



A LOOK AT
HISTORIC
LINCOLNSHIRE
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This program was made possible by an Historic Preservation Education Grant from:



HISTORIC
LANDMARKS
FOUNDATION OF
INDIANA



Supported by a partnership of the
National Endowment for the Humanities and the
Indiana Humanities Council
Strengthening the ties between us.

Additional funds were provided by the Evansville Department of Metropolitan Development and the Greater Lincolnshire Neighborhood Association.

Published in August 1999

Selection:

Dennis M. Au, *Evansville Historic Preservation Officer*

Michele Crowley

Anne Gryczon, *Field Representative for Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana*

Betsy Hopkins

Sherry Wright

Research:

Jan Anglin

Dennis M. Au

Michele Crowley

Joan C. Marchand

Text:

Michele Crowley

Joan C. Marchand

The text has been expanded from the National Register District Nomination written by Joan C. Marchand in 1987.

Editing:

Dennis M. Au

Karen Kimple

Photography:

Dave Anglin

Beau Brandt

Caroline Robbins

Map:

John Winiger

Design and Layout:

Cynthia Jones

Cheryl Ray

LINCOLNSHIRE WALKING TOUR MAP

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. St. Benedict School and Cathedral
530 Harlan Avenue and 1328 Lincoln Avenue | 6. 631 Willow Road | 12. 1365 Bayard Park Drive | 17. 1319 E. Chandler Avenue | 23. 728 College Highway | 29. 622 College Highway |
| 2. 1407 Lincoln Avenue | 7. 639 Willow Road | 13. 1380 E. Chandler Avenue | 18. 1315 E. Chandler Avenue | 24. 731 College Highway | 30. 619 College Highway |
| 3. 613 Willow Road | 8. 709 Willow Road | 14. 1370 E. Chandler Avenue | 19. 815 College Highway | 25. 716 College Highway | 31. 612 College Highway |
| 4. 612 and 618 Willow Road | 9. 708 Willow Road | 15. 1351 E. Chandler Avenue | 20. 809 College Highway | 26. 640 College Highway | 32. 604 College Highway |
| 5. 625 Willow Road | 10. 726 Willow Road | 16. Bosse High School
1300 Washington Avenue | 21. 802 College Highway | 27. 643 College Highway | |
| | 11. 729 Willow Road | | 22. 1350 Bayard Park Drive | 28. 637 College Highway | |



INTRODUCTION

Evansville is endowed with thirteen neighborhoods of such notable character that they qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Each is surprisingly unique. Lincolnshire is one of the hidden gems on this list. Tucked between the highly visible St. Benedict Cathedral and Bosse High School, this is a quiet residential enclave that deserves your time.

This booklet is special in several respects. First, it covers a truly unique area. Lincolnshire is the only historic district where one firm laid out the lots, designed the houses, and then built them. This firm, Anderson and Veatch, gave Lincolnshire a feeling of studied beauty and substantial quality. Happily, over the years, the residents have done much to preserve the historic ambience and charm of the neighborhood.

This booklet also stands out in that it is the first time a neighborhood association has taken the lead in a historic district publication. The Greater Lincolnshire Neighborhood Association should be complimented for the hard work represented by the photography, research, writing, and organization. The Association also was responsible for obtaining a grant from the Indiana Humanities Council and the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana to underwrite this booklet.

The tour starts at St. Benedict Cathedral on Lincoln Avenue, two blocks east of U.S. 41. The circuit is approximately eight blocks long. The exteriors of all buildings in the guidebook can be easily viewed from the public sidewalks. The residences are all privately owned and therefore not open to the public.

Dennis M. Au
Evansville Historic
Preservation Officer

Lincolnshire National Register Historic District Boundaries

The Lincolnshire National Register Historic District roughly includes both sides of Lincoln Avenue from Harlan Avenue to Benninghof Avenue. South of Lincoln, its eastern boundary is Lodge Avenue. The southern limit is Washington Avenue. The western boundary is the rear property lines of the homes on College Highway, except at Chandler Avenue, where the western boundary goes to the vacated roadbed for Harlan Avenue.

View of the Lincolnshire triangle at the intersection of Willow Road and Bayard Park Drive.



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Lincolnshire Historic District exemplifies a time of high building standards, when architectural craftsmanship was motivated by pride. The district's homes embrace a variety of Old and New World revival designs. These houses, along with their companion institutional landmark buildings—the Romanesque St. Benedict Cathedral and the Collegiate Gothic Benjamin Bosse High School—comprise a collection of 1920s and 1930s buildings endowed with well-proportioned styling, quality materials and solid construction. The high caliber of the district's physical fabric is the handiwork of skilled and earnest building practitioners who created a twentieth-century architectural oasis which has no local equal.

The Lincolnshire colony of homes was the work of John Richard Anderson (1863-1952) and Henry Babcock Veatch (1873-1938), the owners of the city's largest design and construction firm during the early decades of the twentieth century. The business alliance of Anderson, a carpenter, and Veatch, a draftsman, occurred in February, 1906. The two men launched their company, offering their clients design and contracting services.

The Irwin Henry Unverzagt house at 1350 E. Chandler Avenue under construction in 1928. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Unverzagt.)



Standing in front of the Irwin Unverzagt home in 1933 are sons Dick and Paul along with Mr. Bernstein, a Mead Johnson Company associate of Unverzagt from Ontario, Canada. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Unverzagt.)

es. However, this simplistic operational mode was brief. Three months later they initiated a unique approach to local building, becoming "Complete Home Builders." Departmentalized and staffed, their company was capable of not only furnishing construction materials, but doing all the work connected with building a home, from design and construction, to installation, finishing, and landscaping. The combination gave Anderson and Veatch a large measure of control over quality. It also set the stage for the most prolific building spree by any one firm that Evansville had ever experienced. Over the next fifteen years, Anderson and Veatch solidly established their reputation for turning out, in volume, consistently high-quality, middle-class homes for clients, or for their own speculative purposes.

After the end of World War I, Anderson and Veatch were well-positioned to carry out the formation of a model residential community like Lincolnshire. In November 1922, they bought a twenty-five-acre farm tract from the Stiltz family and broke ground for the new developmental venture early in the new year.



A street scene in front of the Albert Caden house at 631 Willow Road, during the great flood of 1937. (Photograph courtesy of Fred and Cathy Folz.)

Five years later they bought seven contiguous acres to expand the subdivision. Anderson and Veatch gave weighty consideration to the architecture for Lincolnshire. They selected the revival mode, in a variety of styles, since it would produce an atmosphere of permanence plus eliminate monotony. The collection of homes eventually included several versions of the tasteful French Chateau and formal Georgian, a sprinkling of the quaint Dutch and saltbox Colonial vernaculars, numerous examples of the New England Colonial, and most prevalent of all, the pictorial English Tudor, rendered in a myriad of variations. Traditional design ruled, but, over time, they mixed in a couple of ordinary bungalows and a pair of ultramodern Prairie School dwellings. Of the sixty-seven subdivision residences built between 1923 and 1938, there were no duplications. By varying stylistic embellishments, massing configurations, and roof plans, each house of a particular style was assured its own individuality.

In order to preserve the class tone of Lincolnshire and its residential status, Anderson and Veatch placed stringent covenants on the lots they sold and further stipulated that a home cost at least \$7,500. By the end of a decade, they had transformed the once-crude farm land into a well-settled residential enclave, featuring houses of beauty, comfort, and durability. For Evansville people of sufficient means,

Lincolnshire became "the place" to live and raise families, and the list of residents read like a who's who in local industrial and professional circles.

The success of Anderson and Veatch's distinctive residential environment is still very evident today and Lincolnshire has remained a choice living enclave. Contributing strongly through the years to the popularity of the Lincolnshire community are the St. Benedict parish facilities, the nearby Reitz Memorial Catholic High School, and the Benjamin Bosse High School. However, it is the architecture of the homes which seems to be the constant

primary allurements. In 1989, the Lincolnshire district was granted the honor of being listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Greater Lincolnshire Neighborhood Association was established on November 7, 1989, to promote a sense of community, a safe environment, and continued beautification of the area. In 1999, the Evansville City Council designated Lincolnshire a commissioned Conservation District, with the purpose of protecting its unique historic legacy for many generations to come.



A 1923 view of the newly constructed James W. Johnson house at 624 Willow Road. Johnson was secretary of the Mead Johnson Company, a firm that his father, Edward Mead Johnson, Sr. established in 1915. (Photograph courtesy of David and Cynthia Jones.)

1. ST. BENEDICT CATHOLIC
SCHOOL
530 S. Harlan Avenue

Date: 1913-1914

Architecture: Neoclassical

This Neoclassical statement features a parapet wall, with crenelation capped in limestone, and a trio of double-doored entries topped with decorative fan lights. The solid brick structure was designed with an assembly hall in the basement, classrooms on the second level, and the sanctuary on the third.

History:

Located on the northern fringe of the district, this institutional building was in place nearly a decade before Lincolnshire was even conceived. It was the "brick and mortar" beginnings of the St. Benedict Catholic parish, created in 1911 to serve not only the needs of an increasing Catholic population east of the downtown, but also those of the long-established communities of the Poor Clare Monastery and the Little Sisters of the Poor. Evansville architect Frank J. Schlotter prepared the plans for the \$52,000



Madonna and Child statue on the grounds of St. Benedict Cathedral



combined church-school facility and construction was carried out by parishioner Michael J. Hoffman's construction crew. After church activities moved to the new edifice on Lincoln Avenue in 1928, the parish turned the entire building over to school purposes.

1. ST. BENEDICT CATHEDRAL

1328 Lincoln Avenue

Date: 1927-1928

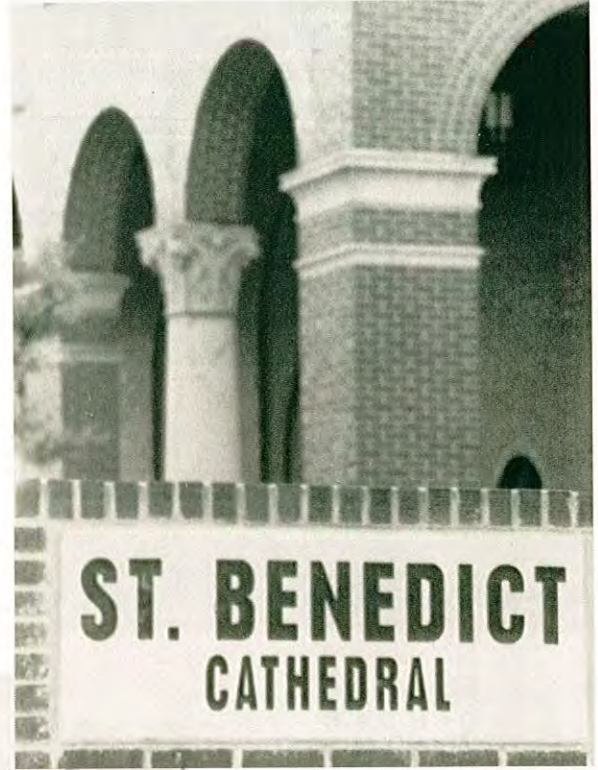
Architecture: Renaissance Revival

St. Benedict Cathedral is one of the most outstanding ecclesiastical buildings in Evansville. The building features dark buff brick and a red tile roof, and is punctuated with a lavish display of Romanesque arches. Side-aisle wings, an arcaded front porch, and a five-story campanile, or bell tower, all give added dimension to the otherwise oblong basilica massing plan. The stained-glass windows were designed and executed by the Zettler Art Glass Company of Munich, Germany. Other religious details, such as the stations of the cross and the high altar of Italian marble, are also of European design and execution.

History:

Although originally conceived as simply St. Benedict Catholic parish, in 1999 the local bishop designated it as his cathedral. From its prominent position on Lincoln Avenue, the cathedral is a preview for the high architectural tenor of the Lincolnshire district.

Although the plans for this \$230,000 edifice were attributed to the Thole & Legeman firm, the basilica design came from the architectural repertoire of Edward J. Thole, who patterned it after a church he



had seen while in Europe during World War I. The construction contractor was the Hoffman Construction Company. Begun in May 1927, it took ten months to complete this edifice.

2. DR. PEARL B. COMBS HOUSE 1407 Lincoln Avenue



Date: 1931

Architecture: Tudor Revival

An array of old English architectural elements, such

as the compound chimneys, intricate plaster and timber work, and the side porch, were used by Anderson and Veatch to fashion this residence into a credible interpretation of a formal Elizabethan Manor House. The spacious foyer, illuminated by a “wedding cake” chandelier, makes a grand entry way for the home. The meticulous design of this Tudor Revival statement, along with its prominent location on Lincoln Avenue, provided a distinctive introduction to the Lincolnshire district.

History:

Dr. Pearl B. Combs (1886-1963) was an Evansville physician and surgeon. He also served on the board of Permanent Loan & Savings Association, later ascending to the position of board chairman. He and his wife lived in this home until the mid-1940s, when they sold the property to the Andrew E. Brummel family.



3. WILLIAM VICKERY HOUSE 613 Willow Road

Date: 1927

Architecture: Prairie

“An Evansville Home of Unique Design” was the headline accorded this Prairie School interpretation in the June 19, 1927, *Courier-Journal* newspaper. Prairie design, with its long horizontal lines, is associated with the famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, although he did not design this particular house. The pronounced, long sweeping eaves of this home extend four and a half feet from the walls and create the unique effect. The idea is carried further to the treatment of the spacious front porch. Note that the chimney is extra wide to achieve a proper balance. The window groupings add further interest and are termed a ribbon design. Although somewhat out of character with the surrounding Colonial Revival milieu, this Prairie statement does interject a measure of interest and vitality to Lincolnshire.

History:

This home was designed and built by Anderson and Veatch for realtor William Vickery, who financed the cost, at least in part, by a \$4,000 bank mortgage and by deeding over to the builders his Bayard Park bungalow, a 1919 A&V product. By 1927, five Vickery families lived in the Lincolnshire district, although the relationship between the five is not entirely clear.



4. SARAH VICKERY HOUSE
612 Willow Road
JAMES CUTLER VICKERY HOUSE
618 Willow Road



Date: 1923

Architecture: Colonial Revival

The New England Colonial brick home at 618 Willow sits sideways on its lot, facing its Dutch Colonial neighbor at 612 Willow. The James Vickery home, as viewed from the street, presents the typical saltbox profile. Multi-paned windows and an end chimney further the Colonial design. The symmetrical facade features a classical portico with Doric

columns and an ornamental iron balustrade. The interior features two adjacent stairways which divide the formal living quarters from the kitchen and utility area. In keeping with their promise that there was to be “no monotony in Lincolnshire,” for Sarah Vickery’s house Anderson and Veatch employed the quaint Dutch Colonial mode. For this example in the subdivision, the interpretation was carried out principally by a gambrel roof, accompanied by a perimeter skirt and shed dormers. In revival fashion, first story walls were stuccoed and gable ends of the second story were sheathed with wide weatherboard. The two homes share a single private driveway.

History:

Anderson and Veatch inaugurated their Lincolnshire neighborhood in March, 1923 with the house for James Vickery, then assistant treasurer of Textile Manufacturers. The subdivision’s infrastructure of sewer, water and gas lines, asphalt-paved streets, and modern underground electrical and telephone lines were installed at the same time this home was built. The home for his aunt, Sarah, was underway by April of the same year. Miss Vickery was a Central High School mathematics teacher whose career spanned from 1897 to 1945. She lived in the Willow Road home until the late 1940s.



5. EDWARD A. BROMM HOUSE
625 Willow Road

Date: 1924

Architecture: Georgian Revival

This red brick house is one of several examples constructed in the subdivision which, while Colonial according to Anderson and Veatch’s perceptions, could be further classified as Georgian Revival. A hip roof and a symmetrical facade, featuring a classical portico, are central to the plan. The front roof slope of the Bromm house is pierced by a lunette dormer. A fan motif above the front door enhances the elegant rendering of this design.

History:

Edward A. Bromm was the secretary/treasurer of the A. Bromm Company, a wholesale confectionery firm.

Bromm bought the ground for this house in late September, 1923, just after the inspection advertisement for Lincolnshire had appeared in the newspaper.



**6. ALBERT FREDERICK CADEN
HOUSE**
631 Willow Road

Date: 1929

Architecture: Tudor Revival

Due to the expense of construction, only a handful of early, twentieth-century Evansville houses featured ashlar limestone-veneer walls. This is the only such example in Lincolnshire. With random-coursed, Bedford oolitic limestone walls, a Tudor entrance, grouped casement windows outlined by label drip moldings, a massive chimney and balancing front gable, the Caden house presents a unique, one-story interpretation of the popular Tudor Revival style. The stone theme is repeated in the interior of the home, with the living room fireplace, and the solarium floor and baseboards all constructed of limestone.

History:

The choice of stone for the Albert Caden residence



was only natural, since Caden was in the stone business. His father had established The Caden Stone Company in 1863, originally supplying the city with barged-in white limestone from its Green River, Kentucky quarries. At the time this home was built, the Caden firm was bringing in limestone by rail from Bedford, Indiana.



7. FRISSE HOUSE
639 Willow Road

Date: 1925

Architecture: Georgian Revival

The symmetrical facade, hip roof, and segmentally



arched dormers contribute to the Georgian Revival theme of this house. The circular entryway balcony and the leaded glass surrounds of the front door are inviting features of this home. An Italian marble fireplace graces the living room, and original oak flooring is found throughout the interior. The basement has a fruit cellar, and also a coal storage bin which is accessible through a small iron door on the side of the house.

History:

Elizabeth and Sophia Frisse, along with their two brothers, Charles and Edward, were the original owners of this home. The sisters, noted as excellent seamstresses, had a basement workshop. It is reported that Dr. Charles Frisse also utilized the basement for his dental lab.

8. HENRY BOHNSACK HOUSE 709 Willow Road



Date: 1929

Architecture: English Cottage

This lovely version of an English Cottage, complete

with bell-cast eaves, boasts of an abundance of stone trim around the windows and doorway. It was not designed by Anderson and Veatch, but instead was the creation of Thole and Legeman, the architects of St. Benedict Cathedral. In describing this home, an August 11, 1929 newspaper article states, "The front entrance opens into a commodious vestibule which gives access to the living room. The living room is the feature of the interior. It has a high, arched ceiling with plaster ridging, which architects say is an effect found in no other Evansville home . . . The house is being built at a cost of nearly \$12,000."

History:

This home was built for Henry Bohnsack (1887-1981) and his wife, Emma. He was the president of International Steel, from which he retired in 1962. At one time, Bohnsack was chairman of the Shriner's hospital program. A 1972 *Courier and Press* article called him a "loving champion of crippled children."

9. GEORGE W. NEITERT W.C. BUSSING HOUSE 708 Willow Road

Date: 1929

Architecture: French Eclectic

This house is an American conception of a French Chateau. The home is distinctive for its foreign lines, featuring gables and high, narrow windows, and a sloping roof. The dark red brick showcases white stone quoins and the stone surround of the entryway. An interesting interior feature is a unique painting inside the guest closet, which was created in 1958 by Mutsclar, an Evansville artist. His work shows top hats painted on the wall, as if sitting on the shelf, and coats and a corset, painted as if hanging in the closet. Take special notice of the large, lovely side yard of this home which was originally a separate lot in the Anderson and Veatch plot plan.

History:

George and Mary Neiert were the original owners of this home. It is better known, though, as the resi-

dence of W.C. Bussing of news publishing fame. Bussing started in 1901 as a newsboy selling extras. He retired in 1965 as president of The Evansville Printing Corporation, publisher of *The Evansville Press*. During his tenure, he orchestrated the complex merger that brought two independent newspapers, *The Courier* and *The Press*, under one roof. The papers cooperated in business operations, while remaining competitive in news coverage, from 1939 to 1998.



10. RAYMOND A. HAYES HOUSE
726 Willow Road



Date: 1929

Architecture: Colonial Revival

According to a 1930 newspaper feature, this painted

brick and frame house was one of “Two Good Reasons for The Charm of Lincolnshire.” Its delightful design was reportedly derived from the domestic architecture of the Pennsylvania Dutch region. With its steeply pitched roofs and gabled wall dormers, a pent roof extending across the front elevation, and the attached one-story side room, the Hayes home exhibits an appearance that would fit in comfortably with the rural architecture of times past in Pennsylvania. In twentieth-century Lincolnshire, its unpretentious aspect provides design variety, and also complements the Vickery Dutch Colonial at 612 Willow Road.

History:

Raymond A. Hayes, for whom the house was built, was vice president of the American Packing Company. The initial shock of the Great Depression did not seem to interrupt the construction progress of his home, which Anderson and Veatch began working on in October, 1929.



11. GEORGE F. BOEHNE HOUSE
729 Willow Road

Date: 1929

Architecture: Tudor Revival

Since its construction in 1929, this brick English Tudor, lavished with half-timbering, has retained its unblemished architectural integrity. The original porch, as well as the interior arched doorways, oak flooring, and wrought iron stair railing, all contribute to the home's pristine order. Another interior point of interest is a main level lavatory shower, equipped with six wall shower nozzles in addition to a central shower head. All of these striking features added up to a showplace home that upon completion, cost \$16,225.

History:

George F. (1876-1950) and Lillian Boehne made the move from a modest frame Bungalow near downtown into their new Lincolnshire residence.

Although not as conspicuous in civic affairs as his cousin, the Honorable John W. Boehne, George Boehne made his contributions to the community. He served on governmental boards, and was a conscientious member of such organizations as the local Red Cross chapter, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club.



12. CLARENCE B. NOELTING HOUSE

1365 Bayard Park Drive



Date: 1929

Architecture: Tudor Revival

The stunning ten-room Tudor Revival home of

Clarence Noelting was one of two homes in Lincolnshire designed by the architect firm of Thole and Legeman. The other was the English Cottage home at 709 Willow Road. Anderson and Veatch usually followed the policy of performing all design and construction work in Lincolnshire, thus safeguarding the subdivision's high quality, as well as their investment. However, they were likely confident that Noelting's choice of architects, Thole and Legeman, would produce results of high standards, as is evidenced today. The architects carried out the English Tudor mode here with an asymmetrical facade, grouped casement windows, and a dominant front gable. The neighborhood placement of this large home gives it great prominence in the district of Lincolnshire.

History:

Clarence B. Noelting was secretary of the Millet firm. This company manufactured felt casters, and was allied with the Noelting family's Faultless Caster Company.

13. ISADORE FINE HOUSE

1380 E. Chandler Avenue

Date: 1936

Architecture: Art Moderne

Although the architectural emphasis in Lincolnshire was revival, attorney Isadore Fine liked a contemporary style of residence. To meet his tastes, the developers produced this ultramodern variant of the Prairie style. Anderson and Veatch carried out the design by using flat roofs and unusual-colored buff brick. A curved front porch, and similarly contoured glass block wall, help to visually minimize the massing weight of the house. The interior of the home featured such modern techniques and materials as smoothly plastered walls, caseless and curved-corner doorways with flush-type doors, soffit lighting, Cararra glass, Nu-Wood, and Armstrong Cork floor tile. The house also boasted a central air-conditioning system, reportedly the first residential installation in Evansville.

History:

Isadore Fine was a senior member of the law firm Fine, Hatfield, Sparrenberger, and Fine. He was president of the Evansville Bar Association in 1944, and also served on the board of directors for Lamasco Bank and Permanent Federal Savings and Loan Association. Fine was also vice-president of the family-owned Premier Television, Inc., which is credited with bringing television to Evansville in 1953 with the advent of station WFIE.



14. LOUIS OTTO HOUSE 1370 E. Chandler Avenue

Date: 1930

Architecture: English Cottage

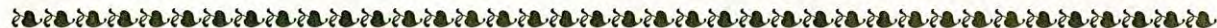
The many bell-cast eaves and the bold, projecting gable fronts are distinctive features of this English-Cottage style house. Keystone lintels above the narrow gable windows, and a central, fanciful dormer contribute to the uniqueness of the home. A wonderful white rectangular gazebo graces the back yard, and appeals to one's sense of a country cottage.

History:

Louis Otto (1892-1941) and his wife, Alzadia, lived in this home for just a short period, from 1930-1933. His widowed mother Margaret also resided here. During that time, Otto worked as an assistant cashier for Citizens National Bank. Perhaps a victim of the Great Depression, the 1933 city directory shows Otto



no longer worked at the bank, but instead was employed at a restaurant. In addition, the family had moved to a less affluent address on Powell Avenue.



15. LOUIS L. ROBERTS HOUSE 1351 E. Chandler Avenue

Date: 1929

Architecture: Tudor Revival

This very substantial home at the corner of Chandler



Avenue and College Highway was the first to be erected in the plat at the southern end of the district known as Lincolnshire Two. It was built by Anderson and Veatch as a speculative house and was ready for inspection by prospective home buyers in April 1929. This Tudor Revival statement emphasizes a massive chimney capped with wonderful chimney pots, and a sweeping two-story hip roof. Like many corner-lot homes, this one boasts of a spacious yard for gardens.

History:

The well-preserved condition of this residence belies the fact that for a number of days during the Great Flood of 1937, it was partially submerged. As fate would have it, the owner at that time, attorney Louis L. Roberts, was one of the heroes of that great calamity. He was the military commandant of the local National Guard. When martial law was declared, responsibility fell on him for safeguarding life and property in the city. Roberts and his wife lived in this home from 1929 until 1942, when he retired from law practice and accepted a teaching job at Notre Dame.

16. BENJAMIN BOSSE HIGH SCHOOL

1300 Washington Avenue



Date: 1923-1924

Architecture: Collegiate Gothic

Built for the sum of \$670,000, Chicago architect Joseph C. Llewellyn designed this impressive edifice. Evansville's Charles L. Troutman acted as supervising construction architect. Llewellyn effectively used the traditional Collegiate Gothic style to communicate the academic purpose of the building. The symmetrical plan featured a long, rectangular central section flanked at each end by a pavilion, gabled in the manner of the Elizabethan style. Ornamental accouterments included a lavish display of dressed stone accenting major architectural elements, multi-paned windows, tile roofs, copper cupolas, and a balustraded terrace across the facade. In 1926, Bosse High School was joined on the fifteen-acre site by the \$90,000 Enlow Stadium. Complementing the school building in style and materials, the athletic structure was named for banker and staunch School Board member C.B.Enlow. On plans prepared by Llewellyn, a sympathetic, two-story wing was added to the east side of the school building in 1927.

History:

The Benjamin Bosse High School anchors the south-



View of an ornate cupola atop Bosse High School

ern end of the Lincolnshire district. Construction on this "east side" facility in 1923 was simultaneous with the initial development of the Anderson and Veatch tract. The partners invariably cited this school as the prime advantage to Lincolnshire residency. The secondary school bears the name of Evansville's progressive three-term mayor, who laid the groundwork for this, the city's third high school, before his untimely death in April, 1922. Although Bosse High School was expanded during the 1990s with additions to the rear and sides, the rich architectural program of the Llewellyn design

still stands out clearly today.



Detail of an educational, yet whimsical Grotesque

17. JAMES HOWARD DENNEDY HOUSE

1319 E. Chandler Avenue



Date: 1931

Architecture: French Eclectic

The construction of this French revival residence coincided with that of the similar French home at 716 College Highway, except this home was designed by

Anderson and Veatch with no purchaser in mind. Both houses feature painted brick walls trimmed with brown face brick and dominating hip roofs. Varying the chateau theme, this house sports an orderly front elevation distinguished by a central entrance pavilion. The two high, narrow chimneys impressively reinforce the symmetrical design. Inside, arched, louvered French doors open into the formal dining room and den. The master bedroom suite features a sleeping porch accessed by glass-paned French doors. Such porches were historically used to provide fresh air treatment for tuberculosis or emphysema.

History:

James H. Dennedy (1884-1951), one of Evansville's least recognized industrial benefactors, purchased this home in 1932. Dennedy designed the first electrically-operated household ice box for the Hercules Corporation. He refined it into an enamel-walled unit, much like the refrigerators of today. This design was used for the famous Coldspot refrigerator of the Sunbeam Company, which was later bought by the Whirlpool Corporation. Dennedy's inventiveness as an engineer and refrigeration specialist undergirded the city's rise from the 1920s to the 1950s as the "Refrigerator Capital of the World."



18. BURWELL A. MILLION WALTER SCHLECHTE HOUSE

1315 E. Chandler Avenue

Date: 1934

Architecture: Colonial Revival

This lovely home is unparalleled in the neighborhood of Lincolnshire. Although Georgian Colonial in design, it varies from the other district examples by featuring a flat roofing line and a unique, arched stairway window. Aesthetic touches made to the exterior of the home in 1952 included painting the red brick a porcelain gray, and replacing the original squared columns and flat roof of the front entryway. The homeowners enhanced the entry with floral-designed wrought iron columns supporting a sloping, copper roof. Of note in the interior is the early 1800s marble mantelpiece, taken from the old Lowenthal home on Second Street.

History:

The original owner of this home was B.A. Million, an

agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is noted for writing the "Million Analysis and Survey Book," a book with a press run of 100,000 copies. In 1952, Walter and Dorothea Schlechte bought the home. He served for thirty years at Old National Bank, and was elected Chairman of the Board in 1966. Mr. and Mrs. Schlechte were both very active in civic and community causes. Dorothea was a founder of a free art gallery for the benefit of university students, and helped to establish the Wesselman Park Nature Center.



19. WALTER NOELTING HOUSE 815 College Highway

Date: 1929

Architecture: Tudor Revival

A variety of unique characteristics contribute to the impressiveness of this Tudor Revival home. Leaded glass windows highlight the front protruding gables, and are repeated in the back of the home in a lovely arch design. The imposing chimney with brick detailing is capped with decorative chimney pots, and an assortment of intricate brick patterns can be found on all sides of the house. Inside the residence, a stone-floored garden room is accented by a whimsical turtle water fountain on a mosaic-tiled wall. Perhaps the home's most striking architectural feature for that time period is the basement's underground two-car garage, accessible by the brick-walled driveway at the west end of the structure.

History:

This residence was built for Walter Noelting. He was



the executive vice-president and treasurer of Faultless Caster, a company founded by his father, Bernard. Noelting is also recognized for his assistance in planning the construction of the Evansville Museum, Roberts Stadium, and the Vanderburgh Auditorium.



20. THOMAS J. MORTON, JR. HOUSE 809 College Highway

Date: 1928

Architecture: Tudor Revival

Battered brick porch piers, a liberal sprinkling of

accent stone in the red brick walls, and a mix of pitched and hip roofs, combine to make this one of the quaintest houses in Lincolnshire. Decorative touches such as the half-timbering, the accent shield above the entryway, and iron work gracing a second story window, perhaps explain why designers Anderson and Veatch deemed this house "Old English Architecture."



History:

The first owner and occupant of this home was Thomas J. Morton, Jr. In 1928, he was president and principal of the newly created Hoosier Lamp & Stamping Company. However, in the mid-1930s, he took a leap into plastics. He became one of the country's pioneers of development of the commercial thermoplastics injection molding process. His venture was primarily responsible for the establishment in the 1940s of the local plastics industry, which is still a weighty contributor to the city's economic base today.

21. LAWRENCE B. FINKE HOUSE 802 College Highway



Date: 1927

Architecture: Colonial Revival

When this Colonial-style home was built in 1927, a



22. WALTER HERMANN HOUSE 1350 Bayard Park Drive

Date: 1927

Architecture: Tudor Revival

“Stockbroker Tudor” comes readily to mind in describing this 1927 residence. The term refers to a house that is rich in Elizabethan-style, yet affordable to the middle class. Construction specifications called for sturdy materials, such as face brick costing \$20.00 per ton, and Portland Cement stucco. The home’s predominant features include the interesting array of half-timbering on the second story and Bedford limestone door and window trim.

History:

This English Revival statement was made for Walter Hermann, operator of Hermann’s Candy Kitchen. The popular Main Street candy and ice cream shop

newspaper article boasted of its technological breakthrough: “. . . To press an electric button on the wall and have hot water in two or three minutes, at all seasons, is a revelation in household convenience.” The house can also boast of an eclectic look all its own within the district of Lincolnshire. The diamond cutouts in the shutters, and the embellishment of the balcony railing, which originally topped a side porch, contribute to the distinctiveness of this residence.

History:

Anderson and Veatch designed and built this house for Lawrence Finke, co-founder and president of the Finke Furniture Company. Finke’s store sold furniture as well as stoves and radio sets. On June 12, 1927, the local newspaper stated that, “The home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Finke is an example of what the modern home can be made to embody in beauty of design and furnishings . . . It is a fitting expression of the versatile service the Anderson and Veatch organization is equipped to offer the home builder.”

was established in 1860 by Hermann’s grandfather. Later, the home became the residence of Judge Terry Dietsch and his family, who lived here for many years.



23. JOHN D. CRAFT HOUSE 728 College Highway

Date: 1930

Architecture: Tudor Revival

This charming example of the English Tudor style is highlighted by an oriel centered among the half-timbering above the entryway. The lovely oriel of leaded glass was the first bay window designed in the Lincolnshire neighborhood. The residence also features step gables leading down to a port cochere, which although not original to the plan, blends in beautifully with the overall design of the home.

History:

John D. Craft was the first owner of this home built in 1930. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, Craft helped Colonel William McCurdy mold the Hercules Buggy Company into the diversi-



fied Hercules Corporation, a manufacturer of gas engines, truck bodies, and refrigerators.

Detail of the oriel bay window supported by a corbel.

24. CHARLES I. BLOMER HOUSE 731 College Highway

Date: 1927

Architecture: Neoclassical

Rich, red Evansville brick and finely proportioned, white painted classical details were united in 1927 to

produce this majestic home. Its Neoclassical design is a style inspired by ancient Greece and Rome. The symmetrical facade and Corinthian columns enhance the stately design, which also has a classical portico featuring a triangular pediment, accented with medallions. The front entrance is showcased by an elliptical fan light above the door. The home's interior provides a warm welcome with exquisite woodwork and German chandeliers.



History:

The one-story residence and two-bay brick garage were built for Charles I. Blomer and his family at the approximate cost of \$11,000. Blomer operated a Franklin Street men's clothing store, in addition to being president and treasurer of the C. Graulich & Company wholesale furniture concern. Mrs. Blomer was also quite industrious, and operated a Main Street millinery business, which she had owned prior to their marriage in 1918. Even after the family's move to this elite subdivision, she continued in her profession and was one of only a few Lincolnshire women who worked outside of the home.

25. VICTOR PUSTOR HOUSE
716 College Highway

Date: 1931

Architecture: French Eclectic

This architectural work, known as Lincolnshire's "French Chateau," is similar to the French home at 1319 E. Chandler. Both exhibit painted brick walls trimmed in brown face brick. However, the tall end chimneys of this residence anchor an asymmetrical facade, highlighted by a striking polygonal bay. French design carries into the interior, where Anderson and Veatch installed a curved stairway with a delicate iron rail in the bay, and in the living room, a Verde antique marble mantle and hearth. The walled garden continues the theme with abundant wrought iron, a stone fountain, and handsome statuary.

History:

The Puster family moved here from the Culver dis-



trict. At the time of the move, Puster was retired from active business pursuits. He had been an officer of the Indiana Furniture Company, a firm that had gone out of business in 1928. His financing method for the Lincolnshire house involved a property swap with Anderson and Veatch.



26. FREDERICK P. NIEHAUS
HUBERT DE JONG HOUSE
640 College Highway

Date: 1931

Architecture: Tudor Revival

This neighborhood residence incorporates brick,

stone, half-timbering, and step gables in its construction, and is a handsome expression of the Tudor Revival mode. The entryway of massive stone, continuing up the chimney face, is especially notable, and unique within the subdivision. The brick wall topped with ornamental iron was added in 1960 to provide privacy to the back yard corner lot. Another change to the original design occurred in 1975 when the owner converted a side porch facing Bellemeade Avenue into a solarium.



History:

The first owner of this Tudor residence was Frederick P. Niehaus. It is much better known, though, as the home of the Hubert deJong family. Members of this family lived here from 1934 to 1997. Hubert deJong started working in the family-owned deJong's women's department store in the early 1920s, and later inherited the store from his father, Max. The deJong's stores have been a proud fixture of Evansville, and were once noted as one of the largest, per capita, volume producing women's specialty stores in the nation.

27. DR. W.C. CALDWELL HOUSE
643 College Highway

Date: 1930

Architecture: Tudor Revival

An enchanting playhouse, tucked away in the back yard, accentuates the charm of this English-style home. Delightful twin dormers peek out of the sweeping hip roof, and a ribbon of narrow windows line the front entryway. The original screened porch remains, and is accessible through French doors off the formal living room. The timbering and stucco of the porch gable combine with the other elements of the home to carry out the Tudor theme.

History:

This residence, including the playhouse, was built in



1930 for Dr. W.C. Caldwell and family. According to legend, during the housing crunch after World War II, people actually attempted to rent the playhouse.



28. ROBERT VICKERY HOUSE
637 College Highway



Date: 1925

Architecture: Colonial Revival

This red brick New England Colonial home was ready for occupancy by early 1926. The bilateral facade, reminiscent of the Federal style, is accented by a semicircular fan motif above the front door. In the early 1960s, a bomb shelter was created, accessed

through the basement and equipped with its own fresh water pump well. In 1994, the current residents added a family room and spacious bath, along with an attached garage. The architect they hired purposefully designed these additions to maintain the historical integrity of this fine home.

History:

Robert Vickery, son of a founder of the Vickery Brothers downtown grocery business, was the lead partner in the Vickery-Odell Real Estate and Insurance Company. He and his wife hosted the wedding of their daughter in the formal living room of this residence. Romance held sway again six decades later, when a Valentine's Day wedding was held for the current owners of the home in the very same room.



Detail of the entryway with fan motif

29. EDWARD MEAD JOHNSON JR.
HOUSE
622 College Highway



Date: 1928

Architecture: Tudor Revival

One of the more striking houses in Lincolnshire, by

virtue of its size and spacious grounds, is this residence on College Highway. The English Revival rendering comprises dark red brick walls, a step facade, a massive chimney, and a series of hip roofs. It is these elements and their articulation which promote the English theme, rather than a reliance on embellishments. The port cochere adds interest and function to the north side of the home. During the brink of war scare of the 1960s, the property received notoriety when the second owner installed a bomb shelter beneath the lawn on the south side of the house.

History:

This structure was built and designed for Edward Mead Johnson, Jr., who was vice-president and manager of Mead Johnson and Company. The firm was established in 1915 by his father, Edward Mead Johnson Sr., and continues to be one of Evansville's most significant corporations. It is now a division of Bristol Myers-Squibb and produces a variety of nutritional products and infant formulas. Edward's brother, James W. Johnson, also lived in Lincolnshire during the 1920s, as the first occupant of the home at 624 Willow Road.

30. HENRY BOSSE HOUSE
619 College Highway

Date: 1925

Architecture: Colonial Revival

The distinctive character of this house is achieved by the fully weather boarded exterior, the only one remaining in the Lincolnshire district. The face of the home is balanced by the screened porch on the north end, and the centralized shed roof dormer, which sweeps across the second level. The blind arch above the front door is pleasantly echoed by the decorative entryway posts, adding unique ornamentation to the Colonial design.

History:

Anderson and Veatch designed and built this home for Henry Bosse (1900-1969) and his wife, Emma. Bosse was an independent lumber and veneer broker,

which assuredly explains the choice of weather boarding. He was also a director of the Union Federal Savings and Loan, and a County Councilman from 1951 to 1954.



31. CHARLES A. CLEMENS HOUSE
612 College Highway

Date: 1925

Architecture: Colonial Revival

The plans and specifications for this residence called for smooth-faced red brick of Evansville manufacture and Bedford, Indiana limestone "free of defects impairing its strength and durability." These concerns reflect the high building standards of Anderson and Veatch displayed throughout Lincolnshire. This home is one of approximately sixteen colonial versions built in the subdivision during the early developmental years of 1923 to 1931. This revival statement displays the usual formula for the New England Colonial style with its rectangular massing, central entrance, and pitched roof forming end gables. However, the Doric columns and the elliptical fan treatment over the first floor windows are not true to the Colonial genre and therefore add a distinctive flair.



History:

Charles A. Clemens, a salesman, moved to this home with his wife in 1925. They were downtown apartment dwellers who decided to move to what was then considered the affluent subdivision on the outskirts of the city.



32. DR. WILLIAM E. BARNES HOUSE
604 College Highway

Date: 1927



Architecture: Tudor Revival

Anderson and Veatch envisioned Lincolnshire as a collection of houses of "good character" and "a showcase for the city." This residence certainly embodied that vision. Begun in May, 1927, the home contained not only the standard living areas but also a reception room, a solarium and breakfast room, two tiled baths, and a lavatory. The exterior construction features step gables, a buttressed south end, and an unusually large three-car garage. Adding dignity to the Tudor design is the limestone casing around the front entrance and the first level windows.

History:

This large home was built for Dr. William E. Barnes, a physician and surgeon, and Secretary of the Board of Health. According to mortgage records, the house cost approximately \$10,000, well surpassing the stipulation of Anderson and Veatch that Lincolnshire homes cost at least \$7,500.