

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

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information.

_____ New Submission X Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources of Downtown Evansville, Indiana

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Urbanization and Development in Downtown Evansville, 1817-1973

Architecture of Downtown Evansville, 1850-1973

C. Form Prepared by:

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date September 1, 2020

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Signature of certifying official

Title

Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**United States Department of the Interior
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Historic Resources of Downtown Evansville
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Indiana
State

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Create a Table of Contents and list the page numbers for each of these sections in the space below.

Provide narrative explanations for each of these sections on continuation sheets. In the header of each section, cite the letter, page number, and name of the multiple property listing. Refer to *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* for additional guidance.

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

(If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)

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F. Associated Property Types

(Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)

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G. Geographical Data

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H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

(Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)

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I. Major Bibliographical References

(List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)

I-1 to I-8

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1: 60-100 hours (generally existing multiple property submissions by paid consultants and by Maine State Historic Preservation staff for in-house, individual nomination preparation)

Tier 2: 120 hours (generally individual nominations by paid consultants)

Tier 3: 230 hours (generally new district nominations by paid consultants)

Tier 4: 280 hours (generally newly proposed MPS cover documents by paid consultants).

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting reports. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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E. Associated Historic Contexts

This Multiple Property Documentation Form compiles the historic buildings and districts of downtown Evansville, Indiana. The downtown Evansville area is an urban area, which is completely man-made, and includes the commercial center of Evansville, industrial, religious, educational, institutional, and government buildings. Originally, the Multiple Resources Area (MRA) of Evansville, a Multiple Properties Cover Document, was completed in October 1981¹. At the time, 117 buildings and sites were included in the MRA; however, several have been demolished (see complete list in Section H: Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods). The following section summarizes the historic contexts for identifying and evaluating historic properties within the downtown Evansville area. These historic contexts are arranged chronologically and are generally defined periods, not precise year dates, which span from the beginnings of Evansville's history in 1812 to the mid-twentieth century.

Urbanization and Development of Downtown Evansville, 1817-1973

Early History: 1812 to 1869

On March 27, 1812, Hugh McGary, Jr. purchased Section 30 in Township 6 South, Range 10 West from the federal government². The downtown of Evansville would be platted within this section later in 1814. This section was bounded on the south by the Ohio River and extended north to the current Lloyd Expressway, east to the current Parrett Avenue, and west to the current Fulton Avenue. Originally, the land was an undeveloped forest with white oak, walnut, and sycamore trees. McGary was named after his father, a frontiersman who fought in the Battle of Blue Licks in 1782. The McGary family settled in the now-Henderson area in 1796 and McGary, Jr. married Mary Polly Anthony, the daughter of the ferry operator. He had a vision of a city and he built a cabin at the present-day corner of Main Street and Riverside Drive. Evansville was platted in 1814 and became the Warwick County seat before Vanderburgh County was created in 1819. McGary sold many lots, but due to legislative issues, which argued that Warwick County was too big, Posey and Perry Counties were created, and Evansville ended up in the southwest corner of Warwick County rather than the center of the county. The county commissioners moved the Warwick County seat to Darlington, east of Newburgh, and Evansville declined³.

In 1817, only 13 log houses had been constructed within Evansville. McGary was a ferryboat operator at this time and he ceased operating across the Ohio River and confined himself to Pigeon Creek, due to an outcry from people who had purchased lots on the premise that the town would be the county seat and who demanded their money to be returned. In order to repay the early buyers, he took on partners, General Robert Evans and James W. Jones, and sold 130 acres of land at \$10 an acre⁴. A young man named Joseph Lane arrived via McGary's ferry and after much discussion, both McGary and Lane decided to attempt to convince Ratliff Boon, a powerful territorial legislative influence, to use his power in their favor. Lane made Boon's acquaintance and suggested that

¹ Douglas L. Stern and Joan Marchland, *Historic Resources of Downtown Evansville, Indiana (Partial Inventory, Historical and Architectural Properties)*, 1981.

² Joseph Elliott, *A History of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Indiana*, 1897; Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962; Frank Gilbert, *History of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Indiana*, 1910.

³ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962.

⁴ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962.

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Boon would have more power if he had more counties supporting him. This led Boon to make his home, Boonville, the seat of Warwick County and he created Vanderburgh County in 1818 with Evansville as its center. The county was named after Judge Henry Vanderburgh, a territorial judge who died in 1812. Boon was later elected lieutenant-governor in 1819, and briefly as governor in 1822. Lane later served five terms in the state legislature. Two townships, Pigeon and Armstrong, were established on March 9, 1818 by the first board of county commissioners. In 1819, approximately 101 residents were living in Evansville and McGary became postmaster and his general store became the center of activities. His log cabin house became the courtroom and he was also appointed court clerk and county recorder. In 1819, Evansville was incorporated as a town and McGary was elected as one of the eight trustees and president of the board. A courthouse was built by Harrison and Daniel F. Goldsmith in 1820 at the corner of Main Street and Third Street⁵. By 1823, Evansville had a school, a newspaper (the *Evansville Gazette*), and a church (the First Presbyterian Church). McGary left Evansville in 1826 or 1827 and left behind his wife and two children in an unmarked cemetery at the intersection of NW Fourth Street and Sycamore Street.

Evansville continued to grow at a steady, if not moderate, pace until the 1830s. In 1836, the State of Indiana underwrote a canal system from Toledo, Ohio to Evansville across the eastern Indiana state line near Fort Wayne⁶. This canal prospect, the Wabash and Erie Canal, attracted commerce to Evansville, including hotels, shipping, banks, and more. The canal was excavated by laborers, mostly Irish immigrants, by hand using picks, shovels, wheelbarrows, and horse-drawn slip-scoops⁷. Once completed in 1843, the canal spanned 468 miles and was the second largest canal in the world.

People and prospects flocked to the town for a chance at success. Lamasco, the city's first suburb, was laid out to the northwest of Evansville in 1836. The oldest bank, Old National, began in 1834 by the State Bank of Indiana and the first bank president was John Mitchell. The bank was originally housed at the corner of Main and Water Streets, but moved to 21 Main Street, where it remained for over 80 years (it was moved in 1916 to a six-story building at 416 Main Street). However, the canal project was a bust and the state went bankrupt before it could complete construction. Issues plagued the construction of the canal, including muskrats burrowing into the banks and landslides. Following this event, the entire country went through an economic failure and the canal was stagnant until 1853, when it was finally completed. However, railroads had already been completed in Evansville since 1851 and the canal was considered obsolete. Despite the economic issues with the canal, Evansville established an industrial base and became the industrial center of the state. Due to the conjunction of the Ohio River, the railroad, and the canal, Evansville became a hub of activity. In 1845, the city extended only approximately five blocks north from Riverside Drive (originally known as Water Street). The waterfront was the bustling main street of Evansville and hotels, stores and warehouses were built along Water Street. The population of Evansville was approximately 3,000⁸.

Evansville became a city in 1847 and the first mayor was James G. Jones, a judge and lawyer. The Riverside neighborhood, a collection of large Victorian homes, began in the 1850s and the first high school opened in the city in 1854. Immigrants were attracted to Evansville's large industrial economy and to the surrounding rich

⁵ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962.

⁶ Elliott, *A History of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Indiana*, 1897; Dennis Au, Shawn Stockman, Greg Hager, and Harold Morgan, *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012.

⁷ The Wabash & Erie Canal Association, *History*, electronic resource, <https://www.wabashanderiecanal.org/history-of-the-canal>. Accessed April 2020.

⁸ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012.

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farmland. In 1848, the Irish and the first wave of German immigrants arrived. The German immigrants were committed to their culture and language and many began leaving their mark on the city. Included in this wave of German immigrants was John A. Reitz from Dorlar, Germany. Reitz started a sawmill and helped make Evansville one of the largest hardwood producers in the country. He was also a key contributor to Evansville's second bank, National City, which opened in 1850 as the Canal Bank. It became the First National Bank in 1863 and moved from its original location on Water Street near Main Street to First and Main Streets in 1866⁹. In addition, Evansville's tobacco industry grew due to rising tobacco prices in Europe and German-born Herman Fendrich opened a cigar manufacturing firm in 1855¹⁰.

In 1851, Evansville's first railroad, the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, was completed from Evansville to Vincennes, with the idea on continuing to Crawfordsville, Terre Haute, and eventually Indianapolis¹¹. By December 1853, the line had opened to Terre Haute and later it became part of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad (C&EI).

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected as president of the United States. The turmoil caused by the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861 was evident due to Evansville's location on the border between the North and the South. Henderson, Kentucky, just across the Ohio River, was included in the secession supporters in western Kentucky, while Evansville, with its railroad ties to other cities in the north, was included in the supporters of the Union. The tension was high and riverboat captains armed vessels, a local foundry supplied the city with cannons for protection, and local militia units came into service, including the Evansville Rifles, Evansville Light Guard, and the Vanderburgh Cavalry Scouts. Slaves fled to the Indiana side of the Ohio River in increasingly large numbers. By 1862 and the Battle of Fort Donelson, Evansville's role as a medical center became clear. Evansville sent medical assistance to soldiers and added nearly 19 facilities to the Marine Hospital. Military grave markers in the Oak Hill Cemetery are a testament to those that died in the hospitals in Evansville, including captured Confederates. Training camps for new recruits were established, including Camp Wallace at the base of Coal Mine Hill, and at least 3,364 men, including 150 African Americans, left for war from Evansville. Conrad Baker commanded the First Indiana Cavalry Regiment from 1861 to 1863 as colonel, became the chief mustering officer for the State of Indiana from 1864 to 1864, was elected as lieutenant governor in 1864, acted as governor in 1865, and was elected as governor in 1867. He is also Indiana's first governor from Evansville and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery¹².

In 1865, the population of Evansville had increased to almost 16,000 people¹³. The railroads had brought cheaper transportation allowing more people access to Evansville from surrounding areas. Evansville was the second largest city in Indiana and the fifth largest between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Several large manufacturing companies in Evansville included the Ingleheart Flour Mill (1856), E.Q. Smith Chair Company (1849), the

⁹ Elliott, *A History of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Indiana*, 1897.

¹⁰ Coen & Land, *Industries of Evansville: Trade, Commerce and Manufacturers, Historical and Descriptive Review*, 1880; Darrel E. Bigham, *Evansville*, 1998; Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012; Maggie Greenwood-Robinson and Barbara Stahura, *Evansville: Crossroads of the Midwest*, 2000:26.

¹¹ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962.

¹² Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:19.

¹³ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962.

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Fendrich Tobacco Company (1850), and the F.W. Cook Brewing Company (1853)¹⁴.

Evansville's Growth and Expansion: 1870 to 1899

The period following the Civil War marked an era of firsts for Evansville, including the first waterworks (1871), the first telephone (1878), the first electric generator plant (1882), the first electric streetcar, and the first automobile (1898)¹⁵. Evansville began to dominate the tri-state industrial economy and many companies, including Karges Furniture Company, Anchor Industries, Mesker Steel, and Vulcan Plow Works, began in the later part of the nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth century as industry leaders. In 1889, the lumber industry employed approximately 1115 workers and Evansville was the largest hardwood lumber markets. Sawmills dominated the landscape and Evansville's furniture industry began. In 1890, Evansville boasted nine furniture manufacturing companies, employed 656 workers, and produced approximately \$790,386 worth of furniture¹⁶. The South was depleted due to the Civil War and Evansville stepped up as a key supplier of farm implements, railroad ties, rolling stock, clothing, household utensils, furniture, paper, and more. Due to the availability of raw materials and labor, Evansville began an industrial expansion and became known as a prominent wholesale and job center.

The canal was removed and filled in and the railroad dominated interstate and intercity travel. In 1881, David Mackey purchased the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad. Mackey grew up poor and began working in a store as soon as he could see over the counter. He bought a partnership in the store at age 23 and branched out from dry goods with a cotton mill, coal mines, the St. George Hotel at First and Locust Streets in 1874, real estate, and banking. In 1870, Mackey purchased stocks in the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad; however, this line went bankrupt and was absorbed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (L&N) system. After he purchased the railroad in 1881, he obtained control of railroads in Peoria, Decatur, Poseyville, Griffin, Grayville, and Olney. However, he suffered the loss of his wealth in the panic of 1893 and much of his railroad empire was absorbed by the Illinois Central and the C&EI lines¹⁷. Evansville became a railroad hub in 1885 when the first railroad bridge west of Louisville on the Ohio River was opened between Evansville and Henderson, Kentucky. By 1888, a second railroad, the Evansville, Suburban and Newburgh Railroad, was opened. It later extended to Boonville and used electric traction cars. The C&EI and the L&N offered commuting services, which gave people access to Evansville throughout a tri-state area and made Evansville the tri-state commercial hub.

Social life among the elite of Evansville hit full swing in the 1880s and 1890s. Large, beautiful homes were constructed along Riverside Avenue, First Street, and Second Street. Weddings, balls, afternoon teas, dinner parties, and other events dominated the society section of *The Evansville Courier*. The most prominent families included the Garvins, Bayards, Orrs, Morgans, Sonntags, Scantlins, Hughes, Ingles, Stockwells, and the Vieles¹⁸. In the 1880s, the second wave of German immigrants arrived in Evansville. The German immigrants were a main part of the industrial work force in Evansville. During this period, there was a strict segregation with the Germans

¹⁴ Coen & Land, *Industries of Evansville: Trade, Commerce and Manufacturers, Historical and Descriptive Review*, 1880; Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962.

¹⁵ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:23.

¹⁶ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962:24.

¹⁷ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962:15-16.

¹⁸ Kenneth P. McCutchan, *At the Bend in the River: the story of Evansville*, 1982:47-49.

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on the west side and the African Americans centered around the Lincoln Avenue and Canal Street area. This area became known as Baptist Town and was nearly self-sufficient. However, the living conditions were awful with drinking water from open cisterns, open privies in backyards, and the mortality rate was high. African Americans represented less than ten percent of Evansville's population between 1880 and 1890; however, they accounted for almost 20 percent of burials within the city's cemeteries¹⁹.

Impressive architectural landmarks sprang up in the downtown area and in neighboring residential areas. Main Street was a commercial center with impressive Italianate stores. Second Empire and Queen Anne residences were constructed on Riverside Drive, First Street, and Second Street. Additionally, the Ruskinian Gothic-style post office was constructed in 1879 and the Beaux Arts courthouse in 1890. The Liberty Baptist Church, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the First Presbyterian Church, and the Willard Library were also constructed before 1900²⁰. The most impressive building was the courthouse, which replaced the original building located at the corner of Third and Main Streets. The new courthouse was constructed on a site bounded by Fourth, Division (Court Street), Fifth, and Vine streets. The building was designed by Henry Wolters of Louisville, Kentucky and built by Charles Pearce and Company of Indianapolis. The Masonic Grand Lodge laid the cornerstone on November 27, 1888 and the building was completed by 1890. The building was constructed with Indiana limestone and is heavily encrusted with sculptural ornaments of flowers, fruits, vegetables, and other items. Local artists, many of German descent, contributed to the interior woodwork. Franz Englesman, chief sculptor from Chicago, produced 14 human figures²¹. The jail and sheriff's residence were constructed at the same time as the courthouse and was also designed by Henry Wolters. The building is a miniature version of the Liechtenstein Castle in Wurttemberg, Germany²². The city paved Main Street and Fourth Street with bricks in 1889 and 1894. In 1898, the first automobile made its way through the streets of Evansville and marked an end of an era.

The Automobile and the Great Depression: 1900 to 1939

The turn of the century brought additional growth to Evansville. In 1907, Willis Copeland developed his Simplicity car at the Evansville Automobile Company. Copeland was a buggy maker and he ventured into automobiles as an attempt to branch out. His first automobiles were little more than buggies with a motor and chain drive. Copeland produced a second automobile, the Traveler, in 1910, which was an improved version of the Simplicity. However, Copeland was not the only automobile manufacturer in Evansville and others included the McCurdy produced by the Hercules Buggy Company and the Graham produced by the three Graham brothers, Joseph, Robert, and Ray. The Hercules Buggy Company eventually transitioned to home appliances and became Servel, Incorporated. The Graham Brothers eventually merged their business with the Dodge Brothers Corporation and moved to Detroit as executives in 1925. They returned in 1928, purchased the Paige Auto Company in Evansville, and established the Graham-Paige Automobile Company. The Chrysler Corporation took over the plant that the Graham Brothers had sold to the Dodge Brothers on North Garvin and manufactured cars in

¹⁹ McCutchan, *At the Bend in the River: the story of Evansville*, 1982:49.

²⁰ The Reitz Home Preservation Society, *Reflections: Upon a Century of Architecture, 1827-1932*, 2009.

²¹ Kenneth P. McCutchan, *A Pictorial Study: Old Vanderburgh County Courthouse Evansville, Indiana, Erected 1888*, 1972.

²² Dennis Au, Joan C. Marchand, E. Michael Robling, and Douglas L. Stern, "14. Old Vanderburgh County Sherriff's Residence and Jail, 208 NW Fourth Street." *Historic Evansville: A Self-guided Tour of Downtown Evansville, Indiana*, 1998.

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Evansville until the 1950s when the company moved their plant to St. Louis²³.

In 1911, the first airplane flight in Evansville was witnessed by a large crowd at the fairgrounds at Kentucky Avenue near Covert and Madison. Seventeen years later in 1928, the first commercial flight from Evansville to Chicago was completed by George Meyers. Aviation became an industry in Evansville and the first airport was dedicated on August 29, 1919 at Division Street and Green River Road²⁴.

Other industries in Evansville were also booming, including the furniture industry, which was led by Mayor Benjamin Bosse, who owned Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company. Mayor Bosse also owned Imperial Desk, Bosse Realty, the Vendome Hotel, Bosse Coal, and the *Evansville Courier*. However, hardwood furniture manufacturing was a dominant industry in Evansville. Bosse had the Furniture Exchange Building (currently known as the Court Building), a Neoclassical Revival commercial building at 123-125 NW Fourth Street, built in 1909 as a center for all the Evansville furniture manufacturers to showcase and market their wares. Evansville's furniture market predated Chicago's American Furniture Mart (1924), which later dominated the furniture market. By 1927, Evansville had 27 furniture companies and employed over 2,800 workers. Other industries in Evansville included Bucyrus Steam Shovel Plant (1910), Faultless Caster Company (1913), Mead Johnson & Company (1915), Graham Brothers Truck Company (1919), and others²⁵.

While industry was increasing, so was the urban poor. The living conditions for many poor and industrial workers was deplorable. Dilapidated buildings in downtown, shanty boats along Pigeon Creek, and the old Marine Hospital housed many of Evansville's poor white community. Albion Fellows Bacon was the daughter of a Methodist minister and wife of a wealthy merchant. She dedicated her life to helping those less fortunate than herself, which included organizing groups of society women to take baskets of food and flowers to the poor and sick; working to get lunchrooms and recreation halls in factories and mills where women worked long hours; setting up a house where country girls who came to the city for work could live, known as the Working Girls Association (it later became the YWCA); starting the Anti-Tuberculosis League; writing city ordinances for housing, sanitation, and slum clearance; writing the state housing law; and she was appointed by President Herbert Hoover in 1931 to the Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. She was known as "Evansville's most famous woman" at her death in 1933. She was instrumental in the creation of better tenement housing including Rose Terrace, Albion Flats, and Ingles Terrace in downtown Evansville²⁶.

In the 1920s, Evansville began to focus on manufacturing of gasoline engines, the Hercules Gas Engine Company being one of the early firms. The auto industry also began to grow. Due to Evansville's location along the Ohio River and the railroad networks available, shipping manufactured products was easily accomplished. Industrial manufacturers built plants or expanded in the 1920s, which helped Evansville survive the Great Depression, once wartime spending revived them²⁷.

²³ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962:18-19; McCutchan, *At the Bend in the River: the story of Evansville*, 1982:66-67; Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:45.

²⁴ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962:20-21.

²⁵ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:31.

²⁶ McCutchan, *At the Bend in the River: the story of Evansville*, 1982:50-51.

²⁷ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012: 45.

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As pressure and tensions mounted in Europe in the late 1930s, Indiana was beginning to recover from the impacts of a collapsed housing market and the Great Depression. Federal relief funding decreased yearly, and businesses and industries began to rebound. Manufacturing increased and in 1939 was almost equal to that of 1929 with \$2.2 to 2.5 billion²⁸. Indiana was considered part of the industrial heartland and was ranked ninth in the value of manufactured products among the lower 48 of the United States²⁹. Evansville fared better than other cities during the Great Depression due to the continued profitability of the automobile manufacturing. Due to Federal public work agencies, such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA), thousands of men and women were employed or engaged in work. Increased manufacturing of the growing refrigeration industry helped to pull Evansville out of the Depression by 1936³⁰. In addition, the beginnings of Evansville's plastic industry began in 1936 at Hoosier Cardinal when the owner, Thomas Morton, Jr., was introduced to an enterprising man named Jack Bauer, who had the idea to make ice cube trays for refrigerators out of plastic³¹. Instead of using metal, Bauer suggested using a new injection-molded plastics method was developed Germany. Morton bought a German-built Isoma plastics injection molding machine and sold plastic refrigerator shelf studs to Sears Roebuck and Company. From this success, additional plastics companies were created including Sunbeam Plastics, Berry Plastics, Windsor Plastics, and Kent Plastics.

The Great Flood of 1937 affected towns and cities all along the Ohio River, including Evansville. Torrential rain, sleet, and snow combined to create the flood and buildings along Riverside Drive were destroyed. Approximately 7,500 private homes were damaged, and thousands of residents were displaced. A levee system was constructed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers³². In 1938, another boost to Evansville's economy came via an oil gusher on Green River. The discovery of oil had geologists and oilmen flocking to Evansville and within ten years, 600 wells were made, and 5,000 people were employed by the oil industry³³.

World War II and the Post-War Era: 1940 to 1969

Evansville was one of the first cities to come out of the Great Depression and was aided by Federal Relief, the discovery of oil, and the start of World War II. The December 7, 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor launched the United States into World War II. As Evansville was already a manufacturing and industrial center in Indiana, it received a number of wartime contracts, which further increased the stature of the city and aided to increase the population. In 1942, Republic Aviation began construction of an aircraft factory on Evansville's north side. A shipyard and river-truck-rail terminal added to local manufacturing capacity during this period. In addition to the increase in industry, the population of Evansville increased from 100,000 to 150,000 and approximately 62,000 people were engaged in wartime manufacturing, including the Evansville Shipyard, Chrysler, Serval, Briggs, Republic Aviation, Sunbeam, and Hoosier Cardinal³⁴. Evansville industries shifted from their original products to support the war effort. Chrysler increased their workforce from 650 to 12,000 and instead of cars, cartridges and

²⁸ Higgins, *Residential Planning and Development in Indiana MPS*, E:19

²⁹ James H. Madison, *Indiana Through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and its People, 1920-1945*, 1982: 205.

³⁰ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012: 57.

³¹ Raithel, Tom. "Evansville has long been at the center of the world's plastics industry," *Evansville Courier and Press*, December 6, 2005.

³² Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:57.

³³ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962:34.

³⁴ McCutchan, *At the Bend in the River: the story of Evansville*, 1982:69.

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ammunitions were produced. Companies such as Servel began making wings for P-47's, Faultless Caster made proximity fuses, National Furniture Company produced army cots, and many others expanded to produce goods for the war effort³⁵. The draft began in 1940 and boys from the agricultural farmlands moved to Evansville for work; however, many of their stays were short as they also shipped out and women entered the industrial work force. Entertainment venues increased as well due to the proximity to Camp Breckinridge in Morganfield, Kentucky, and Fort Campbell in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Road systems were improved due to the rapid industrialization and as the need to move people and goods increased throughout the war years. Approximately 1,100 miles of state highways were constructed or improved during this period³⁶.

The period following the end of World War II saw a dramatic housing boom due in part to thousands of returning soldiers and natural population growth. Municipal planning increased as communities recognized the need to coordinate growth. The housing boom manifested in "bedroom" or "freeway" suburbs fueled by the increase in automobile ownership, advances in building technology, and the Baby Boom population increase. Critical housing shortages occurred across the United States and the availability of low cost, long term mortgages, especially for veterans, spurred the increase in homeownership. The Veterans' Emergency Housing Program (VEHP) was established in 1946 and provided the federal government with the avenue to address the housing crisis for veterans after the war. The goal of the program was to create a controlled realty market that increased the supply of homes. An emphasis was placed on using prefabricated materials for housing and prefabricated houses. The act was amended in 1947 to all veterans to purchase government-owned war housing that was no longer in use, which included 185 units in Evansville's Diamond Villa³⁷. Evansville was one of the leading areas in the number of applications for FHA housing under VEHP. Problems arose due to a lack of long-term, large-scale impacts on private building operations, including a shortage of materials and increased building operation costs. Many veterans could not afford the increased costs of housing construction. Building costs in Indiana increased and the average mortgage loans also increased.

Following the end of the war, economic recovery began with increased trade, business expansion, and stable consumer markets. Innovation, progress, and modernity were emphatically continued following the war period. Population boomed, as did consumerism and the middle class began to seem more attainable. Vanderburgh County experienced a population boom of more than 22 percent, while Evansville increased almost 33 percent population growth in the 1940s³⁸. Through the 1950s and 1960s, Evansville continued to county's population, even as growth slowed due to the reduction of the wartime economy, recessions, and administrative issues. In 1950, 80 percent of the county's population resided in Evansville and by 1960, that had increased to 85 percent³⁹. In 1951, a devastating fire ripped down Main Street and damaged or destroyed 17 stores on both sides between Third and Fourth Streets⁴⁰. Damaged buildings were repaired or removed and quickly replaced. In Evansville, industry continued to boom; however, consumer goods and household items were in high demand. One industry that increased was the production of refrigeration with Servel (manufacturing refrigerators since 1920), Hoosier

³⁵ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962:54-57.

³⁶ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:69.

³⁷ "Housing Tenants Protest Sale of Diamond Villa." *Evansville Press*, June 29, 1948.

³⁸ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States*.

³⁹ Higgins, *Residential Planning and Development in Indiana MPS*, E:62-63; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Nineteenth Decennial Census of the United States*.

⁴⁰ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:82.

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Cardinal (began producing plastics for refrigerators in 1936), Sunbeam Electric, and International Harvester. Refrigeration goods included ice cube trays, Coldspot refrigerators for Sears, Roebuck, and Company, and freezers. Evansville became the "Refrigeration Capital of the World."⁴¹ Additional industry included the increase in the manufacturing of plastics and automobiles. By 1955, International Harvester sold their manufacturing plant, which had been the old Republic Aviation plant, and other operations to Whirlpool and Servel began selling off divisions as they failed to modernize. In 1959, Chrysler moved their production operations to St. Louis. Evansville had lost 8,000 jobs and many feared the city was doomed⁴². However, Evansville quickly prepared with a new plan and the city retained Dr. Rudolph Frankel of Miami University (Ohio) as an advisory city planner. Dr. Melvin Hyde, president of Evansville College, and a group of local business and civic leaders created Evansville's Future, Inc⁴³. In addition, the city organized new commissions including the Redevelopment Commission, Metropolitan Plan Commission, and the Chamber of Commerce.

The 1960s brought a demand for new products. The Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) opened a new huge plant in the neighboring county of Warrick in 1960 and many unemployed due to the closure of Servel and Chrysler found work at the new plant⁴⁴. General Electric opened the Lexan Polycarbonate plant in 1960 approximately 20 miles to the west of Evansville. Additional companies, including Ball, Imperial, Windsor, Fiberfil, and Arkla Industries, moved to Evansville. However, it was the plastics industry that helped bring Evansville out of the slight recession due to the loss of the auto industry. Pioneering plastics innovators, such as Thomas J. Morton, Jr., Robert Morehouse, and John H. Schroeder, Jr., established new practices and laid the groundwork for Evansville's nickname, "Plastics Valley."⁴⁵

As economic growth continued, housing demands for larger houses increased and the demand for small, efficient housing decreased. Indiana experienced an era of high employment rates, increased incomes, and a continued shift away from agricultural economies. With this shift came a decrease in farm properties and the expansion of city boundaries, such as in Evansville with the expansion east toward Newburgh⁴⁶. In the mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, housing was mostly clustered around the central core, including Evansville. As populations increased, residential housing expanded from the central core into the east and west sides. The east side of Evansville became the housing choice of the upper- and middle-class families, most of which were white collar. The west side of Evansville was more commonly occupied by blue collar families. The south side also saw the development of Interstate Highway 64.

Downtown Evansville underwent extensive urban renewal in the 1960s and efforts included the construction of a new City Civic Center to house government offices, school corporation facilities, and law-enforcement offices⁴⁷. This new Civic Center was planned as a complex and required the removal of several old Downtown landmarks including the C&E Railroad depot, Cook's Brewery, and the Assumption Roman Catholic Cathedral. The new complex was designed by Holabird & Root of Chicago with Hironimus-Knapp-Givens of Evansville and Virgil J.

⁴¹ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:81.

⁴² Greenwood-Robinson and Stahura, *Evansville: Crossroads of the Midwest*, 2000:20.

⁴³ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962:88.

⁴⁴ Greenwood-Robinson and Stahura, *Evansville: Crossroads of the Midwest*, 2000:20.

⁴⁵ ⁴⁵ Raithel, Tom. "Evansville has long been at the center of the world's plastics industry," *Evansville Courier and Press*, December 6, 2005.

⁴⁶ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:95-102.

⁴⁷ Au et al., *Evansville at Two Hundred: 1812-2012*, 2012:95.

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Miller of Evansville as supervising architects⁴⁸. J.W. Bateson Co., Inc. of Dallas were the general contractor began construction in 1966. The complex was completed on May 23, 1969. Main Street also saw new buildings including the new Old National Bank, an 18-story building which replaced its old bank site and the Lincoln Hotel. Main Street was redesigned into a serpentine walkway with flowers, sidewalks, trees, and fountains that was also closed to motor traffic⁴⁹. The Main Street commercial center has since been opened back to one-way traffic.

Architecture of Downtown Evansville, 1850-1973

Permanent architecture in downtown Evansville can be traced to the late-1840s with the construction of metal frame buildings and the first local architect began a practice. Prior to the 1840s, buildings tended to be log or crude brick buildings; however, very few, if any, remain from the earliest founding period of Evansville. The Willard Carpenter House (NR-0177) was completed in 1849 in the Greek Revival style. As Evansville became a tri-state regional economic hub, merchants built grander stores and houses. The Old US Post Office (NR-2016) was constructed in 1874-79 and was a symbol of the federal government's presence in Evansville. It was designed by William Appleton Potter, supervising architect for the US Treasury Department. Other large-scale government buildings built in the post-Civil War era included the Old County Courthouse (NR-2011), which was designed by Louisville architect, Henry Wolters.

Local architects, such as William J. Harris and Clifford Shopbell, were active in the development of the architecture of downtown Evansville⁵⁰. Harris & Shopbell Company operated between 1897 and 1910 and was reorganized to Shopbell and Company following the death of Harris. Harris & Shopbell designed residential, commercial, and civic buildings including multiple residences on Riverside Drive, the Jewish Temple on 100 Washington Avenue, and the Busse House (NR-515.02). Clifford Shopbell designed public buildings including the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Coliseum (NR-0266), the YMCA (NR-0515.45), the Municipal Market, and the Walnut Street School (now demolished)⁵¹. Out-of-state architects included Lee Stoddart of New York, designed the Citizens National Bank (NR-0515.05); McGuire and Shook, prominent design firm from Indianapolis, designed the Hulman Building (NR-0515.20); Ziegler Dietz of St. Louis designed the McCurdy Hotel (NR-0515.19); and J.E.O. Pridmore of Chicago designed the Victory Theater and Hotel Sonntag (NR-0515.28).

⁴⁸ Alley, Homer, "Our Civic Center: It's Almost Ready!" *Evansville Courier and Press*, April 6, 1969:13.

⁴⁹ Course, Kelley, "Walk this Way: How Main Street became pedestrian friendly," *Evansville Living*, January/February 2015.

⁵⁰ Foster, D.B., *Harris & Shopbell: Architects, Evansville, Indiana*, 1904.

⁵¹ Smith, Daniel, "History Lesson: Municipal Market," *Evansville Courier and Press*, September 25, 2016.

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Architectural Styles:⁵²

Federal (1790-1820s)

The Federal style was influenced by England but widely altered by Americans due to their desire to create a “new republic.” It is similar to the Georgian style but more formal and restrained in outline and detail. Characteristics include curving or multi-sided bays, elliptical rooms, domed or arched ceilings, three full stories or one story over a large basement, brick exterior, metal roofs, thin mortar joints, slim and light doorways, and large and thin windows and windowpanes. It is generally associated with the middle to upper class residential houses. Only one residential building in the downtown area retains Federal style details, the Roelker House (NR-0515.42) at 555 Sycamore Street.

Gothic Revival (1830-1860)

The Gothic Revival style had its beginnings in eighteenth century England with the romantic movement and the “Father” of this revival movement was A.W. Pugin. The style began to appear in the United States in the 1830s. Characteristics of the style include pointed arches, generally above entryways or window openings, steeply pitched gables, pinnacles, battlements, crenellated parapets, tracery, decorated medieval motifs, and stained-glass windows are all common to the style. While common in rural houses, the Gothic Revival style also can be found in buildings such as churches and college campuses. The Zion Evangelical Church (NR-0515.30) retains distinctive Gothic Revival details, including pointed arches, quatrefoil details, and plate tracery.

A late phase type of the Gothic Revival style was Ruskinian Gothic. This style is a highly detailed and very elaborate interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. Typical characteristics include bands of polychromatic masonry, brick, or roof tiles; heavy in appearance; stone quoins; pressed brick; terra cotta panels; brick or stone trim on windows and doors; pointed arches on windows, entrance, dormers, and cross gables; and round turrets with corbelled brickwork and conical roofs. The style is also associated with English architect John Ruskin, who emphasized structural coloration as opposed to applied coloration. The style is often used for large-scale public buildings, school, or churches, but can also be found applied to large homes or mansions. One example of Ruskinian Gothic, the Evansville Post Office (NR-2016) in the 100 block of NW Second Street, was designed by the Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullet, and built in 1873-1879. The interior and the exterior were extensively renovated in 2013 to 2015.

In the 1900-1940 period, architects like Ralph Adams Cram advocated a stricter Gothic style that was widely popular for academic buildings and neighborhood churches. This is often referred to as Collegiate Gothic and no examples are present within the Evansville Downtown MRA.

Greek Revival (1830-1860)

The Greek Revival style influenced both public and residential architecture during the nineteenth century. Greek Revival residences emerged throughout the United States in the 1830s and continued through the 1850s and into the 1860s in the Gulf Coast states. Trained architects spread the style among public buildings, but carpenter’s guides and pattern books influenced local carpenters and builders. The Greek Revival style was based on applying

⁵² Architectural style descriptions and background information taken from multiple resources including: McAlester, Virginia, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 2013; Baker, John, *American House Styles*, 2018; Poppeliers, John and S., Allen Chambers, *What Style is It?: A Guide to American Architecture, Revised Edition*, 2003; Longstreth, Richard W., *Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, 2000.

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Greek temple forms to all types of buildings, sometimes indiscriminately, by using pediments, columns, bold moldings and heavy cornices. Characteristics of the style include low-pitched gabled or hipped roof, often topped by parapet or balustrade, entry or full-width porches with prominent square or Doric style columns, main entrance surrounded by sidelights and rectangular transom lights, and cornice line emphasized with wide band of trim. Brick, stucco/scoring, and wood (outside urban areas) are common materials. Windows are often multipaned double hung sash-friezes, with iron or wooden grille windows are also common. The Willard Carpenter House (NR-0177) at 405 Carpenter Street, is the only example of a Greek Revival-style building in the Evansville Downtown MRA. The building is also one of the oldest remaining buildings in Evansville, built in 1848-1849. Originally, built as a residence for Willard Carpenter, it was the Carpenter family home until the 1930s and currently operates as the offices for the local broadcasting and radio stations.

Richardsonian Romanesque/Romanesque Revival (1840-1900)

In America, the Romanesque style peaked around 1890 and was often known as the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which was associated with architect Henry Hobson Richardson. While some architects used many Romanesque forms to design homes of wealthy families, more frequently architects found it suitable for rail depots, city halls, and businesses. Found mainly in cities in the Northeast and Midwest, characteristics of the style include masonry round arches, turrets, lookouts, towers, half-round bays, exteriors of masonry (preferably ashlar, but sometimes brick and/or terra-cotta or brownstone), gabled main rooflines, conical roofs on turrets, corbelling on eaves, arched windows, and recessed porches or arcades. The Busse House (NR-0515.02) is one of the few examples of a residential Richardsonian Romanesque building in Evansville. Commercial buildings, such as the Evansville Brewing Company (NR-0515.09), the H.G. Newman Building (NR-0515.22), Siegel's Department Store (NR-0515.26), and the Ridgeway Building (NR-0314), are more common in downtown Evansville. The Salem Baptist Church (NR-0476) is the only example of a Romanesque Revival-style church in the MRA.

Commercial (1850-1950s)

The Commercial style originated in Chicago during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and rapidly spread throughout the nation's major cities. The Commercial style was often embellished with Art Deco, Art Moderne, Italianate, and Classical revival elements. Eleven forms of commercial buildings have been identified based upon the ways in which a façade is composed in those buildings built prior to the 1950s and are grouped into two categories. The first category is identified by the way in which the façade is organized into distinct sections or zones and includes six types, the two-part commercial block, stacked vertical block, two-part vertical block, three-part vertical block, enframed block, and central block with wings. Materials, elements, decorative details, and stylistic expression are secondary characteristics to the basic compositional arrangement. The second category includes four types, the enframed window wall, temple front, vault, and arcaded block, which have no basic zone divisions and, instead, are organized by the arrangement of a few major features such as columns, large openings, and enframing wall surfaces. The final type, the one-part commercial block, has neither basic zone divisions nor a distinguishing set of major elements. It is a fragment, consisting of the lower section of a two-part commercial block.⁵³

The two-part commercial block is the most common type of organization for small and moderate-sized commercial buildings in the country. Buildings two to four stories are generally found in this type with the building divided horizontally into two distinct zones, which typically reflects the difference in interior use with the single-story street level zone dominated by public spaces such as retail stores, banking, insurance office, or hotel lobby and the upper zone consisting of less public spaces such as offices, hotel rooms, or meeting hall on the

⁵³ Longstreth, *Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, 2000.

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second, third, and/or fourth floors. The two-part commercial block has its roots in Roman antiquity but emerged in the United States as distinct type during the mid-1800s and remained in use through the 1950s. Evansville's downtown has many examples of commercial buildings, several of them mixed with other styles such as Italianate, Beaux Arts, Romanesque Revival, Art Deco, and others. The Fellwock Garage (NR-0515.36) is an example of a 1908 one-story, one-part block commercial building. The O'Donnell building (NR-0515.23) is a three-story, two-part block commercial building on NW Sixth Street that also incorporated Craftsman and Classical Revival details.

Italianate (1860-1880)

The Italianate style began its popularity in residential architecture, where the design and shapes were based on the classical villas of Italy; however, Italianate style details are also commonly found on commercial buildings. Features of the style include low roofs, long overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, cupolas and arcade porches. Any available materials could be used, though the exterior was usually flat and often clad in stucco. Large double-hung sash windows either shielded by flat-topped, rounded, or pediment-shaped hoods or framed at the top, sides, and bottom with trim are common. Double front doors are also typical of the style. Many of the Italianate examples in downtown Evansville are commercial buildings, such as the Barrett-Britz Building (NR-0515.44) and the Old Bitterman Building (NR-0368).

Colonial Revival (1880-1940)

Colonial Revival is an umbrella term for the revival of the eighteenth century colonial architecture, including the Georgian and Federal styles. The goal of this style, which favored simple, clean lines with a minimal use of applied decoration, was to evoke a sentimental remembrance about the early history of the U.S. when American democracy was in its infancy. Generally two-story in height, the Colonial Revival style embodies the massing and details of the early English and Dutch houses built by the American colonist in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Colonial-era details are generally applied in an eclectic manner on houses. Predominant features include side-gabled roofs, end chimneys, wings, situated low to the ground, symmetrical front facades, accentuated central front doors (with classically-inspired pilasters and/or columns), doors with overhead fanlights or sidelights, and windows with double-hung sashes and multi-light glazing in on or both sashes and often set in pairs. This style is typical in residential houses but is also found less commonly in commercial buildings. The Montgomery Ward building (NR-0510) on Main Street is the only remaining example of a building with Colonial Revival details in the downtown Evansville area.

Chicago (1890-1910)

The Chicago School consisted of a group of innovative architects and engineers who utilized new technology and materials that transformed the commercial, urban landscape of cities around the world. Prior to the early 1880s, buildings relied on masonry bearing walls, which could not be built massive enough to support multiple upper stores. William Le Baron Jenney designed the first complete iron and steel skeleton building in 1883. Compared to previous buildings, skyscrapers designed in the Chicago School style were usually more than six stories. Ornamentation was limited and the use of the skeleton allowed for large expanses of windows and other non-supportive materials. Chicago architect Louis Sullivan is best known for his design of the tall commercial building. His three-part treatment followed the design of the classical column: a base consisting of the lower two stores, a main shaft emphasized vertically by piers between windows, and an elaborated cornice. This building type usually featured a central projection. The most notable examples of the Chicago School's Commercial style were largely built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Although methods and materials spread quickly through the nation, many of the finest buildings of this type were built during the first decade of the twentieth century. The Citizens National Bank (NR-0515.03) is an 11-story, aluminum-frame building designed

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and constructed in the Chicago style. Several other buildings are in the Chicago style; however, they are much shorter, including the three-story Haller T. Chute Building (NRHP #82000083) and the three-story Bitterman Building (NR-0369).

Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

The rise of the Beaux Arts Style, from 1890 to 1917, is also known as Academic Eclecticism and American Renaissance style. This bold, monumental form of classicism originated from the L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts (School of the Fine Arts), France's rigorous school for academic arts. The style was influenced strongly by the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, also known as the Columbian Exhibition, which featured monumental Roman-inspired classical buildings in white plaster and set in an expansive landscape of parks, lagoons, and avenues. The style is most prominent in Washington D.C. and Boston due to the supervising architect of the US Treasury from 1897-1915, who mandated classicism for all federal buildings. This strongly supported the Beaux Arts trend. It is associated with architects Horace Trumbauer, Richard Morris Hunt, McKim, Mead, and White, Carrere and Hastings, and Daniel Burnham. The American Beaux Arts style is characterized by symmetrical façades; axial layouts; impressive entryways; lavish and intensive carved ornamentation; classical columns; and multiple stories. The style was used primarily for public buildings with the few private dwellings, homes of the wealthy. The Old County Courthouse (NR-2013) has lavish carved ornamentation typical of a Beaux Arts-style public building.

Renaissance Revival (1890-1930)

Dominant from the 1890s to the 1930s, Renaissance Revival drew inspiration from sixteenth century Italy and was developed in contrast to the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Shingle styles that were also popular at the time. Buildings tend to be symmetrical and typically feature a different window type or wall cladding on each story. The style is most common in public buildings and rowhouses. Typical features include an imposing scale, classical design features, arcades, arched and pedimented openings, projecting cornices, and roofline balustrades. One of the best examples of the Renaissance Revival in Evansville, the McCurdy Hotel (NR-0515.19) was designed by St. Louis architect, H. Ziegler Dietz, and opened in 1917.

Neoclassical Revival (1890-1950)

The Neoclassical style was popular from the late nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. Sometimes referred to as Classical Revival, this style was inspired by the World's Columbian Exposition, which was held in Chicago in 1893. Nearly all the buildings in the Chicago exhibition were designed based on classical precedents and were widely copied in the United States. This style was chosen for public buildings where budgets and design skills allowed. Classical buildings might be Beaux Arts in style, and Neoclassical Revival buildings might be less elaborate, while still having clearly classical roots. A hallmark of the style is a full-height entry porch on the primary facade. Classical columns support the usually pedimented portico roof. Other features of the style include monumental proportions, large sash windows, simple roof lines and elaborated molding such as dentils and modillions. Symmetrical massing and simple but classic lines are also indicative of this style. Downtown Evansville has many examples of Neoclassical Revival commercial buildings, including the Court Building (NR-0515.06), American Trust & Savings Bank (NR-0515.12), Victory Theater and Hotel Sonntag (NR-0515.28), the old YMCA (NR-0515.45), and the YWCA (NR-0515.49). Several residential examples also remain including Van Cleave Apartments (NR-0515.29) and the Eagles Home (NR-0515.08), which has been renovated into an office. One example of a Neoclassical Revival Civic building is the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Coliseum (NR-0266), which was designed by Clifford Shopbell and built in 1916-1917. It was designed to provide a venue for conventions, entertainments, exhibits, and other public gatherings for Evansville and the surrounding southwestern Indiana.

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Arts and Crafts (1890-1910)

The Arts and Crafts movement originated in 1850s England with John Ruskin and the Gothicists. This term, Arts and Crafts, was applied to this style in 1888 and brought to America in 1890. It is generally associated with middle-class American homes. George Stickley is credited with having brought the style to the middle class (1901-16), allowing for various house forms and shapes and including outdoor rooms and verandahs. In the Midwest, it is commonly associated with Frank Lloyd Wright and characterized by low, sweeping horizontal houses. The homeowner was encouraged to choose the materials for the house, and overall the emphasis was on the design of the interior. However, in downtown Evansville, Ingle Terrace (NR-0515.32) is an example of multi-family, low to moderate income, family housing, rather than the more common single-family, middle-class house. Ingle Terrace was designed by Shopbell & Company and was part of the Evansville reform movement led by Albion Fellows Bacon.

Craftsman (1900-1930)

The Craftsman style was a popular style for small houses during the first three decades of the twentieth century and originated in southern California, inspired by the architects Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Green. They drew upon the English Arts and Crafts Movement, Oriental wooden architecture, and Swiss roof forms to design homes. The style quickly spread throughout the U.S. through pattern books and popular magazines. Many times, vernacular forms of the style were adapted to local materials, craftsmanship, and tastes. Identifying features include low-pitched gable roofs, with a wide, unenclosed eave overhang, exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and casement windows. Full-or-partial width front porches with roofs supported by battered square columns are also a dominant feature.

Spanish Colonial Revival (1915-1930)

The Spanish Colonial Revival style appeared especially in California, Florida, and the Southwest; however, examples exist across the US. The style is characterized by stucco walls, red-tile roofs, decorative vents, wing walls, multi-level roofs, arcaded porches, towers, and parapets. The size of the houses ranged from a modest mail-order home to a mansion. The style is associated with architects Wallace Neff, George Washington Smith, and others. Occasionally, businesses or city officials selected the style for shops or schools. Only one building, the Robert Smith Mortuary (NR-0366), was designed by local architect Fritz Anderson and expresses details of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, including a steeply pitched red tile gabled roof, arcaded walls, stone cartouche accents on the windows, and colorful tile on the walls and floors of the entryway.

Art Deco/Art Moderne (1925-1945)

Art Deco and Art Moderne are two modernistic styles that emerged in the early 1920s and were introduced into America during the 1925 *Exhibition des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes* in Paris. Both styles share an industrial design lineage with the influences of new industrial and technological developments in the early 1930s. The Art Deco style was popular from 1925 to 1940 and was characterized by a linear, hard edge with a vertical emphases and stylized decoration. Strips of windows with decorated recessed spandrels contribute to the vertical composition. Ornamentation is found around door and window openings, string courses, and roof edges. Generally, metal sash or casement windows pierce the walls. Circular and rounded windows are also found on Art Deco buildings. The style features smooth wall surfaces, usually of stucco, flat roofs, and minimal decoration. The design is generally geometric and concentrated around window and door openings and rooflines. The zigzag style has an emphasis on vertical alignment. The style is found mostly in commercial and public buildings, although there are a few single-family residences. The second of the two modernistic subtypes, Art Moderne was popular from 1930 to 1945 and also featured smooth wall surfaces, usually of stucco, stone, or brick; flat roofs; and minimal decoration, generally geometric in design and concentrated around window and door openings and

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rooflines. The Art Moderne style generally emphasized the horizontality of the building with continuous grooves or raised bands. Projecting lintel courses typically shelter doors and windows. Floor plans are often asymmetrical and sometimes stepped. This style was more popular for its use in commercial buildings and apartment buildings, but it was also used in homes. The Hulman Building (NR-0515.20), the Central Library (NR-0504), and the Indiana Bell Building retain many of their Art Deco exterior and interior details, including metal geometric grilles, coping, decorative limestone carved panels. The best example of an Art Moderne building is Evansville is the Greyhound Bus Terminal with its curved corner entrance, porcelain enamel panels, and Broadway-style lettering on sign with neon blue lights.

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F. Associated Property Types

The downtown Evansville area is an urban area, which is completely man-made, and includes the commercial center of Evansville, industrial, religious, educational, institutional, and government buildings. Originally, the Multiple Resources Area (MRA) of Evansville, a Multiple Properties Cover Document, was completed in October 1981 and based on a 1977 survey of Evansville. The downtown area is generally bounded by the Lloyd Expressway, E. Walnut Street, Oak Street, Riverside Drive, and S. Fulton Avenue. The downtown Evansville area encompasses approximately 110 blocks and represents the commercial, manufacturing, and civic center of Evansville, as well as the retail and commercial center for the tri-state area. The area is located within a relatively flat floodplain on the banks of the Ohio River, which also inspired Evansville's nickname, the River City. The majority of streets and alleys are paved in asphalt; however, brick paving has been added to Main Street as part of a beautification project. The original MRA form indicated that there were approximately 900 buildings within the downtown area; however, multiple projects including the construction of the Ford Center, parking lots and garages, and other modern buildings, sites, and structures have resulted in the demolition of historic-age buildings and the infill of modern buildings. At the time, 117 buildings and sites were included as part of the MRA; however, several have been demolished. The buildings and structures in the Downtown Evansville MRA can be categorized into five main types: Commercial, Industrial, Religious, Civic/Government, and Residential.

Type 1: Commercial

Description

Commercial buildings are designed and constructed for the transaction of business, in particular the exchange of goods or services between two parties. The first buildings solely constructed for commercial purposes began in the early 1800s and by the end of the nineteenth century, commercial architecture was widespread throughout the U.S. Early commercial buildings were constructed in clusters or districts that eventually transitioned into town and city main streets. Until the mid-twentieth century, these commercial downtown areas developed in a similar pattern throughout the U.S. First, the main street or primary road formed the spine of the area and anchored commercial activity. Second, side streets and perpendicular streets formed lateral extensions of the main street and extended the reach of the commercial center. Buildings tended to abut the street and were constructed closely to neighboring buildings in order to take full advantage of lot size and utilize as much space as possible. A typical urban main street commercial building is narrow, but deep, and the space between buildings was usually reserved for access or to provide light to the interior spaces. By the late nineteenth century, many commercial areas began to look alike, which in part was due to a national urban ideal. Commercial buildings were designed to be seen from the street and front, public façades are typically the most distinguishing feature. Side walls are often constructed to abut adjacent buildings, so that the side walls are rarely seen by the public and tend to have less details. However, commercial buildings do have several variable features, which include massing and floor plans.

In downtown Evansville, commercial buildings can be divided into two general subtypes: A. vernacular buildings and B. stylistic buildings.

Subtype A: Vernacular Buildings

Many of the buildings along Main Street and in the surrounding commercial area can be classified as vernacular commercial buildings. These are typically one- to three-story brick buildings with a storefront façade and very little ornamentation to indicate the influence of a high architectural style. Some basic and typical details of commercial buildings include a cornice, display windows on the first floor, bulkheads below the display windows,

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and recessed entries. Other details that are common include coping, stringcourses, decorative lintels, transoms, pilasters, non-retail upper floors, and parapets. The Evansville Downtown Historic District (NR-1520) contains a significant amount of vernacular commercial buildings.

Subtype B: Buildings with Stylistic Features

Noteworthy commercial buildings with distinct architectural make up the majority of commercial buildings recorded within downtown Evansville. Buildings with stylistic features are often indicative of popular architectural styles of the time. These features are often the key details in differentiating from vernacular commercial buildings, since the form and massing of the buildings is usually similar. Often the stylistic details are visible in the window type and layout, the ornamentation details, and the exterior fabric. Downtown Evansville has examples of commercial buildings with Romanesque Revival, Italianate, Art Deco, Neoclassical Revival, Beaux Arts, Craftsman, and Chicago styles.

Three examples of Romanesque Revival commercial buildings are recorded within the downtown area, including the H.G. Newman building (NR-515.22), Siegel's Department Store (NR-0515.26), and the Ridgeway Building (NR-0314). Siegel's Department Store (NR-0515.26) and the Harding & Miller Music Company building (NR-0515.15) on Main Street have common Romanesque Revival details including corbel brick details.

Italianate style commercial buildings are typically common in downtown central business districts; however, only two examples have been individually surveyed in Evansville's downtown area. The Old Bitterman Building (NR-0368) at 200 Main Street is a three-story commercial building with stone trim, recessed panels, engaged pilasters and columns, decorative tiles, parapet, stone brackets, and other details. The Barrett-Britz Building (NR-0515.44) at 415 Main Street has narrow windows, elaborate metal window surrounds, and wide bracketed cornice, typical of Italianate architecture.

Several examples of Art Deco and Art Moderne commercial architecture are located in downtown Evansville. The most prominent example of Art Moderne commercial architecture is the Greyhound Bus Terminal (NR-0267), which has the characteristic curved corner, L-shape building plan, metal awning, porcelain enamel panels, and Broadway style lettering on a neon background. Evansville has several examples of Art Deco commercial architecture, including the Hulman Building, which has both a distinctive exterior and intact interior Art Deco details. The Hulman Building (NR-0515.20), designed by McGuire and Shook of Indianapolis, has exterior details including pyramidal details, fluted panels, medals, geometric details above the windows, beveled limestone outer walls, bronze metal Art Deco geometric window screens, hanging hexagonal sconces, panel of fluted limestone with a decorative ziggurat-style metal base, and a parapet with Art Deco detailed castellations, and interior details including hexagonal Art Deco ceiling light fixtures, decorative painted cornice and a border of segmented fans and sunburst motifs in each corner, marble paneled walls and chromed metal vent screens with vine and flower motifs, entry doors with long curved door handles resembling vines and a transom with rectangular and hexagonal mullions, and checkered terrazzo flooring.

The Victory Theater and Hotel Sonntag (NR-0151.28) is the most prominent example of a commercial building with Neoclassical Revival elements. The building originally featured a 108-foot by 91-foot theater auditorium that seated 2,500 people, an orchestra pit, 107 hotel rooms, a hotel cafeteria, and four other retail shops. Adorned with ornamented plaster, ironwork, and frescoes, it was regarded as an exceptional work of grandiose architecture.

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Chicago style buildings are usually identified by the inclusion of innovative and groundbreaking construction technology, including hydraulic elevators to allow buildings to be over six stories and steel and glass structures to allow flexibility in floor plan and fireproofing. Decorative details including stocky appearances, substantial height, masonry cladding, and decorative cornices are also identifying features of the style. Evansville has multiple examples of large Chicago style buildings that have distinctive and decorative characteristics of a second style but that incorporated the innovative technology of the Chicago style, for example the Hulman Building (NR-0515.20) is a ten-story, brick and limestone building with overwhelming Art Deco details. However, the Citizens National Bank (NR-0515-05) is an excellent example of a ten-story, Chicago style building constructed of steel and brick with a limestone and terra cotta veneer. Evansville also has several smaller Chicago-style buildings, including the three-story Kuebler-Artes Building (NR-0515.43) and the three-story Haller T. Chute building (NR# 8200083) on Main Street.

Significance

The city of Evansville has been a recognizable center of commerce for the tri-state area since the end of the Civil War. Evansville's economy was influenced by the increased trade following the Civil War, by the post-1900 boom, and by the increased efforts of aggressive industrialists and merchants. Both modest and large commercial buildings were constructed at the turn of the century and many of the representative examples date from the 1900s to the 1920s. Building types include banks, shops, office buildings, hotels, and theaters. The commercial construction boom was slowed considerably by the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s and continued with World War II. These buildings represent the economic and industrial development of Evansville from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. These buildings are significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, as they represent the developmental factors that shaped Evansville into the center of tri-state commerce. Under Criterion C, the buildings are significant under Architecture for their association with distinctive characteristics of a type and period o

Registration Requirements

The property types for Commercial buildings includes those with stylistic details and vernacular buildings. To qualify for the significance under Criterion A, a property must show association with the development and promotion of Evansville as a commercial center. To qualify under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, significance should be based on architectural craftsmanship and/or design. Buildings may qualify individually or as part of a district. The minimum registration requirements and integrity levels required to be included in the MPDF include:

- a. Display significant association with an event, pattern of events, or a person.
- b. Retention of enough original elements, including roofline, fenestration, patterns, scale, and architectural detailing to maintain the character of the resource during its period of significance.
- c. Must not have been moved, unless it also meets Criterion Consideration B: Moved Properties and the resource is so significant that the move is secondary in importance to its association with the historic context under Criteria A or C.
- d. Must be located in the downtown Evansville area.

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Type 2: Industrial

Description

Industry was an important aspect of the development of Evansville and multiple industries began in the downtown area. Industrial resources can include buildings, as well as structures, such as bridges, canals, culverts, viaducts, factories, railroads, and stationary steam engines. In the United States, industry developed in two main phases, 1. The Revolutionary War to the Civil War (1775 to 1865) and 2. The End of the Civil War to World War II (1865 to 1945).

In the first phase from 1776-1865, the industrial architecture and practices mirrored the industrialization in Europe and dominated by the New England states. For the first half of the nineteenth century, mills and forges were the most common forms of industry; however, industrial plants began to crop up along major waterways. The abundance and density of natural forests, the hundreds of waterways, and the diverse and abundant mineral resources caused the United States to develop its own style of industrialization. Typical industrial buildings constructed in the first phase includes column and beam structures, a discernable grid, clear spans with large unobstructed floors, and ample daylight. Evansville also began in this phase of industry with transportation dependent on the Ohio River, then part of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and as a hub on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. In 1857, the Board of Trade reported that Evansville's manufacturing trade included steam engines, flour and shipstuff, sawmills, furniture, breweries, tanneries, wagons and blacksmiths, planing mills, steam boilers, and stoves and castings⁵⁴. Unfortunately, no industrial buildings or structures from the first phase were recorded in the MPDF.

The next phase of industrialization (1865-1945) is characterized in the United States with the rise of industrial giants and a boom in settlement and economic growth. Many industries continued to rely heavily on the proximity to water. The second half of the nineteenth century is characterized by the expansion west in search for coal and iron ore deposits. The new industrial landscape included lands encompassing dozens of acres and incorporated the construction of multiple installations, buildings, and new technology. The location of the newer industrial complexes continued to depend on the proximity to not just waterways, but railroads as well. Smaller industries began to offshoot from the might of the iron and steel industries, including the production of metal equipment, tools, and structural components. The aluminum and electrical industries began during this phase. The late nineteenth and early twentieth century saw the industrial geography of the United States shifting to the emergence of the automobile and aeronautics industries. A new type of architecture also followed the shift with the beginning of mass consumption and need for larger scale production. Large, metal frame or concrete structures with enormous, multi-paned windows. Buildings remained multi-storied until circa 1910, when buildings shifted towards one-story, sprawling complexes. In 1880, Evansville reported industries focused on coal, iron, earthenware, and agricultural products. Firms specialized in lumber, furniture, stoves, engines and machine building, boilers, plows, cornice manufacturing, marbleized mantels and grates, sheet iron, tin, copper, hydraulic cement pipe works, tobacco, breweries, flour mills, tanneries, broom manufacturers, and soap manufactures. The auto industry in 1907 when Willis Copeland developed his Simplicity car at the Evansville Automobile Company. Other automobile manufacturers in Evansville included the Hercules Buggy Company and the three Graham brothers, Joseph, Robert, and Ray. The majority of remaining industrial buildings in Evansville were constructed in the second phase of industrialization.

⁵⁴ *Industries of Evansville. Trade, Commerce, and Manufacturers: Historical and Descriptive Review.* Coen & Land, Publishers, Evansville, Indiana, 1880.

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In downtown Evansville, industrial buildings can be divided into two general subtypes: A. vernacular buildings and B. stylistic buildings.

Subtype A: Vernacular Buildings

Several industrial buildings in downtown Evansville can be classified as vernacular industrial buildings. These are typically multiple-story brick or concrete framed buildings or steel frame buildings with very little ornamentation to indicate the influence of a high architectural style. Some basic and typical details of phase 2 industrial buildings include load bearing concrete, large multi-mullioned windows, metal frames, and a lack of ornamentation associated with a style. The Pearl Laundry (NR-0515.41) is a two-story brick building with large, multi-light, colored and clear steel sash windows, stone lettering, and a stepped parapet.

Subtype B: Buildings with Stylistic Features

Noteworthy industrial buildings with distinct architectural make up the majority of remaining industrial buildings recorded within downtown Evansville. Buildings with stylistic features are often indicative of popular architectural styles of the time. These features are often the key details in differentiating from vernacular buildings, since the form and massing of the buildings is usually similar. Often the stylistic details are visible in the window type and layout, the ornamentation details, and the exterior fabric. Downtown Evansville has examples of industrial buildings with Romanesque Revival and Arts & Crafts styles. The Fred Geiger and Sons Biscuit Company building (NR-0515.13) has a distinctive flatiron-trapezoid shape with common Romanesque Revival details including corbel brick tables above the windows. The General Cigar Company (NR-1519) has Arts & Crafts details including steel ventilator windows and decorative parapet with four merlons, limestone inserts, and patterned brickwork.

Significance

Evansville has been associated with various industries in its 200 plus history. However, some industries left their mark on the downtown and are significant to the growth and development of the city. The hardwood lumber industry and the subsequent furniture industry were both instrumental in aiding the city to grow following the Civil War and into the turn of the century. Another Evansville industry, the brewing industry, once occupied some of the largest industrial complexes in the downtown; however, most of them have been demolished. To be significant for industry, a property must show association with a major industry and be representative of an industry that aided in the growth and progress of the city. Industries, such as brewing, tobacco, furniture manufacturing, lumber, refrigeration manufacturing, and steel working, are considered significant industries to the development of Evansville.

Registration Requirements

The property types for Industrial buildings includes those with stylistic details and vernacular buildings. To qualify for the significance under Criterion A, a property must show association with the growth and development of the city. To qualify under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, significance should be based on architectural craftsmanship and/or design. Buildings may qualify individually or as part of a district. The minimum registration requirements and integrity levels required to be included in the MPDF include:

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- a. Display significant association with an event, pattern of events, or a person.
- b. Retention of enough original elements, including roofline, fenestration, patterns, scale, and architectural detailing to maintain the character of the resource during its period of significance.
- c. Must not have been moved, unless it also meets Criterion Consideration B: Moved Properties and the resource is so significant that the move is secondary in importance to its association with the historic context under Criteria A or C.
- d. Must be located in the downtown Evansville area.

Type 3: Public

Description

In 1818, Vanderburgh County was created, and Evansville became the county seat. Evansville was incorporated into a town in 1819 and eight trustees were appointed, including McGary. In 1820, Elisha Harrison, elected state legislature, and Daniel F. Goldsmith built the first courthouse at the southwest corner of Main and Third Streets. This first courthouse was a stone and timber building. The center of Evansville political and government functions remained at the public square at Third and Main until the new courthouse was constructed in 1890. In 1847, Evansville was chartered as a city and the first elected mayor was James John. In 1865, the population of Evansville had increased to almost 16,000 people. The Ruskinian Gothic-style post office was constructed in 1879 and the Beaux Arts courthouse in 1890. The most impressive building was the courthouse, which replaced the original building located at the corner of Third and Main Streets. The jail and sheriff's residence were constructed at the same time as the courthouse and was also designed by Henry Wolters. This would remain the new public square of Evansville until 1969 when the Evansville-Vanderburgh Civic Complex was dedicated and the county, city, and federal government functions moved to the new facility, which was still located in the downtown area of Evansville.

In downtown Evansville, civic/institutional buildings can be divided into three general subtypes: A. Government buildings, B. Civic buildings, and C. Institutional buildings.

Subtype A: Government Buildings

The earliest government buildings were constructed in 1820 at the corner of Main and Third Streets; however, the original courthouse is no longer extant. In 1879, the federal government erected a large post office building in the Ruskinian Gothic-style. In 1890, the Beaux Arts courthouse was erected on a site bounded by Fourth, Division (Court Street), Fifth, and Vine streets. In addition, the jail and sheriff's residence were constructed at the same time as the courthouse in 1890 and were designed to mimic the Liechtenstein Castle in Wurttemberg, Germany. The center of governmental functions remained in the public square on Court Street until 1969, when the new Evansville-Vanderburgh Civic Complex was dedicated on May 12. Other government buildings include the courthouse, post offices, police stations, fire stations, and jail. The majority of the extant government buildings in the downtown area are highly stylized and designed.

Subtype B: Civic Buildings

Civic buildings include community facilities, including parks, water works, electrical facilities, and telephone facilities, and organizations dedicated to the betterment of the public, including the YMCA, YWCA, and fraternal orders. In the 1870s, Evansville's first water works, and telephones were installed and in the 1890s the first

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electric streetcar and generating plant for electric lights were erected. In the downtown area, several parks were designed and constructed in the early twentieth century. In 1915, Bosse Field was dedicated on June 17 and named after Benjamin Bosse. It was a baseball stadium built in conjunction with the local school board and was billed as “the biggest minor league park in the world” and “the first municipally owned league baseball park in the world.” The majority of the extant civic buildings in the downtown area are highly stylized and designed; however, the parks and other landscape architecture are less designed and could be considered as vernacular designed.

Subtype C: Institutional Buildings

Institutional buildings in Evansville were first erected in the 1850s with the construction of the first high school in 1854. The Evansville High School was renamed as Central High School after the Reitz High School opened in the city’s west side. In 1869, the first formal African American public high school was offered in Evansville. In 1919 the Evansville College was chartered and renamed as the University of Evansville in 1967. Other institutional buildings include public schools, libraries, and museums. The original MRA listed the Walnut Street School as one of the remaining public schools in the downtown area; however, the school was demolished in 2009. The Central Library was designed by local Evansville architect, Harry E. Boyle, and Cleveland architects, Walker & Weeks in 1931 and currently operates as a children’s museum. The majority of the extant institutional buildings in the downtown area are highly stylized and designed.

Significance

The downtown area was the center of the political and governmental processes that ran Evansville, which became the Vanderburgh County seat in 1819. While the first and second courthouses have been removed, the third courthouse was a testament to perseverance of the community’s founders and is a celebration of civic pride and wealth. The massive Beaux Arts style building was constructed in 1891 and remained the center of local government until 1969. However, it remains a visible representation of Evansville’s boom years. In addition to local government, the US federal government built a massive Ruskinian Gothic style post office and custom house in 1874-79. This building was recognition of Evansville as a major port city on the Ohio River, as well a symbol of the city’s position in regional trade and population. To be significant for politics and government, a resource must demonstrate a significant association with local or federal government operations, be associated with a well-known historical political figure, or be a public building associated with a political movement or agency.

Registration Requirements

The property types for civic/institutional properties includes government buildings, such as courthouses, police stations, fire stations, the post office, and the jail, civic buildings such as community facilities, the YMCA, YWCA, and fraternal orders, and institutional buildings such as schools, libraries, and museums. To qualify for the significance under Criterion A, a property must show association with the growth and development of the city. To qualify under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, significance should be based on architectural craftsmanship and/or design. Buildings may qualify individually or as part of a district. The minimum registration requirements and integrity levels required to be included in the MPDF include:

- a. Display significant association with an event, pattern of events, or a person.
- b. Retention of enough original elements, including roofline, fenestration, patterns, scale, and architectural

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detailing to maintain the character of the resource during its period of significance. In the case of landscape architecture resources, the original design and location should be retained.

- c. Must not have been moved, unless it also meets Criterion Consideration B: Moved Properties and the resource is so significant that the move is secondary in importance to its association with the historic context under Criteria A or C.
- d. Must be located in the downtown Evansville area.

Type 4: Religious

Description

The oldest European religion in southern Indiana was established by French settlers in Vincennes prior to 1750. Jesuits had been established in Vincennes as early as 1750, but the first Diocese in the State of Indiana wasn't established in Vincennes until 1834 by Pope Gregory XVI. During the settlement period of Indiana, other religious groups including the Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, United Brethren, Episcopalians, Lutherans, and Unitarians, established churches and congregations across the state.

By 1811, Methodist ministers had formed the Patoka circuit, which consisted of ministers traveling on horseback and crisscrossing southern Indiana to minister to people. These circuit riders often followed the same trails as Native Americans and animals, including the Redbank Trail, which began about two miles north of Henderson and crossed the Ohio River at a low spot before continuing north towards Vincennes and Princeton. In Evansville, the first service church service wasn't Roman Catholic, but was held by a Methodist minister, Reverend John Schrader on December 12, 1819. Many settlers were recorded as having brought their Bibles with them and meeting together to study and pray. These open-air religious meetings were a common part of early Evansville life. In 1838, Methodists built a church, which was used until the Trinity Methodist Church was built in 1865.

The first church was organized by Presbyterian minister, Reverend D.C. Banks consisted of 10-12 residents meeting for prayer service whenever and wherever space was available. By 1831, Presbyterians had built the first church in Evansville under Reverend Calvin Butler on SE 2nd Street between Main Street and Court Street. The "Little Church on the Hill" was a plain brick structure.⁵⁵

The Baptist congregation had a church in the Howell area, which was not annexed to Evansville until 1912. Elder Benoni Stinson, a circuit rider, founded the Liberty General Baptist Church in 1823 near Carpenter Creek. The first Catholic parish, Assumption Parish, formed in 1836 in the now-downtown area.

The first Catholic church, the Assumption Church, was founded in 1837 by Father Anthony Deydier and was located at Second and Sycamore Streets. This building was sold in 1871 and a new church was built on Seventh Street; however, in 1965, that building was sold to the City of Evansville for construction of the Civic Center Complex. In 1849, the Holy Trinity Parish was organized by Father Francis Kutassy to meet the wave of German immigrants entering Evansville. A second Assumption Church was built in 1872 and was raised to cathedral status in 1944. A lightning strike in 1950 burned the church to the ground and it was reconstructed in 1957.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Evansville Sesquicentennial Commission, *Evansville, Indiana: 1812-1962*, 1962.

⁵⁶ Catholic Diocese of Evansville, <http://www.evdio.org/history-of-the-diocese.html>, accessed May 2020.

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Trinity Lutheran was founded by Germans in 1841 in the Lamasco area, which also had the First German Methodist Church (1844), St. John's Evangelical Church (1852), Zion Evangelical (1855), and Emanuel Lutheran (1856).

Episcopalians organized in 1836 and built a small church in 1839. By 1886, the Episcopalians constructed the English Gothic-style St. Paul's church.

The earliest Jewish settlers to Evansville arrived in 1837 with the Gumbert family. Most towns in Indiana had three or four Jewish families by 1850 and Evansville established the third synagogue in Indiana in 1857. Early services were held in homes or buildings, including the second floor of the commercial building housing Keller's Gun Store. The Jewish community built a temple in 1864, B'nai Israel, which later became part of the Central High School. The B'nai Israel temple was erected at Sixth and Court Streets and designed by local architects Mursinna and Boyd. The Orthodox synagogue, B'nai Moshe, was founded in 1870 by Eastern European immigrants and a temple was erected on Ingle Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets. A second temple was constructed on Washington Avenue in 1903.⁵⁷

Significance

In Evansville, early religion was less organized due to the small size of congregations and many groups met in houses, barns, or other buildings. By the mid-1800s, many religious groups were slowing building churches and meetinghouses in the downtown area. Many of these churches were established by specific ethnic groups, such as the German immigrants who established Trinity Lutheran. Zion Evangelical Church (1848), Salem Church (1852), and the St. John's Evangelical Church (1850). In addition to providing religious services to their congregations, many churches were also instrumental in social and charitable efforts, educational areas, and mental health. Many of the early churches first met in homes, schools, and barns until official church buildings could be constructed. These nineteenth and twentieth century churches were often designed in popular styles including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Romanesque Revival.

Registration Requirements

Typically, religious resources are exempt from listing on the National Register and must meet Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties. To qualify for the significance under Criterion A, a property must show association with the growth and development of the city or have a significant association with an ethnic group. To qualify under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, significance should be based on architectural craftsmanship and/or design. Buildings may qualify individually or as part of a district. The minimum registration requirements and integrity levels required to be included in the MPDF include:

- a. Must derive its primary significance from architecture or artistic distinction or from a significant association with an event, pattern of events, or a person.
- b. Retention of enough original elements, including roofline, fenestration, patterns, scale, and architectural detailing to maintain the character of the resource during its period of significance.
- c. Must not have been moved, unless it also meets Criterion Consideration B: Moved Properties and the resource is so significant that the move is secondary in importance to its association with the historic

⁵⁷ *Jewish Life in Evansville 1857-2007: A brief history of the Jewish community in Evansville, Indiana*, 2007.

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context under Criteria A or C.

- d. Must be located in the downtown Evansville area.

Type 5: Residential

Description

In downtown Evansville, residential buildings can be divided into two general subtypes: A. single-family homes and B. multiple-family buildings. Stylistic distinction is not limited to either subtype or examples of both subtypes can be defined having a specific stylistic influence.

Subtype A: Single-family Homes

Since the downtown area of Evansville was generally developed as a commercial and industrial center, examples of single-family housing are limited. In addition, distinct areas of residential development occurred to the south (Riverside area) and to the north (Lamasco area). While early log buildings were used for both residences and commercial activities, many of these buildings were replaced in the 1850s with more substantial buildings dedicated to specific uses, such as commercial buildings. However, several examples of single-family residences are present within the downtown area and the majority of them date to the mid-1800s. All of the existing examples of single-family housing are two or two-and-a-half stories constructed of brick or stone. The Willard Carpenter House at 405 Carpenter Street is an example of a Greek Revival home built in 1848 and converted into offices for a local tv station. The 1912 Neoclassical Revival Eagles Home at 221 NW Fifth Street is an example of a two-story brick residence converted to house law offices. The Busse House at 120 SE First Street is an example of a Richardsonian Romanesque home built as both a residence and medical offices in 1901. The John H. Roelker House was constructed in the Federal style in 1858 and is located closest to Main Street at 555 Sycamore Street.

Subtype B: Multiple-family Buildings

The majority of multiple-family housing was constructed in Evansville as a response to poor conditions for Evansville's working class. Four of the existing multiple-family housing buildings in the downtown area were inspired by the humanitarian work of Albion Fellows Bacon. Rose Terrace, Van Cleave Apartments, Ingles Terrace, and Albion Flats were owned by Major Albert C. Rosencranz, who sought Clifford Shopbell and Company, architects, and Scarborough & Davis general contractors to design and construct the multi-family housing buildings in the early 1910s. Albion Flats, Ingles Terrace, and Rose Terrace are two-story, connected row houses with individual entrances and Craftsman details. Each of these three buildings continues to operate as residences. Van Cleave Apartments is also a two-story apartment building; however, it has a central shared entrance and has been converted to a law office. The other example of multiple-family building is the Cadick Apartments at 118 SE First Street, which was built in 1917 and does not appear to be associated with the humanitarian efforts of the other four apartment buildings. Cadick Apartments is a slightly later apartment building built as bachelor units on the first floor and house keeping units on the second and third floors. In addition, it is located across the street from the McCurdy Hotel in the southern part of the downtown area, closer to the wealthy Riverside Drive residential area.

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Significance

In 1812, Hugh McGary purchased 200 acres of forested land on a plateau overlooking the Ohio River and in 1817, Colonel Robert M. Evans purchased 130 acres of McGary's land. Evans had streets and lots laid out from Third Street to the river and from Chestnut to Court Streets. A public square was designated at Third and Main Streets and the central business district was laid out with Main Street running northeast to southwest and perpendicular to the river. The remainder of the streets were laid out at right angles to Main Street. When Vanderburgh County was established in 1818, Evansville was designated as the county seat and settlement began in earnest. The first census of Evansville in 1819 recorded 101 persons. Settlement was typically confined to a three-block deep area of the original plat and consisted of small log residential structures. The commercial activity during the early settlement period typically occurred in homes and was centered on access to the river. By 1836, construction of a canal connecting the Ohio River and Lake Erie was planned to span the length of Indiana and a terminal basin was started in Evansville between Fourth and Fifth Streets to the northwest of Vine Street. Merchants began to move to Evansville based on the promise of the canal and the log structures along Main Street were demolished to make way for more substantial wood frame and masonry buildings.

Residential development in Evansville was slow until the 1840s when the first wave of German immigrants arrived; however, the residential settlement was not located in the downtown area, rather it was located in Lamasco to the north of Evansville was the area with the largest residential settlement. By 1845, residential development in Evansville hadn't extended more than five blocks from the waterfront and was limited to the area between SE Riverside Drive and First Street. This area included fine, two-story brick and wood frame residences. The population between 1830 and 1860 grew from 300 to 11,000 persons with the majority of the population increase occurring between 1850 and 1860. In 1857, Lamasco was merged under the name Evansville and became the second distinct residential area of the city. The canal was abandoned in 1860, and the railroad replaced the canal as the key transportation corridor. An additional commercial area extended northeast along Main Street and the pre-1850 structures were demolished and replaced with brick commercial buildings. A small settlement, Independence, was established to the west of the creek along Franklin Street and by 1870, Independence had been included in the newly expanded Evansville city limits.

By 1900, the two distinct residential areas were also economically distinct with the lower income residential area to the north of the central business district along Main Street and the higher income residence to the south and east of the city. In addition to the distinct residential districts, Evansville also had distinct industrial and commercial areas. The 1910s brought the introduction of low to moderate income, multiple-family housing, most of which was associated with the tenement reform efforts of Albion Fellows Bacon. These multiple-family housing units were typically constructed adjacent to the industrial areas north of the central commercial core.

The 1920s brought new changes with the rise of the automobile and new plants were constructed east on N. Garvin Street and to the south of Morton Avenue. These new industrial areas also brought growth in the residential areas and the population of Evansville grew to over 100,000 by 1929. Growth was minimal between 1930 and 1940 due to the Great Depression; however, the WPA was responsible for housing projects throughout the city, including Lincoln Gardens. New housing units were constructed in an area of dilapidated shacks lacking sanitation facilities to the west of the central business district. These new housing units were opened in 1938 for Blacks of moderate income. The 1940s and the onset of WWII brought additional changes to the residential development of Evansville. Wartime housing projects, including Diamond Villa, Dixie Manor, Parkholm, and Fulton Square, were constructed. The urban pattern of Evansville experienced major changes between 1900 and 1940 including the creation of new industrial areas for the automobile and refrigeration industries, the continued

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expansion of the commercial core along Main Street, and new residential development east of Kentucky Street with the bulk of the residential development occurring in the 1920s.

By 1950, the residential development of Evansville had spread out of the downtown area to the north, east and west of the city. Additional areas were annexed, and suburbanization of the east side began. Residential growth of the city was limited to the suburban area outside the city's central core. The central business district and the residential areas within the downtown area experienced very little change until the 1960s when urban renewal efforts included the construction of a new civic center and the redesign of the Main Street.

The downtown area was the center of development for Evansville and included distinct areas of residential, industrial, and commercial development. The majority of residential development occurred in the Riverside District to the south and in Lamasco to the north of the downtown area, which are not included in the current downtown boundaries. Residential structures are limited to several single-family homes from the mid-1800s and early 1900s and multiple family properties from the 1910s. The majority of the single-family homes within the downtown area were constructed as the home of prominent local businessmen, including the Willard Carpenter house and the John H. Roelker home. The multiple-family buildings in the downtown area were mostly constructed as humanitarian efforts to better tenement conditions, including Rose Terrace, Albion Flats, Van Cleave Apartments, and Ingles Terrace.

Registration Requirements

The property types for Residential buildings includes single-family homes and multiple-family buildings. To qualify for the significance under Criterion A, a property must show association with the growth and development of the city or show association with the humanitarian efforts to better housing in the city. To qualify under Criterion B, a property must show association with an individual who was important to the growth and development of the city. To qualify under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, significance should be based on architectural craftsmanship and/or design. Buildings may qualify individually or as part of a district. The minimum registration requirements and integrity levels required to be included in the MPDF include:

- a. Display significant association with an event, pattern of events, or a person.
- b. Retention of enough original elements, including roofline, fenestration, patterns, scale, and architectural detailing to maintain the character of the resource during its period of significance.
- c. Must not have been moved, unless it also meets Criterion Consideration B: Moved Properties and the resource is so significant that the move is secondary in importance to its association with the historic context under Criteria A or C.
- d. Must be located in the downtown Evansville area.

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G. Geographical Data

For the purposes of this historical property documentation, the Historic Resources of Downtown Evansville are generally bounded by the Lloyd Expressway (State Road 62) on the north; South Heidelberg Avenue on the east, transitions to East Walnut Street, transitions to Southeast Tenth Street, transitions to Chestnut Street, cuts through Parcel ID 82-06-29-021-037.001-029 (300 Southeast Eighth Street), transitions to Southeast Eighth Street; Oak Street on the south; Southeast Third Street on the west, transitions to Chestnut Street, transitions to Walnut Street, transitions to Southeast and Northwest Riverside Drive, transitions to South Fulton Avenue, transitions to Ohio Street, and crosses through Parcel ID 82-05-25-029-044.002-029 (900 Northwest Riverside Drive) and St. Johns Street to meet the northern boundary along the Lloyd Expressway. The area contains approximately 365 acres on the *Evansville, ID-KY* United States Topographic Map, 7.5 Minute Series. The boundary is intended to indicate a general downtown thematic area and is bounded roughly by major roads and the Riverside Historic District. Properties not included within the boundary, but located adjacent to or near the boundary, may be evaluated according to historical contexts that are identified within this historic property documentation. Likewise, properties within the boundary may be evaluated according to the historical contexts for which they demonstrate a thematic connection, which may or may not be identified in this historical property documentation.

(See Downtown Evansville Reference Map on the next five pages.)

UTM References:

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 448868	Northing: 4203486
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 450707	Northing: 4203398
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 450609	Northing: 4202645
4. Zone: 16	Easting :450042	Northing: 4202279
5. Zone: 16	Easting :449575	Northing: 4202380
6. Zone: 16	Easting :448944	Northing: 4203083

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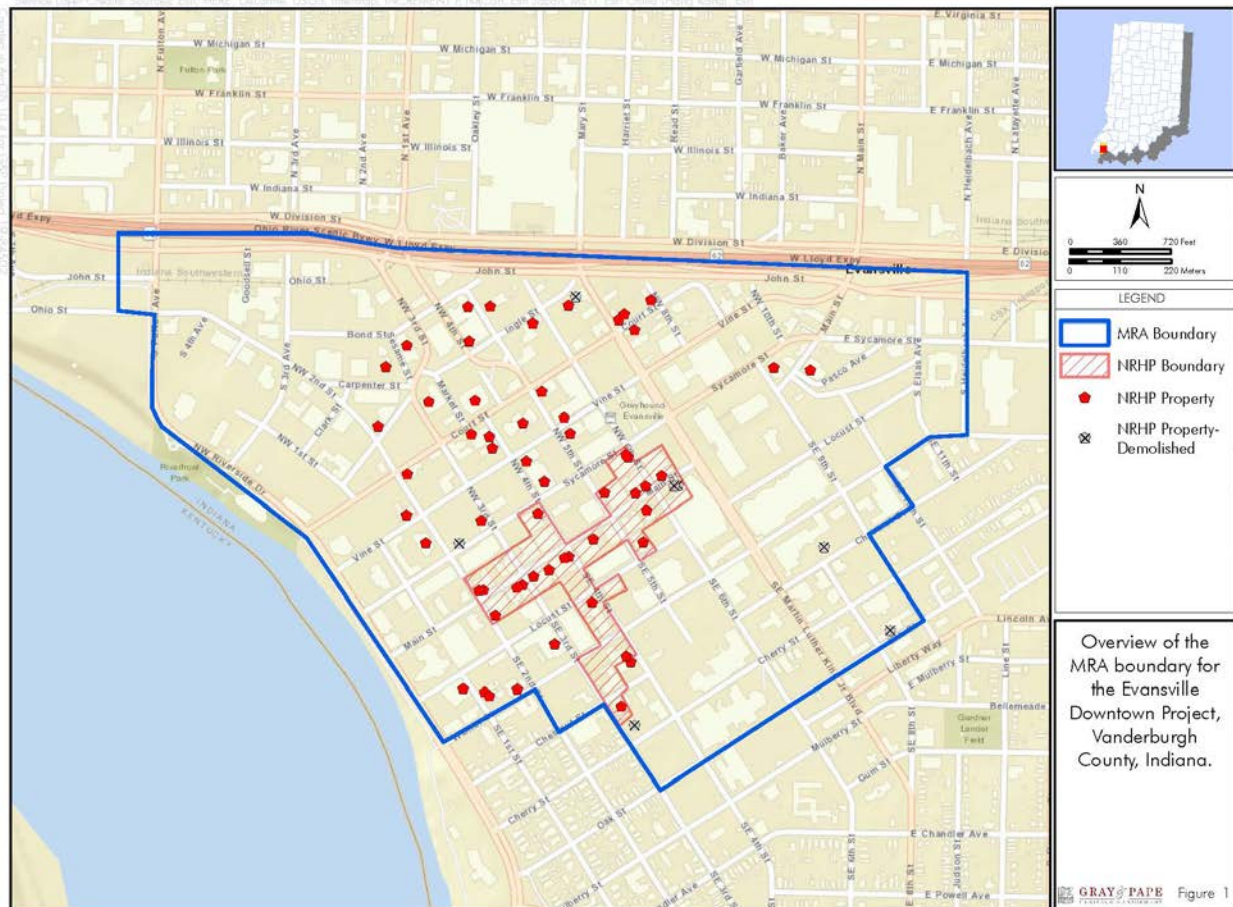
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Historic Properties of Downtown Evansville Reference Map



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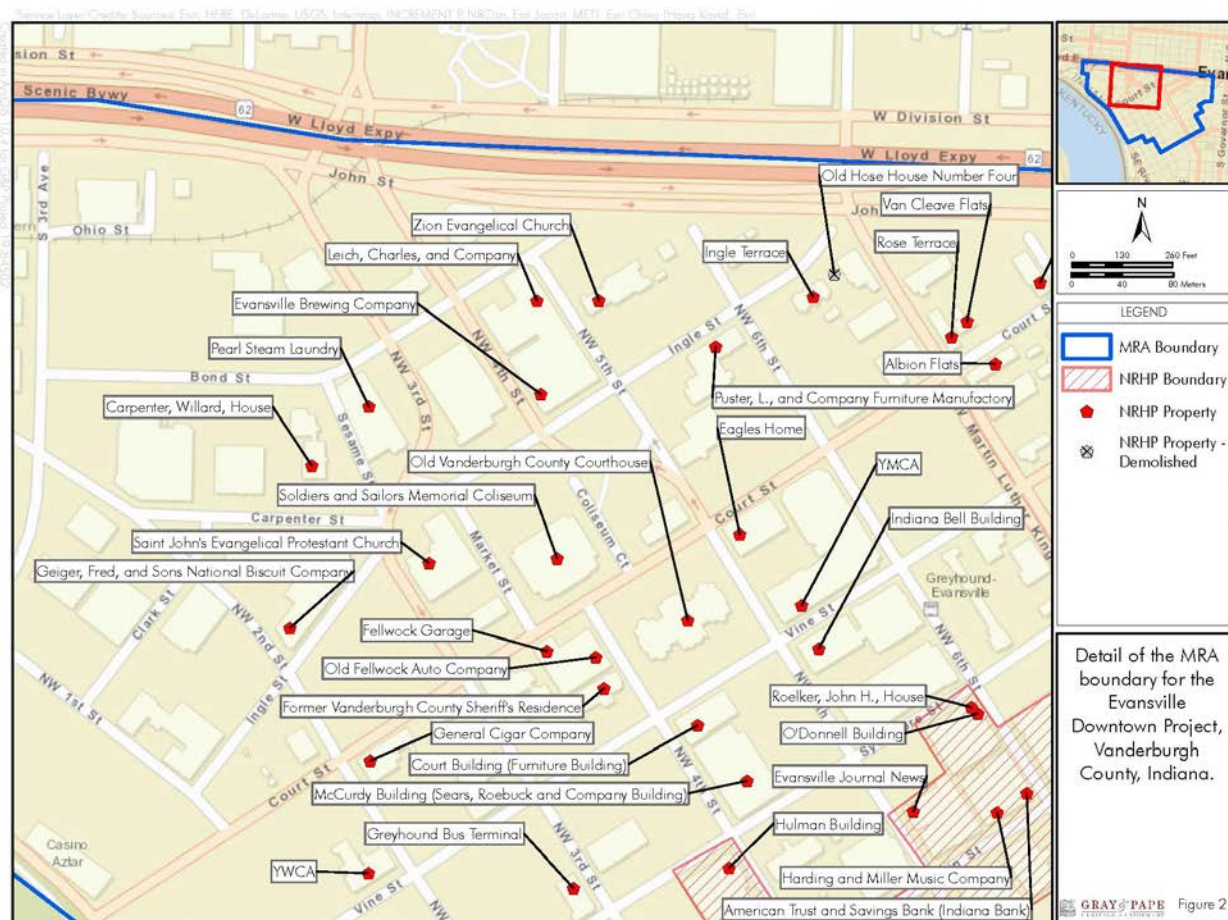
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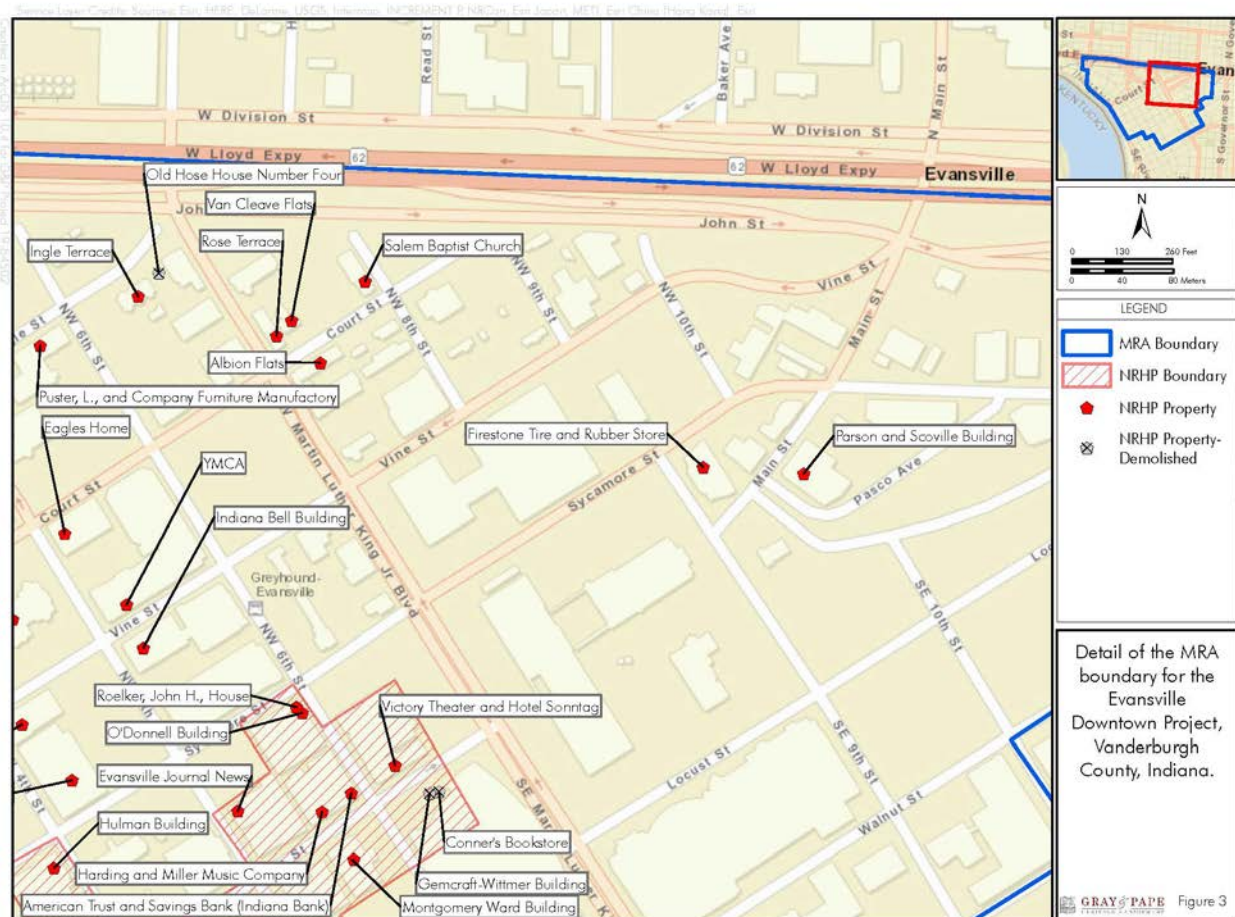
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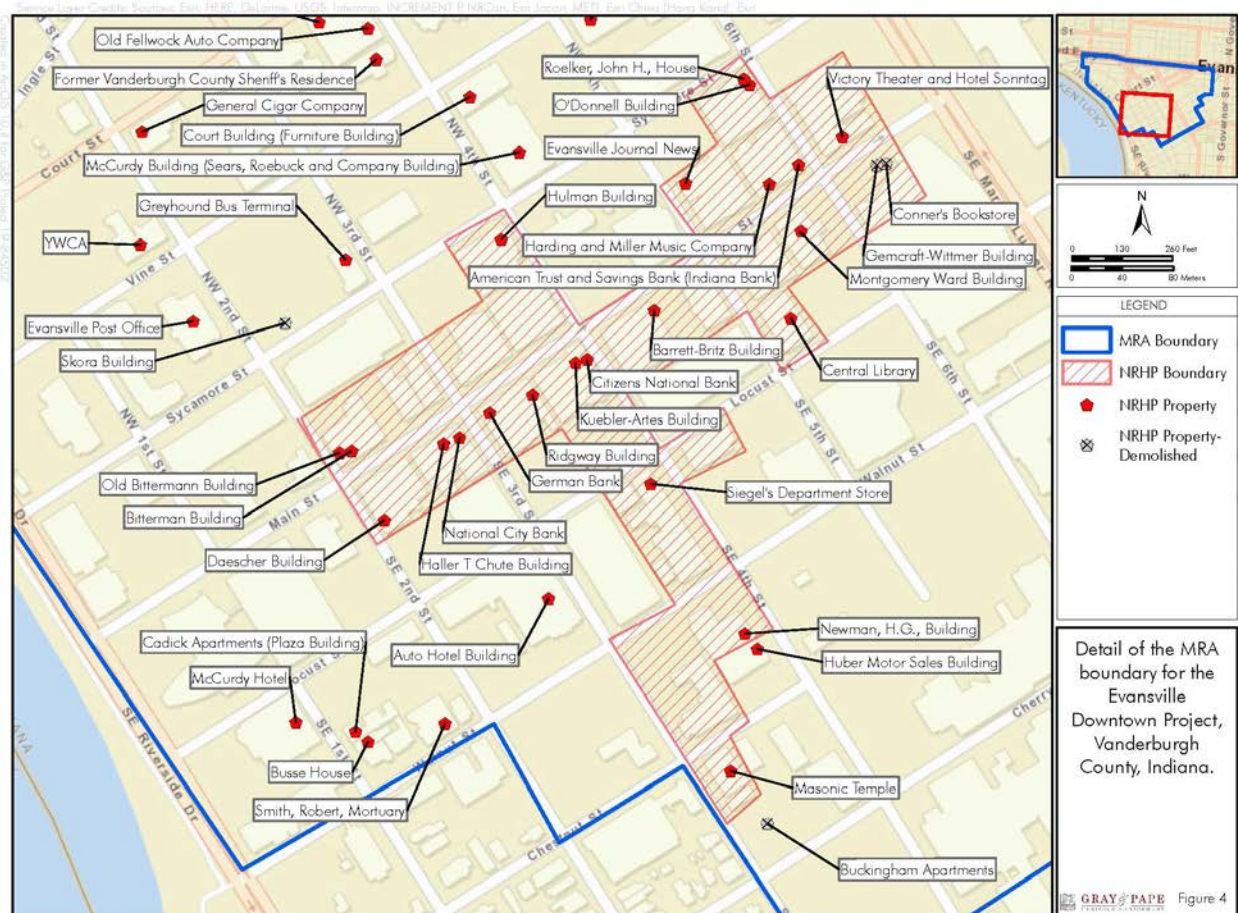
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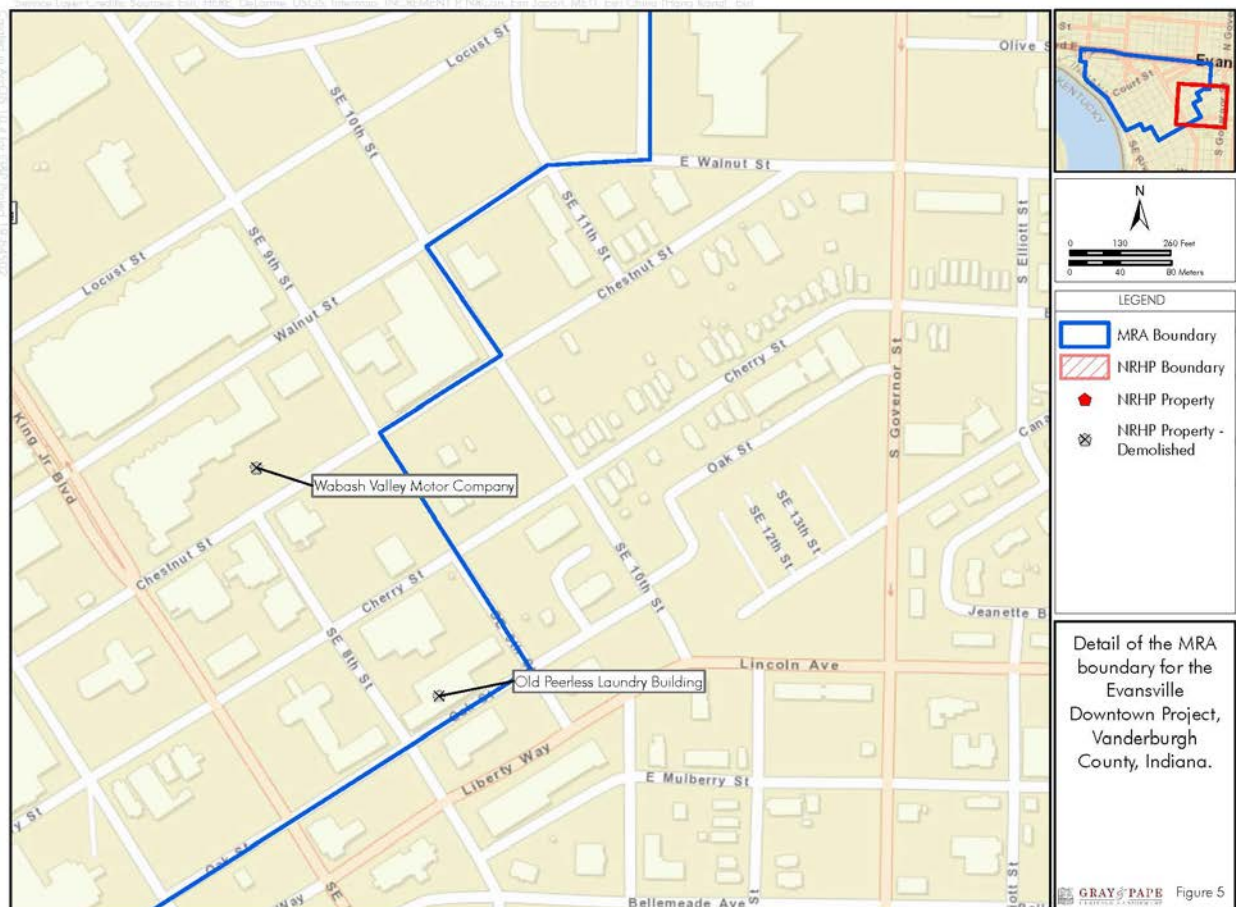
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H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The Historic Resources of Downtown Evansville included in Section F have all been previously surveyed and were included in the Downtown Evansville MRA. The tables below list all of the original resources, including the ones that were demolished between the original MRA documentation in 1981 and the resurvey conducted in December 2019. The resources were originally surveyed in 1977 as part of a city-wide Evansville Cultural Resources Inventory, which was managed by the city and performed with assistance from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DHPA). These resources have been updated as new information became available through research and survey.

All of the resources have been individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); however, the degree of recordation varies within the identified resources. Only those resources which have a 1-2-page form as their NRHP documentation were included in the 2019 survey. The properties with proper National Register forms were not included in the survey, with the exception for the Evansville Downtown Historic District (NR-1520) which was not included in the original MRA documentation; however, they are still included on the inventory table in Section F. In addition, the Willard Carpenter House (NR-0177) was previously recorded with a Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and no further documentation was included in the current MPDF; however, the resource is included in the Historic Resources of Downtown Evansville inventory table in Section F. Buildings that have been demolished since the original 1977 survey and 1981 documentation are included in the inventory table; however, they have been noted as demolished. They are also shown on the maps as demolished in Section G: Geographical Information.

The field survey involved gathering property information for all identified properties in the original 1981 MRA documentation area and for the Evansville Downtown Historic District (NR-1520). The field survey information was recorded using ArcGIS online services and an Apple iPad. Photo numbers were recorded on photo logs. Additional information included:

- Year built,
- Property type classification;
- Architectural style or type;
- Interior photographs when permitted;
- Current owner interview when possible

Resource evaluation involved the completion of all components of the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) (NPS Form 10-900-b), Continuation pages updating each of the historic properties that do not have a proper National Register form (NPS Modified Form 10-900a), and continuation pages (NPS Form 10-900a).

Previously Included Properties

The majority of buildings within downtown Evansville are commercial buildings, with a smaller amount of industrial, religious, civic, and residential buildings. The buildings included in the Downtown Evansville MPDF are divided into three categories including updated resources, NRHP listed resources with complete nomination forms, and demolished buildings. Additional resources may be added later to the MPDF if future survey and research indicates that the property is significant under the described historical context. Each of the historic resources have been recorded in the Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database

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and Structures Map (SHAARD) with a unique assigned number. In addition, each of the extant resources has been given a NRHP number, which is also included in the table below.

Table 1: Updated Historic Resources within downtown Evansville

NR Number (SHAARD)	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Style	Original Function
NR-0515.02	82000084	Visiting Nurse Association	Busse House	120 SE 1st Street	1901	Richardsonian Romanesque	Residential
NR-0515.03	82000085	Plaza Building	Cadick Apartments	118 SE 1st Street	1917	Renaissance Revival	Residential
NR-0515.05	82000087	Southern Securities Building	Citizens National Bank	329 Main Street	1916	Chicago	Commercial
NR-0515.06	82000088	Court Building	Court Building	123-125 NW 4th Street	1909	Neoclassical Revival	Commercial
NR-0515.08	82000090	Old Eagles Home	Eagles Home	221 NW 5th Street	1912	Neoclassical Revival	Residential
NR-0515.09	82000091	Brucken's and Brucken's Annex	Evansville Brewing Company	401 and 415 NW 4th Street	1893	Romanesque Revival	Industrial
NR-0515.10	82000092	Old Journal Building	Evansville Journal News	7-11 NW 5th Street	1910	Beaux Arts	Commercial
NR-0515.11	82000093	Albion Apartments	Albion Flats	701 Court Street	1910	Craftsman	Residential
NR-0515.12	82000094	Huber Realty/Indiana Bank	American Trust & Savings Bank	524-530 Main Street	1904	Neoclassical Revival/ Beaux Arts	Commercial
NR-0515.13	82000096	Geiger Moving	Geiger, Fred and Sons National Biscuit Company	401 NW 2nd Street	1894	Romanesque Revival	Industrial
NR-0515.14	82000097	German Bank	German Bank	301-303 Main Street	1883	Commercial	Commercial
NR-0515.15	82000098	ABC Music	Harding & Miller Music Company	518-520 Main Street	1919	Romanesque Revival	Commercial
NR-0515.16	82000103	Indiana Bell Building	Indiana Bell Building	129-133 NW 5th Street	1929	Art Deco	Commercial
NR-0515.17	82000106	Chas. Leich Company	Leich, Charles and Company	420 NW 5th Street	1900	Romanesque Revival	Industrial
NR-0515.18	82000108	Masonic Temple	Masonic Temple	301 Chestnut Street	1912	Neoclassical Revival	Civic/ Institutional
NR-0515.19	82000109	McCurdy Hotel	McCurdy Hotel	101-111 SE 1st Street	1917	Renaissance Revival	Commercial

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NR Number (SHAARD)	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Style	Original Function
NR-0515.20	82000111	Hulman Building	Hulman Building	20 NW 4th Street	1929	Art Deco	Commercial
NR-0515.21	82000112	National City Bank	National City Bank	227 Main Street	1913	Neoclassical Revival/ Beaux Arts	Commercial
NR-0515.22	82000113	H.G. Newman's	Newman, H.G. Building	211-213 SE 4th Street	1900	Romanesque Revival	Commercial
NR-0515.23	82000115	O'Donnell Building	O'Donnell Building	22 NW 6th Street	1900	Craftsman/ Classical Revival	Commercial
NR-0515.24	82000118	Old Puster Furniture Building	Puster, L and Company Furniture	326 NW 6th Street	1887	Romanesque Revival	Industrial
NR-0515.25	82000120	Rose Terrace	Rose Terrace	301-313 NW 7th Street	1910	Craftsman	Residential
NR-0515.26	82000122	Siegel's	Siegel's Department Store	101-105 SE 4th Street	1903	Romanesque Revival	Commercial
NR-0515.27	82000123	St. John's Parish Building	St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church	314 Market Street	1921	Gothic Revival/ Tudor Revival addition	Religious
NR-0515.28	82000124	Old Sonntag Hotel	Victory Theater and Hotel Sonntag	600-614 Main Street	1921	Neoclassical Revival	Commercial
NR-0515.29	82000125	Van Cleave Apartments	Van Cleave Flats	704-708 Court Street	1910	Craftsman/ Classical Revival	Residential
NR-0515.30	82000129	Zion Church	Zion Evangelical Church	415 NW 5th Street	1855	Gothic Revival	Religious
NR-0515.32	82000104	Ingle Terrace	Ingle Terrace	609-619 Ingle Street	1910	Arts & Crafts	Residential
NR-0515.35	84001673	Citizen's Realty	Auto Hotel Building	111-115 SE 3rd Street	1929	Commercial	Commercial
NR-0515.36	84001701	Glass Specialty Co.	Fellwock Garage	315 Court Street	1908	Commercial	Commercial
NR-0515.37	84001702	Uniroyal	Firestone Tire and Rubber Store	900 Main Street	1930	Art Deco	Commercial
NR-0515.39	84001715	Garage	Huber Motor Sales Building	215-219 SE 4th Street	1916	Commercial	Commercial

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NR Number (SHAARD)	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Style	Original Function
NR-0515.40	84001735	Old Fellwock Auto	Old Fellwock Auto Company	214 NW 4th Street	1922	Art Deco	Commercial
NR-0515.41	84001738	Pearl Laundry	Pearl Steam Laundry	428 Market Street	1912	Industrial	Industrial
NR-0515.42	84001741	Roelker House	Roelker, John H House	555 Sycamore Street	1858	Federal	Residential
NR-0515.43	84002895	Kuebler's	Kuebler-Artes Building	327 Main Street	1915	Chicago	Commercial
NR-0515.44	84001679	Store Building	Barrett-Britz Building	415 Main Street	1875	Italianate	Commercial
NR-0515.45	82000128	Old YMCA	YMCA	203 NW 5th Street	1913	Neoclassical Revival	Civic/ Institutional
NR-0515.47	82000117	Pasco Building	Parson and Scoville Building	915 Main Street	1908	Commercial	Commercial
NR-0515.49	82001853	YWCA	YWCA	118 Vine Street	1924	Neoclassical Revival	Civic/ Institutional
NR-1520	00000197	--	Evansville Downtown Historic District	--	1850-1950	Commercial District	Commercial
--	82000083	Store Building	Haller T Chute Building	223 Main Street	1860	Chicago	Commercial
NR-0504	82000086	Central Library	--	22 SE 5th Street	1931	Art Deco	Civic/ Institutional
NR-0476	82000121	Church Building	Salem Baptist Church	728 Court Street	1873	Romanesque Revival	Religious
NR-0510	82000110	Old Montgomery Ward	Montgomery Ward Building	517 Main Street	1880	Colonial Revival	Commercial

Table 2: NRHP-listed Historic Resources within Downtown Evansville, which are not updated.

SHAARD Number	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Style	Original Function
NR-0177	78000057	Willard Carpenter House	Carpenter, Willard House	405 Carpenter Street	1848	Greek Revival	Residential
NR-0255	79000050	Old Sear's Building	McCurdy Building	101 NW 4th Street	1920	Commercial	Commercial

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SHAARD Number	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Style	Original Function
NR-0266	79000052	Memorial Coliseum	Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Coliseum	350 Court Street	1916	Neoclassical Revival	Civic/ Institutional
NR-0267	79000048	Greyhound Depot	Greyhound Bus Terminal	102 NW 3rd Street	1936	Art Moderne	Commercial
NR-0314	80000071	Ridgway Building	Ridgway Building	313-315 Main Street	1895	Romanesque Revival	Commercial
NR-0366	80000072	Old Greek-Shears	Smith, Robert Mortuary	118-120 Walnut Street	1930	Spanish Colonial	Commercial
NR-0368	80000070	Old Bitterman Building	Old Bitterman Building	200 Main Street	1885	Italianate	Commercial
NR-0369	80000068	New Bitterman Building	Bitterman Building	202-204 Main Street	1923	Chicago	Commercial
NR-1519	00000212	Pro-Tex-All Building	General Cigar Company	223 NW 2nd Street	1902; 1929 addition	Arts & Crafts	Industrial
NR-2011	70000010	Old County Courthouse	Old Vanderburgh County Courthouse	Entire block bounded by Vine, 4th, Court, and 5th Streets	1891	Beaux Arts	Civic/ Institutional
NR-2013	70000009	Old County Jail	Former Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Residence	4th St between Vine and Court Streets	1891	Gothic Revival	Civic/ Institutional
NR-2016	71000010	Old Post Office	Evansville Post Office	100 block NW 2nd Street	1876	Ruskinian Gothic	Civic/ Institutional
--	--		--	115 SE 4 th Street	ca. 1870s	Italianate	Commercial
163-196-53475	--	Trinity Methodist	Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church	216 SE 3rd Street	ca. 1866	Gothic Revival	Civic/ Institutional
--	--	Turley/ Harmon Building	--	12-14 NW 3rd Street	ca. 1888	Commercial	Commercial
--	--	Porter's	--	102-104 SE 4th Street	ca. 1895	Commercial	Commercial
163-196-53468	--	Goldman's	Goldman's Pawn Shop	107 SE 4th Street	ca. 1900	Commercial	Commercial

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SHAARD Number	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Style	Original Function
163-196-53469	--	Dave Levin's	Henry Waldschmitt Grocery	113 SE 4th Street	ca. 1864	Italianate	Commercial
163-196-53470	--	People's Pawn Shop	Albert Fischer Hotel	115 SE 4th Street (115-117 SE 4th Street)	1874	Italianate	Commercial
163-196-53471	--	Commercial Building	CC Shreeder Building	117 SE 4th Street (119 SE 4th Street)	1895	Commercial	Commercial
163-196-53472	--	F's	Isaac Berman Building	125 SE 4th Street _121-123 SE 4th Street)	ca. 1912	Commercial	Commercial
163-196-53473	--	Bar	Commercial Building	127 SE 4th Street (129 SE 4th Street)	ca. 1880	Italianate	Commercial
--	--	Park	--	SE 4th between Cherry and Oak Streets	ca. 1950	None	Civic/ Institutional
--	--	Raben's Retread	--	416 NW 4th Street	ca. 1906	Commercial	Commercial
--	--	Raben's Truck	--	420 NW 4th Street	ca. 1906	Commercial	Commercial
163-196-53436	--	Huston Building	Huston Building	12-16 NW 6th Street	ca. 1910	Commercial	Commercial
163-196-53435	--	Long Building	L.E. Long Building	18-20 NW 6th Street	ca. 1900	Commercial	Commercial
163-196-53424	--	Law Offices	J.L. Kramer House	203 NW 7th Street (700 Vine Street)	ca. 1860	Vernacular	Residential
163-196-53492	--	First Baptist Church	First Baptist Church	320 Cherry Street	1921	Renaissance Revival	Civic/ Institutional
163-196-53496	--	St. Mary Catholic Church Complex	Saint Marien Schule	601 Cherry Street	1890	Italianate	Civic/ Institutional
163-196-53497	--	St. Mary Catholic Church Complex	Saint Marien Kirche, Saint Mary Church	605 Cherry Street	1867	Gothic Revival	Civic/ Institutional
163-196-53498	--	St. Mary Catholic Church Complex	Saint Mary's Catholic Church Rectory	607 Cherry Street	1881	Italianate	Civic/ Institutional

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SHAARD Number	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Style	Original Function
163-196-53499	--	St. Mary Catholic Church Complex	Saint Marien Schule	613 Cherry Street	1871	Italianate	Civic/ Institutional
163-196-53419	--	Old Central Gym	YMCA Gymnasium CHS	6th Street (Court and NW 6th Streets)	1927	Neoclassical Revival	Civic/ Institutional
163-196-53463	--	Claremont	Claremont Apartment, Hotel, and Tea Room	119-135 Locust Street	1925	Commercial	Commercial
163-196-53467	--	Siegel's	Commercial Building	317 Locust Street	ca. 1903	Romanesque Revival	Commercial
--	--	Deter's	--	325 Main Street	1909	Art Deco	Commercial
163-196-53446	--	Dawson-Winslow	Commercial Building	411 Main Street (441 Main Street)	1909	Art Deco	Commercial
163-196-53447	--	Super D's	Commercial Building	413 Main Street	ca. 1885	Commercial	Commercial
163-196-53437	--	Old Penney's Building	William Hughes Building	508 Main Street	1911	Neoclassical Revival	Commercial
163-196-53449	--	Woolworth's	Commercial Building	521-23 Main Street	ca. 1920	Neoclassical Revival	Commercial
163-196-53407	--	Indiana Bell	Lincoln Motor Company Used Car Department, Indiana Bell Warehouse	405-11 Market Street (400 NW 4th Street)	ca. 1928	Commercial	Commercial
--	--	Hadi Shrine	--	6 Walnut Street	1904	Commercial	Commercial
163-196-53464	--	Research Systems	Samuel Archer House	110 Walnut Street	ca. 1860	Italianate	Residential

Table 3: Historic Resources that have been demolished since the original 1981 MRA documentation.

SHAARD Number	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Demo Date (if known)
NR-0339	--	Skora Building	Skora Building	101-103 NW 2 nd Street	1912	2009

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SHAARD Number	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Demo Date (if known)
NR-0515.01	--	The Buckingham Apartments	Buckingham Apartments	314-316 SE 3 rd Street	1911	1996
NR-0515.07	--	"1886" Building	Daesher Building	12-12 ½ SE 2 nd Street	1886	1995
NR-0515.31	--	Old Hose House \$4	Old Hose House No. 4	623 Ingle Street	1860	2011
NR-0515.33	82000116	Orr Iron	Orr Iron Company	1100 Pennsylvania Street	1912	2008
NR-0515.34	--	Dallas Music	Connors Bookstore	611-613 Main Street	1865	2018
NR-0515.38	84001704	Gemcraft	Gemcraft-Wittmer Building	609 Main Street	1892	2018
NR-0515.48	--	Garage	Wabash Valley Motor Company	206-208 SE 8 th Street	1919	2018
NR-0515.50	--	--	Old Peerless Laundry Building	420 SE 8 th Street	1912	2015
--	--	Old Krieger-Ragsdale Building	--	109 SE 2 nd Street	ca. 1900	1985
--	--	Tailoring (Sams Cleaners)	--	308 NW 3 rd Street	ca. 1895	2000
--	--	Building (Elm Apartments/Head Shop)	--	310-12 NW 3 rd Street	ca. 1875	2007
--	--	Building (Elmendorf's)	--	314-16 NW 3 rd Street	ca. 1880	2007
--	--	Building (Kay's Place)	--	318-20 NW 3 rd Street	ca. 1880	2007
--	--	Midwest Remodeling	--	326 NW 3 rd Street	ca. 1895	1984
163-196-53402	--	Evansville Poultry	Commercial Building	430 NW 4 th Street (NW 4 th Street)	ca. 1915	
--	--	Auto Dealership Shop	--	102-04 SE 5 th Street	ca. 1895	1992
--	--	Lockyear College	--	209 NW 5 th Street	1911	1993
--	--	Richardt House	--	213-15 ½ NW 5 th Street	1911	1993
--	--	Park	--	SE 4 th between Cherry and Oak Streets	ca. 1950	1980s
--	--	Damron's Market	--	325 SE 8 th Street	1897	1990s
--	--	Old L&N Depot	--	300 Fulton Avenue	1902	1985
--	--	House	--	410 Fulton Avenue	ca. 1884	2000s
--	--	Mesker Steel	--	30 Ingle Street	1900	1992
--	--	Double House	August Kuehn House	608-610 Ingle Street	1864	1982
--	--	Kaiser's	--	412 Main Street	1912	1980s

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SHAARD Number	NR Number	Name of Property in MRA List	Name of Property in SHAARD	Address	Build Date	Demo Date (if known)
--	--	Lahr-Bacon Store / Woolworth's	--	527 Main Street	1901	1990
163-196-53450	--	Shively Realty	Gottman Building	615 Main Street	1911	2018
163-196-53456	--	Bob's	Becker Hartman Bakery Building	1031 Main Street	1891	2009
163-196-53456	--	Warehouse Building	--	1031 Main Street (Warehouse Building)	1912	2017
163-196-53401	--	Shekell's	Shop	431 Market Street (431 NW 3 rd Street)	1900	2000
163-196-53400	--	Dottie's	Tavern	503 Market Street (503 NW 3 rd Street)	ca. 1850	2000
163-196-53479	--	Walnut Street School	School	Walnut Street & Ninth (216 SE 9 th Street)	1913	2009

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