

Rating of Historic Structures

Outstanding



Matthew's Mansion: The French Second Empire style stone mansion was constructed in 1870 with a steeply-pitched slate Mansard roof and a short central tower. Two tall Italianate windows are placed on each side of the front door, and large dormers topped by segmental arches pierce the Mansard roof. An elaborate classical doorway opens onto a small balcony on the second floor of the tower.*



Jack Branum House: During the height of period revivals, in 1928, Jack Branum had this house built in the Tutor Revival style. To achieve a picturesque effect for the exterior walls, he ordered rustic fieldstone, and unusual choice in this limestone district. The turned stone columns at the entrance originally adorned the old Bowles Hotel, predecessor of the Graham Hotel in Bloomington.*



Owens farm: This imposing brick farmhouse was built by Ben Owens in 1864. It is a massed-plan house with a prominent cornice and gabled returns, hallmarks of the Greek Revival style. The two-story portico with scroll-cut decoration enlivens the entrance. An early log house, possibly used as a summer kitchen, and an old hewn and pegged barn also stand on the property. The dry stone walls surrounding the property were laid in the 1870s.*



Amos Jones House: The thin corner pilasters and the delicate scroll-cut wood trim along the roof line enhance this Gothic Revival farmhouse. The front porch is a recent addition.*

Honey Creek School: This one-room school, built in 1921, replaced an earlier structure which in turn had replaced a log schoolhouse built in 1854. The present building served as a school until 1945. It has been restored and is used as a heritage studies center for Monroe County children.*



Rating Details

- 1. Outstanding:** The property has enough historical significance and integrity to be already included, or considered for inclusion on the National Register for Historic Places.
- 2. Notable:** The property does not have a high enough level of significance to achieve outstanding status, yet is still above average. Notable properties may be considered for the National Register.
- 3. Contributing:** This classification is given to all properties which meet the date restrictions of being constructed before 1940 but are not of enough importance or structural integrity to definitively set themselves apart from other buildings as outstanding or notable.
- 4. Non-contributing:** These structures have only been included if they fall within a historic district. Either they are in poor quality, have been significantly altered, or were constructed after 1940.

Notable



Pyramid cottages have a square ground plan, a pyramidal hipped roof, and usually incorporate a corner porch such as this example from the Stinesville Historic District.*

This newly restored building exhibits all the characteristics of a typical double-pen. It is a rectangular two-room dwelling with a front door for each room and a side-gabled roof.*

Shotgun houses are typically associated with early 19th century New Orleans settlements. The basic shotgun is a rectangular frame one-storied gabled house, oriented perpendicular to the street.*



Contributing



The bungalow style emerged in California at the turn of the century and had become the dominant American architectural style by the 1930s. Bungalows feature simplicity of detail and massing, roofs with exposed rafters and knee braces or simple brackets, a large dormer window, and a large porch, normally under an extension of the main roof.*

This home is a unique example of brick double-pen structure.*



Gabled-ell homes are one to one-and-a-half stories with an L-shaped ground plan, and usually incorporate a porch between the front and side wings. This architectural style was well received in Monroe County from 1890 to 1914.*



*All property descriptions taken from: Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. 1989. Published by Bloomington Restorations Inc., Bloomington, IN.