

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Northside Industrial Historic District

Other names/site number:

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Bounded by Culbertson Ave. on the north, Oak St. on the south, E. 4th Street on the east, and the west property line of 300 Culbertson Ave. on the west.

City or town: New Albany State: IN County: Floyd

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

Applicable National Register Criteria:

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

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

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: industrial storage

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: energy facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: industrial storage

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

OTHER: mill construction

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
 CONCRETE
roof: METAL
 ASPHALT
other: WOOD: Plywood/particle board

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

New Albany's Northside Industrial Historic District is a large one-block area set aside for the city's industry dating back to the 1850s. The extant industrial buildings represent three companies and date to c. 1880 through the first half of the 20th century. There are five, mostly brick, industrial buildings of mill type construction in the district. Three have simple Italianate features.

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Narrative Description

The New Albany Northside Industrial Historic District is located near the northern boundary of mid-to-late 19th century development in New Albany where the New Albany & Salem Railroad's terminus was located in 1854. From this area, several industries emerged in the mid-1800s and covered expansive acreage surrounding the railroad's depot and roundhouse. While most of the historic fabric of the railroad and its facilities are no longer extant, the area retains a few 19th and early 20th century industrial complexes. A concentration of three extant facilities is in the partial block bounded by Culbertson Avenue, Oak and East 4th Streets (photos 01-03). The streets run at an angle to the cardinal points on a compass, so the east/west streets run southwest/northeast, etc. The area to the north includes modern industrial development where the railyards and roundhouse once existed (right foreground of photo 01). The city cemetery is to the northeast. To the south and east are mostly residential neighborhoods, and to the west is a large open field that once featured the New Albany & Salem Railroad depot and facilities' grounds, no longer extant (seen in the background of photo 02). The district is approximately two blocks from the historic downtown commercial district which has the Ohio River front at its southern border (the Ohio River Bridge is seen in photo 01). Much of the district has chain-link metal fence around the perimeter.

The district features five buildings representing three 19th century industries. The stove works complex (comprising most of photo 03), dating to the 1880s, is the largest of these industries and was known by several names over its long history. The complex includes a massive, three-and-four story brick building that fronts Culbertson Avenue (photos 13-14), a long, early 20th century one-story foundry hall counted as one building (photo 16), and a late-20th century east manufacturing wing, counted as a separate non-contributing building (photo 17). The district also includes the New Albany Gas & Light Company Building (1891), a two-story brick building on a raised basement on the southwest corner of Culbertson Avenue and East 4th Street (photos 04-07). The third industrial complex in the district is the former Day Leather Company Tannery, now a wood veneer manufacturer, fronting East 4th Street. The complex features two buildings, an 1894 large brick building (photos 08-10) and a one-story, c. 1928, frame building that once housed vats for tanning (photos 11-12). Both latter industries also date to earlier in the 19th century, but the extant buildings are late 19th and early 20th century buildings. Three of the buildings have simple Italianate features applied to examples of mill buildings with more specific descriptions following. Directions will be provided as north for northwest façade, east for northeast, etc.

300 Culbertson Avenue

National Stove Works/Anchor Stove & Range Company/ Terstegge & Gohman Company Stove Works/Stratton-Terstegge Company, Inc. Stove Works

Main Building/Warehouse, Italianate, c. 1880-1920. Contributing

The building was constructed in several stages but is being considered one building since remodeling campaigns affected two earlier sections at the same time to unify them. Based on

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the west roughly third of the building was constructed first as a two-story building, about 1880. It was followed by a three-story addition to its east about 1890. By the early 1900s, another addition on the east end had been built and both the west and middle portions had an additional story added to the top of the building. The building is all brick, the east and middle portions are darker colored than the west, and features rows of 1/1 and 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and brick segmental arches. Many of the windows and doors are covered with plywood. The roof is flat and slopes to the back (south). The primary/front façade faces north to front Culbertson Avenue and contains the highest amount of detail with bays of windows divided by pilasters and crowned with a brick cornice just below the parapet.

The front façade can be described in three, nearly equal sections, each relating to the stages of building construction noted above. The west section (right side of photo 13) is four stories and is divided into six bays by pilasters on the second through fourth stories. Windows and doorways feature segmental arches composed of brick and stone sills. From west to east, the first story features a doorway, 6/6 wood window, doorway, 6/6 wood window, railroad spur loading dock with steel lintel and a wood garage door divided into multiple panels and windowpanes in the deeply recessed back wall, followed by a narrow doorway with concrete steps. The western two doorways are covered with wood but feature pairs of wood doors with windows in the top half and transoms divided into four panes. The eastern doorway is also covered with wood but features a single wood door. The upper stories feature vertical bays of 1/1 wood windows on the second and third story and 6/6 wood windows on the fourth story. Many of these are also covered with plywood.

The center section's façade (middle of photo 13) is divided into three bays by pilasters, incised to appear as pairs of pilasters on the second through fourth stories, featuring three vertical rows of windows in the middle bay and five vertical rows of windows in the flanking bays. The first and second story are composed of brown-colored brick while the upper stories match the west section of the façade. The first story features a doorway that has been filled with brick centered in the flanking bays. A narrow doorway with a door composed of plywood and the transom covered with plywood is located in the west end of the west bay. A brick cornice extends between the pilasters at the top of the first story. The second and third story windows are segmental arched 1/1 wood windows with stone sills, though most are covered with plywood. The fourth story features segmental arched 6/6 wood windows with stone sills but only one is covered with plywood. The brick wall on the fourth story is cutaway in the west end of the east bay to accommodate a large steel sash window that is sloped inward like a pent roof. This feature is covered with metal.

The east section of the façade is three stories composed of brown-colored brick (right side of photo 14). It is divided into nine bays by pilasters. The bays have rounded upper corners, trimmed by a band of brick, at the top of the third story like the Day Leather building in the district. Each bay is composed of two vertical rows of segmental arched windows with stone sills or garage doors on the first story. The first story features large metal garage doors in the easternmost bay and in the bay, fifth from the east end of the façade. The westernmost bay features a plywood door with transom and a window to its west. The remaining bays on the first

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story feature two 6/6 wood windows, though many are covered with plywood. The second and third stories feature segmental arched 1/1 wood windows with stone sills.

The west and east facades are narrow and contain far fewer windows. The facades feature two vertical rows of steel anchor escutcheons, stars, and plates, near the center of the façade. The downward sloping brick parapet extends from the north to the south on both facades except on the west façade, it becomes flat and is stepped at its south end. The west façade (center/right side of photo 15) features a bay of windows centered on the wall with a loading dock that has a steel garage door on the first story. Segmental arched windows are centered in the second, third, and fourth story. The windows have stone sills and are covered with plywood. The east façade (center side of photo 14) features three bays of windows in the south half of the façade. The first story has 6/6 wood windows with stone sills. The second and third story feature 1/1 wood windows with stone sills, though two windows are covered with plywood.

The south façade (partially seen in photo 16) is mostly covered by the foundry building on the first two stories. The upper floors have rows of segmental arched windows, most of which are covered with plywood. These windows are opposite the front façade in similar bays. A notable feature of the roof is a tall, square elevator penthouse near the center with a hipped roof covered with metal. The penthouse (seen in photo 16) is partially brick on the sides and back and covered with metal siding above. The penthouse has a steel industrial sash window centered in its east and west facades.

The interior of the building is mostly composed of large, open warehouse floors throughout the building with heavy timber columns that carry large wood beams which in turn carry wood floor joists. The wood columns support wood cushion blocks to distribute the load on some floors, in certain sections; steel shoes cap the wood columns in other floors and sections to carry the beams (see photos 23, 25, 28, and 30 for typical spaces). Interior brick walls occur between sections of the building as described on the façade. A few modern (c. 1950) offices are in the east half of the building's first story, but most, if any partitions in the remainder of the building are modern construction. The floor is composed of large planks and the walls are unfinished brick. Openings between sections of the building are located on each floor, are typically wide, and supported by segmental arches and often feature large steel, sliding, fire doors (photos 24, 29). A few notable interior features include wood stairways located in brick stairwells in the west and east sections of the building (photos 24, 29). These feature multiple turnbacks connecting all stories including the basement. An elevator shaft is in the center section and features segmental arched openings on each story. A room, accessed by a stairway from the foundry building, creates an overlook on the second story in the center section of the building (photo 27). The overlook room is enclosed with steel sash windows overlooking the foundry floor.

Foundry Building, c. 1928. Contributing

The foundry building (middle of photo 16) is a long, one-story brick and steel building composed of two sections that each feature a monitor roof. The arched main roofs face east/west. The building has brick wainscot topped by metal siding on its south façade and brick east/west facades with stepped parapets. The south façade has three large metal garage doors. The west façade features three raised, loading dock metal garage doors. Two large windows composed of

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industrial steel sashes divided into multiple panes are between the garage doors. The east façade has five large windows composed of industrial steel sashes divided into multiple panes. This east portion of the building lacks the monitor roof and stepped parapet. The east and west facades of the core building feature stepped parapets capped with tile coping. The north façade is covered by the front/main building. The roof and monitor roof walls and roof are covered with metal. The monitor roof walls feature rows of short industrial sash windows dividing into multiple panes that create clerestory-like windows for the foundry floor below.

The interior of the foundry building reflects the exterior composition with, essentially, two long open volumes with concrete floors and steel columns that support bowstring steel trusses (photo 22). The trusses carry the monitor roof with clerestory windows. The east end is divided from the main space and features a flat ceiling supported by steel beams. It connects the east wing to the foundry building. The north wall of the foundry building is brick and features several doorways, mostly arched, into the front building.

East Wing/Warehouse, c. 1970. Non-Contributing

The one-story building forms a wing off the southeast corner of the foundry building (photos 16-17). It has a wainscot of concrete block and metal siding and roof. The building's gabled wall faces south toward Oak Street. The building has two large metal garage doors in its west façade and a large garage door centered in its south (gabled) façade. A metal door is west of the garage door. A shed roof extension is along the east façade. The north façade is covered by the foundry building. The interior is a large, open expanse of steel mainframes and columns (photo 21).

627 East 4th Street

New Albany Gas & Light Company, Italianate, 1891. Contributing

The cube-shaped brick building, with entry ell, is located on the southwest corner of Culbertson Avenue and East 4th Street with its entry facing east to 4th Street (photo 04). It has a raised basement with 6/6 wood windows and stone sills. The basement is topped with a stone beltcourse. Above the basement rises two stories punctuated by tall, two-story 12/12 wood windows with stone sills and label-shaped segmental-arched hoods with keystone. Many of the windows are missing or covered with plywood. Each façade features bays divided by brick pilasters, sometimes only at corners. The top of the bay features a recessed brick band with rows of brick dentils. The top of the building features a brick cornice with rows of brick corbels. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A slender chimney rises from the south end of the west façade's eaves.

The front (east) façade has a row of four basement and two-story windows and corner pilasters (photo 04). An ell that contains the entry is on the south end of the main building and was modified to a one-story space from a larger building it was part of before most of that building was razed about 1928. The ell features short piers that flank concrete steps that lead to a small concrete stoop sheltered by the eave from the ell's side-gabled roof. The entry is composed of a pair of wood doors with full windows and transom divided into two panes. The entry and stoop are in the south half of the ell. The south wall of the ell is brick with stucco parging. It has no windows but features a stepped parapet.

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The north façade (right side of photo 05) fronts Culbertson Avenue and is divided into three bays. The middle bay is wider and has two basement windows and three two-story windows with the center windows slightly larger than the other two. The east bay features two basement windows and two, two-story windows. The west bay features one basement window and two, two-story windows with the east window slightly larger than the other. The west façade (photo 06) features a concrete ramp that leads down to a modern, metal garage door centered in the basement. A metal-covered shed is built against the building south of the ramp. The main level has three two-story windows with the middle window slightly larger than the other two. The south façade (photo 07) is composed of the entry ell in its east half. A two-story window is east of the ell. The façade has four basement windows and two-story windows west of the ell. A window opening at the west end of the south façade was converted into a doorway c. 1950 and features a wood door with window in the top half, transom (covered with wood), and wood steps.

The interior of the building is composed of a lobby and receptionist office in the ell with steps that lead up to the second story off the northeast corner of the lobby (photo 19). An entry into the main building is west of the steps. The ell and first story are composed of hallways and offices that date to c. 1950 from the time the building was used for municipal utility offices. The interior has plaster exterior walls and plywood and fiberboard interior walls, wood office doors with windows in the top, and simple trim boards around the windows. The windows are divided on the first story into 9/9 and 12/12 wood windows (photo 18) with the plaster ceiling and second story floor structure that creates a division in the two-story windows. The second floor has a smaller room with low ceiling in its south end accessed by a two-panel wood door off the landing. Most of the second story is composed of a large, open room in its north half that features exposed brick walls, a wood floor, and exposed heavy timber truss construction (photo 20). A pair of two-panel wood doors lead into the space from a wide landing at the top of the stairs.

601 East 4th Street

Day Leather Company Tannery/E. M. Cummin(g)s & Son Veneers

Day Leather Company Tannery (vat house/warehouse), c. 1895/1928. Contributing
The one-story building is composed of concrete blocks and wood with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles (photos 11-12). The front (east) wall is covered with plywood scored vertically to resemble planks (photo 12). The façade has 3/3 wood windows and two loading docks with pairs of large wood doors. The doors are divided into two panels with cross-buckling in the bottom panel. From south to north on the facade, there is a loading dock, followed by seven windows, followed by a loading dock, and a window in the north end of the façade. The north façade (photo 11) is composed of concrete block and features nine steel sash windows divided into six panes with concrete sills and lintels. The west façade is covered by the adjacent beam house building. The back/west façade extends into the back of the complex and features a two-story cross-gabled section connected by a two-story section with a flat roof connecting it to the front hipped roof section (seen on the left side of photo 10). The back section is covered with plywood and batten strips and features 6/6 and four-pane wood windows and several modern

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metal garage doors. A pair of wood loading dock doors is centered in the gabled wall of the back section, facing west.

Day Leather Company Tannery (beam house), Italianate, 1894. Contributing

The two-story brick building has a raised basement and a combination of 1/1 and 3/3 wood windows with stone sills and brick segmental arches (photo 08). The basement has short wood windows with brick arches but are trimmed in wood. The building has a flat roof that slopes to the back/west. The front façade (right side of photo 08), facing East 4th Street, features five bays divided by two-story brick pilasters that rise from a brick base. The bays have rounded upper corners, trimmed by a band of brick, at the top of the second story. Each bay features two vertical rows of windows extending from the basement to the first and second story. A stoop composed of concrete blocks with steps leading down to the north and south is in the southern two bays. It leads to wood doors with full windows, one in each of the south two bays, on the first story. A 1/1 window is south of the south door. The remaining windows in the first and second story are 3/3 on the front façade. Three courses of sawtooth brick form a band in the parapet of the front façade.

The south façade (left side of photo 08, right side of photo 09) features six bays of windows, one on each story. The first story windows are 1/1 wood, and the second story windows are 3/3 wood. Both feature segmental arches. The north façade's first story is covered by the vat house. The second story features four 3/3 windows with segmental arches. The west façade (right side of photo 10) has an exposed basement wall with full windows, doors, and garage doors. The north half of the façade features four bays of windows, 1/1 on the first story and 3/3 on the second story. The south half of the façade has a one-story section that projects from the north end and a two-story section that projects south of the one-story section. The one-story section features a short 3/3 window and 3/3 window matching others on the building. The two-story section extends above the roof and features a 3/3 window in the first and second story. The west end of the façade features a short window in the first story and 3/3 window in the second story. An extension of the basement is in the west end of the façade and features two short 1/1 wood windows with segmental arches in its south-facing wall.

Aside from offices, both former leather company, now veneer, buildings, feature masonry walls and heavy wood posts, wood floors, and open wood floor joists and rafters. These are large open manufacturing floors similar to the former stove company building. See photos 31-33.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

c. 1880-1936

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1880, the time period during which the National Stove Company constructed the first part of the larger stove manufacturing building fronting Culbertson Avenue. While industrial development occurred in the district prior to this, the extant buildings range in construction dates from c. 1880 through about 1928, when buildings were reconstructed after a fire in 1927. The period of significance therefore ends in 1936 when E. M Cummins, still in operation almost 90 years later, opened a veneer manufacturing company in the former leatherworks complex.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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 Northside Industrial Historic District is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places using criterion A/industry. The district features several important extant industrial buildings from New Albany's 19th century development that underscored the city's status as one of Indiana's largest Ohio River ports and terminus of a network of railroads.

The district also qualifies for the National Register using criterion C/architecture with examples of mill construction. Most of the buildings are composed of brick and heavy timber construction. As a complex of three companies, the district demonstrates manufacturing facilities of mill construction common during the 19th century and first half of the 20th century.

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

INDUSTRY

New Albany was destined to become an important manufacturing and industrial center given its location and connection to transportation systems. When the village was platted on the Ohio River in 1813 by the Scribner brothers, it was part of their land purchase that included about 800 acres. The brothers included donations of lots for schools, churches, parks, and government facilities. New Albany became the county seat of Floyd County and later incorporated as a city in 1839. The city's position on the Ohio River, on the low side of the Falls of the Ohio, provided a shipping port that allowed for docking and loading and unloading of products just downriver of a natural navigation barrier created by the Falls of the Ohio River. There were several attempts to build a canal around the falls on the Indiana side (the Louisville & Portland Canal opened on the Kentucky side in 1831). This natural navigation barrier was eventually opened, making it unnecessary to portage products around the falls on the Indiana side of the river by the early 20th

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century. Regardless, both the river and railroad made substantial contributions to the city's 19th century growth.

Given its geographic position, New Albany also became a railroad hub by the mid-19th century. Railroads extended out from the city to transport products to the river shipping port, or for products to be shipped from the port, inland. The railroads also brought products, such as coal, to fuel the city's growing industry. The city's population grew from 8,181 in 1850, shortly before the New Albany & Salem Railroad completed construction northward from the city to Salem, Indiana in 1851, to 12,000 in 1860. By 1889, it was estimated to be 30,000. The New Albany & Salem Railroad completed their line to Michigan City in 1854.

Given this duality of transportation networks, both river and rail, industry in New Albany developed in two locations. With the Ohio River ports as the earliest development for transporting products, industry began to locate between the city's commercial and residential areas and the river. One of the earliest industries was directly tied to the river; New Albany boasted steamboat building in its ports by the mid-19th century. Two roads that were part of the state's massive internal improvements act of 1836 included New Albany, ramping up the significance of the Ohio River town as a shipping port. These were the New Albany to Vincennes Turnpike, which provided a connection between the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, and the Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville Road, which connected Jeffersonville on the high side of the Falls of the Ohio, to New Albany, then northward to Crawfordsville.

One author commented on the city's ideal position in the region with this statement "her geographical position is one which challenges superiority...All the vast area (of the region) ...can be made to supply her manufactories and feed them by its demand, as well as build up and sustain her commerce, mechanical establishments, and general trade."¹ The author estimated in 1889, that with its position as the center of a grand railroad system, New Albany would become the most important shipping point below the falls. Southern products such as tobacco, cotton, sugar, and molasses were brought to New Albany's ports for distribution in the north while manufactured and agricultural products in the north were brought to New Albany's ports to be shipped south. This alone gave rise to raw products brought to New Albany for manufacturing prior to shipment in both directions. Mills that processed cotton, wood products, and tanneries emerged in New Albany. Likewise, iron-forged products produced in foundries were made possible through raw materials, both for fuel and materials, brought into the city by rail and river. While almost certainly exaggerated, it was stated that New Albany led all cities of Indiana in the number and extent of her manufactories, amount of capital invested, and the number of persons employed by 1889.² The DePauw Plate Glass Works, on its own, employed over 1,500 people in 1889. It was estimated that 5,000 people were employed by the New Albany's industries in 1889 and output was valued at \$20 million.³

¹ Gresham, pg. 74

² Gresham, pg. 77

³ Gresham, pg. 77

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By 1886, the city's riverport industries included a wide variety of manufacturing and milling companies. These included the following: I. F. Forces Handle Factory, C. R. Clarks Sawmill, New Albany Rail Mill, DeFraun's American Foundry, Ohio Falls Iron Works, L. Seehausen's Tannery, S. S. Marsh's Tannery, M. Ziers Sheet Iron Shop, J. S. Shraders Furniture Factory, E. E. Dishmans Whetstone Factory, Hedgewalds Machine Shop, Empire Mills, Fawcetts Elevator, New Albany Steam Forge, A. Barth's Tannery, DePauws American Plate Glass Works, A J Kistlers Saw Mills, J. Hornung's Brewery, and B. K. Taylor & Company Bent Wood Works. All these industries were located between Main Street (also known as the New Albany & Jeffersonville Plank Road) and the Ohio River. Also running through the center of this industrial district was the New Albany Branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison, & Indianapolis Railroad, which had reached the city in 1866 (the J.M. & I. Railroad, first known as Madison & Indianapolis, was Indiana's first railroad, completed between its namesake cities in 1847).

When the New Albany & Salem Railroad was formed by New Albany resident, James Brooks, in 1847, a path was cut from the north edge of the city toward Salem. This was eventually expanded south across the Ohio River into Louisville and north to its end point in Michigan City, then west to Chicago by 1854 at which time it became known as the Louisville, New Albany, & Chicago Railroad. Railroad shops and eventually a large roundhouse were constructed by the railroad on the north edge of the city, on the north side of Culbertson Avenue (then Sycamore Street, just north of the Northside Industrial District, this area is seen on the left side of photos 01-02). The railroad also constructed a large freight depot about 1851 between 1st and 2nd Streets, at the junction of Culbertson and Oak Streets. This lies just west of the Northside Industrial District (seen in the left background of photo 02). The construction of railroad facilities on the north side of New Albany resulted in an expansion of industry in that area. One of the first industries to locate in the area was the New Albany Patent Bagging Company in 1844-1845 (this building is seen in the left background beyond the green field in photo 02). The partners were James Brooks, Mr. Culter, and Mason Fitch who was president of the local branch of the State Bank of Indiana. By 1860, a planing mill had located in the building and in 1869, I. B. Friend owned the company outright and named it the I. B. Friend Planing Mill. The building is estimated to have been constructed about 1845, making it one of the oldest industrial buildings in New Albany. It is located west of the Northside Industrial District on the northwest corner of Oak and Pearl Streets.

Besides Friend's planing mill, other industries located near the Northside Industrial District in 1886, between about Oak and Culbertson Avenue and Pearl and 7th Streets, include: W. H. Padgett's Furniture Factory, Rockenbach Tannery, National Stove (in the district), Day Leather Company (in the district), H. Klerney's Furniture Factory, Hoosier Planing Mill, J. Helfrich's Planing Mill, and P. Fetter's Chair Factory. Further northeast on the rail line in the northeast part of the city were G. Moser Tannery, McDonald's Flour Mill, Carter & Tartarant Spoke Factory, New Albany Cotton Batting Mill, R. Wunder & Lyons Tannery, New Albany Woolen Mills, and New Albany Hosiery Mill.

New Albany's railroad connections, reinforced by river trade, certainly boosted the city's industrial economy which remained strong into the early 20th century. However, with construction of a more robust dam and locks at the Falls of the Ohio River in the 1920s, and with

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a devastating flood in 1937 and subsequent dike system, industry along the city's riverfront began to disappear. By 1950, the remaining industry was cut by more than half from the number in 1886. The industrial buildings that were along the river in 1905 that were extant in 1950 included (from 1905 company names) S. J. Gardner Foundry & Machine Company, E. T. Slider Coal Yard & Plaster Mill, A. Barth Leather Company & Tannery, New Albany Machine Manufacturing Company Foundry and Machine Shop, McDonald & Company Grain Elevator, Louis Bir Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Dawson Chemical Corporation-Hopkins Fertilizer Division, and Breece Veneer & Panel Company. The latter of which was part of an industry that grew substantially in New Albany during the 20th century.

Industry remained strong on the north side of the city, though, as companies expanded in and around the Northside Industrial Historic District. The former I. B. Friend Planing Mill was converted into a feed mill by 1905. Other companies in the area included Louis Hartman & Sons Wholesale Flour-Grain and Mill Products, Diekman-Rouck Coal Company, Stratton-Terstegge Anchor Division Stove Works (formerly National Stove, in the district), E. M. Cummins & Son Dimensional Veneer (formerly Day Leather Company, in the district), Monon Veneer Company (which operated in part from the former railroad roundhouse north of the district), L. Thorn & Company Cement Products, and Supreme Oil Company, the latter two further northeast of the district north on the railroad line. A few large fuel tanks were added near the railroad yard to help supply manufacturing facilities in the area but are now no longer extant.

Like the riverfront, industry in the old northside part of the city began to decline in the second half of the 20th century. Many of the railroad facilities were eliminated during the 20th century, leaving large tracts of former industrial land open or covered with asphalt. The Northside Industrial Historic District is the city's only concentration of industrial buildings that reflect its late 19th century and early 20th century manufacturing prowess. Within the district are located three important industrial complexes with roots that extend into the early and mid-1800s represented by buildings that date from about 1880 to 1928. These are the National Stove Works complex, Day Leather Company and Tannery, and the New Albany Gas & Light Company.

National Stove Works-Anchor Stove Works-Stratton-Terstegge

The complex at 300 Culbertson Avenue (foreground of photo 03) traces its history at the site to the founding of the National Stove Foundry in 1865. H. A. Gohmann of New Albany was the principal founder and proprietor of the company that included a sample room, or showroom, at the complex site in 1891. It is not easily determined if the lower two stories of the west section of the large building fronting Culbertson Avenue is the same two-story brick building portrayed on the 1886 Sanborn map of New Albany, or if it was first constructed for the company in 1865. However, this section appears to be the same footprint portrayed in subsequent Sanborn maps of 1891 and 1898, but not in the 1905 map at which point it is wider, north-to-south, and four stories (left side of photo 13). A newspaper article in 1885 stated that the National Stove Works was temporarily closed to invoice stock and make repairs to the building, which may indicate a

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remodeling campaign.⁴ By 1898, the middle and east sections of the building were constructed (photo 14). Variations in brick coloring help identify additions and remodeling campaigns to the building between the 1880s and 1905.

The National Stove Foundry would become National Stove Works by 1886, and then later, after a partnership with Henry Terstegge, it became Terstegge, Gohman & Company that manufactured Anchor Stoves and Ranges by 1898. The west section of the building, then two-stories, was a warehouse and had a small office in 1886. The foundry portion of the complex, which included a grinding and finishing room, was composed of all wood-framed buildings on the east side of the building that stretched to the south on the site. By 1891, a railroad spur entered the west edge of the complex from the railyard on the north side of Culbertson Avenue. A large foundry building was added to the south end of the existing foundry building by that time as well. The 1898 Sanborn map depicts the middle and east sections of the building had been completed and that the first story was used for assembly and mounting while the second and third stories were used for iron sheet work and warehousing. The west section was used for warehousing on both floors and included a small office in the northwest corner of the building (where a pair of wood doors remain extant, photo 25). The Sanborn map depiction of the main building in 1905 shows the west section as four stories with a railroad spur entering the building, butting up to a loading dock (seen in the right side of photo 13). An office is shown east of the dock.

The company became well-known for its Anchor Stove products and was acquired by Louisville-based Stratton-Terstegge Company by 1891. Stratton-Terstegge traced its roots in Louisville to 1862 when it first began as Thome & Stratton, then as Stratton-Terstegge in 1884.⁵ The company operated the New Albany complex under this name into the second half of the 20th century with offices located in both New Albany and Louisville. The company was profiled in a newspaper article appearing in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in 1891. It was stated that the company hired the most skilled workmen, and their Anchor products were unsurpassed in the United States for their quality, material, scientific construction, and elegance of design.⁶ Three models were specifically described in the article, these were the Queen Anchor, Franklin Anchor, and the Confidence Anchor. The three names that became associated with the firm were the Gohmanns, of German descent and residents of New Albany who helped found the company, Wilton Stratton who operated their shops in Louisville, and Henry Terstegge who had been associated with the company since boyhood.⁷

A fire in September of 1927 caused damage to all three industrial complexes located in the district. It started at the utility company's retort building and destroyed several of their buildings, buildings belonging to the leatherworks company, and destroyed the molding shop and foundry of the Anchor Stove Division of the Stratton-Terstegge Company. The extant foundry building was constructed after the fire, about 1928 (photos 16, 22). In 1951, the company purchased Hart Products, makers of fireplace fixtures and equipment, in Louisville. The company moved its

⁴ "New Albany" *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 10 July 1885. Pg. 6 col. 5

⁵ "1862-61st Year-1923" *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 9 March 1923. Pg. 24 (inset)

⁶ "Stoves, Mantels, Holloware, Etc." *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 1 Jan 1891. Pg. 25 col. 7

⁷ *Ibid*

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machinery and about sixty employees to the New Albany plant.⁸ In 1952, the New Albany plant of Stratton-Terstegge began to manufacture and fabricate stove pipes after the company purchased the pipe fabrication division of Peal Manufacturing Company in Cincinnati. All the machinery and materials were brought from Cincinnati and installed in the New Albany plant. The name of the piping was changed from Peco, the Peal brand, to Anchor.⁹ Stratton-Terstegge continued to manufacture from the New Albany plant into the 1980s, about the time a large wing was added to the southeast corner of the foundry building (photos 17, 21).

Day Leather Company Tannery/E. M. Cummin(g)s & Son Veneers

Theodore Day & Son Tanners was established about 1837 by Theodore Day. He would later be joined in business by his sons, Anthony and Theodore Charles Day. In its early years, the company occupied a long, frame building that was two stories tall. This is illustrated in a historic photograph that shows the building along East 4th Street with an office on the south end of the building, and a separate photo of twenty-two workers posed outside the building. The same building configuration is illustrated in the 1886 Sanborn map that shows processing steps in the manufacturing of leather allocated to sections of the building. These include currying, leaching vats, bark conveying and furnacing for tanning the leather, and lime pits for basting the leather. A large bark shed located on Oak Street was part of the complex. The beam house, which hosts most of the steps in the production of leather, is rendered on the 1886 Sanborn map as stone but the majority of the complex was frame construction in 1886.

New Albany enjoyed the distinction of having several tanneries during the 1800s. George Moser Leather Company and Barth Tanneries joined Day Leather Company as some of the largest tanneries on the Ohio River. Livestock for hides and bark for tanning were plentiful by virtue of the city's location as a port town. The Day Leather Company was incorporated with the state of Indiana on January 20, 1883. The company reported a capital stock of \$50,000 and the directors were Theodore Day (father/founder), Anthony T. Day, and Theodore C. Day.¹⁰

A fire in 1894 destroyed much of the company's complex. They were granted a permit to construct a new brick facility in September 1894; it was estimated that it would be completed in sixty days.¹¹ This is the large two-story brick building that now occupies the corner of Oak and 4th Streets (photo 08). Prosperous times were ahead for the company when in 1895, they secured a contract to supply leather to the United States Quartermaster's Department in Jeffersonville. The value was placed at \$6000 for products to be used by the army in the Plains.¹²

By 1917, the company was reorganized and incorporated as the Woelfel-Day Leather Company with company stock of \$25,000. At that time, it was considered one of the largest tanneries in

⁸ "Stratton and Terstegge Buys Fireplace Fixture Company" *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 11 Oct 1951. Pg. 13 cols. 3-4

⁹ "Furnace Pipes to be Made at Plant in New Albany" *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 11 Dec 1952. Pg. 17 col. 1

¹⁰ "Articles Filed Saturday" *Indianapolis Journal*. 22 Jan 1883. Pg. 8 col. 1

¹¹ "New Albany" *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 28 Sept 1894. Pg. 6 col. 5

¹² "New Albany" *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 10 June 1895. Pg. 8 col. 5

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southern Indiana. This was a merger by Woelfel Tanneries, a large company in Morris, Illinois, with the Day Company. Edgar Woelfel was president, Charles Day became vice-president, and George Woelfel was secretary-treasurer. New machinery was anticipated to be installed in the plant after the merger.¹³ The Woelfel-Day Leather Company was one of three companies that suffered damage as a result of a large fire in September 1927.¹⁴ The fire caused an estimated \$300,000 in damage including significant damage to Woelfel-Day. This may have prompted the company to evaluate their overall financial condition because the company filed papers for dissolution of the corporation in January 1928.¹⁵ The vat house appears in the 1905 Sanborn map with a reconfiguration by the 1949 amended map with concrete walls which likely represents reconstruction after the 1927 fire (see photos 11-12).

In 1936, it was announced that Edward M. Cummins would establish a veneer company at the Woelfel-Day complex. Cummins, of New Albany, had perfected and patented a glue-cutting machine to minimize losses on sheet glue used in the veneering industry. Machines were removed from Rockford, Illinois and transported to the former tannery in New Albany which was remodeled for veneer production. Operations were planned to begin before the end of 1936.¹⁶ The E. M. Cummings Veneer Company continues to operate from the complex at present time.

New Albany Gas & Light Company

The history of a utility for the city of New Albany on this site begins in 1854 when the Gas Light & Coke Company of New Albany was established. The company distributed gas for lighting city streets into the 1880s after which time, electricity was provided for the same purpose. In 1886, the Gas Light & Coke Company complex included wood-framed coal and coke sheds where the present brick building is located. It also included brick buildings for purifying and the process of turning coal into gas in retort chambers. This was located along the south end of the complex.

In July 1887, a franchise was granted to a competing industry, the New Albany Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company (located on the waterfront) with businessman John Briggs as president. Within two months, the owners of the gas company formed a second company, the Citizens Electric Light Company. New Albany businessman and financier, W. S. Culbertson, was the president of both companies that operated from the southwest corner of Sycamore (later renamed for Culbertson in 1897) and East 4th Streets. By February 1891, a new brick building (the extant building, photos 04-05) was constructed at the site for the new electric company. Prior to this, and after its formation, the company had a 50 arc light capacity and with its 1891 expansion, it had a 100 arc light capacity. A 100-horsepower Westinghouse engine was shipped from Pittsburgh to the company for power production in the expansion.¹⁷ The 1891 Sanborn map of New Albany shows the development of the complex to include the extant building, used as a

¹³ "Leather Plant in New Hands" *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 5 Aug 1917. Pg. 12 col. 4

¹⁴ "To Ponder Fire Phases" *The Indianapolis News*. 26 Sept 1927. Pg. 28 col. 3

¹⁵ "Articles of Incorporation" *Indianapolis News*. 9 Jan 1928. Pg. 28, col. 6

¹⁶ "New Veneer Plant" *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 20 Sept 1936. Pg. 7 col. 6

¹⁷ "New Albany" *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville) 5 Jan 1891. Pg. 6, col. 7

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purifying facility, and a large second brick building that fronted 4th Street that included furnaces. A third brick building was in the southwest corner of the complex and housed the engines. A large coal house and coke shed were still in use by the company into the early 1900s.

Utilities and interurban magnate, Sam Insull of Chicago, purchased both of New Albany's electric power companies and its water works company in the early 1900s.¹⁸ The company operated under the name United Gas & Electric Company and used the present site as its gas production facility with offices and a meter room in the extant building. A fire in September 1927 destroyed the retort building along the south edge of the complex and several other company buildings. By this time, it was named the Interstate Public Service Company.¹⁹ The city of New Albany took over the plant by the 1940s and used the extant building for its water works offices. By this time, the brick building fronting East 4th Street was converted into a stock house for waterworks supplies and a connector, the extant ell on the southeast corner of the extant building, provided access to both buildings (photo 04). The separate brick building that fronted 4th Street is no longer extant. The city has since moved its offices from the building and it is vacant.

ARCHITECTURE

Three of the main buildings that compose the Northside Industrial Historic District have the basic plan and modest features of late 19th and early 20th century manufacturing buildings. These generally include masonry construction, in this case brick, multiple stories, and rows of simple windows. This allowed for maximum light on large, open manufacturing and warehouse floors. Each of these three also carry very modest features of the Italianate style which was popular during the period the buildings were constructed from about 1880 to 1894.

In all, the site's 19th century buildings are locally significant for their mill construction. Exterior masonry walls, heavy timber post and beam interior structures and relatively narrow arched or trabeated openings characterize the type and are evident throughout. The "mill construction" type constitutes the blueprint for America's first purpose-built factories.

These buildings are the National Stove Works main building (fronting Culbertson Ave., c. 1880-1905, photo 13), the New Albany Gas & Light Building (1891, photo 05), and the Day Leather Company main building (1894, photo 08). Some of these modest details include facades divided into bays by pilasters, brick cornices, and segmental-arched windows. The Day Leather Company Building and the east section of the National Stove building have similar rounded corners at the top of their bays, likely constructed by the same brick mason. The most architecturally stylized building is the New Albany Gas & Light Building. The building has a raised base and tall two-story main walls topped by an entablature with a brick cornice that features rows of corbels. The entablature is visually supported by pilasters and the building has stone segmental-arched hoods on its two-story windows.

¹⁸ *Public Utilities in New Albany* Vol. III Historical Series No. 25. New Albany-Floyd Co. Library

¹⁹ "Two Firemen Hurt \$25,000 Damage in New Albany" *The Richmond Palladium*. 24 Sept 1927. Pg. 1 col. 1

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The Day Leather Company building, and the National Stove Works main building most exemplify industrial mill buildings of multiple floors, unfinished brick interior walls, and rough-finished wood floors supported by rows of heavy timber posts. The Day building is two stories with a raised basement. The National Stove Works building is three and four stories, demonstrating an evolution of growth by the company in color variation of brick on its front façade (photos 13-14). The stove works building features brick stairwells and elevator shafts and an elevator penthouse that tops the roof near the middle of the building. Another interesting feature of the National Stove Works building is the rail spur that enters the front façade to a loading dock.

The National Stove Works Foundry Building (photo 16, 22) is also an important example of industrial manufacturing facilities. The building is divided into two long, east-west sections with brick wainscot south wall and brick gable end walls that bookend a gabled roof with monitor roof for venting the space. The foundry building has rows of industrial steel sash windows and steel bowstring trusses supported by rows of steel columns aligned with the monitor roof above. For the 1928 foundry, National Stove shifted to the daylight factory building type, in which steel allowed for banks of windows and uninterrupted spans.

While not of typical mill construction, the Gas & Light Building's heavy timber trusses should be noted as a feature of industrial buildings. The trusses were likely open to a two-story room now divided with offices on the first story and meeting/storage room on the second story. The truss system and wood staircase are the two most important interior features of the building (photos 19-20). The open room made possible by the trusswork likely housed electric generating equipment originally.

While New Albany was once a significant center of industry due to its transportation networks, many of its historic industrial buildings and complexes have been razed or significantly reduced in scale. Many that were located along the riverfront were razed after the 1937 flood and subsequent flood control measures. Other buildings in the old north edge of the city, near the railyard and roundhouse, have also been razed due to remediation and renewal.

Extant examples of the city's old industrial buildings survive outside the district. These include I. B. Friends Planing Mill (c. 1845) located on the northwest corner of Pearl and Oak Streets and described earlier. The Fine & Sons Company Building (NR, 2018) constructed in 1922 is located on East Main Street and has been substantially restored. Fine & Sons Factory is of the "daylight factory" type, compared to the traditional mill construction methods seen at Northside Industrial Historic District.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“1862-61st Year-1923” *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 9 March 1923. Pg. 24 (inset)

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“New Albany” *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 28 Sept 1894. Pg. 6 col. 5

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“New Veneer Plant” *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 20 Sept 1936. Pg. 7 col. 6

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SHAARD/Indiana Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology accessed November 9, 2023.

“Stoves, Mantels, Holloware, Etc.” *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 1 Jan 1891. Pg. 25 col. 7

“Stratton and Terstegge Buys Fireplace Fixture Company” *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville). 11 Oct 1951. Pg. 13 cols. 3-4

“To Ponder Fire Phases” *The Indianapolis News*. 26 Sept 1927. Pg. 28 col. 3

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“Two Firemen Hurt \$25,000 Damage in New Albany” *The Richmond Palladium*. 24 Sept 1927.
Pg. 1 col. 1

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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
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 043-446-11001-003, 006-008

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 4 1/2 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 603060	Northing: 4238665
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 603106	Northing: 4238548

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3. Zone: 16	Easting: 602965	Northing: 4238491
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 602917	Northing: 4238608

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Culbertson Avenue and East 4th Street, on the west side of East 4th Street, face southeast and follow the west side of East 4th Street to the north side of East Oak Street. Turn southwest and follow the north side of East Oak Street to the west property boundary of 300 Culbertson Avenue, then turn northwest and follow the west property boundary to the south side of Culbertson Avenue. Note that the west property boundary has an offset to the southwest of approximately eight feet near its north end. Turn northeast and follow the south side of Culbertson Avenue to the west side of East 4th Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The extant buildings of the Northside Industrial Historic District form a concentration of buildings that represent the city's industrial heritage. While industry, combined with railroad use, once encompassed a much larger area to the north, south, east, and west, most of the other related facilities have been razed or modified. This leaves the concentration of buildings identified in the district as the core remnant of the once larger area.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Sprigler Company
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: November 15, 2023

Additional Documentation

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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: Northside Industrial Historic District

City or Vicinity: New Albany

County: Floyd State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 30, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking into the district from the northeast

1 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking into the district from the southeast

2 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking into the district from the west

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking at the east façade of the gas & light company building

4 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking at the gas & light company building from 4th Street and Culbertson Ave.

5 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at the gas & light company building

6 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at the gas & light company building

7 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the leather company building from 4th and Oak Streets

8 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west along Oak Street from 4th Street

9 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at the leather company building

10 of 33.

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

11 of 33.

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

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12 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the stove company main building on Culbertson Ave.

13 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the stove company main building on Culbertson Ave.

14 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south along the west façade of the stove company main building

15 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast into the stove company complex at the foundry building

16 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the c. 1970 warehouse wing of the stove company complex

17 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the southwest corner office of the gas & light company building

18 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at the stairs from the foyer of the gas & light company building

19 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in the second story of the gas & light company building

20 of 33.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in the c. 1970 warehouse wing of the stove company building

21 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in the foundry building of the stove company building

22 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in the first story of the stove company's main building, east section

23 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at the dividing wall between the east and middle sections of the stove company's main building, first story

24 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in the first story of the stove company's main building, west section

25 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east into the stairwell between the west and middle sections of the stove company's main building, first story

26 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in the second story observation room of the middle section of the stove company's main building

27 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in west section's second story warehouse space

28 of 33.

Northside Industrial Historic District
Name of Property

Floyd County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking at the stairwell between the middle and east sections of the stove company's main building, second story

29 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in the third story of the stove company's main building, east section

30 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Typical manufacturing floor in former Day Leather Company Building, 1894, looking northeast.

31 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Typical manufacturing floor in Day Leather Company Building, c. 1928, looking west.

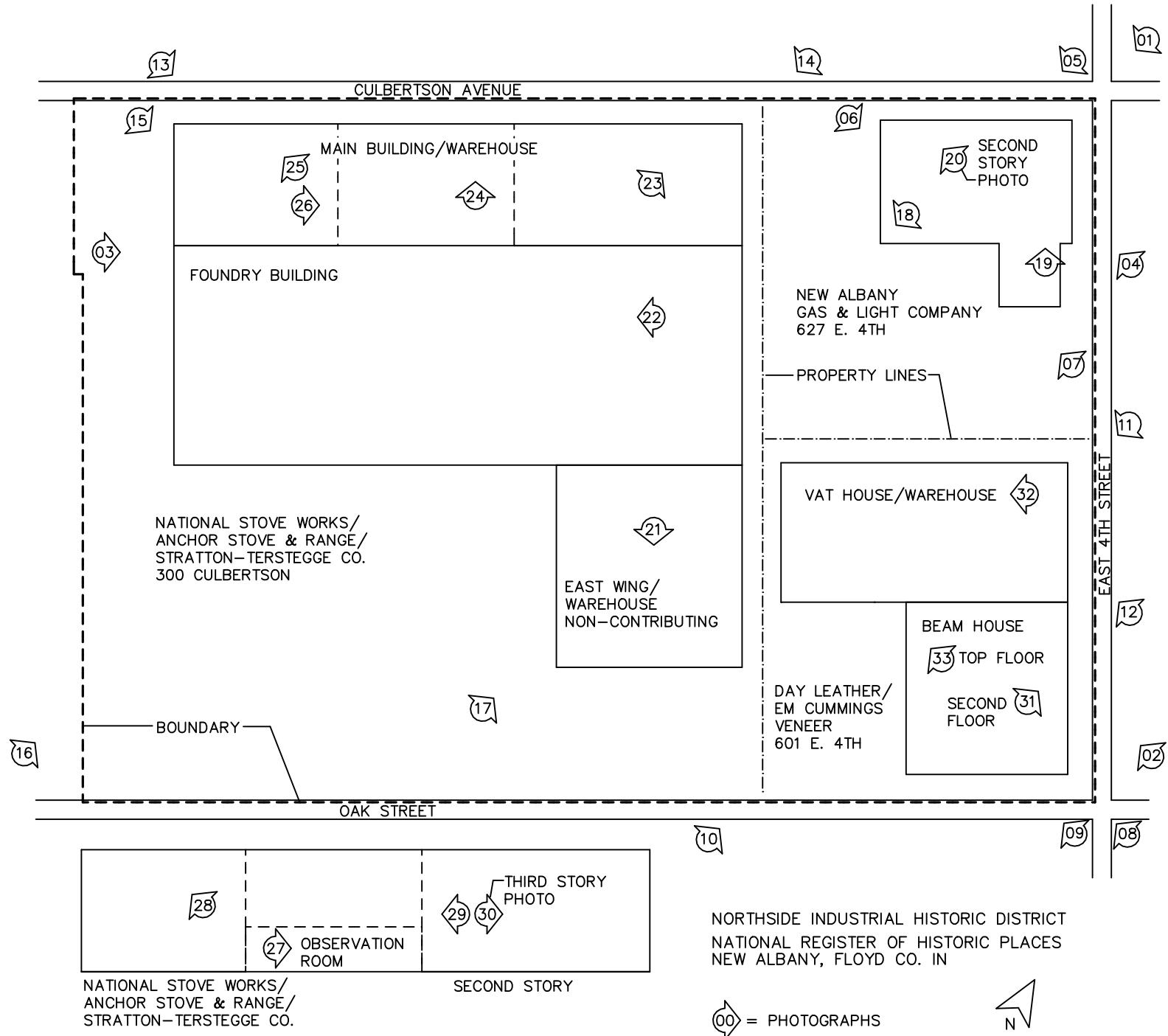
32 of 33.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Top floor/manufacturing floor in Day Leather Company Building, 1894, looking northwest.

33 of 33.

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.

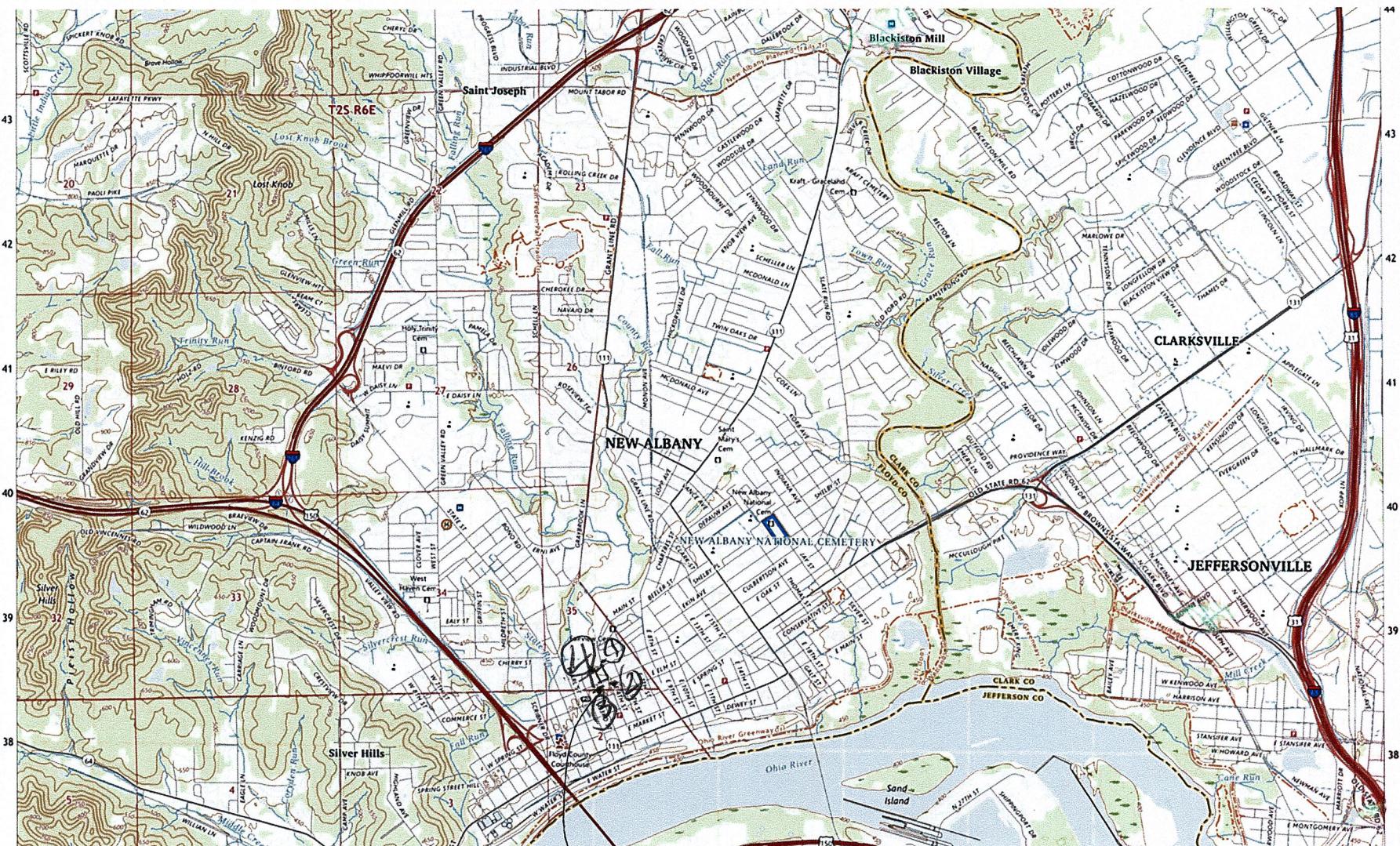


NORTHSIDE INDUSTRIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NEW ALBANY, FLOYD CO. IN

5 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
1 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

 = PHOTOGRAPHS





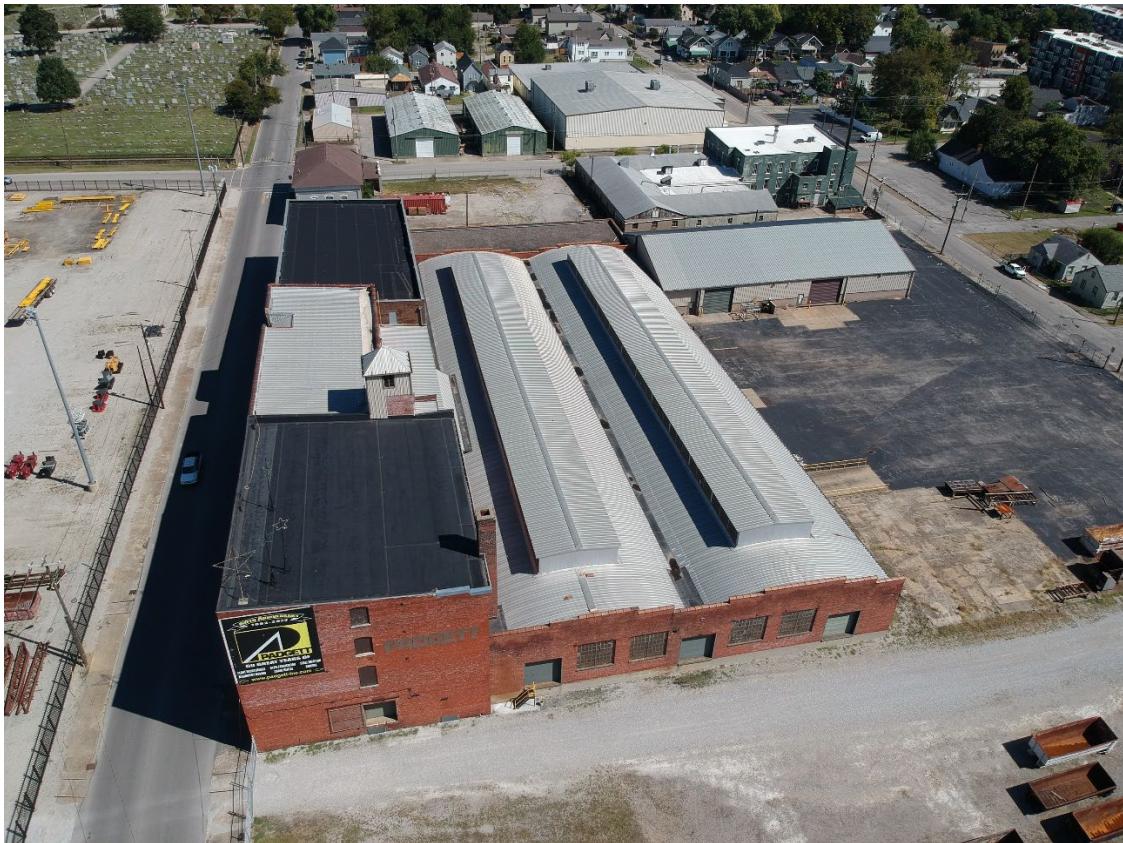
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- ① 16 603060 4238605
- ② 16 603106 4238543
- ③ 16 602965 4238491
- ④ 16 602917 4238609

NORTHSIDE INDUSTRIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NEW ALBANY - FLOYD CO. IN



IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0001



IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0003



IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0005



IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0008



IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0011



IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0013



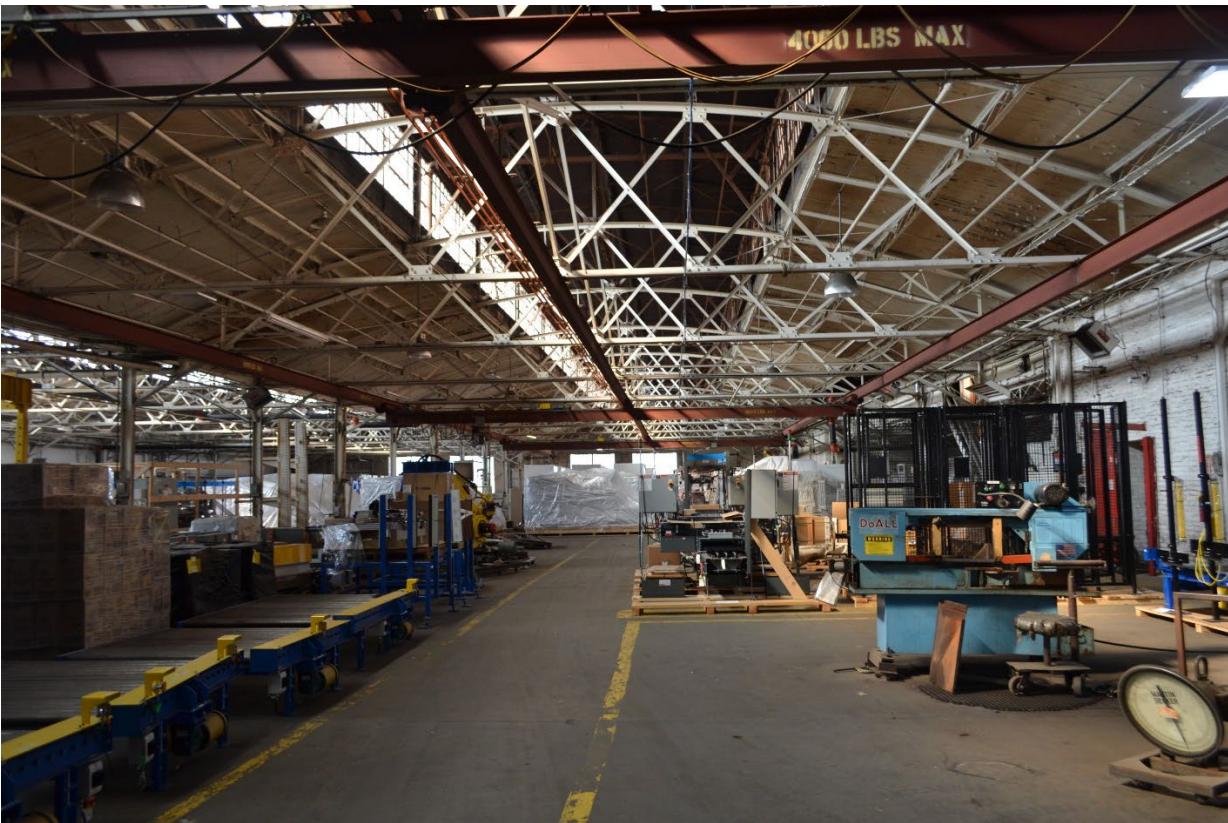
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IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0015



IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0020



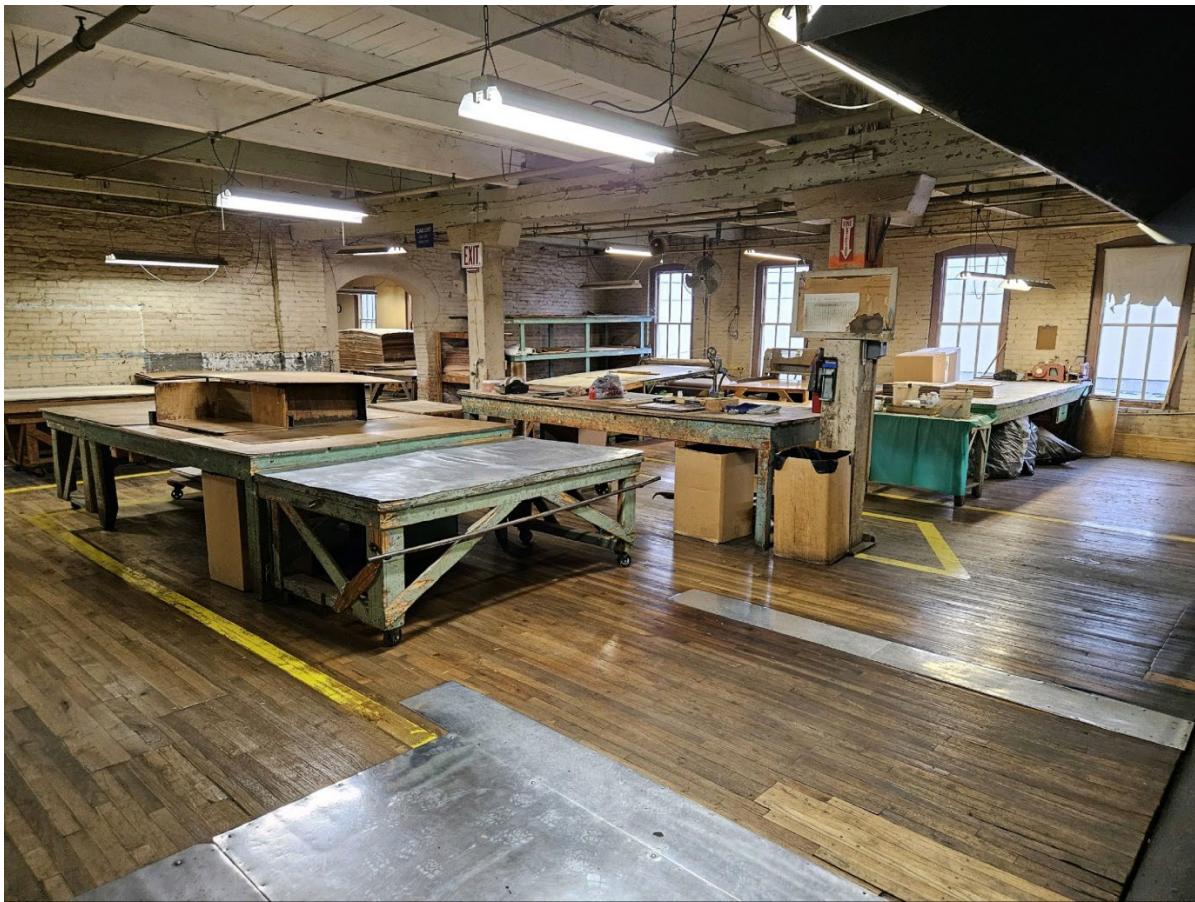
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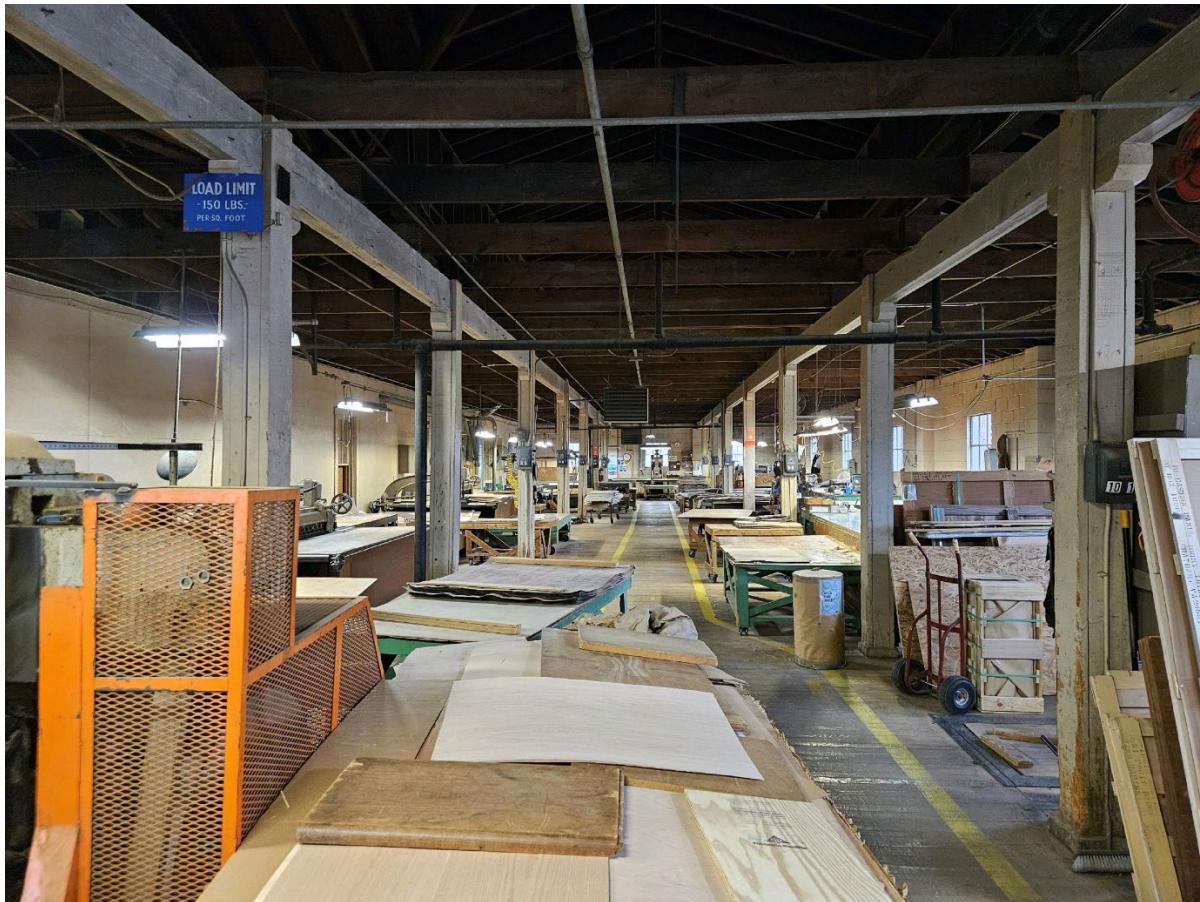
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IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0029



IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0031



IN_FloydCounty_NorthsideIndustrialHistoricDistrict_0032