

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

562867

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Section Street on the west, Wall Street on the north, State Street on the east, and Harris Street on the south

City or town: Sullivan State: Indiana County: Sullivan

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

XA \_\_\_B xC \_\_\_D

	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRES. SERVICES	7.19.2018
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

9-4-2018  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>65</u>	<u>18</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>67</u>	<u>19</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

GOVERNMENT: post office

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

GOVERNMENT: post office

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

STONE: Limestone

roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber

other: CONCRETE

METAL: Tin

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District is the heart of the city's early commercial and political interests. The roughly nine-block area is centered on the Sullivan County Courthouse and Public Square with mostly two-story late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings that front the square on each side. The district includes premier examples of Italianate and Classical style architecture as well as other styles from the roughly 100 years of the district's development. Besides the numerous commercial buildings, the district also includes the county courthouse, historic city hall and fire department, historic post office and an exceptional historic gymnasium.

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## Narrative Description

The Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District is composed of mostly two-part, two-story commercial buildings that front the courthouse square. The courthouse square area was platted on the Shelbyville square type which prevented the bisection of surrounding blocks by alleys that would face the square, but rather the “wall” of buildings fronting the square act as a unified, unbroken facade. Most of the commercial buildings have front parapets and were constructed between c. 1885 and c. 1945. These buildings share common walls that are situated on lot lines. There are a few free-standing commercial buildings in the district; these are mostly related to either functions of government or automobile services. Architectural styles in the district include about equal numbers of Italianate, Craftsman and Romanesque Revival styles. A large number of Classical Revival examples also exist, the most significant being the Sullivan County Courthouse built in 1926 (photo 0002). There are several buildings that are more vernacular in nature with little detail or classified under a particular style. These buildings are also mostly one-part commercial buildings with front parapets.

The resource count includes primarily buildings, but also includes the distinctive “Shelbyville square” design of the entire district and courthouse square which is considered a contributing site, and three objects. The objects, war memorials, are commemorative in nature and are located on the courthouse lawn. The Sullivan County Courthouse as well as the Sherman Building are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The resources considered non-contributing fall into two categories. The resources whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. Resources in the district that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historic details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing.

The following is a complete list of resources with descriptions of selected buildings.

### *Court House Square*

100 Court House Square, Court House/Neoclassical, 1926, Contributing.

National Register of Historic Places. Left side of photos 0002 & 0013.

Architect: John B. Bayard, Vincennes; contractor: Walter R. Heath, Greencastle.

The three-story limestone building is centered in the public square with entrances on each of its four sides. The first story acts as the building’s classical-inspired base with rusticated stone and thin belt course at its top. The second and third stories are composed of smooth limestone and are capped by a tall entablature composed of rows of dentils and a cornice supported with corbels. The building has a tall stone parapet divided into spandrels and piers with a clock centered on each façade. The clock is set within a full-round arched parapet panel of stone. The building has pairs of casement windows with transoms. The first story has simple sills and

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flattened arches. The second and third story windows are trimmed with stone and have sills supported by corbels.

The building's four facades are nearly identical. The east and west facades are identical, as are the north and south facades. The north and south facades differ from the east and west facades only slightly and will be described later. The facades are divided into five bays. The wide middle bay has an entry centered on the first floor. The entry is composed of aluminum storefront style doors and transoms. The entry has a fairly simple surround with a pediment supported by massive scroll consoles. The second and third stories of the middle bay are subdivided into five narrow two-story bays of windows divided by two-story Ionic columns. Spandrels carved with a circle in their center are between the second and third story windows. The columns support the entablature on which the words "Sullivan County Court House" is carved on the frieze. A large square chimney is near the center of the building's roof which is relatively flat.

The outside bays of each façade have two windows in each story. The two bays flanking the middle bay are narrow three-sided bays and are composed slightly differently between the east and west and north and south facades. The east and west facades are slightly more formal and include one window on each story versus one window on the second and third stories of the north and south facades. The more formal facades include a taller second story window with a tall crown composed of stone and supported by scroll brackets. A carving of garland in low relief is also between the second and third story windows versus no garland on the north and south facades. The parapet above the three-sided bays contain two carvings of garland in low relief on the more formal facades versus only one carving of garland on the north and south facades. The interior features a three-story rotunda with a domed ceiling composed of art glass supported by two story Ionic columns.

World War II Monument, 1949, Contributing.

Global War on Terror Monument, c. 2010, Non-contributing.

Korean/Vietnam War Monument, 1983, Non-contributing.

After the organization of Sullivan County, within weeks of Indiana's statehood in 1816, the house of James Sproule in Carlisle was designated the first courthouse until a permanent seat of justice was selected. The town of Merom received that designation permitting county business and court sessions to occur by 1819. In 1842, Sullivan County officials relocated the seat of government to recently-platted Sullivan, a more central location in the county, and constructed a log court building. Within ten years a fire consumed the building and a large brick courthouse was constructed to take its place on the public square. That building was greatly expanded in 1872 and it served until 1921 when plans were developed to replace it with the current building, constructed in 1926. The cost to build the building was approximately \$500,000. An octagonal-shaped gazebo/stand and a coal house also once occupied the grounds of the public square prior to the construction of the current courthouse.

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*State Street, going north from Harris St. west side*

28 S. State Street, House/Queen Anne, c. 1895, Non-Contributing.

This frame, pyramid-roof cottage has substantial additions to its front elevation.

24 S. State Street, Sullivan County Jail, 1986, Non-contributing.

30 N. State Street, Frontier Telephone Building, 1963, Contributing. Photo 0016

*North State Street, going north from Washington St. east side*

13 N. State Street, Apartment Building, c. 1945, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0008

15 N. State Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1905, Contributing.

17 N. State Street, One-part Commercial Building, c. 1945, Contributing.

*Main Street, going south from Wall St. west side*

24 Main Street, Sullivan Building Supply Co./Opera House. Two-part commercial, c. 1900, Contributing. Middle of photo 0001.

Though its windows are blocked and storefront windows are infilled with concrete block, this building retains its massing, window placement, and Mesker cast-iron storefront elements.

22 Main Street, Russell & Glass Livery & Stable. Parapet-front, c. 1885, Non-contributing. Middle-left of photo 0001

The building's front façade, including its parapet, has been covered with new metal and brick wainscot. It features new display windows and doors. The changes render the building non-contributing.

12 Main Street, Black Smith Shop/One-part commercial, c. 1905, Non-contributing.

While a portion of the building's original parapet and features of its side walls are visible, its front façade has a new storefront covering its full width with vinyl siding and a mansard canopy. Windows and doors are also new metal. These changes render the building non-contributing.

4 Main Street, Commercial Building, 2007, Non-contributing.

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*North Main Street, going south from Wall St. east side*

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25 (north) N. Main Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1895, Contributing.  
Left building in photo 0011

25 (center) N. Main Street, Riggs Hardware. Two-part Commercial Building/Classical, c. 1905, Contributing. Middle building in photo 0011

The two-story brick building has a cast steel and pressed metal front façade. The storefront is flanked by fluted metal pilasters and features a pair of aluminum entry doors centered on the façade with large modern display windows and transoms. A tall steel lintel with cornice trim is at the top of the storefront. The second story is flanked by steel pilasters and features four windows that are framed by short pilasters. The outside two windows are 1/1 and the middle two are paired together with a single sash above and a louvered opening below. The wall above the windows is pressed metal in the appearance of rusticated stone. The façade is capped by a metal cornice supported with brackets.

This building became associatively connected to the buildings on its north and south during the early 1900s, and those buildings, both blacksmith shops by c. 1895, were associated with a frame livery immediately south of the south blacksmith shop that had existed prior to 1888. The livery was known as J. Brown's Livery & Feed Stable. The two blacksmith shops were constructed in their current form (two-story brick) between c. 1895-1902 and had an empty lot between them during this time. The center building was constructed by 1907 as an agricultural implements store that also sold Studebaker wagons by 1913. The old frame livery building was removed by 1907. The north building continued as a blacksmith shop into the 1910s and became connected to the center building with a front canopy. The south building was home to the W. J. Hancock garage & bicycle shop by that time. A faded painted sign on the south wall of the center building reads the old company name of Turman & Riggs Hardware from c. 1910.

25 (south) N. Main Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1895/1900, Contributing.  
Right building in photo 0011

17 N. Main Street, Farm Bureau/Neo-Colonial, 1988, Non-contributing.

*South Main Street, going south from Washington St. east side*

15 S. Main Street, First Financial Bank/Neo-Colonial, 1971, Non-contributing.

21 S. Main Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1915, Contributing.

23 S. Main Street, Two-part Commercial/Craftsman, c. 1920, Contributing.

25 S. Main Street, Two-part Commercial Building/Craftsman, c. 1920, Contributing.  
Second from right side of photo 0012



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27 S. Main Street, Commercial Building/Modern, 1965, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 0012

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31/33/35 S. Main Street, Citizens Trust Building. Two-part Commercial/Romanesque, c. 1905, Non-Contributing. Middle of photo 0014

The two story building is composed of rusticated limestone on its first story and its second story is covered with stucco. The large corner building has a corner storefront facing Jackson and Main Streets, two storefronts facing Main Street and three storefronts facing Jackson Street. The building has a cutaway corner for the storefront entry which is flanked by Doric pilasters that support a rounded turret on the second story. The entry has a new wood door and the turret has three windows. The north and south facades are divided into bays/storefronts by stone pilasters that extend to the parapet but are covered with stucco on the second story. The building's historic second story is mostly covered with stucco and its windows have been changed in size to narrow, new metal windows in patterns of three or four windows in each second floor bay.

The Main Street façade is divided into three bays. The north bay is composed of rusticated limestone with two large metal display windows with stone sills; it is part of the corner storefront. The middle storefront has a recessed aluminum entry door on its north side and two large metal display windows. The south storefront has a large display window. The transom areas of these two storefronts is covered with stucco. The Jackson Street façade is divided into five bays. The westernmost two bays are part of the corner storefront and are composed of rusticated limestone and two metal display windows in each bay. The middle bay of the three easternmost bays is narrow and its storefront is deeply recessed and slightly raised. It has modern aluminum doors and windows. The remaining two bays contain storefronts and have recessed centered entries flanked by narrow pilasters of stone. Modern display windows are to each side of the middle bay's storefront. The easternmost bay's storefront has a small modern display window to the east of the entry.

The building was originally three-stories with a large rounded front corner turret. The corner storefront was a bank and the city's post office occupied the storefront south of the bank. A barber and printing shop occupied storefronts facing Jackson Street east of the bank. The building had two lodge halls on its upper floors. The Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks and Sullivan's Free and Accepted Order of Masons moved their meeting halls to the building after it was constructed c. 1905. In 1913, the Citizens Trust Bank and United States Post Office continued to occupy the building. They were joined by the electric and water utility offices and *The Sullivan Union*, the city's newspaper, occupied the easternmost storefront.

107 S. Main Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1915, Contributing.

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*South Court Street, going north from Harris St. west side.*

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120 S. Court Street, Sullivan High School Gymnasium/Neo-Classical Revival, 1928,  
Contributing.

Left side of photo 0004

The large two-story gymnasium is on the northwest corner of Court and Harris streets. The building is constructed of red brick with stone trim and stone belt courses near its base and at the top of its walls. It has wide corner entry towers with gabled parapets trimmed in stone. A diamond-shaped stone is centered near the top of each wall of the towers and the top of the gabled-parapet has a keystone-like finial. The entries are composed of three pairs of aluminum doors with transoms, though the glass is covered with wood. A wide metal canopy (c. 1970) is over each entry. The building has wide banks of steel sash windows divided into multiple panes of glass and window sills are stone. Large panels trimmed with brick rowlocks and stone corners are between the first and second story windows.

The front (east) façade has corner towers with entries and a window on the second story. The façade between the towers is divided into three bays of windows in the first and second stories; the recessed panels create the impression of vertical piers between each bay. The façade has a wide gabled parapet capped with stone. A diamond-shaped stone with brick trim is centered in the gable. The south façade is the other dominant façade (facing Harris Street). It has corner towers with an entry in the west tower and a small window divided into four panes of glass in the first floor of the east tower. The towers have inset bays composed of two large spandrels framed with brick and stone and a metal louver in the bottom of the top spandrel. The façade between the towers is divided into four two-story bays with pairs of windows in the first story and large windows in the second story. The first story windows are divided into nine panes of glass. The towers are topped by gabled parapets and the remaining south façade is topped by the eave of the barrel-vaulted roof.

The old Sullivan High School Gymnasium appears to follow a trend by many communities throughout Indiana as a response to the requirement by the state for the incorporation of physical education in school curricula. Many schools constructed prior to this time did not incorporate a gymnasium in their plans, as was the case with Sullivan's high school, which was located immediately south of the gym, built in 1899. Not only did the gymnasium fulfill the requirement as a venue for physical education, but it also supported growing enthusiasm for the sport of basketball which was introduced to the Hoosier state in 1894. The first basketball game played in the gym was a match between Sullivan and the Carlisle Maybes in 1928. Sullivan's historic high school and junior high buildings are no longer extant. These include the one which formerly sat south of the gym (1899) that had been converted to a junior high when a new high school was constructed in 1924, and the original graded school built in 1871 on the north side of the downtown. This leaves the old gym as the city's only extant tie to early secondary education.

118 S. Court Street, Two-part Commercial/Modern, c. 1915/1950, Contributing.

Middle of photo 0004

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114 S. Court Street, Office/Apartment Building/Romanesque Revival, c. 1900, Contributing.

The two-story brick apartment building has a low base and simple front parapet. The front façade is symmetrical and features two flanking chamfered two story bay windows joined by a recessed middle entry section. A massive arch links the flanking bays' top section. Windows have stone sills and segmental arches on the first and second stories of the corner walls. The two-story entry bay is centered and recessed in the façade and features a raised porch with stone steps and second story porch. The bay has a wide full-round arched top and it features a modern metal door and side-lite on the first story and a 1/1 wood window with segmental arch and stone sill on the second story. Windows with stone sills and segmental arches are on the first and second stories of the angled walls of the middle bay. The wall between the middle bay and cutaway corners feature wide windows with stone sills and segmental arches. The windows in the first story are filled with glass block and the windows on the second story are 1/1 wood. While the building currently serves as an apartment building, its original function was to provide office space on the first floor and residential above. Sanborn maps from the early 1900s show offices flanking the center entry.

32 S. Court Street, Sullivan State Bank/Neo-Classical Revival, 1930, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0005

The two-story building features a limestone front façade and limestone and brick south (Jackson Street) façade. The building's symmetrical front façade features a black-colored granite base and is divided into three two-story bays divided by pilasters. The outside corners are rusticated. The two-story pilasters have stylized Corinthian capitals that support a tall entablature and parapet. The middle bay has an entry composed of a pair of aluminum doors with a transom and a simple architrave stone surround with rope mold. The entry has a large stone hood supported by scroll consoles. A stone shield flanked by stone scrolls is on top of the hood. A wide opening composed of three 1/1 wood windows is in the second story of the middle bay. The outer bays have a wide metal window in the first story and an opening composed of two 1/1 wood windows in the second story. A stone spandrel divided into three panels is between the first and second stories in each bay. The entablature's frieze is carved with four recessed roundels, aligned with the pilasters. The cornice is supported by modillions and the parapet has three panels carved into its wall with "19", "BANK", and "30" carved into the panels from south-to-north. The parapet is topped with a pediment-like feature flanked by scrolls.

The south (Jackson Street) façade's first story is limestone and its second story is blond-colored brick. The first story has a smooth stone base and rusticated wall that is capped with a course of crown trim. The façade is divided into five bays of windows on the first and second story. The first story windows are wide metal windows, with some divided into pairs of casements. The windows are trimmed with stone and a cylindrical, stylized garland molding is carved into the cavetto-shaped jambs. The second story windows are wood with stone lintels. A thin stone cornice is at the top of the second story walls and a low brick parapet rises above the cornice. A narrow three-sided bay juts out from near the west end of the façade. It has no windows.

The Sullivan State Bank, which later became the Sullivan Peoples State Bank, was built in 1930 and traces its lineage to the first bank established in Sullivan in 1870. Two brothers, Luke and Medford Wilson, came to Sullivan with \$5,000 in capital and organized the bank. Over the next

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several years interest in the bank was sold and the company changed locations and at one time had located on the northwest corner of the courthouse square in 1874. The Sullivan State Bank was chartered in 1897 with a capital stock of \$100,000 and succeeded the bank built in 1874. Just one year after the Great Depression began in 1929, the bank was built at this location and was the only bank in Sullivan County that survived the panic during the 1930s.

28 S. Court Street, Bank Annex/Modern, c. 1915/1960, Contributing.

Second from left side of photo 0005

The Annex includes one bay of the original brick façade of this building, dark red brick with honey-colored brick parapet panel, to the north, which was left visible when the stone veneer was installed over the south 2/3rds in 1960.

22 S. Court Street, Two-part Commercial, c. 1915, Contributing.

Tan brick and a raised brick edge panel in the parapet mark this simple, one-bay building.

20 S. Court Street, Two-part Commercial/Italianate, c. 1885, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0006

18 S. Court Street, Two-part Commercial/Italianate, c. 1885, Contributing.

Middle of photo 0006

The two-story brick building has a recessed storefront composed of new brick and aluminum storefront windows and door centered in the wall (c. 1980). The transom area is covered with metal but features a stone lintel across the top of the storefront. The second story features three segmental arched 1/1 wood windows with a stone sill course. The windows have carved stone hoods with keystones and springer blocks. Plinth blocks flank the bottom of each window and extend through the sill course. The building's parapet features a tall entablature with four long metal scroll brackets that support a metal cornice. A round vented opening trimmed with brick is centered between the scroll brackets. The openings are flanked by C-shaped brick details. A row of brick dentils is just below the cornice.

The building served as a hardware from its early years through the 1910s. The hardware had a small tin shop built onto the back of the building. The second floor featured boarding rooms during this time.

16 S. Court Street, Two-part Commercial/Italianate, c. 1885, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0006

The two-story building has a stone front façade with sophisticated Italianate features. The storefront is flanked by Doric pilasters and is divided into three bays. The middle bay is flanked by metal columns. The storefront features new brick and aluminum display windows and door (c. 1980). The transom area is also divided into three parts by pilasters carved with a star and lines. The transom windows are metal and are divided into multiple panes of glass. A stone lintel caps the transom area. The façade between the second story windows and storefront has three intricately carved geometric panels and is flanked by buttress-like stones. The second story has three bays flanked with Doric pilasters and a full-round arched window in each bay. The middle bay projects slightly and features a narrow pair of 1/1 wood windows separated by a

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narrow Doric wood pilaster in the same arched opening. The other two wood windows are 1/1 with arched transoms. The windows have a stone sill course and arches composed of exaggerated voussoirs with a keystone. Alternating voussoirs and other stones on the second story are carved to give a rusticated appearance. A tall entablature composed of carved brackets, dentils, and a thin cornice is at the top of the façade. Oculus windows trimmed with stone are in the frieze between the brackets.

The first several years of the building's existence, it served as a clothing store until about 1895, when it became a dry goods and carpet store. It served that function into the 1910s. During the late 1890s the building also included offices on the second floor.

12/14 S. Court Street, Two-part Commercial/Craftsman, c. 1925, Contributing.

This two-bay store has cherry brick walls.

10 S. Court Street, Ruddell Brothers/Bennett's Pharmacy. Two-part Commercial/Craftsman, c. 1920, Contributing. This one-bay store has tan brick walls.

8 S. Court Street, Brown Jewelers. Two-part Commercial/Tudor Revival, c. 1915, Contributing.

The narrow, two-story light brown-colored brick building has a large display window and recessed entry on its north side. The windows and door are aluminum. A fabric awning covers the transom area. A belt course of stone trim is at the top of the awning. The second story has a broad segmental arched window with a transom of prism glass. The window is divided into three parts; the outer two are casements. The window has a stone sill course and multi-coursed arch with stone springer and keystone. The second story wall is recessed between pilasters and the parapet. The parapet has a stone cornice near the top of the second story. The parapet is crenellated and has stone copings.

The jewelry store has a strong connection to one of the oldest businesses in the city. Kelly's Jewelry Store began in Sullivan 1869. The son of the original owner moved the store to 28 South Court Street in 1911. Jim Brown began to clerk in the shop in 1916. Another jewelry store opened north of Kelly's at 8 South Court Street. Jim and his wife, Mary, purchased that shop in 1928 and renamed it Brown Jewelry Store. The store was sold after Jim Brown's retirement in 1990, but it still operates under the same name.

6 S. Court Street, Two-part Commercial/Italianate, c. 1910, Contributing.

The building's façade above the shed porch is stamped sheet metal, including the bracketed entablature.

2/4 S. Court Street, Sherman Building/Classical/Craftsman, 1916, Contributing.

Frank Jeff Nicholas, architect. National Register of Historic Places

Right background of photo 0002; left side of photo 0017

The three story brick building is trimmed with white terra cotta and is located on the southwest corner of Court and Washington streets. The building's facades are divided into bays by brick pilasters and terra cotta capitals. The tall first story has a base composed of terra cotta and is capped by a tall belt course of terra cotta trim. A terra cotta entablature with scroll brackets that

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support the cornice is at the top of the third story. A low brick parapet with a terra cotta cap rises above the cornice. The building has wide 1/1 wood windows with transoms and terra cotta sills.

The front façade is divided into three bays with a narrower middle bay. A full-width metal canopy supported by columns is at the storefront level (c. 1970). The storefront's south bay has a modern display window and wood door. The middle bay features a pair of wood doors with transoms and a side-lite. The north bay features a deeply recessed entry with a wood door and transom flanked by display windows. The north bay's storefront wraps around to the north façade and features two large display windows. A large masonry spandrel with raised trim is located in the transom areas over each storefront bay. Each storefront has floors at their entry composed of mosaics. The middle bay of the second and third story has a single, wide window. The outside bays have a pair of windows.

The north façade (facing Washington Street) is divided into nine bays. The first story has display windows from the north storefront in its easternmost bay. Three other bays on the first story have elaborate terra cotta surrounds for entries, which have aluminum doors and transoms. The surrounds feature scroll brackets that support a cornice and pediment-like top. The four easternmost bays of the second and third stories have pairs of windows in each story. The remaining five bays of the second story have carved terra cotta surrounds for window-sized panels. The third story has pairs of windows in its remaining five bays.

The Sherman Building was built by Cuthbert Sherman, the son of Thomas K. Sherman, who was one of the city's leading merchants and political figures of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thomas Sherman operated T. K. Sherman and Son mercantile on the site of this present building for more than twenty-five years. The elder Sherman was a bank president and held several county offices. Cuthbert Sherman had this building erected between 1915 and 1916 to replace Sherman Corner, which had burned in 1914. The new building housed an elaborate theater which functioned for more than seventy years. The building was also home to the Hays and Hays Law Firm. One partner of the firm, Will Hays, was chairman of the national Republic party in the late 1910s and later appointed Postmaster General of the United States until 1922. The building was restored in 1996.

*North Court Street, going north from Washington St. west side*

10 N. Court Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1910, Contributing.

This white-glazed brick building features panels outlined in brilliant blue-glazed soldier-laid brick.

12/14 N. Court Street, The Index Notion Co. Building. Two-part Commercial/Classical, c. 1910, Non-contributing. Three-story building seen on right side of photo 0018.

The building's storefront has been substantially altered with new display windows and doors. The transom area is covered with wood and a full-width metal canopy is across the façade. The second story wall has new metal covering about half of its height, including the bottom half of its

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windows. The windows also have been additionally mostly covered. These changes render the building non-contributing at this point in time.

16 N. Court Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1910, Contributing.

32 N. Court Street, Falconbury Super Market/City Hall/Modern, 1962, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0007

This 1962 grocery was converted to serve as Sullivan City Hall in the 1990s. While larger, plate glass windows were infilled with brick, or vinyl and smaller windows in some bays, the building retains its brick exterior and basic level of integrity.

*South Court Street, going north from Harris St. east side*

121 S. Court Street, W. T. Tindall Building/Commercial Building, 1970, Non-contributing.

Right side of photo 0004

*North Court Street, going north from Washington St. east side*

17/19/21/23/25 S. Court Street, Halcomb & Hoke Manufacturing Company. Two-part Commercial/Romanesque, c. 1895, Contributing. Left side of photo 0007

The two-story brick building is divided into five bays. The center bay has a wide opening on the first floor that was once a drive-through feature to a livery at the rear of the building. It has a stone surround with pilasters and a simple entablature. It is now filled in with display windows. The other four bays have large full-round arched openings trimmed with rusticated stone that form openings for storefronts. The arches rest on tall stone bases. The middle two storefronts have low brick walls and large metal display windows with deeply recessed wood entry doors. The outer two bays have low stone walls with large display areas and wood entry doors centered deep in the opening. The top of the arch, or transom area, is covered with wood. The second story has a pair of windows in the center bay and one window in each of the other four bays. The windows are mostly covered with wood and have a continuous stone sill course and a belt course of stone at the lintel. The simple parapet has a stone cap.

While the front may have been reconstructed to provide for additional storefronts c. 1905, the building dates to c. 1895 when it was used by the Halcomb & Hoke Company to manufacture palm brushes on the second floor. The building had a large livery in its back (east) half accessed by a one-story drive-thru area leading from the wide center opening on the front façade. Storefronts flanked the center drive-thru and contained offices for doctors, dentists and barbers by 1907.

27/29 N. Court Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1905, Contributing.

31 N. Court Street, T. H. I. & E. Traction Company Station (1906)/Two-part Commercial Building, 1892/c. 1965, Non-contributing.

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The building's historic storefront has been replaced by continuous metal display windows and doors and the whole front façade above the storefront is covered with metal. Renovation campaigns may reveal extant historic features on the second floor similar to the building's window and trim features on its north (side) wall. The changes render the building non-contributing.

*Section Street, going south from Wall St. east side*

9 N. Section Street, Gas Station, c. 1968, Contributing.

The one-story brick building is set into the inside corner of its lot and features large aluminum display windows on its northwest corner with an aluminum entry door immediately south of the display windows on its front (west) façade. In style, the station emulates ranch houses of the period. A pair of large metal garage doors is in the south half of the front façade. A gable is centered over the pair of garage doors in the building's mansard roof. The gable wall is covered with metal and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

7 N. Section Street, One Part Commercial/Parapet Front, c. 1950, Non-contributing.

The building's façade has been covered with non-historic material, including its stepped parapet. Windows and doors are modern. These changes render the building non-contributing.

3 N. Section Street, Gas Station, c. 1968, Contributing.

The one-story brick building is set into the inside corner of its lot and features a low-pitched gabled section with a long wing of three service bays off its north wall. The gabled section's front wall is split at its center and tapers slightly back. The wall is composed of metal display windows that extend into the clerestory. The service bays are divided by wide pilasters of brick and the bay openings have been covered with wood. A fourth entry bay is at the connection of the wing to the gabled section. It is also covered with wood. The roof is the most dominant feature of the building. The gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and rests on tall wood beams that extend out from the tops of the walls. Tall fascia boards wrap the eaves and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

19 S. Section Street, One-part Commercial Building, c. 1905, Contributing.

*East Washington Street, going west from Broad St. north side*

114 E. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1920, Contributing.

108/112 E. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1918, Contributing.

104/106 E. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1918, Contributing.

102 E. Washington Street, City Hall/Romanesque, 1910, Contributing.

Photo 0008



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The two-story brick building has a formal front (Washington Street) façade and a simple west façade that faces State Street. The building's front facade is composed of blond-colored brick and stone trim. The façade has a stone base and parapet cap and a large two-and-a-half story corner tower. The tower has corner pilasters and a granite corner stone. The tower's first story has a stone sill course and small non-historic windows on its west and south walls. Originally, a large fixed window with transom filled each side of the first floor. The second story has tall pairs of 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and steel lintels in each wall. The windows' transoms are covered with metal. A wide full-round arched window, its arch springing from its own sill, is trimmed with stone at the top of the tower on each wall. The tower's pilasters are capped by stone ball finials; the southwest corner pilaster extends above the other two pilasters.

An entry with a full-round arched opening and a stone portico featuring Doric columns that support a pediment is east of the tower. The entry door is recessed in the opening and features a metal and glass door. A tall pair of windows is centered above the entry in the second story. The windows have a stone sill and steel lintel and their transom is covered with metal. A wide metal garage door is east of the portico. Originally, two large round-arched vehicular openings filled this area. A stone belt course begins at the bottom of the entry's arch and continues to the east corner of the front façade, but is broken by the garage door. A grouping of four windows is centered in the second story above the garage door. The middle two windows are separated by the outer two windows by a thin pilaster of brick. The windows are 1/1 wood with stone sills and steel lintels. Their transoms are covered with metal. The front façade east of the tower features a gabled parapet with a flattened top. A metal cornice with rows of dentils is at the base of the parapet. The gabled portion of the parapet is flanked by brick pilasters with stone ball finials. A building stone carved with CITY HALL is centered between the pilasters.

The west (State Street) façade is painted brick. It has two wide metal display windows with stone sills to each side of a metal entry door on its first floor. A wider entry composed of a metal door and side-lite is at the north end of the façade. The opening is partially covered with vinyl siding and features a metal hood. The second story features five 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches.

The old Sullivan City Hall and Fire Department was constructed in 1910, the same year the town incorporated as a city. Sullivan had incorporated as a town in 1853 and constructed a previous town hall and fire department building on the next block west of this building in about 1885 (no longer extant). A building on Main Street in which to house some fire-fighting equipment was purchased in 1882, along with hoses and other equipment. By 1885, the town constructed cisterns and purchased hose trucks; the first fire engine arrived in 1886. After the city had incorporated and a new home for the fire department and city hall was constructed in 1910, the fire department's equipment consisted of two horses, hose, wagon, one hook and ladder truck, one steam engine and one hose cart. Several devastating fires through the early history of the city provided the impetus to better equip itself with fire protection.

20/22 E. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1915 Contributing.  
Middle of photo 0009

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8/10 E. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial/Italianate, c. 1890, Contributing.

Third from left of photo 0009

This building's cast iron pilasters are similar to Mesker patterns, though no name plate exists any longer.

6 E. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial/Craftsman, c. 1915, Contributing.

Second from left of photo 0009

4 E. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial, c. 1925, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0009

A temporary shed and an awning, are attached to the side of the building; only the historic building is counted.

*West Washington Street, going west from Main St. north side*

4 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1925, Contributing.

6 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial/Italianate, c. 1885, Non-contributing.

The front façade of the building has been covered with new cast concrete stone including the transom area above the storefront. This change renders the building non-contributing.

16 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1920, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0010

18 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial/Italianate, c. 1885, Contributing.

Second from right side of photo 0010

Similar buildings to this exist in Cloverdale and Winchester, Indiana, all three likely including sheet metal and cast iron elements produced by Mesker & Co. of Evansville, Indiana.

20 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1915, Contributing.

Second from left side of photo 0010

22 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial/Italianate, c. 1905, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0010

The name tablet on the parapet, window hoods and general design are similar to several Mesker patterns.

26 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial, c. 1900/c. 2000, Non-contributing.

The entire front façade of the building has been reconstructed with new brick and most of its storefronts have been removed. It has new windows and doors. The changes render the building non-contributing.

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32 W. Washington Street, Oakley-Kroger Store. Two-part Commercial/Art Moderne, c. 1940, Contributing.

102 W. Washington Street, Sullivan State Bank/Classical, c. 1920, Contributing.

Middle of photo 0018

The two-story limestone building is located at the northwest corner of Court and Washington streets. The building has a base composed of two tall courses of stone and a tall stone entablature composed of a frieze, cornice and tall parapet. The building's 1/1 wood windows have stone sills. The front (Washington Street) façade has rusticated corner Doric piers and is divided into three two-story bays. The bays are divided by engaged Scamozzi Ionic columns on tall granite bases. The middle bay is composed of an aluminum entry door and a wood transom set well above the door opening. The second story has one window. The outside bays have one window in the first and second story. The front façade's frieze contains a panel carved with THE SULLIVAN STATE BANK.

The east (Court Street) façade is divided into three sections with a wide, three-bay middle section. The outside bays are flanked by rusticated Doric piers. The south bay has a window in the first and second stories. The north bay has an aluminum entry door with a stone hood supported by scroll brackets and a transom above the hood. A window is in the second story. The wide middle bay features three windows in the second story and two windows and a tall entry door and transom in the first story.

The Sullivan State Bank traces its lineage to the first bank established in Sullivan in 1870. Two brothers, Luke and Medford Wilson, came to Sullivan with \$5,000 in capital and organized the bank. Over the next several years interest in the bank was sold and the company changed locations and at one time had located on the northwest corner of the courthouse square at this location in 1874. The Sullivan State Bank was chartered in 1897 with a capital stock of \$100,000. While the bank was rebuilt during the 1910s, Sullivan State Bank found a new home on the northwest corner of Jackson and Court streets in 1930.

104 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial/Italianate, c. 1885, Contributing.

Third from left side of photo 0018

106 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial/ Renaissance, c. 1920, Non-contributing.

Second from left side of photo 0018

The building's entire second story wall is covered with metal and the storefront features modern metal display windows and doors. Further campaigns of remodels may uncover extant features on the second story, however, in its current condition the changes render the building non-contributing.

108/110/112 W. Washington Street, One-part Commercial/Romanesque, c. 1895, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0018

The one-story brick building features a cutaway corner on the west end of its front façade and unusual storefront entries. The building has a brick base with a stone cap, a row of inset squares near the top of its walls and a simple wood cornice. The front façade has three 7/7 Queen Anne-

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style windows (a large single pane framed by smaller panes) with stone sills and rusticated lintels. One window is in the cutaway corner wall, one is east of the corner wall, and one is centered on the front façade. Small basement windows are under the latter two windows.

The building has a typical storefront and entry on its east corner. The storefront has a wood door and transom recessed in its east side and a large display window and transom west of the door. A decorated steel lintel is above the raised storefront. A raised keyhole arch with stone steps and rusticated stone base is west of the storefront. The keyhole opening is trimmed with brick and rusticated stones including a keystone. The recessed entry inside the keyhole opening features a wood door and transom and a 1/1 wood window in the walls angled in toward the door. A broad segmental arched opening is between the window centered on the façade and the next window to the west. The raised opening features stone steps and a segmental arch trimmed with brick and rusticated stones. The opening has an aluminum entry door and side-lite in its back wall and a 1/1 wood window in each of the walls that angle in toward the entry.

The building was constructed for the purposes of providing three individual office suites. From 1897 through 1913, the suites were identified (from west to east) as a doctor's office, dentist office, and insurance office.

*Washington Street, going west from Broad St. south side*

103 E. Washington Street, Post Office/Classical-Art Deco, 1934, Contributing.

Photo 0015

The one-story brick building is set on a tall basement and has a raised entry porch. The building's front façade is symmetrically arranged with three narrow middle bays divided by brick pilasters. The center bay is composed of an aluminum entry door and side-lites and a tall transom window divided into multiple panes. A stylized wood carving of an eagle is between the door and transom. The flanking bays have large windows divided into multiple panes of glass each with multi-coursed flat arch and stone sill. The outside bays are composed of 12/8 wood windows with stone sills and soldier course lintels with keystones. The windows are flanked by brick pilasters. The pilasters on the building have Art Deco stylized stone capitals and support a stone belt course with Art Deco stylized triglyph-like carvings. Art Deco stylized stone panels are located over the outside bays' windows above the belt course. The building is capped with stone. The outside bay details are duplicated on the north ends of the east and west facades, however the remainder of those facades are plain with multi-pane windows and stone sills.

The first postmaster in Sullivan was Sanders M. Howard, who held that post after it was established in 1842 with the creation of the town. The post office was located in several business blocks around the courthouse square. These include a building at the northeast corner of Washington and Main streets between 1888 and 1897 (no longer extant) and a building located at the southwest corner of Jackson and Court streets c. 1898-1904. The post office relocated to the Citizens Trust Building (31/33/35 S. Main) after it was constructed c. 1905 in a storefront facing Main Street and likely remained there until about the time the current post office, this building,

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was constructed in 1934. The post office was part of the United States Post Office's push for modern, independent facilities constructed during the Great Depression. Many of those buildings featured a form of restrained classical style termed "starved classicism"; the Sullivan Post Office combines this with stylized elements of the popular Art Deco style.

117 W. Washington Street, Two-part Commercial/Colonial Revival, c. 1910/1925, Contributing.  
Middle of photo 0017

119 W. Washington Street, Sullivan Furniture Building, 1937, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 0017

The one-story brick building has two sections with a taller, parapet-front section on the east half of its front façade and a shorter section with a broad cutaway corner on its west half. The building has a pair of aluminum entry door and transom on the east end of its taller section. Three wide metal display windows with stone sills are west of the door in the taller section. The shorter section has a metal display window framed in brick with a brick sill on its front wall and a wider window matching the first on its corner wall. Two additional display windows framed in brick with brick sills are on the building's west (Section Street) façade. A simple metal canopy extends around the full-width of the front and west facades. The walls of both sections of the building are capped with concrete coping.

The Sullivan Furniture Company began in 1920 as the Sullivan Hardware and Furniture Company and was corporately owned by stockholders Geoge Mendenhall, E. R. Dye, Edith Frakes, Soppia Molten, Percy Donham and Herschel Ross. The company started at 30 South Court Street. Mendenhall served as both the president and manager. In 1929, the company moved to 115 West Washington Street where they could host more inventory and followed that less than ten years later with a move to their current location in 1937. Gilbert and Frieda Snyder had purchased all of the shares of the company by the end of 1948 and they became sole owners.

*Jackson Street, going east from Section St. north side*

No Address, First Farmers Bank Drive Up/Modern, c. 1968, Contributing.

A small drive-up bank service building is located at the northwest corner of Section and Jackson streets. It features a small one-story Roman brick building with a flat roof, sited near the corner. The building has a steel and glass walk-up window centered on its south façade and a metal door near the center of its east façade. The building has a canopy that extends to the east to cover four drive-up bays. The canopy is supported by pairs of brick pilasters between each bay. The canopy roof is flat with a yellow and white metal diamond-shaped pattern on its fascia. The building is part of the former Sullivan State Bank complex that fronts the public square on Court Street.

16 Jackson Street, One-part Commercial Building, c. 1910, Contributing.

19 Jackson Street, One-part Commercial Building, c. 1918, Non-contributing.

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The entire front and east facades have been covered in new metal. Windows and doors are also new metal. These changes render the building non-contributing.

*Jackson Street, going east from Section St. south side*

115 W. Jackson Street, *Sullivan Daily Times Building*, c. 1885/1935/1970, Non-contributing. The building has been entirely covered with new brick and features new windows and doors and a long canopy. These changes render the building non-contributing.

31/35 W. Jackson Street, Two-part Commercial/Craftsman, c. 1915, Contributing.  
Right side of photo 0013

29 W. Jackson Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1885/1950, Contributing.

27 W. Jackson Street, Two-part Commercial Building, c. 1910, Contributing.

The two-story dark red-colored brick building has a single storefront in its first story. The storefront was remodeled c. 1990 and features new brick, a recessed modern metal entry door on its east side and a wide metal display window centered in the wall. A metal stairway door with a transom is on the west side of the first floor. The transom area over the storefront is covered with wood. The second story has two 2/2 wood windows with a stone sill course. A wide panel framed with raised rowlocks is at the top of the second story. Two vented openings are above the panel. The façade has a stone parapet cap.

The building served as a grocery during the 1900s and then was converted to an automobile garage by 1913. The garage included a 250 gallon capacity gasoline tank in the rear (south) part of the building. Apartments were located on the second floor and connected to apartments over the adjoining building to the east.

23/25 W. Jackson Street, Two-part Commercial/Neo-Classical Revival, c. 1900, Contributing.

The two-story tan-colored brick building's front façade is divided into two bays with a storefront in each bay. The west storefront was remodeled c. 1990 and features new brick, a recessed metal entry door on its west side and two metal display windows centered in its wall. The transom area is covered with wood. The east storefront has large metal display windows on low brick walls and a recessed entry door centered in the wall. The storefront has a full-width porch roof (c. 2010) supported by posts and covered with metal that extends up and covers the transom area. A belt course of stone trim extends across the top of both storefronts. The second story is divided into two bays by brick pilasters above a stone sill course. The west bay has a wide opening filled in with brick and one small wood window. The east bay's opening is entirely filled in with brick. Each bay has a stone course above the openings and a wide spandrel framed with brick at the top of the bays. A corbel table is at the top of the second story wall and a metal cornice is above the table.

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During the early 1900s, between about the time the building was constructed and 1910, a saloon operated in the building's west storefront and a grocery was located in its east storefront. By 1913, a haberdasher, a store for men's clothing, had located in the west storefront and the east storefront continued to have a grocery store. The east storefront became part of the locally popular Roots Department Store during the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

19/21 W. Jackson Street, Two-part Commercial/Neo-Classical Revival, c. 1905, Contributing. The two-story blond-colored brick building's front façade is divided into two bays with a storefront in each bay. The storefronts (c. 1960) have large metal display windows on low walls covered with metal and a recessed entry door centered in the wall. The transom area is covered with metal. A belt course of stone trim extends across the top of both storefronts. The second story is divided into two identical bays by brick pilasters above a stone sill course. The bays have two large window openings that have been filled with brick. The openings are flanked by stone pilasters and have stone lintels. Each bay has a pair of panels of dark-colored brick at the top of the bays. A corbel table is at the top of the second story wall and a stone cornice is above the table.

The building was constructed about 1905 and first had a clothing store located in its west storefront and a grocery in its east storefront. By 1913, the west storefront included a furniture store and the east storefront was only identified as a shop. The building became the core of Roots Department Store by the 1920s. The store was locally popular and expanded across the south block of the courthouse square.

15/17 W. Jackson Street, Two-part Commercial/Neo-Classical Revival, c. 1905, Contributing. The two-story light brown-colored brick building's front façade is divided into two bays with a storefront in each bay. The west storefront (c. 1980) has metal covering its walls and transom with an entry door near its center. The east storefront has a metal entry door recessed on its west side and wide display windows on its east side. The transom area is covered with wood. A belt course of stone trim extends across the top of both storefronts. The second story has two wide window openings with a stone sill course. The windows have been filled in with brick and metal. The second story is divided into two identical bays by brick pilasters above the windows' stone lintels. Each bay has a panel framed by raised brick. A corbel table is at the top of the second story wall and the parapet is capped by stone. The pilasters continue above the parapet and are capped by stone with stone ball finials.

The building was constructed c. 1905 for use as a clothing store in the west storefront and a plumbing store in the east storefront. By 1913, a men's clothing store was located in the west storefront, noted as a haberdasher on the 1913 Sanborn map, and a furniture store was located in the east storefront.

11/13 W. Jackson Street, Two-part Commercial/Neo-Classical Revival, c. 1910, Contributing.  
Second from left side of photo 0003

13 W. Jackson, rear of lot, Milburn Pharmacy/Commercial Building, c. 1915. Non-contributing

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The building actually fronts South Main Street south of the alley but has a Jackson Street address. It has features on its back wall indicating early 20<sup>th</sup> century construction, but its remaining walls, including its front façade have been substantially altered by the 1970s with new brick, windows and doors. These changes render the building non-contributing.

1 W. Jackson Street, Commercial Building, 1964, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0003; right side of photo 0014

23 E. Jackson Street, Masonic Lodge, 1950, Contributing.

The short one-story building is largely composed of limestone ashlar and is capped by a thin course of stone. The building has a wide center bay with a recessed aluminum entry door and short transom. A large display area flanked the entry door but it is now filled in with small metal windows and vinyl siding. A round stone carved with the Masonic symbol is centered in the wall above the entry. The west end of the front façade has a pair of aluminum entry doors. The east end of the front façade has a window composed of glass blocks and a stone sill.

Several fraternal lodges were established in Sullivan during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Among those were the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Free and Accepted Masons. The Masons lodge was established through the effort of W. H. Cornelius, Alex Knoy, Willis Neff and Joseph Briggs. Lodge No. 263 was chartered on May 30, 1860. The Masons occupied several lodge halls in and around the downtown, typically on the second or third floors of commercial buildings around the courthouse square. One such location was in the newly constructed Citizens Trust Building, c. 1905, located at 31/33/35 South Main Street. Both the Masons and Elks had their meeting halls in the second and third stories of the building. The Masons moved to this building in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. One of the first buildings used by the Masons for a lodge was the original school house built in 1844, purchased in 1872 by the lodge after a new school building was constructed in the same year.



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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
-

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- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

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**Period of Significance**

C. 1885-C. 1968

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**Significant Dates**

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**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

Simon, Louis A.

Bayard, John B.

Nicholas, Frank Jeff

George L. Mesker & Co.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins c. 1885, the approximate year the earliest extant commercial buildings were constructed in the district. A history of the Sherman Building indicates its predecessor, the Sherman Corner was the first brick building constructed in the district in 1884. That building is no longer extant, however, several extant brick business blocks had been constructed by the first year Sanborn maps were created for the district in 1888. Therefore a circa year of 1885 is used as the beginning of the period. The period ends c. 1968, after a robust time of mid-twentieth century growth of commercial enterprises occurred in the downtown district.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

Not applicable

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The district is eligible under criterion A because of two areas of significance that demonstrate broad patterns of the development of a county seat town. These areas include Politics/Government and Commerce. Politics/Government is an area of significance due to the establishment of the county seat in Sullivan, the construction of the

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courthouse and the ongoing activities associated with county government. The Sullivan post office and the city hall and fire department are located in the district and also demonstrate the role government has played in the district. Commerce is an area of significance due to the concentration of commercial activity around the courthouse square as the retail center of the city and county.

The Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District is also eligible under criterion C with architecture as an area of significance. The district has a high concentration of commercial and public buildings designed in architectural styles popular during the period of significance, with some of the county's best examples located in one district. Among the district's fine examples of Italianate commercial architecture are prefabricated sheet metal and cast iron elements likely produced by George L. Mesker & Company of nearby Evansville, Indiana.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

## ARCHITECTURE

The Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District has several examples of architectural styles popular during the period of significance. The earliest of these styles is Italianate. The district also includes examples of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century styles such as the Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, and Craftsman Style. Toward the close of the period of significance, the district experienced a wave of growth that resulted in several buildings constructed in the Modern movement of architecture during the 1940s-1960s.

The *Italianate style* was the earliest style used in the district. The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The use of the style in commercial districts benefitted from easy shipment of manufactured details of the style by railroad, enabling contractors to build whole facades of metal and stone lintels, hoods, cornices and cast metal storefronts. In fact, the development of

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commercial Italianate in the late 1840s is directly linked to the first uses of cast iron for facades in New York City.

There are eight examples of the Italianate style in the district, ranging from c. 1885-1890. Three nicely-detailed examples are located at 16, 18 and 20 South Court Street (photo 0006). The two-story buildings have brick and stone facades with arched windows and cornices. Some of the district's best examples feature cast iron pilasters, metal hoods and cornices on their second story such as 8 and 10 E. Washington St. (photo 0010). An example of the style that features a fully-cast metal second story façade is at 104 West Washington Street (middle-left of photo 0018). It features a row of full-round arched windows with hoods supported by columns, and a large overhanging cornice supported by brackets.

At least some of the metalwork on Sullivan's commercial blocks came from George L. Mesker & Company, Evansville, Indiana. Mesker learned his trade from his father, John B., and opened his foundry in 1884. George offered catalog ordering and Mesker & Co. soon became the country's largest maker of architectural metalwork.

#### *Romanesque Revival*

The style was made popular by architect Henry H. Richardson, particularly for public buildings. Architects often used large rusticated stone blocks for its wall construction. Wide arched windows and towers or turrets were also frequently used, emulating European buildings of the early Medieval era.

The district has a few examples of this style built near the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that include a two-story apartment building, the former City Hall and Fire Station, a one-story building and a former three-story corner building. While none of the five examples are exceptional in their use of the style, they convey the style by their turrets, towers which are at times implied, and broad arches. The former City Hall is the best example of the style and is located at 102 East Washington Street (photo 0008). It has an implied corner tower, pedimented portico, and at one time included a pair of wide brick arches for fire engine bay doors. Those arches were removed and the opening widened to a single bay door. The apartment building located at 114 South Court Street has cutaway corners and a wide arched entry porch. The one-story building (left side of photo 0018) has unusual entries composed of broad arches and keyhole openings. It also has a cutaway corner similar to the apartment building and may have been constructed by the same contractor. The large corner building (photo 0014) on the southeast corner of Jackson and Main streets was once three stories with a rusticated stone base and tall corner turret. The building was reduced to two stories, but still features a rusticated base and flat-roofed turret.

#### *Neo-Classical Revival*

This style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930's in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post

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offices, beginning in the 1890's. While Americans had often chosen variants of classical-inspired architecture for civic projects, the new classicism was usually grander in scale. For the new classicism, architects often used detail that was "archaeologically" correct. The style coincided with America's political and economic rise, as well as the coming of age of American cities. By the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling, and businesses increasingly were seeking its image.

Both public and commercial buildings used the style during the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. One of the most common commercial buildings that used the style was financial or banking institutions. The style portrayed permanence and stability by reflecting ancient precedents of the Greek world, which of course appealed to both those commissioning public buildings and banking institutions. This was true in Sullivan where two large banks were constructed in the style during the 1910s-1930 at 32 South Court (photo 0005) and 102 West Washington streets (photo 0018). Both feature temple-like front facades composed of limestone with two-story pilasters or columns and large cornices. The largest and best example of the style is the Sullivan County Courthouse on the public square (photo 0002). It was built of limestone in 1926 and features four almost identical three-story facades. Rows of two-story columns frame each entry bay. The post office, located at 103 East Washington Street has the principal organizing features of a classical building, including several elements, but transitions to the Art Deco style in several features; it was built in 1934 (photo 0015). Another civic landmark, the Sullivan High School Gym, was built using a simple version of classicism in 1928. Here, the architect reduced classicism to its simplest elements of symmetry and rectilinear ornament. A row of buildings on Jackson Street (photo 0003) on the south side of the square demonstrate a simple use of the style on basic two-part commercial buildings. The four buildings at 11/13, 15/17, 19/21 and 23/25 were built c. 1910 and have similar details with wide window openings and second story walls divided by pilasters. Some have large ball finials at the tops of their pilasters and one has its window openings flanked by limestone pilasters.

The *Craftsman Style* was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935. Craftsman influence is seen in the use of simple geometric brick patterning. Similar to the Classical-inspired two-part commercial buildings listed earlier, eight two-part commercial buildings were built between c. 1915-1925 with simple Craftsman details. These include side-by-side buildings located at 4 and 6 East Washington Street (left side of photo 0009). The latter is probably the best example in terms of its use of brick and stone patterns that exemplify the style on its second story and its stepped gabled parapet.

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A few buildings in the district are sole examples of their style. The building at 8 S. Court Street has simple Tudor Revival elements, as seen in its arched second floor window group and crenelated parapet.

The *Modern Movement of Architecture* is largely an outgrowth of ideas made popular by Europe's leading architects of the early to mid-twentieth century. Le Corbusier, Gropius, and Mies van der Rohe were all pioneers and well-known purveyors of Modern architecture, particularly the International Style. The style came to the United States during the 1930's with practitioners who emigrated to escape turmoil in Europe. In 1932 the Museum of Modern Art in New York City first exhibited the style to the American public. The companion book to the exhibit, The International Style: Architecture Since 1922, was likely the first to coin the style and its features for the U.S. public. The return to construction after World War II and émigrés before, during and shortly after the war fostered the development of Modern architecture in the United States.

The district features several prominent examples of modern architecture dating from c. 1945 through c. 1968. These include a large two-story corner building at 32 West Washington Street (c. 1945), current city hall at 32 North Court Street (c. 1965, right side of photo 0007), and a telephone company building at 30 North State Street (1963, photo 0016). Each of the buildings features a very linear, flat-roofed design. The telephone building has distinct cube-like forms. More simple examples include 1940s-early 1960s commercial buildings located at 119 West Washington (photo 0017) and 27 South Main Street (photo 0012).

## COMMERCE

With the relocation of the county seat to the newly-formed community of Sullivan, business interests also followed. After the initial sale of lots in 1842, a mere four log residences and a blacksmith shop occupied the village. When county records transferred to Sullivan in 1843, and a courthouse and jail were established, other businesses began to open around the public square. A one-story frame hotel operated by Sanders Howard near the corner of Section and Washington Streets expanded to a two-story building and included the village post office. Several residences, doctors' offices, a second hotel, cabinet shop and turning lathe, and two one-story shops built on the northwest corner of the public square occupied the village by 1848. The first merchants were Weisard Brothers, Major Isaac Steward, Christison & Crowder and John Bridwell. Merchants offered limited dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, hardware and medications.

With the completion of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad through town in 1854, the town's population and its business interests increased rapidly. Nearly twenty merchants established businesses over the course of the few decades from the town's early history into the 1880s. By 1884, there were four dry goods stores, four hardware and farm implement shops, ten groceries, two furniture stores, four saddlery and harness shops, seven stores selling boots and shoes or clothing, four confectionaries, five drug stores, three barbers, and one millinery. Only a few business blocks from this late 19<sup>th</sup> century period of growth are extant. These include a few buildings near the center of the block between Jackson and Washington streets on the west side

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of the public square (photo 0006) and buildings located near the center of the block between Main and Court streets on the north side of the public square (photo 0010). Liveries and black smith shops also expanded along North Main Street during the 1880s-1890s (photos 0001, 0011).

The town of Sullivan had quickly risen to the leading commercial center of Hamilton Township and Sullivan County. While other communities in Sullivan County experienced commercial prosperity due to their location on the Wabash River or on railroads, such as Merom, Dugger and Carlisle, Sullivan's central location and more importantly its designation as the county seat insured its vitality. This became evident at the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when a building boom occurred in the commercial district and around the public square when the balance of buildings were constructed on each side of the square, north on Court Street and east on Washington Street. The newly-incorporated city's banks expanded or renovated their existing facilities at 102 W. Washington (photo 0018) and 32 S. Court (photo 0032), and major buildings were constructed at 2/4 S. Court (Sherman Building) and at 31/33/35 S. Main Street (Citizens Trust Building, photo 0014). Nearly the whole south side of the public square was rebuilt c. 1910 with two-story commercial buildings (photos 0003, 0013).

Like most communities, the economic downturn of the Great Depression stymied growth in Sullivan, as did the period of the United States involvement in World War II. Few buildings were constructed during the 1930s-1940s, aside from the post office, built in 1934. The Sullivan Furniture Company built its storefront in 1937 at 119 W. Washington (photo 0017) and a large grocery known as Oakley-Kroger built a large two-story corner building at 32 W. Washington c. 1945. The economy rebounded again during the 1950s-1960s when Sullivan experienced another building boom of commercial enterprises in the district including a grocery at 32 N. Court (right side of photo 0007), telephone company building at 30 N. State (photo 0016), and one-story commercial buildings at 27 S. Main (photo 0012) and 1 W. Jackson (photo 0003).

Besides the railroad, an interurban line was built between Terre Haute and Sullivan in 1905-1906. A passenger station opened in an existing building located at 31 N. Court Street for the line which ran south on Court Street to the west side of the public square. This likely did more for residents wanting to shop at larger markets in Terre Haute than Sullivan, but it would have still provided a hub for individuals patronizing the line at Sullivan until it ceased operations in 1930. As modes of transportation changed from horse and wagon, to rail and then to automobile, the good roads movement swept Indiana and the nation for the improvement of major highways. This too benefitted Sullivan as Section Street was designated as part of the state's highway system by 1923. Highway 41 followed Section Street on the west side of the district and was a critical north-south link across Indiana, connecting Terre Haute with Evansville initially then expanding northward. While this seemed to just reinforce commercial stability of the district as a whole, a few buildings were constructed on Section Street in response to new linkage and highway traffic. These include two automobile service/gas stations constructed during the late 1960s and a large parapet-front building built between Wall and Washington streets. Highway 41 stimulated the expansion of commercial activity outside of the district as well, mostly north of the historic center, until the Highway 41 bypass was constructed west of the city between 1975 and 1976. While through traffic of U.S. 41 is no longer a part of the economic picture of the



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historic commercial district, the downtown continues to be populated by small shops, eateries, and financial institutions.

## POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Sullivan owes its existence to state legislation requiring county seats of government to be located within one-and-a-half miles of the geographic center of the county. Since Sullivan County's seat of government was located in Merom, on the west edge of the county, county commissioners began to find a suitable area to relocate the county seat. They settled on a tract of land in Hamilton Township near the center of the county in 1842. The area was platted and a block, 300 feet square, was reserved for a courthouse in the center of the new village of Sullivan. The plat was bordered by Broad Street on the east, Jackson Street on the south, Section Street on the west and Beech Street on the north. With the exception of the block between Wall Street and Beech Street, the Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District essentially encompasses the original plat of Sullivan. The first sale of lots occurred in May 1842 at which time 35 lots were purchased.

After the organization of Sullivan County, within weeks of Indiana's statehood in 1816, the house of James Sproule in Carlisle was designated the first courthouse until a permanent seat of justice was selected. The town of Merom received that designation permitting county business and court sessions to occur by 1819. The relocation of the county seat to Sullivan created the need to construct a new court building. Within ten years, a fire consumed the building and a large brick courthouse was constructed to take its place on the public square. That building was greatly expanded in 1872 and it served until 1921 when plans were developed to replace it with the current building, constructed in 1926 (photo 0002). The Sullivan County Jail and Sheriff's Residence were also built in the district, one block east of the public square, in 1872 and took the place of a jail that dated to the relocation of government to Sullivan. That building was demolished and replaced by the current Sullivan County Jail built in 1983 near the same site. The county courts and other county offices continue to serve the residents of Sullivan County from the historic courthouse, and though not in the historic building, the Sullivan County Jail also continues to operate from the district, both underscoring the role county government plays in the district.

While the relocation of the seat of government for Sullivan County to the new village of Sullivan became the leading role in the development of the community, the village itself began to grow and require its own governance to the point of its incorporation in 1853 when the population had reached 350. By the 1880s, the population had grown substantially to over 2,500 and town officials began civic improvements of sidewalks and streets in and around the district. A building on Main Street in which to house some fire-fighting equipment was purchased in 1882, along with hoses and other equipment. By 1885, the town constructed cisterns and purchased hose trucks; the first fire engine arrived in 1886. Town officials also constructed a town hall and fire department building on the north side of Washington Street between State and Main streets in about 1885 (no longer extant). In 1910, the same year the town incorporated as a city, officials constructed a new city hall and fire department building on the northeast corner of State and Washington streets (photo 0008). The population had reached over 4,100 in 1910. In 1913,

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the fire department's equipment consisted of two horses, hose, wagon, one hook and ladder truck, one steam engine and one hose cart. Several devastating fires through the early history of the city provided the impetus to better equip itself with fire protection.

City officials relocated their offices to 32 North Court Street into a former grocery building constructed about 1965, also in the district (right side of photo 0007). The old city hall building continues to serve the residents of Sullivan as the hub for ambulance services. The continued presence of city government demonstrates the role government continues to play in the district.

The establishment of a new county seat of government also required the creation of a new post office in the community of Sullivan. The first postmaster for the county seat was Sanders M. Howard, appointed in 1842. The establishment of a post office was vital to the growth and vitality of the community, though it did not receive its own permanent home until 1934. The post office rented space in several business blocks around the courthouse square. These include a building at the northeast corner of Washington and Main streets between 1888 and 1897 (no longer extant) and a building located at the southwest corner of Jackson and Court streets c. 1898-1904. The post office relocated to the Citizens Trust Building (31/33/35 S. Main) after it was constructed c. 1905 in a storefront facing Main Street and likely remained there until about the time the current post office was constructed in 1934 (photo 0015). The building was part of the United States Post Office's push for modern, independent facilities constructed during the Great Depression and continues to serve as a post office for the citizens of Sullivan.

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### **Developmental History/Additional historic context information**

#### Comparative Qualities

Sullivan, Indiana has the most extensive built environment of commercial architecture left in the county. Several small towns in Sullivan County once had a block of commercial buildings on their main thoroughfare. Hymera, Indiana could be seen as emblematic of them; none of the one block of brick and frame commercial buildings that existed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in Hymera had survived when DHPA's Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (Sullivan County Interim Report) recorded the county in 2002. These small towns once thrived by supplying coal mining families with essential needs, by serving rail and interurban travelers, and by profiting from nearby farming families. Farmersburg, Indiana has a portion of its several block-long commercial corridor; missing buildings make it a less cohesive collection. The same could be said of Carlise, Indiana's main street, Ledgerwood St., though its two-block long district has a better degree of continuity. Shelburn, Indiana, once an active interurban stop town, has one commercial building left of what was a grouping that covered a few blocks. Even Dugger, Indiana, whose historic commercial core still extended for several blocks in 2002 has lost about 1/3 of its historic brick, cast iron, and stone commercial blocks in the intervening years. Each of these towns represented the market town economy of the pre-World War II era. Some may still have limited local significance, but, Sullivan's courthouse square, historic civic buildings, and historic commercial buildings still convey the city's locally unique role as county seat.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Francaviglia, Richard V. Main Street Revisited. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1996.

Historic Sites and Structures Report of Sullivan County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Indiana Landmarks, 2002.

History of Greene and Sullivan Counties, Indiana. Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers, 1884.

Indiana State Highway Maps: 1923, 1962, 1973, 1977.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Sullivan, Indiana: 1888, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1913.

Storefronts (sales catalog), George L. Mesker & Co., Evansville, IN, 1908.

Sullivan County Historical Society, Sullivan County, Indiana. Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1991.

Sullivan County Historical Society, Sullivan County, Indiana Pictorial History Vol II. Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 2004.

Wolfe, Thomas J. A History of Sullivan County, Indiana Vol. I. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1909.

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

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University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 153-617-21001-099

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** Approx. 25 acres

Use the UTM system

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 464573	Northing: 4327568
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 464985	Northing: 4327570
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 464965	Northing: 4327219
4. Zone: 16	Easting : 464549	Northing: 4327228

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the southwest corner of Wall and State Streets, face south and continue in a line with the west curb of State Street to a line extended west from the north property line of 17 N. State Street. Turn east and follow that line to the west curb of Broad Street. Turn south and continue in a line with the west curb of Broad Street to the southeast corner of 103 E. Washington Street (United States Post Office). Turn west and continue in a line to the west curb of State Street then turn south and continue in a line with the west curb of State Street to the north curb of the alley between Jackson Street and Harris Street. Turn west and follow a line with the north curb of the alley to the west curb of S. Main Street then turn south and continue in a line to the north curb of Harris Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the north curb of Harris Street to the east curb of the alley between Section and Court streets. Turn north and continue in a line to the north curb of W. Jackson Street.

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Face west and continue in a line with the north curb of W. Jackson Street to the east curb of S. Section Street. Turn north and follow the east curb of Section Street to the south curb of W. Wall Street then turn east and continue in a line to the west curb of N. State Street, or the place of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described represent the area that grew into the commercial district of Sullivan during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the early second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area is largely the original plat of Sullivan, except for one block of the original plat that extended to the north. This area is centered on the public square and county courthouse as the county seat of government, for which the town was platted in 1842. Outside of the boundaries, the area is largely residential in nature or has large undeveloped areas.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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street & number: 12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road

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e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com

telephone: 574-936-0613

date: June 10, 2016

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the corner of Wall and Main streets

1 of 18.

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the corner of Washington and Main streets

2 of 18.

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

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Name of Property

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County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the corner of Jackson and Main streets

3 of 18.

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the corner of Harris and Court streets

4 of 18.

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from the corner of Jackson and Court streets

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Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan



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County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at 16, 18 and 20 S. Court Street

6 of 18.

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south on Court Street from Wall Street

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Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the corner of Washington and State streets

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Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

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City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the corner of Washington and Main streets

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Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 16, 18, 20 and 22 W. Washington Street

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Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the corner of Wall and Main streets

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Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

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Name of Property

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City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the corner of Jackson and Main streets

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Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east on Jackson Street from Court Street

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Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the corner of Jackson and Main streets

14 of 18.

Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

Sullivan County, IN  
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 103 E. Washington Street

15 of 18.

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 30 N. State Street

16 of 18.

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the corner of Washington and Section streets

17 of 18.

Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, IN  
County and State

Name of Property: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 6, 2016

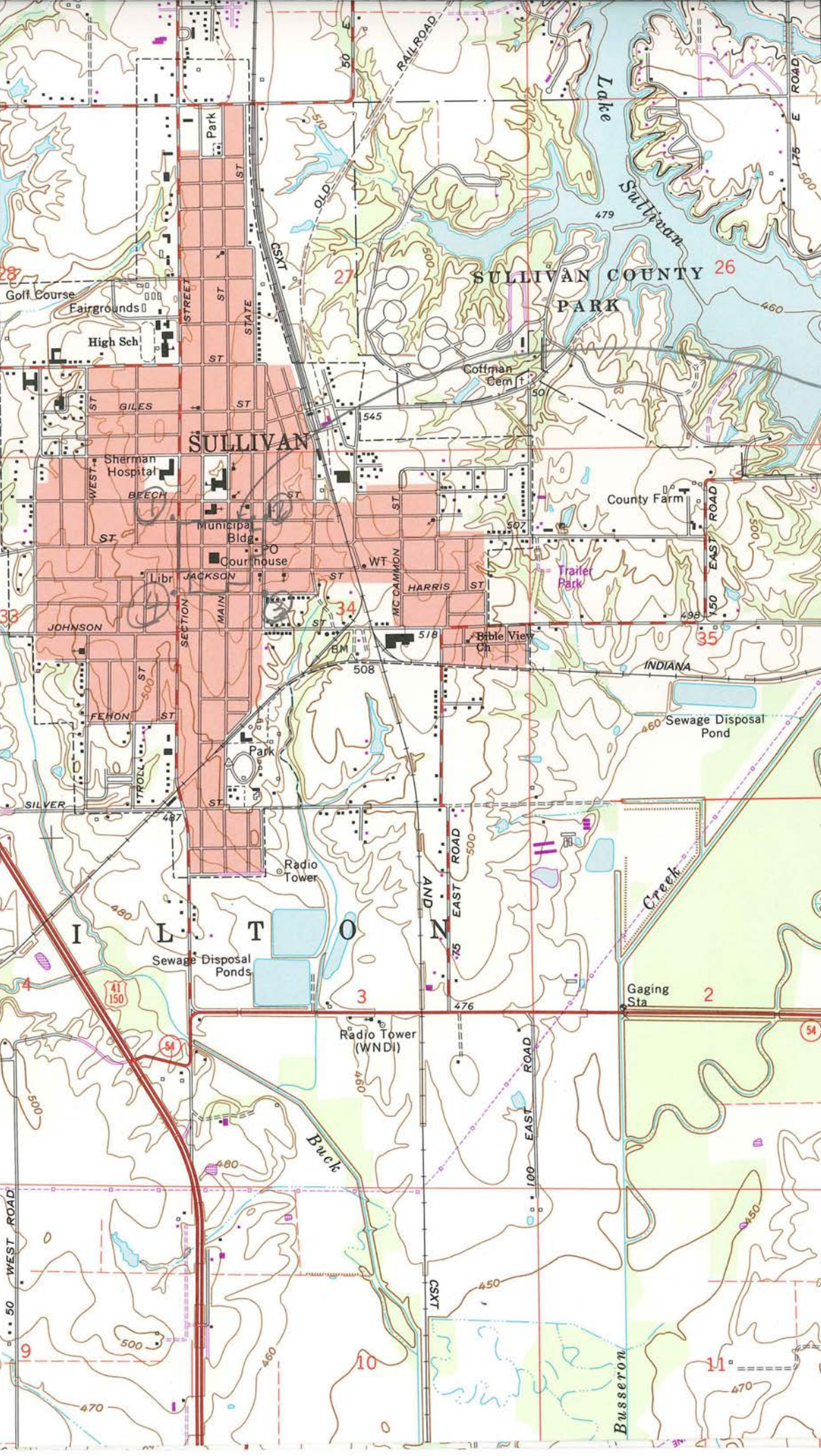
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from Washington and Court streets

18 of 18.

**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.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





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4328  
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4324  
5'

SULLIVAN COURTHOUSE  
SQUARE HISTORIC  
DISTRICT  
NATIONAL REGISTER  
OF HISTORIC PLACES

- Sullivan Co. IN  
NAD 83 UTM  
 ① 16 464 573  
     4327568  
 ② 16 464 985  
     4327570  
 ③ 16 464 965  
     4327219  
 ④ 16 464 549  
     4327228

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SULLIVAN INDIANA

47881





*Sullivan*  
FURNITURE

The American Furniture Store  
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Cincinnati, Ohio 45203  
Tel. 513-261-1234





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BOONE  
LAW OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/24/2018      Date of Pending List: 8/16/2018      Date of 16th Day: 8/31/2018      Date of 45th Day: 9/7/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      9/4/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



July 19, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C St, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District, Sullivan County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District, Sullivan County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District, Sullivan County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark  
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package



Gabbert, James &lt;james\_gabbert@nps.gov&gt;

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**[EXTERNAL] RE: Sullivan Courthouse Square HD**

1 message

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**Delahaye, Daniel B - Washington, DC** <Daniel.B.Delahaye@usps.gov>

Tue, Aug 21, 2018 at 2:12 PM

To: "Diebold, Paul" &lt;PDiebold@dnr.in.gov&gt;

Cc: "Gabbert, James" &lt;james\_gabbert@nps.gov&gt;, "Tate, Holly" &lt;HTate@dnr.in.gov&gt;

Paul,

I have reviewed the submission, have no comments, and concur with the nomination as proposed with respect to the Sullivan Main Post Office.

Finally, I have no objection to having had a period of less than 30 days to review this submission.

Very respectfully,

**Daniel Delahaye**

Federal Preservation Officer

USPS Facilities HQ

475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Rm. 6670

Washington DC 20260-1862

(202) 268-2782

daniel.b.delahaye@usps.gov

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**From:** Diebold, Paul [mailto:PDiebold@dnr.IN.gov]**Sent:** Tuesday, August 21, 2018 1:15 PM**To:** Delahaye, Daniel B - Washington, DC <Daniel.B.Delahaye@usps.gov>**Cc:** Gabbert, James <james\_gabbert@nps.gov>; Tate, Holly <HTate@dnr.IN.gov>**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Sullivan Courthouse Square HD**Importance:** High

Daniel,

We've put ourselves in a bit of pickle here in Indiana. We neglected to notify you about the post office in the courthouse square district in Sullivan, Indiana. Jim Gabbert, our NR reviewer, tells me that if you are able to respond by email that you concur with having less than 30 days to review, and/or, provide a comment by September 7, 2018, we will be OK.

9/10/2018

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - [EXTERNAL] RE: Sullivan Courthouse Square HD

Very sorry to spring this on you. If you should need anything yet this week, I will be out but Holly Tate, NR reviewer, can possibly respond. Paper copy of letter is enroute to you. The P.O. is a typical Depression-era, brick and limestone, small town facility we are rating as contributing to the district.

PAUL C. DIEBOLD

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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRESERVATION SERVICES | INDIANA DNR - DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION & ARCHAEOLOGY | 402 W. WASHINGTON ST.  
RM W274, INDIANAPOLIS IN 46204 | P: 317.232.3493 | F: 317.232.0693 | [www.in.gov/dnr/historic](http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic) | FIND US ON FACEBOOK |  
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