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98 West Broadway Property History Report

Client: *[Client name here]*

Date: 12 September 2023

Subject: 98 West Broadway Street, Danville, Indiana

Contract: *[Details on contract signed, including number of research hours & rate]*

Research goal: No specific research questions; discover as much information as possible on the history of 98 West Broadway Street with the hours paid for thus far.

Narrative of findings:

The house at 98 West Broadway Street has a long history in Danville. The construction date of the house is not known, and no direct evidence of one can be found in local records. The Hendricks County Assessor's Office lists the house's build date as 1865. However, the Assessor's Office has confirmed it does not know the historical source of this date. It should, therefore, be approached with skepticism. To establish an approximate construction date, tax records, maps, and the style of the house itself need to be evaluated.

Tracing the value of improvements in tax records over time and identifying where the value increases significantly can help determine when a house was constructed. Improvements can be thought of as any type of man-made alterations to a property, with one of the most common being a dwelling. Table 1 compiles the values of improvements for lot 3, block 28 in the town of Danville (the lot on which the house at 98 West Broadway sits) between 1838 and 1873.¹ The tables include three main values: the

¹ Hendricks County Treasurer's Tax Duplicates, Hendricks County Government Digital Archives, <http://hcapps.co.hendricks.in.us/DataWarehouse/Archive/ArchiveHome.aspx>; 1838 is the first year that tax records are available for the property at 98 West Broadway. 1874 was chosen as an end date because as research evolved, it became clear the house predated that year. Tax records for the years 1839, 1840, 1844, and years prior to 1838 are not available. Values assigned were for tax assessment purposes and would have not been market value. [note *continues on bottom of next page*] The values themselves are not what is important, but instead locating the years where they rise. Additionally, today the house at 98 West Broadway sits on lot 3 and a small part of lot 2, lot boundaries having changed slightly through the years. For complete source citation for every year, see Appendix A.

***Sample report note:** The amount of time/research invested in a project, whether the subject is a rural property or located in a town/city, and the historical sources available all factor into a report's contents and how it is constructed. Reports are rarely considered exhaustive.

value of improvements, the value of land, and the total value of land and improvements. All three values were not always recorded consistently from one year to the next, and lot 3 was often assessed together with the surrounding lots 1, 2, and 8. Where necessary, inferences have been made (color-coded below) to derive missing values and to isolate independent values for lot 3 when it was combined with other lots.

Table 1. Tax Assessment Values associated with the property at 98 West Broadway, 1838-1873

Black numbers represent values explicitly recorded in tax records.

Blue numbers represent values not explicitly recorded in tax records but inferred by adding or subtracting other recorded values. For example, if the value of improvements was not recorded, but the value of land was recorded as \$350 and the total value of land and improvements was recorded as \$850, the value of improvements can be calculated as \$500 by subtracting the value of land (\$350) from the total value of land and improvements (\$850).

Green numbers indicate values not explicitly recorded in tax records but reflect the possible independent values of improvements on lot 3 (where 98 West Broadway is located) during the years it was assessed together with other lots. These values were inferred from the independent values of improvements for lots 1, 2, and 8 during the years they were assessed separately from lot 3.²

Year	Owner	Value of Improvements	Value of Land	Value of Land + Improvements	M. Belloni Notes
1838	Unidentified nonresident	Not recorded	Not recorded	\$3900	Sum of lots 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 in block 28
1841	William Miller	Not recorded	Not recorded	\$1500	Sum of lots 1, 2, and 3 in block 28, lot 1 in block 25, lot 1 and 2 in block 34
1842	William Miller	Not recorded	Not Recorded	\$1840	Sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and 8
1843	William Miller	Not recorded	Not recorded	\$1840	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and 8
1845	William Miller Heirs	Not recorded	Not recorded	\$1840	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and 8
1846	William Miller Heirs	\$500 \$430	\$350	\$850	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and 8
1847	William Miller Heirs	\$500 \$430	\$250	\$750	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1848	William Miller Heirs	\$500 \$430	\$250	\$750	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8

² In 1858, the value of improvements for lot 1 & 8 were assessed separately from lots 2 & 3. The value of improvements for lot 1 & 8 in 1858 was \$50. In 1859, lot 2 was assessed separately from lot 3. The value of improvements for lot 2 in 1859 was recorded as \$20. Although not a perfect method, the \$70 improvement value for lots 1, 2, & 8 can be subtracted from the value of improvements for 1846-1857 (when lots 1, 2, 3 and 8 were assessed as one) to obtain a possible value for lot 3 on its own. Similarly, the \$20 improvement value for lot 2 can be subtracted from the value of improvements for 1858 and 1864-1874 (when lots 2 and 3 were assessed as one) to obtain a possible value for lot 3 on its own.

1849	William Miller Heirs	\$500 \$430	\$250	\$750	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1850	William Miller Heirs	\$500 \$430	\$250	\$750	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1851	Charles B. Naylor	\$400 \$330	\$650	\$1050	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1852	Charles B. Naylor	\$400 \$330	\$650	\$1050	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1853	Charles B. Naylor	\$400 \$330	\$650	\$1050	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1854	Charles B. Naylor	\$400 \$330	\$650	\$1050	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1855	Charles B. Naylor	\$400 \$330	\$650	\$1050	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1856	Henry G. Todd	\$400 ³ \$330	Not recorded	\$1050	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1857	Henry G. Todd	\$400 \$330	\$650	\$1050	sum of lots 1, 2, 3, and half of 8
1858	Henry G. Todd	\$500 \$480	\$250	\$750	sum of lots 2 and 3
1859	Henry G. Todd	\$700	\$150	\$850	lot 3 only
1860	David Doty	\$700	\$150	\$850	lot 3 only
1861	David Doty	\$700	\$150	\$850	lot 3 only
1862	David Doty	\$700	\$150	\$850	lot 3 only
1863	David Doty	\$700	\$150	\$850	lot 3 only
1864	David Doty	\$640 \$620	\$400	\$1040	sum of lots 2 and 3
1865	David Doty	\$640 \$620	\$400	\$1040	sum of lots 2 and 3
1866	Moses Keeney	\$640 \$620	\$400	\$1040	sum of lots 2 and 3
1867	Moses Keeney	\$640 \$620	\$400	\$1040	sum of lots 2 and 3
1868	Moses Keeney	\$640 \$620	\$400	\$1040	sum of lots 2 and 3
1869	Moses Keeney	\$675 \$655	\$440	\$1115	sum of lots 2 and 3
1870	Madison G. Hadley	\$675	\$440	\$1115	sum of lots 2 and 3
1871	Madison G. Hadley	\$675	\$440	\$1115	sum of lots 2 and 3
1872	Madison G. Hadley	\$675	\$400	\$1075	sum of lots 2 and 3
1873	Moses Keeney	\$665	\$523	\$1188	sum of lots 2 and 3
1874	Moses Keeney	\$665	\$523	\$1188	sum of lots 2 and 3

³ Only the combined value of \$1050 for land + improvements was recorded in 1856. Given that the value of improvements for 1855 and 1857 was \$400, and the combined value was also listed as \$1050 in those years, this report assumes that the value of improvements in 1856 was also \$400.

As seen in Table 1, the value of improvements on lot 3 in 1846 was already around \$430. Although the years 1841–1845 recorded only the total value of land and improvements, it is possible that the value of improvements for lot 3 during these years was also around \$430, given that the total value of land and improvements ranged from \$1,500 to \$1,840.⁴ Danville was platted in 1824, meaning the value of improvements on lot 3 in 1824 was likely far below \$430 or close to \$0.⁵ Therefore, the first significant increase in the value of improvements on lot 3 likely occurred sometime between 1824 and 1846.

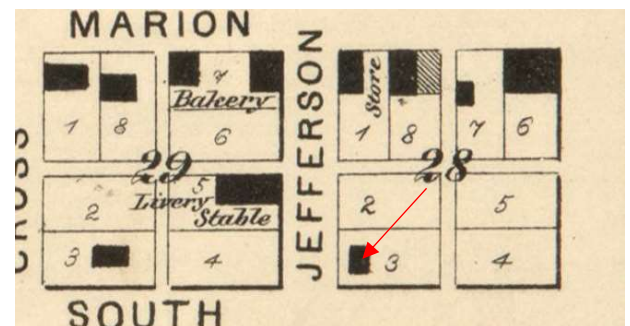
The value of improvements remained relatively steady through 1857, dropping slightly to around \$330 in 1851. The second significant increase in the value of improvements for lot 3 occurred between 1857 and 1859, when the value rose by approximately \$370, from \$330 to \$700. The value remained at \$700 through 1863, before dropping to around \$620 in 1864. By 1869, it had increased slightly to around \$655 and remained relatively steady through 1874.

In total, the value of improvements on lot 3 increased at least three times between 1824-1874:

1. Between 1824-1846 (at a maximum of around \$430)⁶
2. Between 1857-1859 (at a maximum of around \$370)
3. Between 1868-1869 (at a maximum of around \$35)

The years 1868-1869 can be removed from consideration as a construction time frame for two reasons. First, the small increase in value of around \$35 likely does not represent the construction of a house. Second, an 1865 map of the town of Danville (right) indicates that a structure already existed on lot 3 before the years 1868-1869.

This leaves the periods 1824–1846 and 1857–1859 as potential construction time frames; both increases in the value of improvements during these years could indicate the construction of a house. Furthermore, the lack of any increase in improvement values around 1865 confirms that the 1865 date recorded by the Assessor’s Office for the house is incorrect.



Snippet from an 1865 map of Danville showing a structure on lot 3, block 28. Warner, C.S., and Worley & Bracher, *Map of Hendricks County, Indiana*. Philadelphia: Stone & Titus, 1865. From Library of Congress, Map Collections. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2013593185/>.

Now that tax records have been consulted and two possible construction time frames have been identified, the architectural style of the house needs to be investigated. Evaluating the house as it stands today will help determine its original architectural style, which can be dated to a specific period in American history and aid in establishing a construction date.

The exterior of the house has been heavily altered over time. The three wall dormers on the façade are likely 20th century additions, and the home’s original windows have been replaced and their locations altered. Additionally, the house is now covered in modern siding. However, even with these alterations,

⁴ Tax values for the year 1838 are not weighed in this report; the value of land and improvements of \$3900 is likely skewed by the inclusion of lots 1, 7 and 8, which were all located directly on the town square and therefore considerably more valuable.

⁵ Although it is possible that a structure existed on the land that was to become lot 3 prior to 1824, with the lack of any evidence, this report assumes lot 3 was empty at the time Danville was platted.

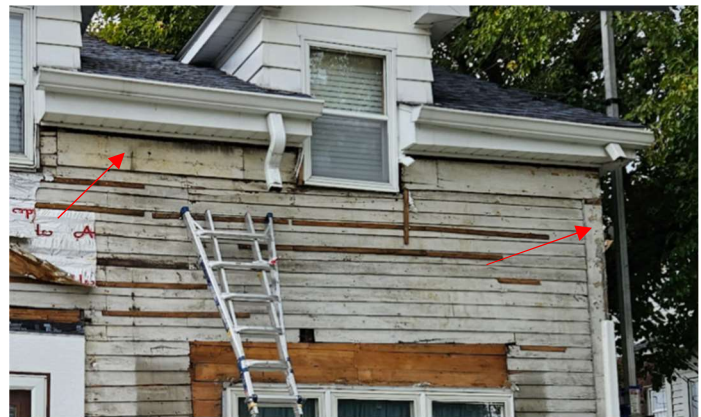
⁶ To date, no records have been found indicating the value of improvements for lot 3 from the time Danville was platted in 1824 to the time the first tax record is available in 1838. It is possible another increase happened in this time frame.

architectural clues remain that point to the house's original style. Its vernacular side-gabled form, boarded-up section around the front door, and a surviving interior fireplace mantel all point to the house being built originally in the Greek Revival style.

When the house had new siding installed in 2023, fragments of a frieze board, simple corner pilasters, and gable end returns were revealed.⁷ Another hallmark of the Greek Revival style are narrow sidelights and transom windows that surround the front door. The wood boarding seen around the front door of 98 West Broadway is likely either concealing these windows or has replaced them altogether. Finally, a fireplace mantel inside the house has quintessential Greek Revival dentil molding.



The dentil molding (painted white) on a fireplace mantel in the house is a quintessential Greek Revival feature. *M. Belloni photograph.*



The house's façade during a 2023 residing project. Relatively intact frieze boards and simple corner pilasters can still be seen. *M. Belloni photograph.*



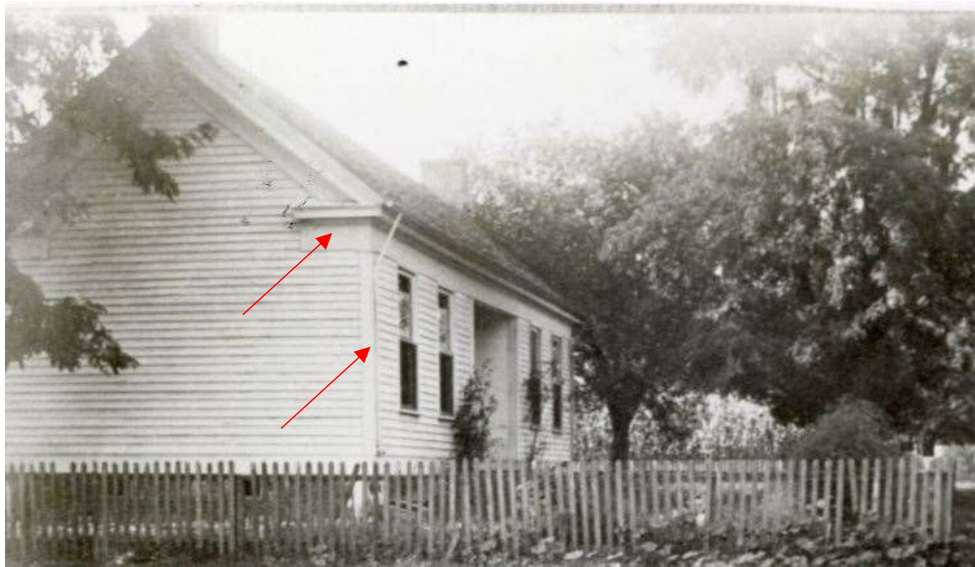
The boards seen at the top, left, and right of the front door point to where narrow lines of windows may have existed. *M. Belloni photograph.*



Gable end returns that transition the roof eave and trim around the gable end of the house. *M. Belloni photograph.*

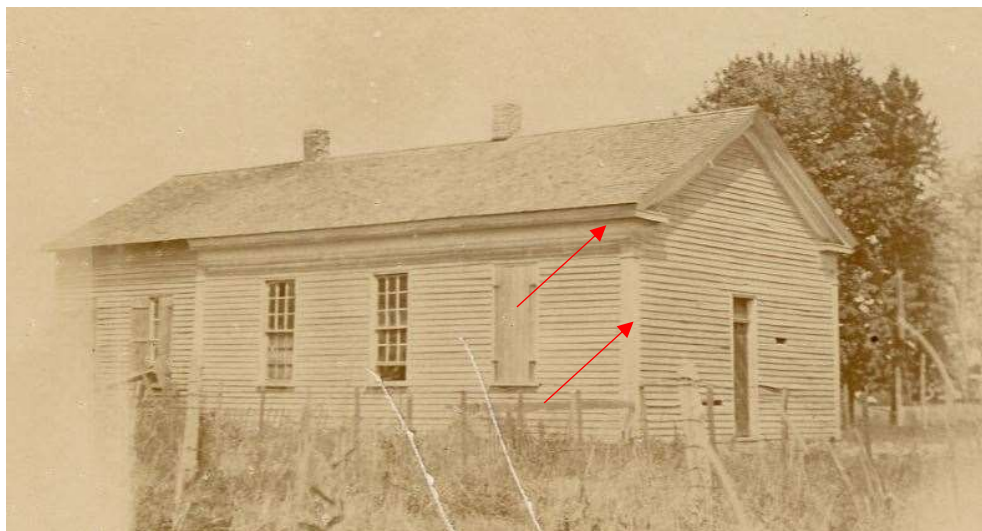
⁷ The frieze board, pilasters, and gable end returns on Greek Revival houses harken back to the classical entablatures on the temples of ancient Greece, thus giving the style its name.

Although the house has been heavily altered from its original appearance, and a historical photograph of the house has yet to be found, one can look at historical photographs of other Greek Revival structures in Hendricks County to get an idea of how the house might have originally appeared. Two such structures are included below. The Belleville house is particularly similar to the 98 West Broadway house, representing what the original window layout on the front of the house may have looked like.



A one-story example of what the 98 West Broadway house may have looked like at the time of its construction. Note the frieze boards, corner pilasters, and gabled end returns. Writing on the back of the photo indicates that this house was located in Belleville, but it is no longer standing.

Hendricks County Museum Digital Collections, item ID ARC-029.



Another example of the Greek Revival style (possibly a school). Although not the same layout as the 98 West Broadway house, the wide band of trim, pilasters, and gabled end returns of this structure are key features of the style. Location unknown.

Hendricks County Museum Digital Collections, item ID ARC-020.

The Greek Revival style was the dominant house style in the United States between 1830 and 1850, extending to 1860 in states on the Gulf Coast.⁸ This aligns with the time frames 1824-1846 and 1857-1859, as established from tax records. This report favors the time frame 1824-1846, as it falls more in the center of the 1830-1850 period when the style was most dominant. The 1857-1859 time frame is at the tail end of the style's popularity, and the house is not located in a Gulf Coast state where the style persisted until 1860.⁹

Lot 3 was owned by multiple families throughout the 19th century. Table 2 below lists the owners, starting in 1841 and continuing through 1923.¹⁰

Table 2. Owners of the property at 98 West Broadway, 1841-1923

Owner Name	Years Owned
William Miller/William Miller Heirs ¹¹	1841-1850
Charles B. Naylor	1851-1855
Henry G. Todd	1856-1859
David Doty	1860-1865
Moses Keeney	1866-1869
Madison G. Hadley	1870-1872
Moses Keeney	1873-1899
Anne Jane Keeney ¹²	1899-1915
Ashbel Bridges	1915-1923

To date, minimal research has been conducted on the owners from 1841-1872. This report focuses primarily on the second period of Keeney ownership (1873-1915) and Bridges ownership (1915-1923). A total of six maps (Maps 1–6 on the following pages) were published between 1886 and 1920, which help tell the story of the property during the time of the Keeney and Bridges families. These maps can be supplemented with newspaper articles to further reveal the property's history. The first map (Map 1 below), from 1886, shows the house under the ownership of Moses Keeney. The house faces west on Jefferson Street, with a small rear addition and a shed.¹³ To the north of the house, on Lot 2, is a livery stable (no longer standing today) labeled "Keeney & Sons Livery." The 1880 federal census supports this assertion, listing Moses Keeney as a liveryman.¹⁴

⁸ Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017), 250.

⁹ Additional research could be completed to provide more support for the 1824-1846 time frame, including research into the families that owned the property from 1841-1855 and research into other extant Greek Revival houses in Danville.

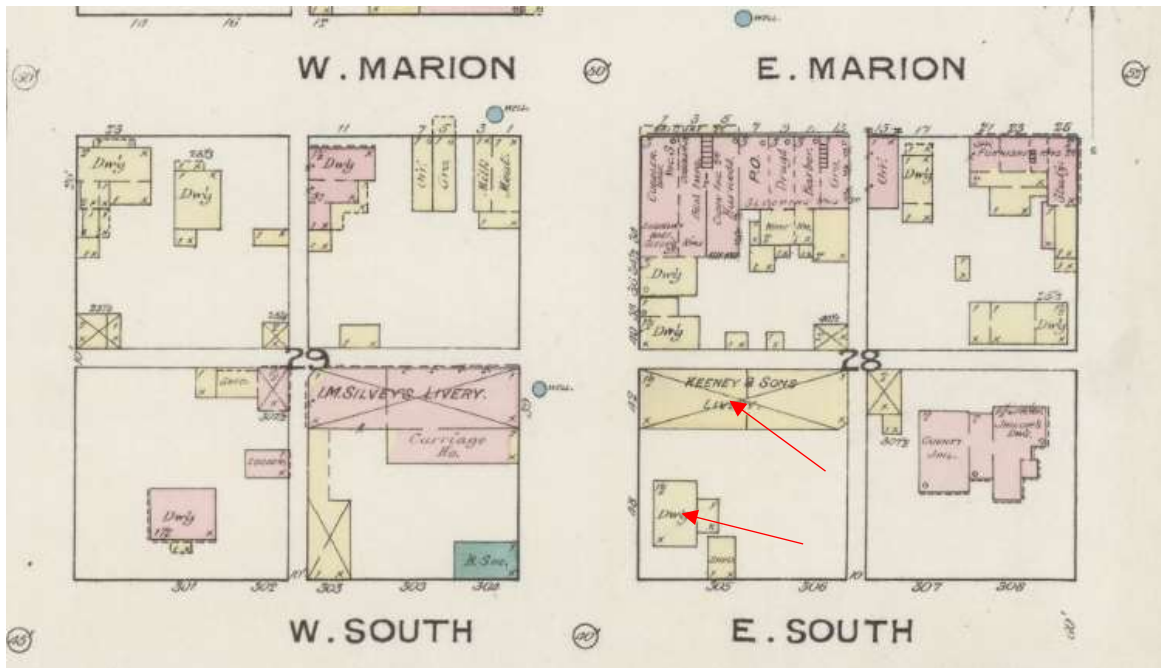
¹⁰ Hendricks County Treasurer's Tax Duplicates, Hendricks County Government Digital Archives, <http://hcapps.co.hendricks.in.us/DataWarehouse/Archive/ArchiveHome.aspx>; Research hour limitations prevented deed records from being used to construct this ownership history. For complete source citation, see Appendix A.

¹¹ William Miller was listed as the owner of lot 3 from 1841-1843. From 1845-1850, the owner was listed as "William Miller Heirs," indicating that William had likely died sometime between 1843 and 1845.

¹² Anne was listed as owner of lot 3 with her deceased husband from 1899-1902. Starting in 1903, she was listed as the sole owner.

¹³ The rotation of the house to face south on Broadway Street is covered later in this report. Additionally, Broadway Street was known in the past as South Street.

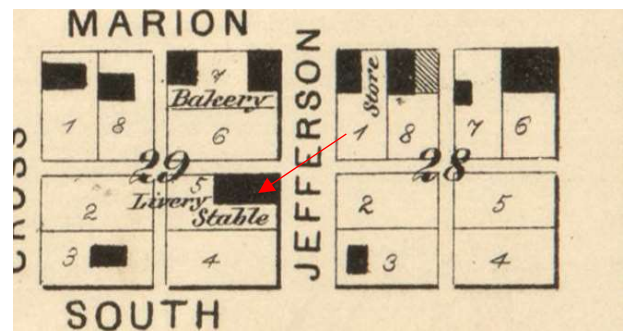
¹⁴ 1880 U.S. census, Hendricks County, Indiana, population schedule, Danville City, page 14 (penned), dwelling 96, family 120, Moses Keeney household; digital image, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org>; accessed 9 September 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication T9.



Map 1. 1886 map of Danville showing the Moses Keeney house facing west towards Jefferson Street with the Keeney's livery to the north. A separate brick livery stable, not under the ownership of the Keeney's at the time, can be seen across the street. Note: yellow buildings indicate frame construction and pink buildings indicate brick construction. "Sanborn Historic Maps (PDF): 1886," *Indiana Spatial Data Portal*, accessed September 9, 2023, <https://gis.iu.edu/sdsisd/items/show/93434>.

Newspapers from the 1880s often wrote about the Keeney livery business. In 1886, the *Hendricks County Republican* noted, "Keeney & Son's livery accommodations, South Jefferson street, Danville, are not excelled anywhere" and "Keeney & Son's livery and feed stable, on South Jefferson Street, has elegant and extensive accomodations."¹⁵ These excerpts are only a small sample of what can be found in local newspapers concerning the Keeney business.

The 1865 map of Danville, referenced previously, indicates that the house at 98 West Broadway may have been associated with the livery business prior to the Keeney's' second ownership. Referring back to it (right), one can see that a livery stable existed in block 29, across the street from the house. Additionally, Madison Hadley, the owner of Lot 3 immediately prior to Moses Keeney, is listed as a liveryman in the 1870 census.¹⁶ The livery stable shown on the 1865 map can also be seen on the 1886 map (Map 1

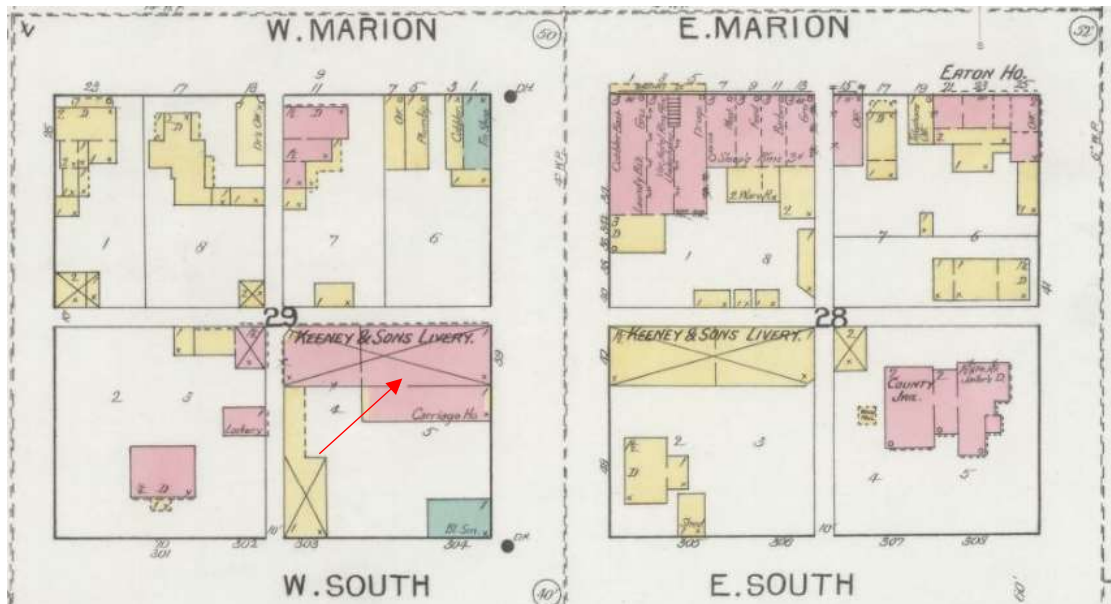


Snippet of 1865 map of Danville depicting a livery stable across the street from lot 3.

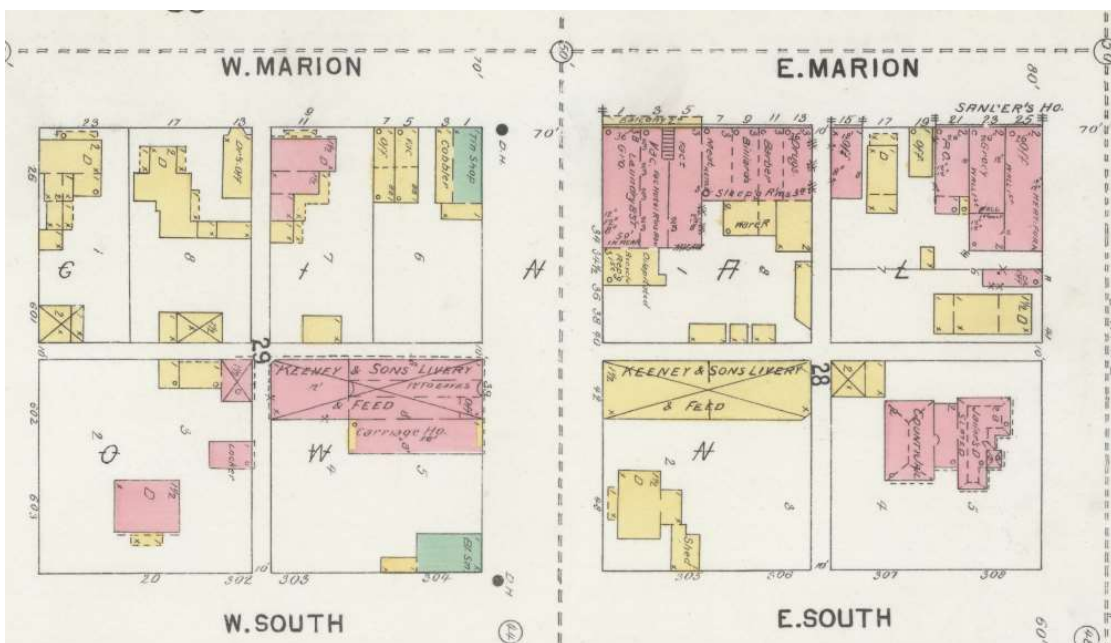
¹⁵ *Hendricks County Republican*, 30 September 1886, page 5 under "Local and personal."; 9 December 1886, page 5 under "local and personal"; digital images, NewspaperArchive (<https://newspaperarchive.com>: accessed 9 September 2023).

¹⁶ 1870 U.S. census, Hendricks County, Indiana, population schedule, Town of Danville, page 20 (penned), dwelling 166, family 169, Madison G. Hadley household; digital image, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org>: accessed 9 September 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication M593.

above), but under different ownership than the Keeneys'. As the Keeneys' livery business expanded, this stable became a part of their enterprise, as shown in maps from 1893 and 1898 (Maps 2 and 3 below).

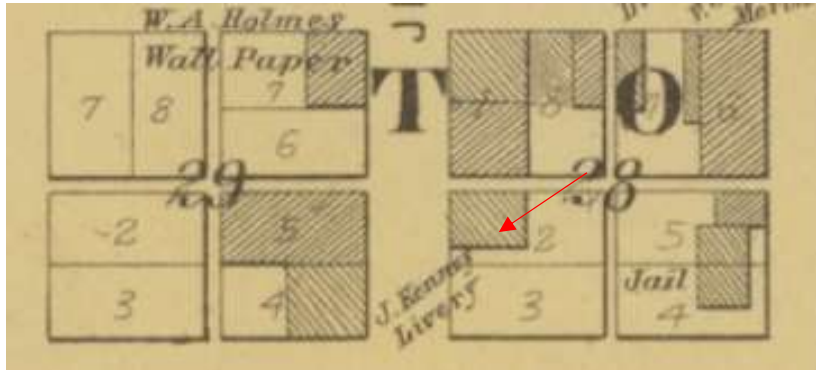


Map 2. 1893 map of Danville. The Moses Keeney house and livery can be seen in block 28. The business has expanded to the brick livery stable across the street in block 29. "Sanborn Historic Maps (PDF): 1893," Indiana Spatial Data Portal, accessed September 9, 2023, <https://gis.iu.edu/sdsisdp/isdp/items/show/93441>.



Map 3. 1898 map of Danville. The Moses Keeney house can be seen with livery stables on both the west and east sides of Jefferson Street. "Sanborn Historic Maps (PDF): 1898," Indiana Spatial Data Portal, accessed September 9, 2023, <https://gis.iu.edu/sdsisdp/isdp/items/show/93446>.

Moses Keeney died in 1899.¹⁷ The house and livery stables then passed to his wife, Anne Keeney, and the livery business was operated by their son, John Irvin Keeney (Map 4 below). John operated the livery until he retired, selling the stables in 1903 to Charles F. McClelland. Lot 3 and the house remained with the Keeney family. John died in 1905.¹⁸

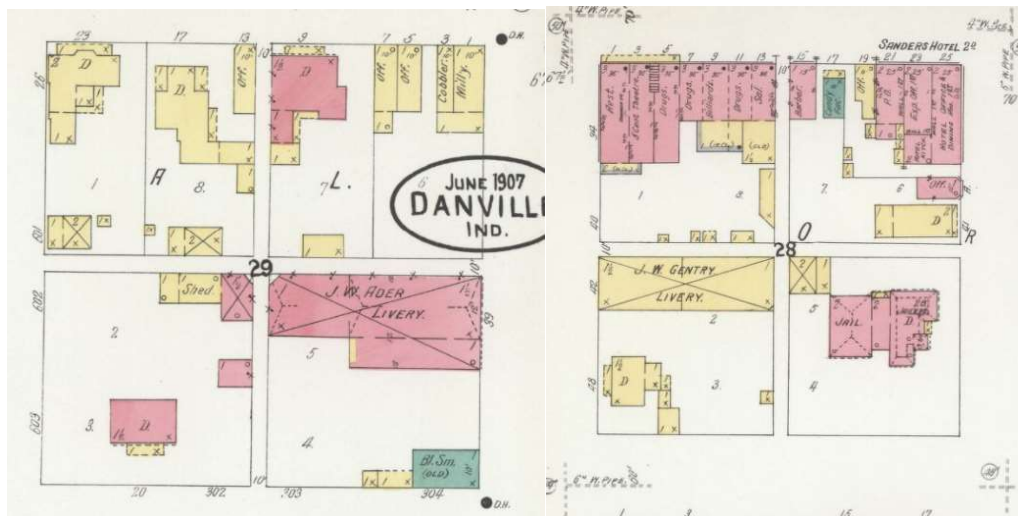


Chas. F. McClelland has purchased J. I. Keeney's livery. He will operate the barn separate from his other livery and has placed his son, Elmer, in charge. The service at the Keeney barn will be improved and made first-class. Mr. Keeney retires from the business which he with his father, the late Moses Keeney, conducted for so many years, because of his poor health.

April 30, 1903 article in the *Danville Republican* announcing the sale of Keeney's livery to Charles McClelland.

Map 4. 1904 map showing J. Keeney as the owner of his father's livery. By 1904 the Keeneys had sold the livery; data for this map was likely collected before that happened. "Standard Atlas of Hendricks County, Indiana, 1904" Hendricks County Government Digital Archives, accessed September 9, 2023, <http://hcapps.co.hendricks.in.us/DataWarehouse/Archive/Maps/1904.aspx>

By 1907, the Keeney livery business was no longer under the ownership of Charles McClelland and had been split between J.W. Ader and J.W. Gentry (Map 5 below). The Keeney house, under the ownership of Anne, can be seen still facing west on Jefferson Street.



Map 5. 1907 map of Danville. The former Keeney stables can be seen now under the ownership of J.W. Ader (brick stables on the west side of Jefferson) and J. W. Gentry (frame stables on the east side of Jefferson). "Sanborn Historic Maps (PDF): 1907," Indiana Spatial Data Portal, accessed September 9, 2023, <https://gis.iu.edu/sdsisd/isd/items/show/93455>.

¹⁷ "Death of Moses Keeney," *The Republican*, 9 February 1899, page 1; digital image, NewspaperArchive (<https://newspaperarchive.com>: accessed 9 September 2023).

¹⁸ *The Republican*, 26 October 1905, page 5, column 4 under "Local news"; digital image, NewspaperArchive (<https://newspaperarchive.com>: accessed 9 September 2023).

Anne Keeney (who often went by her middle name, Jane) owned the house until her death in 1914.¹⁹ In 1915, Dr. A. P. W. Bridges (Ashbel Parker Willard) of Plainfield purchased the Moses Keeney property after being elected Hendricks County Clerk.

At first, newspaper coverage of the sale gave the impression that Dr. Bridges planned to demolish the Keeney house, but those plans appear to have changed quickly. A series of Danville newspaper notices from 1916 (below) detail how Dr. Bridges instead moved and rebuilt the house to face south on Broadway, renovated it as a rental, and then built his house to the east of it. These articles suggest that Dr. Bridges is the one who transformed the house from its original Greek Revival Style; the 20th-century dormers likely came from these renovations.

Dr. Bridges has wrecked the old Keeney frame barn that stood back of the Trotter block.

The Republican, April 20, 1916.

Buys Moses Keeney Property.
Dr. A. P. W. Bridges of Plainfield purchased the Moses Keeney property, which was sold at public auction the latter part of the week. The price paid was \$1,667. The property includes the home where Dick Hathaway lived and the feed barns to the north of it. Dr. Bridges is the county clerk-elect and he expects to erect a handsome residence where the present house stands. Old citizens of Danville say that a fine spring is located in the basement of the Keeney house. Several years ago it was walled over and a ditch laid to drain it. Dr. Bridges will get possession of the property Sept. 1.

July 29, 1915 article in *The Republican* announcing the purchase of the Keeney house by Dr. A. P. W. Bridges.

Dr. Bridges is converting the Keeney residence into a modern rental dwelling. He will soon begin the erection of a modern bungalow on the southeast corner of the lot for his own residence.

The Republican, May 25, 1916.

Mrs. Ola Crane has rented from Dr. Bridges the old Keeney house, which he is rebuilding, on West Broadway, and will move into it soon.

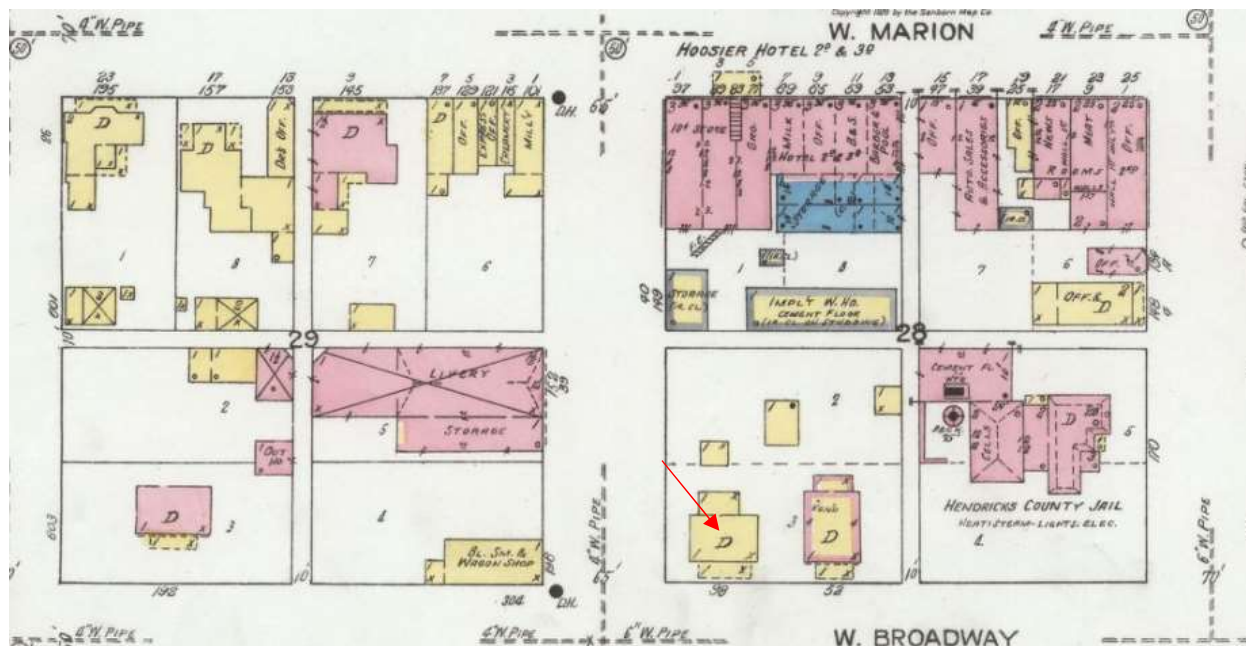
The Republican. August 31, 1916.

Dr. Bridges has moved his family here from Plainfield and is now occupying his new home.

The Republican. November 16, 1916.

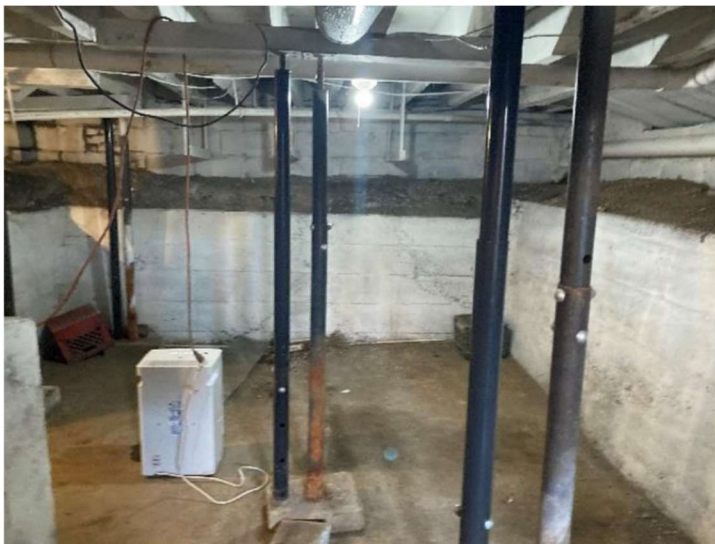
¹⁹ "Death of Aunt Jane Keeney," *The Danville Gazette*, 2 April 1914, page 1; digital image, NewspaperArchive (<https://newspaperarchive.com>: accessed 9 September 2023).

Map 6 (below) shows the new southern orientation of the Moses Keeney house, with Dr. Bridge's new house now sitting to the east.



Map 6. 1920 map of Danville. Moses Keeney house and property after being purchased by Dr. Bridges. The house is now rotated to face south on Broadway (formerly South Street), and Dr. Bridges' new house can be seen built to its east (this house still stands today). The frame livery barn that once stood to the north of the Keeney house is longer present, Dr. Bridges having demolished it. "Sanborn Historic Maps (PDF): 1920," Indiana Spatial Data Portal, accessed September 9, 2023, <https://gis.iu.edu/sdsisd/isd/items/show/93468>.

Additional confirmation of the house being rotated and moved in 1916 by Dr. Bridges can be seen by examining the house's cellar. The house sits on a cinderblock foundation that dates to the early 20th century; the original 19th-century foundation would have likely been brick or fieldstone.



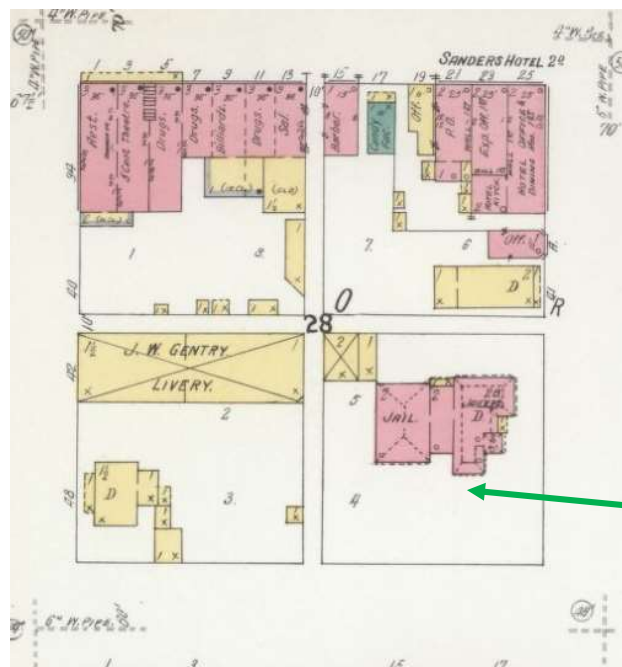
A portion of the house's cinderblock foundation. Photograph from 2021 house inspection report ordered by Hendricks County Historical Museum, completed by Surinak Engineering.

Although no historical photographs directly showing the house at 98 West Broadway have been discovered to date, one photograph has been identified that alludes to the house's original orientation. A postcard from 1908 in the collections of the Hendricks County Historical Museum shows the former Hendricks County Sheriff's residence, located directly east of the house at 98 West Broadway. The roofline of a house appears in the bottom left of the photograph; referring back to the 1907 map of Danville, one can see the vantage point from which the photograph was taken, which caused the roofline of the Keeney house to be captured.



Hendricks County's Sheriff's residence, c. 1908. *Hendricks County Museum Digital Collections*, item ID GOV-105.

Examining the photo closely reveals the roof of the Keeney house in the bottom left.



1907 map of Danville. The green arrow represents the vantage point of the photograph taken in 1908, capturing the roof of the Keeney house directly behind the Sheriff's residence. "Sanborn Historic Maps (PDF): 1907," *Indiana Spatial Data Portal*, accessed September 9, 2023, <https://gis.iu.edu/sdsisdp/isdp/items/show/93455>.

Recommendations for Further Research

- 1824-1846 and 1857-1859 time frames
- Further analysis of the construction of 98 West Broadway; construction materials, such as nails, can at times help date structures
- Keeney ownership/Keeney livery business
- Bridges Ownership
- History/ownership post 1923
- Deed records
- Descendant tracing of the Keeney & Bridges family to locate historical photographs

Appendix A. Tax Assessment Values Citations²⁰

Hendricks County Treasurer's tax duplicates, 1838-1940, Hendricks County Government Digital Archives.

<http://hcapps.co.hendricks.in.us/DataWarehouse/Archive/SectionMenus/TaxDuplicateIndex.aspx>

1838	Book 1, [Image 81], last entry on page
1841	Book 1, [Image 42], entry for William Miller
1842	Book 1, [Image 13], entry for William Miller
1843	Book 1, [Image 12], entry for William Miller
1845	Book 1, [Image 9], entry for William Miller Heirs
1846	Book 1, Page 10, entry for William Miller Heirs
1847	Book 1, [Image 12], entry for William Miller Heirs
1848	Book 1, [Image 12], entry for William Miller Heirs
1849	Book 1, [Image 12], entry for William Miller Heirs
1850	Book 1, [Image 10], entry for William Miller Heirs
1851	Book 1, [Image 10], entry for Charles B. Naylor
1852	Book 1, [Image 13], entry for Charles B. Naylor
1853	Book 1, [Image 14], entry for Charles B. Naylor
1854	Book 1, [Image 11], entry for Charles B. Naylor
1855	Book 1, page 17, entry for Charles B. Naylor
1856	Book 1, page 21, entry for Henry G. Todd
1857	Book 1, page 24, entry for Henry G. Todd
1858	Book 1, page 22, entry for Henry G. Todd
1859	Book 1, page 25, entry for Henry G. Todd
1860	Book 1, page 7, entry for David Doty
1861	Book 1, page 3, entry for David Doty
1862	Book 1, page 4, entry for David Doty

²⁰ When possible, the actual page number of the tax duplicate book is cited. Due to the nature of the scans on the Hendricks County Governmental Digital archives, some page numbers are not visible. When this happens, digital image numbers are substituted for page numbers. These citations pertain to both *Table 1* and *Table 2*.

1863	Book 1, page 4, entry for David Doty
1864	Book 1, page 4, entry for David Doty
1865	Book 1, [image 6], entry for David Doty
1866	Book 1, [image 8], entry for Moses Keeney
1867	Book 1, [image 9], entry for Moses Keeney
1868	Book 1, page 8, entry for Moses Keeney
1869	Book 1 [image 9], entry for Moses Keeney
1870	Book 1, [image 8], entry for M. G. Hadley
1871	Book 1, [image 10], entry for M. G. Hadley
1872	Book 1, [image 9], entry for Madison G. Hadley
1873	Book 1 ,[image 1899], entry for Moses Keeney
1874	Book 1, [Image 214], entry for Moses Keeney

Appendix B. List of Sources and Source Explanations

Government Records

Hendricks County Treasurer's tax duplicates, 1838-1940, Hendricks County Government Digital Archives.

<http://hcapps.co.hendricks.in.us/DataWarehouse/Archive/SectionMenus/TaxDuplicateIndex.aspx>

Source explanation: An Indiana State Law passed in the 1840s required County Treasurer and County Auditor offices to reconcile their tax records at the end of each year. The result of this was a duplicate of tax assessment rolls, which listed taxpayer names, any land they owned, and the assessed value of both the land itself and any improvements that existed on it.

1880 United States Census; digital images, FamilySearch
(<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1417683>); Citing NARA microfilm publication T9. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

1870 United States Census, digital images, FamilySearch
(<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1438024>); Citing NARA microfilm publication M593. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

Source explanation: Every ten years, the United States conducts a national census that records every household and its occupants as mandated by Article 1 Section 2 of the Constitution. Among other things, the 1870 and 1880 censuses collected details regarding age, sex, occupation, and place of birth.

Maps

Warner, C.S., and Worley & Bracher, Map of Hendricks County, Indiana. Philadelphia: Stone & Titus, 1865. From Library of Congress, Map Collections.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2013593185/>.

Source explanation: A map of Hendricks County showing all parcels of land and their owners. It contains town maps as well, including a map of Danville.

Sanborn Historic Maps, 1886-1927, *Indiana Spatial Data Portal*,
<https://gis.iu.edu/sdsisdps/isdp/sanborn>

Source explanation: Created by The Sanborn Map Company in the 19th and 20th centuries, these maps helped insurance companies assess their fire insurance liability in towns and cities across the United States. They contain detailed information about individual properties including building footprints, building materials, street names, property boundaries, and building use.

"Standard Atlas of Hendricks County, Indiana" *Hendricks County Government Digital Archives*, accessed September 9, 2023,
<http://hcapps.co.hendricks.in.us/DataWarehouse/Archive/Maps/1904.aspx>

Source explanation: A map of Hendricks County showing all parcels of land and their owners. It contains town maps as well, including a map of Danville.

Newspapers

Hendricks County Republican (Danville, Indiana), <https://newspaperarchive.com/>

30 September 1886
9 December 1886

The Danville Gazette (Danville, Indiana), <https://newspaperarchive.com/>

2 April 1914

The Republican (Danville, Indiana), <https://newspaperarchive.com/>

9 February 1899
26 October 1905
July 29, 1915
April 20, 1916
May 25, 1916
August 31, 1916

Other Sources

Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017)

Hendricks County Museum Digital Collections,
<https://indianamemory.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16066coll71>