

THE SHREWSBURY HOUSE

MADISON, INDIANA

Jefferson Co.

IN
HABS NO. ~~2~~-8

HABS

TND

39-MAD,

1

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

District No. 24

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
HERBERT W. FOLTZ, DISTRICT OFFICER
1034 Architects Building, Indianapolis

THE SHREWSBURY HOUSE

MADISON, IND.

HABS NO.24-8

This house, formerly known as Shrewsbury Place, is one of the oldest and best of the so-called mansions of southern Indiana. It was built by Captain Charles Euel Shrewsbury, who came from Virginia to Madison, and owned and operated a fleet of boats on the Ohio River. He had five sons and a daughter, the latter, Mrs. James Wyatt, now living in Indianapolis.

In 1846, Mr. Francis Costigan, a noted Architect of that period, was commissioned to design and build the new home.

The original plat of the property extended to the Ohio River, but the present lot on which the house is built is 129 ft. by 190 ft. The house is in a splendid state of preservation and shows few of the ravages of time.

The foundation is of local stone with heavy brick cross walls, with wide rowlock arches over openings. A large cistern, below the basement floor level, served in part for the domestic water supply. The first and second story walls are of brick, with the exterior facing of basement above lot grade, of rusticated cutstone, dressed surface, with stone water-table. The dressed stone lintels, sills and pilaster caps, some beautifully carved, and the north doorway show fine stone detail.

All face brick are hand-burned local red brick, well laid with white mortar joints, carefully pointed, brick laying about four courses to eleven inches.

The exterior woodwork, columns, cornices, windows and door casings and doors are in perfect repair; detailed drawings show the beauty of the moldings, carved caps and fluted columns, all representative of the period. Some fine examples of iron work, cast and wrought, are shown by the railings.

THE SHREWSBURY HOUSE
MADISON, INDIANA
HABS NO. 24-8

balconies and fence posts.

The interior of this house compensates for the severity of the exterior, being remarkable for beauty of the wood details of columns, cornices, trim and pilasters. The self-supporting spiral stairway from first story to attic, is an example of fine workmanship not common in these days.

Most of the numerous fireplaces are of marble, plain in detail, but with highly ornamental cast iron fuel baskets and fronts, unfortunately difficult to detail.

All floors are of random width ash, poplar and pine, laid on heavy joists, nearly 3" thick closely spaced.

No wall paper exists in the entire house, but the job of plastering, including the cornices, is so excellent, that to this day, few cracks or notable defects are noticeable, this condition due to the many coats of paint applied from time to time.

In the early days, many persons of note were guests of this home, Governors of many states and leading citizens of Indiana, proud of the favored invitation to see this fine example of American architecture, came to share in the abundant hospitality which prevailed.

Today considerable of the original furniture and many old paintings which add to the charm of the place, remain.

In 1917 this house was purchased by the present occupant, Mrs. Lucy Rogers Walker.

Information furnished by Mr. Curtis Marshall, Attorney, of Madison, Indiana.

(Signed)

Wilson B. Rader
Squad Leader

March, 1934

(Approved)

Herbert A. Foltz
DISTRICT OFFICER

Captain Charles L. Shrewsbury House
301 West First Street
Madison
Jefferson County
Indiana

HABS No. IND-8

Addendum to
Shrewsbury House
High and Poplar Streets
Madison
Jefferson County
Indiana
in HABS Catalogs (1941, 1959)

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PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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CAPTAIN CHARLES L. SHREWSBURY HOUSE

p. 3

An addendum to
Shrewsbury House
High and Poplar Streets
Madison, Jefferson County
Indiana
in HABS Catalogs (1941, 1959)

Location: 301 West First Street, Madison, Jefferson County,
Indiana.

USGS Madison East Quadrangle; Universal Transverse
Mercator Coordinates: 16.640560.4288365.

Present Owner
and Occupant: John Windle.

Present Use: Residence and private historic house museum

Statement of
Significance:

The Shrewsbury house was designed by Madison architect Francis Costigan (1810-1865) and erected 1846-49. It is a stunning work of nineteenth century classical architecture. The structure's rectilinear outlines are refined by a one-story portico framing the garden entry, supported by a pair of fluted columns with corn stalk capitals and a boldly proportioned entablature. Articulating the low-pitched hip roof is a wide denticulated cornice and a frieze pierced by evenly spaced attic windows. The interior double parlors possess an atmosphere of delicate elegance, created by elaborate ceiling trim and Corinthian columns defining the division between the parlors, molded in an acanthus leaf design. Captain Shrewsbury was a wealthy shipping merchant, principally involved with the Ohio River packing industry.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1846-49.
2. Architect: Francis J. Costigan (1810-1865).
Costigan was a prominent architect in Indiana during the mid-nineteenth century. He was born in Baltimore in 1810, and received his apprenticeship as a carpenter and builder in this city. The Baltimore City Directory of 1835 listed Costigan as a carpenter. He moved to Madison, Indiana in

the summer of 1837.

Soon after moving to Madison, Costigan gained a reputation as a leading exponent of fine domestic architecture designed in the classical manner. Of the dozen or more buildings attributed to him many are still standing. His most important Madison works include the James F.D. Lanier house, 1843-44 (IND-23), the Shrewsbury house, 1846-49, and his own home the Francis Costigan house, 1850-52 (IND-87). Costigan also designed the Institute for the Blind and the Odd Fellows Building in Indianapolis, and acted as consulting architect for the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Hospital for the Insane, also in Indianapolis.

The Trustees for the Institute for the Blind payed homage to Costigan in the Annual Report of 1851. They honored "the valuable services of Mr. Costigan, both in perfecting the design, and as architecture superintendent, in controlling the erection of the building."

3. Original and subsequent owners: Captain Charles L. Shrewsbury, the original owner, commissioned the house to be built in 1846. Today, it is owned by antique dealer and collector John Windle.
4. Original plan and construction: The three-bayed brick structure is virtually unchanged from its original state. The main block measures forty-eight feet ten inches (three-bay north front) by forty-two six inches with a dining room-service wing at the west elevation. It is constructed upon a stone foundation with load bearing brick walls. Engaged brick columns with stone caps are built into each of the main block's four corners. The low-pitched hip roof is articulated by a wide denticulated cornice and a frieze pierced by evenly spaced attic windows. Facing north onto West First Street, the recessed front entrance has a cut stone surround and the paneled wooden door is flanked by side lights. By contrast to the plainly appointed front doorway, the garden entry is framed by a handsome one-story portico. A pair of fluted columns with corn stalk capitals support a boldly proportioned entablature of architrave, frieze and denticulated cornice. A carved panel over the door is supported by decorative corbels. The paneled door is framed by side lights and pilasters. All principal windows are double-hung sash and have cut stone sills and lintels.

The main section's interior is laid out on a central-hall plan with a double parlor to one side of the stair hall, and a library and reception room to the other. Adjoining the rooms at the east side is the dining room and kitchen

wings. On the second floor, four bedrooms correspond to the first floor's main rooms, and two servants' rooms are in the wing.

One of the most distinctive features of the Shrewsbury house is the three-story self-supporting spiral staircase, of Costigan's own design. Elaborate plaster ceiling trim embellishes the double parlor's surfaces; two pairs of fluted columns with Corinthian capitals molded in an acanthus leaf design define the division between the two parlors. The fireplace mantels are marble with iron grate fronts. Flooring throughout the house is random-width ash and pine boards. Interior doors and wooden finish are soft wood painted white.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

Captain Charles Lewis Shrewsbury operated a fleet of steamers on the Ohio River and was also the proprietor of a packet-line in Richmond, Indiana. He was a well known and highly respected citizen of Madison.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views: HABS measured drawings, 1934 (including site plan, plans, elevations, section, details). Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

2. Bibliography:

Hill, Herbert R. "Madison, Classic Architecture and Apex of Difference." Outdoor Indiana. 38 (February 1973): 23-31.

Peat, Wilbury. Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962, p 50.

Work Projects Administration. Indiana: A Guide to the Hoosier State. New York: Oxford University Press, 1941.

Prepared by Jan E. Cigliano
Staff Historian
Historic American
Buildings Survey
January 1979

PART II. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and Historic Madison. The structure was recorded in the summer of 1971 under the direction of James C. Massey, then the Chief of HABS, and Melvin M. Rotsch (Texas A & M University), with student assistant architects John G. Albers (University of Florida), Bruce E. Lynch (Washington University), H.T. Moriarity (University of Texas), John M. Szubski (Princeton University), and architectural historian Philip Dole (University of Oregon), at the HABS Field Office in Madison, Indiana. The data was edited and prepared in January 1979 in the HABS Washington office by staff historian Jan E. Cigliano. Photographs were taken by staff photographer Jack E. Boucher in September 1971.

ADDENDUM TO
CHARLES L. SHREWSBURY HOUSE
301 West First Street
Madison
Jefferson County
Indiana

HABS No. IN-8

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013

ADDENDUM TO:
CAPTAIN CHARLES L. SHREWSBURY HOUSE
301 West First Street (High & Poplar Streets)
Madison
Jefferson County
Indiana

HABS IN-8
HABS IND,39-MAD,1-

COLOR TRANSPARENCIES

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ADDENDUM TO:
CAPTAIN CHARLES L. SHREWSBURY HOUSE
301 West First Street (High & Poplar Streets)
Madison
Jefferson County
Indiana

HABS IN-8
HABS IND,39-MAD,1-

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1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Charles L. Shrewsbury House
(Shrewsbury-Windle House)

This report is an addendum to the six data pages of historical documentation previously transmitted to the Library of Congress.

Location: 301 West First Street, Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana.

Present Owner: Historic Madison, Inc.

Date: 1846-49.

Architect: Francis Costigan.

Significance:¹ Built by Madison architect Francis Costigan between 1846 and 1849, the Shrewsbury House is a Greek Revival masterpiece. Costigan designed the Shrewsbury House for Captain Charles L. Shrewsbury, a Virginia native who earned his fortune as a commission merchant, meat packer, and as part owner of the Palmetto Flour Mill. Shrewsbury also served as mayor of Madison from 1870 to 1872.

The cubic house features a wide entablature with dentils and frieze-band windows. Two main entrances, located at the front and rear of the house, lead into a central hall. A one-story porch over the garden entrance is supported by two tall, fluted columns, while the recessed First Street entrance features a lintel decorated with a center *anthemion* (fan-shaped palm frond). The lower-story windows flanking the entrance have iron balconettes with a palmette design, possibly symbolic of Shrewsbury's involvement with the Palmetto Flour Mill. The interior's vertical emphasis is conveyed through high ceilings, tall doors, the two pairs of fluted columns dividing the drawing room, and the pilasters found in corners and around the 13-foot windows.

The centerpiece of the Shrewsbury home is its freestanding, self-supporting, spiral staircase that is considered one of Costigan's most dramatic architectural achievements. Located in the middle of the front hall and extending the entire height of the house, the staircase is a visual

¹ Note: Statement of significance copied from "Charles L. Shrewsbury House – Madison, Indiana: A Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary," National Park Service (www.nps.gov, accessed March 18, 2013). –vbp.

and architectural wonder. The staircase's weight is concentrated on the bottom step and supported by the end of each subsequent pine step. While Costigan's grand staircase serves an aesthetic purpose, it also functions as an early form of air conditioning. Its spiral shape facilitates air flow, moving warm air to the house's top floor where it may be released through attic windows.

Inspired by the Shrewsbury House's masterful design, retired Chicago librarian John Windle and his wife Ann purchased the house in 1948 and set about preserving its historic appearance and character. In 1960, the couple founded Historic Madison, Inc. (HMI), an organization dedicated to preserving Madison's sizable historic district.

The house contributes to the historic significance of the Madison Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places; it was also designated an individual National Historic Landmark on April 19, 1994.

Historian: Benjamin L. Ross, RATIO Architects, 2012.

Project Information: This update to the documentation on the Shrewsbury-Windle House was prepared by RATIO Architects, Inc., in 2012, utilizing information contained in a preservation plan for the house prepared for Historic Madison, Inc. (HMI). The preservation plan was prepared by RATIO Architects, Inc., of Indianapolis, Indiana, and was funded by the Estate of Ann Windle and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. David Kroll served as project director. Analysis of the site and plantings was prepared by Kenneth M. Boyce. Benjamin L. Ross, LEED AP BD+C, conducted historical research and analysis, photography, and prepared the report. Assistance was provided by the staff of Historic Madison, Inc., particularly John Staicer, David Cart, John Galvin, and Seth Elder. Additional information was provided by the Madison-Jefferson County Historical Society.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Because the general history of the Shrewsbury-Windle House has been documented in prior studies, this report will not seek to rewrite the background information found in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) reports (1934 and 1971/1979) or the National Historic Landmark nomination (1993, designation 1994). Additional documentation based on new research is provided where it relates to the chronology and development of the property.

A. Physical History

1. Name

The Shrewsbury house and property seem to have historically been known as “Shrewsbury Place.” Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt noted in 1925 that the house “has always been known as the Shrewsbury Place.”² The HABS report prepared in 1934 begins with “This house, formerly known as Shrewsbury Place...”³ A 1937 article in the *Indianapolis Star*, apparently based on an interview with Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt, refers to the house as “Shrewsbury Place, often called the Shrewsbury House...”⁴ During the Windle period, the fence bore signs reading “Historic Shrewsbury House Antiques, Madison, Indiana.”⁵ The National Historic Landmark nomination (1993) refers to the house as the “Shrewsbury-Windle House.”

2. Ownership and Occupants

The Shrewsbury house was constructed during 1846-49 for Charles L. Shrewsbury (1804 – April 25, 1872) and Ellen Woodburn Shrewsbury (1822 – March 22, 1892). The house was built on property owned by Ellen Woodburn Shrewsbury’s parents, John Woodburn (1795 – 1857) and Mary M. Wayman Woodburn (1802 – 1852) since 1837. The John Woodburn House was designed by Francis Costigan and was completed in 1846. The Woodburn House was located at the southeast corner of Broadway and High (First) Streets, facing Broadway. The Woodburn property was divided in half, north-south, around the time the Shrewsbury House was built, giving each house a lot roughly equal to one half of a standard Madison block.⁶ The Shrewsbury House appears to have been complete and occupied as of April 1849, when the family gave a housewarming party.⁷ Charles L. Shrewsbury officially purchased the property from John and Mary Woodburn on September 19, 1849, for the sum of \$16,000.⁸

The Shrewsburys raised six children in the house: John Woodburn Shrewsbury (September 30,

² Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt, letter manuscript, April 22, 1925.

³ Wilson B. Parker, “The Shrewsbury House, Madison, Indiana,” HABS No. 24-8, Historic American Buildings Survey, March 1934.

⁴ Allen White, “Famous Old Shrewsbury Mansion in Madison Surveyed; Plans Recorded With Other Noted Indiana Landmarks,” *Indianapolis Star*, April 11, 1937. Note: This article was reprinted in the *Madison Courier* around the same time, an undated clipping of the reprinted article is found in the Shrewsbury House Scrapbook.

⁵ These signs are visible in the 1971 HABS photos and are presently in the basement of the house.

⁶ Mary M. Woodburn died in 1852 and John Woodburn removed to Glen Mary Plantation near Greenville, Mississippi, with his two sons, deeding the house to his second daughter, Mary Louisa Woodburn Price. She lived there with her husband John Mason Price and their children Marshall and Florida Price until 1860, when the house was sold to Robert S. McKee. The McKee family relocated to Indianapolis in the early 1870s, selling the house to W. W. Burke. The Woodburn-McKee House was later owned by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin F. Smith before it was acquired by the Public School Trustees and demolished in 1927 to make way for Madison High School. Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt letter manuscript, April 22, 1925.

⁷ John Lyle King, diary entry, April 6, 1849, transcribed by John Staicer August 2011 from an earlier typewritten transcription in the files of Historic Madison, Inc.

⁸ John Woodburn & Wife to Charles L. Shrewsbury, Indenture, 19 September, 1849.

1840 – August 25, 1866);⁹ William Tompkins Shrewsbury (May 29, 1842 – January 13, 1861); Charles Lewis Shrewsbury (April 17, 1844 – January 29, 1880) (listed as Lewis/Louis); Samuel Shrewsbury (April 17, 1846 – January 28/30, 1887); Culver W. Shrewsbury (March 19, 1848 – March 3, 1870); and Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt (January 26/27, 1850 – March 1945). Charles Shrewsbury occupied the house until his death in April 1872, and Ellen continued to live there until her death in 1892.¹⁰ Lewis, Samuel, and Mary Louise Shrewsbury continued to live in the house as adults. In 1892 the property passed to Ellen's only surviving child, Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt, and her husband Andrew Jackson Wyatt (November 1831 – February 19, 1907).¹¹ The Wyatts were married December 29, 1887, in Jefferson County, Indiana, and occupied the house with their daughter Eleanor Shrewsbury Wyatt (February 9, 1894 – May 1978).¹²

Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt and Eleanor Wyatt sold the house to Harry Baldwin Walker (August 7, 1844 – February 5, 1930) and Lucy Rogers Walker (February 12, 1854 – May 30, 1934) on November 14, 1917, for \$1.00. A sheriff's deed (foreclosure) dated August 27, 1918, transferred the same property with an additional 50' wide strip along the south boundary from Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt and Eleanor Wyatt to Lucy Rogers Walker for the sum of \$991.26. The 50' wide strip had been conveyed to Susan Blaylock for \$1.00 in 1911 via a quit claim deed. This parcel was sold by Susan and John H. Blaylock to Lucy Rogers Walker on June 23, 1920 for \$400. The exact conditions under which the property was transferred to and occupied by the Walkers are unclear at this time. Eleanor Wyatt seems to have moved to Indianapolis around 1919.¹³ Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt remained at the house until 1920, when she moved to the Indianapolis suburb of Irvington to live with Eleanor.¹⁴ Eleanor Wyatt married James C. Wood on February 10, 1921, in Marion County, Indiana. Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt lived with the Woods through the 1930s. 1930s newspaper articles suggest that the Walkers renovated the house shortly after their purchase, presumably after Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt vacated the property in January 1920.¹⁵

⁹ John F. Baird and J. B. Garritt, editors, *General Catalogue of the Alumni and Former Students of Hanover College* (Madison, Indiana: The Courier Company, 1890), 26. He graduated from Hanover College in 1861 with a B.S., and served in the CSA and died in Madison, Indiana.

¹⁰ "Mrs. Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt, DAR ID Number: 42883," *Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. XLIII (1903), 328.

¹¹ Andrew Jackson Wyatt lived in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, until sometime after 1880. He and his first wife Eliza J. Wyatt had at least three sons: M.M., F.M., and Hayden J. Wyatt.

¹² Family records give a birthdate of February 2, 1892, for Eleanor Shrewsbury Wyatt Wood, while the 1900 census gives "February 1894" and the 1930 census gives her age as 36. Further research should be undertaken to verify her date of birth.

¹³ The 1920 Indianapolis City Directory lists Eleanor as a bookkeeper for Sigma Nu Fraternity and gives her address as 517 N. Delaware Street. This was the south half of a large 1870s Italianate double house that had served as the Indianapolis Sanitarium before being divided into flats around 1910. She is not listed in the 1918 Indianapolis City Directory.

¹⁴ NHL.

¹⁵ Walter H. Kiser, "The Shrewsbury Mansion, Madison, Ind.," *Louisville Times*, January 5, 1938.

The house was occupied by the family of their son, Coleman Rogers Walker (May 24, 1888 – May 25, 1977) following Lucy's death in 1934.¹⁶ Coleman Rogers Walker, typically listed as "C. Rogers Walker," served in the U.S. Marine Corps from November 14, 1917 until February 4, 1919. He married Frances Elisabeth Crump (October 21, 1900 – March 1973) on June 28, 1923. The Walkers lived in the house with their son Rogers Clark Walker (September 17, 1924 – January 28, 1990).¹⁷ In May 1937, the Walkers announced that they would open the first floor hall and drawing room for public tours from 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM and 1:30 PM to 4:30 PM.¹⁸

C. Rogers Walker and Elisabeth Crump Walker sold the property to John T. and Ann S. Windle of Chicago, Illinois, on October 5, 1948. The purchase price was not recorded. John T. Windle (June 13, 1901 – February 1, 1987) and Ann Steinbrecher Windle (July 24, 1911 – July 30, 2009) were married on April 17, 1937, and resided in Chicago until their purchase of the Shrewsbury House. The Windles opened the house as a museum and antique shop in 1949. The Windles sought to preserve the house and to raise public awareness of and appreciation for Costigan's design. The Windles' alterations to the house were mostly limited to the west wing and kitchen and were sensitively designed, often replicating the molding profiles and door designs from the original house. Following John Windle's death in 1987, Ann Windle continued to operate the antiques business, allowing the house to remain open to visitors. After her death in 2009, the Windle estate began preparations to transfer the house to Historic Madison, Inc. (HMI). Ann Windle's will outlines her wishes for HMI to maintain the house "as a historically correct example of architecture for the cultural enrichment of people."¹⁹ The house is to be maintained as a museum property.

B. Historical Context

The Shrewsbury-Windle House is regarded as a masterpiece of Greek Revival architecture and is considered to represent the high point of Francis Costigan's residential design work in Madison. Considered together with the J. F. D. Lanier House (1840-44), the Shrewsbury-Windle House shows the progression of Costigan's work during the 1840s.²⁰ The significance of Costigan's design served as the primary basis for the house's designation as a National Historic Landmark and recording for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).

Wilbur D. Peat, in his work *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century*, observes that "the two most eminent mansions belonging to this series [Greek Revival] are the Shrewsbury-Windle house in Madison and the James F. D. Lanier house in the same city... The Shrewsbury house,

¹⁶ Wilson B. Parker, "The Shrewsbury House, Madison, Indiana, HABS No. 24-8, Historic American Buildings Survey, March 1934.

¹⁷ Coleman Rogers Walker, Application for Membership to the Sons of the American Revolution, July 9, 1955.

¹⁸ "SHREWSBURY HOUSE To Be Opened To The General Public For Inspection," *Madison Herald*, May 22, 1937; Walter H. Kiser, "Neighborhood Sketches: The Shrewsbury Mansion, Madison, Ind.," *Louisville Times*, January 5, 1938.

¹⁹ Last Will and Testament of Ann S. Windle, Article IV, Parts D, B.

²⁰ Costigan's own house (1852) also survives and is considered to be a highly significant Greek Revival townhouse.

almost cubical in shape, has a stark and noble beauty unmatched by any other [Greek Revival] house [in Indiana].”²¹ Roger Kennedy notes in his book, *Greek Revival America*, that with the presence of the Lanier, Shrewsbury and Costigan Houses, “Madison is the most diverse assembly of high-quality Grecian work to be found anywhere in America.”²² The Shrewsbury-Windle House is significant primarily as an important and substantially intact master work by a significant designer and is placed in context when viewed with the Lanier and Costigan houses.

Charles L. Shrewsbury was an important figure in Madison from the 1840s until his death in 1872. As an influential citizen and later mayor of Madison, Shrewsbury played a key role in the development of the city. The Shrewsbury family also provides a context for understanding nuances of Madison life in the nineteenth century, including the mixed alliances of Madison families leading up to and including the Civil War.

The Shrewsbury-Windle House is noteworthy primarily because of Costigan’s design and the Shrewsbury period. This was recognized by later owners—notably the Walkers and Windles—who sought to maintain the house and to preserve its significant features. The house served as a gracious residence for Andrew J. and Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt and their daughter Eleanor Shrewsbury Wyatt Wood, but comparatively little documentation is available on the Wyatt period at this time. Harry B. and Lucy Rogers Walker renovated the house around 1920 and their son and daughter-in-law, Coleman Rogers Walker and Frances E. Crump Walker, were the first to open the house for tours. This represents the first step toward the utilization of the house as a museum property.

John and Ann Windle purchased the house in 1948 and opened it as an antique shop in 1949. The Windles were both careful stewards of the house and collectors of fine antiques. They preserved the building by utilizing it as a home, antiques shop and gallery for their decorative arts collection. The house was furnished with the Windles’ own collection of furniture and decorative objects as well as antiques for sale. The Windles did not operate it as a house museum and did not furnish or interpret interior spaces as period rooms. They maintained the house as a highly significant artifact and opened it to the public to increase public appreciation and awareness of the building’s architectural significance.

²¹ Wilbur D. Peat, *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1969), 50.

²² Roger Kennedy, *Greek Revival America* (New York: Rizzoli, 2010), 349.

The Windles were major figures in the historic preservation movement in Indiana, forming Historic Madison, Inc., in 1960. John Windle served on the Governor's Commission in the Arts from 1964-1968, as a board member of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana from 1972-1980, as First Vice President of the Indiana Historical Society from 1972-1981, and as the Indiana member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Board of Advisors. He received a Certificate of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History in 1972 and a testimonial from the Indiana University Committee on Historic Preservation for service on behalf of preservation in the State of Indiana in 1975. In 1975 he also received the Don E. Gibson Memorial Medal from the Indiana Society of Architects, American Institute of Architects, presented to the Hoosier, not an architect by training, who has contributed to the advancement of architecture in the State of Indiana. The Windles received the Couple of the Decade award from the Madison Welcome Wagon Club and honorary L.L.D. degrees from Hanover College in 1976. Mayor Warren R. Rucker proclaimed June 13, 1981 as "John and Ann Windle Day" in honor of the couple's contributions to historic preservation in the community. In 1999 Ann Windle was declared a Sagamore of the Wabash by Governor Frank O'Bannon and also received the Servaas Award from Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. In 2000 she received the Outstanding Indiana Preservation Award from the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. Among other recognitions she also received the Indiana Governor's Hospitality Award.

The legacy of John and Ann Windle in historic preservation in Indiana is comparable to that of Eli Lilly (1885-1977) at Indianapolis (founding both the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, now Indiana Landmarks, and Conner Prairie Interpretive History Park) and Jane Blaffer Owen (1915-2010) at New Harmony. Their work in establishing Historic Madison, Inc., to further the preservation and appreciation of historic architecture in Madison helped to redefine the community and made it a prime destination for heritage tourism. The preservation of the Shrewsbury-Windle House as a residence, place of business, and museum property by the Windles is indicative of their work in the community and ensured that one of Indiana's most significant pre-Civil War houses survived intact for the benefit of future generations.

C. Further Research

Further research is recommended to provide a clearer picture of the house's history and the lives of its past occupants. Investigation of surviving Shrewsbury and Wyatt family documents, photographs, objects, and ephemera found in the house will provide more detail about the lives of the family during the period of ca.1844-ca.1920. Preliminary finds have already revealed some details of life not documented in other sources. The collection of Shrewsbury and Wyatt family items— notably calling cards—in the collections of the Jefferson County Historical Society can provide information on the family's connections and visitors. This may supplement other documentation and provide information on the family's personal and professional connections.

Census records indicate the presence of servants, adult children, and other individuals in the Shrewsbury household. The 1850 census, for example, lists two young women who may have

been servants: Nancy S. [no surname listed] (age 15, born in Ireland) and Margaret Loammis (age 18, born in Germany).²³ The 1860 census lists Mary Wilson (age 18, born in Indiana) as a “servant maid.” In 1860 the household also included Jane Steele (age 14, born in Indiana), possibly a servant.²⁴ Ellen Woodburn Shrewsbury’s sister, Cornelia C. Woodburn Morton (age 28, born in Indiana), and her sons Leonard (age 3, born in Missouri) and Harry (age 1, born in Missouri) were also living in the house in 1860.²⁵ The 1870 census lists Leonard Morton (age 13) and Harry Morton (age 11) as a part of the Shrewsbury household.²⁶ Kate McDermott (age 35, born in Ireland) is listed as a servant living in the house with her son Michael (age 1, born in Indiana). Kate McDermott (age 40, widowed) remained as a servant as of 1880, and her son Michael (age 12) boarded with the family. Harry Morton (age 21) was working as a printer and living with the family at this time. Samuel Shrewsbury (age 34) was also living in the house and is listed as coal merchant. Data for 1890 is not available.²⁷ In 1900, Michael McDermott (age 33, born October 1867) is listed as a boarder working as a salesman in a bookstore.²⁸ Iona Marsh (age 59, born August 1841, in Indiana) is also listed as a boarder but no occupation is listed.²⁹ No listing for the family has been found in the 1910 census. The 1920 census lists Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt living alone in the house. Lucy Rogers Walker lived alone in the house in 1930.

Additional research should be conducted to uncover more information on these individuals and others who lived in the house. City directories and other resources should be utilized to identify additional occupants of the house, particularly servants and boarders. The stories of these individuals may add considerable depth to the interpretation of the property and may provide connections with other local, regional, and national narratives.

Newspaper Research

Local newspapers around the following dates and events may yield additional information on the house and its occupants: January 16, 1849 – marriage of Cornelia Woodburn and James Morton; April 5, 1849 – housewarming party; April 17, 1846 – birth of Samuel Shrewsbury; March 19, 1848 – birth of Culver W. Shrewsbury; January 26/27, 1850 – birth of Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt; January 12, 1851 – baptism of Culver Shrewsbury, John Woodburn Shrewsbury, Lewis Shrewsbury, Mary Louisa Shrewsbury, Samuel Shrewsbury, and William Tompkins Shrewsbury; January 13, 1861 – death of William Shrewsbury; March 2, 1864 – death of

²³ The surname is difficult to read. Other possible readings are Loammis/Joammis, Loummis/Joummis, Loammis/Joammis, possibly a corruption of Johannes.

²⁴ The census indicates that Jane Steele had not attended school, while the Shrewsbury children had.

²⁵ Cornelia Woodburn married James Morton January 16, 1849, in Jefferson County, Indiana. She died March 2, 1864 and was buried in the Lower Cemetery. *Christ Episcopal Church Records (K-Z)*, 2. (<http://www.mjcpl.org/historyrescue/records/christ-episcopal-church-k-z>).

²⁶ Leonard Woodburn Morton and Harry Wayman Morton were baptized at Christ Episcopal Church on March 26, 1865. *Christ Episcopal Church Records (K-Z)*, 2.

²⁷ Most of the population schedules for the 1890 census were destroyed in a 1921 fire, with all surviving records destroyed by the Census Bureau in the 1930s.

²⁸ The 1890-91 directory lists Michael McDermott as a salesman with BF & WW Calloway, residing at 301 W. First Street. McDermott became manager of the BF Calloway & Co. store after the death of Ella Calloway in December 1904. *The Publisher’s Weekly*, December 17, 1904.

²⁹ The 1890-91 directory lists a Miss Helen Ione Marsh living in Madison.

Cornelia Woodburn Morton; March 26, 1865 – baptism of Leonard Woodburn Morton and Harry Wayman Morton; August 25, 1866 – death of John Woodburn Shrewsbury; March 3, 1870 – death of Culver W. Shrewsbury; April 2, 1870 – baptism of Charles Lewis Shrewsbury; April 25, 1872 – death of Charles L. Shrewsbury; December 29, 1887 – Marriage of Mary Shrewsbury and Andrew J. Wyatt; January 28, 1880 – death of Charles Lewis Shrewsbury; January 26, 1883 – death of Kate McDermott (servant); January 28/30, 1887 – death of Samuel Shrewsbury; March 22, 1892 – death of Ellen Woodburn Shrewsbury; February 1894 – birth of Eleanor Shrewsbury Wyatt Wood³⁰; February 19, 1907 – death of Andrew J. Wyatt; January 1913 – Eleanor Wyatt’s kindergarten; January 1920 – Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt moves to Indianapolis; February 10, 1921 – marriage of Eleanor Wyatt and James C. Woods (at Indianapolis); February 5, 1930 – death of Harry Baldwin Walker; May 30, 1934 – death of Lucy Rogers Walker; March 1945 – death of Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt; and October 5, 1948 – purchase of the house by the Windles.

Newspaper coverage of births, marriages, deaths and funerals may contain valuable information. Weddings and funerals may have taken place at the house and descriptions could provide additional clues on the house’s appearance.

Events and Organizations

Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt was an officer of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), organized June 7, 1902, at Madison. The DAR often held meetings in members’ homes. Documentation from this organization may provide information on Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt or on events that took place at the Shrewsbury-Windle House.

Eleanor Wyatt is believed to have operated a private kindergarten in the house around 1913. Research into this kindergarten may provide information on events at the Shrewsbury-Windle House or about Eleanor Wyatt Wood.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A. Condition of fabric

1. Exterior

The exterior of the Shrewsbury-Windle House remains in fair to good condition overall but many building components are in need of repair or stabilization to prevent further deterioration or damage. Many exterior envelope issues require attention in the near future to prevent damage to historic features, finishes, and artifacts within the house.

The house’s existing roofing is of uncertain age and shows signs of wear and deterioration. Sanborn Maps indicate that the main roof was clad in wood shingles from at least 1886 to 1911

³⁰ Family records give a birthrate of February 2, 1892 for Eleanor Shrewsbury Wyatt Wood, while the 1900 census gives “February 1894” and the 1930 census gives her age as 36. Further research should be undertaken to verify her date of birth.

and this may have been the original roofing material. Receipts for roof repairs by John Eckert in October 1886 and January 1887 do not specify the materials used.³¹ A composite shingle roof appears to have been added in the 1920s. The main roof is presently clad in asphalt shingles that appear to have approached the end of their design life. Tears are evident in shingles along the ridges of the roof at the point where the roof terminates into the flat deck at center. The flat roof deck is clad in sheet metal roofing installed sometime after the rooftop balustrade was removed in the 1920s. This metal shows signs of rust, paint loss, and deterioration. A metal turbine ventilator mounted on this deck is of unknown age. The internal opening of this ventilator is unscreened and appears to have allowed mud dauber wasps to enter the attic void and build nests within the house. The oculus over the hall dome is presently sheltered by a polycarbonate cover. This cover appears to be in poor condition and is currently topped by plastic sheeting held in place by loose bricks. Peeling paint around the oculus indicates that moisture has penetrated into the dome plaster.

The existing standing-seam metal roofing on the west wing was installed ca.1926-27, replacing earlier metal roofing dating from the Shrewsbury period. An undated bid submitted to “Mrs. Walker” by Eckert & Wenzler of Madison includes options for slate roofing and for tin roofing.³² Metal roofing at the south porch is contemporary with that at the roof deck and appears to have reached the end of its design life. Metal roofing on the kitchen is of unknown date. Membrane roofing on the connector between the kitchen and the west wing has reached the end of its design life and has suffered from multiple leaks. These leaks have been temporarily resolved by patching. A new asphalt shingle roof was added to the outbuilding at a recent date and remains in good condition.

Gutters on the main house roof drain to the west and are served by two downspouts. These downspouts enter the attic from the boxed gutter and penetrate through the wall at the base of the wood cornice, leaving the frieze unobstructed. Historic photographs indicate that the main roof originally drained onto the roof of the west wing, flowing through the gutters and downspouts of the west wing to the ground. The downspouts were cut through the cornice of the west wing sometime during the Windle period, providing drainage from the main roof to grade. The west wing roof is drained to the west and is served by two downspouts. The south porch is drained by a single tiny downspout that clogs frequently and is inadequate for the quantity of water accumulating on this surface, leading to ponding and water infiltration through the south wall of the house. The house’s existing gutter and downspout configuration is inadequate and has resulted in water damage to the house. These problems have damaged masonry, plaster, interior finishes, and structural components of the house.

Water infiltration related to downspout and gutter issues has caused damage to masonry along the northwest and southwest corners of the main house and the north and south elevations of the west wing. Mortar loss and damaged bricks along the southwest corner of the main house are visible in photographs as early as 1934. During much of the Walker and Windle periods ivy was allowed to grow up the exterior of the house, causing damage to the masonry. Water damage to

³¹ These receipts, dated October 25, 1886, and January 7, 1887, are each for the sum of 75 cents.

³² The receipt is on stationary with a “191_” date blank. This may date from shortly after the Walkers’ purchase of the property in 1917 or from their work around 1920.

wood cornice and frieze components at the northeast corner of the west wing also appears to be related to downspout issues.

All of the house's chimneys show signs of significant mortar loss and masonry deterioration. Similar deterioration of the chimneys is evident in photographs dating to the 1920s. The chimneys of the west wing appear to have been partially reconstructed during the Windle period. The deterioration of these chimneys is a source of water infiltration into the house and presents the danger of a potential chimney collapse under high winds or during an earthquake. The chimneys were tuck-pointed in October 2011 as a temporary stabilization measure.

The foundation has experienced some spalling and exfoliation of stone components. The spalling appears to be related to the corrosion of iron anchors within the wall. Exfoliation has resulted in the separation of layers of stone on some components.

Wood decking at the balconies and the north and south elevations of the main house has rotted and requires replacement. The house's iron balconies appear to be substantially intact. The ironwork has suffered from rust and accumulation of paint. This is particularly evident on the cast iron components forming bands at the top and bottom of the balcony railings.

Exterior wooden components including the frieze and cornice show signs of water damage and paint failure. Window sashes and frames appear to be in fair to good condition. Exterior screen frames are in poor to fair condition, showing signs of moisture infiltration and paint failure.

Wood shutters remain in place on most windows of the north and east elevations but most have been removed from the south and west elevations. The remaining shutters are in poor to fair condition, with several showing signs of racking and deterioration. Bats have been nesting behind shutters at several locations and bat droppings are evident among the louvers of these shutters. A photograph of the north facade believed to date to ca. 1920 shows shutter hardware, possibly used to hold the shutters open, in place on the lower outer corners of the inside faces of the shutters. This hardware is also visible in the ca. 1926-27 photograph of the house but was removed sometime prior to 1971. The shutters are presently secured open by wooden devices of unknown date. These devices are first shown in the ca. 1926-27 exterior photograph and may have first been added during the Walker period. This solution is highly visible and does not appear to represent the approach to securing the shutters during the Shrewsbury or Wyatt periods.

Stone steps at the north entrance and the north door of the east wing remain in good condition but have experienced some displacement. An existing metal pipe rail at the north entrance was added sometime after 1971. Limestone steps at the north door of the west wing remain in place and in good condition. The entrance to the kitchen connector currently has a cast-in-place concrete stoop and steps that are believed to date to the Windle period. A set of wood steps were in place at this location as of the 1934 HABS report. The stoop shows signs of deterioration, with spalling concrete along its north face. A metal pipe rail is mounted in the ground adjacent to the steps.

The stone foundation components of the south porch remain in fair to good condition but exhibit significant displacement. The foundation of the south porch is said to have been undermined during the 1937 flood, causing marked settlement of the southwest corner of the porch and steps. However, this settlement is evident in photographs dating to the late 1920s. These movements have caused the porch roof to begin to pull away from the south wall of the house, allowing water infiltration from the porch roof into the south wall, leading to plaster damage in the first floor hall. The foundation of the porch is unstable and in danger of failure, endangering the stability of the south wall of the house.

The fluted shafts of the south porch columns were replaced sometime after 1971 and are a poor match for the original columns. Historic photographs and the 1934 HABS drawings provide clear evidence of the original column shafts' appearance. The existing column shafts are narrower at the point where they meet the capitals and are wider at the base than the original columns. The original columns featured base moldings of different profiles than those found on the present column bases. The present column bases are a poor fit for the octagonal stone plinths upon which they rest and had to be cut down to accommodate the iron railings at either side. The flutes of the historic column shafts terminated above the base molding while the present column shafts have flutes that extend to the base molding without termination. These replacement columns exhibit signs of deterioration and are in danger of structural failure. Collapse of the porch could endanger the stability of the south wall of the house.

If further exterior restoration is to be carried out, paint analysis should be conducted to determine the historic paint colors used on the house. Photographs taken during the Wyatt period show the south porch, door, and door surround painted a color similar in tone to that of the stone window sills and lintels. Window frames appear to be painted the same color, with a darker color on the shutters. A ca. 1920 photograph of the north elevation showing the rooftop balustrade still in place indicates a similar color scheme. The window sash trim, shutters, front door, and frieze all appear to be painted a color similar in tone to the stone trim. A photograph of a 1910 high school girls' basketball team on the northeast balcony shows the window sash, frames and shutters painted the same color. This appears to be similar in tone to the color of the stone and is not significantly lighter or darker than the exterior brick.

Photographs of the house from the 1920s show the window sash painted a dark color with light frames and light shutters. A photograph of the north elevation taken sometime between the construction of Madison High School in 1928 and March 1934 shows the same color scheme. This color scheme also appears in the 1934 HABS photographs of the south elevation. By the 1960s, the house seems to have acquired its present color scheme of black window sash with white frames and dark green shutters.

2. Interior

The interior spaces of the Shrewsbury-Windle House remain largely intact. Finishes have changed with succeeding occupants but the spatial volumes and details retain a high degree of integrity. This section outlines the existing conditions of interior.

Basement

The basement is divided into four unfinished rooms and does not appear to have ever contained occupied space. The walls are of stone and brick with windows aligning with the windows of the first floor. The ceilings are unfinished, with exposed joists, and the floors are dirt. The past functions of the basement rooms are not documented. There is an oral tradition that the Shrewsbury boys kept a wooden stump in the basement and used it for target practice. A wooden stump was removed from the basement in 2010, before HMI was made aware of this oral tradition. Several 22-caliber slugs were found around the basement bulkhead doors after the stump was removed. The east room of the main basement is directly below the drawing room. The floor joists feature rows of evenly-spaced projecting cut nails along their northern sides, apparently used for hanging items. The Windles stored salvaged architectural elements in this space, most of which appear to have come from other buildings.

The central room of the main basement is directly below the first floor hall. This room features arched openings to the east and west rooms below the doors at the first floor. The north end of this room projects out beneath the stone landing at the front door. A partition composed of vertical 1x boards with spaces between divides the northernmost portion of the room. This partition appears to predate the Windle period. Its original use is unknown. Additional support has been provided below the spiral stair. Two former ceiling joists showing the marks of lath and plaster have been used as vertical supports at the east and west sides of the center portion of the hall. These appear to be resting on the dirt floor. A steel I-beam supported by two jack-posts is located directly below the base of the stair. This support appears to date to the Windle period.

The west room of the main basement is directly below the reception room and Shrewsbury dining room. The room is partially painted, with paint on the brick upper walls at the exterior and on the brick and stone of the east wall. The remnant of a partition composed of horizontal 1x boards with spaces between divides the area at the northwest corner, north of the reception room chimney from the rest of the room. This appears to have defined some type of storage bin. The Windles appear to have used this room for storage and possibly as a workroom.

The room under the west wing is directly below the Walker/Windle dining room and the service room. It is connected with the west room of the main basement by an arched opening. An open wooden stair rises from west to east near the center of the room, leading to a door in the service room above. This staircase appears to be original. A recess in the west wall contains a set of wooden steps leading out through the exterior cellar doors on the west side of the west wing. A rough opening in the west wall provides access to the crawl spaces below the kitchen and connector.

This room is painted in the same manner as the west room of the main basement. A round cistern is located below the south half of the room. A square metal collar supporting a wooden cover provides access to the cistern. The interior of the cistern is clad in stucco and the bottom tapers inward. The stucco walls are in good condition and the base of the cistern was observed to contain a small amount of water. The source of this water is not known. The cistern may have

once been fed by an iron pipe below the southwest downspout of the west wing. The cistern may have once been connected to a pump providing water to the service room above. A workbench along the east wall features many small drawers with porcelain knobs. The age of this piece is unknown. It has suffered from water damage and rot. The northeast portion of the room contains the present air handling units, in roughly the same location as the previous Windle period units. The northwest portion of the room contains a coal and debris pile encircled by a rough partition composed of open studs with horizontal boards forming walls up to the height of approximately 3' above the dirt floor. The studs are stamped "Weyerhaeuser" and feature the Weyerhaeuser Company logo introduced in 1959.³³

First Floor Hall

The first floor hall is one of the house's most significant spaces and features a staircase that is considered to be one of Francis Costigan's masterpieces of design. Finishes within the space have been changed but the historic fabric of the room retains a high degree of integrity.

The room's original finishes are not documented. Paint analysis can determine the room's historic paint colors. The wood floor would have been covered during the Shrewsbury period, likely with a floor cloth, with early linoleum, or with a fitted carpet.

The earliest known photograph of the hall was published in a newspaper article in 1916.³⁴ This photograph shows the stair risers painted to match the stringers with the stair treads painted a slightly darker color. The floor was covered by a patterned flooring material, likely a floor cloth or patterned linoleum. This flooring featured a diamond checkerboard pattern comprised of at least three colors. The pattern consisted of diamonds with a wide border and a central block with an unclear motif. A large rug was laid across this floor covering north of the staircase.

The hall was photographed Madison photographer Herbert M. Flora ca. 1926-27. A nearly identical photograph credited to Flora was included in the HABS report of March 1934.³⁵ The photograph appears to show the hall as it appeared after the house was renovated by the Walkers in the early 1920s. This photograph indicates that the staircase had varnished treads and risers similar in color to the varnished handrail and spindles. The stair stringers are painted a light color as are the nosings of the treads at both sides of the staircase.

Paint analysis should be utilized to determine the chronology of finishes on the staircase. The room has undergone few changes since the early part of the Windle period, remaining almost unchanged since 1971.

³³ "A New Identity," accessed September 15, 2011, <http://www.weyerhaeuser.com/Company/CorporateAffairs.1950>.

³⁴ "Indiana's Centennial Year Directs Attention Anew to Pioneer Homes, Both Cabins and Houses, Built in Hoosier State in Days of Long Ago," *Indianapolis News*, July 15, 1916, 4. This photograph was reprinted in later articles including: "Important Contribution to Architectural History of State Written by Lee Burns," *Indianapolis Sunday Star*, February 3, 1935."

³⁵ "Progress, Seeking Sovereignty Over Romance in Historic Old Madison, Has Marched Down Picturesque High Street to Claim Another Old Mansion," *Indianapolis News*, July 23, 1927.

The gas three-arm gasoliers presently in the space are visible in the ca. 1916 photograph, the ca. 1926-27 photograph, and the ca. 1926-34 photograph. The original glass shades were in place as of ca. 1916 but had been removed by the time of the second photograph. The fixtures were wired for electricity sometime after the mid 1920s. Electrical wiring was taped to the stem and arms of the fixture and “candle” sockets were installed over the gas burners. The fixture remains substantially intact, with its fitters still in place.

Drawing Room

The drawing room is regarded as a masterpiece of Francis Costigan’s high-style Greek Revival design and is one of the most significant Greek Revival interiors in Indiana.

The drawing room is believed to retain the original paint or a very early painted finish. The varnish or glaze over the paint may date from December 1859.³⁶ There are very few layers of paint in this space, with all of the woodwork and ornamental plaster retaining an unusual crispness of detail. A 1937 article reported that “the original paint is still on the drawing room, the paint having been brought from France and applied over a period of months.”³⁷ The HABS report of 1934 makes no mention of the drawing room paint, noting that the interior is mostly free of plaster cracks “due to the many coats of paint applied from time to time.”³⁸ The 1971/1979 HABS report makes no mention of interior painted finishes. Paint analysis will help determine the date of the existing painted finish.

Photographs of the room taken ca. 1911, during the Wyatt period, appear to show the room largely unchanged since the 1850s. The room was then painted a light color with a varnished or glazed finish. The two Shrewsbury portraits painted by P. C. Wyeth in 1851 are visible in their present locations on the south wall.³⁹

A diary entry by John Lyle King dated April 6, 1849, notes that the room had “rich carpet.”⁴⁰ This indicates that the room was furnished with a fitted carpet from the time of the house’s completion. In the ca. 1911 photographs the floor is carpeted with a rococo floral fitted carpet, possibly the original flooring. The carpet had been removed by the mid 1920s. A ca. 1926-27 photograph shows the wood subfloor varnished and covered with smaller area rugs. The wood subfloor remains exposed, with area rugs in each half of the room.

Photographs of the room in ca. 1911 and in ca. 1926-27 show the gas fixtures with their historic cut glass or cut crystal shades. These shades were removed sometime during the Walker or Windle periods and their whereabouts are unknown. The fixtures had been converted to

³⁶ Note on the plaster of the attic staircase reads: “Joseph Greusel Jr., Detroit Mich., Chas H. Gillis, Buffalo, NY, Geo. W. Wead, St. Louis, Mo., Varnished this house Dec. 7th 1859.”

³⁷ “SHREWSBURY HOUSE To Be Opened To The General Public For Inspection,” *Madison Herald*, May 22, 1937.

³⁸ HABS, 2.

³⁹ Wilbur D. Peat, *Pioneer Painters of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Art Association of Indianapolis, 1954), 61.

⁴⁰ John Lyle King, diary entry, April 6, 1849, transcribed by John Staicer August 2011 from an earlier typewritten transcription in the files of Historic Madison, Inc.

electricity by the mid 1920s, with pull-chain switches on each arm visible in the later photograph.

One of the ca. 1911 photographs shows a pair of gilded mirrors hanging on the west wall opposite the windows on the east wall. Oral tradition suggests that the mirrors may have been designed by Francis Costigan but this claim cannot be substantiated at this time. A ca. 1926-27 photograph of the room indicates that both mirrors were removed during the Wyatt period and the hooks were used to support smaller framed pictures. The south mirror was reinstalled sometime between the late 1920s and 1971. The location of the north mirror is unknown and it was presumably removed from the house prior to 1948. The mounting hardware for the mirrors is set into the plaster, suggesting that these are original features.

Sometime between 1971 and 2011 the Windles removed the original gilded window cornices and metal curtain holdbacks from the drawing room. These fixtures are clearly visible in the September 1971 HABS photographs as well as the ca. 1911 photographs of the room. The paint at these locations on each window opening has been patched with contemporary paint that is a poor match for the color and texture of the historic paint. The curtain holdbacks have been found stored in the house but the window cornices appear to have been discarded. The curtain holdbacks are in the shape of a woman's hand and are marked with a diamond hallmark (English) with a "K" and a "C" visible. This pattern and mark are believed to be an English product following a design registered November 21, 1844.⁴¹ A 1937 newspaper article claimed that the "original... bronze curtain arms and other details are just as they were when the house was completed..."⁴²

This room has suffered from some plaster damage, notably over the north fireplace. This damage appears to have occurred after 1971. The historic paint was patched with contemporary paint that is a poor match in color and texture when the window cornices and curtain holdbacks were removed during the Windle period. Paint on the plaster walls shows slight discoloration. A few small pieces of plaster and wood ornament from the column capitals have come loose and were stored in a drawer by the Windles. The wood column shafts have begun to separate from the capitals at the east pair of columns. This separation is visible in the ca. 1926-27 photograph and the 1971 HABS photographs.

Reception Room

The original use of the northwest first floor room is not documented. John Lyle King's diary entry covering the housewarming party of April 5, 1849, apparently refers to the two rooms

⁴¹ Joe Rosson, "Victorian curtain tiebacks are quite unusual," *Knoxville News Sentinel*, November 12, 2009, accessed August 29, 2011, <http://www.knoxnews.com/news/2009/nov/12/victoriancurtain-tiebacks-are-quite-unusual/>; see: Geoffrey A. Godden, F.R.S.A., *Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks*, (New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1964) 526-527, for explanation of registration marks. The year letter is at the top. C = 1844. Month is at left. K = Nov.

⁴² "SHREWSBURY HOUSE To Be Opened To The General Public For Inspection," *Madison Herald*, May 22, 1937.

west of the hall at the first floor as “two parlors below, where the fine supper was spread.”⁴³ It is labeled “reception room” on the 1934 HABS drawings and may have always served in this capacity. The comparable room in the J. F. D. Lanier House is believed to have served as a sitting room or family room.

The shell of this room remains substantially intact. The walls and trim show several coats of paint and the wood floor is currently exposed. Tack marks and raised thresholds indicate that the room was originally furnished with a fitted carpet. The window casing retains the marks of curtain holdbacks and two pairs of pressed metal curtain holdbacks have been found in the house and may have come from the Shrewsbury dining room and the reception room. The window would originally have been fitted with a window cornice, likely similar to those in the drawing room.

The black marble mantel remains in place but the firebox has been infilled. The cast iron fireplace insert and iron grate have been removed. One piece of marble at the south side of the mantel has cracked and detached from the wall.

The three-arm gas fixture in this room has suffered damage including the removal of fitter rings during electrification. The original glass shades have been removed from this fixture. The gas bracket over the mantel is mounted at the extreme corner of the chimney projection, suggesting that there may have been a large over-mantel mirror occupying the majority of the wall. Remaining gas stubs over other fireplaces are located several inches in from the corner.

Shrewsbury Dining Room / Library

The southwest first floor room originally served as the dining room.⁴⁴ The room used by the Walkers as a library (as indicated on the 1934 HABS drawings) and by the Windles as a living room. The room retains its historic configuration and the only changes have been to finishes and the ceiling fixture. John Lyle King's diary entry covering the housewarming party of April 5, 1849 apparently refers to the two rooms west of the hall at the first floor as “two parlors below, where the fine supper was spread.”⁴⁵

The black marble mantel and Gothic Revival cast iron insert remain in place. A Gothic Revival fender appears to match the design of the mantel. The marble base at the north pilaster of the mantel has been replaced with a wood base painted black.

The shell of this room remains substantially intact. The walls and trim show several coats of paint and the wood floor is currently exposed. Tack marks and raised thresholds indicate that the room was originally furnished with a fitted carpet. The window casing retains the marks of

⁴³ John Lyle King, diary entry, April 6, 1849, transcribed by John Staicer August 2011 from an earlier typewritten transcription in the files of Historic Madison, Inc.

⁴⁴ John T. Windle and Robert M. Taylor, Jr., *The Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1986), 86; NHL, 6.

⁴⁵ John Lyle King, diary entry, April 6, 1849, transcribed by John Staicer August 2011 from an earlier typewritten transcription in the files of Historic Madison, Inc.

curtain holdbacks and two pairs of pressed metal curtain holdbacks have been found in the house and may have come from the Shrewsbury dining room and the reception room. The window would originally have been fitted with a window cornice, likely similar to those in the drawing room.

The existing light fixture is a late nineteenth or early twentieth century pendant added by the Windles. This fixture has been attached to an older gas stem that may be part of the room's original fixture. Other rooms of this size were originally fitted with three- or four-arm gas fixtures. A two-arm gas fixture found in the basement of the house features ribbed pipe and foliate decoration resembling those on the surviving gas stem in the room.

A closet is located on the west wall of the room south of the fireplace. Investigations in 2011 determined that this closet is an original feature. It is clad in split wood lath and plaster that overlap into an unfinished void within the adjacent room. This evidence indicates that the 1934 HABS drawings show an incorrect "restoration" of the space. The HABS team seems to have assumed that this closet was a later addition and their drawings show the closet removed and the closet door connecting the room to the south room of the west wing. Physical evidence contradicts this assumption.

Library /Walker/Windle Dining Room

The original function of the north room in the west wing is not documented. The location and design of the room and the inclusion of an exterior door suggest that it may have originally been designed to serve as a library or office for Charles Shrewsbury. The mantel, door and window trim, and panels below the windows are identical to those used in the second floor bedrooms, suggesting that this was a more private space. The original two-panel exterior door would have provided more privacy than the present glazed door. The room could also have been used as a bedroom, breakfast room or family dining room by the Shrewsburys. Ann Windle related the story that this room had once been used as a kindergarten. Eleanor Wyatt conducted a private kindergarten in Madison as of January 1913, and may have used this room for that purpose.⁴⁶ City directory and newspaper research may uncover more details about this kindergarten. A photograph taken ca. 1926-27 and the 1934 HABS drawings indicate the room was used as a dining room by the Walkers. The Windles also used the room as a dining room.

Water damage in this room has exposed several layers of historic finishes at the walls and trim. The woodwork in this room shows evidence of graining of similar color to the surviving graining found on the inside of the basement stair door. This graining could be some of the work completed by Owen Scarff in May 1882. The graining is over painted with a dark paint or varnish and then with white paint. Preliminary scraping at the mantel has revealed black paint that may be part of a faux finish imitating the black marble found in other first floor rooms. Brown, sky blue, white, and off-white appear to be later colors on the mantel. The walls show several layers of color. An asparagus green color appears to be an early painted finish in this room. Other layers appear to include a sky blue color, white, and the present light gray. The ca.

⁴⁶ *The Kindergarten Primary Magazine*, XXV, no. 5, January 1913, 137.

1926-27 photograph shows a dark, glossy paint with evidence of water damage on the west wall north of the fireplace, near the location of a downspout. Portions of this wall appear to have been replastered at an unknown date. A small crown molding was installed in the room sometime before the ca. 1926-27 photograph was taken. This molding is over the top of the asparagus green paint color, suggesting that it was added to the room at a later date. No other rooms in the house contain a molding of this type.

The space contains a shallow closet tucked under the rear stair. Investigations in 2011 determined that this closet is an original feature. It is clad in split wood lath and plaster and the void above the closet ceiling contains brick and lath that have never been plastered.

The ca. 1926-27 photograph shows a ca.1850s two-arm gas fixture in this room. At that time, the fixture had been modified, with the arms turned upside-down and fitted with electric sockets and early twentieth century shades. This fixture is currently stored in the basement. An identical fixture is found in a second-floor room of the J.F.D. Lanier House.

The gas pipe feeding the bracket stub above the mantel shows evidence of having been cut into the plaster at a later date, suggesting that this fixture was an early addition. The ca.1926-27 photograph shows a single-arm gas bracket with a modified burner attachment. This appears to match a fixture currently stored in the attic.

The north door is currently a divided-lite glazed door with beveled glass panes. Analysis has determined that the door was originally a two-panel door matching the house's other exterior doors. This door appears to have been modified to its current form in the early twentieth century, likely during the Walkers' alterations of ca. 1920. The original central stile appears to have been reused to extend the height of the bottom rail. The transom and transom bar appear to have survived unaltered.

The Windles made some alterations to this space sometime between 1948 and 1971. A new white linoleum floor with stainless steel strips in a diaper pattern was installed along with black marble tile at the hearth. The black marble tile appears to have replaced an earlier tile hearth visible in the ca. 1926-27 photograph. The original hearth was likely of brick matching those of the four fireplaces at the second floor of the main house. Those fireplaces feature identical mantels and fireplace inserts. It is unclear whether the original hearth remains intact beneath this tile. A wooden duct chase was added to the northeast corner of the room by the Windles and seems to have been based on the design of the drawing room pilasters.

Structural damage to the ceiling along the east wall of the room had become apparent by 2010. Repairs to the structure and the ceiling plaster were made in 2011.

Service Room /Bedroom /Office

The original function of the south room in the west wing is not documented. The 1934 HABS drawings indicate the room was used as a Bedroom during the Walker period. The Windles seem to have used this room as an office. The room likely combined the functions of a butler's pantry,

scullery, and winter kitchen. A room of this type might be referred to as a service room, housekeeper's room, scullery, or warming kitchen.⁴⁷

This room contained the original side door of the house and provided a connection between the freestanding kitchen and the original dining room. The rear stair to the second floor originally landed in this room and was not enclosed on the west end. A cistern is located immediately below this room, providing a reliable supply of water to facilitate dishwashing and other functions associated with a scullery. The south side of the fireplace contains an iron hinge that appears to have once supported some kind of a chimney crane for placing a pot or kettle over the fire. The hearth is also somewhat deeper than hearths in the main part of the house and the mantel shelf matches those found in the kitchen and the north servants' room. The west wall contains a call bell connected to a wire. It is not clear whether this was once connected to the pull at the front door or whether it may have served as a call bell from one or more rooms in the house. The presence of a servants' call bell in this space also suggests its use as a service space.

The west wing of the Shrewsbury House is very similar to the east service wing of Costigan's J.F.D. Lanier House (1840-44). In the Lanier House, the wing is placed perpendicular to the main house, with a Service Room and Kitchen projecting out in sequence from the main block of the house and separated by a stair on a north-south axis. In the Shrewsbury House, the wing is rotated 90 degrees, with both rooms adjacent to the main block of the house and a stair dividing the rooms along an east-west axis. Unlike the Lanier House, the Shrewsbury House originally featured a freestanding kitchen adjacent to the main house.

Investigation during 2011 determined that the 1934 HABS drawings are incorrect for this space. The drawings appear to show a presumed "restoration" of the space as determined by HABS surveyors. The drawings remove the two existing closets opening off adjacent rooms and the void above the present restroom, showing two doors in the east wall leading to the original dining room (then the library) and two doors in the south wall leading to the Walker/Windle dining room). Investigation of the partitions defining these spaces indicates that the enclosures of all three of these spaces are original to the house. All are clad in split wood lath and plaster and the area above two of the voids contains split lath and exposed brick that have never been plastered. The placement of these original partitions precludes the configuration of the basement stair door as shown in the HABS drawings. The present basement stair door location appears to be the only possible location for this door.

The area presently occupied by the Windle's restroom once contained a recess approximately three feet deep by five feet wide by eight feet high. This space appears to have contained a built-in cabinet of some type. The original closets opening off of the Shrewsbury dining room features plastered walls on split wood lath up to the ceiling level. The void above the present restroom is unfinished, with exposed brick along the rear of the chimney and exposed split lath and studs along its perimeter. The ceiling is clad in split lath but has never been plastered. The lack of lath and plaster within this void makes it unlikely that the space contained a closet. The closet in the north room of the west wing (Walker/Windle dining room) has a similar void above the closet

⁴⁷ E.g., A.J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1850), Fig. 144.

ceiling. The unfinished void above the restroom appears to have been located above a built-in cabinet. Evidence of a built-in cabinet adjacent to the fireplace in the kitchen of the J.F.D. Lanier House indicates that the area above the cabinet contained a similar unfinished void. The cabinet in the Shrewsbury House may have included a pass-through on its south side opening to the closet in the original dining room. The presence of Windle-era ductwork and drywall on either side of this wall preclude further investigation at this time. The cabinet could also have contained a pump or other plumbing connection to the cistern below this room.

The Windles made alterations to this room ca. 1948-49. These alterations included the construction of the present restroom, enclosure of a small passage at the northeast corner of the room, and the construction of a curved wall and door at the northwest corner of the room. The curved wall and door appear to be directly based on the curved door at the entrance of the Francis Costigan House (1850-1852). The door trim at the basement door appears to have been replaced at this time to match the style of trim found at the second floor bedrooms. This style of trim was also used for the new doors added at either end of the room. The doors and trim added by the Windles carefully replicate the design, molding profiles and hardware of the original doors. The floor below the restroom appears to have been modified, with the tops of the joists cut down slightly, lowering the subfloor to allow for a concrete base under the tile floor. A crystal chandelier was installed by the Windles. This fixture was designed for a room with a lower ceiling and has been extended by the addition of a chain.

The interior side of the basement door is grained to imitate oak. This treatment is believed to date to the mid to late nineteenth century and remains substantially intact. It may be part of the graining work completed by Owen Scarff for Ellen Shrewsbury in 1887. The presence of an elaborately grained door within a service space and on the basement side of the door is unusual. Graining may also be present on the room side of the door under the present white paint.⁴⁸ The door's two-panel design and molding profiles match those found in the Shrewsbury House, the J.F.D. Lanier House, and the first floor of the Francis Costigan House. The door is smaller than other doors in the house and does not appear to fit other openings in the house. The door appears to be original to the house and seems to predate the doors added to this room by the Windles. The door casing appears to have been replaced ca. 1948-49 as noted above.

A patch near the center of the room's floor appears to mark the location of a former floor register. Although this is near the location of the cistern cap, the opening does not appear to have contained plumbing. Examination of the floor joists suggests that this opening was a later addition, being cut through a joist and crudely re-framed. This opening was patched at a later date, likely during the Windles' ca. 1948-49 renovation.

Rear Stair

This stair was originally open to the Service Room to the south. The Windles added the present curved wall and door ca. 1948-49 to separate the stair from the room. The stair appears to be

⁴⁸ If graining is not found on the room side of the door, this would suggest that the door could possibly have been a sample or mockup prepared by the graining artist.

largely unaltered except for the installation of an Inclinator stair lift during the Windle period. The west wall of this space originally contained an exterior door leading to the freestanding kitchen. The door was removed during the Windles' ca. 1948-49 renovation of the house and its location is not known. The 1934 HABS drawings indicate that this door was 4'-0" wide by 8'-0" high. A half-glazed door dating to the period of ca. 1900-20 was found in the basement and measures 3'-2" wide by 7'-6" tall. If this door was used at this opening, it was a much later addition, likely dating to the Walkers' ca. 1920 alterations. The door opening was lowered and widened during the ca. 1948-49 remodeling, opening the rear stair to the kitchen connector.

Kitchen Connector

The kitchen was originally a freestanding building separated from the west wing by an interval of 5'. The separation of the kitchen from the main house was a common practice in the American south and was also found in other parts of Indiana in this period.⁴⁹ The space between the house and the kitchen appears to have originally contained an open porch providing a sheltered passage between the two buildings. The existing kitchen door is consistent with the design of the exterior doors found at the adjacent outbuilding. The connector was enclosed by a frame addition sometime before 1892. The present brick superstructure appears to date from the Walkers' renovation of the house, ca. 1920. The existing connector contains two rooms, a hallway in the north half with an exterior door and a bathroom in the south half.

The south exterior wall of the connector shows a slight difference in color and condition below the first floor line. The brick below this level matches the brick of the kitchen, while the brick above the first floor line differs slightly from the brick of the kitchen in color and texture. This evidence suggests that the lowest portion of the wall may have once served as the foundation of a porch or earlier enclosure at this location. A similar mixture of brick is found along the north exterior wall of the connector, although the eastern section of the foundation appears to have been rebuilt to a greater extent at the time the present brick superstructure was added.

The exterior faces of the west wall of the west wing and the east wall of the kitchen do not show evidence of weathering below the first floor when viewed from the crawl space. Both the kitchen and the main house rest on stone foundations while the connector's brick walls extend down below grade. Stone foundations of the main house and kitchen are exposed within the crawlspace for a distance of more than 12 inches above grade. The exterior faces of these walls outside of the crawl space feature brick cladding extending below grade level. The face of the brick wall of the kitchen within this crawl space also exhibits inferior brick quality, with wide variation in color. The interior faces of the crawl space below the kitchen feature similar color variations while the exterior faces are clad in brick of a uniform color. This evidence suggests that the gap between the house and the kitchen was originally covered to a level above grade, presumably near first floor level. The present floor is located one step down from the floor of the main house, roughly level with the floor of the kitchen.

An early gas line that appears to be part of the house's original gas service, presumably installed

⁴⁹ E.g., the Moses Fowler House (1851-52) at Lafayette.

in the 1850s, runs through the crawl space below the connector. This gas line extends through the west wall of the west wing in a small hole adjacent to a floor joist pocket. Later openings were cut through this wall to run plumbing to the kitchen and the present connector bathroom. The exterior connection between the house and the kitchen was likely covered to allow for easier conveyance of food to the main house in inclement weather. The head of the original door in the west wall of the house was located 8' above the first floor level at the main house. The head of this door is above the height of the present ceiling within the connector. If this space were originally an open porch, the ceiling structure would likely have been exposed and the head of the door opening would have been free of obstructions. The masonry wall above the level of the present roof does not appear to show evidence of alteration, suggesting that earlier roof structures were at or near the same level.

All of this evidence indicates that a platform resting upon the current brick foundation existed at this location from the time of the house's construction and suggests that a roof at or near the line of the present roof also sheltered this space. The appearance of this porch is not documented. No surviving rear porches are known to exist on Costigan-designed houses in Madison. The adjacent Woodburn-McKee House had a rear porch along the east elevation prior to 1892.⁵⁰ A ca. 1900 photograph shows the edge of the Woodburn porch and indicates that it had square columns and a simple entablature.⁵¹ The porch is seen more clearly in a January 20, 1907, photograph taken from the roof of the Shrewsbury House.⁵²

The 1854 *Map of Madison* shows the kitchen as an attached appendage of the main house. Separation between closely-spaced buildings and outbuildings are clearly shown on other properties, suggesting that the kitchen was viewed as an attached wing of the house. Open porches are also clearly indicated on many buildings, although the entrance porches of the Shrewsbury and Woodburn houses are not shown.⁵³ The 1854 *View of Madison* shows the gabled mass of the kitchen but is not sufficiently detailed to provide information on the connection between the kitchen and the house.⁵⁴

An 1887 photograph of Madison from the south side of the Ohio River shows the Shrewsbury House but the kitchen and connector are obscured by trees.⁵⁵ The 1887 bird's eye lithograph of Madison appears to be substantially accurate in its depiction of nearby properties but fails to show the west wing of the Shrewsbury House. The view shows the kitchen wing and the adjacent outbuilding as freestanding gabled masses. The omission of the west wing renders this view suspect. For this reason, no information on the connection between the kitchen and the

⁵⁰ This porch is not indicated on the *Map of Madison & Vicinity, Jefferson Co., Ind.* (Louisville: Hart & Mapother, 1854). However, this map also fails to show the south porch of the Shrewsbury House, clearly shown in the perspective view published that same year. Edward Sachse, *View of Madison, [IN]* (James T. Palmatary, 1854).

⁵¹ Two Queen Anne/Eastlake style side porches were also added to the north side of the Woodburn-McKee House between 1892 and 1904. A porch of unknown appearance was added along the south side of the east wing, abutting this earlier porch sometime between 1897 and 1904.

⁵² "View from Shrewsbury Place of Ohio River in flood. January 20, 1907. Madison, Indiana." Historic Madison Inc., General Photographic Collection p0257. Photographer Lida Hutchings.

⁵³ *Map of Madison & Vicinity, Jefferson Co., Ind.* (Louisville: Hart & Mapother, 1854).

⁵⁴ Edward Sachse, *View of Madison, [IN]* (James T. Palmatary, 1854).

⁵⁵ Jefferson County Historical Society, Image #V001105.

main house can be ascertained from this image.⁵⁶

The first Sanborn Map to cover the entire Shrewsbury property dates to September 1892.⁵⁷ The connector is shown as a one-story enclosed frame structure at that time, with metal roofing on both the connector and kitchen. The connector is shown as a frame structure with a smaller north-south dimension than the present structure on Sanborn Maps through May 1911. The next Sanborn Map, dating to August 1927, shows the connector as a brick structure equivalent in width to the kitchen. This change seems unlikely based on the foundation conditions at the crawlspace (discussed above). It is possible that a platform existed over the entire area and that the frame enclosure only covered a portion of this platform.

This evidence suggests that the present brick superstructure of the connector may date to the Walkers' ca. 1920 renovation of the house. The brick superstructure features stone window sills and lintels matching the stone used at the main house and kitchen. The ceiling-mounted light fixtures in the two rooms of the present connector are consistent with the ca. 1920 period, as are the existing bathtub, sink, and floor register in the bathroom. The two-panel door between the bathroom and the hall features molding profiles and flat panels different from those found in both the main house and in the kitchen and outbuilding. The windows feature unornamented 1x wood casings and differ from the other windows in the house in their sash and muntin profiles.

Kitchen

The kitchen was originally a freestanding building as detailed in the previous section. There is no documentation of the historic appearance or configuration of the kitchen. The fireplace on the west wall appears to be insufficient in size for cooking, suggesting that the space may have originally utilized a stove for cooking. A stovepipe connection to the chimney may remain below the existing exhaust fan. The bracketed wood mantel shelf is similar to those in the north servants' room and the service room. The kitchen of the J.F.D. Lanier House is similar in size and proportions. That space contains evidence of a built-in cabinet adjacent to the chimney. The Shrewsbury kitchen may also have contained built-in cabinets.

This room was extensively remodeled ca. 1948-49 by the Windles, including the addition of new flooring and new cabinets at the north, east, and west walls. John Windle is believed to have based the design of the room on an antique marble-topped table from the Windles' collection. This table remains in the room. New electrical outlets were installed within the weight pockets of the windows. Plaster has been removed from the chimney above the level of the mantel shelf and the brick has been painted. The firebox is presently concealed by a panel. The Windle period flooring covers the hearth area and two cook stoves sit in front of the fireplace. Gas pipes penetrate through the floor at this area, suggesting that the hearth has been removed or altered. A small hatch in the ceiling provides access to the attic. The ceiling joists and roof structure do not appear to have been altered. Wide-board skip-sheathing remains at the roof, covered by plywood.

⁵⁶ J. Wallis Smith & Co., *Bird's Eye View of Madison, Indiana* (1887).

⁵⁷ The February 1886 Sanborn Map showed only the eastern edge of the house along Poplar Street.

Second Floor Hall

The second floor hall is one of the house's most significant spaces, being open to the first floor hall and containing the spiral staircase. Finishes within the space have been changed but the historic fabric of the room retains a high degree of integrity. The historic finishes of the hall and stair are discussed at length in the first floor hall section. Water issues related to the south porch have caused damage to plaster and paint at the south wall.

Tack marks and raised thresholds indicate that the second floor hall was originally furnished with fitted carpets or grass matting. The plinth blocks of the door and window casings are raised above the floor, possibly to allow installation of a floor covering without cutting around the projecting moldings. The hall's two gas pendant fixtures have not been electrified and are intact except for the loss of glass shades and smoke bells.

Ballroom (Northeast and Southeast Bedrooms)

East of the second floor hall are two rooms connected by a pair of large two-panel doors. These doors are wider than those connecting the reception room and the Shrewsbury dining room at the first floor. Hardware on these doors bears the name of Mackrell & Richardson, New York. These rooms likely served as bedrooms during the Shrewsbury period but could be thrown together to form a ballroom, as they were for the housewarming party of April 5, 1849. John Lyle King's diary entry covering the party refers to the upstairs ballroom as "two [parlors] above with no furniture, where dancing sped."⁵⁸ The rooms are symmetrical, each with a fireplace centered on the east wall. All four fireplaces on the second floor of the main house feature identical wood mantels and cast iron fireplace inserts. Raised thresholds and rows of tack marks on the floor indicate the presence of a previous floor covering, most likely a fitted carpet or grass matting. These rooms were used by the Windles to display their decorative arts collection. The window jambs have sustained some damage due to holes drilled for display shelves during the Windle period.

The rooms are fitted with matching four-arm gasoliers that appear to date to the 1850s. These have been modified by the removal of the original glass shades and addition of electric candle sockets with exposed bulbs. Metal ceiling escutcheons similar to those at the first floor may have once been present.

The room has suffered from a delaminating skim coat and paint at the ceiling. The ceiling was lined with plaster board and re-plastered in August 2011. Some plaster delamination has also occurred on the wall above the mantel in the north room.

Northwest Bedroom

This room was used as John Windle's bedroom but its use prior to the Windle period is not

⁵⁸ John Lyle King, diary entry, April 6, 1849, transcribed by John Staicer August 2011 from an earlier typewritten transcription in the files of Historic Madison, Inc.

documented. John Lyle King's diary entry covering the housewarming party of April 5, 1849, indicates that this was one of two rooms used as dressing rooms for the party. The shell of the room is substantially intact, with no visible changes to the historic fabric. The fireplace features a wood mantel and cast iron insert identical to the other three fireplaces at the second floor of the main house. A door in the west wall provides access to the servants' hall and a door in the south wall provides access to the southwest bedroom. The room has no ceiling fixture and the ceiling does not show signs of a fixture being removed. A gas stub over the north side of the mantel indicates the location of a gas wall fixture. The plaster at the northwest corner of the room appears to have sustained some water damage. Raised thresholds indicate the presence of a floor covering in this room.

Southwest Bedroom

This room was used as Ann Windle's bedroom but its use prior to the Windle period is not documented. John Lyle King's diary entry covering the housewarming party of April 5, 1849, indicates that this was one of two rooms used as dressing rooms for the party. The shell of the room is substantially intact, with no visible changes to the historic fabric. The fireplace features a wood mantel and cast iron insert identical to the other three fireplaces at the second floor of the main house. A door in the west wall provides access to the servants' hall and a door in the north wall provides access to the northwest bedroom.

The room's present chandelier was added by the Windles. The fixture was designed for a room with a lower ceiling and has been extended by hanging it from a chain. It is unclear whether the room originally had a ceiling fixture. A gas stub over the south side of the mantel indicates the location of a gas wall fixture.

The southwest corner of the room has sustained water damage leading to paint failure and plaster deterioration at the walls and ceiling. Evidence in this area indicates that the room has only a few layers of paint over the plaster. Water-damaged woodwork appears to show traces of graining comparable in color to those found in the Walker/Windle dining room at the first floor of the west wing. The window sill in this room has suffered from water damage leading to paint failure.

Servants' Hall

The servants hall is located at the top of the rear stair and originally provided access to the two servants' rooms and the northwest and southwest bedrooms. The original volume of the hall appears to be intact. The space's present yellow and white tile flooring appears to date to the Windles' ca. 1948-49 renovation. At this time a door was added to the south wall of the hall, providing access to a new closet. A Windle-period light fixture was added to the east wall. In 2011 a section of the floor at the north end of the hall was removed to facilitate repair of damaged joists above the Walker/Windle dining room.

North Servants' Room

The north servants' room is believed to have originally served as living space for one of the

Shrewsbury family's servants. The room was used as a storage room by the Windles. The room has a wood floor and plaster walls and ceiling. The ceiling follows the slope of the roof, creating a high volume of space.

The fireplace mantel shelf matches the design of those found in the service room and the kitchen. The firebox has been infilled.

Surface-mounted gas pipe and a gas stub extend along the east side of the room and indicate the location of an early gas wall fixture. This gas pipe appears to have served the ceiling fixture of the room below and connects into the floor of the main house to the east. An electric wall sconce on the south wall likely dates to the Walker period.

The in-swing awning windows at the north wall are original but the double-hung window at the west wall appears to be a later addition. The brick coursing around this window is uneven and is not consistent with the coursing around other windows on the house. The window is visible in a ca. 1926-27 photograph of the house and may date from the Walkers' renovation in the early 1920s.

The room has suffered from some plaster damage, primarily at the ceiling and north wall. Floor joists at the east side of the room have been compromised by water damage and overloading. A section of flooring in this area was removed in 2011 to facilitate repair of these joists.

Windle Bath Room, Hall, and Dressing Room

These spaces were created within the original south servants' room during the Windles ca. 1948-49 renovation. The hall connecting the bath and dressing rooms is notable for its barrel-vaulted ceiling and indirect lighting system composed of lengths of aluminum gutter containing fluorescent lights. The bath room features a similar fixture aimed at a coved ceiling. The dressing room contains a fireplace that remains open but the mantel shelf has been removed. A closet with two doors was added to the dressing room during the Windle renovation. As with other additions from the Windle period, the doors and woodwork in this space are a perfect match to the original doors and trim in the house. The trim in this space matches that of the service room at the first floor, being simpler than the trim in the rooms designed for use by the Shrewsbury family but more elaborate than the surviving trim in the north servants' room. The dressing room and hall are floored in composite tile while the bathroom contains a ceramic tile floor and green marble base. The bath room contains a bath tub trimmed in green marble, a shower stall lined with white ceramic tile, and white porcelain fixtures dating to ca. 1948-49. The bathtub features a lion's head fountain spout serving as a faucet. An electric heater is located on the south wall below the window.

The in-swing awning windows at the south wall (one in the bath room and one in the dressing room) are original but the double-hung window at the west wall appears to be a later addition. The brick coursing around this window is uneven and is not consistent with the coursing around other windows on the house. The window is visible in a ca. 1926-27 photograph of the house and may date from the Walkers' renovation in the early 1920s.

Attic

The attic is accessed by the main staircase and serves as an extension of the octagonal stairwell opening from the second floor. The space rises to a molded plaster cornice, from which springs a plaster dome with an octagonal oculus composed of eight triangular panes of opaque glass set in a metal frame. The oculus is trimmed by large plaster egg and dart moldings. The main stair terminates in a curved landing providing access to the attic door on the south and to the roof stair door on the southwest.

The roof stair winds from the southeast face of the octagonal drum over the main staircase up to the north, becoming a ship's ladder before terminating below a metal-clad roof hatch. The roof hatch is secured by hook and eye clasps. This hardware appears to be very early. The staircase walls are plastered but do not appear to have been painted. A note in pencil was left by workers who varnished the house on December 7, 1859.

The attic was originally one large space extending over the entire footprint of the main house except for the central octagonal stair drum and a rectangular enclosure that forms a void around the drum. The walls of the void align with the corner posts, beams, and cross-bracing that supports the rafters of the hipped roof and the flat deck at the center of the roof. The exterior of the void is clad in lath and rough plaster. The interior of the void itself is unfinished and is inaccessible. The interior is visible via holes cut through the plaster near the roofline at a later date, presumably at the time that the rooftop turbine ventilator was added. The interior of the void is not floored and shows the upper side of the lath and plaster ceiling of the hall below. The void contains the structure of the dome and octagonal drum over the stair. The roof stair is contained in the southwest portion of the void. The void was originally inaccessible and does not appear to have served a purpose other than to enclose the structure supporting the hipped roof and rooftop deck. The J.F.D. Lanier house features a similar void along the east side of the round staircase drum at the attic level. Costigan's inclusion of the roof stair within the central void at the Shrewsbury House is a more compact solution than the separate stair to the cupola used at the Lanier House.

The southwest corner post supporting the hipped roof and roof deck has experienced severe deterioration. A portion of this post has rotted away. Bolts that once connected to adjacent structural members now have no connection. This deterioration does not appear to be active and appears to predate the installation of the present roof deck.

The attic space is unfinished and does not appear to have contained occupied space. The exterior walls are exposed brick, the central void is clad in rough plaster, and the underside of the roof joists and decking are exposed. The window openings are wrapped by simple 1x wood trim and a simple wood baseboard lines the exterior walls. The height of the space suggests that it was designed so that it could be finished out at a later date. The exterior walls are 6'-10" high at the perimeter, allowing for a finished flat ceiling height equal to or exceeding that of the 6'-3" ceilings of the finished attic rooms in the J.F.D. Lanier House. The two finished servants' rooms in the second floor of the west wing have lower perimeter walls, at 5'3" above

finished floor, but the ceilings follow the underside of the joists to a height of 12'-3" above finished floor, providing larger volumes of space. If the attic had been finished out in this manner, the spaces would have felt much larger than the low-ceilinged attic rooms of the Lanier House. The in-swing awning-style attic windows are of similar size to those of the west wing servants' rooms and are much larger than the circular windows of the Lanier House attic.

During the Windle period the space was divided by three stud walls clad with cellulose-based fiber wall board (Homasote). These walls span between the brick exterior walls and the plaster wall at the perimeter of the central void. Six-panel wood doors with simple 1x wood trim provide passage through these walls. The doors and trim remain unpainted.

3. Gas Fixtures

Gas lighting appears to be a very early addition to the Shrewsbury-Windle House, possibly anticipated during the original construction. The Madison Gas Light Company was chartered in 1851, indicating that gas lighting in Madison would date from after 1851 unless a private coal gasification plant were used.⁵⁹ The Madison Gas Light Company was the first gas company established in Indiana, followed in 1852 by those of Lafayette and New Albany.⁶⁰ Coal gas appears to have remained available in Madison into the early twentieth century.

The gas fixtures in the house appear to date from the mid 1850s. Most of the fixtures are believed to be Cornelius & Baker products.⁶¹ Ellen Woodburn Shrewsbury inherited an unspecified quantity of "gas chandeliers" at the time of John Woodburn's death in 1857.⁶² These may have come from the adjacent Woodburn House or from John Woodburn's Glen Mary Plantation in Washington County, Mississippi, where he resided from 1852 until his death. Some of the fixtures in the house may be among those inherited by Ellen Shrewsbury in 1857.

At least two additional mid nineteenth century gas ceiling fixtures and one pendant of the same period have been found stored in the basement of the house. Several late nineteenth century fixtures stored in the attic may have been installed in the house during the Wyatt period. Several gas brackets stored in the attic may have once been attached to the remaining gas stubs in various rooms. Three "Morning Glory" or "Lily" gas brackets manufactured by Starr, Fellows & Company have been found in the house and match a fixture illustrated in a ca. 1856 catalogue. These may have come from the house, but could also be items collected by the Windles.

Alterations

The drawing room fixtures appear to have been electrified during the Walker period and retain pull-chains and sockets seen in the ca. 1926-27 photograph. The hall and ballroom fixtures

⁵⁹ Denys Peter Myers, *Gaslighting in America: A Guide for Historic Preservation* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, Technical Preservation Services Division, 1978).

⁶⁰ J.W. Heiney, *The Story of the Indiana Gas Company, Inc.* (NY: Newcomen Society in North America, 1972), 9.

⁶¹ The firm operated under the name Cornelius & Baker from 1851 to 1869. Carol A. Grissom, *Zinc Sculpture in America, 1850-1950* (Newark: University of Delaware Press, 2009), 625-26.

⁶² Jefferson County Deed Record No. 14, 44.

appear to have been electrified during the Windle period, with the addition of “candle” sockets. The reception room fixture was wired at an unknown date including removal of the original shade fitters. Wiring for most fixtures is taped onto the exterior of the fixture arms with electrical tape. The Windles appear to have added the existing clip-on paper shades to all fixtures and may have removed the historic shades.

A gas fixture lighter with a key-turner was found in the basement of the house.

4. Fireplaces

Eight of the Shrewsbury-Windle house’s fireplaces retain their cast iron fireplace inserts. Nine fireplaces are believed to have originally contained these inserts, including eight in the main house and one in the west wing. Four additional fireplaces in service spaces are not believed to have had cast iron inserts. These inserts may have been original features or may have been added early in the Shrewsbury period.

All eight of the surviving cast iron inserts exhibit Gothic Revival motifs. The two drawing room fireplaces feature matching inserts with a Tudor arch and pilaster motif. These inserts are believed to be designs by noted New York architect Alexander Jackson Davis, an important figure in mid nineteenth century American Greek Revival and Gothic Revival architecture.⁶³

The Shrewsbury dining room features the most elaborate insert. The reception room’s insert has been removed and the fireplace infilled. The insert from this fireplace may have matched that of the original dining room, those of the drawing room, or it could have been a distinct design. The four bedrooms at the second floor of the main house and the Walker/Windle dining room feature matching inserts.

Four Gothic Revival fireplace covers that would have closed the fireplaces during warm weather are stored in the attic. Three of these covers are identical, featuring a pair of Gothic arched windows with tracery in a forced-perspective frame. An insert of this pattern is visible in the ca. 1926-27 photograph of the Walker/Windle dining room (believed to have been a bedroom during the Shrewsbury period), suggesting they may have originally been used in the bedroom fireplaces. These inserts appear to be stamped “JIV” or “IIV”.⁶⁴

Two fenders remain in place at the first floor while at least three are currently stored in the attic. Eight coal grates remain in place in the house while three are stored in the garage portion of the outbuilding.

5. Floor Coverings and Decorative Finishes

⁶³ This design matches inserts installed in Lyndhurst in Tarrytown, New York, during its 1864-65 expansion. Different covers in a similar style are visible in HABS photographs of the fireplaces at Lyndhurst. An identical set of insert and cover matching those at the Shrewsbury-Windle House was auctioned by Christie’s of London on June 4, 2008. “An American Gothic cast iron fire grate insert,” accessed September 21, 2011, http://www.christies.com/LotFinder/lot_details.aspx?int ObjectID=5092105.

⁶⁴ An identical cover of unknown origin is currently stored in the J.F.D. Lanier House.

The Shrewsbury-Windle House does not appear to contain any floor coverings predating 1948. Documentation and physical evidence do provide some information on historic floor coverings in various spaces. Much of this evidence is identified in the individual sections covering each room.

Carpets

The drawing room, reception room, and Shrewsbury dining room all show evidence of having been carpeted. Other rooms show evidence of carpeting or other floor coverings. Wall-to-wall fitted carpets would have been the standard finish for a high-end residential interior during the mid nineteenth century. A diary entry by John Lyle King covering the Shrewsburys' April 5, 1849, housewarming party notes that the room had "rich carpet."⁶⁵ This indicates that the room was furnished with a fitted carpet from the time of the house's completion. Photographs of the room taken ca. 1911 show a rococo floral fitted carpet that may be the original flooring. Raised thresholds at the first and second floors of the main house would have accommodated the height of carpets or other floor coverings. Raised plinth blocks at the second floor hall may have been designed to accommodate the installation of floor coverings.

Other documentation of historic carpets in the house is not available at this time. Discovery of additional photographs, receipts, scraps, or other evidence could provide a better idea of the appearance of the house's historic carpets. Measurements of the widths of the tack marks can help to determine whether the carpets were Brussels or Wilton or American ingrain. Reproduction carpets from the period are available and examples can be seen locally at the J.F.D. Lanier House and the Francis Costigan House.

Floor Cloths and Linoleum

Painted cloth floor coverings, known as floor cloths or oil cloths, were sometimes used in halls and other areas where carpet would be difficult to keep clean. The ca. 1916 photograph of the first floor hall indicates that the room was then fitted with a floor cloth or with an early patterned linoleum. The age of this floor covering is not known. It is unlikely that the wood subfloor of the hall would have been exposed during the Shrewsbury period. The floor was likely covered with a floor cloth or a fitted carpet.

Grass Matting

Grass matting was a common nineteenth century floor covering for bedrooms. It may have been used at the second floor bedrooms of the Shrewsbury house. Analysis of tack mark spacing can help to determine the historic floor coverings.

Wallpaper

⁶⁵ John Lyle King, diary entry, April 6, 1849, transcribed by John Stacier August 2011 from an earlier typewritten transcription in the files of Historic Madison, Inc.

Receipts discovered in the house in 2011 indicate that some rooms were redecorated in 1887. A receipt dated May 2, 1887, indicates that Ellen Shrewsbury hired B. F. & W. W. Calloway, Booksellers, Stationers & Printers to wallpaper one room in the house at a total cost of \$12.50. Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt later recalled that “once an attempt was made to paper the walls and ceilings of some rooms but the paper refused to adhere to the surface.”⁶⁶ The 1887 receipts could document that incident. The interior of the house appears to have been varnished in 1859, and it is possible that this kind of a finish would have made it difficult for wallpaper to adhere to the walls.⁶⁷ Wilson B. Parker noted in the 1934 HABS report that “no wallpaper exists in the entire house.”⁶⁸

Graining

The interior side of the basement stair door features nineteenth century graining retaining a high degree of integrity. This graining is similar to traces of the original 1851 graining on the front door of the Francis Costigan House and was used as the template for the graining of the Costigan House door during the house’s 2007-10 restoration.⁶⁹ A receipt dated May 2, 1887, indicates that Owen Scarff was hired for services including “painting & graining” and “paint & glazing.” The graining found in the Walker/Windle dining room and at the interior side of the basement door could date from this period. Scarff was paid for cleaning walls and for “1 Bucket Dope” on May 13, 1887.

6. Furnishings

It is unclear whether any furniture belonging to the Shrewsburys remains in the house. Five Shrewsbury family portraits do remain in the house and other documented items may be found as the contents are sorted and analyzed.

According to Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt, the adjacent Woodburn House, built for Ellen Woodburn Shrewsbury’s parents in 1846, contained furnishings that were “rare and beautiful, many brought from New Orleans and Louisville.”⁷⁰ With Madison’s location on the Ohio River, the Shrewsburys would have had easy access to fine furniture makers of the period, including those of New York and New Orleans. A diary entry by John Lyle King dated April 6, 1849, notes that the house had “two parlors below, with rich carpet and plush-covered furniture.”⁷¹ No other Shrewsbury period descriptions are known at this time.

Photographs from the early twentieth century record the furnishings of the drawing room and first-floor hall, as well as the presence of several family portraits.

⁶⁶ Allen White, “Famous Old Shrewsbury Mansion in Madison Surveyed; Plans Recorded with Other Noted Indiana Landmarks,” *Indianapolis Sunday Star*, April 11, 1937.

⁶⁷ Note on the plaster of the attic staircase reads: “Joseph Greusel Jr., Detroit Mich., Chas H. Gillis, Buffalo, NY, Geo. W. Wead, St. Louis, Mo., Varnished this house Dec. 7th 1859.”

⁶⁸ HABS, 2.

⁶⁹ Paint analysis verified that the graining was the original treatment of the Costigan House front door.

⁷⁰ Mary Louise Shrewsbury Wyatt, letter manuscript, April 22, 1925.

⁷¹ John Lyle King, diary entry, April 6, 1949, transcribed by John Staicer August 2011 from an earlier typewritten transcription in the files of Historic Madison, Inc.

B. Site

1. Historic Landscape Design

Surviving documentation in the form of lithographs dating from 1854 and 1887 and a photograph dating from 1887 provides very little indication of the appearance of the grounds aside from the presence of large trees. Letters written by Mary Shrewsbury while she was studying at the Patapsco Female Institute in Ellicott Mills, Maryland, in the late 1860s make reference to various plants on the Shrewsbury property.⁷² A letter dated September 1867 mentions tube-roses from the garden.⁷³ These letters also indicate that gardening was a hobby of Charles Shrewsbury's. In October 1867, Mary wrote to her father: "I suppose there is quite enough to keep you busy in the garden, most of the time, at any rate, it serves to occupy your attention until something better can be found."⁷⁴ In March 1868 Mary wrote to her father: "I expect you are commencing to trim the grapes now, and possibly some plants and shrubs are budding."⁷⁵ A few weeks later, she wrote: "I suppose the garden is looking beautifully fresh and green now – I often wish for some flowers from it."⁷⁶ Most of the other references that have been found at this time are similarly vague: "Mrs. Powell and Stella all speak of the beauty of the garden, and I know it is so. How much I shall enjoy the sweet flowers again."⁷⁷ A description of the south garden prepared by John Windle in 1986 appears to be the most widely used account of the garden's historic appearance and form:

The Shrewsbury garden, on the south side of the house, offered a magnificent view of the Ohio River and the Kentucky Hills beyond. Less formal and more intimate than that of the Lanier garden, the Shrewsbury garden nevertheless possessed an architectural design. Laid out in quadrangles with a path running down the middle, the garden resembled the first floor plan of the house, with its central hall and rooms on either side. It was used as were the rooms within. In the morning when the sun was in the east, the family and guests could sit in one area and move to more comfortable areas as the day progressed. It was a flower garden, and many of the old plants and shrubs still bloom each spring and

⁷² This school operated from 1837 to 1891 in what is now Ellicott City, Maryland, just west of Baltimore. The stabilized ruins of the 1837 building designed by Robert Carey Long, Jr., were incorporated into a park in 1995. Janet P. Kusterer and Victoria Goeller, *Remembering Ellicott City: Stories from the Patapsco River Valley* (Charleston: The History Press, 2009), 53-54.

⁷³ Mary L. Shrewsbury to Charles L. Shrewsbury, September 24, 1867. Shrewsbury-Wyatt Collection, Historic Madison, Inc.

⁷⁴ Mary L. Shrewsbury to Charles L. Shrewsbury, October 27, 1867. Shrewsbury-Wyatt Collection, Historic Madison, Inc.

⁷⁵ Mary L. Shrewsbury to Charles L. Shrewsbury, March 22, 1868. Shrewsbury-Wyatt Collection, Historic Madison, Inc.

⁷⁶ Mary L. Shrewsbury to Charles L. Shrewsbury, April 12, 1868. Shrewsbury-Wyatt Collection, Historic Madison, Inc.

⁷⁷ Mary L. Shrewsbury to Charles L. Shrewsbury, May 31, 1868. Shrewsbury-Wyatt Collection, Historic Madison, Inc.

summer. There was also space for tennis or croquet.⁷⁸

It is unclear whether these statements were based on documentation of the garden's historic form, on hearsay, or on speculation.

The earliest known photographs showing the south garden are found in a Wyatt family album and appear to date from ca. 1895-1905.⁷⁹ These photographs focus on people and show only the area nearest to the house. Comparison of a 1910 photograph of the same area with photographs taken during the 1920s indicates that the garden underwent significant changes in the early twentieth century. The Walkers appear to have maintained a manicured garden with a layout matching that in John Windle's description. At this time there is not sufficient documentation to determine whether the Walkers updated an existing garden plan or whether this was an entirely new design dating from the 1920s. The 1934 HABS report and the various 1930s newspaper articles covering the house make no mention of the gardens or plantings. A 1940s photograph indicates that the garden had become somewhat overgrown during the latter part of the Walker period. Photographs from 1971 indicate that the Windles maintained at least some of the configuration from the Walker period.

Analysis of the plantings shown in the historic photographs indicates that few of the flowers and ornamental plants present during the Walker period remain on the site today. A more detailed analysis of the plantings is found below.

Lower Garden

The area presently occupied by the lower garden was not a part of the transfer of the property from John and Mary M. Woodburn to Charles L. Shrewsbury in 1849. The 1854 map indicates that this land had become part of the Shrewsbury property by that time. The area between this parcel and Ohio Street (now Vaughn Drive) was associated with R. F. Bower's Magnolia Mills, located at the northeast corner of Ohio Street and Broadway. The 1854 lithograph indicates the presence of an east-west alley dividing these parcels.

Writing in 1986, John Windle described the present lower garden area as follows:

The area below the garden, separated by a hedge and a thirty-inch concealed wall or ha-aha, was pasture land that stretched to the river. In the corner nearest the house and adjacent to Poplar Street stood the carriage house, which has long since disappeared.⁸⁰

It is unclear whether these statements were based on documentation, on hearsay, or on

⁷⁸ John T. Windle and Robert M. Taylor, Jr., *The Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1986), 86. The gardens of the JFD Lanier House are documented in an 1876 lithograph, *Illustrated Atlas of the State of Indiana* (Chicago: Baskin, Forster & Co., 1876).

⁷⁹ This album was discovered in the attic of the house by HMI staff in 2011.

⁸⁰ John T. Windle and Robert M. Taylor, Jr., *The Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1986), 86.

speculation. No documentation of a carriage house is known at this time. If a carriage house existed on this part of the property, it would have to have been built sometime after 1854 and demolished before 1887. This is possible but further research and archaeological investigation should be used to determine the validity of these statements.

A low concrete retaining wall divides the present lower garden parcel from the upper garden. The date of this wall is not documented but it was referenced in John Windle's 1986 description. A two-story frame house was built on the site of the present lower garden sometime between 1854 and 1887, likely in the 1860s. The house was located at 119 Poplar Street and was a two-story frame house with a side-gabled roof trimmed with Gothic Revival bargeboards. The property was owned by Susan and John H. Blaylock as of the 1910s. The house had a stable and two smaller outbuildings on the west part of the site from at least 1897 to 1911. One outbuilding remained as of 1927. The house and outbuilding were demolished sometime between 1927 and 1949. The site was occupied by tennis courts associated with Madison High School during the mid-twentieth century.

A 50-foot-wide section of the area north of the retaining wall was transferred to Susan Blaylock by Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt and Eleanor Wyatt in 1911. The property seems to have been part of a foreclosure in 1918, when it was transferred by a sheriff's deed from Mary Shrewsbury Wyatt and Eleanor Wyatt to Lucy Rogers Walker. The property was sold by Susan and John H. Blaylock to Lucy Rogers Walker in 1920.

The property was acquired by Historic Madison, Inc., in the 1990s. The present lower garden was designed by Ann Windle's cousin, Paul Steinbrecher, architect, of Chicago, Illinois. The garden was designed and installed in 2000. The central and southern components of the planting and path design were realized at this time but the western paths, western sitting area, west and south hedges, and perimeter fence were not. The brick path from the south porch was extended from its previous terminus south to the retaining wall at the time of this project. A new set of steps composed of small pieces of limestone was built against the retaining wall to connect the paths of the upper and lower gardens.

Alleys

The site was historically bordered by an alley on its west side, separating it from the adjacent Woodburn-McKee property. This alley does not appear to have been improved on the 1854 *Map of Madison* but is shown on the 1854 lithograph.⁸¹ The alley is not shown on the 1887 lithograph or the Sanborn Maps covering the property beginning in 1892. It would have been a private alley, being located along the property line between two out lots. The alley may have been in use in the mid nineteenth century and may have been abandoned by the 1890s. The Shrewsbury outbuilding and the carriage house of the Woodburn-McKee House to the west were built adjacent to the sides of this alley, and the outbuilding retains its west door fronting on this space. The Madison High School was built on the Woodburn-McKee property in 1928 with its east wall

⁸¹ The alley is shown with dashed lines on the *Map of Madison & Vicinity, Jefferson Co., Ind.* (Louisville: Hart & Mapother, 1854). Alleys in adjacent blocks are shown with solid lines, suggesting that those alleys had been opened.

set almost against the property line that would have formed the centerline of the alley. An alley south of the present lower garden is indicated on the 1854 lithograph but does not appear on other maps.

Fences

The cast iron fence at the north and east property lines is believed to have been designed by Francis Costigan and installed in the 1840s. Portions of this fence are original to the property while other sections were salvaged from other sites in Madison and installed at a later date. The fence rests atop a low stone wall. The double front gate and the original east gate both feature anthemion patterns in the lowest panel of the gate.

The ca. 1926-27 photograph of the house shows two different iron fences along the north property line. Five sections of the main fence spanned between six posts west of the gate at the front door of the house.⁸² This extended roughly to the center of the kitchen connector. From this point west to the outbuilding was an iron picket fence of a distinctly different pattern. The area to the west of the house including the outbuilding likely served as a service yard and may have originally been enclosed by a wood picket or board fence.

The fence shown in the ca. 1926-27 photograph was manufactured by the Champion Iron Fence Company of Kenton, Ohio, in operation from 1876 through the 1890s.⁸³ The fence was likely installed during Ellen Woodburn Shrewsbury's lifetime, although it could have been relocated from another property.⁸⁴ This fence appears to have been removed in the 1960s when the Windles salvaged sections of fence from the Dr. William Hutchings House at 118 W. Third Street and relocated them to this site.⁸⁵ The Champion fence seems to have been salvaged by the Windles. An identical gate, open gateposts, and series of iron pickets were found in the warehouses of Historic Madison, Inc., in September 2011.

Portions of the Hutchings fence seem to have been utilized in place of the Champion iron fence at the north property line and at the south end of the east property line. The sections added to the east property line are set on a stone wall located slightly to the east of the original fence wall. Two gates remain in this section of fence and one in the north section. In place of the anthemion pattern found on the original Shrewsbury gates, the gates from the Hutchings fence feature a scroll motif with a central spear finial matching those on the intermediate pickets of the gate and fence. Some spear finials on sections of the fence along the east property line appear to be cast aluminum replacements.

The fence and stone wall have experienced differential settlement and displacement. Movement

⁸² An identical fence remains in front of the Hendricks-Smith House at 618 W. Main Street.

⁸³ "Brief Synopsis of a Few Cemetery Fence Companies," accessed September 21, 2011 (<http://chicora.org/cemetery-fences.html>).

⁸⁴ The fence did not come from the Woodburn-McKee House. The fence at that property was similar to that of the Shrewsbury House but featured a simpler design of vertical pickets and x-patterned panels at the posts.

⁸⁵ The Dr. William Hutchings House was demolished for construction of a parking lot by King's Daughters' Hospital in the 1960s.

of the stone has pulled several iron components apart. The stone has split at several locations where the iron posts are mounted. Some of these areas show previous patching with incompatible materials including Portland cement based mortar. Cast iron components have fallen off of the fence. Several of these components are stored in the outbuilding.

The area currently occupied by the lower garden appears to have been enclosed by some kind of a wooden fence by the 1880s. This area is currently unfenced and is open to the south yard. The west property line retains some fragments of woven wire fencing.

Brick Pavement

A brick sidewalk laid in a herringbone pattern currently borders the property on the north and east sides. This sidewalk features stone curbs and a stone-lined gutter along Poplar Street. The date of the sidewalk is not known at this time, but it likely dates from the late nineteenth century. These features are significant as a substantially intact example of nineteenth century sidewalk, curb, and gutter construction. The sidewalk has experienced significant settlement and heaving and does not appear to have been leveled for several decades. A large number of the pavers are broken.

The service yard between the house and outbuilding also features herringbone brick pavement that may be an early site feature. Photographic documentation of this pavement is unclear. The 1934 HABS drawings indicate brick pavement in a portion of this area, suggesting that the pavement may have been modified and expanded during the Windle period. The pavement features a brick-lined gutter along the west wall of the kitchen, conducting water away from the buildings. A stone curb extends between the kitchen and outbuilding in line with the south elevations of both buildings. Pavement to the north of this curb is believed to predate the Windle period. Brick walks laid in a herringbone pattern south of the stone curb are believed to have been designed by John Windle. The brick sidewalk extending south from the south porch and the east-west walk intersecting it are shown on the 1934 HABS drawings.

The brick pavement has experienced significant settlement and heaving. A number of the pavers are broken. Brick pavement in front of the outbuilding has been replaced with a concrete driveway and curb cuts. There is no sidewalk pavement south of the retaining wall separating the south yard from the and lower garden. The sidewalk area is currently filled with turf grass in this area.

Other Site Features

A stone carriage step or mounting block and a wood hitching post are visible on the north sidewalk near the west gate in the ca. 1926-27 photograph. The stone step is shown in a photograph published in 1962 and was removed at an unknown date.⁸⁶

⁸⁶ Wilbur D. Peat, *Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1969), fig. 72. This book was first published in 1962.

Photographs of the south garden dating from the 1920s indicate that a sundial was present in the northwest garden room, in line with the window of the Shrewsbury dining room. Several wooden benches are visible in photographs from this period.

Plantings

First Street Yard and Service Yard

The historic photographs dating from 1910 through 1920 (Wyatt period) suggest the north yard was largely absent of plantings. It is evident that ivy was maintained at the east balcony and the main entry. The ivy was allowed to adhere to the masonry and climb onto the balcony. The balance of the front yard appears to have been maintained as cultivated lawn. The two available photographs of this era do not capture the entire width of the property so it is not possible to discern from the photos if plantings existed on the eastern and western limits of the site.

Photographs from the mid to late 1920s (Walker period) indicate a number of ornamental plantings were installed within the front yard. Herbaceous plants are present in beds along the width of the foundation. One moderate sized canopy tree (roughly equivalent in height to the house) is noted at the northeast corner of the property and ivy is noted in the photographs of that era. The ivy appears to have grown from beds at the corners of the home and at the base of the entry steps and adjacent to the balconies. The balance of the east and front yards appear to be planted in lawn.

Photographs from the mid to late 1920s (Walker period) indicate the service yard area between the outbuilding and the house was lightly planted and included a fan shaped trellis and a limited number of woody shrubs. The woody shrubs resemble the form of privets.

Photographs from subsequent decades through to 2011 (Windle period) suggest the front yard and service yard were planted much more heavily with herbaceous plants and woody shrubs and vines.

Poplar Street Yard

Photographs from the 1927-34 era (Walker period) indicate the southeast corner of the house was planted with a limited foundation planting on the southern half of the structure. There also appears to be a short woody hedge between the sidewalk and the stone street gutter.

South Yard

The South yard appears to have always been heavily landscaped. The earliest available photographs (1887 and ca.1895-1905, Wyatt period) depict reasonable amounts plant material on the south side of the home. The two south yard photographs (ca. 1895-1905), capture moments of the Shrewsbury-Wyatt family enjoying the garden flowers. Additionally, letters written by Mary Shrewsbury to her father, in the late 1860s make reference to the growth of seasonal fruit and the blooming of tube roses (see above). These letters also indicate that Charles Shrewsbury

was actively involved with the maintenance of the garden at that time. All of this suggests the family placed value on the practice of the horticultural arts and the upper garden seems to be focus of those efforts.

The ca. 1926-27 photographs depict a managed and purposefully designed landscape that includes a significant variety of plant materials. A cultivated lawn is apparent as is the north/south axis extending from the house's south entry and reinforced with plantings. A number of wooden benches, moveable chairs and a fan shaped trellis appear in the photos suggesting the garden was frequently occupied. The plantings are a combination of canopy and ornamental trees, woody shrubs and herbaceous ornamentals. The structure suggests a combination of styles mixing a sense of formality in the center with an informal picturesque landscape on the edges.

The 1934 (HABS) photos are winter scenes but it appears the garden is in a state of disrepair. Subsequent photos suggest the garden became increasingly heavily planted in a manner that left less open space and provided less organizational structure.

The first evidence of the ivy being allowed to grow onto the south side of the house is captured in a ca.1940s (HMI) photo. The ivy was limited to the southwest corner of the main house. It appears the vines were not allowed to grow on the south side of the house until this time frame.

Lower Garden

The present lower garden, designed by Ann Windle's cousin, Paul Steinbrecher, was designed and installed in 2000. This area features gravel paths and formal, geometric hedges with large areas of lawn and limited areas of other plantings.

Current Conditions

The landscape has become substantially overgrown with heavy vine growth on the home (very recently removed) and bamboo covering much of the base of the home across the entire southern façade (also recently removed). The south garden still contains a large number of trees, the vast majority of which are native deciduous canopy trees. The ground plane is a combination of cultivated lawn and vine/perennial ground cover.

Lighting

Historic photographs do not indicate the presence of exterior lighting on the property. The Windles appear to have added two light sockets to the soffits of the kitchen wing to provide light at the side entrance.

2. Outbuildings

The present outbuilding was built in two phases. The 1854 *Map of Madison* shows a frame

outbuilding matching the shape and size of the present brick outbuilding.⁸⁷ It is unclear whether this could show the present outbuilding incorrectly coded as a frame structure. The 1854 panoramic *View of Madison* appears to show a white-colored one-story structure in the location of this outbuilding.⁸⁸ The accuracy of the 1887 bird's eye lithograph of Madison is suspect (see Kitchen Connector section for more detail). This view shows the outbuilding as a gabled mass similar to the kitchen.⁸⁹ The outbuilding is first shown on the September 1892 Sanborn Map and is labeled "Locker." The October 1897 Sanborn Map shows a one-story frame projection along the north end of the building's west elevation but this had disappeared before the preparation of the September 1904 Sanborn Map. This addition was roughly eight feet wide and extended roughly fifteen feet south along the west wall from the northwest corner.

The exterior brick of the outbuilding is similar to that of the kitchen, with somewhat more variation in color. The building's window sash is consistent with that of the kitchen in the design and muntin profiles. The frame of the south (wash house) window on the west elevation shows evidence of shutter hinges, while the north (present garage) window does not. All openings are topped by brick headers. Thresholds were originally of wood but one on the east elevation has been replaced with concrete. Three of the four exterior doors are two-panel flush doors matching the door of the kitchen. The door to the present garage on the south elevation is a two-panel door with raised panels. A two-panel door stored in the basement of the house may have come from this opening. These details suggest an early date for the construction of the outbuilding.

The north portion of the building containing the wash house and the present garage appears to have been built first, with the south portion containing the privies and a room of unknown use added at a later date. A clear joint is visible in the brick walls at the east and west sides of the building. Both portions were originally sheltered by a shed roof sloping down to the west. The roof seems to have been enclosed by a brick parapet of consistent height on the north, south, and west elevations. This is clearly visible along both sides of the south wall of the wash house. The west wall does not appear to have been rebuilt, suggesting that the roof may have been drained by scuppers through the parapet. Sanborn Maps indicate that the building had a wood shingle roof between at least 1892 and 1911.

The building is labeled "Locker" on the 1892, 1897, 1904 and 1911 Sanborn Maps. Sometime between 1911 and October 1927 the building was remodeled as a garage. The present garage doors and hipped roof were added at this time. These features are visible in photographs taken between the construction of the Brown Memorial Gymnasium in 1924 and the demolition of the Woodburn-McKee House in 1927. The remodeling likely took place ca. 1920, at the same time as the Walkers' renovation of the house.

Garage

The original function of this space is unclear. The large opening with garage doors appears to date from a ca. 1920 remodeling of the building. The walls of this space are coated in a rough

⁸⁷ *Map of Madison & Vicinity, Jefferson Co., Ind.* (Louisville: Hart & Mapother, 1854).

⁸⁸ Edward Sachse, *View of Madison, [IN]* (James T. Palmatary, 1854).

⁸⁹ J. Wallis Smith & Co., *Bird's-Eye View of Madison, Indiana* (1887).

plaster finish up to the head of the window, consistent with the height of the plaster in the adjacent wash house. The partition between the garage and wash house extends to the top of the plaster, above which a Windle period frame wall has been built to separate the spaces. Small joist pockets above the plaster along the east wall suggest that this space may have had a ceiling. The floor in this space appears to have been raised to allow the building to function as a garage.

Wash House

The wash house is entered by a door in the east elevation of the outbuilding, providing easy access from the side door of the house. The room has plastered walls up to the heads of the door and window. A plaster ceiling appears to have once existed at this level, with an unfinished attic above. The south wall of the room contains a chimney that extends above the roof. The floor is paved with rectangular pieces of limestone with small gaps. A drainage channel is cut into the floor and exits out through the west wall below the window. The north wall contains a wooden rack that may be an early feature. A partition composed of dimensional lumber, chicken-wire and a screen door was added during the Windle period.

A cistern extends below this space and appears to match the dimensions of the room. The cistern walls are stuccoed and a square opening with a metal collar extends up through the limestone floor. The use of this cistern is not documented. It was fed in part by a drain tile running from the northwest corner of the west wing of the house. The cistern is located within what appears to be the first phase of the outbuilding. The location of the privy cesspits less than ten feet to the south in the second phase of the outbuilding is strange, given the potential of the cesspits to contaminate the cistern water. This suggests that the cistern may not have been in use at the time the second phase of the building was built or that the cistern served only to provide water for irrigation. It is also possible that the cistern was believed to be a sealed system and that the cesspits would not contaminate it.

South Room

The original function of this room is not documented. It provides connection to the west privy and has doors at the east and west walls. The walls of this space are exposed brick and were once painted white. This room appears to have had a wood floor that has been removed, with the present dirt floor below the level of the door sills. The attic floor above has suffered severe water damage and has partially collapsed. The room does not appear to have had a plastered ceiling. The remaining wood joists and wood attic floor above retain traces of white paint.

The west door appears to have aligned with the space between the carriage house and stable of the Woodburn-McKee property immediately to the west. The Woodburn-McKee Carriage House was attached to the rear wing of the main house and was extant by 1854.⁹⁰ The stable located south of the carriage house was built sometime between 1854 and 1887.⁹¹ The area along the property line between the Shrewsbury and Woodburn-McKee properties may have once contained an alley providing access to this side door on the Shrewsbury outbuilding and

⁹⁰ *Map of Madison & Vicinity, Jefferson Co., Ind.* (Louisville: Hart & Mapother, 1854).

⁹¹ J. Wallis Smith & Co., *Bird's Eye View of Madison, Indiana* (1887).

to the Woodburn-McKee stable.

West Privy

The west privy is accessed by an interior door from the south room. The room was plastered and was lit by one casement window along the south wall. The ceiling was originally plastered but both the lath and plaster have been removed. The attic floor above has suffered severe water damage and has partially collapsed. Although the floor and seats have been removed, the plaster outline indicates that this privy contained seats at two different heights. A limestone cesspit extends to an unknown depth below the original floor. Approximately six feet of depth are currently visible, with debris filling the lower part of the pit. The masonry wall dividing the privies extends several feet below the floor level and contains a ventilation flue that originally extended above the roof with a corbelled cap.⁹² This flue was removed above roof level prior to 1934, likely at the time the present roof was built ca. 1920.

East Privy

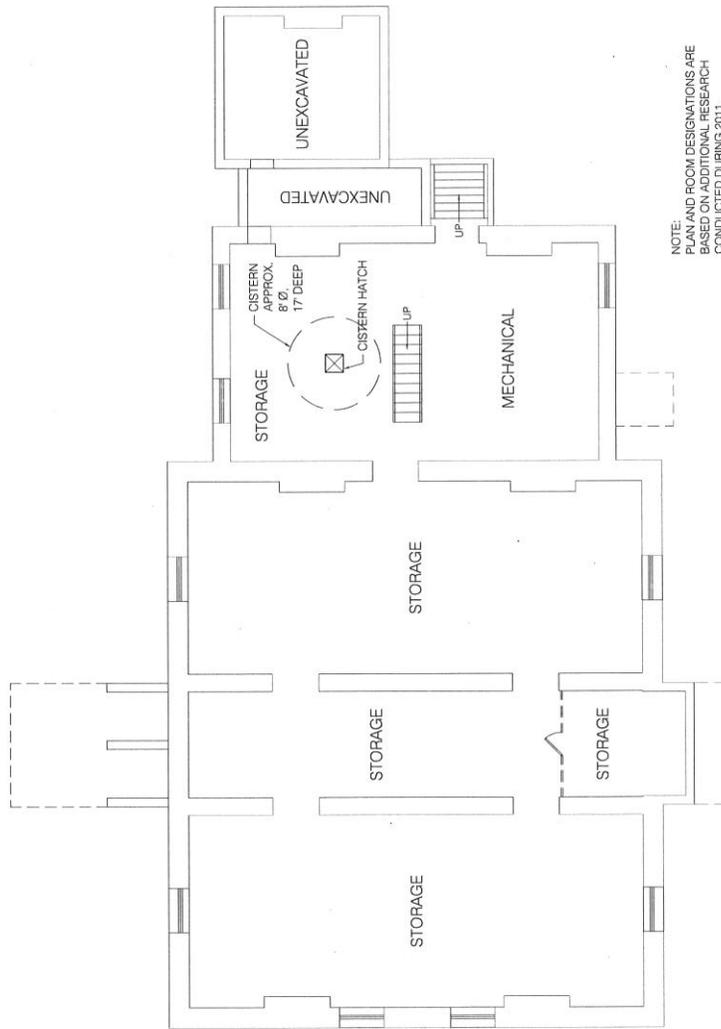
The east privy is accessed by an exterior door in the east elevation of the outbuilding. The room was plastered and was lit by one casement window along the south wall. The ceiling is currently covered in plywood but was likely plastered. The floor of this space has been removed but the two-hole seat remains in place across the west wall. One seat cover remains in place. Another seat was originally located at the southeast corner of the room and is indicated by the outline on the plaster and by the remaining wood trim. A limestone cesspit extends to an unknown depth below the original floor. Approximately six feet of depth are currently visible, with debris filling the lower part of the pit. The wall dividing the privies extends several feet below the floor level and contains a ventilation flue that originally extended above the roof with a corbelled cap.⁹³ This flue was removed above roof level prior to 1934, likely at the time the present roof was built ca. 1920.

PART III. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

The following copies are of the measured drawings produced for the preservation plan for the Shrewsbury House and donated to HABS by RATIO Architects, Inc., to update and modify the record. The ten drawings include floor plans for the pre-1920 period and for the present (2011) day.

⁹² "View from Shrewsbury Place of Ohio River in flood. January 20, 1907. Madison, Indiana." Historic Madison Inc., General Photographic Collection p0257. Photographer Lida Hutchings.

⁹³ "View from Shrewsbury Place of Ohio River in flood. January 20, 1907. Madison, Indiana." Historic Madison Inc., General Photographic Collection p0257. Photographer Lida Hutchings.



NOTE:
PLAN AND ROOM DESIGNATIONS ARE
BASED ON ADDITIONAL RESEARCH
CONDUCTED DURING 2011.



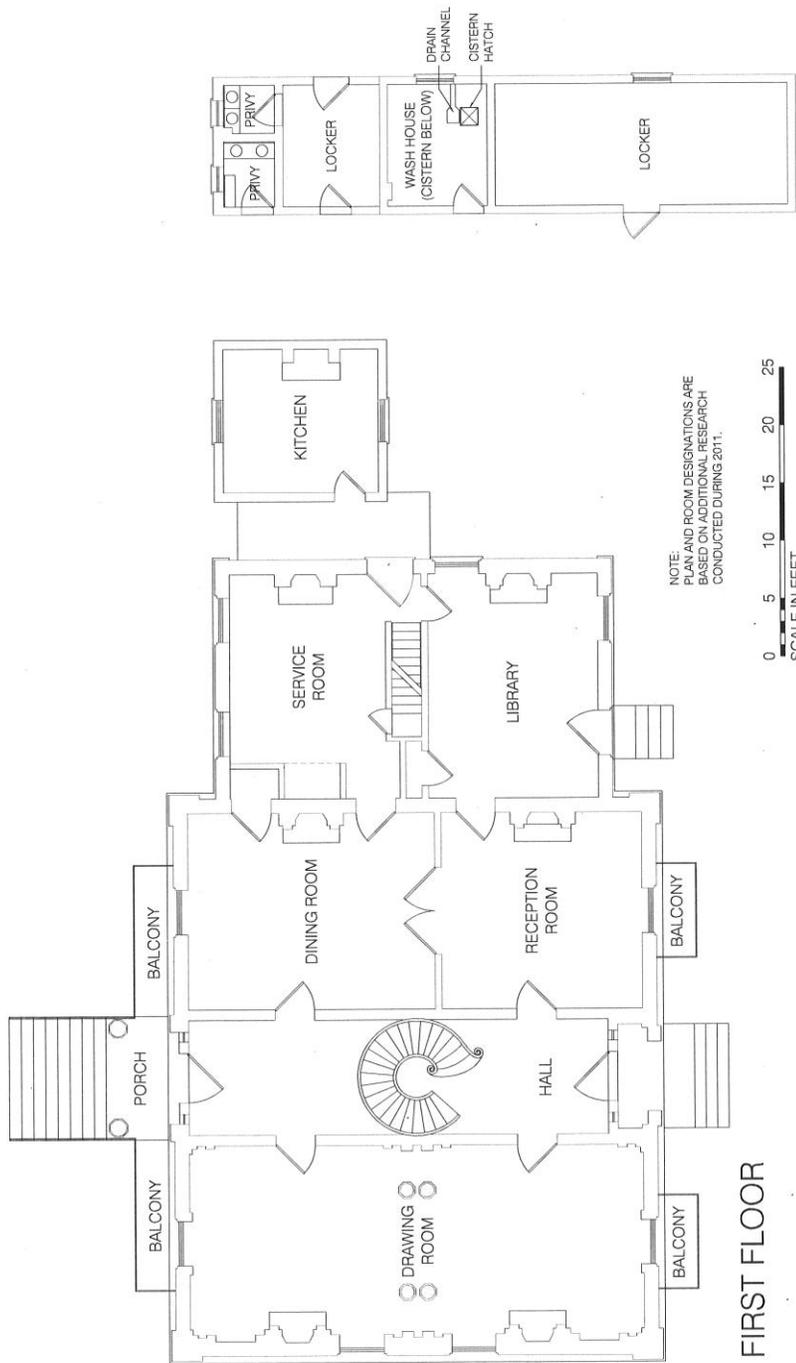
0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE IN FEET

BASEMENT PLAN - PRE-1920

SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1' | © 2011 RATIO Architects, Inc. | NOVEMBER 10, 2011

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NOTE:
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 CONDUCTED DURING 2011.

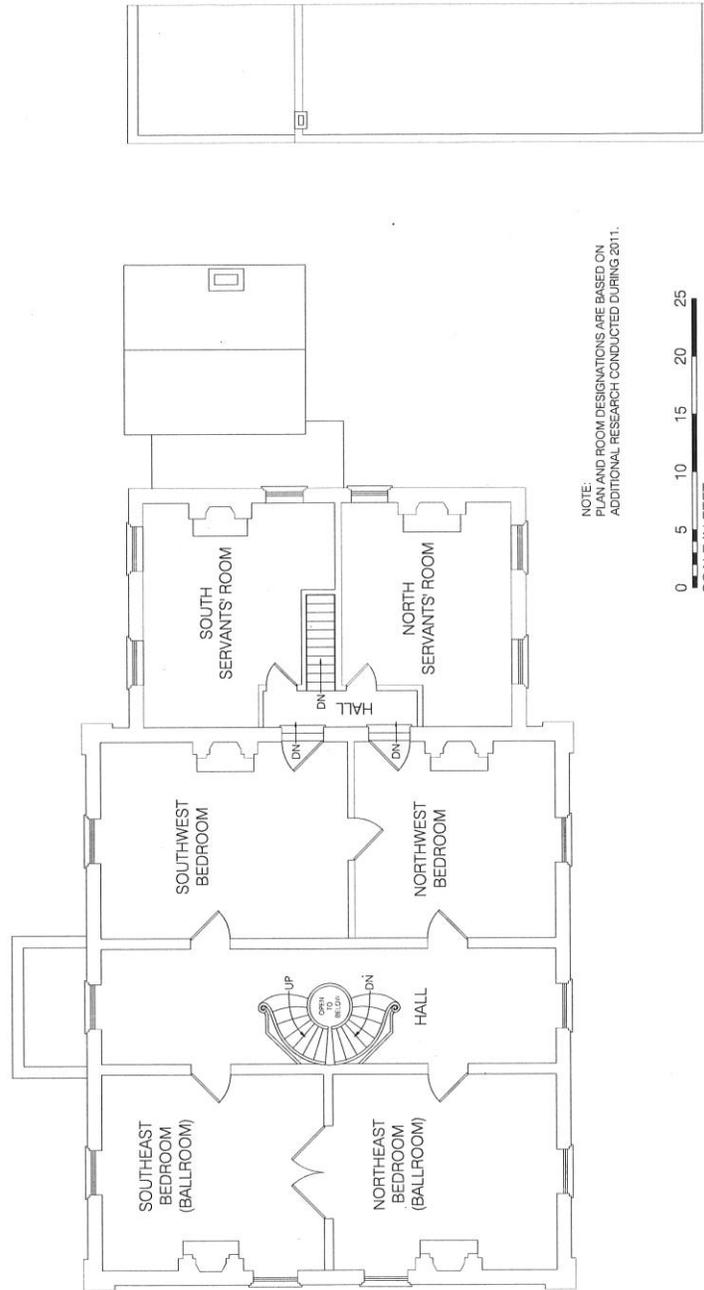




FIRST FLOOR PLAN - PRE-1920

SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
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FIRST FLOOR



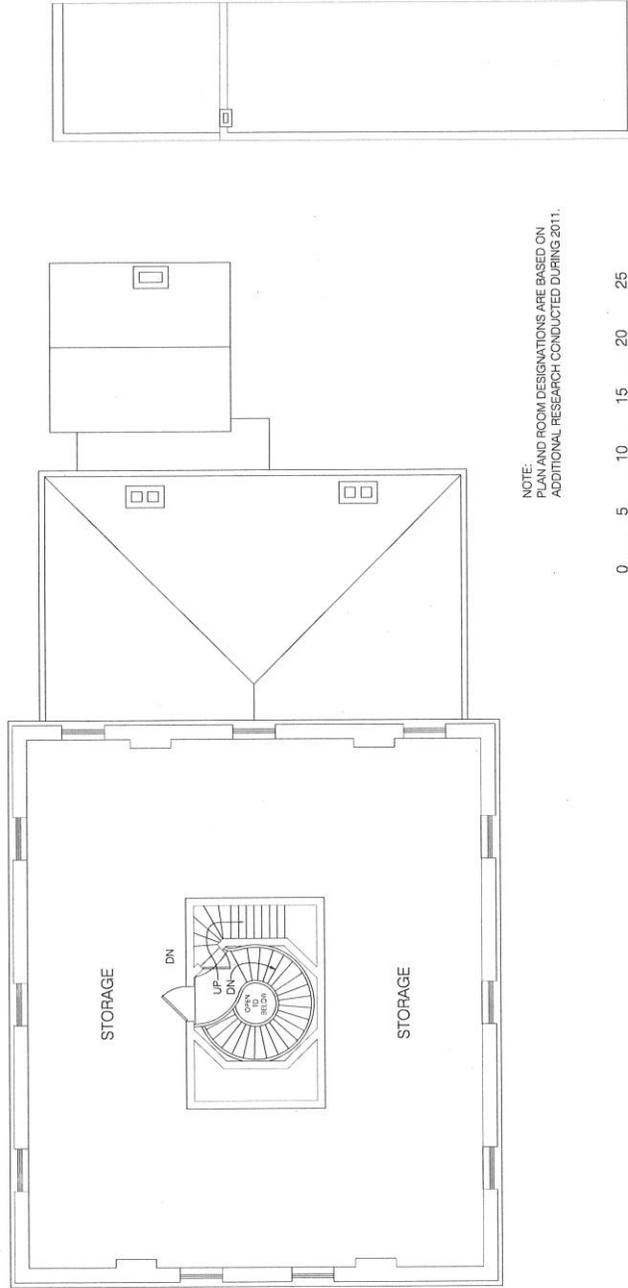
NOTE:
 PLAN AND ROOM DESIGNATIONS ARE BASED ON
 SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
 ADDITIONAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED DURING 2011.




SECOND FLOOR PLAN - PRE-1920
 SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
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ADDENDUM TO
CHARLES L. SHREWSBURY HOUSE
HABS No. IN-8
(Page 52)



NOTE:
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ADDITIONAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED DURING 2011.

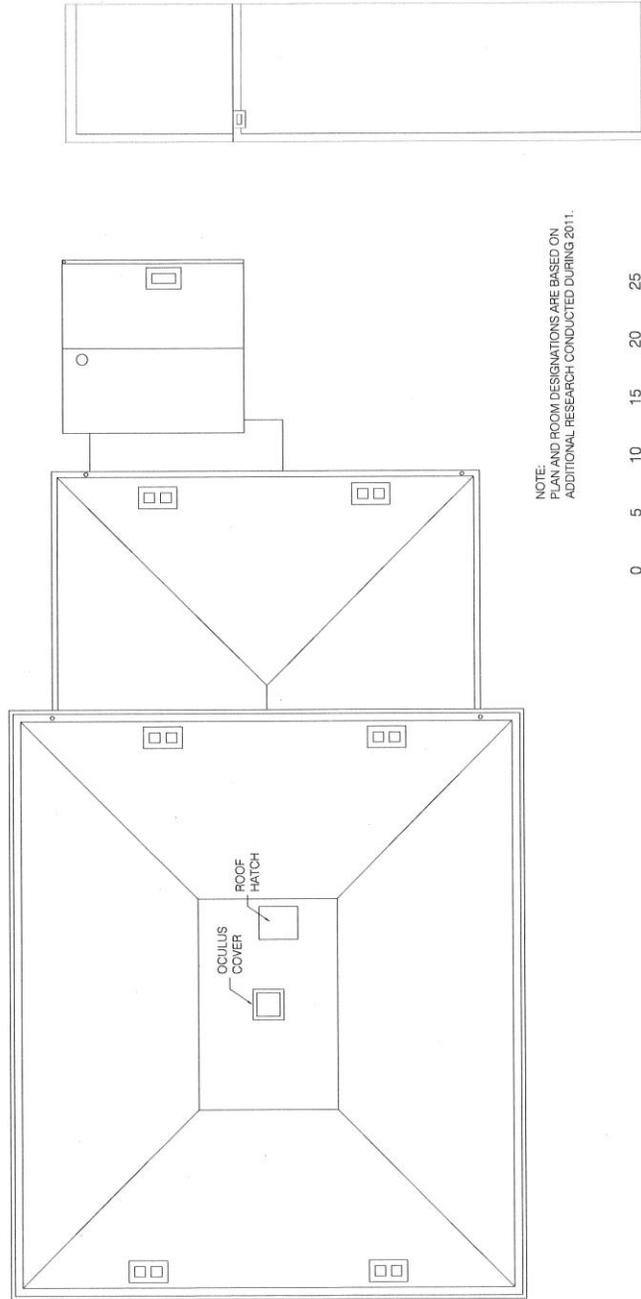


ATTIC FLOOR PLAN - PRE-1920

SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1' | © 2011 RATIO Architects, Inc. | NOVEMBER 10, 2011

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ADDENDUM TO
CHARLES L. SHREWSBURY HOUSE
HABS No. IN-8
(Page 53)



NOTE:
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ADDITIONAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED DURING 2011.

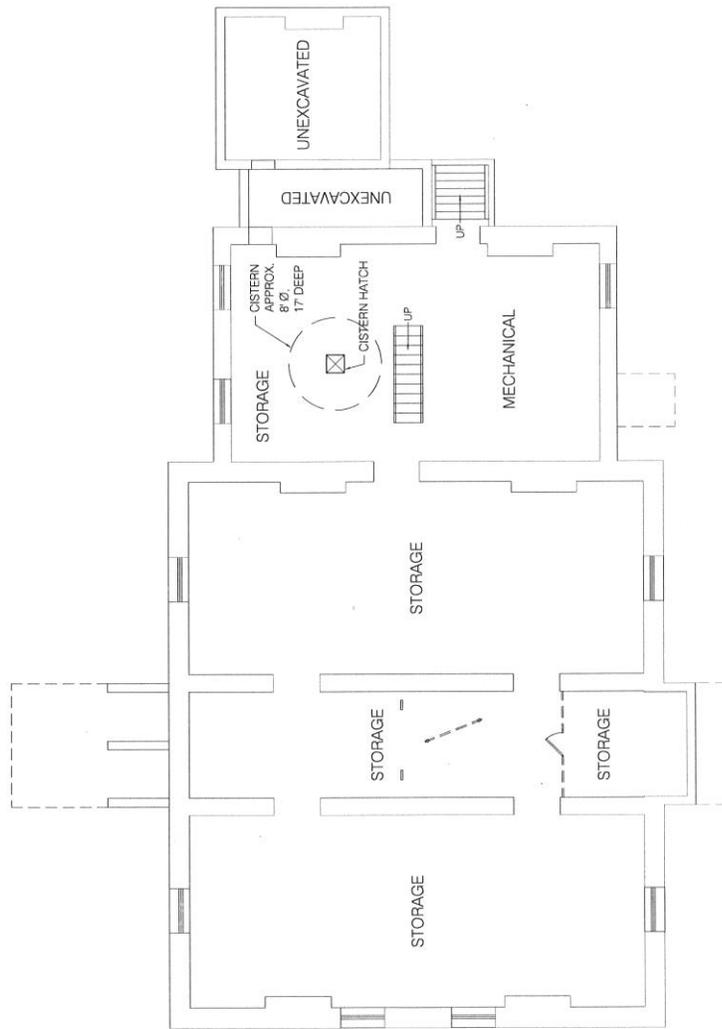
0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE IN FEET

ROOF PLAN - PRE-1920

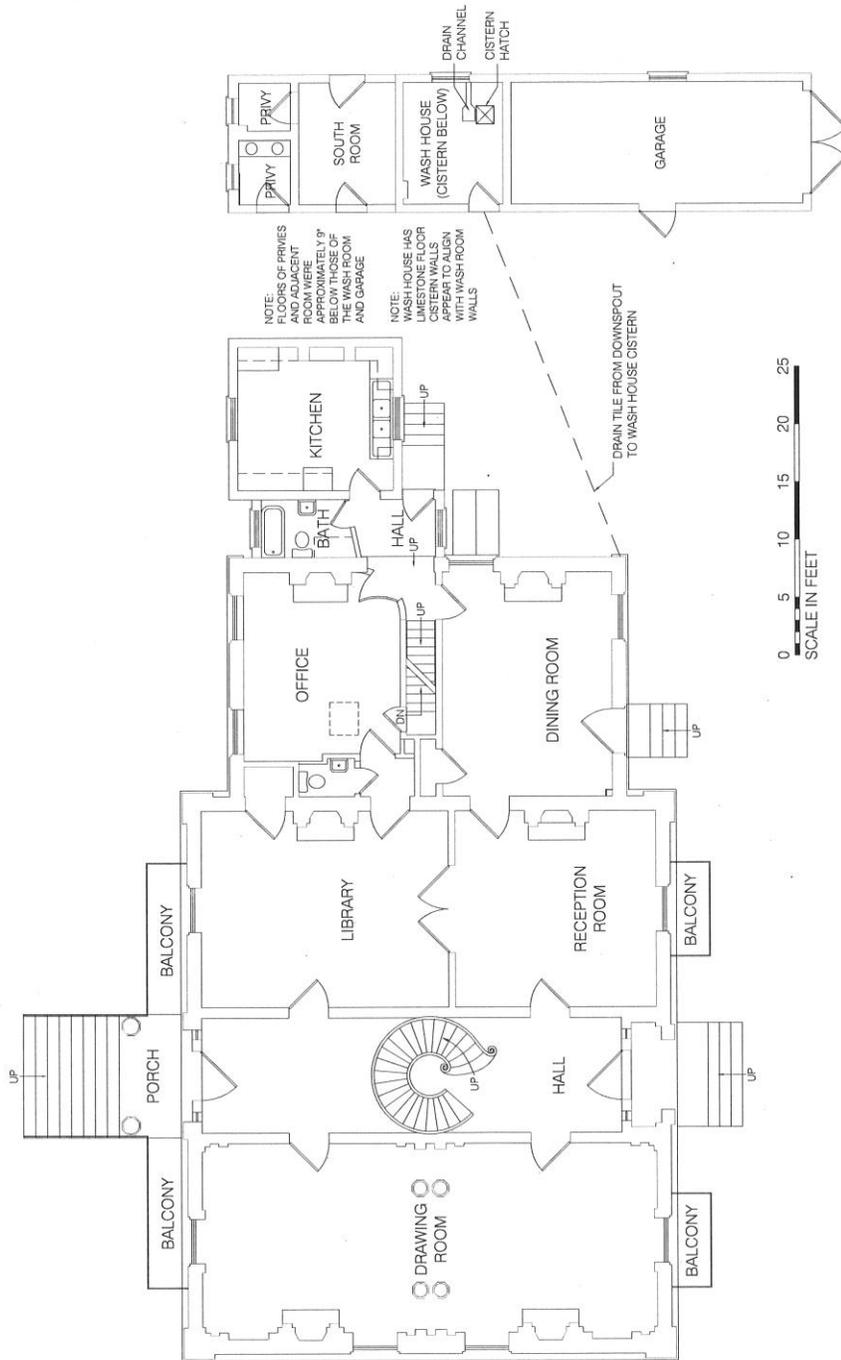
SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1' | © 2011 RATIO Architects, Inc. | NOVEMBER 10, 2011

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BASEMENT PLAN - EXISTING
SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
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NOTE: FLOORS OF PRIVIES AND WASH HOUSE ARE APPROXIMATELY 9' BELOW THOSE OF THE WASH ROOM AND GARAGE

NOTE: WASH HOUSE HAS WASH WALLS OR CISTERN WALLS APPEAR TO ALIGN WITH WASH ROOM WALLS

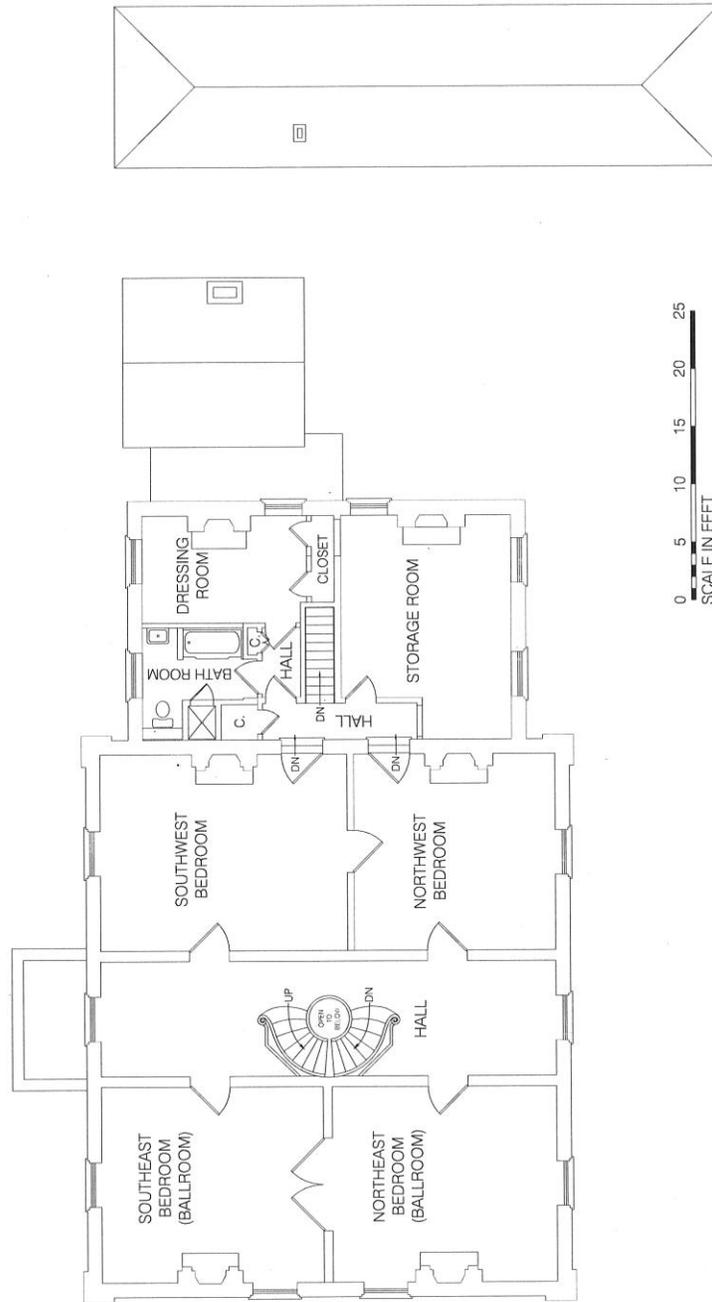
DRAIN TILE FROM DOWNSPOUT TO WASH HOUSE CISTERN



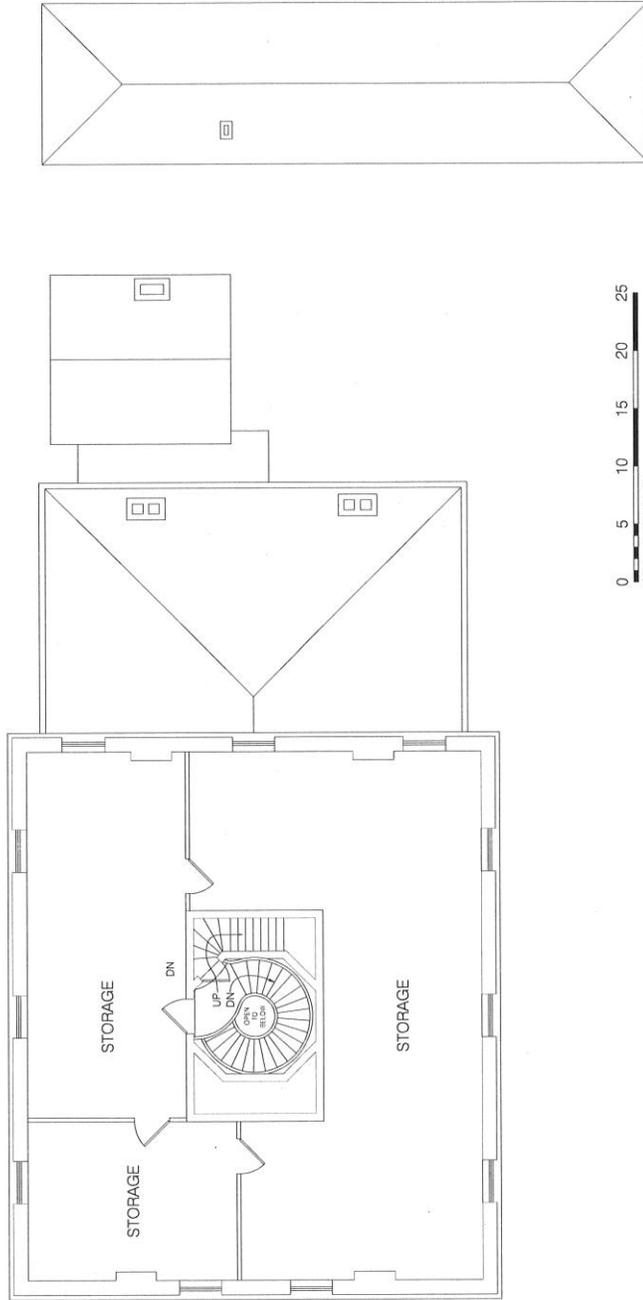
FIRST FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING
 SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1' | © 2011 RATIO Architects, Inc. | NOVEMBER 10, 2011



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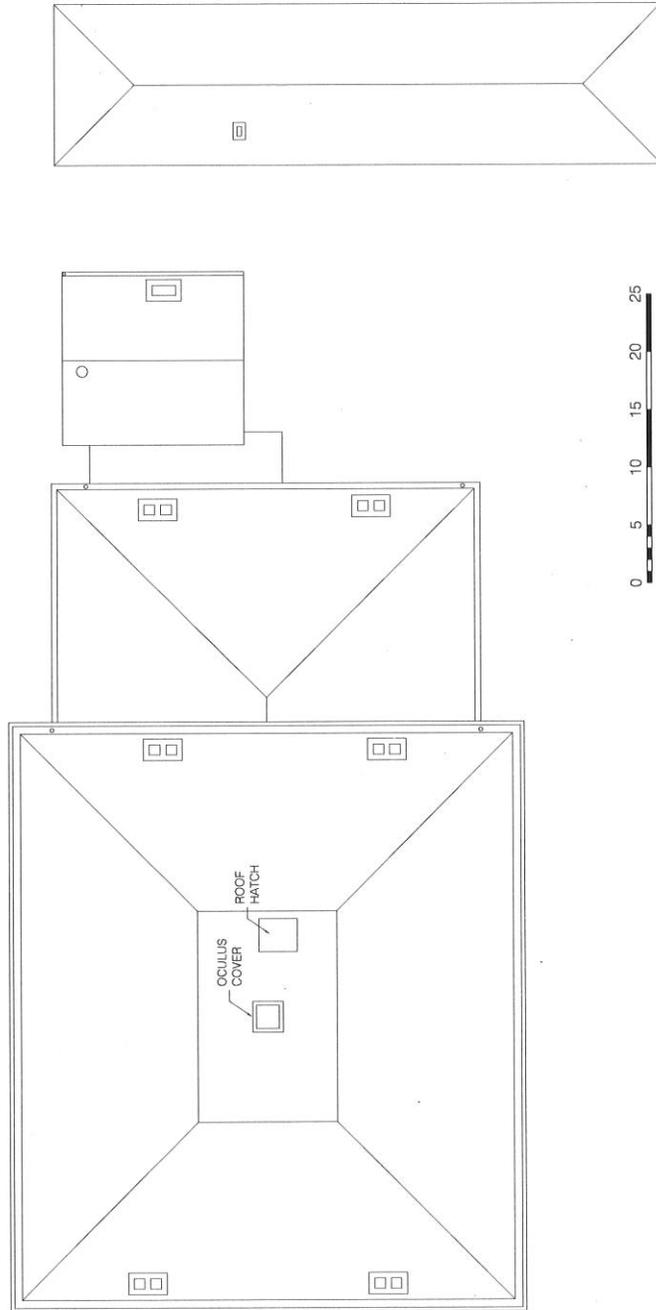
SECOND FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING
SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1' | © 2011 RATIO Architects, Inc. | NOVEMBER 10, 2011
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ATTIC FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING
SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
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 **ROOF PLAN - EXISTING**
SHREWSBURY-WINDLE HOUSE PRESERVATION PLAN
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