FINAL

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Greensburg Downtown Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Greensburg N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Decatur code 031 zip code 47240

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Daniel Patrick R. Kubek 8/1/95

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ 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:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [X] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [X] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
67	12	buildings
0	0	sites
0	3	structures
3	2	objects
70	17	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
GOVERNMENT: City Hall
GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
GOVERNMENT: Post Office
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
RECREATION & CULTURE: Sports Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
GOVERNMENT: City Hall
GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
GOVERNMENT: Post Office
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19th & 20th C. REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: Limestone
walls: BRICK
STONE: Limestone
roof: ASPHALT
other: METAL: Tin
METAL: Cast Iron

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1854-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

May, Edwin G.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [X] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

_____

Greensburg Downtown Histor.. District
Name of Property

Decatur, Indiana
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.5

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	630500	4355320
2	16	630890	4355290
3	16	630900	4354940
4	16	630480	4354930

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Weintraut, Historian

organization WEINTRAUT & NOLAN, Historians date 2-1-95

street & number 800 Sugarbush Ridge telephone 317/873-6692

city or town Zionsville state IN zip code 46077

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

2.

Roughly the blocks surrounding the courthouse square that consists of buildings facing Washington, Broadway, Main, and Franklin streets.

7. Description:

Narrative Description:

Greensburg Downtown Historic District is located in the city of Greensburg in Decatur County in southwestern Indiana. Decatur County is set on gently rolling land in the Muscatatuck Regional Slope that was formed during the first Ice Age when the Illinois ice sheet moved into southern Indiana; the last ice age left Decatur County untouched.

Greensburg Downtown Historic District is a compact area that was the commercial, political, and social heart of the town. The courthouse is sited in the middle of the district on a public square. (See accompanying map.) The buildings that face the courthouse and those one block off the courthouse square compose much of the commercial district. Historically, the central business district was surrounded by single family dwellings. (See the single family dwellings at the edge of district in photos 1, 2, and 11.) Livery stables and service-oriented business, such as saloons and restaurants, were generally located in the southern and western sections of the district. On the north side of the square were sites of leisure and social activity, such as the YMCA and fraternal halls. The district today still conveys the feeling of its historic functions. The loss of some of the buildings on the boundary, torn down for parking areas, helps define the district's current boundary. On the southern edge, railroad tracks border the district. Although some properties have been demolished, the district still exhibits a distinct historic character that is not in evidence outside of its boundaries.

Much of the district conveys a sense of the historical development that has occurred in Greensburg since the 1850s. Architecturally, the district includes buildings from the mid-nineteenth century, the nineteenth century, especially Italianate and Queen Anne, and several twentieth-century buildings, which as a whole conveys a sense of the historical change that accompanied economic prosperity. The district of 87 properties has integrity. The ratio of contributing to non-contributing properties is approximately 4.5 : 1 (70 contributing, 67 of which are buildings, and 17 non-contributing, 3 of which are structures and 2 of which are objects). Most properties are buildings; there are five objects on the courthouse lawn, three of which are historic markers from the period of significance. There are some holes in the architectural fabric of the district due to demolitions, and a fire in the mid-1950s destroyed a portion of the square that was subsequently rebuilt, but neither of these circumstances so adversely affects the integrity that it renders the district ineligible.

The district has some notable streetscapes. The 100 block of North Franklin (photo 3) has a particularly nice collection of late nineteenth century, two- and three-story brick buildings that demonstrate a range of building styles. There are some fine examples of Italianate architecture on the north side of the square (100 block of East Washington Street in photo 15). Unfortunately, modern buildings anchor each end of this block. The south side of the

square displays fine examples of Victorian architecture and two banks built in the Classical Revival style typical of the early twentieth century. (See photos 5 and 12.)

The courthouse square illustrates an evolution in architectural styles similar to many commercial districts in Indiana. By the 1840s, Federal-style frame or brick two-story buildings were predominate; four buildings remain from the period preceding the Civil War. These buildings began to be replaced in the 1870s by buildings in Italianate and other Victorian styles. Italianate architecture was clearly the most popular style during the last thirty-five years of the century. The twentieth century saw the construction of a few buildings, of which the two Classical Revival bank buildings, the Classical Revival Post Office, and the Tudor Revival YMCA (photo 14) are notable.

Buildings remain from the mid-nineteenth century, although most of them were altered at a later date. The building at the corner of Main and Franklin streets (201 East Main), reportedly built around 1850, was "modernized" in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. (See photo 6.) The building at 127-125 North Broadway (photo 7) is an excellent example of twentieth century "modernization." It warrants description, not as a result of its present appearance, but because historic photos and the gable roof suggest that a building from the antebellum era likely lies beneath its twentieth century aluminum cladding. It is a two-story, side-gable building with a moderately pitched roof that has its second story windows hidden by vertical white siding. A flat-roof metal overhang separates the first and second floors. Modern aluminum display windows flank each of the two first-story store fronts. It is currently noncontributing.

The two-story brick building at 103 North Broadway known as the Palmer Building was built circa 1860. (Photo 8 shows the building's facade.) It has a front gable roof with a stepped parapet topped with wooden caps and two, one-story additions constructed to the rear that face West Main Street (photo 13). The first floor of the facade is divided into two storefronts, each is a modern renovation with display windows and a centrally located recessed doorway. The second story is four ranked with 1/1 replacement windows with smooth limestone sills and lintels; the window in the gable end is similar in design but covered in wood. The elevation that faces West Main Street has small brackets supporting the eave; the brackets rest atop four asymmetrically placed windows on the second story; there is only one small window of the first story that is located near the annex. The addition immediately to the rear of the main building has corbelled recessed panels above a doorway, a round window, and a store front containing display cases with a central recessed doorway. The second addition, to the west of the first addition, was originally the bakery for the front establishment; it has corbelled dentils in the cornice and on the first story, a door and a rectangular three-light window.

The courthouse has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1973. The two-story front-gable symmetrical courthouse with castellated wings was begun in 1854 of pink brick with limestone trim, and it is located on a public square of green space with

curving walkways. (See photo 4.) In 1903, the exterior was covered with stucco to make it look like rock-faced masonry. Today, the exterior is painted tan with light brown trim. Square towers with entrance doors dominate the east and west elevations; the eastern elevation has a clock tower with finial atop, celestry windows beneath the clock, and a tree growing from the roof. The western elevation has a castellated tower with louvered arched openings on each side. Most windows are 1/1 with a heavy arched window hood mold, some of which are decorated, and all of which have a limestone sill. Windows on the first story are separated by wall buttresses with pointed capitals that lead to a beltcourse with varied rosette medallions. The foundation is smooth-cut limestone. The southern elevation has a slightly projecting, three-ranked, central front gable with a center quatrefoil; each of the castellated wings is three-ranked as well. On the wings a beltcourse divides the smaller second-story windows from those on the first floor. The central front gable has three visual elements: mock towers that rise to a shaped parapet on each side of the center gable. Archading arches with heavy molds resting on a belt course are located within each square parapet. A large central window with arched hood mold is flanked by a smaller window. First-floor windows are rectangular with limestone lintels and sills. The northern elevation is very similar to the facade except for differences in details: second-story windows are rectangular with limestone lintels and sills. The castellated elevations are similar to each other except for features in the towers. As noted above, the eastern elevation has a tall clock tower, and the western elevation has a smaller tower with a first floor doorway with heavy hood mold. Over the doorway the beltcourse is designed to look like a pointed arch; a round window is located above it. There are five objects on the courthouse lawn; three are memorials to war dead from the historic period.

Most of the buildings in the historic district were constructed in the nineteenth century after the Civil War, with Italianate architecture being the most dominant style. Italianate buildings were built over a span of thirty-five years; they range from the commercial block at 109 East Main (c. 1867) to the City Hall (1874) to the businesses facing the Courthouse on North Franklin (c. 1880) to the Knights of Pythias Building (1899). Many of these buildings have renovated storefronts.

Although its date of construction could not be precisely ascertained, the building at 109 East Main (c. 1867) is one of the first Italianate commercial blocks. (See the three-story building in streetscape of East Main Street in photos 5 and 12.) Historic photographs from newspapers show it rising along of block of Federal-style buildings in the late-1860s. This yellow-painted brick with dark-red trim, three-story building has a slightly pitched roofline and a projecting cornice with four pairs of supporting brackets. The second and third stories are three ranked; the rectangular 1/1 windows have flattened arched hood molds and stone sills. The first floor has a modern renovation with modern display windows and a recessed doorway to the east.

The building at 107-109 South Broadway (photo 9), built in 1874, is also Italianate. Known as the City Hall and Police Station today, the two-story red brick building was constructed as

the City Hall. The building rises two stories to a steeply pitched roof with a bracketed and dentiled cornice. Seven round windows (now boarded over) mark the attic, and the second-story has 1/1 replacement windows with masonry sills and arched hood molds. Historically, there was a opening for a fire truck and doorway on the southern half of the building, and on the north there was a storefront with display windows. Today, the first story has been heavily altered; three brick arches--two arches on the north side and one on the south--make up the ground floor elevation.

The white-painted brick building at 134 South Franklin (photo 2) was originally a house with a saloon and restaurant attached; today it is a Red Cross Building. It is a two-story building with a front facing "L" plan. A recessed wing rests on its original stone foundation. The hipped roof is supported by small eave brackets. On the second floor window openings are arched with masonry sills, and on the recessed wing they are 1/1 sash, double-hung smaller replacements. The facade of the storefront (projecting wing) is three ranked; on the first story, pilasters divide a central doorway and the display glass at each side. The recessed wing, or the dwelling portion of the building, is asymmetrical. A partial, one-story porch has four plain porch supports. The northern elevation of the recessed wing has two windows on each floor and the projecting wing has one window. The southern elevation that faces the railroad tracks is four ranked on the second story with three windows and a door. There are two shed additions attached to the rear.

The Knights of Pythias Building at 215 North Broadway (1899) in photo 14 was the last building constructed in Italianate style. It is a commercial building of yellow St. Louis pressed brick that rises three stories to a dentiled and bracketed slightly projecting, plain cornice. In the cornice is a plaque that reads "K.P. Building." On the second and third stories are six double-hung, 1/1 sash windows with Bedford limestone sills and limestone voissoirs forming flat lintels. The windows on the third floor are of stained glass and taller than those on the second. The first floor has been altered with modern windows, doors and aluminum facing, although cut rough-faced limestone blocks still anchor each end of the building. This building is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The two-part commercial block at 203 East Main (c. 1880) is a three-story, three-bay brick building that has a projecting metal cornice with four brackets. (See photo 6.) Four diamond-shaped windows mark the attic. Windows on the second and third floor are 1/1 double-hung sash windows with a limestone keystone in the rectangular limestone and brick hood and connected by a rusticated limestone belt course. The first story storefront has a large display window on the east side and doors to the store and the upper floors on the west. Metal pilasters anchor each end of the first story and rise to a metal supporting beam.

There are several buildings of Queen Anne architecture in the district. The George E. Erdmann Building (1908) at 114 North Franklin is an example. This red-brick building with a moderately pitched roof rises two stories to a shaped parapet with limestone coping and arched pediments near each end of the building. A limestone plaque inscribed with "Geo. E.

Erdmann" is in the pediment and is flanked by shaped decorative plaques in high relief resting on a rectangular limestone base with lattice work above three limestone voissoirs. Centered in the second-story facade is an oriel with three double-hung, sash windows and a tile roof. Luxifer glass separates the first and second story and metal pilasters anchor each end. Historically, display cases flanked a recessed door, and there was a door to the second floor at the northern end. Now, the first floor is recessed and clad in brick; the doorway positioning is consistent with historic photos.

The three-story, stucco covered brick buildings at 127 and 129 Main Street represent a variation of a high-style Victorian architecture with eclectic features. (See photo 10.) Both buildings have central projecting pediments placed within the modest cornice with dentils, and round windows mark the attic stories. All windows on the second and third stories are 1/1 with limestone sills and masonry surrounds, and all window and door openings have decorative scrolling above them. The building at 127 has a slightly projecting central pediment that extends from the cornice to the metal supporting beam separating the first and second stories. The balcony has been removed from this building but its metal supports remain, and vertical wooden siding is located above the glass display windows and a central door. Iron pilasters anchor each end of the building.

The building at 127 East Main building (photo 10) is similar in style and details to 129 East Main except that a square oriel dominates the center of the third floor. The roof of the square oriel is flat and the oriel is supported by a large bracket that extends midway to the second floor and separates the two central windows. The second floor has door openings at each end. An iron balcony divides the first and second stories. A shed roof (c. 1960s) separates the first and second stories. The first story has a storefront with a doorway at the west end of this building that leads to the upper floors and with display cases flanking a recessed doorway at the east end. Most of the window and door openings are boarded over.

Other stylistic variations of Victorian architecture are evident in the district. The two-story, two-part, red-brick commercial block with a moderately-pitched flat roof at 116 West Main (photo 13) is a good example of a Late Victorian architecture. It is located on the original site of the town's marble works. The building is marked by simple features. The cornice is modest. The second-story is six ranked with 1/1 double-hung, sash windows with masonry sills and lintels. The first floor historically was comprised of two storefronts divided by a door to the second story. Each of the storefronts contained a central doorway flanked by display windows that were framed by thin metal pilasters. Today, each storefront on the first floor is brick with rectangular metal windows flanking a central metal doorway.

Another example of Victorian architecture is located at 228 East Main Street. (See photo 1.) This old livery stable was part of a larger complex that encompassed the quarter block at the end of the nineteenth century. The complex consisted of a yard for horses, a small wagon shop, and a wooden carriage and wash house that connected two brick livery barns, only one of which is extant. The two-story white-painted, "L"-shaped brick horse barn, now a

commercial enterprise, has a steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles. The gable end has a stepped parapet with limestone coping. Historically, the facade had 4/4 windows to the east and a double barn doors for carriages to the west. Today a central glass door and display windows are located in the area of the barn door. Facing South East Street, the barn has a three-ranked elevation with a stepped parapet roof. Originally, a barn door with a relieving arch formed the central element of this elevation and it was flanked by 4/4 windows; today ribbon replacement windows mark the first floor.

There are three Classical Revival buildings in this district. The two-story symmetrical limestone building at 103 East Main (photo 5 and 12) built in 1922 is a good example of this style. Free-standing Tuscan columns flank a central door framed by Doric columns and a single light with a triangular pediment above the door. Vertical lights extend to a clock in the center of the arch above the door surround. An arched window hood with a scrolled keystone rests atop the Palladian motif. Egg and dart molding and dentils mark the frieze. "Greensburg Savings and Loan" sign rests on the plain cornice.

The First Federal Savings and Loan Building located at 208 North Franklin looks like a typical Classical Revival bank building with replacement windows, but it is not. It is really a two-story Italianate brick building under a faux limestone facade. The building was so severely altered in 1972 that no trace of its Italianate architecture is evident; only the brick walls at the rear and back of the building hint at its original appearance. As a consequence, it is noncontributing. It can be seen in the streetscape in photo 11.

As a whole, the Greensburg Downtown Historic District shows the commercial development of the town. Renovations to storefronts and to the exterior of some buildings have occurred, but they in no way detract from the historic aura of the district.

8. Statement of Significance

Greensburg Downtown Historic District, known world-over as "Tower Tree City," is significant for its association with the areas of commerce, politics/government, and architecture. Commerce played a vital role in the development of Greensburg's downtown area; the town was the central market place for Decatur County and some of the surrounding area, especially in the railroad era. Greensburg's growth parallels many of the other county-seat towns across Indiana, and it was this status that brought citizens from the countryside to the courthouse to transact legal business and to engage in politics. Architecturally, the district boasts an array of styles including Italianate, Victorian, and Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Revivals. Particularly notable is the Romanesque Revival courthouse.

Greensburg Downtown Historic District has local significance in the area of commerce, politics/government, and architecture. It meets criterion A being associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history and criterion C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The district's period of significance extends from 1854 to 1945.

Antebellum Era (1820-1860)
Greensburg traces its beginning to 1820. The territory from which Decatur County was formed was ceded to the United States government in 1818 by an Indian treaty known as the New Purchase. Land was first offered for sale in 1820 at the land office at Brookville. Among the first patents sold were four eighty-acre tracts to Colonel Thomas Hendricks; Hendricks used one hundred acres of this land to lay out the town of Greensburg soon after the General Assembly created Decatur County. Lore has it that Hendricks' wife named the town for her home in Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Hendricks platted the town with a public square at its center.

The town grew slowly at first. Thomas Hendricks used his one-story cabin as a store, courthouse and stage stop as well as a home for himself, his wife, and their five daughters. Stores, government buildings, and homes were constructed of logs. Within three years, the county built a two-story brick, forty-foot square courthouse on the public square and a jail nearby. By 1837, there were enough residents to incorporate as a town. In that year, Greensburg had approximately 800 people and 150 houses, most of which were still log. However, within ten years, the courthouse square was lined with one- and two-story clapboard and brick federal-style buildings. Stagecoaches traveling the Michigan Road were the main means of conveyance to a larger world, but the poor condition of the road made travel difficult. Dirt roads were either muddy in the rainy season or hardened ruts in the dry. Because the town was land-locked and roads primitive, travel and trade were limited.

In 1853 railroad service began, and it transformed Greensburg because it connected the town and the citizens of Decatur County with distant markets. Along the railroad John Goodnow built a flour mill, a firm from Lawrenceburg set up an establishment to buy grain, and a furniture factory and a cooperage manufacture began operations. By the beginning of the Civil War, the town boasted stores that sold groceries, jewelry, dry goods, clothing, shoes and boots, hats and drugs, as well as carriage and wagon factories, flouring mills, and lumber mills. Hotels and saloons provided lodging and food for travelers, and livery stables cared for their horses and carriages.

Proof of Greensburg's increased stature was the decision of the citizens to incorporate as a city and to build a new grander courthouse. In 1854, the old courthouse was razed, the contract was awarded for the new courthouse, and work was begun on construction. Edwin G. May of Indianapolis was the architect. May was authorized to spend between $30,000 and $40,000, but the total cost including landscaping and fencing likely cost in excess of $100,000. In 1859, the citizens of Greensburg voted to operate under a city charter and elected their first mayor, but they would wait fifteen years before deciding to build a proper city hall. In the antebellum era, the city council met in second-story quarters in various buildings in the square.

By 1860, just one year before the beginning of the Civil War, the courthouse was complete and ready for occupancy. It was a splendid building; in 1904, William Jennings Bryan reportedly called Greensburg's courthouse one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture that he had seen.

Postbellum Greensburg (1860-1900)

Greensburg prospered during the last half of the nineteenth century. Two- and three-story brick buildings of Victorian architecture replaced many of the Federal-style buildings lining the courthouse square; the downtown was important to the community as the center of commerce, political, and cultural activity. It was in this downtown area that numerous civic and fraternal organizations built or rented quarters. On the eve of the Civil War, Greensburg counted 1,283 citizens or about two-thirds the number of inhabitants as neighboring county seat, Shelbyville.

The courthouse continued to be the center of political activity. Its lawn served as a gathering point for soldiers and home guard during the Civil War (1861-1865) and as a place of gathering for veterans afterward. Soldiers who had been recruited from the county had camped and drilled on the courthouse lawn prior to leaving to join the Union Army. In the shadow of the courthouse, citizens had formed the "home guard" to protect their homes and southern Indiana from the invasion of John Morgan and his confederates. Throughout the rest of the nineteenth century, veterans held campfires on the courthouse lawn where they would sing war songs, listen to patriotic speeches, and reminiscence with their fellows about

their lives in earlier days. Apparently, it was in the 1870s that a local citizen first noticed a tree sprouting from the courthouse roof; one has been in evidence ever since. In 1889, as other counties began to build new modern courthouses, Decatur County updated its building by rearranging the interior to accommodate more modern needs. In 1903, the exterior was covered with stucco to make it look like rock-faced masonry.

Like many other towns across Indiana, Greensburg experienced a building boom in its downtown in the Gilded Age. Greensburg's started earlier than most, beginning in the early 1870s, even though a depression plagued much of the nation during that time. In 1873, the Warthin Block was constructed on Washington Street, and the following year the local citizens built a proper city hall where the mayor and the police had their offices. As a result of changes in banking legislation at the state and local level, people began to entrust their money to banks. In the nineteenth century, banks located in commercial buildings that bore little physical distinction from stores in town. Fraternal organizations, such as the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, and later the Knights of Pythias, were exceedingly popular in this period. These organizations had quarters in buildings on the courthouse square. Sometimes they built commercial blocks, and rented the lower quarters to merchants but kept the upper floors for meeting rooms and dance halls.

In many commercial blocks, meeting rooms and professional offices occupied the upper floors, but people lived over the stores downtown as well. The buildings at 127 East Main and 129 East Main neatly illustrate this point. Although they were constructed nine years apart, C. B. Burns, a dentist, built them both. He and his wife lived above the store at 129 East Main in rather luxurious quarters that included a marble fireplace (which has since been removed), a sun porch, and maid's quarters. The quarters above 127 East Main were likely used as rental units.

Industry increasingly located on the outskirts of town or along the railroad tracks, but a few small-scale endeavors remained in the downtown. In the 1880s, there was a marble works at 211 North Broadway; the building has since been replaced. In the 1890s, a cigar manufactory was located at 126 North Franklin. These two, however, were isolated occurrences.

Twentieth Century Greensburg (1900-1945)

Just as the railroad had changed Greensburg in the nineteenth century, so would transportation advances connect Greensburg and southwestern Indiana to the wider world in the first half of the twentieth century. In 1907, interurban service began; for the first third of the century, it linked the city to Indianapolis and parts beyond. The downtown that had been largely rebuilt in the last half of the nineteenth century would reach maturity in the first decades of the twentieth, and building would slow.

From 1900 to the mid-1920s commerce prospered even though more distant markets began to compete with Greensburg's downtown. Between 1907 and 1932, the interurban carried people and produce from Indianapolis to Greensburg. Businessmen rode it to work and back, and farmers sent livestock on special cars to the stockyards. Others found it a convenient mode of transportation when going to Indianapolis to shop, to the enjoy the theater, or to visit friends and relatives. Further, by the early 1900s, men were tinkering with automobile production all over the Midwest; after 1914, mass production ensured that the automobile and mobility would soon become within the reach of ordinary Americans. However, even with the access to a larger city, downtown remained important to the local community; Sanborn maps show that restaurants, bakeries, furniture stores, department stores, saloons, drygoods merchants, grocers, and numerous banks were located in storefront buildings.

The increasing connections to the wider world did not diminish the significance of fraternal organizations to citizens. The Knights of Pythias had constructed its new quarters in 1899, and by 1908, the order added a theater to the existing building where theatrical troops from Indianapolis and Cincinnati came to perform minstrel shows, vaudeville, and even some Shakespearean plays. Local talent performed there as well. By 1910, movies were first shown, and a screen and projection booth were added in 1923. In 1905, the I.O.O.F. built a new building on the courthouse square with meeting rooms on the third floor. Further, in 1900, the Odd Fellows built a home just outside of town for about 100 orphans and about 200 elderly of the order. Fraternal organizations provided not only social benefits for their members, but in a day before government assistance, welfare benefits as well.

Leisure time activities came to play a greater role in the lives of citizens in Greensburg after the turn of the century. In 1915, the YMCA was built largely as the result of gifts from Nelson Mowrey, a wealthy farmer who turned philanthropist. The YMCA, built in Tudor Revival style, had a gymnasium and a swimming pool, and it quickly became known as a community center. In the 1920s, men golfed at the nine-hole golf course, and families participated in water sports on the outskirts of town at a ten-acre artificial lake or took in the rides at the amusement park that surrounded it. In addition, there was an elaborate summer resort three miles east of the city on McCoy's Lake, another artificial lake.

In the 1920s, businesses did well. C.J. Loyd & Company (dealers in eggs and poultry), Standard Casket Hardware Company, the Kova Brush and Broom Manufacturing Company, Garland Milling Company, and the Reliance Shirt Manufacturing Company employing 200 "girls" were located in Greensburg although outside the downtown district. Quarrying outside of town continued to be an important industry. Warehouses stored tobacco from Franklin and Ripley counties before it was shipped via rail. All of these endeavors pumped money into the economy and fueled the business growth of the downtown.

Financial institutions prospered as well, at least until the stock market crash and economic collapse that followed. In 1918, the Third National Bank built a new building at 119 East Main, and a few doors away at 103 East Main Street, the Greensburg Savings and Loan constructed new facilities in 1922. In 1927, a local newspaper reported six financial institutions with $5 million in resources in the downtown area. These included Third National, Citizens National, Greensburg National, Union Trust Company, Greensburg Building and Loan association, and the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association.

After the 1920s, construction in the downtown slowed and then sputtered. In 1900, the population totaled 5,034 and yet fifty years later, it had grown to only 6,619. (As a point of comparison, the population of Shelbyville in nearby Shelby County increased from 7,169 to 10,791 between 1900 and 1940.) During the Great Depression little new construction occurred. During World War II, people concentrated on war production and saving for a post-war life rather than consumption, yet they still transacted governmental business, traded, and shopped in downtown Greensburg. Business just wasn't as profitable as it had once been and growth of the downtown business district ceased. Notably, the federal government did construct a new post office in 1931, proof of its increasing authority in local communities. Although radio began to create a national cultural community in the 1930s and 1940s, fraternal organizations still provided a focus for leisure activity for Greensburg's citizens.

The Greensburg Downtown Historical District was significant locally as a place where commerce, politics and government were transacted from 1854 to 1945. The buildings that remain are indicative of its historical development and the architecture symbolized by that development. They remain a cohesive entity worthy of designation as a historic district.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Greensburg Daily News, 30 September 1994.

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Hofstadter, Richard. *Age of Reform.* (1955)

Holdsworth, John Thom. *Money and Banking.* (1929)

Karl, Barry. *The Uneasy State* (1983).

Kazin, Micheal. *Populist Persuasion.* (1995)

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Madison, James. *The Indiana Way.* (1986)

McConnell, Stuart. *Glorious Contentment: The Grand Army of the Republic.* (1987)

Phillips, Clifton. *Indiana In Transition, 1880-1920.* (1968)

Reps, John W. *Town Planning in Frontier America.* (1969)

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Maps for Greensburg, 1882, 1887, 1892, 1899, 1906, 1913, 1927.

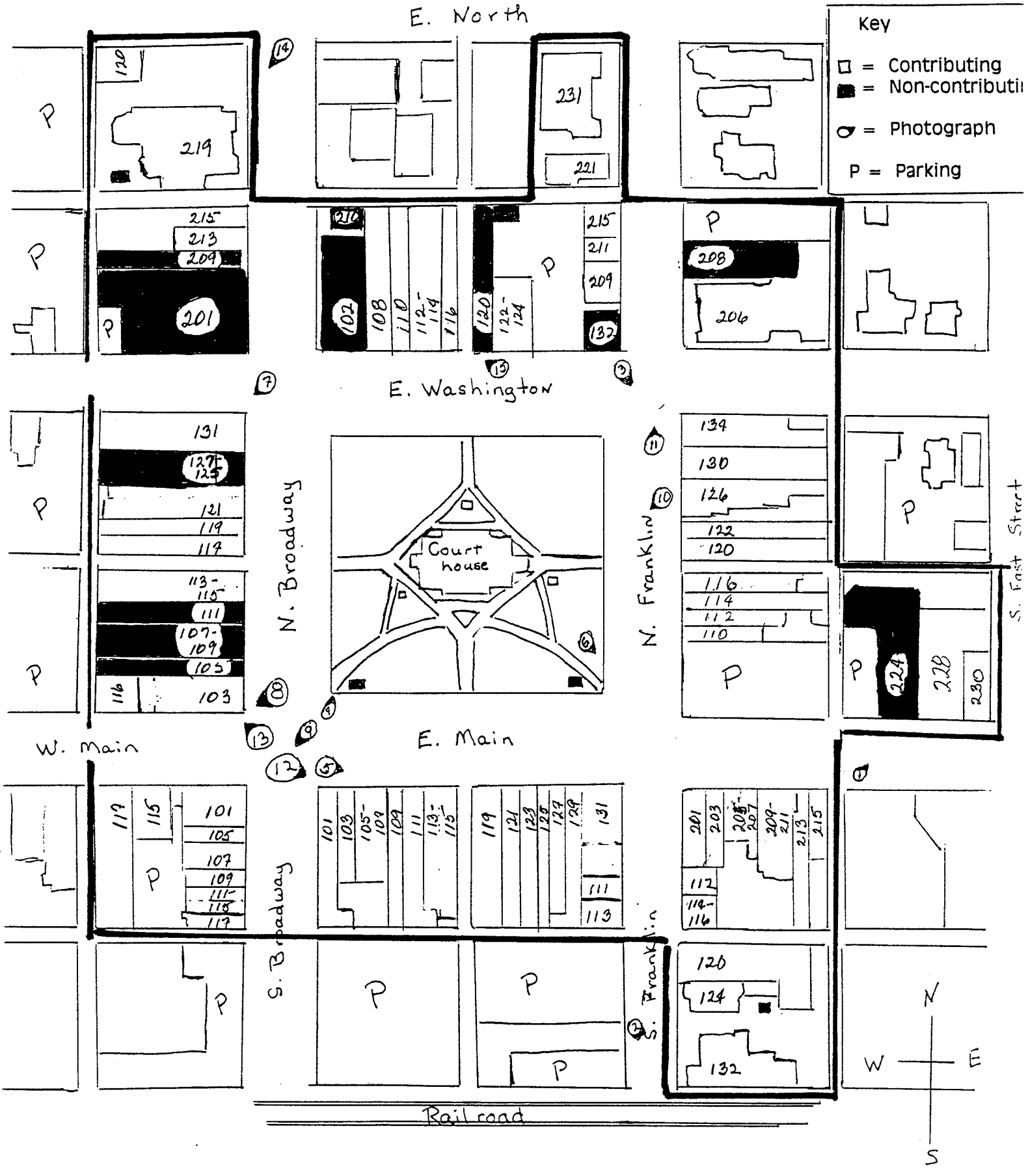
Trachtenberg, Alan. *The Incorporation of America.* (1976)

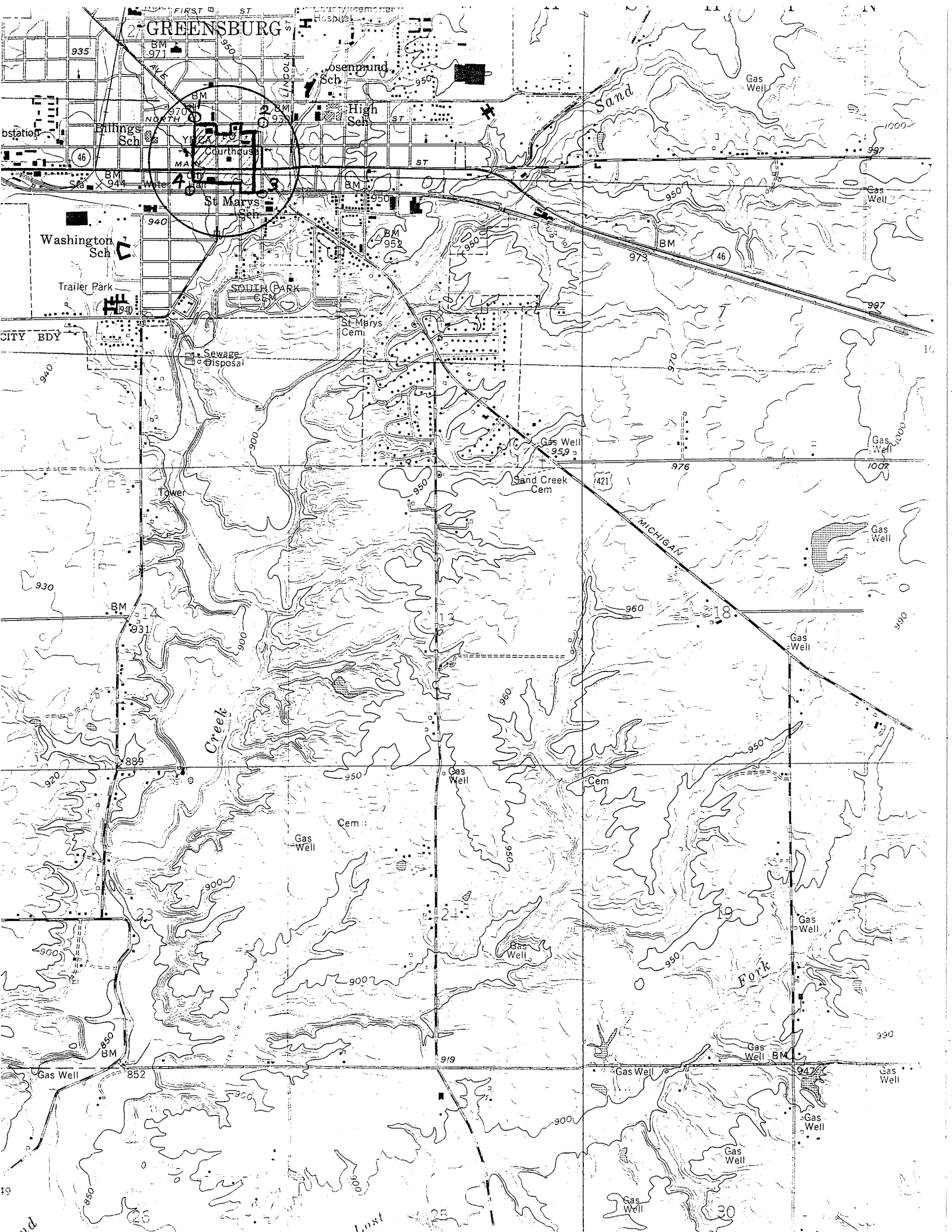
10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:
Beginning at the northeast corner of Railroad and South Franklin streets, proceed northward to the northeast corner of the first alley. Turn west and follow the northern side of the alley. Cross South Broadway and proceed to the first alley. Turn north, and follow the eastern side of the alley crossing West Main Street and West Washington Street to the southern edge of North Street. Turn east. Follow this line to the west side of North Broadway Street; turn south and follow a line extending along the western side of North Broadway until it intersects with the southern edge of the first alley. Turn east and cross North Broadway Street. Follow the southern edge of the alley to the western property line of 221 North Franklin. Turn north and follow this property line to the southern edge of North Street. Turn east and follow North Street until it intersects with Franklin Street. Turn south, and follow the west side of North Franklin until it intersects with southern edge of the first alley. Turn east, and follow the southern edge of the alley until it intersects with the first alley. Turn south and follow the eastern side of the alley across Washington Street until it intersects with the southern edge of the first alley. Turn east, and follow the southern side of the alley until it intersects with North East Street. Turn south and follow the western side North East Street until it intersects with the northern edge of East Main Street. Proceed west until East Main intersects with the first alley. Turn south and follow its western edge until it intersects with Railroad. Turn west, and follow a line extending along the northern side of Railroad to the starting point.

Boundary Justification:
The Greensburg Downtown Historic District is an entity distinct from the surrounding area. To the north and east are residential areas. (Photo 1 shows the single family dwellings to the east.) To the south are parking lots, the railroad tracks, and single-family dwellings. (See photo 2.) Commercial buildings are located to the west, but they do not bear a sense of belonging to the Greensburg Historic District due to the parking lots that separate them from the downtown square. (See accompanying map.) Thus, the Greensburg Downtown Historic District with its aura of downtown commercial and political development is an area distinguished from its surroundings.

Greensburg Downtown Historic District




GREENSBURG
FIRST ST
County Memorial Hospital
Rosenmund Sch
High Sch
Billings Sch
NORTH
YMCA
Courthouse
MAIN
ST
City Hall
St Marys Sch
Washington Sch
Trailer Park
SOUTH PARK CEM
St Marys Cem
CITY BDY
Sewage Disposal
Tower
Sand
Gas Well
Sand Creek Cem
MICHIGAN
Creek
Cem
Fork
Lost
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421
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Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: INDIANA
COUNTY: DECATUR
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: APR 27 1973 | DATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Decatur County Courthouse

AND/~~OR HISTORIC~~: Courthouse Park

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Courthouse Square

CITY OR TOWN: Greensburg

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Indiana	18	Decatur	031

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☑ Building	☑ Public	Public Acquisition:	☑ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☐ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☑ Preservation work in progress	☑ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☑ Government	☑ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Decatur County residents

STREET AND NUMBER: Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Greensburg 47240	Indiana	18

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Recorders Office

STREET AND NUMBER: Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Greensburg 47240	Indiana	18

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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historical American Bldg. Survey - H A B S K, I H P P & S

DATE OF SURVEY: 1950 - 1968- 1970 ☑ Federal ☑ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress 1950 - National Park Service

STREET AND NUMBER: -U. S. Department of Interion

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Washington	D.C.	08

STATE: | COUNTY: | FOR NPS USE ONLY | ENTRY NUMBER: APR 27 1973 | DATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☑ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☑ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Decatur County Courthouse was built 1854-1860, and is a pink brick building with stone trim and is"structurally sound"[1] Its many arches and pilasters are very much in evidence.

March 1890 remodeling was completed by dividing the 40' plus high court room, moving the court to the second floor, and convertingthe first floor to additional offices.[2] The old court room extended the wideth of the building (n to s) and the Judges stand and Jury box were north of the walkway - or where the stairway now occupies.

The stone-like stucco placed on the exterior in 1903 is failing now. Where it was scrapped off in 1972 to again show only brick and the orginal stone trim on the towers, one wonders why the orginal brick surface was ever covered. The color contrast is lost, with the gloomy stucco covering much beauty. The exterior alterations divided the windows , tho the trim above was kept to carry out the same lines of architecture.

The interior of the building has been much neglected, especially the court rooms. The offices are crowded because of the many historic files in their working rooms. Presently there is much unused space which might be utilized to better advantage. The main hall is most attractive because of its historic floor and needs no improvement. The walls in the offices and halls were decorated about 5 years ago except for the Court rooms and its been many years since the WPA painted them and there is a large decoration painted on the wall that is still discernable and a drawing of it is enclosed.

The surrounding yard is well graded, but the landscaping leaves something to be desired. Atop the 115 foot clock tower[4] a series of large toothed aspen trees have thrived since about 1870, giving noteriety far and wide to the city of Greensburg. "But the trees seem to have clouded the architectural sign - ificance of the building"[3] Truly our Courthouse and its park is the one and only landmark that we have and should be preserved.

Footnotes:
1. Sieco Eng. Inc. ,Columbus, Ind. 1970
2. Greensburg Daily News Aug 18, 1966 Pg. 1 Sec 3
3. Decatur County History - Harding 1915 pg 81
4. Famous Trees - U.S. Forestry phamplet 1936
5. Indiana Courthouses of 19th Century, 1967-68 David R. Hermansen pg.21

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☑ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☑ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☑ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☑ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☑ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)*

War Memorials

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture : "The Decatur County Courthouse is one of the finest examples of the Romanesque Revival in the United States. In fact, I can think of only one better example: The old Smithsonian building in Washington, D.C.[1] Edwin May, who was the architect for several Hoosier County Courthouses and the present State Capitol Building, designed the Decatur County Courthouse.[2] "Although the present Decatur County Courthouse was started in 1854, it was not completed until 1860. It is an interesting and curious solution, asymmetrical in plan and picturesque and rambling in silhouette, but suggestive of the Gothic idiom. Conversely, the semicircular arches are more indicative of Romanesque expressions---"[3]

Political: William Cumback was 4th Congressional District Representative in 1854 after admitted to the bar in 1853 here and later was Lieutenant-governor and collector of Internal-Revenue for 12 years tho he practiced law the balance of 40 years in the court of this building.[4] It was thru his influence that Lincoln stopped here Feb. 12, 1861 enroute to his inauguration and made a brief speech, tho he had the Band play several numbers. They played weekly on the Courthouse lawn and later became the 7th Regiment Band early in the Civil War.[5]

U.S. Senator Thomas (A?) Hendricks spoke at the Courthouse before a large political rally on Sat. April 25th, 1863. He later became U.S. Vice-President in 1884 (?).[6]

For one week-end during the Civil War, the new Courthouse became a tempory armory and its park a bivouac area for "troops" on July 11th, 1963 as word spread that "Morgans Raiders" were coming and armed advance scouts set foot in our County. The Treasurer's office had provisions to feed 10 Reg't.[7]

While visiting Greensburg on a speaking tour in 1908, Wm. Jennings Bryan sat in a carriage on the S.W. corner of the Courthouse Square with Mayor Northern and his visit is remembered for his statement that the Decatur County Courthouse was the finest specimen of Gothic Architecture that he had seen in his travels throughout the world.[8]

William Allen White used the trees on the Courthouse tower as the subject of one of his famous editorials and later visited the site enroute to New York.[9]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Compendium of National Biography by the Lewis Publishing Co. Chicago 1900 - Genealogical and Biographical Record of Dec.Co.
Famous Trees U. S. Forestry Service 1936
Greensburg Daily News 7/11/63, 7/20/63,8/18/63,5/3/68,2/16/73.
Historical Atlas of Decatur Co 1822
History of Decatur County by Lewis A Harding 1915
Indiana County Courthouses of the Nineteenth Century by David A Hermansen in 1967-68 Ball State Univ. Faculty Series
Letters of : Calvin D. Davis, Assoc. Prof. in Dept. History Duke, Un
H. Roll McLaughlin, 2/17/73 State Preservation, Coordinator.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "
NE	° ' "	° ' "
SE	° ' "	° ' "
SW	° ' "	° ' "

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds
° ' "	° ' "
39 20 14 North lat.	85 29 00 West long.

UTM 16/6306 435507 CD

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: approx. 1

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
None		None	

RECEIVED APR 4 1973 NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Dale G. Myers, Treas. of Comm.(Presid. of Historical Society of Historical

ORGANIZATION: Courthouse Restoration Committee Society of Dec.Co

DATE: March 16,73

STREET AND NUMBER: 220 East Walnut St.

CITY OR TOWN: Greensburg zip47240

STATE: Indiana

CODE: 18

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☒

Name [signature]

Title Indiana State Liaison Officer

March 28, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

[signature]

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 4/27/73

ATTEST: [signature]

Keeper of The National Register

Date 4 26 73

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☐ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☐ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☐ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

RECEIVED APR 4 1973 NATIONAL REGISTER

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Political con'd.

Even with T.V. medium changing methods of Campaigning, Barry Goldwater Jr., now U.S. Representative, spoke on the west steps of the Courthouse in his father's 1964 Presidential campaign.

Likewise Senator Robert Kennedy of New York spoke in the sourh side of the Courthouse Park during his fateful presidential primary campaign of 1968.[10]

Urban Planning

"The Courthouse is the very heart of your community around which the town grows. The town square concept is one of the early approaches to good City Planning, and was used extensively both in this country and abroad."[11]

References:

1. Quote from letter to Greensburg Daily News, Feb. 16, 1973 by Professor Calvin D. Davis, Dept. of History at Duke University, Durham, N.C.
2. Indiana County Courthouses of the 19th Century, By David R. Hermansen publ'd Ball State Univ. Faculty Lecture Series 1967-68
3. Ibid
4. Compendium Record of Decatur County Chicago 1915 p.254-260
5. History of Decatur County, Lewis A Harding, 1915 p. 528
6. Greensburg Daily News July 20, 1963 (Bands) p.290
7a History of Decatur County, Lewis A Harding, 1915 p.443
8. Greensburg Daily News thurs. Aug. 18, 1966 p.1 Sec 3. p11 Sec 4.
9. Ibid.
10. National Observer 5/13/68 and Greensburg Daily News 5/3/68
11. Quote from H. Roll McLaughlin's letter to V.P. Batterton dated Feb. 17, 1973.

7b. Greensburg Daily News July 11, 1963

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY *(Check One)*	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE

COUNTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

ORGANIZATION | DATE

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE | CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

_____

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form No. 10-301
Rev. 7-72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
INDIANA	
COUNTY	
DECATUR	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 27 1973	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Decatur County Courthouse

AND/~~OR HISTORIC~~: Courthouse Park

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Courthouse Square

CITY OR TOWN: Greensburg

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Indiana	18	Decatur	031

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: Greensburg Quadrangle
United States Department of Interior Geological Survey

SCALE: 1:24,000

DATE: 1958

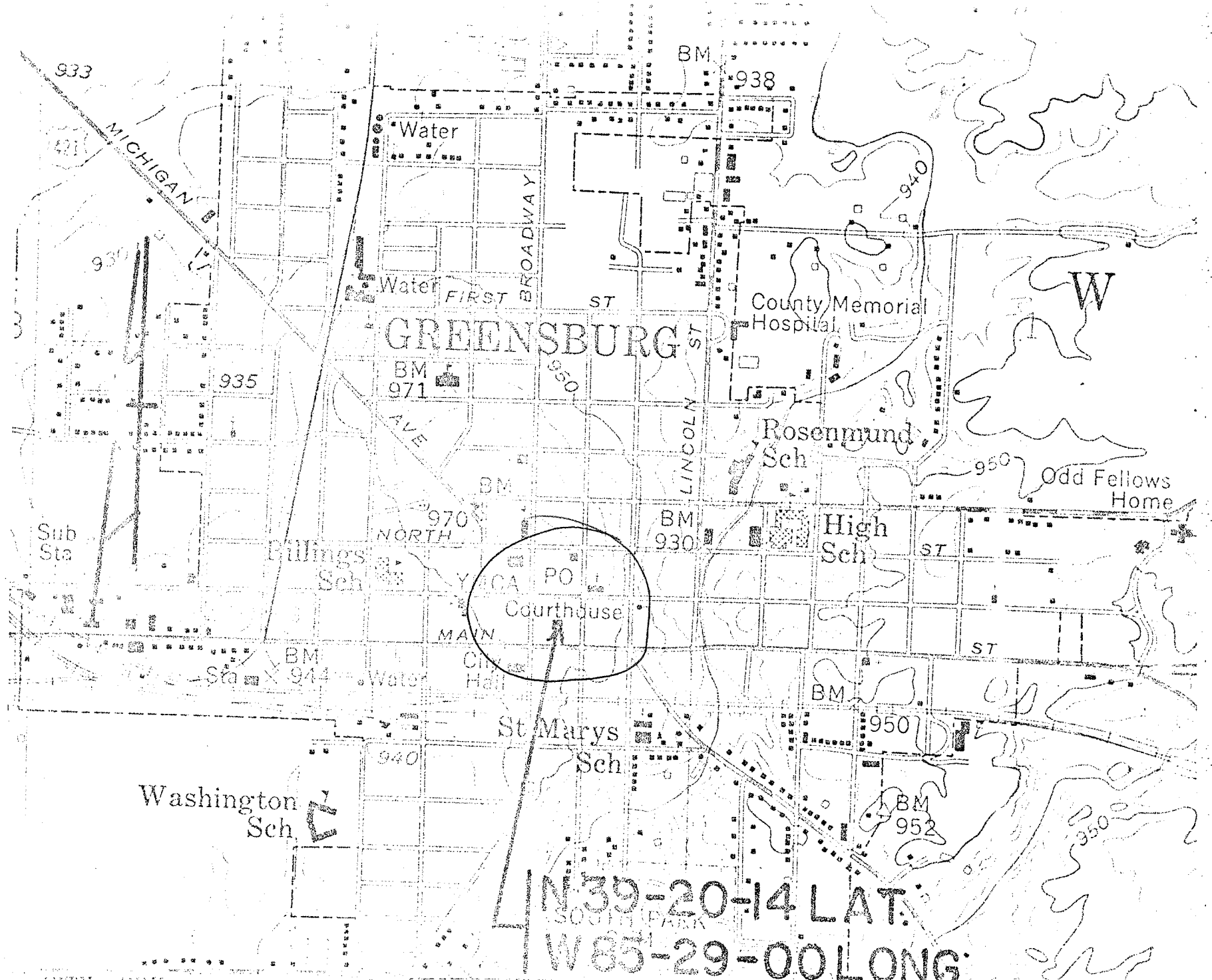
4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

RECEIVED
APR 4 1973
NATIONAL REGISTER

INT: 155-72



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MICHIGAN
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FIRST
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County Memorial
Hospital
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ST
935
BM
971
950
AVE
LINCOLN
Rosenmund
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950
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944
Water
City
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950
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W 85-29-00 LONG

Form No. 10-301
Rev. 7-72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
INDIANA	
COUNTY	
DECATUR	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 27 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Decatur County Courthouse

AND/~~OR HISTORIC~~: Courthouse Park

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Courthouse Square

CITY OR TOWN:
Greensburg

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Indiana	18	Decatur	031

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: Greensburg Quadrangle
U. S. Department of Interior Geological Survey,

SCALE: Enlarged 1: 12,000

DATE: 1958

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

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INT: 155-72

famous Americans have made
political speeches. William Jen-
nings Bryan and Robert Kenne-
dy are only two examples of pol-
itical leaders who have chosen
to speak in the yard of the court-
house of the Tower Tree.

Throughout this nation there
are many buildings of historical
importance which are register-
ed national historical land-
marks. The courthouse should
have been designated as such a

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Decatur County Courthouse	Courthouse Park	APR 27 1973

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Indiana	Decatur	Greensburg 47240

STREET AND NUMBER

Courthouse Square

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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Melvin Hedge	1959	Greensburg, 702 E. Central Av.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Looking Northeast at the Courthouse and its park.

Taken from the Southwest corner of the Public Square.

GPO 932-009