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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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.

Signature of commenting official:	Date
In my opinion, the property meets does	s not meet the National Register criteria.
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Go	overnment
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservati	on and Archaeology
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Applicable National Register Criteria: _AB x_CD	
In my opinion, the property <u>x</u> meets does no recommend that this property be considered significance:nationalstatewide <u>x_local</u>	cant at the following
I hereby certify that this $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ nomination request documentation standards for registering properties and meets the procedural and professional requiren	in the National Register of Historic Places
As the designated authority under the National Hist	toric Preservation Act, as amended,
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
2. Location Street & number: 121 East Howard Street City or town: Crothersville State: IN County: Jack Not For Publication: Vicinity:	<u>son</u>
N/A (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple pr	roperty listing
Other names/site number:	

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Crothersville IOOF Lodge Jackson County, IN Name of Property County and State 4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register ___ other (explain:) _____ Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5. Classification **Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply.) Private: Public – Local Public – State Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s	Х
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018	
Crothersville IOOF Lodge Name of Property		Jackson County, IN County and State
Number of Resources within P (Do not include previously listed Contributing 1		buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total
Number of contributing resource 6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruction)	· ·	National Register <u>0</u>
SOCIAL: meeting hall HEALTH CARE: medical busin GOVERNMENT: post office COMMERCE/TRADE: financia		
Current Functions (Enter categories from instruction	ns.)	
VACANT/NOT IN USE		

rothersville IOOF L	.odge	Jackson County, IN
ame of Property		County and State
7. Descriptio	n	
Architectural	Classification	
(Enter categori	es from instructions.)	
LATE VICTO	RIAN: Italianate	
Materials: (en	ter categories from instructions.)	
foundation:	BRICK	
walls:	BRICK	
roof:	SYNTHETICS: Rubber	
other:	METAL: Iron	

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Crothersville IOOF Lodge building was constructed in 1891 in the Italianate style at the main intersection of the town's business district. The two-story brick building features a cast iron storefront facing Howard Street (the front façade) and a cast iron storefront and lodge hall entry on Armstrong Street (U.S. 31). The building is divided into three business rooms on the first floor and a large lodge meeting room on the second floor with a stairhall/landing off of which are four smaller rooms.

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Narrative Description

The Crothersville IOOF Lodge building occupies a prominent location at the main intersection in the town's historic business district. The building is located on the southwest corner of Armstrong Street (the primary north/south street through town, now U.S. 31) and Howard Street, which is the primary east/west street through town (photo 02). The town grid is platted with Armstrong Street heading northwest/southeast and Howard Street heading northeast/southwest. Descriptions for the building will be north/front façade for its northwest-facing façade, and so on. The two-story brick commercial building fronts Howard Street but also features a storefront on Armstrong Street. The building, which is 58 feet long and 35 feet wide, is tucked up tightly to the sidewalks on the streets it fronts. There is some space between it and adjoining buildings to the west and south, but only a few feet in either direction. The building occupies lot 24 of the original plat of Crothersville (then Haysville).

Exterior

The two-story brick building was constructed in the Italianate style with simple details of the style, as applied to commercial buildings, though its storefront transoms composed of art glass are more similar to Queen Anne design. The building rests on a rubblestone and brick foundation and its common, orange-colored brick walls are laid in simple bond coursing. The building has cast iron storefronts of fluted pilasters that support a cornice terminated by large corbel-like shoulders (photos 01-03). The pilasters feature a stylized base and capital with a panel near the center. Between the iron pilasters are wood panels composed of beaded boards, wood storefront windows topped with transoms, and wood doors of matching details. There is some evidence that the current configuration may not be the original design, but if modified, they date to the early 20^{th} century. The building's second floor wood windows are 1/1 with stone sills and lintels. The building has a low-pitched hipped roof covered with rubber. Metal gutters are located at the eaves.

The front façade (photos 01-02) features a wide cast iron storefront and a pair of doors in its west end. The pair of wood doors are to a narrow store room in the west end of the building's first floor. The doors have a cast iron threshold and feature small panels in the bottom and tall windows in the top. The transom is covered by wood. The storefront features a pair of wood doors, matching the west end, centered between narrow cast iron pilasters. A wood transom is above the doors. Flanking the door are wide storefront windows topped by transoms composed of ten multi-colored lites with a short, horizontal lite of clear glass centered in the transom. The storefront is flanked by wide pilasters, the eastern one being at the corner of the building. A narrow recessed shaft of brick is west of the west pilaster and features a corbel design at the top and bottom. Ghost markings from a historic wood and metal canopy are across the top of the storefront cornice. The canopy appears in early Sanborn maps, dating to 1895, but appeared modified by 1906. It was removed by about 2010. The second story features four 1/1 windows. Centered between the windows on the second floor is a blind opening, filled with brick (historically), with a stone sill and pediment in which is carved the year of construction, 1891. The front façade is topped with a short parapet wall, covered with metal shingles, with a

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pediment rising from the center of the wall. The pediment's eaves are covered with metal and its face is wood with IOOF and Odd Fellows' symbol of three links in a chain centered on the face.¹

The east façade (photos 02-03) facing Armstrong Street) has a cast iron storefront that has a door to a second story staircase in its south half. The storefront is divided into four, approximately equal bays with narrow iron pilasters. The north bay features the second story staircase entry door with two full-round arched panels in the bottom and window in the top half, plus transom. The other three bays feature a pair of wood doors and transom, matching the front façade entries, flanked by storefront windows. The north window is divided into four large lites and does not feature a transom. The south window is one large lite with a transom. This may indicate that the storefront windows and transoms were altered sometime after construction, with the composition of the north window likely original. The storefront is flanked by wide pilasters, the south pilaster being located at the corner of the building. A narrow wood window with stone sill and lintel are immediately north of the storefront. A window opening with stone sill, now filled with brick, is in the north end of the façade. A wood transom divided into five lites is in the top of the opening. The opening is not original to the building, likely c. 1920, but was filled with brick by about 2000. The second story features six 1/1 wood windows which are spaced fairly equally, but with the four north windows being closer together and located in the lodge meeting room. A chimney is near the center of the façade, rising from the wall through the eave.

The back (south) and west façade are somewhat obscured from view because of adjacent buildings. The back façade (left side of photo 03) features a short window in its west end. The 1/1 wood window is covered with wood and has a stone sill and segmental arch composed of brick. The second story features three 1/1 windows. Two are located in the west half and the third is in the east end. The west façade (right side of photo 01) features four 1/1 wood windows. Two are located in the south end (located in the south storefront) and two are spaced further apart in the west wall of the west storefront that faces Howard Street. These windows are also covered with wood. The second floor has six 1/1 wood windows which are spaced fairly equally, but with the four north windows being closer together and located in the lodge meeting room.

Interior

The building's first floor is divided into three business rooms by interior brick and plaster walls. The largest room (east room/corner room) is located in the northeast corner and faces Howard Street (photos 04-05). A narrower business room is located in the northwest corner (west room, photos 06-07) and faces Howard Street. These rooms are connected to each other by two narrow doorway openings near the front and back of the rooms. A third business room is located in the south end of the building (south room, photos 08-09) and faces Armstrong Street. A wide opening is between the east and south store rooms and small toilet rooms are between the back of the west store room and south store room. A staircase to the second floor is between the south and east store rooms and has an entry to Armstrong Street and into the south store room. A small closet is under the stairs.

¹ The original appearance of the main entablature or cornice is unknown. Historic photos show the storefronts at street level. IHSSI photos from the late 1980s show the top of the building essentially as it is now.

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The second floor features a landing and stairhall in the south half of the floor (photo 10). The staircase leads up from a sidewalk entry on the east side of the building. The stairhall leads back to the east and features doorways into three small rooms: one in the southeast corner (photo 15), southwest corner (which was converted to a toilet room, photo 16), and off the east side of the stairhall (photo 14). A smaller room is between those in the southeast and southwest corners and is functionally a closet or storage room. The remaining north part of the second floor is the former Odd Fellows meeting room (photos 11-13). A doorway into the space is off the north side of the landing at the top of the staircase. Another doorway leads from the meeting room to the east room off the east end of the stairhall. There are chimneys in the southwest corner room (south wall) and near the south end of the meeting hall, in the east wall.

Most of the floors are wood covered with linoleum or linoleum tiles. The lodge number is in tile at the top of the staircase, in the linoleum tile, and reads IOOF 419. The walls and ceilings are plaster, except for the east store room which features a pressed tin ceiling with cove moldings around the perimeter (photos 04-05). Much of the wood trim is extant including simple baseboards and door and window casings. The south and east store rooms have panels composed of beaded boards under their display windows (photos 04, 08). Unless modified or missing, the casings feature a fluted pattern with a corner, ox-eye block from which there are pointed tops extended from the casings (these are best seen in the second story photos). The second floor doors are mostly gone, but the doorways feature extant wood transoms (photos 14-16). Most of the second story trim remains unpainted. The staircase balustrade has been removed (photo 10). There are a number of single-socket light fixtures suspended from chords or wires on the second story. The large east store room features c. 1955 suspended light fixtures which support fluorescent tube lights (photo 05). The west store room features c. 1955 suspended saucer-like fixtures (photo 06).

Crothersvi Name of Pro	lle IOOF Lodge perty	Jackson County, IN County and State
8. St	tatement of Significance	
	cable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property.)	y for National Register
	A. Property is associated with events that have made a signif broad patterns of our history.	icant contribution to the
	B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant	t in our past.
Х	C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type construction or represents the work of a master, or posses or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whos individual distinction.	ses high artistic values,
	D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information implistory.	portant in prehistory or
	ria Considerations "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
	A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purp	poses
	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 old or achieving significance within th	e past 50 years

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1116	s of Froperty
	Areas of Significance
	(Enter categories from instructions.)
-	ARCHITECTURE
	Period of Significance
	c. 1891
	Significant Dates
=	
-	
-	
	Significant Person (last name, first name)
((Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
-	
-	
-	
(Cultural Affiliation
-	
-	
-	
	Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
	Busch, Benjamin & Sons

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins the year the building was constructed, 1891, and ends in 1961, when most north-south traffic was removed from U.S. 31/Armstrong Street to I-65 when it opened in November of that year which ended the relative prosperity of the commercial district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Crothersville IOOF Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, using architecture as an area of significance. While the building is simple in its features of the Italianate style, it retains good integrity, both on the exterior and interior, for a combination commercial building and lodge hall of this period. The cast iron pilasters match those in Columbus, Indiana fabricated by Benjamin Busch-Columbus Foundry and Machine Works.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

COMMERCE IN CROTHERSVILLE

When the Crothersville Independent Order of Odd Fellows constructed their building in 1891, they likely had commercial enterprises already committed to lease space from the lodge. In 1895, the south business room (photo 08) was occupied by the post office in Crothersville. The post office in Crothersville had been established in or shortly after the year the town was platted in 1858. It seems that the post office remained for only a brief time at the Odd Fellows Lodge because by 1901, it had moved northwest of the building, on the north side of Howard Street. Five years later, the post office moved southeast of the building, on the east side of Armstrong Street, and then by 1916, it had moved south of the building, on the same side of Armstrong Street. The town received a new post office c. 1960 at 307 East Main Street, which still stands.

In 1901, the Crothersville State Bank had opened in the lodge building, in the south business room previously occupied by the post office. This was also a short-lived location for the bank because by 1906, they relocated to their own brick business building south of the lodge building on the same side of Armstrong Street. The State Bank then built a more substantial two-story brick building in 1914 near their location in 1906 (seen in the left background of photo 02). The

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bank remained at that location into the late part of the 20th century. The south business room was then occupied by a barber by 1906, then used for offices in 1916, and again by a barber into the 1980s. The barber who rented the south business room in 1906 was likely the same who moved to the west business room in 1916, the room previously occupied by a dentist in 1906.

A brief note about the west business room (photos 06-07) of the building is important to the history of the town. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of Crothersville was held August 11, 1892 in the office of W. M. Coryell, a dentist, in the Odd Fellows building.² Since the other two rooms were occupied by the drugstore and post office, this would likely be the west room which was marked office in the Sanborn maps of 1895 and 1901. Preston Rider was elected president at that meeting and in May of 1893, other officers were elected and the town was incorporated. Coryell was elected town clerk.

While both the west and south business rooms seemed to change uses more frequently over the building's history, the east/corner business room did not (photos 04-05). The location was identified as a drugstore in 1895, a use that continued in 1901, 1906, and 1916 according to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. By the 1910s, the drugstore was owned and operated by Clarence Webster Taulman, the son of a long-time Odd Fellows member. C. W. Taulman was a pharmacist at the store until 1954 when he and his wife, Vada, retired and sold the establishment to Robert and Hyla Cartwright. Cartwright's Pharmacy also offered a soda fountain counter located in the southwest corner of the store. Cartwright moved from the corner location to a new site and leased the room for use as the Crothersville Branch Library by the early 1980s. By the time he retired, he had operated Cartwright's Pharmacy for 48 years. The library constructed a new building at 120 West Main Street by 1991.

When the town was platted in 1858, both commerce and industry grew due to the town's location along the Jefferson, Madison, & Indianapolis Railroad. By the mid-1880s, the town's population was about 750. The town's name was changed from Haysville, as proposed by the founder, John Humacher, to Crothersville, a name taken from Dr. Crothers, superintendent of the railroad who promised to build a depot at the town location. The first store was established by Haughland Brothers near the depot. While Crothersville's business district expanded from the intersection of Howard and Armstrong Streets west to the railroad, and south, many of the town's early commercial buildings are no longer extant. The State Bank building is extant south of the Odd Fellows Lodge building, but only a few others are extant southeast and northwest of the lodge building. Several were destroyed by fire. The lodge building features the most intact storefronts of any other commercial building in Crothersville with the possible exception of the State Bank building. The town had a desirable location on U.S. Highway 31, an important north-south route in Indiana, which allowed it to remain commercially-viable as transportation modes changed from train and interurban to automobile. This resulted in several automobile service businesses along Armstrong Street until Interstate 65 was opened a few miles east of U.S. 31 in 1961, which drew much of the through-traffic from Crothersville to the interstate.

² Crothersville Centennial, pg. 6

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LODGE HISTORY

The building's primary purpose was for a meeting hall for the Crothersville chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, chartered as Lodge No. 419. The hallmarks of the lodge are evidenced today by simple lettering in the pedimented parapet (photo 01) and in the floor at the top of the second story staircase. The lodge had a long, rich history in the town extending nearly 100 years. The lodge was instituted May 22, 1873 with the following individuals listed at charter members: Barnett J. Everhart, John M. Christie, William M. Thomas, William H. Warner, Howard Cardell, James H. Cranson, and William H. Tresler. The first officers elected were W. H. Warner, Noble Grand; A. M. Harding, Vice Grand; Frank Lesler, Secretary; Howard Cordell, Treasurer; and Henry Williams, Amos Hall, W. M. Williams, Trustees.³ There were 41 active members in 1886, but even with a small membership, the lodge constructed a large two-story building that included a second story meeting hall. This was likely located on the north side of Howard Street, opposite the current building as there were only a few two-story commercial buildings in town by the time they constructed their new building in 1891.

The Rebekah Degree Lodge, which permitted women and was named the Minnie Lodge No. 125, was established in July 1874. Both organizations used the lodge building when it was completed in 1891. The Crothersville IOOF members worked to provide humanitarian relief for residents of the community, and also in conjunction with the lodge at Seymour, whom they often joined for functions during the first part of the 20th century. In 1958, at the centennial of Crothersville's founding, the local lodge hosted the Odd Fellows District No. 35 meeting with lodges from Princeton, Albany, Columbus, and Freetown also in attendance. The lodge remained active through the 1960s, but dissolved in the late 20th century.

The first Odd Fellows Lodge in the United States was formed by Thomas Wildey and other members on April 26, 1819. In 1905, Indiana's IOOF membership was 65,846 and the Rebekah Lodge membership was 42,236.⁴ The state organizations provided nearly \$267,000 in relief that year. Likely at about their height of membership in Indiana, there were 87,571 active Odd Fellows and they had provided nearly \$404,000 in relief in 1925. That was also the year that many Jackson County members visited the relatively new (c. 1906) State Odd Fellows Home in Greensburg which housed and cared for senior members and orphans of former members.

Other fraternal organizations formed in Crothersville and established lodge halls, though the Odd Fellows were the oldest organization. The Grand Army of the Republic Marling Post No. 224 formed in Crothersville in 1883. Jackson Lodge No. 83 of the Knights of Pythias was established in Crothersville in 1879. The Free Masons were chartered in 1897 and the Order of the Eastern Star formed in 1906. Both the Knights of Pythias and Free Masons occupied second floor halls on the east side of Armstrong Street east or southeast of the Odd Fellows Lodge building by 1901. The Free Masons had a frame building that they replaced during the 1960s with the building that exists on the southeast corner of Howard and Armstrong Streets. The Knights of

2 .

³ Brant & Fuller, pg. 524

⁴ "Odd Fellow" The (Seymour) Tribune, 27 April 1905. Pg. 4

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Pythias occupied the second story of a brick building a block further south into the middle part of the 20th century. That building is no longer extant. By the 1950s, Post 1083 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars had also opened in Crothersville; their lodge hall remains today.

ARCHITECTURE

The Crothersville IOOF Lodge building is a fairly simple, but good example of a late 19th century commercial building with details of late Victorian architecture. The building is loosely defined as Italianate, but also has features, possibly from an early remodel campaign, of the Queen Anne style. Given its date of construction, 1891, it would not be uncommon to blend details of both styles into the building's design. Nearly all of the building's exterior stylistic features are incorporated into its cast iron and wood storefronts, though the front façade carries additional features commonly associated with the Italianate style.

The storefronts (seen in photos 01-03) are composed of cast iron parts that are limited to fluted pilasters with stylized bases and capitals that carry an entablature across the top of the storefront. The cast iron components are very similar to several in Columbus and Greensburg, Indiana, and may be attributed to the work of the foundry/firm of Benjamin Busch & Sons once located in Columbus, Indiana. However, where the foundry plate/name is typically located at the bottom of the bases, they are missing on the Crothersville building. The foundry began operations under the Busch name in 1872 but seemed to be on the decline by the time the lodge building was constructed in 1891. The pilasters feature stylized egg-and-dart motif on the base and stylized acanthus leaf motif on the capital. Cast iron plates of raised details were fixed to the middle of the pilasters for additional detail, though many of these are missing on the Crothersville building. These were rectangular on the wide pilasters that flank the storefront (none are extant) and narrower with full-round arched tops and bottoms on the narrower pilasters that frame display windows and doors (a few of these are extant and feature acanthus leafs). The entablature supported by the pilasters is also cast iron and features a simple frieze and cornice framed by large corbel-like end caps. These features seem to point more toward the Italianate style.

The wood portion of the storefronts feature shaped beaded board panels below large display windows that are topped by transoms. The pairs of entry doors carry the same detail with shaped panels in the bottom of the doors and tall windows above. Many of the boards that frame the windows have chamfered edges adding an additional level of sophistication to the design. Two variations of the storefront windows or their transoms indicate that changes may have occurred during an early remodeling campaign, c. 1910. The north storefront display window in the east-facing storefront (photo 03) is divided into four large lites, extending up into the area occupied by transoms in other display window openings. The framing also features chamfered edges. This would seem to indicate earlier construction. The transoms over the front façade display windows are divided into multiple lites of stained art glass with a longer lite of clear glass in the center (best seen in photo 01). These would seem to indicate a slightly later design. The use of stained glass and composition of the transom seem to point more toward the Queen Anne style. This

⁵ Schalliol, Gary "Ironworker Leaves City Legacy" *The Republic* (Columbus, IN). 9 May 1979. Page 6, cols. 4-6

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style also was present in the canopies that once extended from the storefronts that included jigsawn, picket-like friezes of beaded boards.

Other features pointing toward late Victorian architecture include the general composition of the front façade with its row of simple windows in the second story, all wood 1/1 with stone sills and lintels except for the "blind" window in the center that features a stone pediment top carved with the date 1891. This symmetrical and more formal arrangement is then extended to the gabled parapet front which features the letters IOOF in the tympanum. These formal features seem to point more toward the Italianate style. Some of the materials, such as the metal shingles used on the parapet are from a 21st century remodeling campaign. A few interior features should also be noted, including the pressed metal ceiling and cove molding of the corner/east business room (photo 04) and the wood casings for doors and windows throughout the building (best seen in photos 10-16). These are fluted with ox-eye corner blocks and triangular-cut, finial-like extensions which were a popular design bridging both the Italianate and Queen Anne styles.

The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years.⁶ The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal designs. Italian farmhouses were one source of inspiration. As the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate houses were constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne style in the last decades of the 19th century. Due to the style's popularity during the boom time of the railroad-era, it is not uncommon to find a high number of buildings in a historic commercial district constructed in the style. The style was translated particularly well to commercial buildings. The most common feature of the Italianate style on commercial buildings is a cornice, either out of brick or sheet metal formed into decorative brackets or corbels. Decorative window hoods, often with arches, are also common features of the Italianate style found on commercial buildings.

Beginning in the 1860s, iron works and builders in New York City experimented with mass-produced metal structural and decorative building elements. These early storefronts and building details were often Italianate in style, or applied to Italianate commercial designs. The use of metal allowed for large shop windows and rich detail. The Crothersville I.O.O.F. Lodge has both characteristics and is the only remaining iron front in town.

The Crothersville IOOF Lodge building was one of the earliest brick commercial buildings constructed in town, as the Sanborn maps of 1895 indicate only one other two-story brick building (possibly the original lodge) and one one-story brick building south of the lodge building. Over time, several other commercial buildings were constructed in the district,

⁶ McAlester, pg. 212

⁷ McAlester, pg. 212

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however, few of these historic commercial buildings are extant today. Two, two-story brick Italianate buildings constructed c. 1900 are located further west on Howard Street and feature full-round arch and segmental-arched window openings. A handful of one-story brick and cast concrete block commercial buildings, c. 1910, are located in the district south of the lodge building, but of are simple, functional design, some with heavy modifications. The most comparable building in terms of sophistication of style is the 1914 Crothersville State Bank building located just south of the lodge building (seen in the left background of photo 02). The two-story brick building with one-story side addition was constructed in the Classical Revival style with hints of Craftsman features in its stylized capitals and its exaggerated, wide-overhanging cornice. A few of the town's pre-1945 commercial buildings have steel or wrought iron lintels, but no other buildings have full cast iron storefronts.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 Crothersville IOOF Lodge Jackson County, IN Name of Property County and State 9. Major Bibliographical References **Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) Brant & Fuller, History of Jackson County, Indiana. Chicago: Brant & Fuller, 1886. Crothersville Centennial History 1858-1958. Centennial Committee McAlester, Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006. "Odd Fellows" The (Seymour) Tribune, 27 April 1905. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Crothersville: 1895, 1901, 1906, 1916. Schalliol, Gary "Ironworker Leaves City Legacy" The Republic (Columbus, IN). 9 May 1979. **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 # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 071-141-41020

Name of repository:

Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government

University
Other

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rothersville IOOF Lodge		Jackson County, IN
ame of Property		County and State
10. Geographical D	ata	
Acreage of Propert	y Less than one acre	
Use the UTM system	1	
UTM References Datum (indicated on	USGS map):	
NAD 1927 o	r × NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 16	Easting: 600722	Northing: 4294737
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
Verbal Boundary D	escription (Describe the bounda	ries of the property.)
bounded by Howard	cribed as Lot 24 of the original pl Street on the north and Armstron et wide (east-west) and 67 feet lo	

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building is entirely contained on Lot 24, which was purchased by the Crothersville IOOF Lodge to construct their building in 1891. No other resources are located on the lot.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner

organization:

street & number: 12954 6th Road

city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563

e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com

telephone: 574-780-1423 date: May 27, 2022

Crothersville IOOF Lodge	
Name of Property	

Jackson County, IN
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Crothersville IOOF Lodge

City or Vicinity: Crothersville

County: Jackson State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 18, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at building

1 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at building

2 of 16.

Crothersville	IOOF	Lodge
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Name of Property

Jackson County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at building

3 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in east (corner) business room

4 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in east (corner) business room

5 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in west business room

6 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in west business room

7 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in south business room

8 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in south business room

9 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at top of landing/stairhall on second floor

10 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in lodge meeting room

11 of 16.

Crothersville IOOF Lodge	Jackson County, IN	
Name of Property	County and State	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in lodge meeting room

12 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in lodge meeting room

13 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east into small room off east end of second story stairhall

14 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in small room off southeast corner of second story stairhall

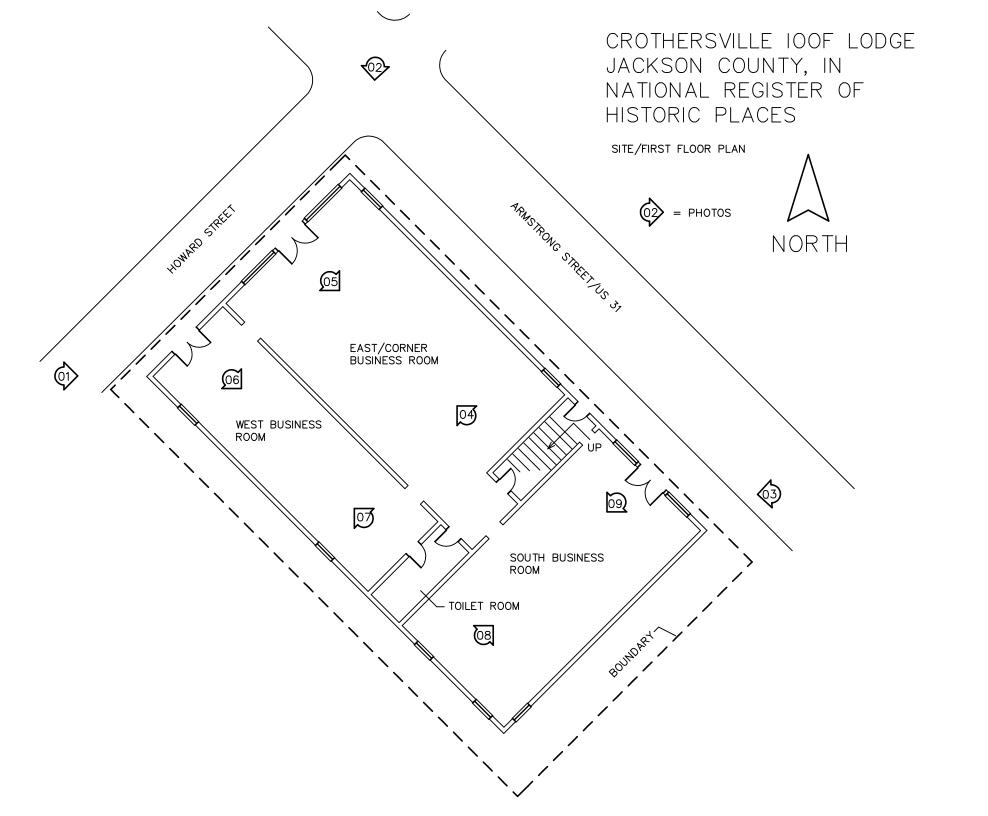
15 of 16.

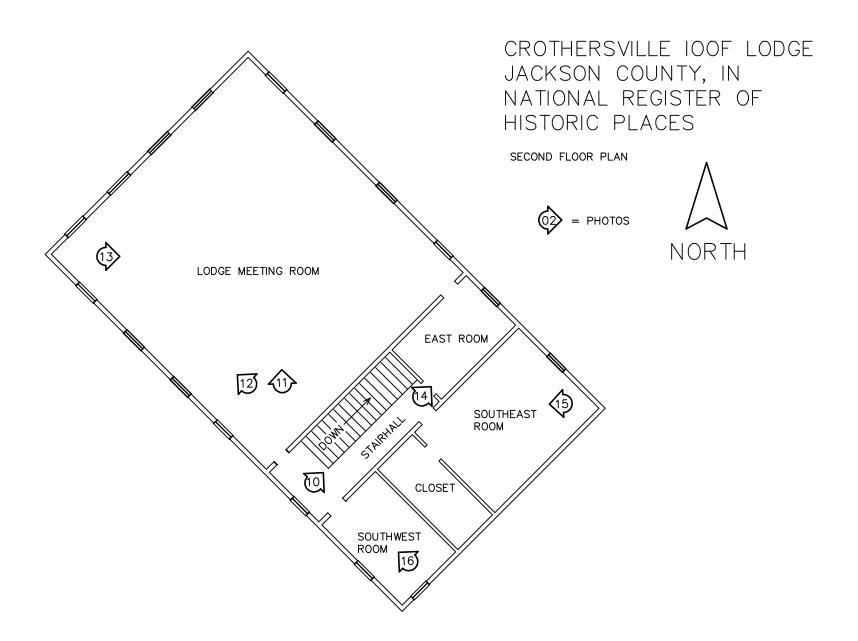
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in small room off southwest corner of second story stairhall

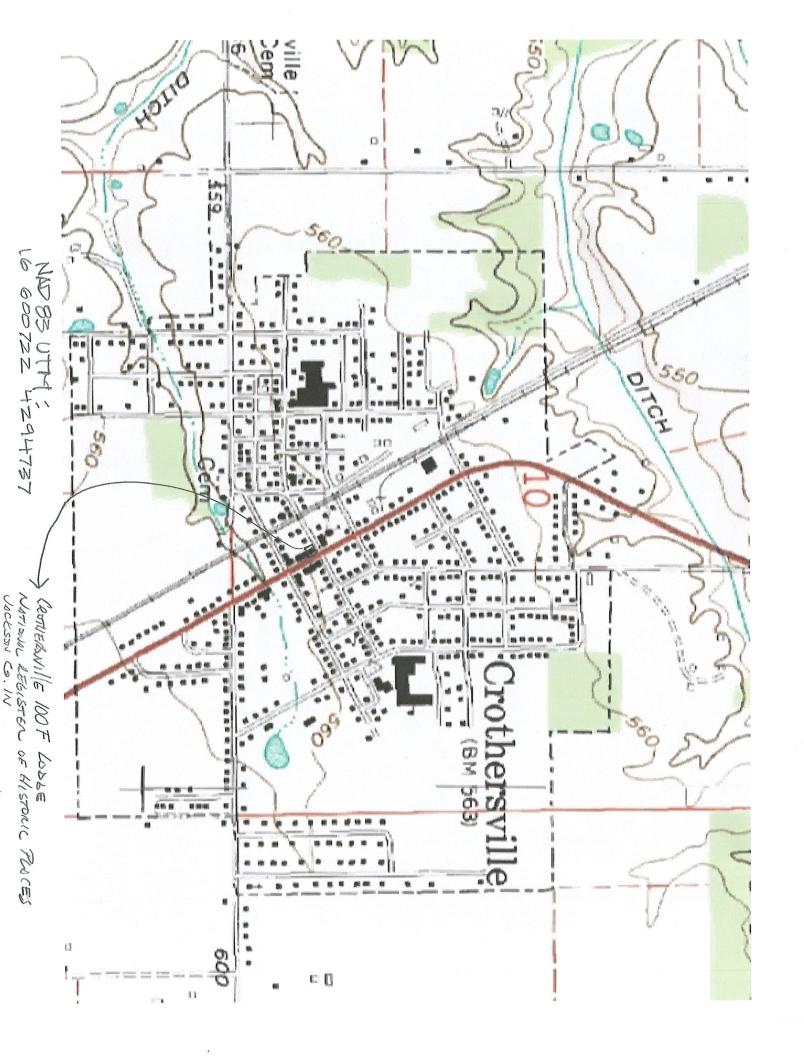
16 of 16.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.









 $IN_Jackson County_Crothers ville IOOF Lodge_0001$



 $IN_Jackson County_Crothers ville IOOF Lodge_0002$



 $IN_Jackson County_Crothers ville IOOF Lodge_0003$



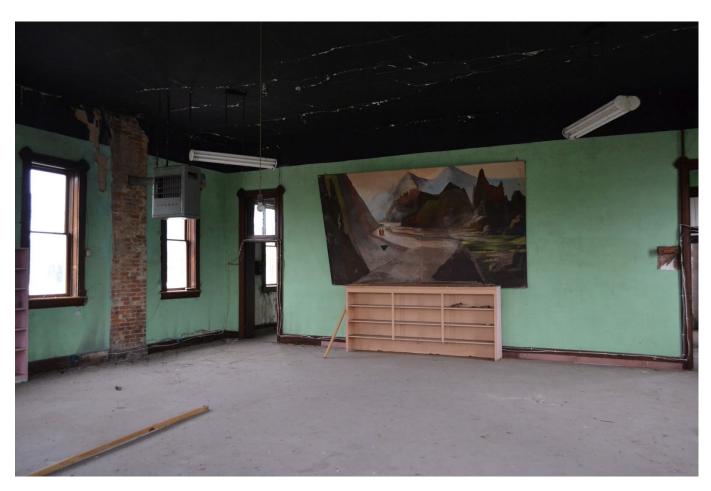
 $IN_Jackson County_Crothers ville IOOF Lodge_0004$



 $IN_Jackson County_Crothers ville IOOF Lodge_0005$



 $IN_Jackson County_Crothers ville IOOF Lodge_0012$



 $IN_Jackson County_Crothers ville IOOF Lodge_0013$