



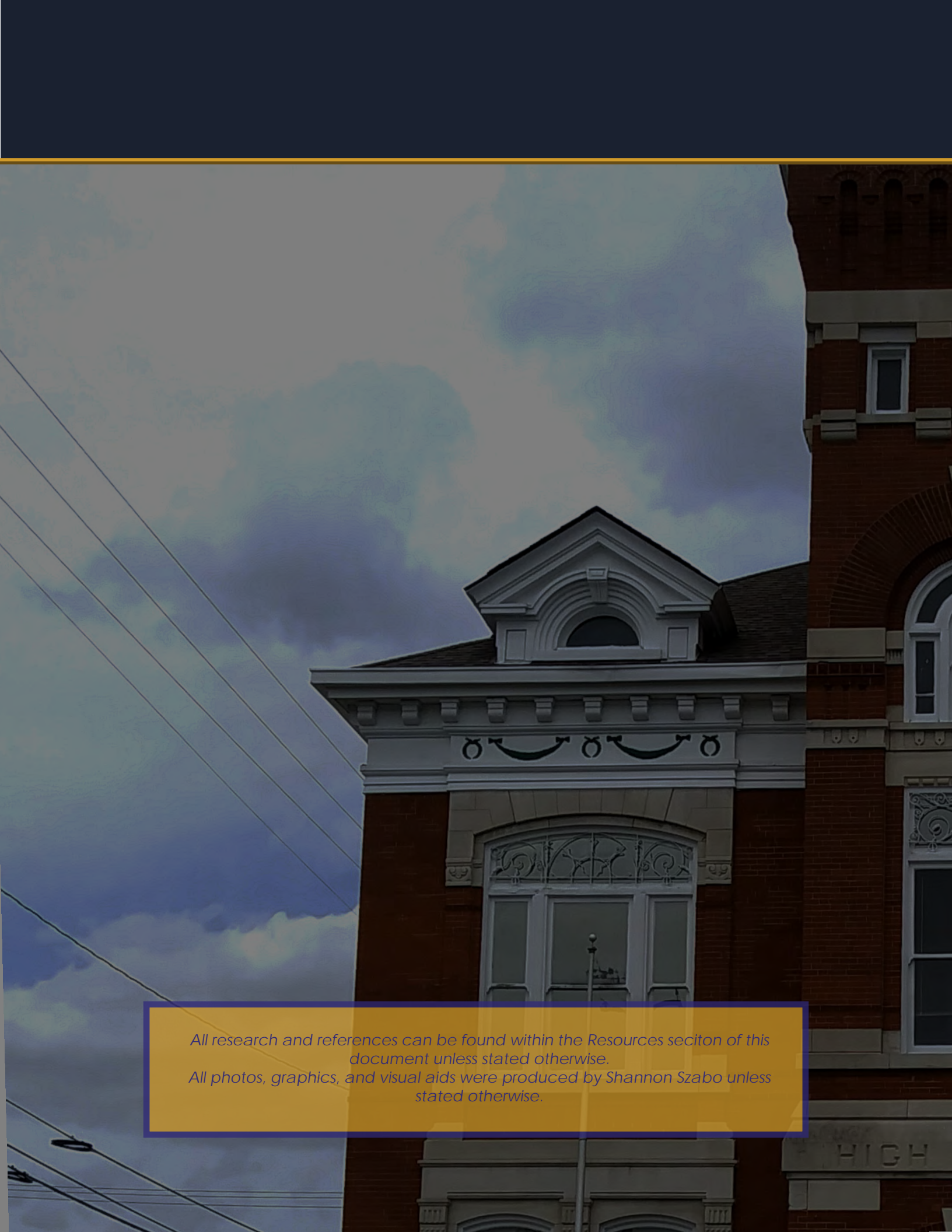
SHELBYVILLE, IN: Neighborhood Districts

Study conducted by
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Summer 2017



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*All research and references can be found within the Resources section of this document unless stated otherwise.
All photos, graphics, and visual aids were produced by Shannon Szabo unless stated otherwise.*

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Thank you for your time and dedication to completing this project. Also, thank you to the citizens of Shelbyville and their participation in community outreach efforts.



RESEARCH METHODS

METHODS

GENEAOLOGY
DEPARTMENT

CITY HISTORIANS

CITY OFFICIALS

GUIDED TOURS
PHOTOS

ArcGIS

COMMUNITY INPUT
SOCIAL MEDIA

Historical Research

Before it was determined where each neighborhood boundary is located, it was necessary to conduct historical research based on social and physical growth over time. The way in which a community grows provides valuable information that describes where and why people decided to work or live, which contributes largely to the present conditions of the area. Knowing how and why a particular place came to be tells what the future may hold, not just how it got there today.

Resources at the Genealogy Department of the Shelbyville Library were largely utilized, as well as multiple discussions with city historians, both formal and informal. City officials were also extremely important resources, both current and retired (see Acknowledgments for full list of participants). Multiple tours of Shelbyville given by multiple people with different perspectives played a large role in learning about both the social and physical growth of Shelbyville and Shelby County, Indiana.



ArcGIS

In order to create graphic visuals for comparison and support of the research conducted, both historical and current condition information, maps were created through ArcGIS. Information provided through the maps show significant physical barriers and facilitators of growth.

As found later in Current Conditions, the maps included are location maps for each given neighborhood. These maps show important information as to what the area entails and physical features of the determined neighborhood that may help give way to justification for neighborhood boundaries. Photos are available to support the visual content of the maps in respective neighborhood sections.

Community Input

Research and community input are two significant factors at play and in the end this project aims to organize individual neighborhoods to give a platform for further community involvement.

A new approach to collecting community input was implemented in this project. A pre-existing Facebook group created by community members provided first hand accounts of residents who have grown up in Shelbyville with deep family roots. Stories were collected to create more of a social timeline and provide research questions to pursue on the physical growth of the city. Each aspect of this project is related back to the community, so the community input played a key role in this project.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

GENERAL
INFORMATION

TIMELINE

PHYSICAL

SOCIAL

General Information

Shelbyville, IN, has proven to stand the test of time and thrived in times of crisis and success, in which the following timelines will show. Although there was countless time spent on research, the goal of this project was to find the historical context most relevant to the nature in which the city has developed since its infancy. Using both written fact and valuable knowledge of the city residents, the following timelines have been created.

Timeline

When assessing the way a city has developed over time it is important to focus on the physical construction of the city as well as how and when people began to inhabit the area. What is more important than these two timelines is the way the information relates the physical and social aspects of the history of Shelbyville. In order for a community to thrive there has to be a relationship established between residents in order to foster a sense of place and create a city.



1923 - The Joseph Fountain was erected (Available from <http://www.georgehonig.org/sculptures/josephfountain/josephfountain.cfm>).

Shelbyville has experienced ups and downs similar to that of the greater Midwest of the United States, but has shown exceptional resilience in times of hardship. Small businesses and the sense of community that was started through some of the most prominent families in Shelbyville have played key roles in the development of the city today. There have been countless times when residents have pulled together to not only succeed but to



2017 - The Joseph Fountain today (Photos provided by Shannon Szabo).

thrive, including pooling funds, raising taxes, and housing those in need, specifically during natural disaster.

The following timelines and information provided are a compilation of various resources that help create a better understanding in the context of neighborhood development, both historically and recently.



1820 : 1830 : 1840 : 1850 : 1870 - 1890

- **1822** - Made County seat
- **1825** - Henry Gatewood acquired first license for a tavern in the county
- **1828** - Merry McGuire established a ferry on Blue River to avoid fording the river

* First bridges built sometime before **1833**

- **1833** - Original county building completed; was a model for other public works
- **1835** - citizens set up a market house opposite the courthouse
- **1839**- Presbyterian Square plat created and sold to the church for \$300

- **1840** - US Census lists Shelbyville population at 446, with 41% employed in manufacturing
- **1848** - Calvin C. Fletcher and Nicolas McCarty platted large areas of land
- **1849** - Western Addition platted, Toner and Bennet Addition platted

- **1850** - Shelbyville incorporated

- **1878** - Daniel DePrez Ice Company founded, continued til 1951
- **1885** - Shelbyville Desk Company founded, stayed in operation the longest of all furniture companies
- **1889** - Spiegel Furniture Co. founded
- **1899** - Old Hickory Chair Co. established (shut down in 1960s, reopened 1981)

PHYSICAL TIMELINE

In order to establish the physical characteristics of a neighborhood, it is important to establish those of the city and how those characteristics developed over time. This timeline sheds light on the significant buildings, factories, and businesses that have developed over the years.

1910 : 1920

- **1912** - Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Company founded by Fred Kennedy at Hodel and 401 Prospect
- **1913** - A flood swept over the city, causing massive damage
- **1915** - the Strand was built
- **1916** - first fire station built on West Broadway; Cheney building, Needham Clothing Store, and Flora Carson Shop all destroyed in a fire
- **1920** - What would become the Major T. Jester Department Store opened; first post office finished at Washington and Pike
- **1921** - William S. Major Hospital ordained
- **1922** - Paul Cross Gymnasium opened, became a major center for community
- **1923** - Fountain on the Square built, Kennedy Car Factory burns

CAPONE'S
SPEEKEASY

1930 : 1940

- **1924** - Tornado damaged factories and the West St. Methodist Church
- **1926** - Masonic Lodge dedicated
- **1928** - City Hall burned down; National Guard Armory built; Methodist Building built; Fred Kennedy opened Kennedy Hotel on E. Washington
- **1929** - new City Hall dedicated on the corner of Harrison and Hendricks
- **1930** - William A. Porter Memorial Swimming Pool dedicated
- **1931** - Kibbey School Closed
- **1932** - More than 400 parcels sold off due to tax nonpayment
- **1935** - Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kennedy Park adopted by the city
- **1937** - New courthouse completed and wagon bridge replaced by concrete opened
- **1940** - National Farm Machine Company established
- **1941** - Nukraft Manufacturing Company came to town
- **1946** - J.L. Chase Company, and Cinch Manufacturing Company came to town
- **1947** - Admiral Company, Cabinet Division opens
- **1942** - Camp Atterbury



LOON & MUSEUM
SPEEKEASY

1950

1960

1970

- opened, bringing many soldiers into town
- **1948** - explosion destroys Farm Bureau bulk plant
- **1949** - Shelby Co. War Memorial, Inc. established

- **1950** - sunset addition began
- **1951** - pedestrian islands constructed in the square; River Rd. built; street department expansions (snow removal, garbage trucks)
- **1952** - Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company opens and employs more than 400 workers within a year
- **1954** - large annexations took

- place by the city, particularly industrial sections; station no.2 was built in 1954 on East Michigan Rd
- **1956** - G.E. opened it's plant and employed more than 600 workers
- **1957** - Shelbyville Desk Company becomes the last of the original furniture factories in Shelbyville
- **1959** - High School on S. Miller St. opened

- **1960** - Boy's Club of America had a building erected in Morrison Park; city sewage plant opened
- **1961** - Rec center moved to its present location on W. Franklin St; major tornado caused >\$1,000,000 in damage
- **1962** - United Fund given a house on N Harrison St; Shelby Industrial Development, Inc. purchased 45 acres East of the city

- **1978** - Knauf Insulation manufacturing company came to the city

SOCIAL

With physical development comes the social development, as well as the people who influence it. This timeline sheds light on those significant events.

1820 1830-1840 1880 1910

- **1822** - Abel Cole named first County Agent; County Government's first act was to create a pound for stray animals
- **1824** - Residents set apart 10% of income from lot sales to establish the Mechanic's Library
- **1829** - Cole resigned as Agent, Ovid Butler replaced

- **1837**- first newspaper, the Recorder started
- **1840** - US Census lists Shelbyville population at 446, with 41% employed in manufacturing

- **1885** - John Elliot, William S Major, Charles Major, Deprez family owned at least 2 factories; John Walker donated 10 acres, John Hendricks donated 40 acres, James Davidson gave 20 acres to city

- **1914** - park board appointed, and City Park (Now Morrison Park) is established. Maintained by a group of women led by Laura Ray Morrison
- **1915** - 4000 person suffragettes formed
- **1915** - 4000 person tabernacle planned in response to religious fervor, site now occupied by fire station no. 1,

tabernacle was torn down soon thereafter

- **1917**- town united over WW1 breaking out, Elks Club assembly room used by Red Cross to make supplies for the effort; livestock began being trucked to Indianapolis, the beginning of a change in the way the economy worked



TIMELINE

cial aspect of the space created by such
uenced the development to begin with. This
gnificant social developments.

1920 : 1930- : 1940 : 1950

- **1918** - daylight savings established, as did war gardens in vacant lots, women became more involved in the workforce due to labor shortages; the building which would house Ford was built on Washington; 16 furniture companies are listed as having donated to the War Chest
- **1919** - What is now the American Legion was bought by The War Mothers and operated as a memorial until 1927; local branch of the Carpenters and Joiners Union formed with more than 500 members ;the Strand shows its first Sunday shows ("Dooming" the Sunday night church services)
- **1920** - Local Rotary Club formed; Elizabeth Teal Lee first woman appointed to the School Board of Trustees
- **1922** - historical association first founded
- **1925** - Kiwanis formed
- **1927** - Professional Women's Club formed; first police car purchased for \$855
- **1929** - Lions Club formed
- **1935** - Earl Trees elected Chief of Police, spurred many improvements in the department until his retirement in 1959
- **1940-1941**- Farm worker shortages begin due to people moving to Indianapolis for war factory work
- **1946** - 4-H Club was established as a Non-Profit
- **1951**- Historical Association restarted
- **1952** - Exchange Club formed; community concert series launched
- **1954** - Shelby County United Fund incorporated; St. Luke's Episcopal Church organized
- **1955** - Optimists Club formed; county health department formed
- **1957** - Auxiliary police department force organized



CURRENT CONDITIONS

OBSERVATIONS SUMMARY

SITE INVENTORY
VICINITY MAP
LAND COVER
RELIGIOUS
FACILITIES
EDUCATIONAL
FACILITIES
EMERGENCY
SERVICES

DEMOGRAPHICS
POPULATION AGE
ETHNIC MAKEUP
EDUCATION
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
INCOME

Observations Summary

After having the opportunity to not only visit with city residents, but make multiple guided trips with those same residents, it has become clear that Shelbyville's story is extremely impressive and has proven to be resilient over the years.

Some initial observations made on the first trip to meet with the Planning Director and Associate Planning Director include a lot of physical categorization of the area. There is an obvious Commercial district that has developed along SR 9, and the downtown area is fairly distinct in architectural significance.

There was also a large amount of people using the downtown area, both vehicular and pedestrian, which is always a great sign of a healthy downtown. After riding along on guided tours by a few of the residents and city officials it became clear that certain parts of the town were very distinct in nature. For instance, the already established West Side Historic neighborhood was marked and had



many large, decorated, era specific homes compared to the rest of the residential neighborhood surrounding it.

Overall, the city gave a sense of planning over time with certain districts and residential areas fairly easy to depict just from visual cues, which will be discussed further on in the Recommendations section.

Site Inventory

Before determining where the proposed neighborhood boundary lines should fall it is important to create a general sense of what is located in the area and where to find various community amenities. This is depicted in the following sections.



Shelbyville City Hall to the left, First United Methodist Church to the right. Located on W. Washington Street. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.



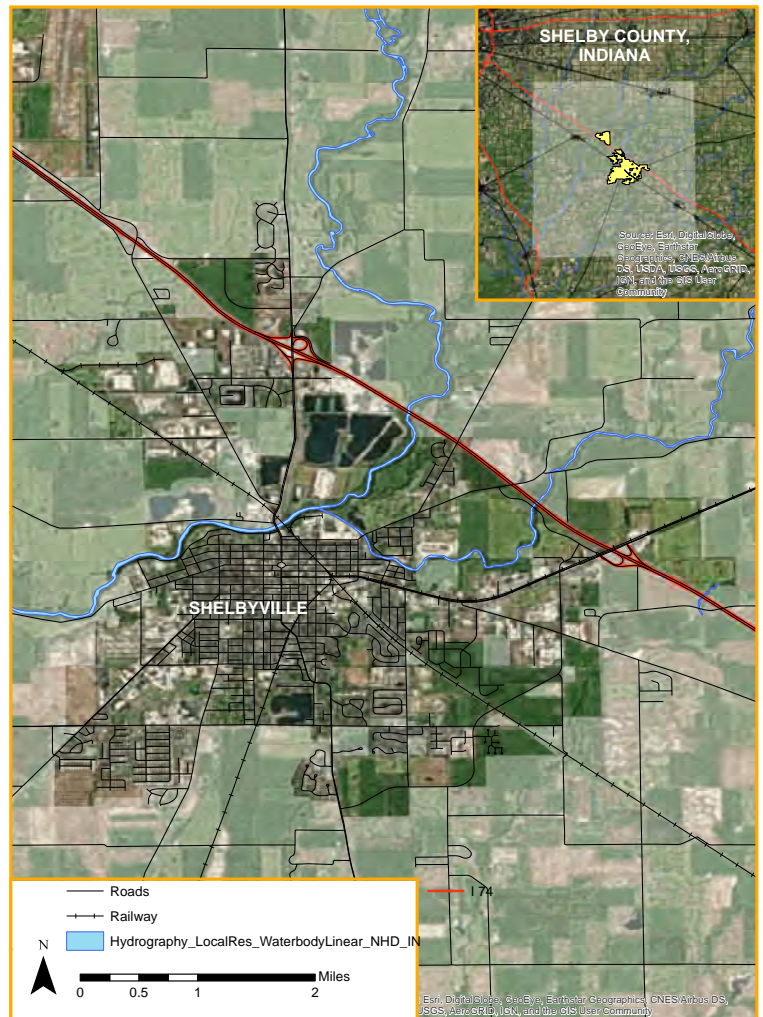
CURRENT CONDITIONS

Site Vicinity

Shelbyville, Indiana, is located at the heart of Shelby County and is designated as the county seat. With a population of just over 19,000 people, Shelbyville covers about 11.8 square miles and has water features that include the Little and Big Blue River.

Access to Shelbyville from other parts of the county and the state can be gained through Interstate 74, US 421, State Road 9, and State Road 44. Shelby County is located just southeast of Indianapolis, the state capitol of Indiana and major city. Shelbyville's direct connection to Indianapolis through Interstate 74 is a key factor in the economic state of the city, which relies heavily on manufacturing.

Other towns and cities located around Shelbyville and in Shelby County include Fountaintown, Morristown, Gwynneville, Fairland, Boggstown, Blue Ridge, Bengal, Smithland, Waldron, Marietta, Mt Auburn, Geneva, St Paul, German town, and Flat Rock.



The railroad currently located in the middle of the city is the original site of the first railroad to be erected in Indiana, which connected Shelbyville to Indianapolis for export in the manufacturing industry. Today, the original purpose is still relevant with the railway being dominated by the export of Knauf Insulation products.

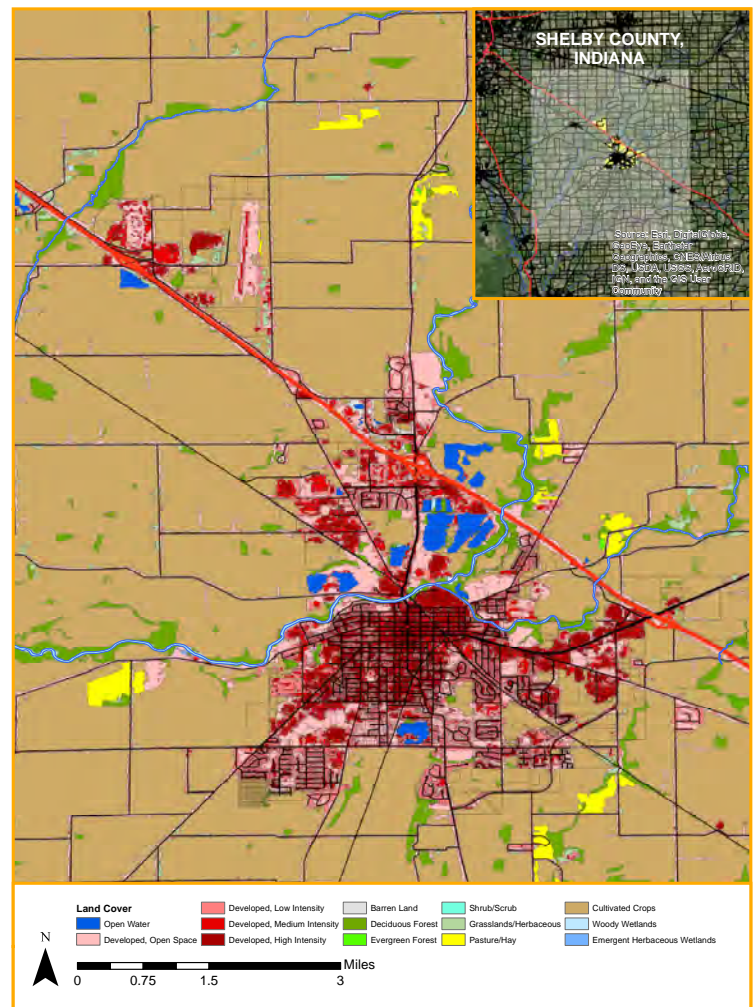
Land Cover

The purpose of depicting the types of land cover in the area is to make the connection between the types of businesses and industries that are found within Shelbyville.

For instance, there is a massive amount of cultivated land found in the surrounding area of Shelby County, which indicates that not only is there manufacturing export but a large amount of agricultural business as well.

It is common to find a city to be widely developed, and in this case the majority of Shelbyville is considered medium to high intensity in terms of development. This portrays high density in terms of population as well, which reflects the correlation between the amount of land in Shelbyville (about 11.8 square miles) and the total population of just over 19,000 people.

One important aspect for many communities is recreation, and it seems



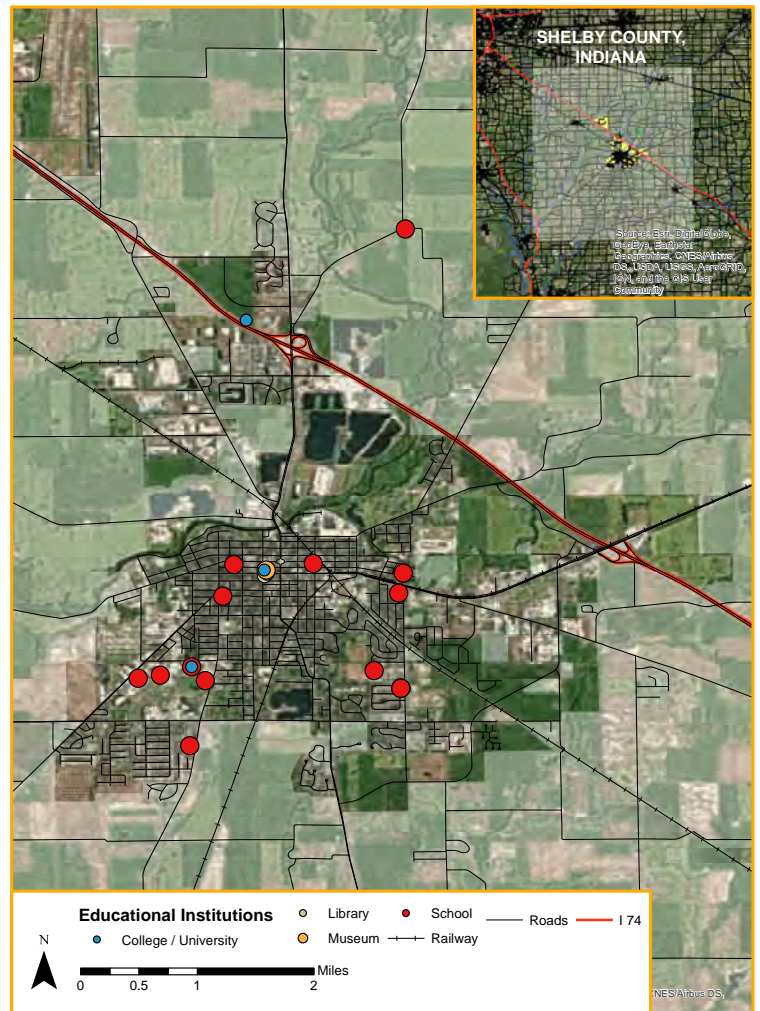
there is a fair amount of developed, open space mainly on the outskirts of town. Over the course of Shelbyville's history there have been a number of recreational parks and open spaces dedicated to the city for public use, which still holds true today. The annexations of the area to the north of the main part of the city are parcels of land that are not necessarily recreational but are prepped for future development.

Educational Facilities

A major requirement for any city or town is the access to schools and educational facilities. As shown on the map there are a handful of schools, libraries, museums, and even college level institutions.

Shelbyville has a rich history of community involvement and participation, which is further portrayed through the amount of educational facilities available to the public. Years before Shelbyville was even considered a city residents pooled about 10% of their income in order to establish a working library, which was referred to as the Mechanic's Library (Chadwick, p311). Around 1903 the working library was moved into the Carnegie library that still stands today, and by 1909 the collection had reached over 10,000 books.

Although Shelbyville is a small city in Central Indiana, the passion for education and knowledge is demonstrated well through the amount of educational



opportunities that are not only provided through the city, but also heavily supported by the residents of the city as well. The common theme of resilience that is observed throughout Shelbyville's history can also be applied to the provision of educational opportunities for the community as a whole.



CURRENT CONDITIONS

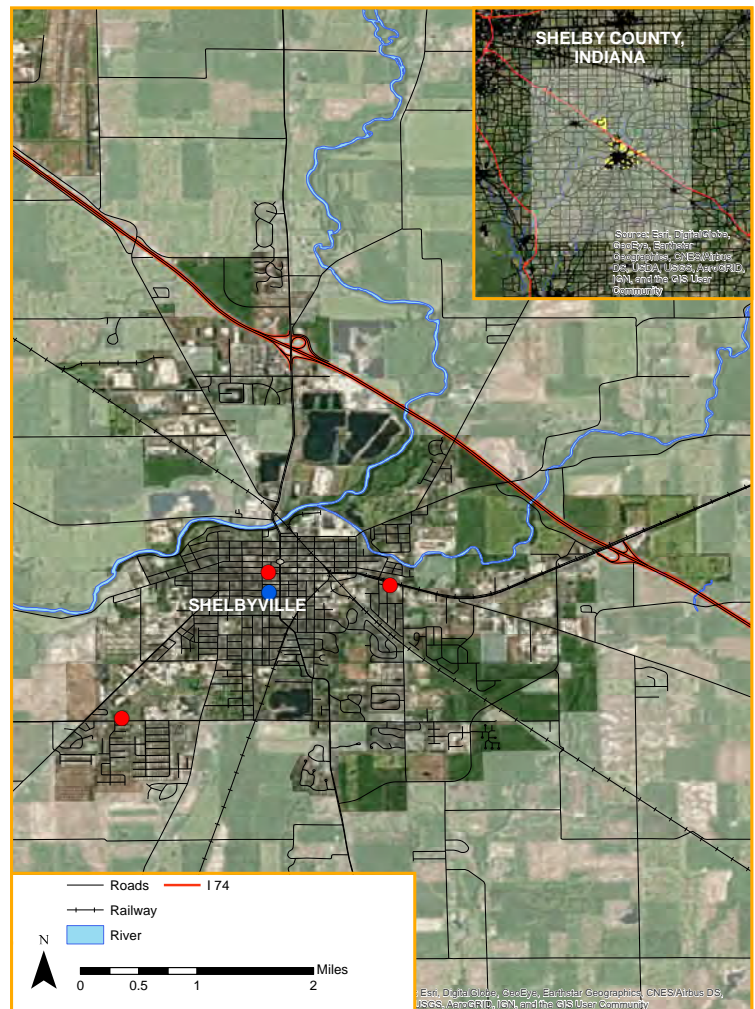
Emergency Facilities

With the size of population found in Shelbyville there isn't a massive need for multiple emergency facilities, but since Shelbyville is the county seat and serves the greater area of Shelby County it makes sense that there are multiple emergency resources.

The location of these facilities are also important, specifically within the city of Shelbyville. Many of the government buildings are located near the oldest part of town, which is also where they have always been located.

The city has seemingly expanded in a radial fashion with the majority of the population density found at the origin of the city, making these facilities' location ideal. As the city continues to expand and annex more land, there may be a need for more facilities at a later date.

The more urban communities that are located at the heart of Shelbyville are also the densest area of the city in terms of population, which is also why these facilities



are located there. Just outside of Shelbyville in surrounding townships and towns there are even more fire stations and police stations to assist with County-wide emergencies.

Demographics

Identifying characteristics of large groups of a population can portray similarities in lifestyle and a potential reason as to why an area has developed a particular way. The study of demographics helps paint a picture of not only why people live in a given area, but how they do so.

POPULATION

Age

The median age of Shelbyville residents is 38, according to the US Census Bureau 2015 (Appendix A). This indicates that the majority of the population are around the age to have a young family, which shows potential for future population growth.

Ethnic Makeup

There is an overwhelming majority of residents who identify as White, or Caucasian, reaching about 88% of the total population. The second largest ethnicity found within the city is Black, or African American, which reaches only 2.9% of the total population (Appendix B).

EDUCATION

The majority of residents in Shelbyville have attained a High School level of education, or equivalent, reaching about 43% of the total population. Another 20% of the population has some college experience, with no degree, about another 20% have obtained a college level degree in total (Appendix C).

HOUSING

One fascinating aspect of Shelbyville is the housing situation for residents: about 89% of the total housing units in the city are occupied while about 57% of those occupied houses are owned. This can be related to the extensive family lineage of most of the residents that dates back to the city's inception (Appendix D).

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

The unemployment rate is at 9.4% compared to about 4% for Indiana as a whole (Appendix E). The average household income reaches about \$43,000 annually compared to Indiana at about \$50,500 annually (Appendix F).



RECOMMENDATIONS

BOUNDARIES PROPOSED

NEIGHBORHOODS

- RIVERBEND
- FIVE POINTS
- JOHN WALKER
- OLD HICKORY
- TEAL COLESCOTT
- DOWNTOWN
- WESTSIDE HISTORIC
- HILLTOP VILLAGE
- WELLINGTON
HEIGHTS
- CRESTMOOR

Boundaries Proposed

After careful consideration of the various factors that play into the development of neighborhoods, it has come down to seven separate neighborhoods within the central part of Shelbyville, some of which are already predetermined. The neighborhoods include Downtown, John Walker, Five Points, West Colescott, Riverbend, Old Hickory, and Westside Historic.

The criteria involved in determining these boundaries include physical, social, and historical factors. Some physical boundaries include major thoroughfares, railroads, natural barriers such as trees, and commercial or business districts. In terms of social boundaries there are neighborhoods that house mainly workers of the nearby manufacturing companies or even a specific area with houses from a particular era that have been passed down through generations.

Many of the historical factors include previous communities that have formed around community assets,



such as churches, schools, community organization locations, and even areas of where the previous significant families of Shelbyville resided. One of the most prevalent historical factors specific to Shelbyville is the location of some of the first furniture factories and where their workers were housed, including the inevitable sprawl once the economy boosted after World War II.

There are a handful of predetermined neighborhoods that are all a result of a need for more housing after a population boom in the 1950's, and those include Sunset, Hilltop Village, Wellington Heights, and Crestmoor.

Wellington Heights specifically marks the beginning of the suburban areas of the city that began with urban sprawl in the 1950's. This development was seen as an answer to the growing need for housing.

Although considered as a part of the

overall neighborhoods of Shelbyville, they are considered predetermined and are not expanded upon in this study.




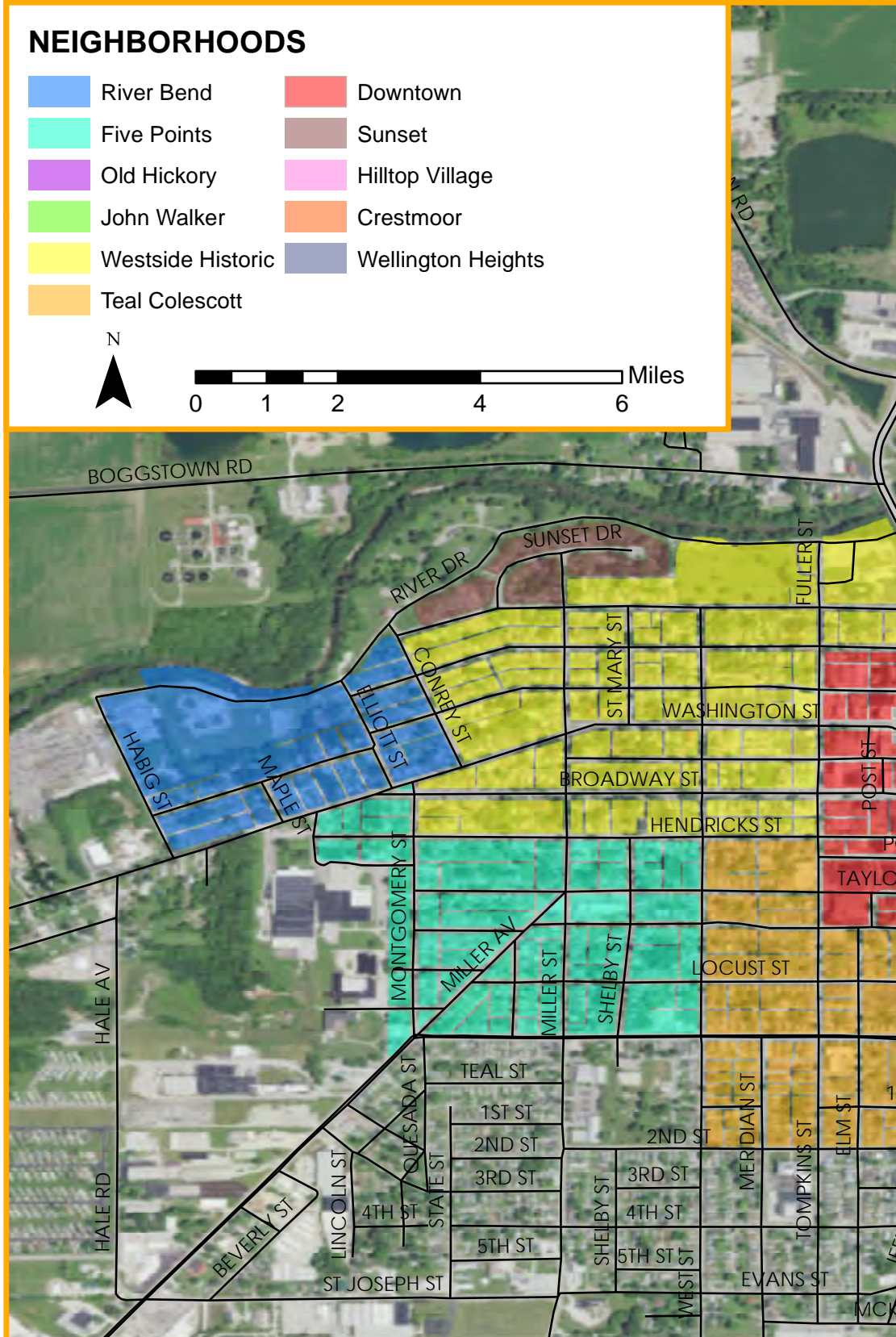
First Baptist Church, W. Broadway St. Apart of the Downtown neighborhood. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.

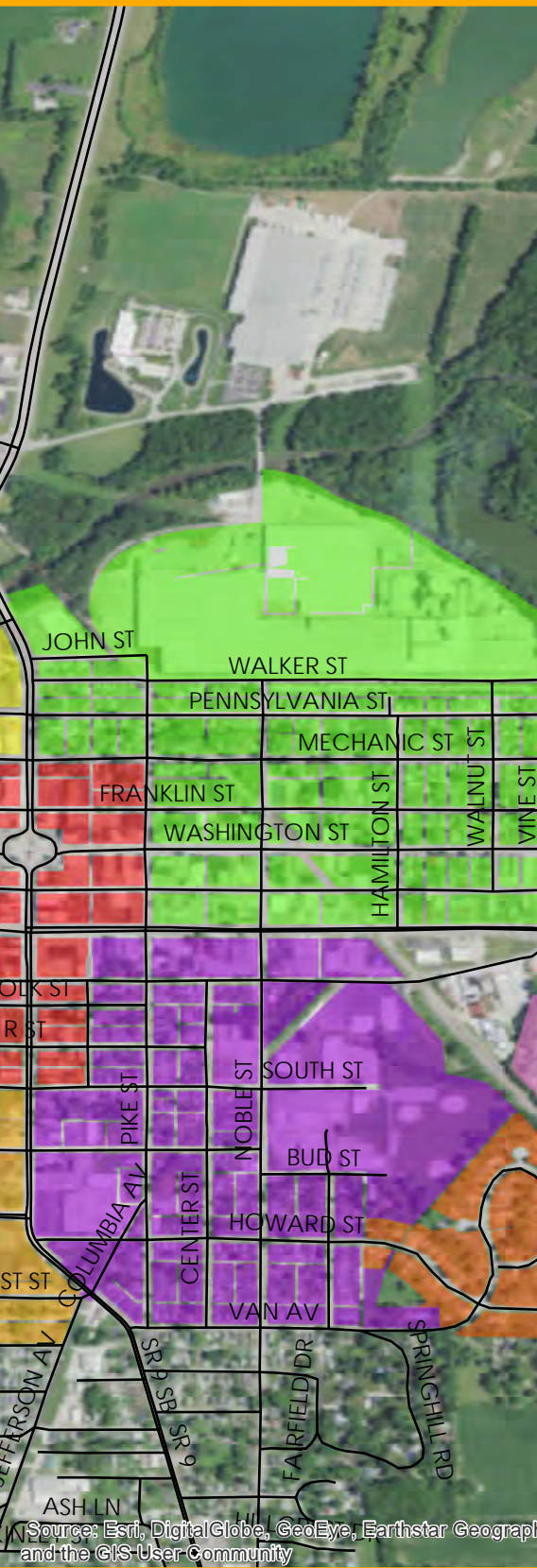


RECOMMENDATIONS

NEIGHBORHOODS

- | | |
|---|--|
|  River Bend |  Downtown |
|  Five Points |  Sunset |
|  Old Hickory |  Hilltop Village |
|  John Walker |  Crestmoor |
|  Westside Historic |  Wellington Heights |
|  Teal Colescott | |





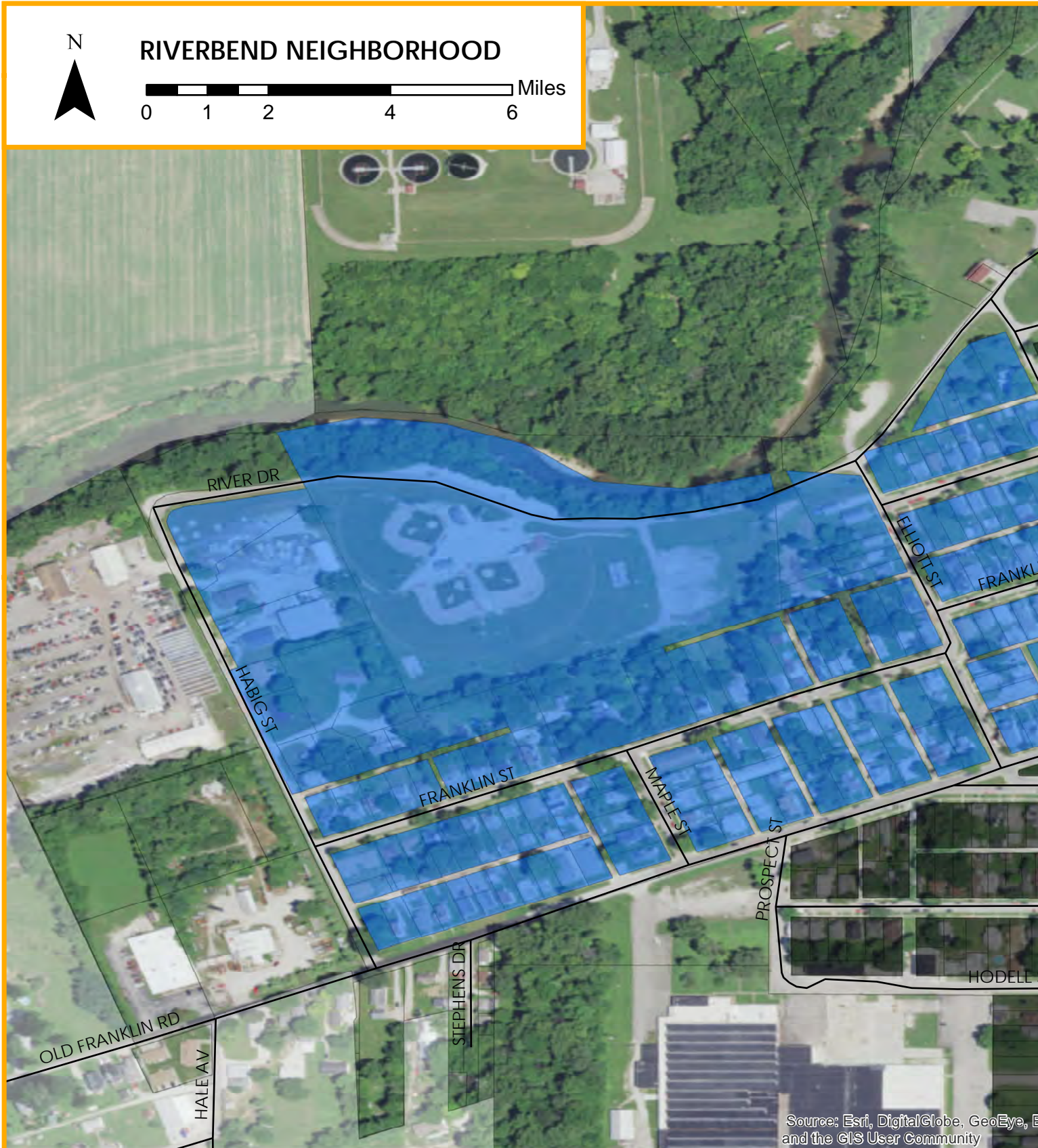
SHELBYVILLE

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe,
GeoEye, Earthstar
Geographics, CNES/Airbus
DS, USDA, USGS,
AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS

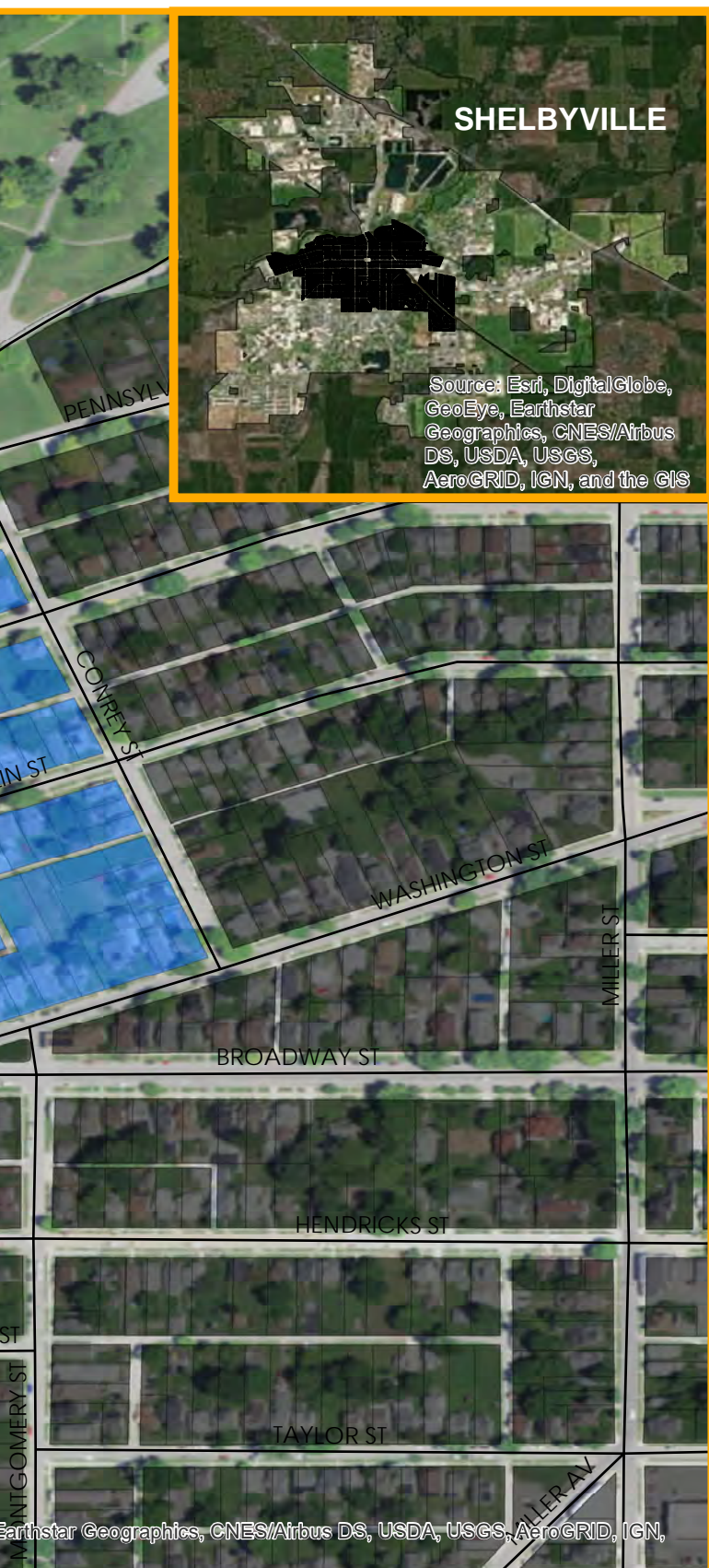
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



RECOMMENDATIONS



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, and the GIS User Community



SHELBYVILLE

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS

Riverbend

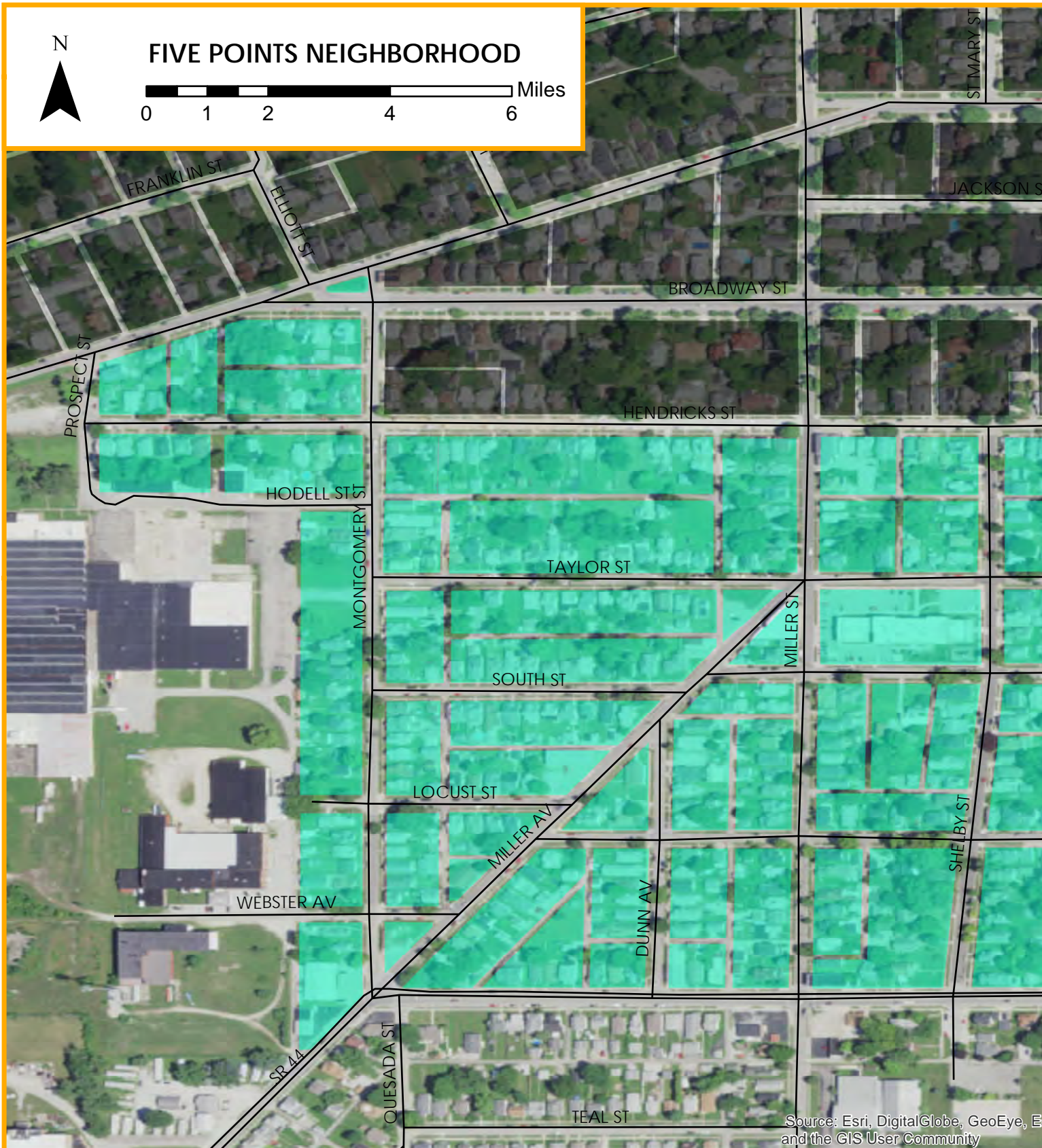
This neighborhood is part of the massive expansion that came about with the mid 1900's eras. Many of the houses found in this area have similar architecture, and the land in which they reside on used to be owned by the Montgomery family before being sold for development. More information on the Montgomery family can be found in "Shelbyville, Indiana History and Families" Volume 1, written by the Shelby County Historical Society.

Some of the criteria used to determine this neighborhood include the location of the river, hence the name "Riverbend", the similarities in architectural styles, the southern boundary of Washington St, which is a major road, and the location of the Babe Ruth park located just northwest. It is also apparent that the high density of houses and residential lots comes to an abrupt halt just at the western edge of the neighborhood, creating a starting point for the more rural areas of the city.

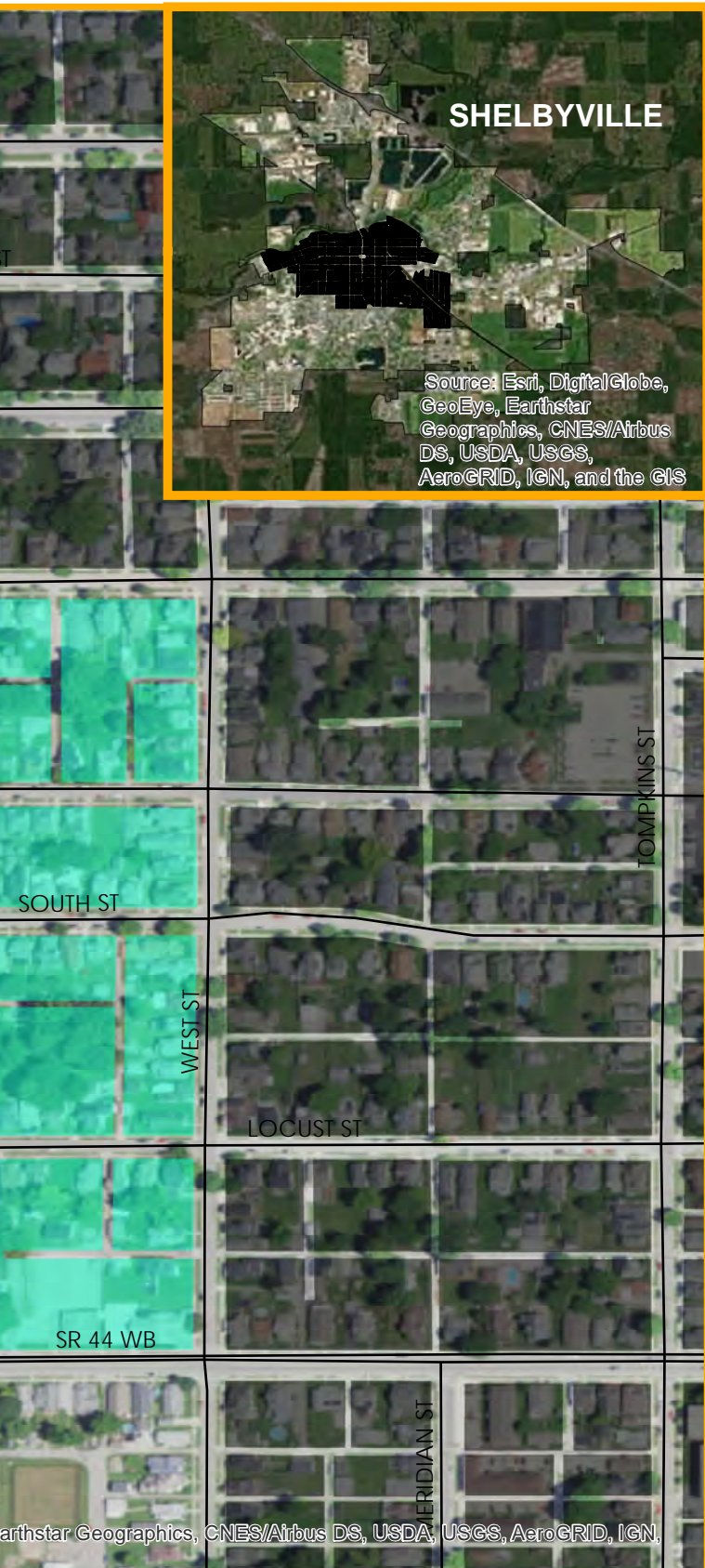
Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN,



RECOMMENDATIONS



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, and the GIS User Community



Five Points

This neighborhood includes the famous building found at the five point mark, which is now the Bicycle Shop.

Across the street there was the Thomas A. Hendricks elementary school, which has since been converted into affordable housing units.

Some of the criteria used to determine this neighborhood include major arterial streets such as Hendricks St., West St., and SR 44/Colscott St. Aside from the physical boundaries this neighborhood has previously been socially identified by the Five Points name due to the nature of the intersection of Taylor St., Miller St., and Miller Ave.

This neighborhood is located across the street from the Kennedy Car Liner and Bag Company, which was established in 1912. This company provided more than 600 jobs, thus spurring growth of the area around it, which is now known as Five Points. The Great States American Lawn Mower Company is currently located at the

old Kennedy Car Liner and Bag Company Location and is providing employment to residents in the area.

Five Points is one of the neighborhoods located directly near the more industrial side of the city. Small businesses provide specific services to residents, such as a barber shop or the Bicycle Shop. There are also three churches along the southern edge of the neighborhood that provide community meeting places.



ABOVE: Hendricks Pointe on Taylor St. and Miller St. An example of a school turned into affordable housing. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.

BELOW: The famous Five Points building located at Taylor St., Miller St., and Miller Ave. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.





RECOMMENDATIONS

N
JOHN WALKER NEIGHBORHOOD

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar, and the GIS User Community



John Walker

The John Walker neighborhood is one of the more informally known additions to the city as a result of consecutive factory placement and manufacturing companies to the north of the existing neighborhood.

Some of the criteria used to determine this neighborhood include pre-existing historical context of the John Walker Addition to the town, which was donated by the Walker family, the river located to the east of the neighborhood, and the location of SR 44 on the south side.

Currently the Knauf Insulation Company, one of the biggest employers in Shelby County, is latest factory to be located there, since 1978. The John Walker neighborhood is also an expansion toward the east part of the city from Downtown. Vine St. is known as the eastern most boundary mainly because of the Little Blue River cutting through town.

Normally a railway would act as a barrier between neighborhoods but it is clear that the specific use by Knauf

Insulation does not provide enough traffic to cause a lot of concern for safety.

Some of the businesses located in the area share similarities with the Downtown neighborhood, including boundaries. There are numerous small churches which offer the community a gathering place as well as a place of worship.



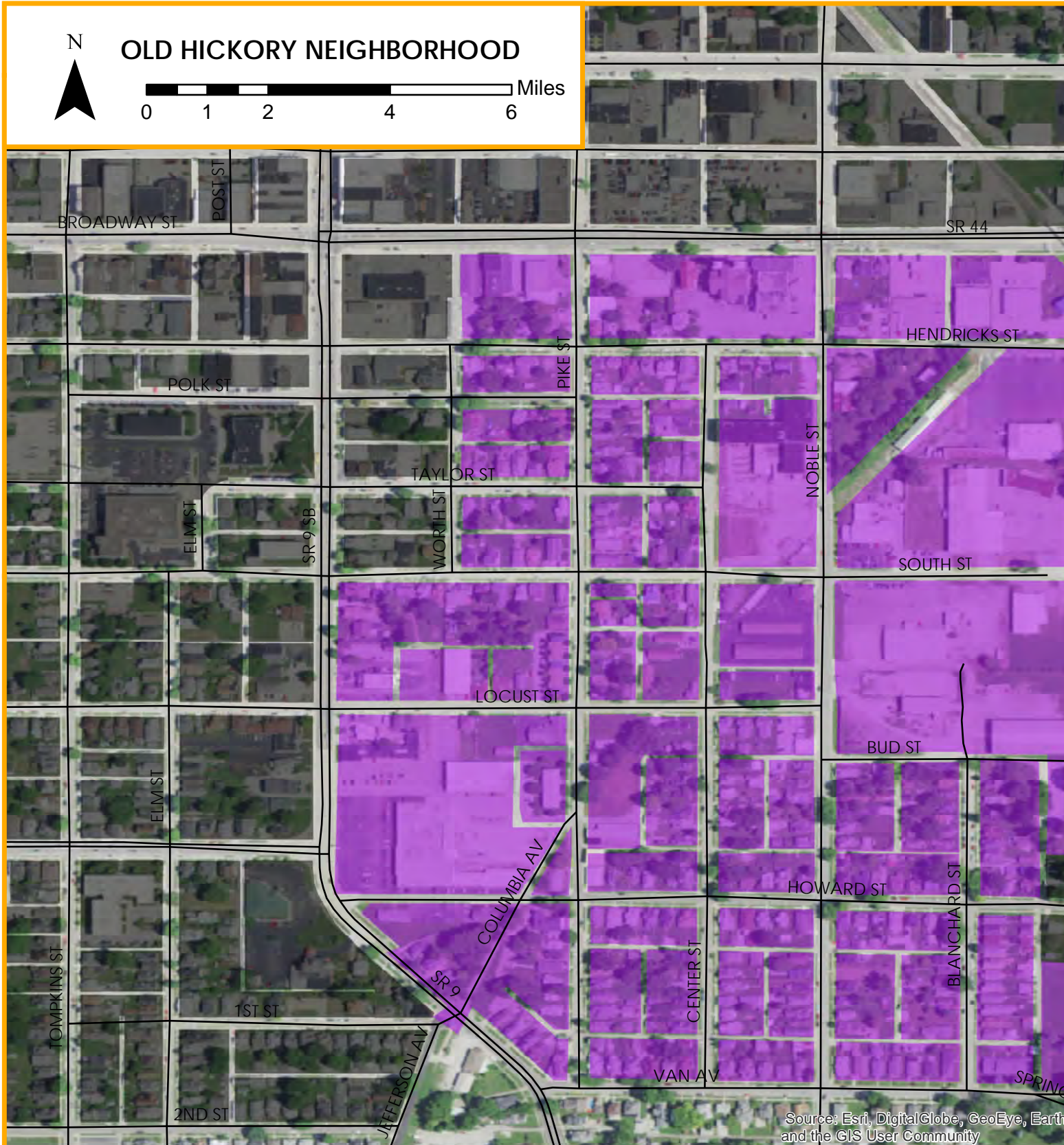
BELOW: Walker St. with Knauf Insulation on the left and the beginning of the residential portion of the neighborhood on the right. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.

ABOVE: One of the various churches found within this neighborhood. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.

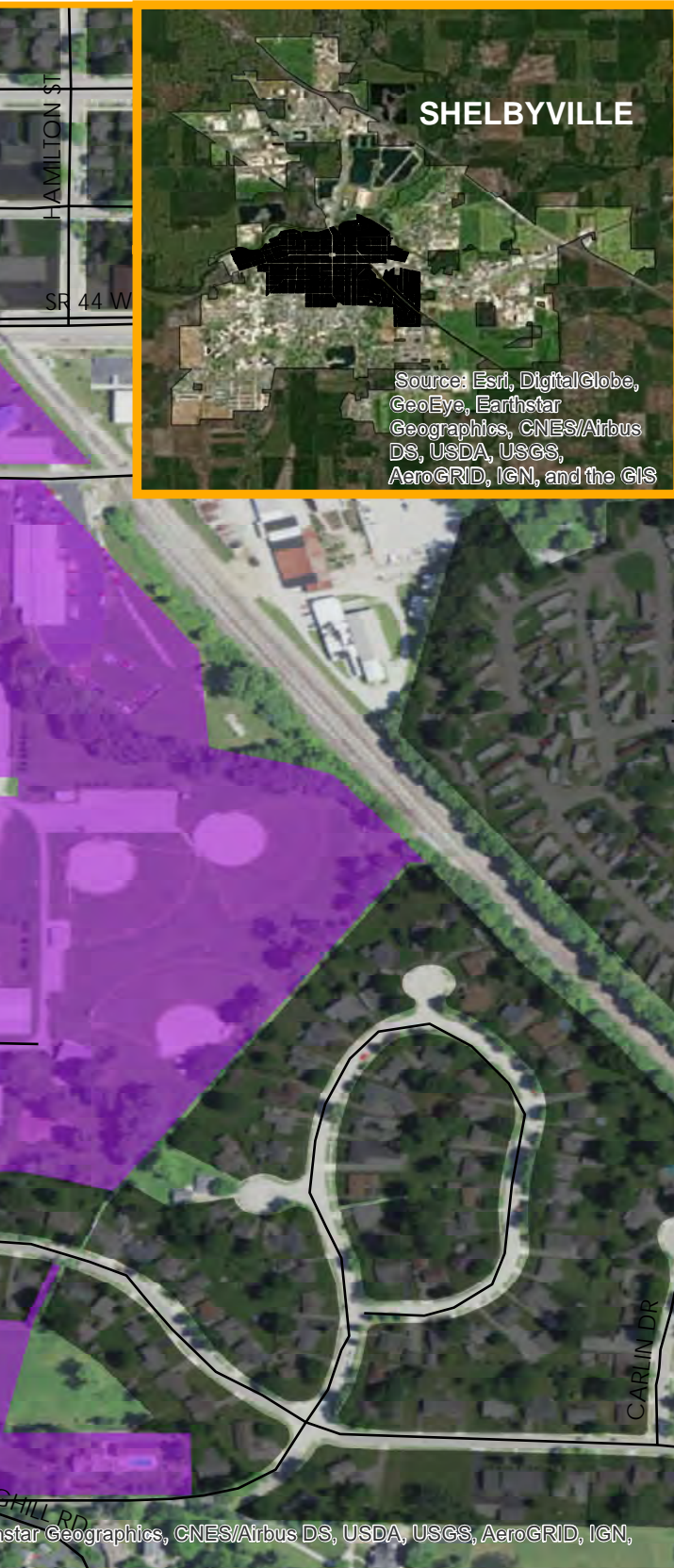




RECOMMENDATIONS



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar, and the GIS User Community



Old Hickory

The Old Hickory neighborhood is named after the Old Hickory Furniture Company, which is still in business today. The furniture manufacturers have been a large part of the economic base since the beginning of the 1900's and also used the railway as a way to export the furniture manufactured there. The old industrial building is known as a local landmark.

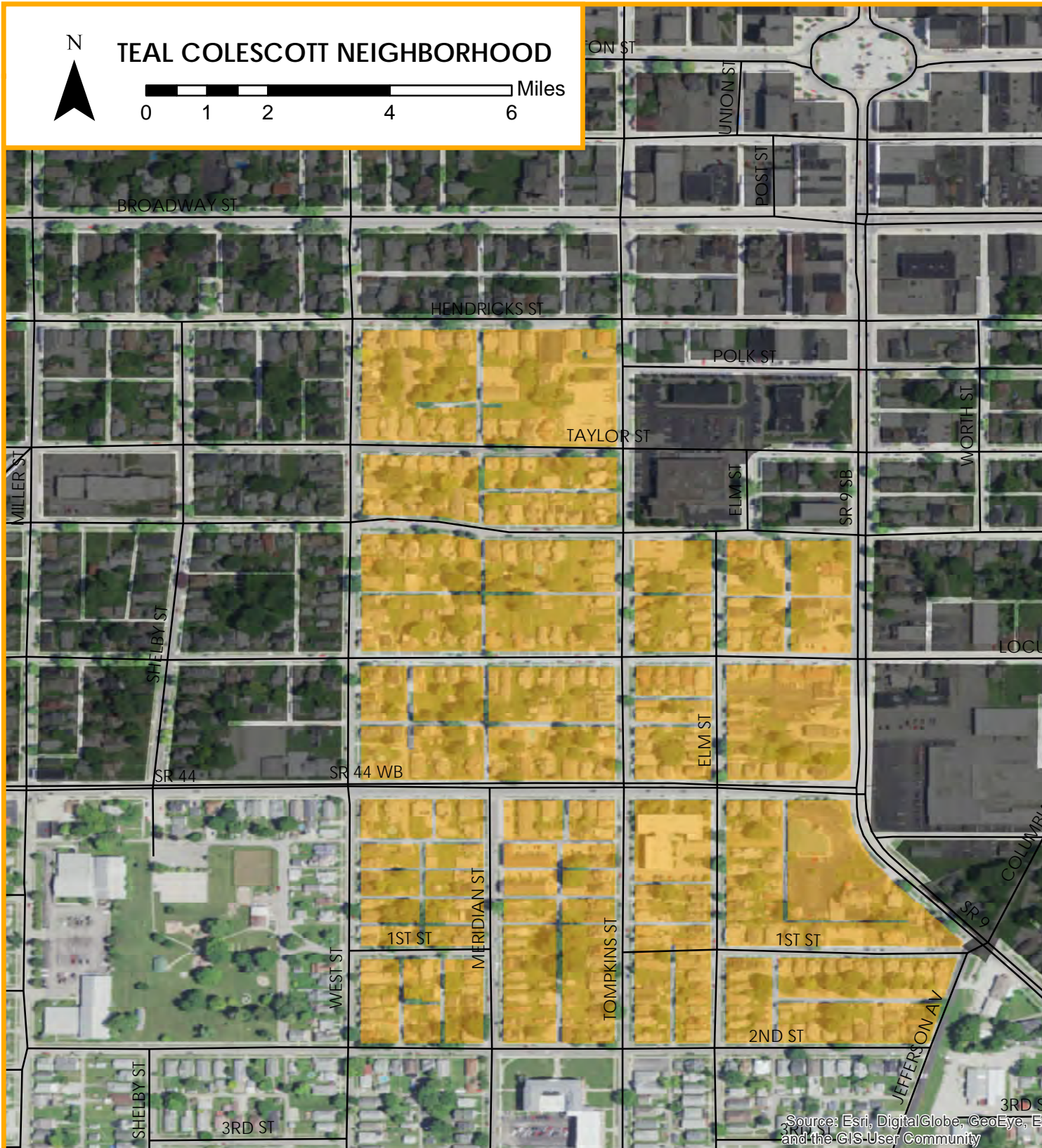
The St. Joseph Catholic Church and School is located at the northern edge of the neighborhood and provides the community with worship services, educational opportunities, and historical context. The church was built in 1908 and the school was built in 1924.

There are various small businesses in the area, as well as a few chains. Sunrise Park is also considered an amenity and defining factor to this particular neighborhood.

Harrison St. and Broadway St. are the main boundaries to the north and west of the neighborhood due to the arterial nature of the streets themselves.



RECOMMENDATIONS





Teal Colescott

This neighborhood is named after the two additions that make up the entirety of the neighborhood. The Teal family and Colescott family were prominent business owners in the community and donated and sold part of their lands in the early years of the city's history.

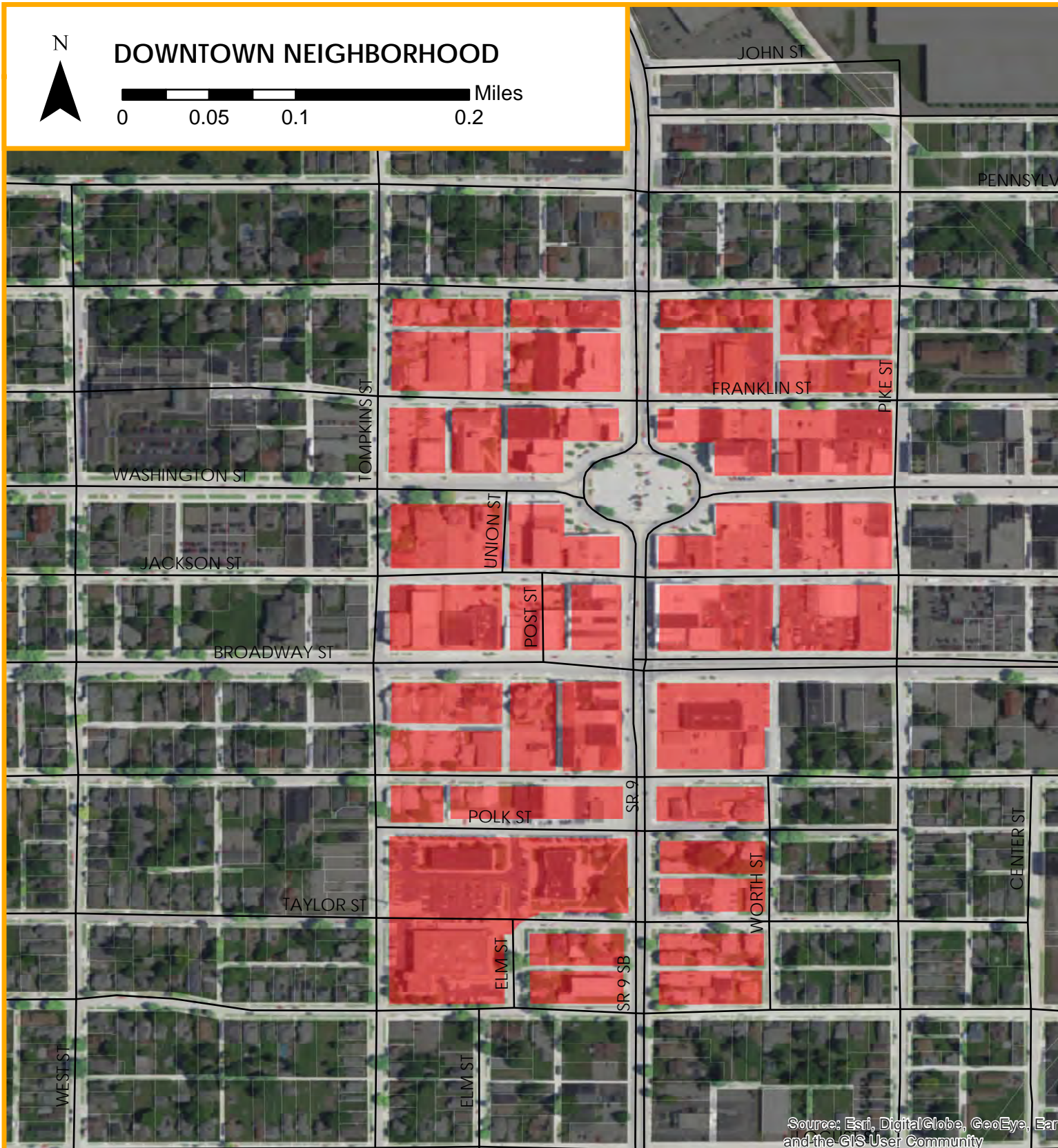
Some of the criteria used to determine this neighborhood include barriers such as Hendricks St., 2nd St., SR 9, and West St.

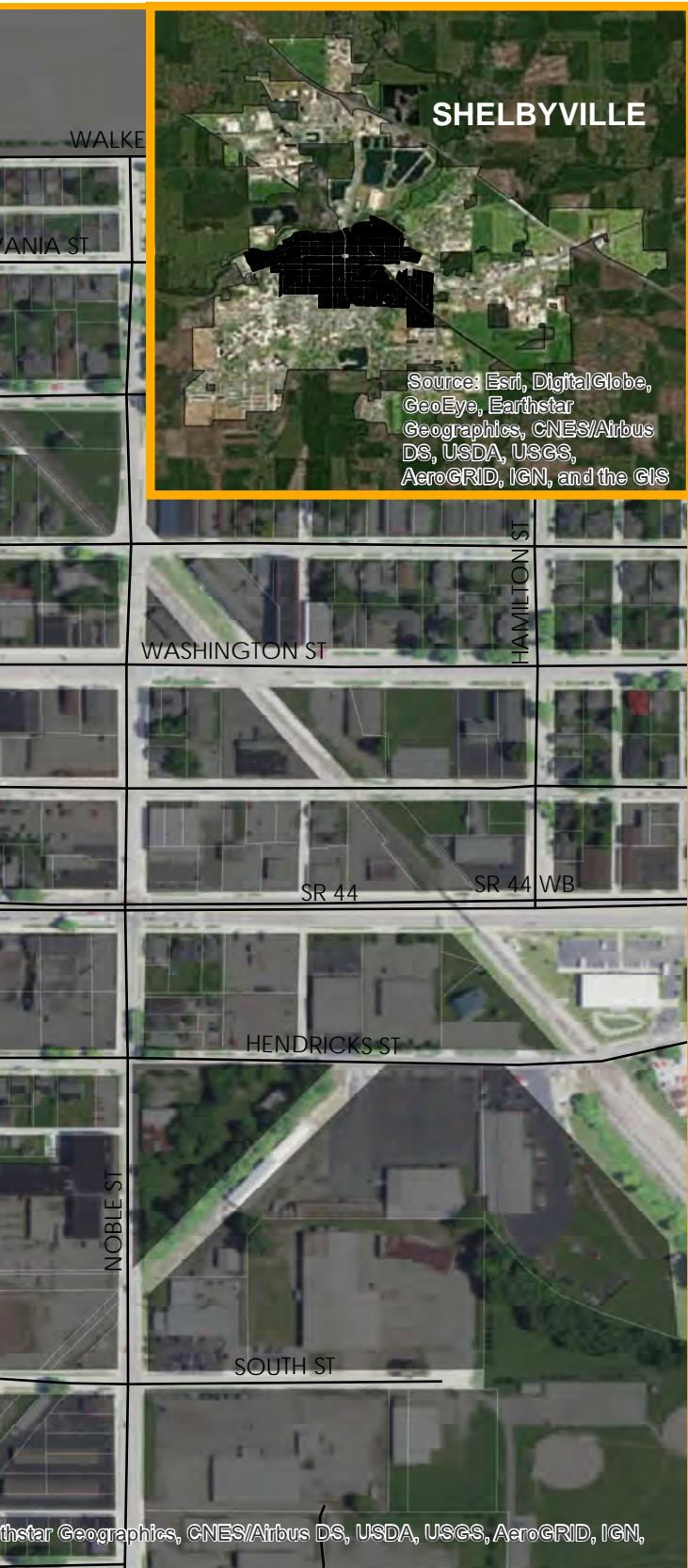
This neighborhood really developed as an expansion from surrounding neighborhoods such as the Downtown, Five Points, and Old Hickory.

Much of the architectural styles found within this particular area are similar and are reminiscent of the population boom just after World War II and the humble appearances of the houses of that era.



RECOMMENDATIONS





Downtown

Downtown encompasses The Square neighborhood that was the original center of the city and includes some of the oldest buildings and businesses to date. The actual square has always been a hub of commerce with two main thoroughfares for the town crossing paths at the center.

One interesting note about the businesses located in the Public Square is the fact that there have been multiple businesses have switched owners but stayed virtually the same over the years.

Downtown is also known as the official office location for various government entities. Since the area was discovered and settled in the early to mid 1800's, the Public Square has served as a meeting place and economic hub.

Today, most of the buildings in The Square neighborhood have upstairs apartments for rent, and even expands further into the more commercial edge of SR 9.

The original boundaries of The Public

Square include Mechnic St., Tompkins St., Pike St., and Broadway St., but has since expanded more south to include the southern blocks that reach Hendricks St.

Some of the criteria used to determine this neighborhood include major roads found at the outer edges of the neighborhood and the conglomeration of smaller businesses located in the middle of all of the other neighborhoods.



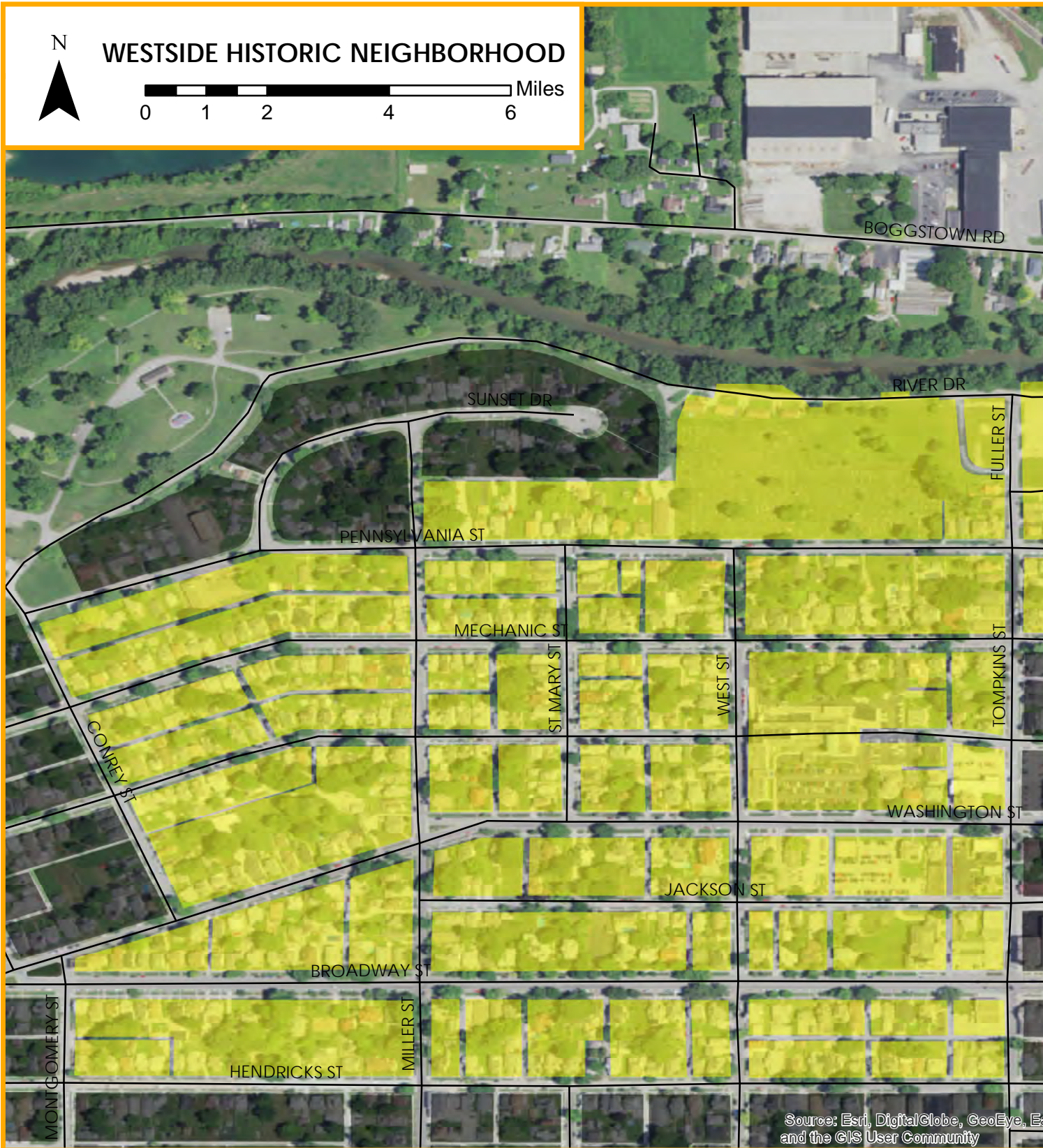
ABOVE: W. Washington from the Square. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.

BELOW: E. Washington from the Square. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.





RECOMMENDATIONS





The Westside Historic

The Westside Historic neighborhood includes the already established Westside Historic District found on the National Register of Historic Places. The reason for the distinction is the architectural significance of the area, as well as the historic events that have unfolded due to the fact that this was the first neighborhood in Shelbyville.

The boundaries were extended from the original district boundaries due to the nature of the streets and the inclusion of the city's first and main cemetery.

Along Broadway St. and Hendricks St. are the older, wealthier families' homes of the original residents of Shelbyville. A lot of these families were the main businessmen and original contributors to the rich cultural history of the area, which can be expanded upon further in the "Shelby County, Indiana History and Families" Volume 1, written by the Shelby County Historical Society.

Shelbyville's first hospital was located in William S. Major's mansion, who was Charles Major's son, a lawyer and talented

novelist who wrote the book “When Nighthood is in Bloom” and “Bears of Blue River”.

There are several historic churches located within the area that still serve as major landmarks in the city.

The Westside Historic District was almost abandoned once the wealthy families of the city fled to the outskirts of town due to the growth in population of the city itself. The older, more historic homes were encompassed by the new neighborhood that expanded from Broadway St., essentially.



ABOVE: The current signage for the Westside Historic District. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.

BELOW: One of the beautifully dated examples of historic architecture found in the neighborhood. Photo provided by Shannon Szabo.





APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Subject	Shelbyville city, Indiana	
	Estimate	Percent
Median age (years)	38	(X)
Age		
18 years and over	14,488	75.30%
21 years and over	13,901	72.20%
62 years and over	3,412	17.70%
65 years and over	2,704	14.00%
Age and Sex		
18 years and over	14,488	14,488
Male	6,800	46.90%
Female	7,688	53.10%
Age and Sex (65+)		
65 years and over	2,704	2,704
Male	988	36.50%
Female	1,716	63.50%

APPENDIX B

Subject	Shelbyville city, Indiana	
	Estimate	Percent
RACE		
Total population	19,250	19,250
One race	19,031	98.90%
Two or more races	219	1.10%
White	17,077	88.70%
Black or African American	553	2.90%
American Indian and Alaska Native	130	0.70%
Asian	259	1.30%
Asian Indian	58	0.30%
Chinese	63	0.30%
Filipino	18	0.10%
Japanese	110	0.60%
Korean	10	0.10%
Some other race	1,012	5.30%
Two or more races	219	1.10%
White and Black or African American	95	0.50%

APPENDIX C

Subject	Shelbyville city, Indiana					
	Total	Percent	Males	Males	Females	Females
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Population 18 to 24 years	1,790	(X)	878	(X)	912	(X)
Less than high school graduate	401	22.40%	222	25.30%	179	19.60%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	672	37.50%	351	40.00%	321	35.20%
Some college or associate's degree	640	35.80%	295	33.60%	345	37.80%
Bachelor's degree or higher	77	4.30%	10	1.10%	67	7.30%
Population 25 years and over						
Population 25 years and over	12,698	(X)	5,922	(X)	6,776	(X)
Less than 9th grade	520	4.10%	282	4.80%	238	3.50%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,594	12.60%	693	11.70%	901	13.30%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,449	42.90%	2,801	47.30%	2,648	39.10%
Some college, no degree	2,593	20.40%	1,093	18.50%	1,500	22.10%
Associate's degree	877	6.90%	362	6.10%	515	7.60%
Bachelor's degree	1,011	8.00%	412	7.00%	599	8.80%
Graduate or professional degree	654	5.20%	279	4.70%	375	5.50%

APPENDIX D

Shelbyville city, Indiana: Housing		
	Estimate	Percentage
Total:	8,611	x
Occupied	7,626	88.56%
Vacant	985	11.44%
Owned v. Rented		
Total:	7,626	x
Owner Occupied	4,357	57.13%
Renter Occupied	3,269	42.87%



APPENDICES

APPENDIX E

Subject	Shelbyville city, Indiana			
	Total	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment /Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Population 16 years and over	14,975	66.20%	59.70%	9.40%
AGE				
16 to 19 years	935	43.70%	33.50%	23.50%
20 to 24 years	1,342	78.40%	63.30%	19.30%
25 to 29 years	1,288	85.80%	71.20%	17.00%
30 to 34 years	1,194	87.30%	77.40%	11.30%
35 to 44 years	2,623	79.60%	73.00%	6.40%
45 to 54 years	2,594	79.80%	75.20%	5.70%
55 to 59 years	1,356	76.80%	74.10%	3.50%
60 to 64 years	939	64.10%	63.20%	1.50%
65 to 74 years	1,389	26.30%	26.30%	0.00%
75 years and over	1,315	10.80%	8.30%	23.20%

APPENDIX F

Subject	Shelbyville city, Indiana			
	Households	Families	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Total	7,626	4,719	2,862	2,907
Less than \$10,000	8.40%	8.40%	2.70%	9.90%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.50%	2.70%	1.60%	11.80%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12.30%	9.80%	3.80%	19.50%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.10%	13.90%	7.50%	16.30%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.80%	16.30%	16.50%	15.90%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.70%	18.10%	24.20%	15.40%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.60%	14.60%	19.30%	7.90%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9.90%	13.60%	20.30%	3.10%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0.50%	0.90%	1.40%	0.00%
\$200,000 or more	1.10%	1.60%	2.70%	0.20%
Median income (dollars)	43,395	48,253	(X)	29,766
Mean income (dollars)	53,364	60,381	N	37,827

RESOURCES

Thanks largely in part to all of the help and research materials provided by the Shelbyville Genealogy Department, a branch of the Shelbyville Library, as well as the Shelbyville Library itself. These materials included, but are not limited to: plat maps, newspaper articles, photos, and family genealogy books.

Also, research was conducted in the Groover Museum, which is dedicated to the history of Shelby County and Shelbyville. Photos and walking tours were provided.

Countless conversations with city officials and residents also informed much of the research questions and materials.

The following citations include the entirety of the articles and books given the nature of the publications. Many of these publications were contributions made by city historians and since the nature of this study focuses not only on academia and fact but on social constructs as well, they have been viewed as critical resources.

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