

THE SOUTHEASTERN INDIANA GATEWAY: US 50 Corridor Transportation and Land Use Plan

Appendix A: Inventoried Structures



Prepared for:



Ohio • Kentucky • Indiana
Regional Council of
Governments

Prepared by:



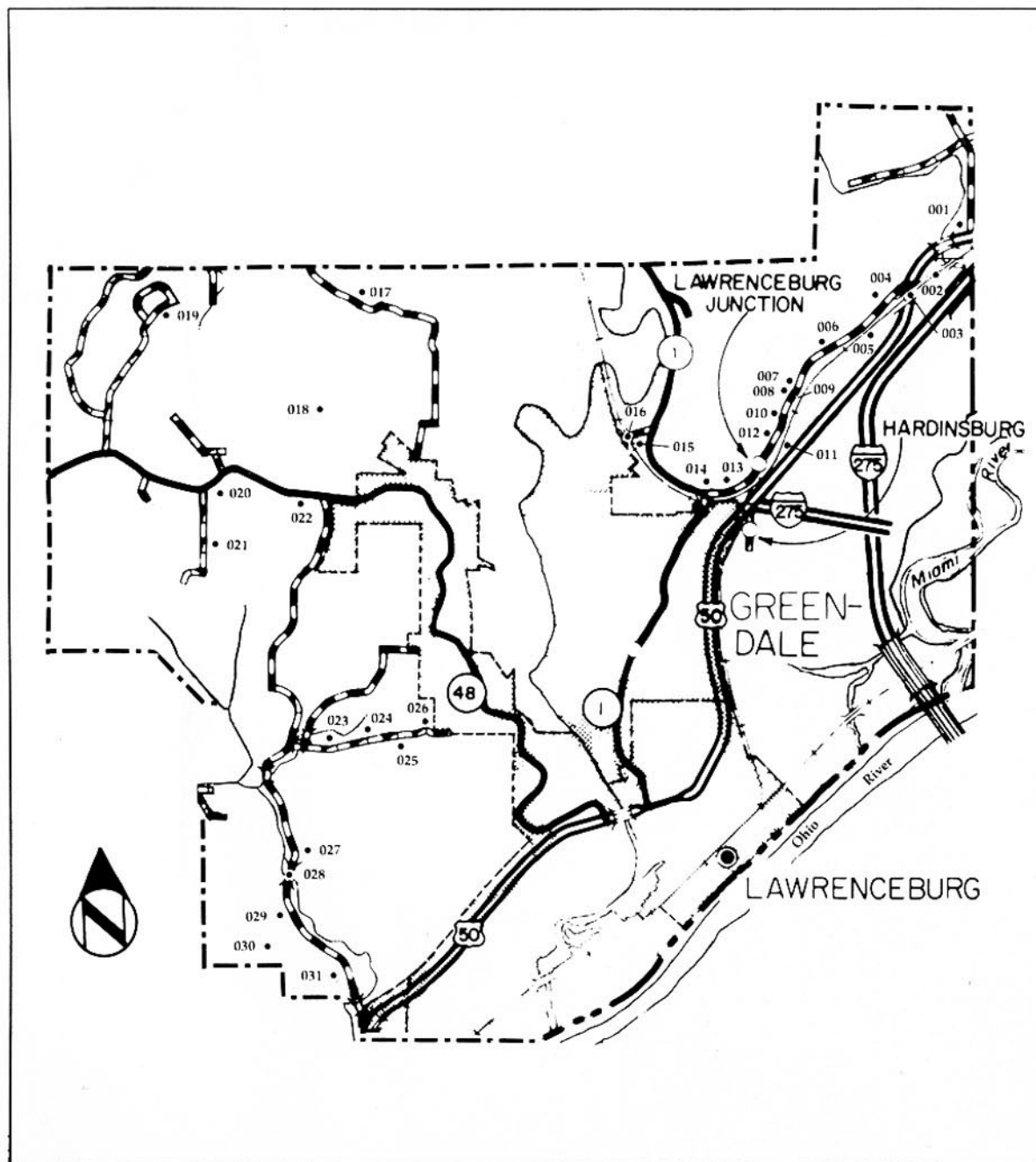
M-E Companies, Inc.
635 Brooksedge Boulevard
Westerville, OH 43081
614-818-4900

With Contributing Team Members:

McKenna Associates, Inc.
ENGAGE Communications/Public Affairs, LLC
Land Strategies

January 2007

Lawrenceburg Township (30001-032)



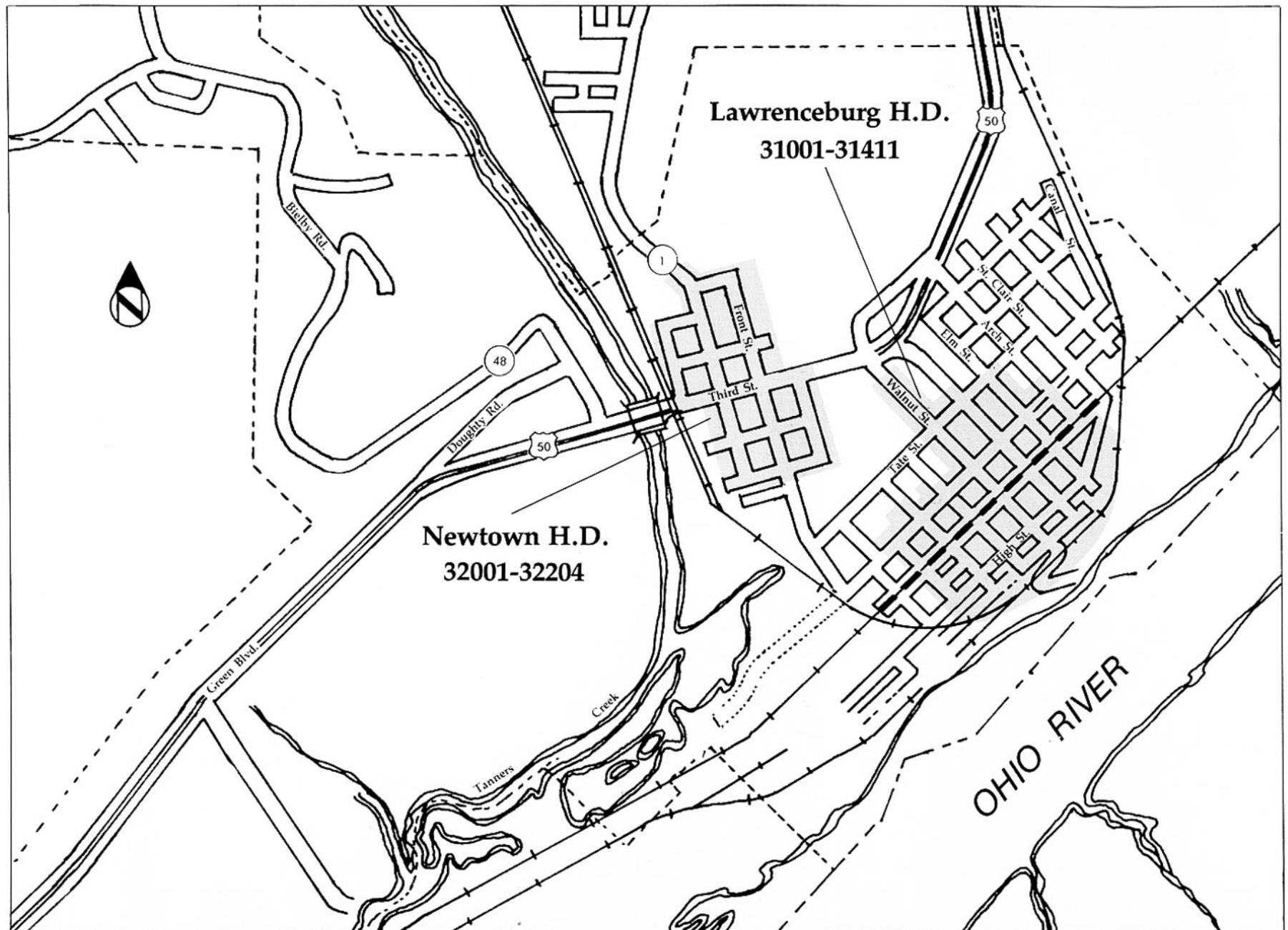
- | No. | Rtg. | Description |
|-----|------|---|
| 001 | C | Historical Marker , State Line Road; State Line, 1838; Politics/Government (283) |
| 002 | C | Bridge , U.S. 50; Concrete Arch Bridge, 1905; Transportation (283) |
| 003 | N | Historical Marker , U.S. 50; Site of Whitewater Canal, 1836-47; Science/Technology, Transportation (283) |
| 004 | O | Charles W. Stevens Farm , Oberting Road; Second Empire, c.1870; Architecture (283) |

004

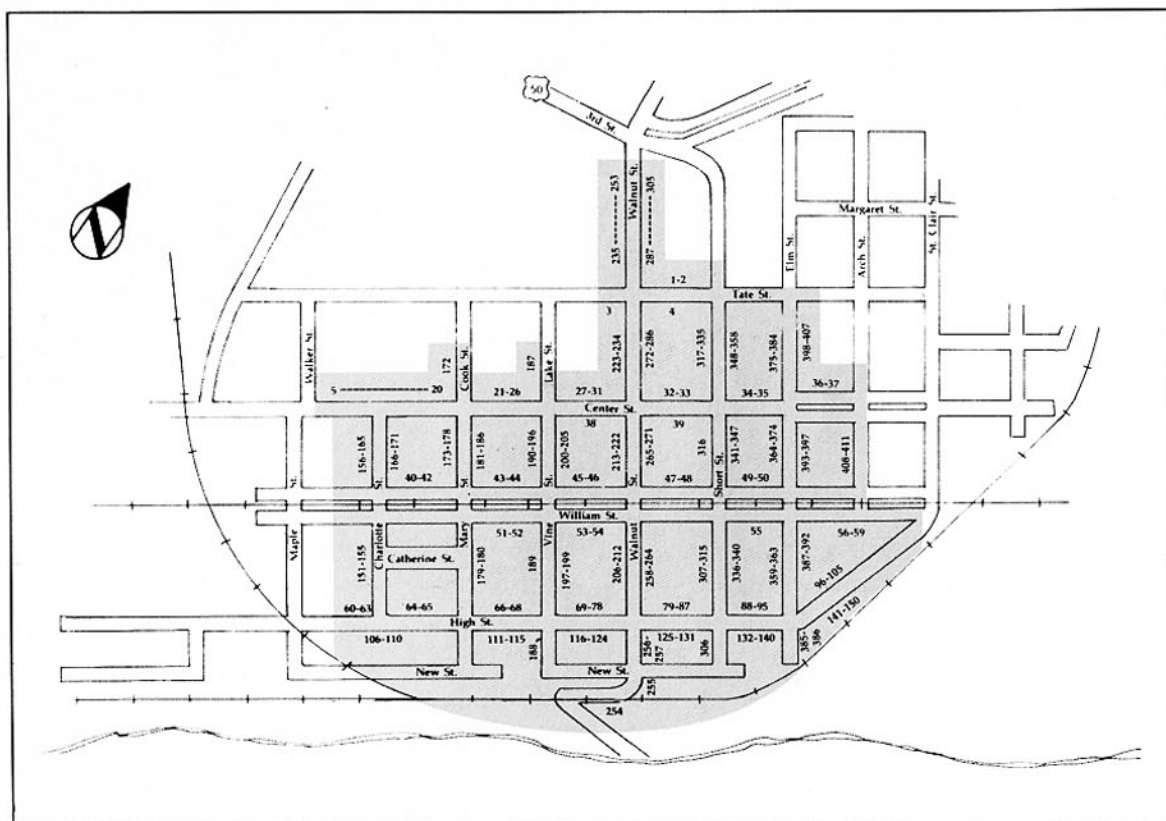


- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 005 | N | Edward Hayes Sr. House , Oberting Road; Federal, c.1850; Architecture (283) |
| 006 | N | McKinney House , Oberting Road; Greek Revival, c.1870; Architecture (283) |
| 007 | O | James Guard House , Oberting Road; Gothic Revival, 1865; Architecture (283) |
| 008 | N | David Guard Farm , Oberting Road; Greek Revival, 1841; Architecture (283) |
| 009 | N | House , Oberting Road; Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (283) |

Lawrenceburg Historic Districts



Lawrenceburg Historic District (31001-411)



The Lawrenceburg Historic District, lying within the city's original 1802 plat, comprises Lawrenceburg's central business district and its adjacent residential properties. Laid out by Samuel Vance, James Hamilton, and Benjamin Chambers, Lawrenceburg was one of the first towns settled in the Indiana Territory. The first house erected was a double log house built by Dr. Jabez Percival in 1802, and it was followed by log houses constructed by Samuel Vance and James Hamilton.

By 1806 Lawrenceburg was a thriving community. Its principle buildings were a

ferry house on the bank of the Ohio River, a warehouse on the opposite side of the street, and numerous small commercial and industrial establishments along with several houses. The town also had a chair manufacturer, grocery, blacksmith shop, livery, and tavern.

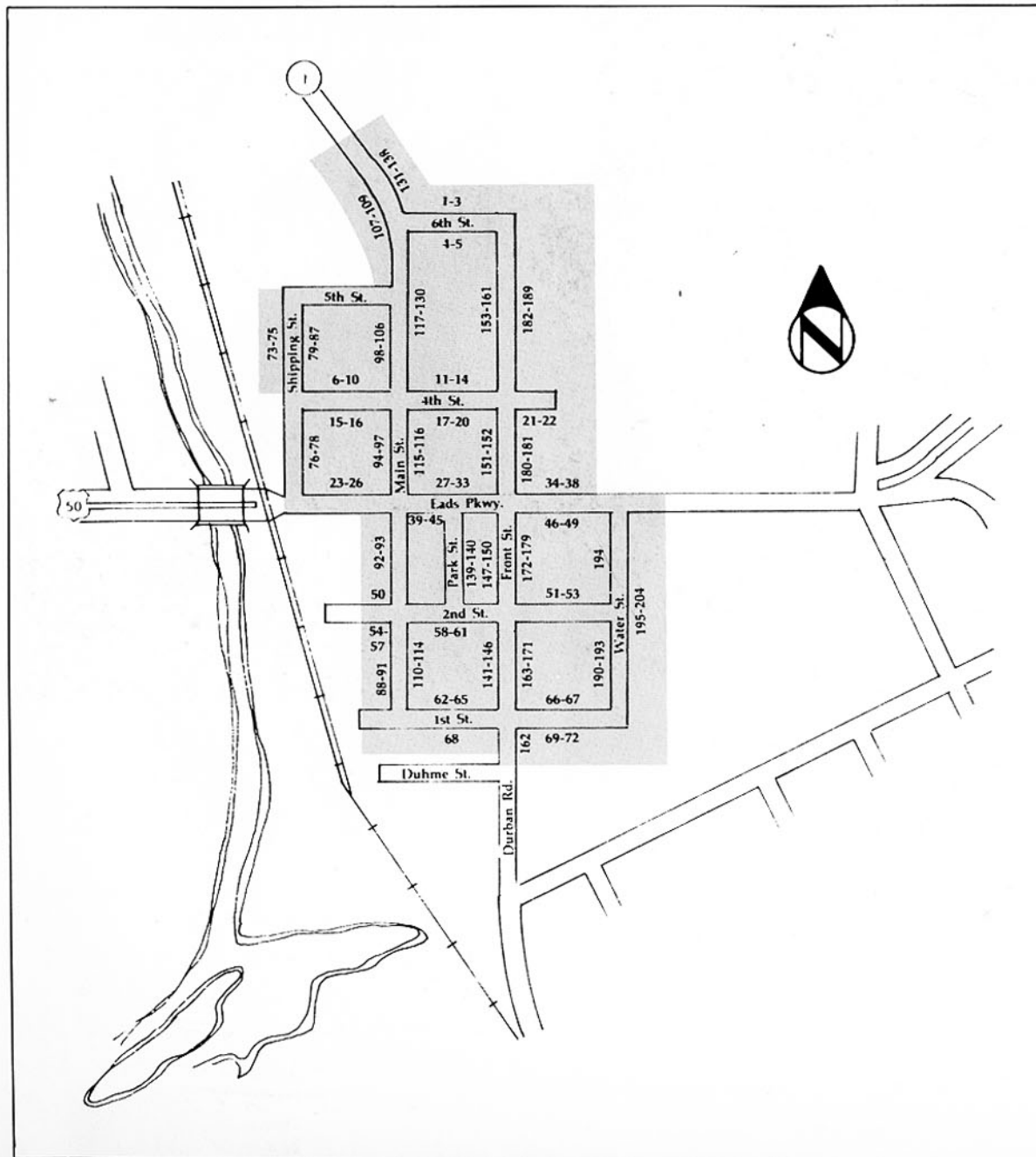
From 1815 to 1820 a number of substantial buildings were erected including the Jesse Hunt Hotel (125) reported to be the first three-story building in Indiana. During the same period, the town obtained its first newspaper, *The Dearborn Gazette*, and the

first bank was chartered. By the 1820's Lawrenceburg had become the major business center for the surrounding area. By the end of the decade the town's population was 700 people. There were 150 brick and frame residences, nine stores, five taverns, a variety of merchants, three physicians, and six lawyers.

By 1835 Lawrenceburg had become an aggressive and thriving commercial center. In that year, George H. Dunn promoted a railroad, the Charleston South Carolina and Upper Mississippi Railroad, which would run from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis. By the late 1840's substantial work had been completed on this line. In 1838 the Whitewater Canal was completed and ran from the Ohio River at Lawrenceburg to Brookville. The canal basin was constructed at the foot of Elm Street and an extensive flour mill was erected along with other manufacturing establishments to take advantage of the power furnished by the water from the canal. The canal added new impetus to the businesses of the town. However, with the development of the railroads, the canal was soon abandoned. In 1848 the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad was begun, and in 1868 the Whitewater Valley Railroad was completed.

Lawrenceburg's major transportation link with the rest of the country was still the Ohio River. River traffic was so large that the riverfront was normally lined with flatboats loading goods for trips south. The town's early development pattern thus paralleled the river along High Street. This development was followed by growth outward from the river in the direction of Walnut Street and its parallel

Newtown Historic District (32001-204)

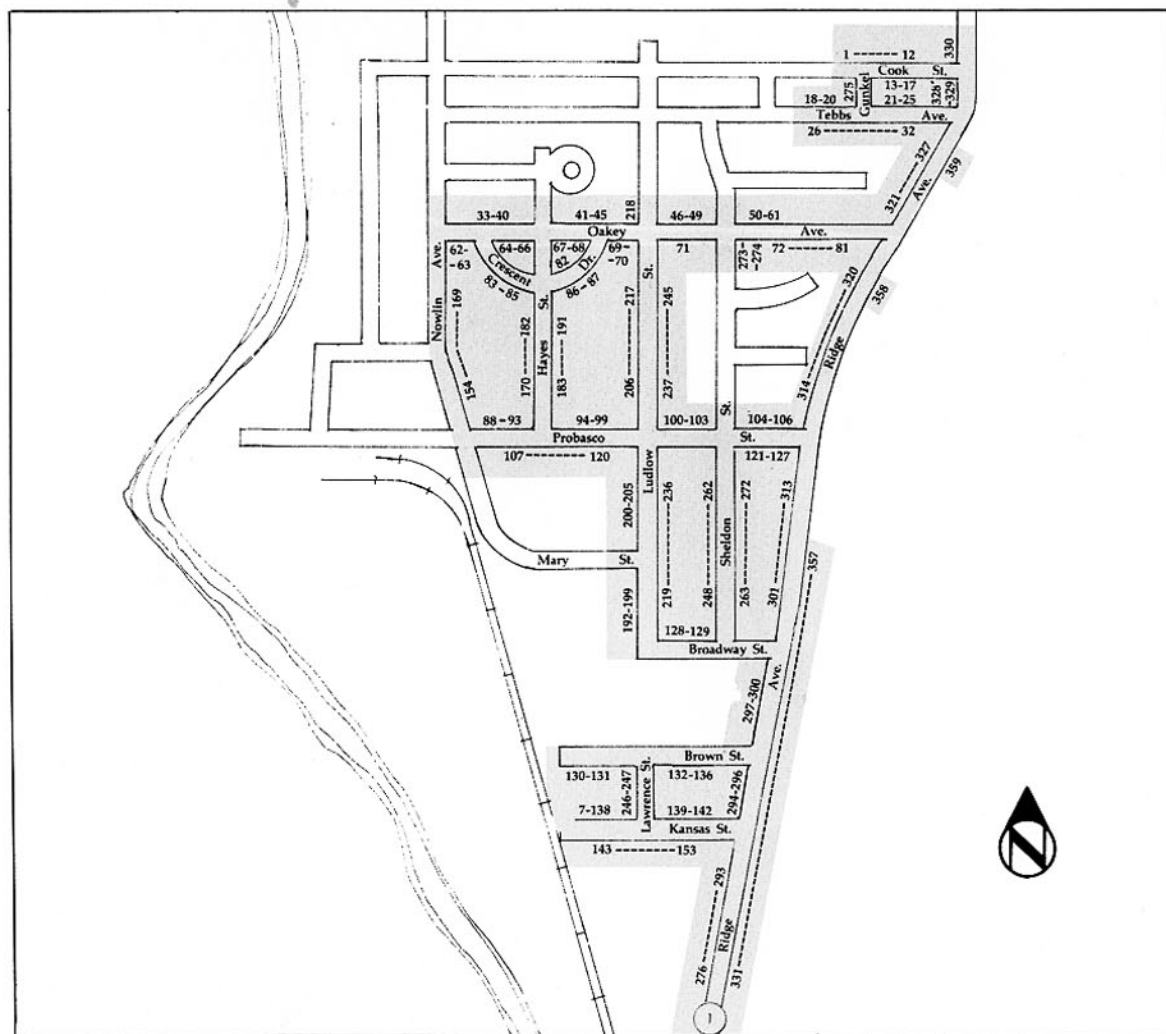


While the Newtown Historic District is within the city limits of Lawrenceburg, it was originally platted as the town of Edenborough by Pinkney James in 1809. James sold the property in 1811 to Stephen Ludlow, George Weaver, John Weaver, and Thomas Porter. State Legislator Isaac Dunn had the plat vacated, however, and several years later in 1819, it was replatted as the Newtown Addition to Lawrenceburg. Containing 125 lots, the new plat included ground next to Tanners Creek designated as a cemetery. Running parallel to the stream were Shipping, Main, Front, and Water Streets intersected by First, High, Third, and Fourth Streets. Also included was the public square.

While primarily a residential neighborhood, Newtown has contained throughout its history various commercial enterprises. In 1816 George Weaver erected a sawmill. In 1818 John A. Bobrink erected a brick building at the corner of Third and Main Streets which became the H.R. Helmuth Grocery Store in 1840. Dearborn Furniture Company was organized in 1873 and built a three-story building on Front Street. The building later housed the Lawrenceburg Chair Company and the George H. Bishop Company. The original Lawrenceburg Electric Light plant was located on Front Street between Fourth and Sixth Streets. A new plant was built on Third Street in 1902.

The earliest remaining residential structures in Newtown are Federal and Greek Revival townhouses dating from the 1830's and 1840's. A number of these are located on Front Street between First and Third Streets. Two significant

Greendale Historic District (33001-359)



The town of Greendale, located north of Lawrenceburg along a ridge overlooking the Miami River valley, is known both for its large distilleries and its fine residential structures. The Greendale Historic District extends along Ridge Avenue from the Seagrams Distillery on the south to the Greendale Cemetery on the north; from Ridge Avenue on the east to Nowlin

Avenue on the west.

Greendale was laid out in 1852 by Stephen Ludlow. However, the plat was not recorded until 1883. Subdivisions were added in the 1860's and 1870's by James H. Lane, William Tate and the Greendale Land Company. Throughout its history, Greendale has been primarily a

residential and industrial community with few commercial structures.

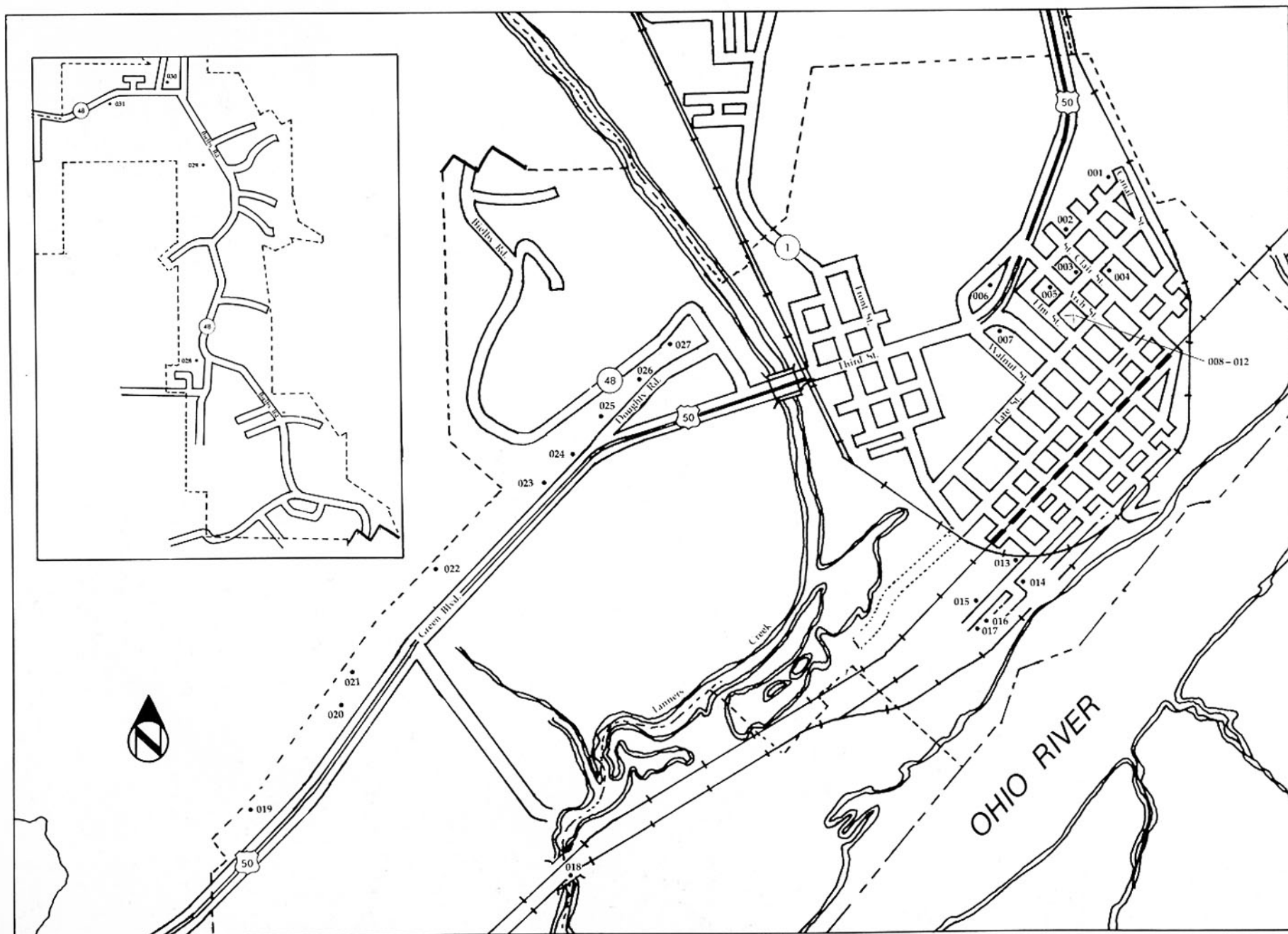
In the first decades of the Twentieth Century, the town was quite prosperous. Major companies located in Greendale included the Cook Well Company, W.P. Squibb Distilling Company, the H.P. Diehl Company, the Greendale Distilling Company, and the James Walsh Distilling Company.

Since Greendale was settled much later than Lawrenceburg or Newtown, the early significant houses are generally of the Italianate style followed by the Queen Anne and the American Four-Square. With the exception of structures on Brown and Kansas Streets, there are few examples of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. While Ridge Avenue was the home of many wealthy merchants and industrialists, houses located on the streets west of Ridge were smaller workers' homes. The predominant styles here are Carpenter-Builder, American Four-Square, and Bungalow.

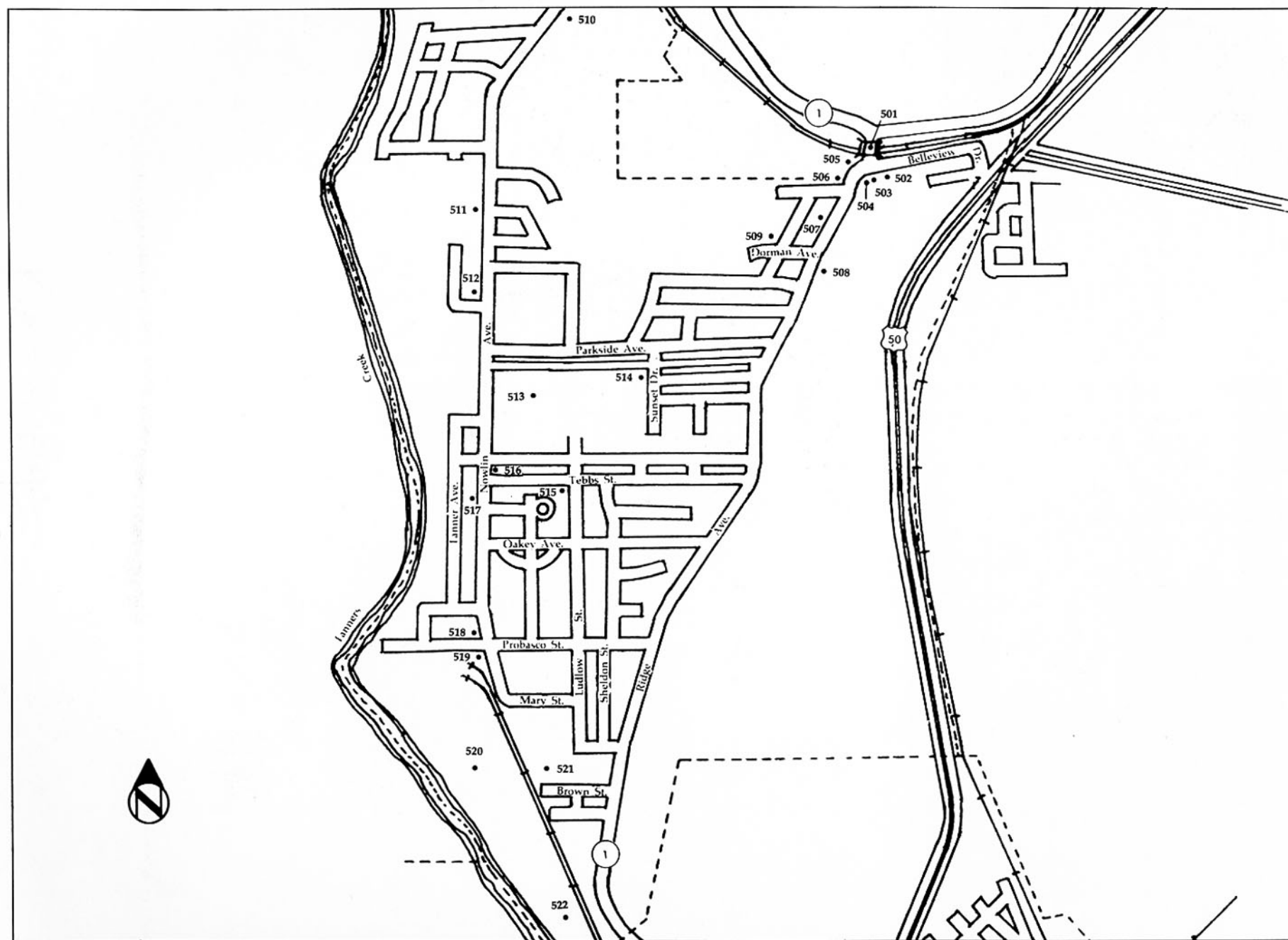
Some of the significant homes in Greendale include the William P. Squibb House (289) built in 1878, the Groff-O'Shaughnessy House (290), and the E.B. Dobell House (297) built in 1863. Two significant Italianate houses in the district include the Bannister-Cook House (300) built in the 1860's, and the Probasco-Diehl House (314) constructed in 1868. Also significant are the Ludlow-Jeuda House (315), the Marsh-Nowlin House (320), and the Hayes-Tebbs House (327).

Greendale remains much as it did at the turn of the century. Greendale Historic District serves as a model for historical

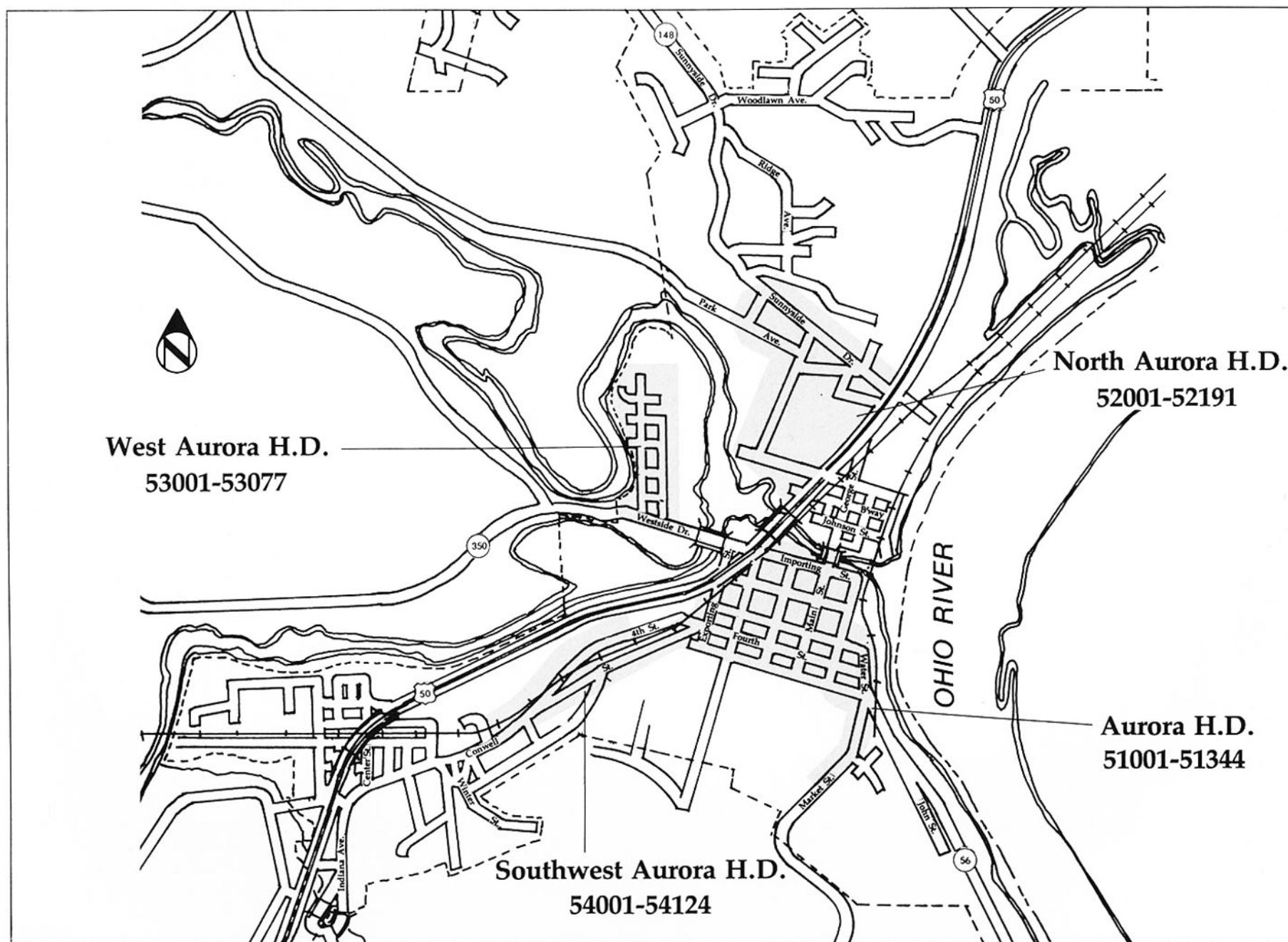
Lawrenceburg Scattered Sites (34001-031)



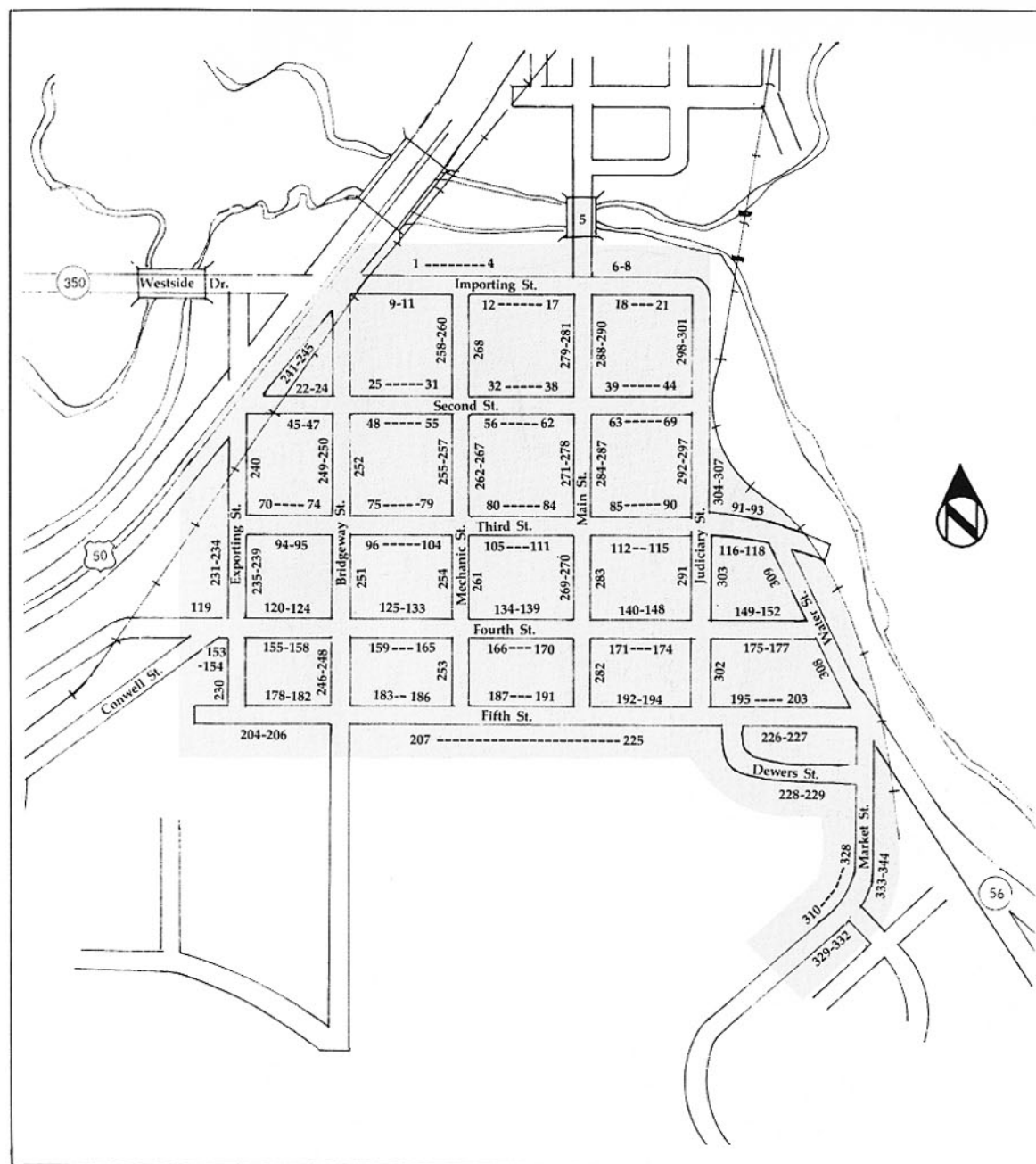
Greendale Scattered Sites (34501-522)



Aurora Historic Districts



Aurora Historic District (51001-344)

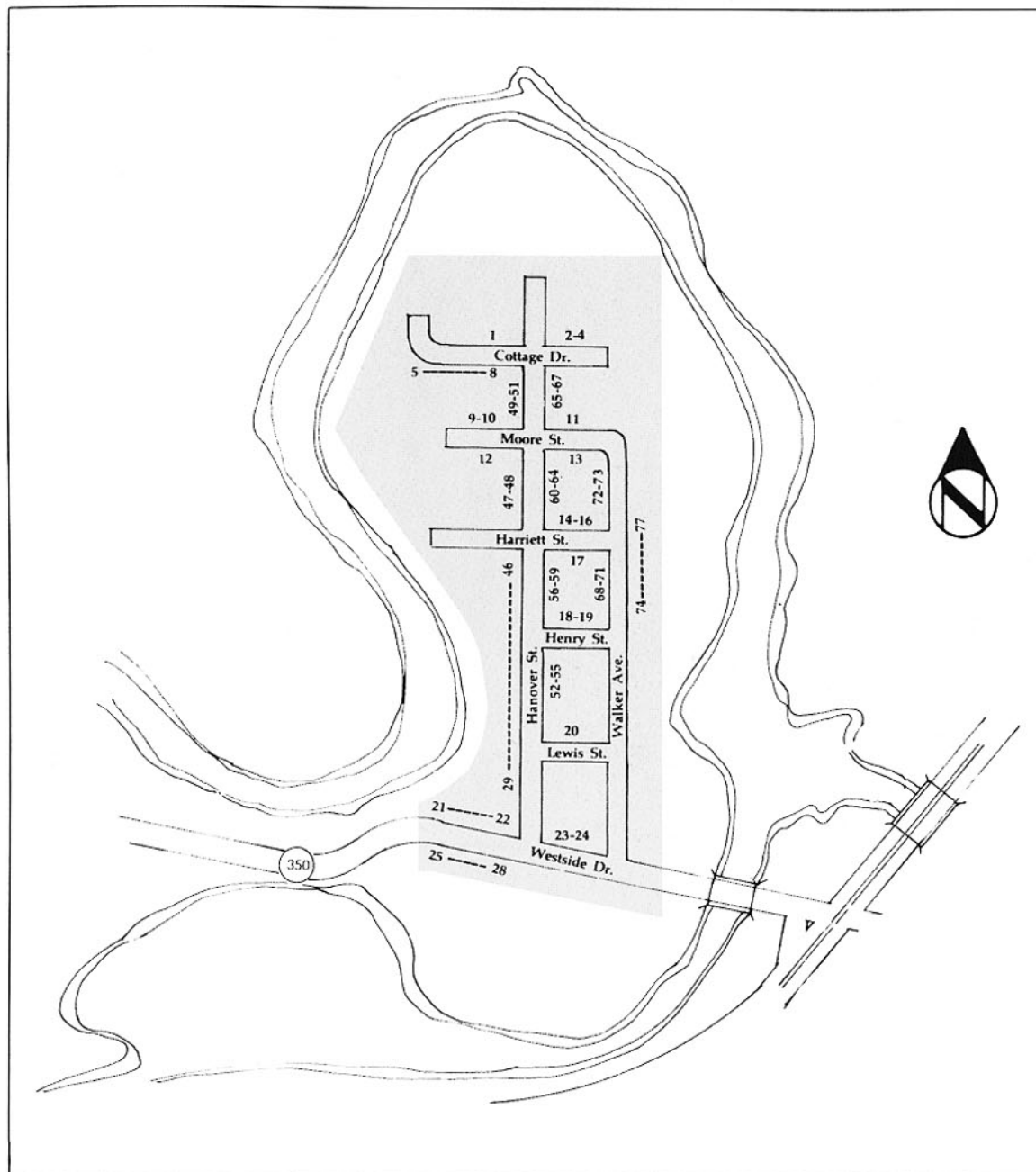


The Aurora Historic District encompasses the original plat of the town laid out on a "fractional section" in 1819 by Jesse L. Holman, trustee of the "Aurora Association for Internal Improvements." These fractional sections adjacent to the Ohio River were entered by Charles Vattier of Cincinnati in 1804. The land was purchased in 1819 by an association for the purposes of establishing a town. The original plat of Aurora contained 206 lots and six public squares. Because the decade of the 1820's was a depressed period, very little development took place until after 1836. The town was incorporated as a city in 1845 by the legislature through an act drawn up by W.S. Holman.

Among the more significant buildings in Aurora are the present 1886 City Hall and Jail on Third Street (085). The first house, constructed by Henry Van Middlesworth, was built much earlier — in 1822. It later became known as the Aurora Hotel. The first bridge, built over Hogan Creek, greatly facilitated growth of the city. Aurora has many architecturally significant churches that were built in the second half of the Nineteenth Century. Notable examples include the 1850 First Presbyterian Church (171), the First United Methodist Church (084) built 1855-62, St. Mary's Catholic Church (173) built 1863-64, and the 1874 First Evangelical United Church of Christ (223).

Boatbuilding began in Aurora in 1824 with the construction of the Steamboat "Clinton." During the Civil War, Aurora was the home port for the "Forest Queen," the first steamboat to make daily runs between Madison, Aurora, Lawrenceburg, and Cincinnati. By 1875 flatboats and steamboats were a common

West Aurora Historic District (53001-077)



The West Aurora Historic District is located within a loop of the North Fork of Hogan Creek. The land was originally owned by John Walker, a farmer who settled in Dearborn County in 1835. The southern half of the historic district was platted as John Walker's Addition and by 1875, thirteen houses had been built in the addition. During this time, the northern portion of the historic district continued to serve as a farm. In the 1890's and early 1900's, McKinzie Brothers Ice House was located at the west end of Moore Street, and a brickyard was located along the west side of Hanover Street.

The West Aurora Historic District contains a rich variety of architectural styles ranging from Carpenter Builder and Italianate to Queen Anne and Bungalow. Several significant brick Queen Anne houses (063) (064) (065) are located in the northeastern part of the district on Hanover Street. A Gothic Revival house (023) is located on Westside. A clapboard-sided Queen Anne house (024) in the district is noted for its octagonal tower and its prominent location overlooking the Hogan Creek Harbor.

Throughout its history, the West Aurora Historic District has been a fairly affluent neighborhood where wealthy Aurora businessmen built their homes. The large scale and fine craftsmanship of many of its houses make it an important Aurora neighborhood.

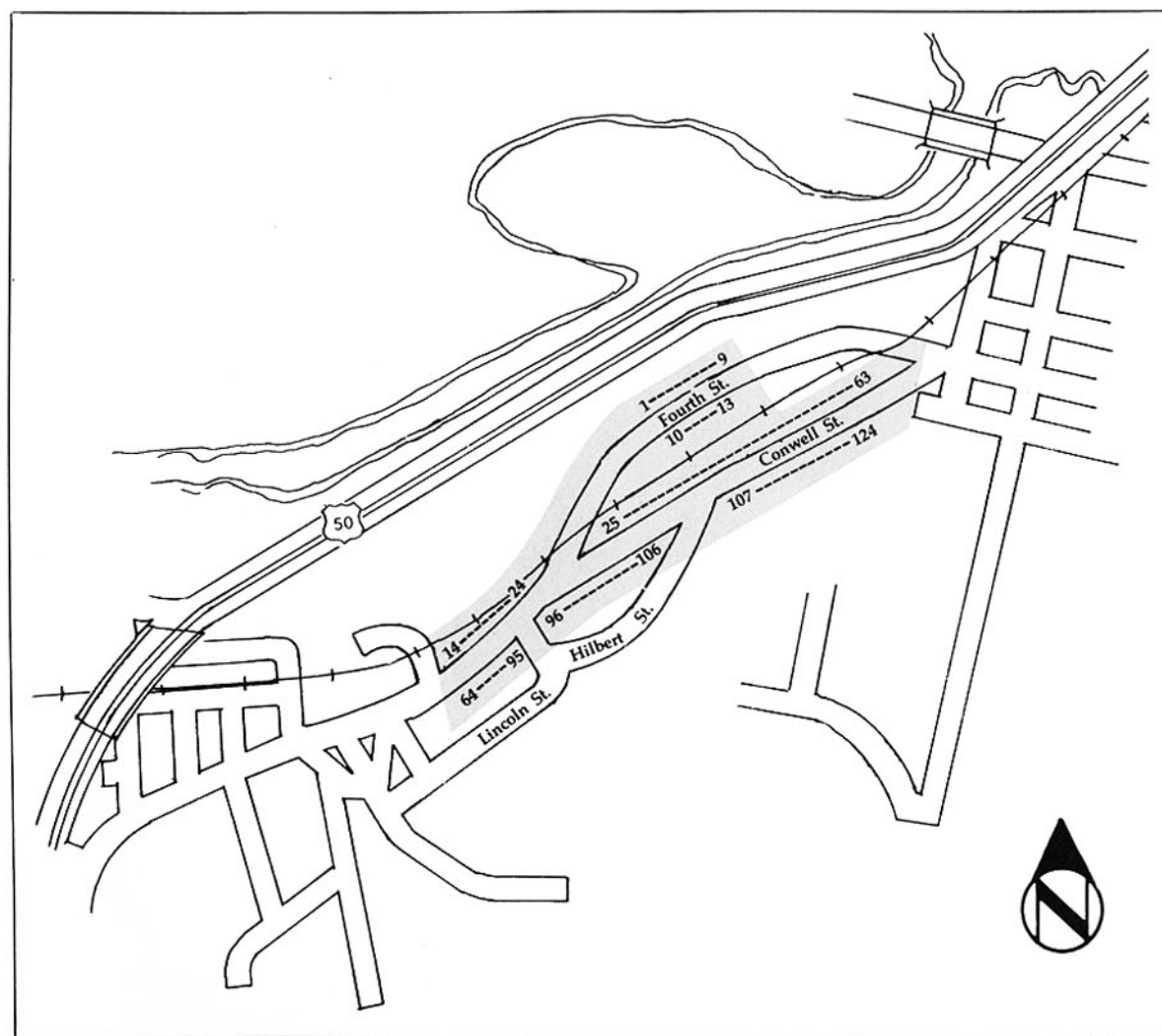
No. Add. Description

COTTAGE STREET (North Side)

001 102 W House; Cape Cod, c.1950 (R)

002 510 E House; Bungalow, c.1940 (C)

Southwest Aurora Historic District (54001-124)



The Southwest Aurora Historic District is a working class neighborhood composed primarily of Carpenter Builder houses. Located along Conwell Street, it is a long, narrow district following the foot of the hill southwest of downtown Aurora. It

was platted in the 1860's and 1870's though most houses in the district were built after 1880.

While the historic district is best characterized by its many blocks of

Carpenter-Builder and shotgun houses, it also has some late Nineteenth Century homes, located primarily on the southeast side of Conwell Street, which have remained single family dwellings.

An important Aurora industry, the Aurora Casket Company (031-034) is located in the heart of the historic district. Its 1880's brick buildings add to the historic quality of the neighborhood. Founded in 1890, the company made cloth-covered wooden coffins as well as hardwood and varnished coffins. In 1934 it began making exclusively metal coffins. The Aurora Coffin Company (095) has a notable late Nineteenth Century building in the district.

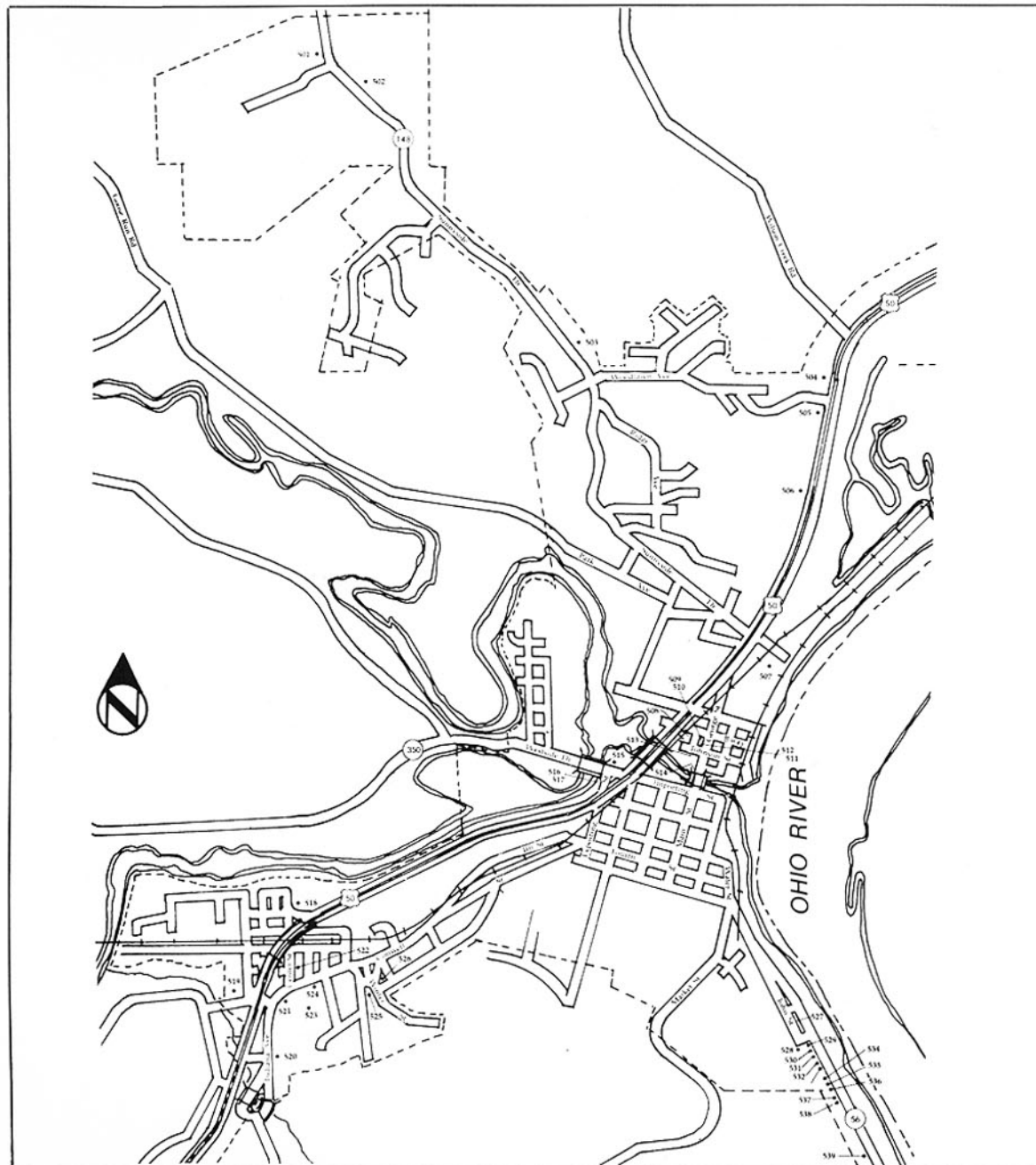
All of the original three and four-story brick commercial buildings remain in use today. While the district currently contains several vacant houses due to the recent closings of key Aurora industries, its original architecture remains largely intact and the area continues to serve as a viable residential district.

No.	Add.	Description
-----	------	-------------

FOURTH STREET (North Side)

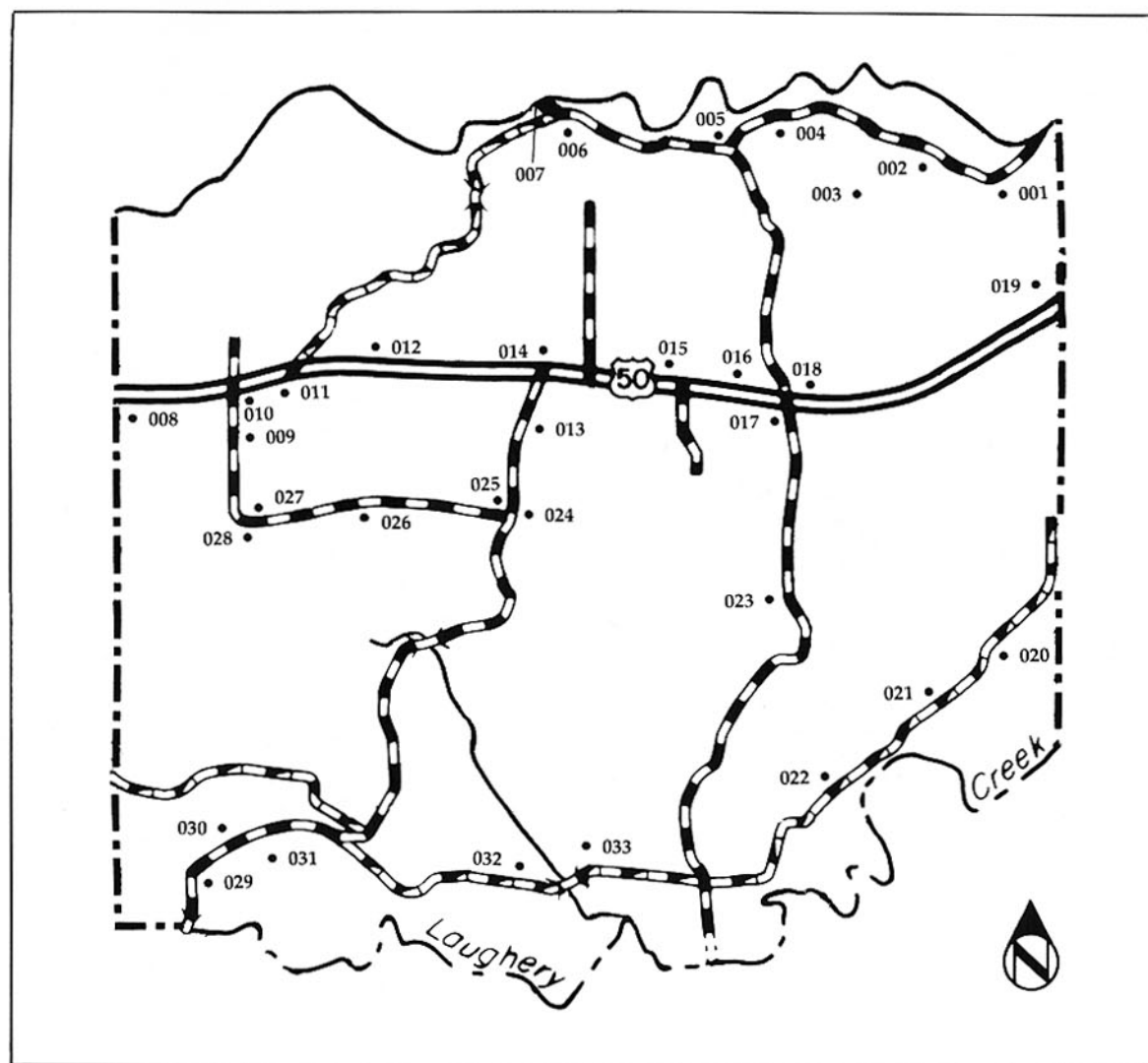
001	182	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1870 (R)
002	180	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1890 (R)
003	NA	Vacant Lot; (NC)
004	172	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (C)
005	168	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1880 (C)

Aurora Scattered Sites (54501-539)



No.	Rtg.	Description
501	N	Henry Worley House, 1407 Sunnyside Drive; Greek Revival, c.1840; Architecture (029)
502	C	District School No. 2, State Road 148; Federal, c.1860; Architecture, Education (029)
503	N	Joseph Stapp Farm, 810 Sunnyside Drive; Greek Revival, c.1850; Architecture (029)
504	C	House, U.S. 50; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1910; Architecture (029)
505	N	Billingsley House, U.S. 50; Greek Revival, 1838; Architecture (029)
506	C	House, U.S. 50; Bungalow, c.1900; Architecture (029)
507	C	Royer Wheelworks, 610 George Street; Twentieth Century Functional, 1918; Architecture, Commerce (029)
508	N	House, 309 Broadway Street; Queen Anne, c.1910; Architecture (029)
509	C	House, 307 Broadway Street; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900; Architecture (029)
510	N	House, 303-305 Broadway Street; Gothic Revival, c.1875; Architecture (029)
511	N	House, 301 George Street; Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture (029)
512	C	House, 308 Johnson Street; Bungalow, c.1905; Architecture (029)
513	C	House, 309-311 Johnson Street; Greek Revival/Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1860/ c.1880; Architecture (029)
514	C	Historical Marker, 201 George Street; Site of First White Child Born in Indiana Territory Outside of Vincennes, 1796; Exploration/ Settlement (029)

Washington Township (55001-033)



No. Rtg. Description

001 C House, Lower Dillsboro Road; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900; Architecture (029)

002 N Wright Farm, Lower Dillsboro Road; Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture (029)

003 C Leander Lindsay Farm, Lower Dillsboro Road; Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (029)

004 C Gatch Farm, Lower Dillsboro Road; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1900; Architecture (029)

005 O House, Lower Dillsboro Road; Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (029)

006 O House, Lower Dillsboro Road; Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (029)

007 C Hogan Creek Bridge, South Road; Pratt Through Truss, 1926; Vincennes Bridge Co., BUILDERS; Engineering, Transportation (029)

008 C R.A. Beckett House, U.S. 50; Carpenter-BUILDER, c.1885; Architecture (168)

009 C Mt. Tabor Church Road Cemetery, Mt. Tabor Church Road; c.1840; Religion (029)

010 N Mt. Tabor Methodist Church & Cemetery, U.S. 50; Gothic Revival, 1875; Architecture, Religion (029)

011 N John F. Walker House, U.S. 50; Italianate, c.1875; Architecture (029)

012 C Campbell Farm, U.S. 50; Gothic Revival, c.1870; Architecture (029)

013 C Stanley Scudder House, Hueseman Road; Bungalow, c.1940; Architecture (029)

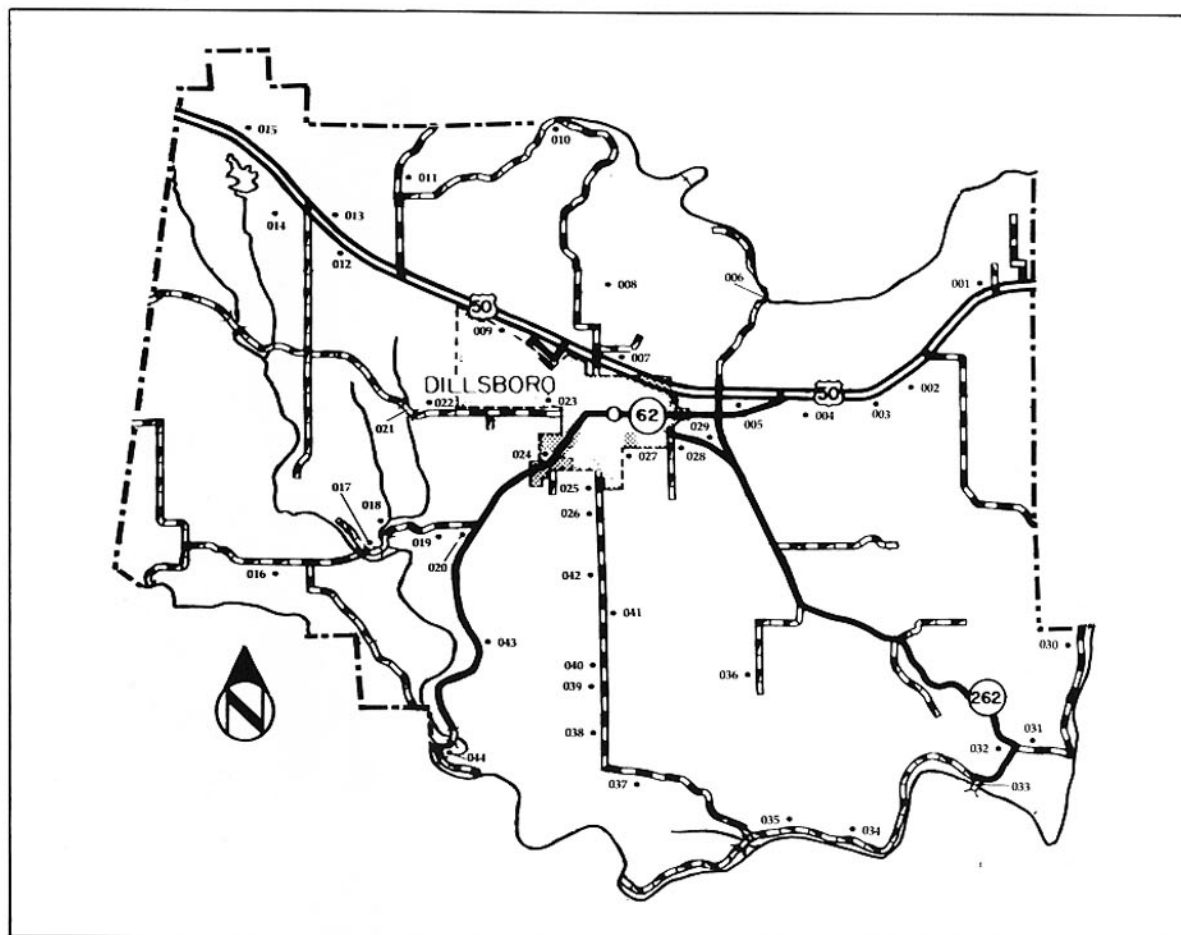
014 O Sowdon-Cotton House, U.S. 50; Federal, c.1830; Architecture (029)

015 N George Randall House, U.S. 50; Greek Revival, c.1840; Architecture (029)

016 C House, U.S. 50; Free Classic, c.1900; Architecture (029)

017 C Maggie E. Tufts House, U.S. 50; Greek Revival, 1848; Architecture (029)

Clay Township (60001-044)

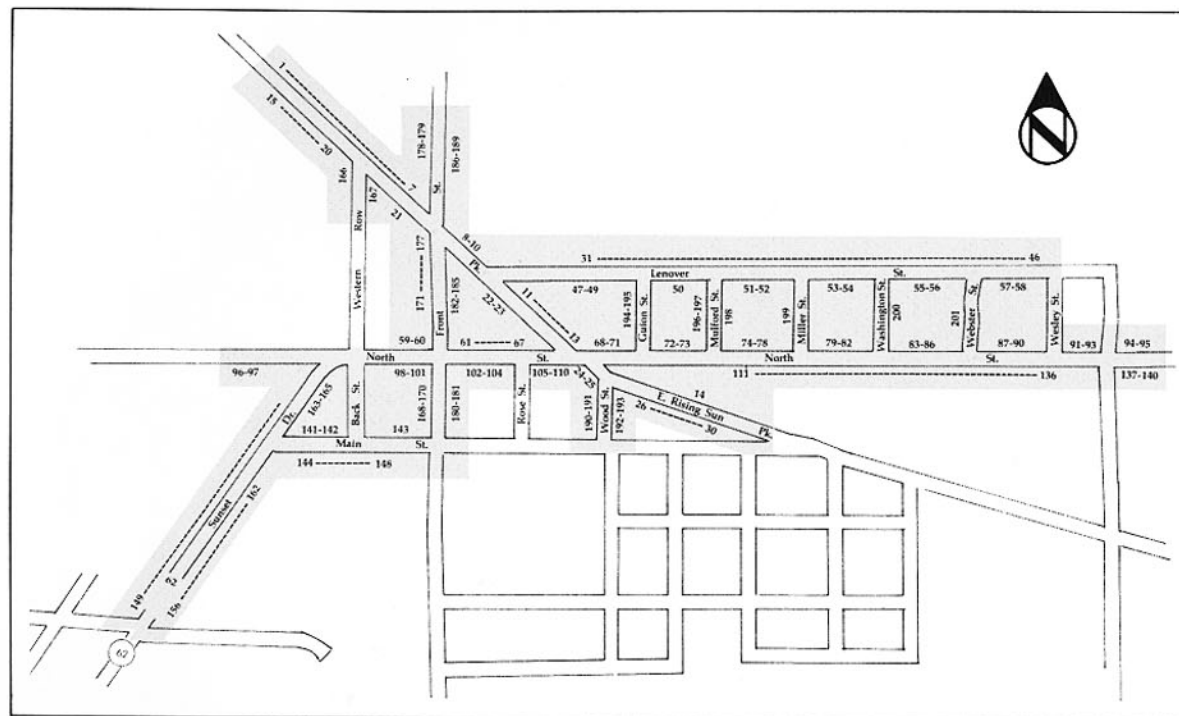


- 008 C Farm, Beatty Road; Carpenter-Builders, c.1890; Architecture (168)
- 009 N House, U.S. 50; Carpenter-Builders, c.1890; Architecture (168)
- 010 C A. Kerr Farm, South Hogan Road; Gothic Revival, c.1860; Architecture (168)
- 011 C I.T. Cole Farm, West County Line Road; Carpenter-Builders, c.1875; Architecture (168)
- 012 C Laaker Farm, U.S. 50; Carpenter-Builders, 1899; Architecture (168)



- | No. | Rtg. | Description |
|-----|------|--|
| 001 | O | Round Barn, U.S. 50; Indeterminate, c.1920; Architecture (168) |
| 002 | O | Wesley Fleming Farm, U.S. 50; Italianate, c.1875; Architecture (168) |
| 003 | N | Abbott Farm, U.S. 50; Gothic Revival, c.1865; Architecture (168) |
| 004 | C | Farm, U.S. 50; Carpenter-Builders, c.1900; Architecture (168) |
| 005 | C | Farm, North Street; Federal/ Carpenter-Builders, c.1840/c.1880; Architecture (168) |
| 006 | O | South Hogan Creek Bridge, Station Hollow Road; Pratt Through Truss, 1876; Wrought Iron Bridge Co., Builders; Engineering, Transportation (168) |
| 007 | C | Oakdale Cemetery, Beatty Road; c.1850; Religion (168) |

Dillsboro Historic District (61001-201)



currently houses a nursing home which no longer uses the mineral water wells.

In 1910 Dillsboro had a population of 425 people. It was located on a major east-west road and near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Cincinnati and St. Louis. By this time, the town had paved streets, electric lights, and a graded high school. Significant buildings in Dillsboro include the 1854 Odd Fellows Building (060), the c.1870 Grange Hall (100) across the street, and the c.1870 Masonic Lodge (112). Two significant Italianate houses dating from the 1870's are located on North Street just west of the Rising Sun Pike intersection. Significant Queen Anne and Free Classic houses dating from the 1890's and 1900's are located on Front Street. The majority of the houses are Carpenter Builder houses with some examples of the Gothic Revival, shotgun, and Bungalow styles. Most of the buildings in Dillsboro are well-maintained and retain their original character.

The town of Dillsboro was laid out by Mathias Whetstone and named for General James Dill, clerk of the Circuit Court at that time. Dill was also a soldier in the War of 1812, the first Dearborn County Recorder, and a member of the Indiana 1816 Constitutional Convention.

Dillsboro lies southwest of Aurora approximately in the center of Clay Township high above the Laughery Creek and South Hogan Creek valleys. The first settlement in town was made by David Gibson who started a mercantile business. Soon afterward, Jacob Egelson started a blacksmith shop and Philip and Samuel Wymond opened a cooper shop. In 1838 the first Methodist Church was erected on

the site of the present church. In the same year, the post office was established with William Glen postmaster. Additions to the town were made in 1837 and 1855 by G.V. Swallow and John Lenover.

In 1900 the Dillsboro Oil and Gas Company was organized for the purpose of determining the presence of oil or natural gas around Dillsboro. Drilling yielded neither oil nor gas, but instead mineral water thought to have medicinal value. As a result, the Dillsboro Sanitarium Company was incorporated in 1911 and a building was erected on the site of Dr. Mueller's office and house to accommodate 60 to 75 persons seeking mineral water cures. The building

No.	Add.	Description
RISING SUN PIKE (North Side)		
001	NA	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
002	NA	House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)
003	NA	House; Bungalow, c.1915 (C)
004	NA	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1920 (C)
005	NA	House; Greek Revival, c.1840/ c.1910 (C)
006	NA	House; Carpenter-Builder, c.1910 (C)
007	NA	House; Carpenter-Builder/Eastlake, c.1900 (C)

##