

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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: Tipton Courthouse Square 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: Roughly bounded by Independence and West Streets on the east and west and Washington and Madison Streets on the north and south

City or town: Tipton State: IN County: Tipton

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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:

\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A \_\_\_\_ B x C \_\_\_\_ D

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>45</u>    | <u>14</u>       | buildings  |
| <u>1</u>     | <u>0</u>        | sites      |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u>        | structures |
| <u>1</u>     | <u>4</u>        | objects    |
| <u>47</u>    | <u>18</u>       | Total      |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional  
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution  
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store  
GOVERNMENT: courthouse  
GOVERNMENT: correctional facility  
GOVERNMENT: post office  
RECREATION/CULTURE: theater

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

GOVERNMENT: correctional facility

GOVERNMENT: post office

RECREATION/CULTURE: theater

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Renaissance Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Moderne

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

STONE: Limestone

roof: ASPHALT

other: CERAMIC TILE

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### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Tipton Courthouse Square Historic District is approximately seven blocks of historic commercial and government buildings in the central business district of Tipton, the county seat for Tipton County. Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings line the district's two primary streets, Jefferson and Main Streets, with the courthouse square located in the southeast corner of their intersection. A few prominent buildings in the district include the Tipton County Courthouse designed in the Romanesque Revival style, Tipton County Sheriff's Residence and Jail designed in the Second Empire style, Citizens National Bank designed in the Italian Renaissance style, the Tipton Post Office designed in the Colonial Revival style, and the Diana Theater built in the Art Moderne style. Examples of other styles in the district include Italianate and Neoclassical.

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### Narrative Description

The Tipton Courthouse Square Historic District traces its origins to 1844 when the site was chosen to be the seat of government for Tipton County. The courthouse square (photo 01) was platted near the center of the new village and the first courthouse was constructed two years later. Over time, Jefferson Street (photo 08), an east-west street that runs on the north side of the square, and Main Street (photo 14), a north-south street on the west side of the square, became the more prominent thoroughfares, resulting in a concentration of commercial buildings along these routes. Jefferson Street is Highway 28 which extends east and west from Tipton to connect to other cities in the region.

While no buildings from the town's early days are extant in the district, much of the district's early architecture reflects the boom the railroad brought to Tipton by the late 1800s into the early 1900s. Most of these buildings are two-story brick or stone buildings along the prominent routes mentioned built in vernacular or simple Italianate designs. It was also during this period that Tipton County constructed its massive sandstone courthouse in the middle of the square (1894, photo 01) and Sheriff's Residence and Jail southwest of the square (1895, photo 13). The buildings were designed in the Romanesque and Second Empire styles by noted Indiana architect, Adolph Scherrer. Two fraternal lodge buildings were also constructed during this time. The Elks Lodge on Madison Street (1906, photo 11) and Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall on East Jefferson Street (1910, photo 07) are two-story brick buildings; the former had commercial space on the first story. An interurban line, the Indiana Union Traction Company,

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also passed through the district and built its Neoclassical passenger waiting station southwest of the square about 1904 (photo 14).

Later development in the district, leading through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, began with the construction of a federal post office on East Jefferson Street in the Colonial Revival style in 1935 (photo 10). This was followed by an extensive remodel of the Diana Theater in the Art Moderne style in 1947 (photo 09), also on East Jefferson Street. Other, mostly one-story, mid-century buildings followed into the early 1960s, often on the periphery of the district away from the courthouse square.

The north side of Jefferson Street as well as the west side of Main Street retain a fairly strong line of commercial buildings while areas away from the square, often with later development, are less densely developed. The north half of the public square is laid out with lawn, sidewalks, and monuments (photo 01). There are a few areas that suffered from demolitions of historic commercial buildings during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the most notable of these are east of the courthouse square. The south half of the square is dedicated to parking. Buildings that have undergone substantial remodeling campaigns to cover historic features, both at street level and second stories, are generally considered non-contributing (214 & 218 East Jefferson, right side of photo 08). One notable exception is a building on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Independence Streets (138/140 East Jefferson, photo 06). This building's full Independence Street brick façade remains uncovered and has historic windows and doors and a nicely detailed early parapet-front addition on the north end.

A complete list of resources follows. If an exact date of construction for a building is unknown, Sanborn maps for Tipton were used to approximate the date of construction.

### **Washington Street, south side heading east.**

117 E. Washington. Telephone Company Building, Art Moderne, 1957. Contributing  
The one-story brick building features limestone banding on its corners and around its large banks of metal windows. The windows are divided into multiple, horizontal lites with stone sills especially prominent on its Washington Street façade. The entry is located on the North Main Street façade, which features a gabled portico of brick with stone banding in the south half of the facade. The back wall of the portico features metal windows and doors. The north half of the façade features a metal window with stone sill. The building parapet is capped with stone.

The precursor to the modern telephone company in Tipton dates to the mid-1890s. By 1915, the Tipton Telephone Company had offices located at 116 West Jefferson Street. The telephone company opened this new facility, costing \$126,000, on Washington Street in April 1957. An open house for the public was held in July 1957.<sup>1</sup> A larger facility was constructed east of this site in 1991 (not part of the district). An interesting anecdote about the telephone, though referring to residents of rural areas of Tipton County, is this statement in the 1914 History of

<sup>1</sup> "What do the wires do, Mom?" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 11 July 1957. Pg. 1, cols. 2-3

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Tipton County: "the telephone puts him in constant connection with his neighbors, while the interurban cars and automobiles enable him to participate in all the features of city life."<sup>2</sup>

**Jefferson Street, north side heading east.**

122 W. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1930. Contributing

120/118 W. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1912. Contributing  
Left side of photo 02

116 W. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1900. Contributing  
Second from left side of photo 02

114 W. Jefferson. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1888. Contributing  
Second from right side of photo 02

The two-story brick building has several cast iron and pressed metal features around its single storefront, second story windows, and cornice. The storefront has a recessed entry with cutaway corner display windows. Wood panels are below the wood display windows. The entry is flanked by cast iron columns while the storefront is flanked by cast iron pilasters. The entry is composed of a modern wood door flanked by modern, fluted pilasters supporting a pediment. The transom area is covered by a large fabric awning and the storefront is capped by a pressed metal cornice.

The second story features three non-historic 9/9 metal windows with stone sills and pressed metal pediment hoods. The cornice at the top of the building features rows of corbels and sunburst patterns. The end corbels feature ball finials. The adjacent building at 112 W. Jefferson has a matching cornice.

The building was constructed between 1885 and 1890, likely as a double-storefront building with 112 West Jefferson Street with a second-floor staircase in the center. In 1890, a marble shop was located in the west storefront while a restaurant was located in the east storefront at 112 W. Jefferson. Grocery stores were located in both storefronts by 1896 with a college located in the second story of the west half and club rooms over the east half. By 1915, a meat market was located at 114 West Jefferson and an art shop was located in 112 West Jefferson.

112 W. Jefferson. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1888. Contributing  
See notes concerning 114 W. Jefferson. Right side of photo 02

110 E. Jefferson. Harris Bank, 1991. Non-contributing  
Seen on the extreme left side of photo 04

112/114 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing  
Left side of photo 04

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<sup>2</sup> Pershing, pg. 419

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116 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1880/1905. Contributing  
Second from left side of photo 04

118 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing  
Second from right side of photo 04

120 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1880/1910. Contributing  
Right side of photo 04

126 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1940. Contributing  
Left side of photo 05

128 E. Jefferson. First National Bank, Romanesque Revival, c. 1888/1893. Contributing  
Second from left side of photo 05

The two-story building has a rusticated stone façade with a single storefront enframed by a wide segmental-arched opening. The storefront features a modern glass display window with brick below and vinyl siding above. A modern entry door is on the west side of the storefront. The first story's rusticated stone, which features a building stone carved with BANK in bas relief, has been painted white. The second story features a stone sill course that tops the first story (also painted white) above which are two wood windows with wood transoms. The west window is a single sash while the east window is 1/1. The transoms are separated from the windows by a belt course of smooth stone and are topped with a tall lintel/belt course of smooth stone. A row of stone corbels is above the windows at the base of the building's tall parapet. The parapet is capped with a simple stone cornice that flares up on the outside corners.

The First National Bank of Tipton was established in 1902 after a merger with Tipton County Bank. Tipton County Bank was established by financier E. H. Shirk of Peru, Indiana, in 1876. Tipton County Bank was the main bank in the county, conducting a profitable business, prior to its merger to become First National Bank. In 1914, the bank had capital stock of \$100,000, surplus of \$20,000, and deposits in the amount of \$290,000. J. E. Hawkins was president of the bank at that time.<sup>3</sup> This site was likely the location First National's predecessor, as there was a bank located here by 1890. The stone facade had been added by 1896.

130 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, Neoclassical/Romanesque Revival, c. 1888/1906.  
Contributing  
Third from left side of photo 05

134 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1900. Contributing  
Third from right side of photo 05

136 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing  
Second from right side of photo 05

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<sup>3</sup> Pershing, pg. 236



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138/140 E. Jefferson. Evans, Tevis & Haas Building, c. 1892/1906. Contributing  
Right side of photo 05, right side of photo 06

202/206 E. Jefferson. Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building, 1910. Contributing  
Photo 07

The tall two-story brick corner building features a wide front façade divided into four bays by pilasters. The first story features modern (c. 1970) metal display windows that wrap around to a bay in the south end of the west façade. A steel lintel extends across the top of the first story. The second story features pairs of 1/1 wood windows with stone sill courses that extend across the bottom of each second story bay. Brick corbelling is at the top of each second story bay. The building's tall parapet is also divided into bays with corbelling at the top and bottom and features a simple stone cap. The front façade's east bay is narrower than the other three bays. The entry, composed of a pair of metal and glass doors, is located in the bay second from the west end of the building. A cornerstone is located on the corner at the top of the first story and is carved with TIPTON LODGE 220 1910 on the front. A building stone carved with IOOF is in the parapet wall in the bay, second from the west.

The Tipton lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows formed in 1857 and given number 220 as their lodge designation. At that time, the city's population was about three hundred. A. J. Applegate was elected Noble Grand of the first lodge. After the Civil War, the lodge met at the Masonic Hall, then in 1872, in a frame building constructed by S. P. Martindale on West Jefferson. That site was followed by a meeting room in the third floor of a brick building one block west of this building (no longer extant). The Odd Fellows began making plans for their own building by 1909. They constructed this building, at a cost of \$16,000, and dedicated it on October 27, 1910.<sup>4</sup>

208 E. Jefferson. Waffler & Bates Building, c. 1900. Contributing  
Right side of photo 07

The two-story brick building has an altered, c. 1975 storefront of rubblestone and display windows, but a historic wood entry door is recessed in the west half of the storefront. The storefront is flanked by brick pilasters and features a mansard canopy covered with asphalt shingles over the transom area. The pilasters continue up the second story, which features three window openings with sill and lintel courses of stone. The window openings are covered with wood, and the east window covering has a small, non-historic 1/1 wood window in it. The building's tall parapet is flanked by pilasters and features multiple beltcourses of projecting brick. The parapet is divided in the middle by a pilaster of brick, corbelled at the bottom. The parapet features a stone cornice with caps over the flanking pilasters and a wide building stone carved with WAFFLER & BATES in the center.

The building served as a restaurant under the name of Waffler & Bates when it first opened, c. 1900. However, by 1909 and through the 1910s, the building was vacant during periods of time. In a 1911 article on the status of business in Tipton, Mr. Waffler, of Waffler & Bates, stated that

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<sup>4</sup> Pershing, pg. 232

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business was not so good.<sup>5</sup> In 1901, the second story was occupied by Dr. I. H. Woodruff, dentist.<sup>6</sup> In 1914, the restaurant was owned by John Craig, who sold it to Roscoe Shaw of Union City, Indiana, who then operated the restaurant. At that time, it was referred to as the old Waffler & Bates Restaurant, one of the oldest established restaurants in Tipton.<sup>7</sup>

210 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1950. Contributing

212 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1900. Contributing  
Middle of photo 08

214 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1950. Non-contributing  
Second from right side of photo 08

218 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, c. 1940. Non-contributing  
Right side of photo 08

### **Jefferson Street, south side, heading east.**

#### *Courthouse Square (contributing site)*

101 E. Jefferson. Tipton County Courthouse, Romanesque Revival, 1893-94. Contributing  
Adolph Scherrer, architect. Pearce & Morgan, contractors. National Register of Historic Places  
Photo 01

The Tipton County Courthouse is a four-and-a-half story, limestone building situated near the center of the public square. The building's walls are composed of rusticated stone with smooth and carved stone trim. Smooth stone forms a base and separates each floor. The building features a smooth stone entablature with cornice supported by corbels. The facades feature four-story bays composed of pairs of windows, divided at each story by stone trim, with the fourth story featuring full-round arched windows. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood, or in the case of the fourth story arched windows, a single sash.

The bays are divided by pairs of pilasters on the front (north) façade where a two-story entry portico of stone is centered on the wall. The entry is composed of modern glass doors and full-round arched wood transom in the second story. The front façade is flanked by square towers. The east tower is five stories with a steeply pitched roof. The west tower is nine stories at 206 feet tall with small windows in the fourth through seventh and ninth stories, and a clock in each wall of the eighth story. The tower roof is also steeply pitched. A broad dormer with gabled parapet is centered on the façade between the towers and features a row of four 1/1 full-round arched windows flanked by pilasters. The dormer wall, which is smooth stone, is flanked by carved stone scroll buttresses and topped by an entablature and carved stone pediment. A third

<sup>5</sup> "Businessmen's Statements" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 17 Feb 1911. Pg. 8, col. 4

<sup>6</sup> *Tipton Daily Times*. 28 Aug 1901. Pg. 2, col. 6

<sup>7</sup> "Sale of the Craig Restaurant" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 16 Jan 1914. Pg. 8, col. 6

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square tower, six stories, rises from the center of the south façade and features a steeply pitched roof. The building's steeply pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The Tipton Courthouse Public Square was platted with the village of Canton, changed to Tipton, when it was platted in 1845 for the express purpose of locating the county seat of Tipton County. This courthouse is the third courthouse to occupy the square. The first courthouse was built in 1845 but was destroyed by fire and replaced with a second building on the square in 1858-1859. Plans for a new courthouse, the current one, began in 1888. Residents of the county petitioned the county commissioners to construct a new courthouse and jail.<sup>8</sup> Architectural plans were created by Adolph Scherer and construction began by Pearce & Morgan in 1893. The cost was almost \$171,000. A notice was placed in the *Tipton Advocate* on October 12, 1894, inviting all citizens of Tipton County to the dedication of the courthouse regardless of faith, nationality, or political affiliation.<sup>9</sup> Dedication services were planned for November 15 with Governor Matthews and Judge Coffee invited to be in attendance.

*See map for letter key.*

Land Between the Rivers Historical Marker, 1985. Non-contributing (object-A)

John Tipton Historical Marker, 1916. Contributing (object-B)

Tipton County Courthouse Veteran Memorial, c. 1990. Non-contributing (object-C)

Tipton County Courthouse Historical Marker, 1994. Non-contributing (object-D)

Sesquicentennial Time Capsule, 1994. Non-contributing (object-E)

135 E. Jefferson. Commercial Building, 2000. Non-contributing  
Right side of photo 09

137 E. Jefferson. Diana Theater, Art Moderne, 1926/1948. Contributing  
Johnson, McKinley, & Schenk, architects. Ernest Rosenthal, contractor.  
Left side of photo 09

The two-story building features a modern brick first story and tall second story covered with square porcelain enamel steel panels in two colors. A band of cream-colored panels extends across the top of the east two-thirds of the second story and up the full west third of the second story. The remaining east portion of the second story has gray-colored panels. The entry is recessed into the west third of the façade and is composed of modern metal and glass doors. A marquee extends out above the entry with angled white attraction boards. The marquee has tracer lights on its ceiling above the sidewalk and metal letters spelling DIANA above each attraction board.

Rounded columns composed of glass block flank the west third of the second story façade. Between these are thin bands of dark-colored panels that form a panel on the façade. The east part of the second story façade features three windows composed of metal casements divided into four panes with transoms. The middle window has three casement sashes while the flanking

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<sup>8</sup> Pershing, pg. 67-68

<sup>9</sup> "Notice" *Tipton Advocate*. 12 Oct 1894. Pg. 3, col. 3

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windows have pairs of casements sashes. The façade features concrete coping that extends over the rounded columns of glass block.

The building known as the Diana Theater may date to the mid-1880s and was called the Tevis Block by 1896. The building underwent several remodeling campaigns that first created a theater inside the building by 1915. Prior to this, a theater was created within the Kleyla Opera House, located a block east, where the post office is located. The Kleyla Opera House was built in 1882 by Martin Kleyla and continued to have entertainment until about 1909, by which time the building was condemned.<sup>10</sup> The lease on the Diana Theater was purchased by Nick Paikos from John Shirk in 1926, after which the building was substantially remodeled and opened on June 26, 1926. The name Diana was chosen through a contest where over 4000 names were submitted. Diana, the Greek goddess of sport, was chosen for the theater. The building underwent additional remodeling campaigns until a fire in August 1947 caused substantial damage resulting in a major reconstruction of the theater. Johnson, McKinney, & Schenk were the architects and engineers for the remodel. Ernest Rosenthal was hired to complete reconstruction. Work was completed on April 23, 1948. The opening features were *The Fabulous Joe* and *Curley*.<sup>11</sup>

203 E. Jefferson. Tipton Post Office, Colonial Revival, 1935. Contributing  
Louis Simon, architect. Henry Dattner, contractor (Detroit).

Photo 10

The one-story brick building is on a raised base capped with stone. The wide façade is composed of a wide, middle section flanked by narrower sections stepped back from the façade. The wide section has three tall full-round arched bays filled with header brick. The bays have keystones. The entry is located in the center bay and features a nicely detailed wood surround with pilasters that support an entablature and swan-neck pediment with acorn finial. The entry is composed of a glass door, side-lites, and transom. The bays flanking the entry feature 12/12 wood windows with stone sills and flat arches with keystones. The middle section features a wood frieze and side-gabled roof covered with slates. The narrow flanking sections feature 9/9 wood windows with stone sills and simple lintels composed of brick. These sections have flat roofs. The west section features a building stone carved with the date and names of government officials and the architect from 1935. The post office is one of several in Indiana that hosts an oil painting on canvas from relief-era programs during the Great Depression. The painting, *Indiana Farming* (c. 1937) was painted by Donald M. Mattison. He was the director at Herron Art Institute at the time of the Tipton commission.

Selection of the name Tipton for the city of Tipton is owed to the establishment of a post office in 1845. The town had been established under the name of Canton, however, when a petition to create a post office in the village was made, another village by that name already existed in Washington County, Indiana. Tipton was selected in reference to the village's role as the county seat of Tipton County. The first postmaster was John Ressler for a population of less than one hundred.<sup>12</sup> The location of the post office moved several times during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>

<sup>10</sup> "The Old Sign is Gone" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 31 July 1915. Pg. 4, col. 5

<sup>11</sup> "Grand Opening of the New Diana Theater" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 23 April 1948. Pg. 5

<sup>12</sup> Pershing, pg. 95

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centuries. In 1873, a money order business was established at the post office. In 1882, the post office moved from fourth class to third class, then in 1902, it became a second-class facility. Negotiations for a larger building began in 1914,<sup>13</sup> but it was not until 1935 that plans for a new, permanent home for the post office were created by the federal government.

Land was procured by the federal government for construction of the post office in 1934. Demolition began at the site of the former Kleyla Opera House for construction of the new post office in 1935. H. S. Hines was the federal engineer on the project and oversaw post office construction in Alexandria, Indiana, at the same time. Henry Dattner, contractor from Detroit, was selected for construction of the building.<sup>14</sup> The building was essentially complete when the post office moved from its then-location in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall across the street to this building on Saturday, January 11, 1936. A public open house, hosted by the postmaster Roy Beck, and dedication were held the following day.<sup>15</sup> At present, no evidence has been found that the post office building itself was a New Deal project.

### **Madison Street, north side heading east.**

114/118 W. Madison. Commercial Building, c. 1940. Contributing

110 W. Madison. Carter Building, c. 1960. Contributing  
Left side of photo 14

134 E. Madison. Boarding House, Italianate, c. 1905. Contributing

### **Madison Street, south side heading east.**

119 W. Madison. Commercial Building, Gable-front, c. 1950. Contributing  
Right side of photo 12

The one-and-a-half story, gable-front brick building features a wide wood window with brick sill on its front façade. A wood door with narrow window is east of the wide window. It has a gabled porch roof supported by brackets that are enclosed with vinyl siding. The roof has vinyl siding on its gable wall. Brick extends well into the front gable wall and is topped by a course of header brick. Vinyl siding is in the top of the gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The building serves as offices for the Tipton Chamber of Commerce. The organization was established March 24, 1914, and was the successor to the Tipton County Commercial Club, organized in April 1911. The Chamber's stated goals in 1914 were to "provide the community with a medium through which results, often far-reaching in importance, may be had through

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<sup>13</sup> Pershing, pg. 106.

<sup>14</sup> "Old Buildings Disappear Fast" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 3 June 1935. Pg. 1, col. 7

<sup>15</sup> "Saturday was Moving Day" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 11 Jan 1936. Pg. 1, col. 2

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organized effort.”<sup>16</sup> Prior to the building’s use for the Chamber, it was used as a barber shop and hair styling salon, Republican Headquarters, and No-Lin’s Bakery.

111 W. Madison. Commercial Building, c. 1945/1990. Non-contributing  
Middle of photo 12

105 E. Madison. Commercial Building, c. 1905/2000. Non-contributing

107 E. Madison. Service Station, c. 1915. Non-contributing

117 E. Madison. Elks Lodge Building, Free Classic, 1906-07. Contributing  
Photo 11

The two-story brick building has a limestone base and brick quoining on its corners. The building has 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and flat arches. The building’s hipped roof is flared at the eaves and is covered by asphalt shingles. The front façade has a projecting, two-story, gabled entry bay with brick quoining on its corners. The doorway is a modern introduction of a colonial surround with metal and glass door and side-lites. The top of the original entry is filled with brick and features a flat stone arch. The projecting bay’s second story has a 1/1 window. Pairs of 1/1 windows flank the projecting bay in the east and west halves of the façade. The building has a wide wood entry porch composed of four Doric columns across the front. The columns support a flat roof with a balustrade of vinyl pickets. While an introduction of modern materials has been made, the porch and balcony-like balustrade are original aspects of the building.

The Tipton Lodge No. 1012 of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks was established February 1, 1906, with a charter membership of 113. This building was constructed and dedicated at the first-year anniversary of the lodge, in 1907, and grew to a membership of over 200. After the building’s completion, both the Chamber of Commerce and Chautauqua Association of Tipton used it for meetings.<sup>1718</sup>

### **West Street, west side heading north.**

202 S. West. Dr. Boyd Burkhardt Office/Residence, c. 1950. Contributing  
Photo 18

The one-story Ranch style building has walls composed of randomly coursed, rusticated limestone ashlar and modern metal windows with stone sills and lintels. The building’s hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building’s narrow east façade features an office entry on its north end with deeply recessed metal and glass door between large windows composed of glass block with curved corners. A large metal window with stone sill and lintel are in the south half of the façade. The combination medical physician’s office and residence belonged to Dr.

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<sup>16</sup> Pershing, pg. 103

<sup>17</sup> Pershing, pg. 234-235

<sup>18</sup> Historic Photo of Elks Lodge Building, *Tipton Weekly Times*. 26 Feb 1909. Pg. 1

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Boyd and Mrs. Burkhardt. Boyd Burkhardt joined his father, also a doctor, in practice in Tipton during the 1930s, then was called to military service during World War II. After he returned from the war, he continued in the practice. Boyd was later joined by his son.<sup>19</sup>

### **West Street, east side heading north.**

203 S. West. Tipton County Jail & Sheriff's Residence, Queen Anne/Free Classic, 1894-95.

Contributing

Adolph Scherrer, architect. Pearce & Morgan, contractors. National Register of Historic Places  
Photo 13

The two-and-a-half story brick building features stone trim. The building has a limestone foundation and tall course of stone on the first story. This is followed by 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The second story features a carved stone sill course and 1/1 wood windows with stone lintels. A short, pressed metal cornice forms the bottom of a brick entablature at the top of the walls, which is followed by a pressed metal cornice with rows of dentils. The steeply pitched hipped roof is covered with slates. The building has an asymmetrical arrangement with a hipped roof and lower cross gables on its facades. The building also features several dormers covered with slates.

The west façade (facing West Street) has a projecting, two-and-a-half story gabled section on its south end. The gabled section has a large window with transom on the first story. It has a stone hood and a carved stone spandrel between it and the second story window, which also has a stone hood. The gable wall features two small windows and carved gable scroll work trim on the face of the wall. A porch is north of the projecting bay on the first story. It is concrete with simple wood posts and a flat roof. The back wall of the porch features a pair of wood doors with windows and a transom in its south end. A large window with transom is north of the entry. The second story features two narrow windows in the south half and a 1/1 window in the north half. These windows also feature stone hoods.

The north façade (facing Madison Street) features a wide chimney in its west half. It extends up the façade and is centered over a lower cross gable, which has a brick wall. A 1/1 window is west of the chimney on the first and second story. Three windows are east of the chimney on the first and second story. A three-story tower is on the east corner of the sheriff's residence section of the building. It features rusticated stone quoining on the corners and a tall, hipped roof. The entry is located in the first story of the tower and is composed of a modern metal and glass door and side-lites. The transom area is separated from the door by a stone lintel and is filled with brick. A stone hood is over the transom area and is followed by a stone entablature that tops the first story of the tower. The second story features a 1/1 window covered with wood. The second story of the tower is capped by a stone cornice. The third story features a pair of small 1/1 wood windows in each wall of the tower. The third story walls are capped with stone above which is a metal cornice with rows of dentils. The tower roof has a metal finial.

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<sup>19</sup> "Family Tradition to be Continued" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 26 May 1959. Pg. 1, col. 2-4

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The jail portion of the building extends east from the tower. It is two-stories with a hipped roof. It features a tall stone base and stone tabbing on its corners. The north façade of the jail is divided into five, two-story bays with stone sills. A carved stone belt course is between the first and second stories. The bays above the belt course are filled with brick. The bays below the course features narrow slit windows into the jail cells. The easternmost bay is entirely filled with brick. A tall stone entablature with rows of dentils and a stone cornice is at the top of the jail wall. A tall parapet wall marks the east end of the original jail section. A modern extension was made to the east end of the jail and while it follows the general design, it is a modern interpretation with matching materials.

A log jail served the county beginning in 1845, and while the first log jail burned, a second one was constructed and used until a brick structure was constructed on South East Street in 1867. This building was remodeled into a residence when the current building was constructed in 1894-1895 for \$40,000. The building was designed by the same architect who designed the courthouse, Adolph Scherrer. The public petitioned for a new courthouse and jail beginning in 1888, which resulted in new buildings for both paid for by a public bond for construction.

135 S. West. Livery Building, c. 1909/1940. Contributing  
Right side of photo 19

123 S. West. Marsh Foodliner, 1954-55. Contributing  
Left side of photo 19

The large, one-story tan-colored brick building features a wide band of metal display windows on its front (west) façade and a pair of glass storefront doors on the west corner of its north façade. The building's simple parapet is capped with metal flashing.

The Marsh grocery store chain, known as Marsh Foodliners, constructed a \$100,000 building between 1954 and 1955. The store grand opening was February 23, 1955, and was part of an expansion by the independent grocery store chain to increase its number of stores to two dozen in other communities such as Wabash, Huntington, and Kokomo. The new building had almost 10,000 square feet of market space, parking for fifty cars, and employed about thirty Tipton residents.<sup>20</sup>

### **Main Street, west side heading north.**

202 S. Main. Commercial Building, c. 1915. Non-contributing  
Left side of photo 12

136/138 S. Main. Indiana Union Traction Depot, Neoclassical, c. 1904. Contributing  
Photo 14

The two-story brick building is located on the northwest corner of Main and Madison Streets, southwest of the public square. The building fronts Main Street and features two storefronts and

<sup>20</sup> "Marsh to Open Store Tomorrow" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 22 Feb 1955. Pg. 1, col. 2



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a staircase entry door on its north end. The building has wide cast iron pilasters that flank the façade, and a center, narrow pilaster between the storefronts. The storefronts feature wood display windows and the south storefront entry is recessed. The storefronts appear to be from a c. 1960 remodeling campaign with brick that fills in the openings around the windows and doors. The transom area is covered by a large canvas awning. Two (formerly three) large, full-round arched wood windows are in the first story facing Madison Street. The windows have transoms divided into small panes that fill the arch.

The front façade's second story is divided into three bays by brick quoining. The outer bays are narrow with 1/1 windows. The middle bay features four 1/1 windows. The windows are wood with stone sills and flat arches with keystones. A simple cornice is at the top of the second story above which is a simple parapet wall with stone cap.

The building was constructed almost identically to the Union Traction Passenger Station in Noblesville, Indiana, but is now missing its front-gabled parapet. The building was constructed by about 1904 by the Union Traction Company, which established an interurban line down Main Street in the city in 1902. The line connected the city north to Kokomo, Logansport, and Peru, and south to Indianapolis. An east-west line was established to connect Tipton to Elwood and Alexandria. The company's Tipton plant included car barns and electrical substation, and superintendent's office. The building featured a passenger station in the south half and an express office in the north half.<sup>21</sup>

120/122 S. Main. Commercial Building, c. 1964. Contributing  
Left side of photo 15

114/116 S. Main. Shortle's Department Store, Neoclassical, 1902. Contributing  
Middle of photo 15

The two-story tan-colored brick building is divided into three bays with three first story entries and three large three-part windows in the second story. The two south entries are joined together from a c. 1950 remodeling campaign that features green marble and metal display windows. The middle entry accesses the second story staircase. The north storefront has a deeply recessed entry centered between display windows set on brick walls. The transom areas are covered with stucco and wood. The second story is divided into three bays, each with a large composition of windows that rest on a sill course of stone. Each composition features a large central wood window flanked by a shaft of stone and 1/1 wood windows. Four wood transoms complete the composition. Pilasters flank the bays and extend above the parapet where they are capped with carved stone finials. A stone belt course is at the bottom of the parapet. The parapet has a crenelated appearance with narrow piers of brick between which is a lower brick wall, all capped with stone.

Shortle's was an impressively large department store when it opened in this building in 1903. Called Shortle's Big Department Store, it was established by George Shortle, Jr. about 1894, prior to construction of the two-story building. The new building included dry goods, groceries,

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<sup>21</sup> Pershing, pg. 254-255

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queensware, clothing, and other furnishings. The store employed over fifty people during its busy season.<sup>22</sup> The building became a J. C. Penney's Store by the 1920s.

110/112 S. Main. Commercial Building, Romanesque Revival, c. 1893. Contributing

Right side of photo 15

The two-story brick building features a second story with red terra cotta trimmed with rusticated limestone. The first story features three storefronts, c. 1965, with large metal display windows and glass doors. The north storefront does not have an entry door. A staircase door is in the south end of the façade. The tall transom area is covered with metal.

A beltcourse of molded terra cotta tiles is above the transom area. It is capped with a rusticated stone sill course for the second story windows. Rusticated pilasters flank the second story between which are six 1/1 wood windows with rusticated lintels and two large segmental arched openings filled with a large central wood window flanked by 1/1 windows and transoms in the arch. The windows extend the full width of the second story. Terra cotta tiles that form a pebble-like surface are above the windows and arches composed of rusticated stone. This spandrel of terra cotta is topped by a beltcourse of rusticated stone which is the base of the parapet. The parapet is composed of rows of molded terra cotta in both geometric patterns and rusticated brickwork. Rusticated pilasters flank the parapet and divide it into three bays. The pilasters are capped with stone ball finials. The parapet is capped with a course of rusticated stone; two courses over the middle bay are what remain from a large, central building sign.

The building was constructed between about 1890 and 1896 and for many years featured an agricultural implements store in the south storefront of the building, at least through 1909. After that time, it was a five & dime store during the 1910s. The middle bay was both a drugstore and saloon in the late 1890s and early 1900s. The north storefront began as a clothing and furnishings store, but for at least a brief time between about 1908-1909, was home to the Tipton Music Company. The musical instrument and sheet store opened in October 1908 and advertised heavily during the following two years. The store's grand opening was held during a corn contest downtown on Saturday, October 24, 1908. It included live music and other programs to attract customers.<sup>23</sup> The second story of the building was used for professional offices for insurance agents, attorneys, and doctors during the 1900s-1910s. These include Dr. Read, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Medical Society, and E. A. Mock, attorney, county prosecutor, and member of the county bar association. The building would later become Danner's Variety Store in the 1920s and operate well into the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

100 N. Main. Citizens National Bank, Neo-Classical Revival/Beaux Arts, 1926. Contributing  
McGuire & Shook, architects.

Photo 03

The two-story cream-colored brick building is on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Main Streets, with a long Jefferson Street façade, but the entry faces Main Street. The building has a raised brick base trimmed at the top and bottom with stone belt courses. The building features

<sup>22</sup> "George Shortle, Jr." *Tipton Weekly Times*. 29 Jan 1904. Pg. 2, cols. 1-3

<sup>23</sup> *Tipton Daily Tribune*, 23 Oct 1908. Pg. 1

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bays of full-round arches, similar to an arcade, along its south and front (east) facades. The arches form bays divided by two-story brick pilasters set on the raised base and they feature simple, stylized stone capitals. The arch surrounds are composed of brick with keystones and carved stone panels that fill the arch. Modern metal windows are located in the arches. Those on the front façade (two, flanking the center entry) also feature stone cornices. The second story features pairs of modern 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and lintels composed of soldier brick in each bay. The pilasters carry an entablature with a brick frieze trimmed by stone at the bottom and a stone cornice above. The brick parapet is divided by brick pilasters continuing the bay division from the first and second story. It is capped with stone.

The front (east) façade is divided into two parts. The south half features the main entry into the bank in a large, full round arched opening. It is flanked by arched openings previously described. The entry has a stone archivolt surround resting on a stone cornice supported by carved scroll brackets. The upper part of the entry surround features a carved panel in the arch that has a round bronze of an eagle. A scroll-like keystone tops the entry arch. The north half of the front façade features a storefront composed of modern metal display windows and a modern glass door in its north end. A stone cornice is at the top of the first story. Three brick panels, enframed with projecting brick, are above the first story. The panels have simple rectangular stone blocks in the center. The second story has a pair of modern metal windows flanked by 1/1 windows with stone sills. The entablature is a continuation of the entablature and parapet to the south.

Citizens National Bank was established in 1898 and by 1914, had become the largest bank in Tipton County with over \$800,000 in deposits. F. E. Davis was president of the bank at that time.<sup>24</sup> Davis was president when plans were drawn to construct this building to take the place of the original bank building. In 1925, the Indianapolis architectural firm of McGuire & Shook, said to specialize in bank construction, were contracted to design the new bank building. Originally planned to be constructed of red brick with “little fancy architecture planned”<sup>25</sup> the building was ultimately constructed of cream-colored brick with ample stone trim. Six suites of offices with reception rooms would fill the second story. The Tipton Chamber of Commerce relocated to the bank building after its completion in 1927. It moved from the Martz Building, one block north, to the new bank building.<sup>26</sup> The Tipton Chamber of Commerce organized in 1914 and succeeded the Tipton County Commercial Club organized previously in 1911. It is now located at 119 West Madison Street (in the district).

112 N. Main. Waugh Block, Italianate, c. 1895. Contributing  
Left side of photo 16

114 N. Main. Commercial Building, c. 1950. Contributing  
Middle of photo 16

116 N. Main. Commercial Building, c. 1940/c. 2000. Non-contributing

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<sup>24</sup> Pershing, pg. 237

<sup>25</sup> “To Rebuild Walls” *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 6 June 1925. Pg. 2, col. 5

<sup>26</sup> “Changing Headquarters” *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 2 Feb 1927. Pg. 1, col. 3

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120/124 N. Main. Free & Accepted Order of Masons Lodge, 2000. Non-contributing

128 N. Main. Commercial Building, c. 1912. Contributing

132 N. Main. Commercial Building, c. 1912. Contributing

134 N. Main. William McGrald Store, 1960. Contributing

### **Main Street, east side heading north.**

113 N. Main. Leatherman Building, Neoclassical, 1902. Contributing

Cast iron storefront by Hetherington & Berner, Indianapolis.

Right side of photo 17

The two-story brick building has a façade that is divided into bays by cast iron pilasters. The first story has a recessed, central entry with a historic wood door with full window. It is flanked by wood display windows in cutaway corners from the front wall. The central entry bay is flanked by narrow cast iron pilasters. Wide wood display windows fill the outer bays. The façade is flanked by wide, fluted cast iron pilasters. A metal canopy is above the sidewalk between the display windows and transoms, which are covered with wood. The cast iron pilasters carry an iron beam at the top of the first story.

A band of brick is between the iron beam and a pressed metal sill that extends across the full width of the façade. Five short, fluted cast iron pilasters divide the second story into four bays with 1/1 wood windows with brick jambs. The pilasters carry a pressed metal cornice across the top of the windows. The brick parapet features four recessed brick panels and is capped with a brick cornice. The brick cornice is capped with stone and features a building stone carved with LEATHERMAN in the center. It is flanked by short stone piers, also carved, with carved stone ball finials.

This building was shown under construction in the 1902 Sanborn Map of Tipton. According to Pershing's History of Tipton (1914), this building is constructed on the location of the first brick building constructed in Tipton, the Methodist Church, built in 1880. The nave walls of the church appear to be incorporated into construction of this building. It was after the church was built that brick commercial buildings began to be constructed in the district.<sup>27</sup> George Leatherman began a furniture and undertaking business in Noblesville, Indiana, in 1890, then two years later moved his business to Cicero, Indiana. In 1900, Leatherman moved his furniture and undertaking business to Tipton. He constructed this building for his growing business that included furniture, undertaking, pianos and victrolas, and carpets. His establishment was called one of the leading businesses in Tipton in 1914.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Pershing, pg.98-99

<sup>28</sup> Pershing, pg. 329

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117 N. Main. Commercial Building, c. 1900/1925. Contributing  
Middle of photo 17

119/121 N. Main. Tipton Tribune Printing Co.-Evans Hotel, c. 1900. Contributing  
Left side of photo 17

The two-story brick building has recessed entries with modern doors in each end of the front (west) façade and a modern middle entry to the second story. There are four wood windows with brick sills and flat arches with keystones in the first story. The transom area above the windows is covered with canvas awnings, however, some detail of rusticated and carved stone is visible over the staircase entry. The second story features seven modern 6/6 metal windows with rusticated sills and lintels. The middle window is slightly narrower than the other windows. A rusticated stone belt course is between the sills. The parapet features two, wide recessed panels of brickwork in each half of the façade. A middle panel appears to have carried a carved building stone with the name and date of construction, but it has been carved off the stone. Pilasters of brick flank the panels and continue up above the parapet. The parapet and pilasters are capped with rusticated stone.

This building was constructed about 1900 and served as the printing office of the *Tipton Tribune* during the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The second story served as the Evans Hotel during this time. The *Tipton Tribune*, precursor to the *Tipton Daily Tribune*, was established in 1895 by A. W. Ramsay and J. E. Anderson. The six-column paper began as both a daily and weekly special issue paper, then in 1905, was only issued daily but with both morning and evening editions. The morning edition was printed for rural subscribers while the evening edition was printed for Tipton residents. M. W. Pershing became associate editor of the newspaper by 1914.<sup>29</sup> The Evans Hotel joined a few other hotels in Tipton as leading places to overnight, including the Commercial Hotel, Mason Hotel, and the Magnolia at the Junction. In 1914, the clairvoyant, Professor Polk, could be consulted at one of the rooms in the hotel for 25 cents.<sup>30</sup> The hotel was located directly across from a large theater-opera house called the Martz Theatre.

125 N. Main. Commercial Building, c. 1975. Non-contributing

### **Independence Street, west side heading north.**

118 S. Independence. Tipton County Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Services Building, 1964. Contributing  
Photo 20

The one-story, gable-front brick building features a narrow front (east) façade and clapboards in the gable. A modern wood door with a window is centered in the façade. It is flanked by wood display windows with brick sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building served as offices for agricultural services, important to a highly agricultural county, like Tipton County.

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<sup>29</sup> Pershing, pg. 227-228

<sup>30</sup> "Clairvoyant" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 4 June 1914. Pg. 7, col. 5

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**Independence Street, east side heading north.**

135 S. Independence. Professional Building, 2004. Non-contributing

123 S. Independence. Commercial Building, c. 1945. Non-contributing

121 S. Independence. Commercial Building, c. 1960. Non-contributing

115 N. Independence. Commercial Building, c. 1945. Contributing

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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

COMMERCE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

TRANSPORTATION

**Period of Significance**

c. 1880-1964

**Significant Dates**

1894

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

Scherrer, Adolph

Simon, Louis

Pearce & Morgan

McGuire & Shook

Dattner, Henry

Johnson, McKinney, & Schenk

Rosenthal, Ernest

Hetherington & Berner



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### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1880 when most of the buildings on the north side of Jefferson Street, between Main and Independence Streets, were constructed (photo 04). A wave of construction was sustained through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the most significant of those being the new Tipton County Courthouse finished in 1894. A second wave of construction followed World War II, ending in 1964 when buildings at 118 S. Independence Street (photo 20) and 120/122 S. Main Street were constructed, concluding the period of significance.

### 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 Tipton Courthouse Square Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places using criterion A under two areas of significance. Commerce played a significant role in the development of the district and maintained significance into the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The other area of significance under criterion A is Politics/Government. As the county seat of Tipton County, the courthouse was established on a traditional square with the Sheriff's Residence and Jail (1894-95) a block southwest. A post office was constructed in 1935 and has served the historic district through today. The Union Traction Company Depot (c. 1904) was a significant transportation link for Tipton. Interurban electric rail lines were an important economic factor in many Indiana towns. Only a few purpose-built Union Traction Company depots like the Tipton building remain standing in Indiana today.

The Tipton Courthouse Square Historic District also qualifies for the National Register under criterion C/architecture. The district exhibits examples of late 19<sup>th</sup> century American architecture styles including Italianate and Romanesque Revival style buildings, such as the present county courthouse (1894). By the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, several prominent Neoclassical buildings were constructed followed by modern, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century style buildings, such as Tipton's Art Moderne Diana Theater (1947).

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

## ARCHITECTURE

### *Italianate Style*

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. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was 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 19<sup>th</sup> century. By the mid-1850s, flat-roofed Italianate buildings, inspired by Italian palazzi, were the dominant form for urban commercial blocks in the United States. Many featured cast iron storefronts, which had been invented in New York City.

There are nine examples of this style, nearly all located on Jefferson Street, which represent the oldest architecture in the district built from c. 1880-1895. Most of the examples are simple adaptations of the style to two-story commercial buildings with features of the style most prominent in window hoods and cornices. The most stylistically prominent of these buildings is the two-story brick building located at 114 West Jefferson Street (right half of photo 02). It has several cast iron and pressed metal features that were popular during the late 1800s and purchased and installed on buildings. The fabricating company produced features of the Italianate style, in this case columns and pilasters, window hoods, and cornice. The building's tall, narrow window openings, though not original windows, are also features of the style. It should be noted that the building at 112 West Jefferson Street appears to have been built at the same time (c. 1888) and uses the same cornice; its windows, however, were modified by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The most prominent features of the other examples of the style in the district are almost exclusive to the buildings' window hoods like those buildings that front the north side of the public square (photo 04) and the building located at 136 East Jefferson Street (middle of photo 06).

### *Romanesque Revival Style*

The style found in Tipton of significant note is the Romanesque Revival style. The style was made popular by architect Henry H. Richardson, particularly on public buildings located along the east coast. Buildings in the style often have large, rusticated stone blocks or belt courses for their wall construction. Wide arched windows and towers or turrets were also frequently used.

There are three examples of the style in the district, but the most prominent example is the Tipton County Courthouse, 1894 (photo 01), which no doubt influenced other building design

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around the public square through the rest of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The courthouse's rusticated sandstone construction with smooth stone banding, trim, and full-round arched windows are clear features of the style. The added complexity of the building's three towers and steeply pitched hipped roofs make the building an exceptional example of public building design.

The former First National Bank building at 128 East Jefferson (second from the left side of photo 05) compliments the courthouse's design with rusticated stone and smooth stone trim. Its most prominent feature is the broad storefront arch above which is a building stone with stylized letters spelling BANK. The third example is an impressive example with a façade built almost entirely of terra cotta and rusticated stone trim (photo 15). The two-story building at 110/112 South Main, on the west side of the public square, has various patterns of molded terra cotta blocks, rusticated brick of the same color, and rusticated limestone block that forms window trim, beltcourses, and pilasters on the façade. The building has two wide segmental arched openings with multiple sashes on the second story. These other two buildings were constructed about the time the courthouse was being planned and built, c. 1893-96.

### *Neoclassical Style*

The Neoclassical style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930s in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The style coincided with America's political and economic rise, as well as the coming of age of American cities. By the late 1910s and into the 1920s, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling.

There are four simple examples of Neoclassical design in the district, built between about 1902 and 1906. Two are large, two-story brick business blocks built about 1902 for the Leatherman Furniture Store (113 N. Main, right side of photo 17) and Shortle's Department Store (114/116 S. Main, left side of photo 15). The Leatherman building relies on cast iron pilasters to organize the façade into bays. The first story features wide, fluted pilasters that flank the storefront and narrower ones that flank the entry. The second story features short, but wide fluted pilasters that divide it into four bays of wide 1/1 windows. This bay spacing is repeated in the parapet with recessed panels of brick and the parapet is capped with a classically inspired building stone between carved blocks with finials. Shortle's façade has a strict division by pilasters into equal bays of windows, also following strict divisions, and a parapet that features a crenellated-like design with classical inspired carved stones (anthemia) that cap pilasters. The Indiana Union Traction Passenger Station (photo 14) was built about 1904 on the northwest corner of Main and Madison Streets with bays flanked by pilasters with brick quoins, and full-round arched openings on its Madison Street façade. The building has flat-arched windows with keystones. With a bigger budget and experienced architects, Citizens National Bank (photo 03) was able to build a definitive example of Neo-Classical Revival. The bank building is influenced by classicism in the repetition of arches that feature carved stone spandrels under the arch and bays divided by brick pilasters set on a brick base. The most prominent feature of the building is its nicely detailed carved stone entry on Main Street with deeply recessed doorway and stone surround with scroll-like key in the arch.

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### *Other Styles*

A few other notable styles also emerged during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in the district. These include examples of Free Classic and Colonial Revival architecture. Each of these are represented by just one example in the district, but are important public, or semi-public buildings. The Tipton County Sheriff's Residence & Jail (1894-95, photo 13) was designed by Adolph Scherrer, who combined elements of Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival for the exterior, a popular style used for this specific type of public building. Both styles were certainly popular during the time the building was constructed in the 1890s. Scherrer employed heavy masonry and other Romanesque Revival elements in the design. The building's asymmetry and steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables, as well as its more reserved window hoods and use of gable trim are in keeping with the Queen Anne style.

Another style closely associated with the Queen Anne style is Free Classic. The Elks Lodge building at 117 E. Madison (photo 11) is a two-story brick building constructed in 1906. Its most prominent features are brick quoining on its corners, flared eaves, and a one-story classically inspired wood porch. This building seems to also combine features of another style popular during this time, Classical Revival, and may have been influenced by the nearby Union Traction Passenger Station but embraces a more delicate approach to the style. Despite the Elks building façade's strict symmetry, it is given less formality through its low-pitched roof with flared eaves and the airy front porch with fluted Doric columns.

The 1935 Tipton Post Office at 203 East Jefferson (photo 10) is a brick building that utilized full-round arches with keystones in bays on their facades in different stylistic adaptations but are also influenced by classical architecture. The post office was influenced by the popularity of Colonial Revival design during the Depression years, though many times during the 1930s, post office design represented a sort of starved classicism. This does not appear to be the case in Tipton. While not exuberant in its features, the building still boasts a nicely detailed entry surround with swan neck and urnlike pediment supported by fluted pilasters. The arched bays are filled with header brick and feature 12/12 wood windows with flat arches with keystones. The building has a simple entablature and side-gabled roof covered with slates. It was likely the most visible and useful Depression-era project in Tipton.

### *Modern Movement*

The remaining examples of architecture are from a late period of growth and reflect styles related to modern development of architecture from the 1940s into the early 1960s. These are significant because the buildings demonstrate a sustained economic vitality in the district. Only a few of these are considered high style modern design, like Art Moderne, but several others exhibit the simple, horizontal, stream-lined approach to commercial construction that began in the 1930s and continued into the 1960s. Two buildings are notable, though materials and simple aspects of Modern design are seen in several other buildings in the district. The Diana Theater (photo 09), which has a brick shell that may date to the early 1880s, was remodeled into an Art Moderne theater in 1947 that features porcelain enamel panels on its façade, above the first story, and interesting rounded columns of glass block that extend up the second story façade above the entry with its projecting marquee. The other building is a simple adaptation of the style for the

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telephone utility company building constructed in 1957 at 117 E. Washington Street. The one-story, orange-colored brick building features thin brick banding on its corners and around its windows, and metal windows divided into multiple panes.

Other buildings that are influenced by the Modern Movement of architecture include a small commercial building at 120/122 South Main Street that features Roman brick in vertical-stacked coursing (left side of photo 15) and a former livery building, c. 1905, that received a façade remodel of glazed brick about 1940 at 135 South West Street (right side of photo 19). A professional office building at 202 South West Street (photo 18) was built about 1950 with random-coursed rusticated limestone ashlar and features an interesting, deeply recessed entry flanked by curved walls composed of glass block. Another one-story building located at 123 South Independence Street features large, smooth limestone block walls and large window display openings. While the building is considered non-contributing because of a roof remodel, the building exhibits features of Art Moderne architecture and likely was automobile related.

## POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

The Tipton Courthouse Square Historic District derives much of its significance from the establishment of the county seat of government as part of the plat of Tipton, then Canton, for Tipton County. The Miami tribe of Native Americans were removed from the lands composing Tipton and Howard Counties between 1842-1843. After that, settlement was opened, and land sales were swift in the region. In March 1844, an election was held in which three commissioners were selected after which they divided the county into townships. A 100-acre parcel was donated by Samuel King, who first purchased land in the area in 1835, for the purpose of locating the county seat, then named Canton. It was surveyed and laid out by Charles Thurman in October 1844.

The original plat resulted in a few blocks platted in each direction from a central public square, situated near the middle of the plat. The courthouse square (photo 01) occupies the west half of Block 10 in the original plat, which makes the square rectangular in shape with Main Street on the west and Court Street on the east and east/west alleys between Jefferson and Madison Streets that are terminated by the square. This is an example of the Harrisonburg Square, not commonly used for public squares in Indiana. The plat for the square clips the north and south edges of the square inward to form a broad section of street in front and behind the courthouse. After the village sought to establish a post office in 1848, the name of the county seat became Tipton since a village named Canton in Indiana already existed and had a post office.

Two impressive buildings represent the role county government played in the district. These are the county courthouse on the public square (1894, photo 01) and the county sheriff's residence and jail (1895, photo 13) a block southwest of the public square. The public petitioned for a new courthouse and jail beginning in 1888, which resulted in new buildings paid for by a public bond for construction between 1893-1895.

The first courthouse built to conduct the business of the county was constructed in 1845 but was destroyed by fire and replaced with a second building on the square in 1858-1859. Plans for a

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new courthouse, the current one, began in 1888. Architectural plans were created by Adolph Scherrer and construction began by Pearce & Morgan in 1893. The cost was almost \$171,000. A log jail served the county beginning in 1845, and while the first log jail burned, a second one was constructed and used until a brick structure was constructed on South East Street in 1867. This building was remodeled into a residence when the current jail was constructed in 1894-1895 for \$40,000. The building was also designed by Scherrer. Both buildings continue to be used for county services as they were designed for in the 1890s, though the jail has been expanded to accommodate additional cells. The public square has served as a gathering place and location for festivals and ceremonies all through its history, but even more so during the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the popularity of Tipton's annual Pork Festival held on the square. The square features several commemorative objects, such as signs and monuments for the residents of Tipton County.

A federal building also represents the importance government plays in the district. For nearly ninety years, the United States Post Office in Tipton moved from, typically, one commercial building to another around or near the square. By the 1910s, the residents of Tipton were calling for a permanent home for the post office. The post office was established in 1845 under postmaster John Ressler.<sup>31</sup> In 1882, the post office moved from fourth class to third class status, then in 1902, it became a second-class facility.

Negotiations for a larger building began in 1914,<sup>32</sup> but it was not until 1935 that plans for a new, permanent home for the post office were created by the federal government. The building was essentially complete when the post office moved from its location in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall across the street to this building on Saturday, January 11, 1936. A public open house, hosted by Tipton Postmaster Roy Beck, and dedication were held the following day.<sup>33</sup> The building continues to serve the residents of Tipton as the United States Post Office and is located two blocks east of the public square (photo 10). Adding to its significance is the Federal Relief-era painting located in the lobby of the building. The oil painting, *Indiana Farming* (c. 1937) depicts farm life in the county and was painted by Donald M. Mattison.

Closing out the period of significance in the district is one last government-related building, though it no longer serves in that capacity. The Tipton County Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Services Building at 118 S. Independence Street was constructed in 1964 (photo 20). The building housed offices for personnel who served as a resource for the county's farmers related to land use and farming practices. This would have been vitally important in Tipton County due to its prized agricultural land.

## COMMERCE & TRANSPORTATION

The vast majority of the district's buildings relate to commerce. The lots on either side of Jefferson Street and fronting the public square on the east and west were sold and had business blocks constructed on them beginning in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing

<sup>31</sup> Pershing, pg. 95

<sup>32</sup> Pershing, pg. 106.

<sup>33</sup> "Saturday was Moving Day" *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 11 Jan 1936. Pg. 1, col. 2

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through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The district contains the largest concentration of historic commercial buildings in both Tipton and Tipton County. Because commerce was regulated through county government licensing in Tipton's formative years, information is available on the community's earliest commercial activities. The first licenses were granted in October and November 1844. A clock peddler's license and merchandise vendor's license were granted by the county to Daniel Crull and Silas Blount during this time, respectively.<sup>34</sup>

After the sale of lots in Tipton (then Canton), several log buildings were constructed that served as both dwellings and shops. In 1845, Daniel Smith constructed a double-pen log building in which the first tavern was kept; it was called Canton House. A second tavern was constructed the following year on the northwest corner of Main and Madison Streets.<sup>35</sup> Additional, and larger hotels followed as well as small merchant shops that sold groceries, liquors, saddlery, baked goods, and dry goods. The advancement of commerce was no doubt aided along by the construction of the Indianapolis & Peru Railroad in 1854, crossing Jefferson Street a few blocks east of the district and courthouse square. The railroad, which later became the Lake Erie & Western, made industry and manufacturing an important part of Tipton's economy. The village incorporated in 1872 after reaching a population of nearly one thousand.<sup>36</sup>

While larger frame commercial buildings were constructed along Jefferson Street and around the square, it was not until 1880 that any brick buildings were constructed. The first, located on the east side of North Main Street, was the Methodist Church, after which proprietors began building two-story brick commercial buildings. Jefferson Street was then and continues to function today as the main commercial corridor in Tipton and leads east to the railroad where a passenger depot was located.

It was on Jefferson Street that the earliest brick commercial buildings were constructed, opposite the public square, during the early 1880s. In 1885, the block between Main and Independence Streets featured approximately fourteen brick business blocks and only three frame business buildings. Many of these buildings are extant north of the public square (photo 04). The buildings in 1885 included Moore & Newcomers Opera House and the IOOF Hall, both on corners (no longer extant), as well as the Kleyla Theater (where the current post office is located) and Commercial Hotel (south of the square, no longer extant). The businesses noted in 1885 included four dry goods stores, eight groceries, four drug stores, two banks, four hardware or agricultural implement stores, and a variety of clothing, tailor, millinery, and jewelry shops. A row of saloons and lunchrooms lined the north side of Jefferson Street east of Independence Street, toward the railroad, where additional smaller hotels were located.<sup>37</sup>

In just over ten years, by 1896, the composition of commercial buildings in the district had grown extensively. Two-story brick buildings fronted the public square east and west of the courthouse and continued onto the north and south sides of Jefferson Street west of the

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<sup>34</sup> Pershing, pg. 72

<sup>35</sup> Pershing, pg. 94

<sup>36</sup> Pershing, pg. 98

<sup>37</sup> 1885 Sanborn Map of Tipton

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courthouse, where small frame buildings had been previously. Brick buildings nearly filled the blocks on each side of Jefferson Street east to Independence Street, and beyond on the south side.

A number of buildings are extant from this period of commercial development in the district. These include most of the buildings in the west half of the block on the north side of Jefferson Street, west of Main Street. Most notably are the two-story Italianate buildings at 112 & 114 W. Jefferson (right half of photo 02), which had grocery stores operating out of both in 1896. Two other buildings of note are the two-story, stone First National Bank Building at 128 E. Jefferson (c. 1888/1896, second from the left side of photo 05) and the wide, two-story brick and terra cotta agricultural implements building at 110/112 S. Main (c. 1893, photo 15). Both buildings seem to have been influenced by the construction of the new courthouse in 1893-1894, due to their Romanesque designs. By 1896, there were nearly one hundred business rooms represented in the downtown district.<sup>38</sup>

Expansion of commercial enterprises continued into the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, some of which was likely the result of development of additional transportation infrastructure in Tipton. This was by both interurban rail connections and through the Indiana State Highway Commission. The Indiana Union Traction interurban line was routed through Tipton in 1902, down Jefferson Street, making a loop around the courthouse square and then north on Main Street. The company constructed a passenger station on the northwest corner of Madison and Main Streets by 1904 (extant, photo 14). Union Traction Company used a standardized plan for the Tipton Depot that was repeated for the Hartford City and Noblesville Depots. The company's 463 miles of track included the Indianapolis-Kokomo line which passed through Tipton. With frequent stops and light freight capability, the interurban brought greatly improved transportation connections to Tipton's businesses and residents. Tipton also had the good fortune to be on the state's original 1919 network of highways through the connection Highway 28 (then Highway 19) provided, routed on Jefferson Street between then-highways 1 (US 31) and 11 (Highway 9) west and east of Tipton.

Several large buildings were constructed during this period including the 1910 Independent Order of Odd Fellows building at 202/206 E. Jefferson Street (photo 07), which included several business rooms on the first story, and the Diana Theater (photo 09), which was remodeled and opened in 1926 at 137 E. Jefferson. Commercial growth expanded significantly on Main Street as well. Both Shortle's Department Store (left side of photo 15) and Leatherman's Furniture & Undertaking (right side of photo 17) constructed wide, two-story brick buildings in 1902 at 114/116 S. Main and 113 N. Main, respectively. Leatherman's was just south of the Tipton Tribune's large, two-story brick building that included the Evans Hotel on the second floor, built c. 1900 (left side of photo 17). Citizens National Bank also reconstructed their building on the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson Streets in 1926 (photo 03), expanding services of the bank considerably and providing a home to the Tipton Chamber of Commerce. By the 1920s, the interurban line was already in decline and had essentially ended service in 1930, however, the increased use of automobiles became and continued to be the district's lifeline to the broader region via Highway 28/Jefferson Street.

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<sup>38</sup> 1896 Sanborn Maps of Tipton



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The city's population had grown to over 4800 by the time the Great Depression significantly stifled commercial activity in Tipton. The only substantial development that occurred during this time, until after World War II, was the construction of the permanent home of the city's post office in 1935 on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Independence Streets (photo 10). Commercial development that occurred during the late 1940s and into the early 1960s was more modest in scale, but still accommodated a population that peaked at just over 5600 in 1950, falling only slightly in 1960. By this time, the commercial district had well-established itself as a draw for Tipton County's other smaller communities. This is probably best indicated by the reconstruction of the Diana Theater in 1947 (photo 09) and construction of a large Marsh Foodliners chain grocery store on South West Street in 1955 (photo 19). Professional offices were also part of this late development. These include physicians' offices at 202 S. West Street (c. 1950, photo 18) and an agricultural services building constructed in 1964 at 118 S. Independence Street (photo 20).

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## 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.)

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*Tipton Daily Tribune*, 23 Oct 1908. Pg. 1

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United States Federal Census data for Tipton (city): 1850, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1930, 1950, 1960

“What do the wires do, Mom?” *Tipton Daily Tribune*. 11 July 1957. Pg. 1, cols. 2-3

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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):** 159-630-21001-072

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acres of Property** Approximately 24 acres

Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

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- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 581306 | Northing: 4459708 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 581679 | Northing: 4459714 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 581696 | Northing: 4459274 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 581296 | Northing: 4459260 |

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

Beginning on the southeast corner of the intersection of Washington Street and the north/south alley between West and Main Streets, face east and follow the south curb line of Washington Street, crossing Main Street, to the north/south alley between Main and Independence Streets. Turn south and follow the west side of the alley to the east/west alley between Washington and Jefferson Streets, then turn east and follow the south side of the alley, crossing Independence Street, to the west side of the north/south alley east of Independence Street. Turn south and follow the west side of the alley to the south side of Jefferson Street.

On the south side of Jefferson Street, turn west and follow the south side of the street to the east property line of 203 East Jefferson, then turn south and follow the east property line to the south side of the east/west alley between Jefferson and Madison Streets. Turn east and follow the south side of the alley to the north/south alley east of Independence Street, then turn south and follow the west side of the alley to the south property line of 123 South Independence Street. Follow the south property line to the east property line of 135 South Independence Street, then turn south and follow the east property line to the north side of Madison Street.

On the north side of Madison Street, turn west and follow the north curb line of the street, crossing Independence and Court Streets, to a line extended north from the west side of the north/south alley between Main and Independence Streets. Turn south and follow the west side of the alley to the north side of the east/west alley south of Madison Street. Turn west and follow the north side of the alley, crossing Main Street, to the east side of West Street, then turn north and follow the east curb line of West Street to a line extended east from the south property line of 202 South West Street. Turn west and follow the south property line to the west property line of 202 South West Street, then turn north and follow the west property line to the south curb line of Madison Street. Turn east and follow the south side of Madison Street to the east curb line of West Street.

On the east side of West Street, turn north and follow the east curb line of the street to the east/west alley between Madison and Jefferson Streets. Turn east and follow the south side of the alley to the north/south alley between Main and West Streets. Turn north and follow the

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east side of the alley to the north curb line of Jefferson Street. Turn west and follow the north curb line of Jefferson Street to the west property line of 113 West Jefferson Street, then turn north and follow the west property line to the south side of the east/west alley between Jefferson and Washington Streets. Follow the south side of the alley east to the east side of the north/south alley between West and Main Streets, then turn north and follow the east side of the alley to the south side of Washington Street, or the place of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for the Tipton Courthouse Square Historic District are drawn to be inclusive of the best concentration of commercial and civic buildings that compose the historic core of the commercial and courthouse area of the city of Tipton from its earliest development through mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kurt West Garner  
organization: Tipton Chamber of Commerce  
street & number: 12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road  
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563  
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com  
telephone: 574-780-1423  
date: January 26, 2024

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**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**

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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: Tipton Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Tipton

County: Tipton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the courthouse square from Court and Jefferson Streets

1 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the corner of Jefferson and West Streets

2 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the corner of Jefferson and Main Streets

3 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Jefferson and Court Streets

4 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of Jefferson and Court Streets

5 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Jefferson and Independence Streets

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6 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of Jefferson and Independence Streets

7 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the east end of the district on Jefferson Street

8 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the corner of Jefferson and Independence Streets

9 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the Tipton Post Office on Jefferson Street

10 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the Elks Lodge on Madison Street

11 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast, west of the corner of Madison and West Streets

12 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking at the Tipton Sheriff's Residence & Jail, corner of Madison and West Streets

13 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the corner of Madison and Main Streets

14 of 20.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets

15 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in the 100 block of North Main Street

16 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in the 100 block of North Main Street

17 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the corner of Madison and West Streets

18 of 20.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in the 100 block of South West Street

19 of 20.

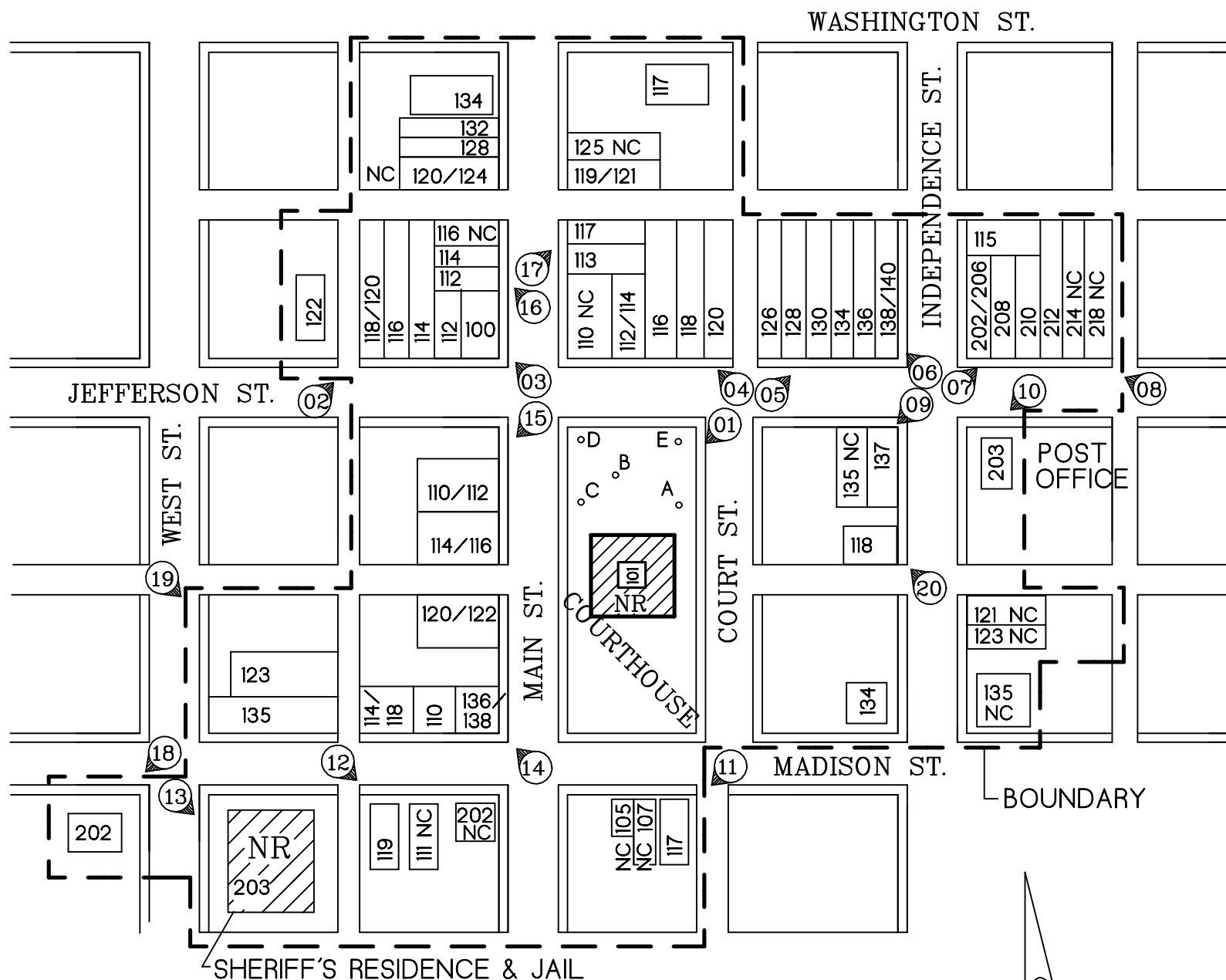
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in the 100 block of South Independence Street

20 of 20.

**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.





TIPTON SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
TIPTON COUNTY, INDIANA

NR = National Register

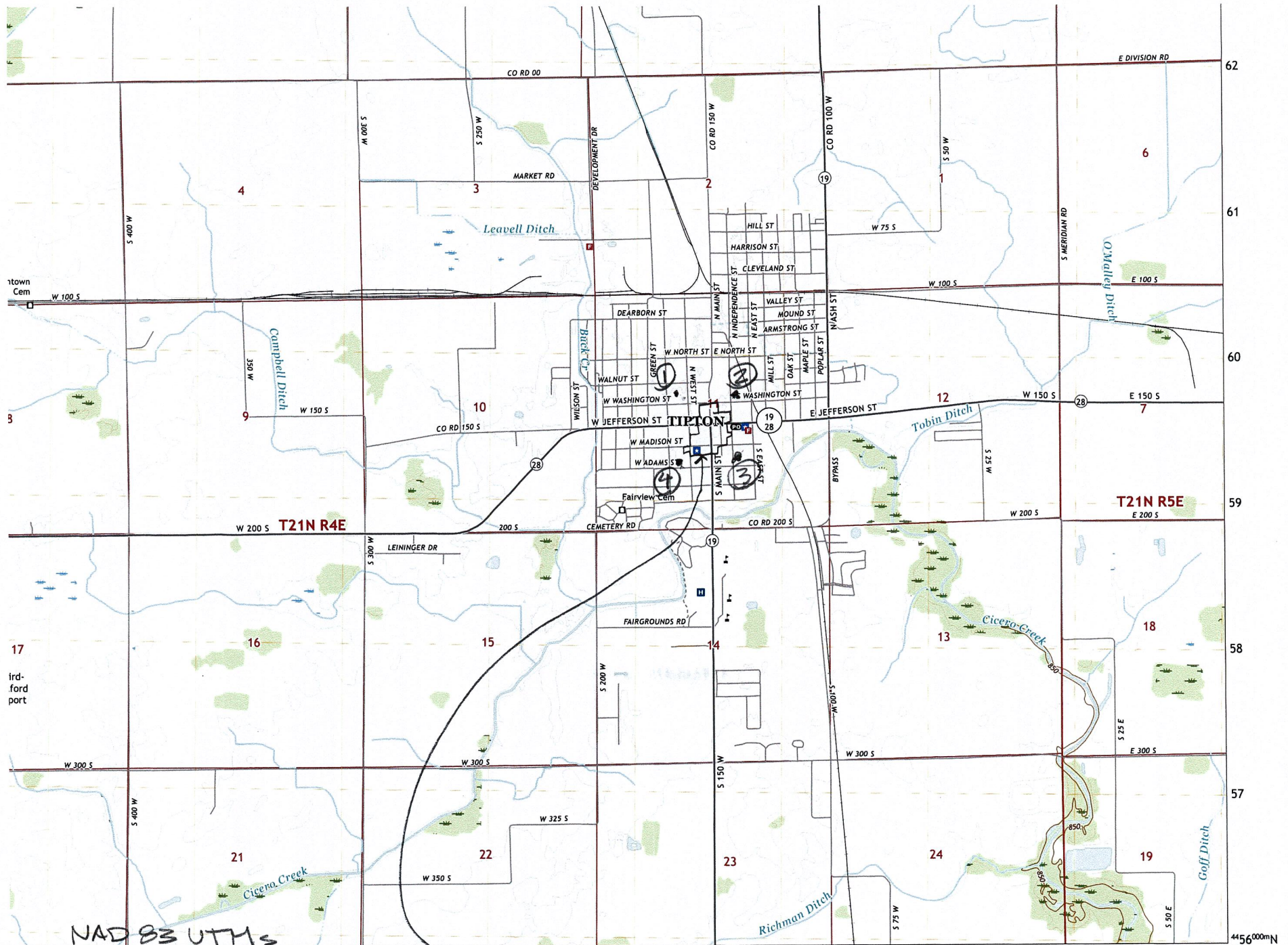
NC = Non-contributing

38 = PHOTOGRAPHS  
NO SCALE

45 contributing buildings  
1 contributing object (B)  
1 contributing site (courthouse square)  
14 non-contributing buildings  
4 non-contributing objects (A, C, D, E)

A Land Between Rivers Marker  
B John Tipton Marker  
C Tipton Courthouse Veteran Memorial  
D Tipton Courthouse Marker  
E Sesquicentennial Time Capsule

2 buildings listed on the National Register (sheriff's residence/jail and courthouse)



- NAD 83 UTM S
- ① 16 581306 4459708
  - ② 16 581679 4459714
  - ③ 16 581696 4459724
  - ④ 16 581296 4459260

TIPTON COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 TIPTON - TIPTON CO, IN

4456000mN  
 585000mE  
 -86.0000° 40.2500°





IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0003



IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0004





IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0005



IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0008





IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0009



IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0010





IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0014



IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0015



IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0017



IN\_TiptonCounty\_TiptonCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrict\_0019