indiana that had a major impact on economic growth in Pendleton, Madison County, and the entire region during the last decade of the 19th century. This was the discovery of natural gas. The present character of Pendleton's commercial area was formed during this era, when the majority of the buildings were constructed. They replaced earlier brick and frame commercial buildings.

Commercial buildings associated with the natural gas era include ten of the eleven buildings on the north side of State between Main and Pendleton, including the I.O.O.F. Building, constructed in 1890 and located at 108 W. State (photo 15). Six of the nine buildings on the south side of this block were also built during the natural gas era. Among these are the Masonic Temple, built in 1893 and located at 125 W. State. Other natural gas era commercial buildings include the J.T. Chambers Building, built c. 1900 and located on the northeast corner of Pendleton and State (right in photo 16), and the A.B. Taylor Building, built c. 1890 and located on the east side of N. Pendleton, north of State (center in photo 21).

The gas boom not only impacted the commercial area of Pendleton, but changed the character of the entire town. This was a pivotal event in Pendleton's history. About 30 per cent of the buildings in the historic district were constructed during this period. The factories which located in Pendleton to take advantage of the new, cheap fuel are now gone. Resources most closely associated with

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the gas boom in Pendleton are the commercial buildings, and workers' and managers' housing which are located in the historic district. Because of this, the district is significant in the area of industry for the years 1887 to about 1906.

Natural gas was first discovered in Indiana in Jay County. In 1887, the Pendleton Natural Gas and Oil Company, chaired by Colonel G.W. Parker, was formed for the purpose of locating and drilling wells. The first wells near Pendleton were discovered shortly afterwards. The new fuel was particularly suited for glass making, a process which required a great amount of low-cost energy, and a large percentage of new industries were glass companies. The Pendleton Window Glass Company (1888), and the Indiana Window Glass Works (1892) were the first glass companies established in Pendleton.

Other local industries during the 1890s included Guptill Tube and Pipe works, and the B. White Brick and Tile Works. These four industries employed a total of 235 people in 1893. The Pendleton Flint Glass Bottle and Lamp Company was established between 1893 and 1898. In addition, the town had two flour mills, two saw mills, and three grain elevators in the 1890s. In 1890, the town's population had shot back up, to 996. By 1893, it was up to 1,800. Between 1889 and 1893, 11 new additions were platted.

The gas boom was at its height for about 10 years, long enough to transform the agricultural region of east-central Indiana into an industrialized one. The principal counties of the "Gas Belt" as the region was named, were Blackford, Grant, Howard, Delaware, Hamilton, Madison, Hancock, Henry, Randolph, Rush, and Tipton. A map prepared by the Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources in 1895 shows that there were also wells in Adams, Decatur, Jay, Marion, Shelby, Wabash, Wayne, and Wells Counties.

The effect of the gas boom was that many new industries located in this region of Indiana to take advantage of the inexpensive fuel. There was also railroad expansion and a huge population growth. The population of Anderson, the

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seat of Madison County, was 4,500 in 1883. By 1893, it had increased to 17,500. Anderson was one of the largest and busiest cities in the gas belt. By 1893, six glass companies were located there. Muncie, in Delaware County, was another city affected by the discovery of natural gas. Between 1883 and 1893, the population grew from 4,750 to 17,000. Among new industries which located there were Ball Brothers Flint Glass Bottle Works. Ball Brothers industries, which continue to operate in Muncie today, were probably the most successful and well-known of the glass companies that originated in Indiana during the gas boom.

When gas was first discovered, it was thought to be inexhaustible. Cities often gave the gas away to industries that would agree to locate in their areas. Flaming torches, fed by the gas flow, were sometimes burned for months at well sites and served as tourist attractions. Residential consumers, who used gas for cooking, lighting, and heating their homes, made no effort to conserve the fuel, for which they paid a monthly fee, rather than for the amount used. The result of all this waste was that the gas started to run out in the late 1990s. Some gas fueled industries folded. Others relocated near alternate sources of power. Some industries stayed where they were and converted to other types of fuel.

Some of the grandest residences in Pendleton were built during the gas boom era. Among these are the house, located on the northwest corner of Pendleton and Water (left in photo 23), of A.B. Taylor, president of the Pendleton Window Glass Company; the house, located at 401 S. Pendleton (photo 50), of George Headley, president of the Headley Glass Company; the house, located at 211 E. Main (right in photo 28), of Walter Aiman, vice-president of the Pendleton Window Glass Company; and the house, located on the southwest corner of High and West (photo 14), of H.M. Motsinger, vice-president of the Motsinger Device Company. Colonel Parker's house, built c. 1870 and located on Fall Creek Drive (photo 24), is also associated with the gas boom because of Parker's role in the discovery of gas locally.

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The gas boom created a need for worker housing as well. Among houses which were occupied by glass workers were the Walter Brown House at 227 E. State (center in photo 29), Arthur Bryant House at 124 N. Main (right in photo 9), the Henry Cleveland House at 225 S. Broadway (right in photo 42), and the William Fate House at 119 S. Broadway.

Closely associated with the gas boom was the development of interurban transportation in Indiana. The gas boom provided both the resources and the need for this new type of transportation, which had the capability to move people and light shipments quickly and inexpensively. The first line in the state, part of the Union Traction Company, was completed from Anderson to Alexandria in 1893. New routes were quickly developed throughout the gas belt. Pendleton was linked to the system as a stop between Anderson and Indianapolis in 1901. The traction station was in a building on the east side of N. Pendleton Avenue, north of State, now the Old Trails Restaurant (left in photo 21). Supports for the interurban bridge over Fall Creek are still in place just below the falls (photo 25).

The value of natural gas in the gas belt reached a peak in 1900. After that, the production of the fuel gradually decreased until, in 1920, most of the natural gas in Indiana was imported from other states. The Madison County Directory of 1906 listed only one glass company in Pendleton, the Pendleton Window Glass Company. No glass companies appear on the 1908 Sanborn Map for the town. In 1910, the population was down again, to 1,293. The 1920 census shows a further drop, to 1,244.

Through this period, from about 1900 to 1920, agricultural production was at a new high, and Pendleton was able to survive the decline of gas-related industries. Also contributing to the town's survival was the establishment of industries related to the auto industry. Star Manufacturing Company, which manufactured gasoline engines, and Motsinger Device Company, manufacturer of an auto sparker. The fact that a new bank was established in 1910 is evidence of a healthy economy. This bank was located in the building at 110 W. State (left in photo 15). The town's library (photo 33), financed with a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, was built in 1912.

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An event in the early 20th century had an important impact on Pendleton. This was the establishment of Falls Park. The larger cities of the state had the authority, through an 1899 act passed by the general assembly, to establish park boards and collect revenue for the purpose of developing municipal parks. Indianapolis, the first city to take advantage of the new legislation, built Riverside Park along the White River. Other cities with early park systems were Terre Haute and Fort Wayne. The new parks included playgrounds, swimming pools, and bath houses. The smaller cities of the state, with inadequate funding, had to struggle to develop parts. As a result, parks in smaller cities and towns, for the most part, did not start to be developed until the late teens.

In 1918, B.F. Phipps proposed that the town board build a park at Fall Creek in the vicinity of the falls. The last mill had burned years before, and the site was currently a dumping ground. The board voted a tax levy to create a park. Falls Cannery donated part of the grounds, and the remainder was purchased with public funds. A dam was built near the Falls to create a swimming pool in Fall Creek, and the property was cleaned up. An additional swimming pool was purchased in the early 1920s.

Fall Creek Park became a popular recreational facility, and people from throughout central Indiana came to use its pools. It was reported in the local newspaper that on Sunday, July 1, 1923, 1,461 people passed through the bath house, not including Pendleton people. One of the reasons that so many people were able to take advantage of the recreational opportunities afforded by the park was the automobile, which was becoming increasingly popular as a means of transportation. The success of Fall Creek Park gave a boost to the local economy. The park is essentially unchanged from its original appearance (photos 25 and 26).

The park represents an important central Indiana recreational facility in the early 20th century. Because of this, the historic district is significant in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for the period from 1918 to 1940.

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During this period of the park's popularity, another event took place which had an impact on the growth of the town. This was the construction of the State Reformatory to the south of town in 1924. The reformatory provided employment and insured that the town would continue to prosper. The 1930 Census recorded the population at 1,538, an increase of 25 per cent from the previous Census.

The 1928, the Indiana Gazetteer reported that Pendleton had two banks, a weekly newspaper, and four churches. The town also had three physicians, two chiropractors, a dentist, several groceries, and a variety of other stores. There were also three restaurants, and a number of garages and service stations, reflecting Pendleton's position on the newly established state and federal highway systems, and the importance of tourism to the town. Among these was a restaurant in the building at 105 E. State (far right in photo 16); and garages at 132 W. State (second from left in photo 17), and 231 S. Pendleton (photo 48).

The nationwide economic depression of the 1930s had an impact on Pendleton. It was during this period that the two banks merged. The one extant building in the commercial area that was built during this period is the U.S. Post Office, a 1936, Art Deco style building (right in photo 13).

The Pendleton Historic District is also significant in the area of architecture. The district contains some of the best representations of early 19th century architecture in Madison County. In addition, the district has a fine collection of vernacular architecture. There are also outstanding representations of most styles of American domestic architecture.

Among examples of the Federal style are the Stephenson House, built in 1829 and located at 100 S. Main Street (center in photo 14), and the James Gray House, built about 1830 and located on the west side of Main, north of State (photo 10). These are the finest examples of the style among only nine identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Madison County.

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The Greek Revival style is represented by houses at 226 West Street (photo 4), and 122 S. Main (left in photo 55). There is also a Greek Revival commercial building, located on the west side of N. Pendleton, north of State (left in photo 20). This is the only Greek Revival commercial building identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Madison County, and one of very few remaining in the state.

Other good local examples of 19th century academic styles include an Italianate commercial building, located at 117 N. Pendleton (right in photo 20); the Italianate James Silver House, built between 1874 and 1876 and located on the east side of S. Pendleton, north of Clark (photo 53); the Queen Anne style A.B. Taylor House, built c. 1890 and located on the northwest corner of N. Pendleton and W. Water (left in photo 23); and the Queen Anne style Headley House, built in 1895 and located at 401 S. Pendleton (photo 50).

Twentieth century styles are represented by the Bungalow style Motsinger House, built c. 1900 and located at 204 S. West (photo 3); the Bungalow style Joe Hardy House, built c. 1900 and located at 441 E. State (far right in photo 34); a Colonial Revival house built c. 1910 and located on the west side of N. Pendleton, north of W. Water (right in photo 23); an Arts and Crafts commercial building, built c. 1900 and located at 106 N. Pendleton (far right in photo 21); the Arts and Crafts Carnegie Library, built in 1912 and located at 424 E. State (photo 33); and the Art Deco style U.S. Post Office, built in 1936 and located on the southeast corner of State and Main (right in photo 13).

In addition to these fine local examples of academic styles, the Pendleton Historic District contains an outstanding collection of vernacular houses. Houses of local and regional vernacular types comprise nearly 50 per cent of the buildings in the district. One of the earliest of these is the Thomas Pendleton House, built c. 1830 and located at 233 S. Main (photo 12). This is a brick I-house, a type common throughout the Midwest prior to the Civil War. The Mingle House (right in photo 14) also falls into this category. Another early house type

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is the hall-and-parlor, seen in a one story frame house at 320 S. Pendleton, built about 1850.

One of the most common vernacular types is a one-and-a-half or two story, front gable, wood frame house built between about 1860 and 1900. Examples of these include houses at 124 N. Main, 215 S. Main (right in photo 11), and 339 S. Pendleton (far right in photo 49). A variation on this type is the front gable, L-shaped house, seen in houses at 112 S. Franklin (photo 2), and 316 State (left in photo 31). Also common in the late 19th century were cross-plan cottages and houses. Examples of cottages include 558 S. Pendleton (left in photo 52), and 225 S. Broadway. The house at 228 E. High (right in photo 39) is typical of cross-plan houses found in Pendleton.

Today, Pendleton's commercial district mainly serves the local population. All the town's heavy industries are gone, and many of the residents commute to jobs in Indianapolis and Anderson. The pool in Fall Creek was closed in the 1960s because of population, and the park is less of a tourist attraction. Historic Fall Creek, Pendleton Settlement, was formed in 1988. Among the group's goals are to bring recognition to and encourage revitalization of Pendleton's historic buildings. Seeking National Register status for the historic district is one of the steps it has taken in this process.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at the northeast corner of Franklin and Tile; thence north to the northeast corner of Franklin and Taylor; thence west 550 feet along the north side of Taylor; thence west 800 feet; thence west to the east side of Mill Road; thence northeast along the east side of Mill Road; to the south side of W. State; thence east along the south side of W. State to the southeast corner of W. State and Franklin; thence north 200 feet; thence east 700 feet; thence north 150 feet; thence east to the east side of N. Main; thence north 1000 feet along the east side of N. Main; thence northeast 300 feet along a line parallel to Fall Creek Drive; thence northeast 200 feet along a line parallel to N. Pendleton Avenue; thence southeast along a line perpendicular to N. Pendleton Avenue to the east side of N. Pendleton; thence north 500 feet along the east side of N. Pendleton Avenue; thence along the northern boundary of Falls Park: southeast 250 feet, northeast 300 feet, southeast 450 feet, northeast 200 feet; thence south 600 feet to the north side of Huntsville Pike; thence southwest 600 feet along the north side of Huntsville Pike; thence south 650 feet along the west side of the old New York Central right-of-way; thence east 80 feet; thence southwest along a line parallel with the old New York Central right-of-way to the south side of E. Water Street; thence east along the south side of E. Water to the southwest corner of N. East and E. Water; thence south along the west side of N. East to the northeast corner of lot 7 in Anderson's First Addition; thence east 50 feet; thence south to the north side of the alley parallel to and north of E. State; thence southeast along the north side of said alley to the west side of the Conrail right-of-way; thence south along the west side of said right-of-way to a point 200 feet south of the south side of E. State; thence northwest 600 feet along a line parallel to E. State; thence south 250 feet; thence west to the west side of S. East; thence south along the west side of S. East to the southeast corner of lot 6 of Rogers and Cravens Addition; thence west to the west side of Pearl; thence south along the west side of Pearl to a point 80 feet south of the south side of Madison Avenue; thence west along a line parallel to Madison Avenue to the east side of S. Broadway; thence north 60 feet along the east side of S. Broadway; thence west across S. Broadway and along the south boundary of lot 4 of Shanklin's Addition; thence north along the west boundary of said lot thence west along the south boundary of lot 5 of

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Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 2 Pendleton Historic District

Shanklin's Addition to the east side of an alley parallel to and west of S. Broadway; thence north 60 feet along the east side of said alley; thence west across the alley to the southeast corner of lot 8 of Shanklin's Addition; thence south along the east boundary of lot 7 of Shanklin's Addition to a point 60 feet north of Clark Avenue; thence southwest along a line parallel to S. Pendleton Avenue to a point 300 feet south of the south side of Indiana Avenue; thence west to the east side of Pendleton Avenue; thence north along the east side of Pendleton Avenue to a point 160 feet north of the north side of Clark; thence west to the northern point of the intersection of S. Pendleton and S. Main; thence northwest along the east side of S. Main to a point 200 feet west of S. Pendleton; thence north along a line parallel to S. Pendleton to a point 250 south of the south side of W. Elm; thence west across S. Main and along the north side of Tile to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all parts of the town which were developed by 1940, except for areas on the fringes which have lost their integrity, or in which a significant amount of new construction has taken place. The footprint of the historic district, as such, corresponds closely to the historic footprint of the town, and reflects patterns of development.

The boundaries differ slightly from those defined in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. For example, the area west of Adams, south of Taylor between Adams and Franklin, and south of Tile between Franklin and Pendleton, was partially developed after the period of significance. This area has been omitted. Most of the buildings that were constructed during the period of significance have experienced a loss of integrity. Other areas - the north side of W. State, west of Franklin; the east side of East, south of the high school; and the area between Pearl and East, south of a line midway between Elm and Walnut - were omitted for the same reasons.

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory boundaries were extended to include a number of early

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houses along S. Pendleton Avenue, south of Madison. These houses, built along an early road leading out of Pendleton, to Eden in Hancock County, represent a continuation in the development of Pendleton Avenue. The southernmost of these is only about one half mile from the center of town. Several important residents lived in this area, including James Silver, a local merchant.

Another extension of the surveyed district encompasses two houses - one on Fall Creek Drive, and one on N. Pendleton Avenue - north of Fall Creek. These houses were also on early roads. They are close to the center of town and were occupied by prominent local families. Using Fall Creek as an arbitrary northern boundary is not justified, since there has been a bridge across the creek on Pendleton Avenue since early in the town's history. There were mills on the north side of the creek, and later, glass and auto parts factories on the east side of Pendleton Avenue just north of Falls Park. None of these industrial buildings have been included in the historic district. They are either gone, or have experienced a significant loss of integrity. The historic houses are the only remaining resources associated with activity north of the creek within the period of significance.

It is unclear whether all of Falls Park was included in the historic district as defined by the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. In the district as defined in this application, most of the park has been included, including areas in which there are historic park structures, and in which significant events took place.

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Photographs Page 1 Pendleton Historic District

The following is the same for all photographs:

1. Pendleton Historic District
2. Pendleton, Indiana
3. Laura Thayer
4. October 1989
5. Historic Fall Creek/Pendleton Settlement
c/o Helen Reske
339 S. Pendleton Avenue
Pendleton, Indiana 46064

Additional information for individual photographs:

Photo 1

1. 216 S. Adams
6. camera facing west
7. 1 of 56

Photo 2

1. 112 S. Franklin
6. camera facing west
7. 2 of 56

Photo 3

1. southwest corner Main and High
6. camera facing west
7. 3 of 56

Photo 4

1. 226 West
6. camera facing west
7. 4 of 56

Photo 5

1. northwest corner of West and Tile
6. camera facing west
7. 5 of 56

Photo 6

1. W. State, west of Main
6. camera facing northwest
7. 6 of 56

Photo 7

1. South side of Elm, west of Pendleton
6. camera facing south
7. 7 of 56

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Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 2 Pendleton Historic District

Photo 8

1. 201 N. Main
6. camera facing west
7. 8 of 56

Photo 9

1. 124 N. Main
6. camera facing northeast
7. 9 of 56

Photo 10

1. 110 N. Main
6. camera facing southwest
7. 10 of 56

Photo 11

1. 215 S. Main
6. camera facing northeast
7. 11 of 56

Photo 12

1. 233 S. Main
6. camera facing northeast
7. 12 of 56

Photo 13

1. South side of State, east of Main
6. camera facing southeast
7. 13 of 56

Photo 14

1. 100 S. Main
6. camera facing southwest
7. 14 of 56

Photo 15

1. I.O.O.F. Building, North side of State, east of Main
6. camera facing northwest
7. 15 of 56

Photo 16

1. North side of State, west of Broadway
6. camera facing northwest
7. 16 of 56

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Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 3 Pendleton Historic District

Photo 17

1. South side of State, west of Pendleton
6. camera facing southwest
7. 17 of 56

Photo 18

1. North side of State, east of Pendleton
6. camera facing northeast
7. 18 of 56

Photo 19

1. South side of State, east of Pendleton
6. camera facing southeast
7. 19 of 56

Photo 20

1. West side of Pendleton, north of State
6. camera facing northwest
7. 20 of 56

Photo 21

1. East side of Pendleton, north of State
6. camera facing northeast
7. 21 of 56

Photo 22

1. Southwest corner Pendleton and Water
6. camera facing west
7. 22 of 56

Photo 23

1. West side of Pendleton, north of Water
6. camera facing northwest
7. 23 of 56

Photo 24

1. Fall Creek Drive, west of Pendleton
6. camera facing northwest
7. 24 of 56

Photo 25

1. Fall Creek Park
6. camera facing northwest
7. 25 of 56

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Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 4 Pendleton Historic District

Photo 26

1. Fall Creek Park
6. camera facing northeast
7. 26 of 56

Photo 27

1. North side of Water, east of Pendleton
6. camera facing northwest
7. 27 of 56

Photo 28

1. 201 and 211 E. State
6. camera facing northwest
7. 28 of 56

Photo 29

1. 227 E. State
6. camera facing northeast
7. 29 of 56

Photo 30

1. John Street north of State
6. camera facing north
7. 30 of 56

Photo 31

1. South side of State, west of East
6. camera facing southwest
7. 31 of 56

Photo 32

1. South side of State, west of John
6. camera facing southwest
7. 32 of 56

Photo 33

1. Public Library
6. camera facing southeast
7. 33 of 56

Photo 34

1. North side of State east of East
6. camera facing northwest
7. 34 of 56

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Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 5 Pendleton Historic District

Photo 35

1. East side of East, south of State
6. camera facing east
7. 35 of 56

Photo 36

1. Pendleton/Fall Creek Township High School
East side of East, south of State
6. camera facing northeast
7. 36 of 56

Photo 37

1. U.B. Church, northeast corner John and High
6. camera facing northeast
7. 37 of 56

Photo 38

1. North side of Elm west of East
6. camera facing northwest
7. 38 of 56

Photo 39

1. South side of E. High, east of Broadway
6. camera facing southeast
7. 39 of 56

Photo 40

1. South side of W. High, east of West
6. camera facing southeast
7. 40 of 56

Photo 41

1. East side of Pearl at Elm
6. camera facing northeast
7. 41 of 56

Photo 42

1. East side of Broadway, south of High
6. camera facing northeast
7. 42 of 56

Photo 43

1. 230 S. Broadway
6. camera facing southwest
7. 43 of 56

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Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 6 Pendleton Historic District

Photo 44

1. S. Broadway, north of Walnut
6. camera facing north
7. 44 of 56

Photo 45

1. North side of Madison, east of Broadway
6. camera facing north
7. 45 of 56

Photo 46

1. North side of Madison, west of Broadway
6. camera facing northwest
7. 46 of 56

Photo 47

1. S. Pendleton, north of High
6. camera facing north
7. 47 of 56

Photo 48

1. East side of S. Pendleton, north of Elm
6. camera facing northeast
7. 48 of 56

Photo 49

1. S. Pendleton north of Madison
6. camera facing northeast
7. 49 of 56

Photo 50

1. 401 S. Pendleton
6. camera facing northeast
7. 50 of 56

Photo 51

1. 533 S. Pendleton
6. camera facing east
7. 51 of 56

Photo 52

1. S. Pendleton, south of Madison
6. camera facing northwest
7. 52 of 56

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Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 7 Pendleton Historic District

Photo 53

1. James Silver House, S. Pendleton, south of Madison
6. camera facing southeast
7. 53 of 56

Photo 54

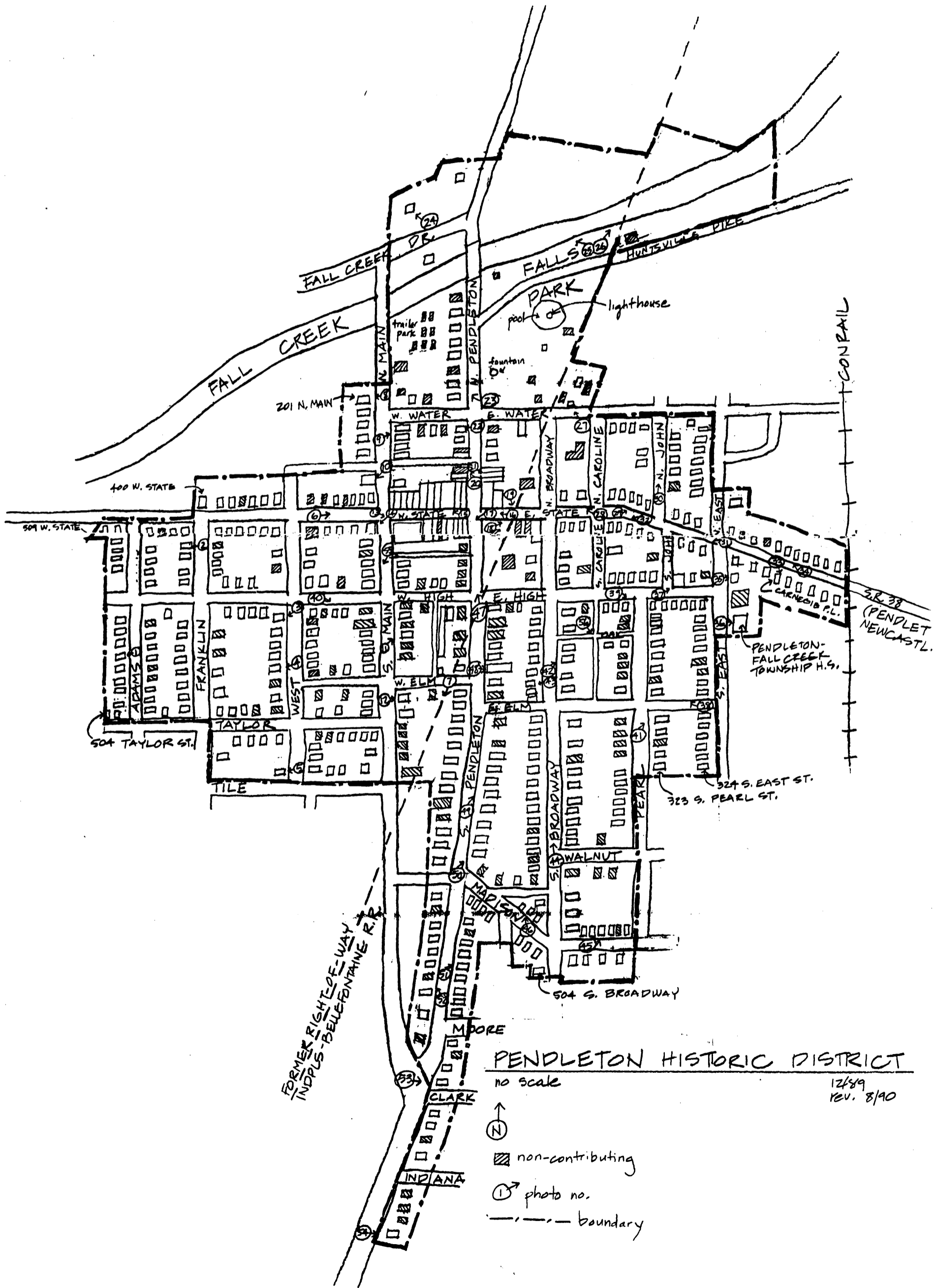
1. Charles Silver House, S. Pendleton, south of Clark
6. camera facing east
7. 54 of 56

Photo 55

1. West side of S. Main, south of State
6. camera facing southwest
7. 55 of 56

Photo 56

1. South side of Oak, west of Pearl
6. camera facing southeast
7. 56 of 56



PENDLETON HISTORIC DISTRICT

- no scale
- 12/89
- REV. 8/90
- ↑
- ⊙
- ▨ non-contributing
- ⊙ photo no.
- - - boundary