

PH# 364258

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED APR 1 1976
DATE ENTERED AUG 27 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC *Historic West 8th Street Historic District*
AND/OR COMMON *Historic West 8th Street*

LOCATION

roughly bounded by 7th, 9th, Jackson & Henry Sts.
STREET & NUMBER *West 8th & 9th Streets from Jackson St. on the West side of downtown Anderson to Henry St. and W. 7th St. from Jackson to John St.*

CITY, TOWN *Anderson* VICINITY OF *5th*
STATE *Indiana* CODE *018* COUNTY *Madison* CODE *095*

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME *Various Owners*
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN STATE
VICINITY OF

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. *Register of Deeds*
STREET & NUMBER *Madison County Courthouse*
CITY, TOWN STATE *Anderson Indiana*

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
DATE
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
CITY, TOWN STATE
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The "Historic West Eighth Street Historic District" is a largely residential neighborhood including West Eighth and Ninth Streets from Jackson Street on the west side of downtown Anderson to Henry Street and West Seventh Street from Jackson Street to John Street.

Most of the buildings in the historic district are large, two and 2 1/2 story houses in a variety of late Victorian and early twentieth century styles. A few of the houses, particularly on Ninth Street, are older, with Federal plans and detailing. Interspersed throughout the district are small cottages typical of the late nineteenth century; these generally have gabled facades and stick-work detailing confined to the porches. There are several institutional buildings in the district; two schools date from the 1890's, and two churches were erected in the early twentieth century. A railroad line runs through the historic district; on West Eighth Street a commercial area has always existed at the railroad crossing, but the present buildings generally date from the 1930's and later. Near the west end of the district, an apartment complex faces West Eighth Street but is excluded from the district; a market at West Eighth Street and Madison Avenue and a new church at West Eighth Street and Locust Street are the two major recent buildings constructed within the district boundaries.

One of the earliest houses in the district is the Neil McCullough House (226 W. 8th St.), built in 1870. It is a large, square brick house with a three bay facade. The doorway in the west bay has a wide single light transom panel and narrow sidelights. The windows, which have been infilled to facilitate the adaptive reuse of the house as an arts center, extend to the porch. Both doors and first floor windows have classical surrounds, with pilasters supporting flat entablatures. The second floor windows are 1/1 double hung sash. The present porch is a two story portico in the Roman Doric order. Fluted columns with a marked entasis sit on a square plinth; the entablature consists of a narrow architeve, broad frieze with a trigtype and metope motif, and a thin, broadly projecting cornice. In the pediment, a round window is the only decoration. On the main block of the house console brackets springing from an applied frieze band support the broad eaves.

Two houses dating from the 1870's are the William H. Brelsford House (231 West 8th St.) and the Henry House (1323 West 8th St.), both built in 1873. The Brelsford House is an L-plan, brick structure with a traditional three bay facade. The entrance in the east bay has a mansard roofed canopy supported by elaborately carved brackets. The ground floor windows are tall 1/1 double hung sash with pedimented heads; the second floor windows are shorter 1/1 double hung sash with the same motif in the heads. An oriel with three double hung sash windows projects from the facade gable. Above the oriel, a delicate stucco-work pattern is applied over the brick. A simple broad frieze is applied over the brick; the boxed cornice has a detail-like bed moulding and projecting crown moulding. Along the eaves, the frieze and cornice are similar, except the dentil moulding is replaced by brackets. Between the wings of the L a two story porch has been screened in. The porch corner posts on the first floor are similar to the brackets supporting the canopy over the front door; the second floor posts are plain, and this level is probably an addition.

The Henry House has been altered in the twentieth century. Originally, it was a two story brick, rectangular house with a large and prominent three story, semioctagonal bay in the facade. The porch, with slender, bracketed posts followed the line of the bay around the

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facade. Windows were 1/1 double hung sash, with segmental relieving arches and stone sills. The tower of the bay was framed, sheated with shingles, and had a tall conical roof. Alterations to the house include a rectangular front porch and covering the exterior with stucco painted white.

Later nineteenth century houses include several stick style residences. Typical is the W.S. Diven House (1107 W. 8th St.). The house is basically built on an L plan, with a three story square tower between the arms of the L and a two story octagonal bay projecting from the tower. Although the elements of the building are commonly found in late nineteenth century architecture, their combination and massing give it an unusual overall form. The sheathing materials are varied; the ground floor is clapboarded, while the second story and tower are sheathed with patterned shingles. The gables are clapboarded, with an overlay of boards forming varied patterns. A plain vergeboard hides the purlin ends. Cornices are given varied treatment. On the tower and forward gable, they are coved, and on the west gable a series of brackets over the second story window support the overhanging gable. Windows, likewise, are given a variety of treatments. An the main body of the house. They are 1/1 double hung sash, generally grouped in pairs, while in the tower there are 16/1 double hung sash and in the bay 9/1 double hung sash. The roof of the house is gabled, the tower pyramidal, and the bay flat.

A simpler house from the 1890's is the Patrick Skehan House (406 W. 8th St.: 1893). It is a square mass with a truncated hipped roof. The three bay facade is traditional, with the doorway in the east bay. The windows have segmentally arched heads, with simple mouldings following the curve of the arch, and sills supported by small brackets. A wooden frieze is applied over the brick; the eaves are supported by console brackets. The roof has elaborate ironwork cresting the one story porch, with irregularly spaced column supports, extends across the facade; it has a thin classical entablature.

The Thomas R. Wright House (403 W. 8th St.) was built in 1899. It is generally Queen Anne in detailing. A square brick mass with a hipped roof has a pediment that breaks forward and a round tower at the northeast corner. The facade gable has a Palladian motif, three part window, the central arched section with an exaggerated keystone. The windows have heavy, rusticated, stone lintels and sills. The porch extending across the west half of the facade has slim, fluted, ionic columns that support a light entablature; over the central bay of the three bay porch, a low pediment is decorated with a delicate, Adamesque carved motif. The conical roof of the tower terminates in a finial; this roof is coered with slate tiles of varying shapes.

In the twentieth century, the more symmetrical, balanced styles of the colonial revival became popular. The Daniel Mustard House (338 W. 8th St.) built in 1904, has a balanced three bay facade with a central entrance and a three part central window on the second floor. The windows and doorway have heavy, light-colored lintels that contrast with the red bricks of the walls. The central window is treated more elaborately, with pilasters and a heavy cornice with projecting crown moulding. The roof is hipped, with dormers on

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all slopes, and the eaves are simply boxed. The porch has grouped Corinthian columns supporting a simple entablature; over the central bay is a pediment, breaking forward supported by pairs of console brackets, is decorated in a simple triangular geometric pattern.

The First Church of Christ Scientist (122 W. 8th St.) was built in 1906. It is a rectangular brick mass with a central pediment breaking forward supported by fluted Ionic Columns. The Pediment has a heavy entablature that continues around the building as a parapet entablature. In the pediment, a light, carved motif with a circular medallion and flanking triangular sections provides decorative interest. The recessed entrance has double doors, with a surround of pilasters supporting an entablature. The porch is flanked by proportionately small windows are 6/6 double hung sash.

The Lynch House (920 W. 8th St.) was built about 1920. It has a symmetrical facade with heavy emphasis on the central entrance bay. There is a small projecting porch with ionic columns supporting a wide entablature. The doorway has an arched fanlight and narrow sidelights. Above the cornice of the porch is an iron railing; a recessed second floor porch has a three part composition, with brick piers behind which are large, glazed doors. On the ground floor, windows are grouped, while on the second floor they are 8/1 double hung sash doors. The roof is tile.

The two schools in the district were built in the 1890's. Both are brick with stone trim, strongly emphasized central bays, and hipped roofs. The Columbia School (Madison Street) has a projecting entrance bay with a large stone arch over the double doors; flanking the doorway are moulded brick colonettes. The second floor of the central bay has a row of four 1/1 double hung sash with stone lintels and sills; the corners of the bay are treated as a cluster of colonettes. The side bays have groupings of three windows, those on the lower floor with flat stone sills and lintels, those on the upper floor with stone sills and segmentally arched heads. The main cornice is a series of projecting brick courses.

The Seventh Street School is similar to Columbia School, but the organization of the facade gives greater emphasis to vertical elements. The central bay has a large stone arched entrance way, above which are a pair of arched windows. The bay rises to form a tower, with a semi-circular arched window on the facade. A series of coaled courses support an entablature. The windows on the flanking wings are grouped horizontally in units of three; pilasters between the individual windows rise two stories to give a vertical emphasis. The pilasters have small stone caps, from which spring the round arched heads of the second story windows. Dormers break through the eaves and are set flush with the facade.

The First Presbyterian Church (West 9th St.) is an example of an early twentieth century ecclesiastical gothic revival building. It is brick, with stone trim, and has round arched windows emphasized by label mouldings. The crossing is marked by a lantern. On

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the south side, between the transept arm and the nave, there is a tower with corner buttresses that become octagonal turrets above the second story elevation. The entrance is through a round arched door in the base of the tower. Above the doorway, there is an arched window with hood moulding. The vertical emphasis of the tower is accented by paired tall, round arched, lancet windows on each face. The windows along the nave and in the transept arms are also round arched. A corbel table runs along the sides of the gables.

Houses on West 9th Street are more varied. 711 W. 9th Street is a large, frame building of square plan with bays on the north and west elevations and a tower at the north-west corner. The one story porch across parts of the north and west elevations has stone posts supporting short columns; above the "capitals" of the columns, brackets support the broad frieze. Flanking the stairs, the columns are paired by emphasis to this bay of the porch. The bays on the north and west facades are semi-hexagonal; the gables above are rectangular, with brackets forming the transition from bay to gable. The gables have patterned carving and stickwork decoration. The tower, with conical roof, is shingled.

The Van Pelt House (431 W. 9th St.) is a story and a half Gothic Revival Cottage. The gabled facade has eaves with paired brackets. Over the doorway, a semi-hipped roof hood is supported by five carved brackets. The sheathing is broad and battern, a form mid-Victorian theorists thought more natural than clapboard because its verticality supposedly resembled the vertical growth of the trees from which the lumber was cut. The side walls are simple, with square headed windows and undercoated eaves. To the south is a one story, L-plan wing; the side entrance is gabled and has a canopy similar to that on the facade.

The house at 405 W. 9th St., exhibits characteristics of buildings earlier than most in the district. It is square in plan, with a three bay facade. The roof is a low hip. Corner boards terminate with caps; above, the broad frieze is undercoated across the facade, although on the side walls there are console brackets. Over the second floor windows, small pediments are supported on console brackets. The chimney rises along the west side wall. In plan, massing, roofline, and chimney position, the house resembles many of the transition period between late Federal and Italianate.

At 327 W. 9th St., is a small, story and a half cottage that is typical of many other houses on both W. 9th and W. 7th Streets. It has an L-plan with a side porch. The first floor of the facade has a pair of double hung sash windows, while the gable has a single double hung sash window. The walls are covered with a variety of sheathing materials. The ground floor is vertical clapboard, to a broad fascia, above which are patterned shingles; the gables have fanwork of overlapping clapboards and vertical boards at the peak. The entire facade is overlaid with boards expressing the structural framework. Along the eaves, a "cornice" consists of vertical boards of alternating lengths to suggest a dentil course.

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Another, simpler cottage is on W. 7th St. It, too, has an L-plan, although one leg is one and a half stories and the other one story. The facade has, two, double hung sash windows with heavy lintels capped by a moulding; the windows are 9/9 double hung sash. The corner boards terminate in caps, and a plain frieze board runs along the sides of the gable. The house is sheathed with clapboard.

Through several key houses and a number of contributing structures this area presents an outstanding illustration of architectural concepts and execution. The Historic West Street District represents a unity of time and style that provides a distinguishable visible unity that clearly dates from the turn of the century.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES **1870-1910** BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

On March 31, 1887, natural gas was discovered in Anderson, Indiana. The news of the mysterious fuel transformed overnight what was a small town into a center of industry, invention, and transportation; Anderson soon became known as "Queen City of the Gas Belt".

Utilization of natural gas brought men of vigor, wealth, and enterprise into the community. Many of those leaders made their homes in the fashionable residential district of Anderson Street (now 8th). This tree-shaded boulevard, bound on the north by German Street (now 6th) and Washington Street (now 9th) on the south, commemorates the people and events of Anderson's Gas Boom Era. The splendid houses of the district attest to the significant contributions of those who had the structures constructed.

On May 24, 1887, eleven enterprising citizens organized a Board of Trade to promote Anderson to investors and manufactures who desired to locate in the Indiana Gas Belt. Civic leaders living in the Anderson Street District included George Nichol, 131 Washington Street, the Board President; J.W. Lovett, 431 Anderson Street, W.S. Diven, 1107 8th Street; Charles L. Henry, 1323 Anderson Street; H.J. Bronnenberg, 405 Washington St.; James Wellington, 535 8th Street; and Samuel M. Hodson, 410 8th Street. Their efforts were soon rewarded with establishment of the first factory in the fall of that year. Within a decade, more than forty major factories representing a variety of industries came to enjoy benefits of Anderson's plentiful and inexpensive fuel.

Anderson's offer of low-cost fuel attracted factories engaged largely in the manufacture of glass, paper, and products made from iron. Both plain window glass and ornamental glass was produced. The most notable company was the Wright-Rich Cut Glass Company, which manufactured quality glassware by a unique mass production method for grinding designs originally created in Pennsylvania. Today, Wright-Rich cut glass is nationally recognized by collectors for its high quality, distinctive designs, and extraordinary craftsmanship. George W. Wright and Thomas R. Wright, both living at 403 Anderson Street, and Hunter Richey, who lived at 408 Anderson Street, organized the glassworks.

Among several paper and pulp product companies to be established in Anderson was the J.W. Sefton Manufacturing Co. Recognized as one of the early producers of corrugated paperboard, this company later became a part of Container Corporation of America, a major supplier of packaging materials in the Nation. In 1896 Brooks Sefton innovated use of his company's corrugated product as insulation for the walls and ceilings of his new residence at 332 Anderson Street.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"See continuation sheet"

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 100 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	61,24,6,0	4,44,05,3,0	B	1,6	61,24,7,0	4,44,02,2,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	61,10,4,0	4,44,01,8,0	D	1,6	61,10,4,0	4,44,05,1,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The eastern boundary of the Anderson West 8th Historic District runs south along the centerline of Jackson Street from the north edge of properties on the north side of 7th St. to the south property line of houses on the south side of 9th St. The southern boundary runs W. along the southern edge of properties on the south side of 9th St. to the centerline of the public alley west of Henry St. The western boundary follows the centerline of the alley west of Henry St. to the north edge of properties on the north side of 8th St. The northern boundary runs east along the north edge of properties on the north side of 8th St to the

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Chris Owens, Russell B. Johnson

ORGANIZATION

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Inc.

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

3402 Boulevard Place

TELEPHONE

317-926-2301

CITY OR TOWN

Indianapolis

STATE

Indiana

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

March 24, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

8/27/76

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

8.28.76

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Numerous gas companies were organized and financed by local stockholders during the boom era. The Citizens Gas Company was the first to be formed in 1887 by prominent residents of Anderson Street. W.S. Diven, who lived at 1107 Anderson Street, was a tireless worker for the company; he offered free fuel with the purchase of a home building site to those people who would settle in Anderson and work in local factories. This inducement brought an immigration which tripled the city's population with a decade.

Financial leaders greatly influenced Anderson's industrial development. Neel C. McCullough, founder of Anderson's first bank in 1855, lived at 226 Anderson Street, owned and operated the city's only artificial gas plant when natural gas was discovered in 1877. After McCullough's death the following year, his son Carroll K. McCullough reorganized the structure of the Citizens Bank to include several influential businessmen who represented large property interests for industrial development. J.H. Terhune, who served as Mayor of Anderson and lived at 212 Anderson Street, and Daniel F. Mustard, a building contractor and financier living at 338 Anderson Street, were important figures in promoting new factories and building homes for employees.

In 1893 William H. Brelsford and Wm. O. Crim organized the Anderson Fuel Company; both Brelsford and Crim were bankers living as neighbors at 231 and 311 Anderson Street respectively. The fuel company established a continued supply of natural gas to the local factories. The following year their company was acquired by the Detrich syndicate of New York City; since this syndicate owned nearly all gas plants in Indiana, acquisition virtually assured the city a sufficient supply of gas for the future.

Population growth during the Gas Boom created an immediate need for public transportation for those who worked in Anderson's factories. Initially, the demand was met when the Anderson Street Railway began operating horse-drawn streetcars on a three mile line of iron track. By 1892, animal power had been converted to electric power, and the company had been reorganized by a group of local financiers and businessmen. Anderson Electric Street Railway operated the first electrically powered streetcars in the Indiana Gas Belt. This pioneer line was the beginning of an inter-city transit system known as the Union Traction Company which within a few years would replace the horse and buggy and put the farmer and his produce within reach of lucrative city markets.

Charles L. Henry, a major stockholder in Anderson's electric railway company, conceived a plan in 1893 to link Anderson with Muncie, Marion, and Indianapolis. Origin of the term "interurban" is credited to Mr. Henry who coined the word to describe his plan. The panic of 1893 postponed construction, and it was not until 1898 that the first car operated over 11 miles of track to begin a traction empire which operated more than 400 miles of line in central Indiana. For his pioneering efforts, Mr. Henry became known as the "father of the interurban" and until his death in 1927 remained a tireless advocate of interurban railways. He lived at 1323 Anderson Street.

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Within a few years, traction cars became common to the thriving industrial scene where steam railroads operated a slow and infrequent service. Union Traction Company established the arrangement that was to become typical of Midwestern interurban equipment. The company was among the first (in 1913) to acquire all-steel equipment. The powerhouse at Anderson was first to use a three-phase distribution system, an arrangement that was to become standard for interurban operation. Credit for these advancements is largely given to Arthur W. Brady, a former Mayor of Muncie, Indiana, who served as president of the company and lived at 824 Anderson Street.

Another important chapter in the history of transportation began in 1894 when John W. Lambert came to Anderson to manufacture a gasoline engine which he had first patented in 1887. A recognized automotive pioneer, he built his first automobile in 1902 in Union City, Ohio. By 1905, the Lambert family had built a new factory in Anderson to build the Lambert, one of several cars produced in Anderson, as well as fire trucks, commercial trucks and farm tractors; most of these used a revolutionary friction drive for power transmission. Accorded the title, "Father of the Gearless Transmission", Lambert obtained more than 600 patents dealing with the automobile and machinery. His early contributions together with development of automotive ignition and starting systems by Frank and Perry Remy account for Anderson's influence on the expansion of the automotive industry.

The Lambert family residence located at 705 Hendricks Street shared the neighborhood with mansions of other inventors and manufacturers of the era. Next door to the Lambert home, at 920 West 8th Street, lived James W. Lynch, founder of the Lynch Glass Machinery Co. A glass blower, Mr. Lynch developed the first full automatic bottle blowing machine using the "overhead gob" feeder principle which was a substantial contribution to the glass container industry.

At 926 West 8th Street was the house of Hugh A. Hill, President of the Hill-Standard Mfg. Co. One of Anderson's earliest Gas Boom industries, the company was organized in 1889 to manufacture steam power pumps, wheels, and wagons of various sorts. By 1900, Hill-Standard had earned a world-wide reputation for building tricycles, sulkyes, and other vehicles for children. Most famous of these was The Irish Mail, this four-wheel, scooter cart holds special significance for collectors of early American toys.

Among other famous residents of the Anderson 8th Street district was James Whitcomb Riley, who lived from 1874 to 1878 in the W. G. Ethell homestead located at 501 West 8th Street. Riley established his early journalistic patterns while working as a reporter for the Anderson Evening Democrat. His later writings frequently refer to the shaded boulevard called Anderson Street. While the Victorian home where he lived is gone, a local historical society renamed the site Riley Place to honor the "Hoosier Poet".

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Perhaps the least-known famous resident of the District lived at 1403 West 8th Street. Louis J. Weichman, who came to Anderson in 1886 to live with relatives, sought protection and seclusion. As chief witness in the federal government's trial of conspirators in President Abraham Lincoln's assassination, Weichman's testimony led to the conviction of Mary Surratt, who managed the Washington, D.C. boardinghouse where conspirators made their plans. Concealing his true identity for many years, Weichman operated a school of business and was a respected citizen of the community.

The West 8th Street District is the best remaining symbol of the life style created by the gas boom in Anderson. It represents a fine example of late 19th and early 20th century street scape with both grand houses and those on a modest scale.

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The Anderson West 8th Street District was laid out in the second half of the nineteenth century. The houses represent a variety of styles (Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Ann, and Stick Style) which were popular in the Midwest in the late nineteenth century. Many of the structures were built as a part of the prosperity produced by the gas boom.

Today the 8th Street District remains largely as its original builders and residents intended. The tree-lined streets have houses set on wide lawns. The areas outside the district reflect later developments. The residential areas to the north and south have simpler houses dating from the 1920's. A commercial area defines the eastern boundary. In the late nineteenth century the city limits stopped at Henry Street on the west. Structures to the west of Henry Street were added in the 1930's and 1940's.

The West 8th Street Association appreciates the historical and architectural value of its neighborhood. In May of each year a gas era festival pays homage to the neighborhood's nineteenth century origins.

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Personal interview with John Lambert Lee, October 27, 1975 in Anderson, Indiana concerning the family history and automotive activities of his grandfather, John W. Lambert, by Russell B. Johnson. Mr. Lee currently serves as family historian for the Lambert family; maintains detailed information on the location and condition of all Lambert autos known to exist at this time.

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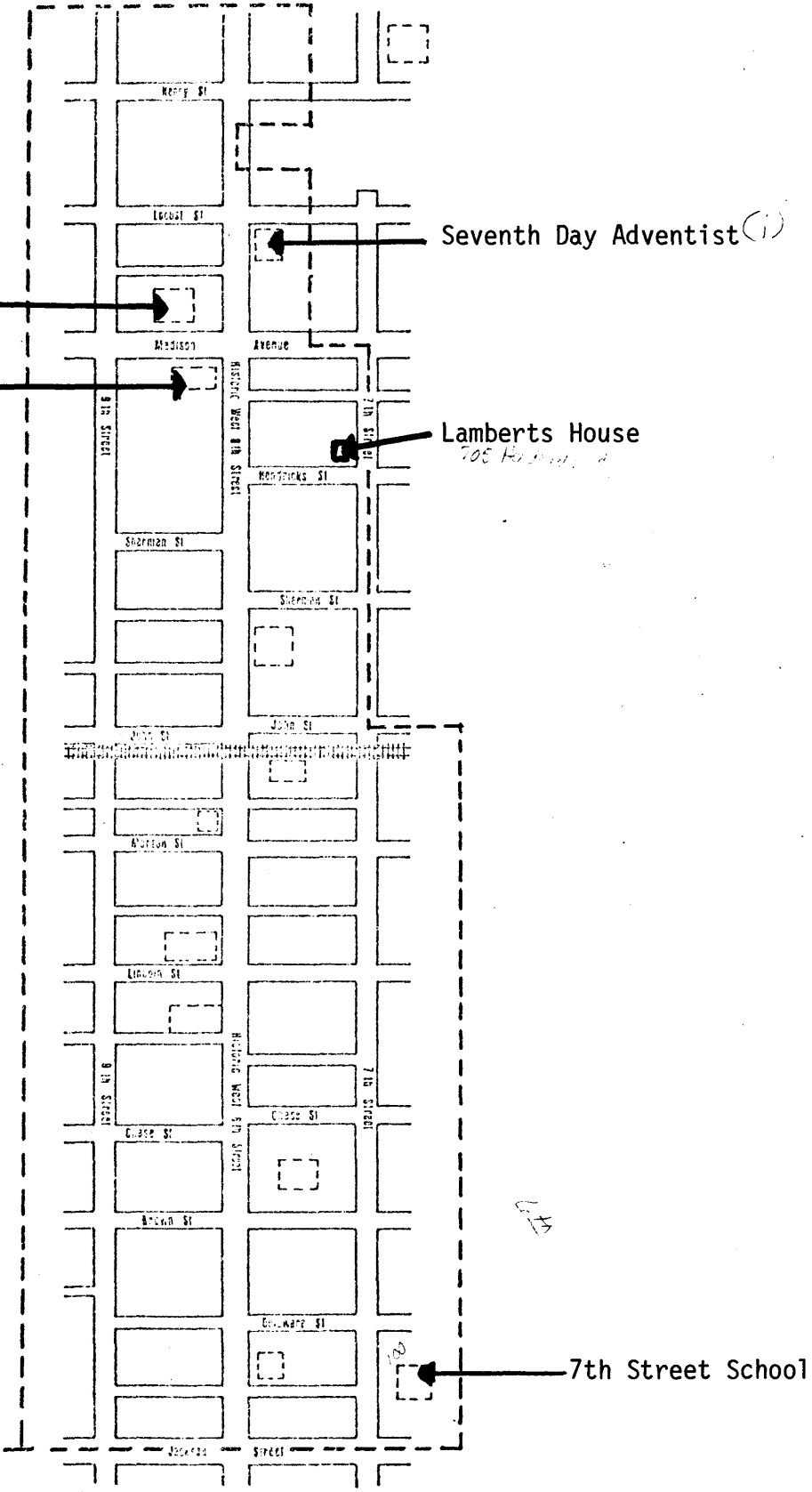
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Giant Oak Apartment Complex; follows the west, south, and east property lines of the apartment complex to the north edge of properties on the north side of 8th St.; and continues east to the centerline of Madison Avenue. The boundary runs north along the centerline of Madison Avenue to the intersection of the centerline of 7th St.; thence east along the centerline of 7th St. to the centerline of John St., and north along the centerline of John St. to the north edge of properties on the north side of 7th St.,. The boundary continues east along the north edge of properties north of 7th St. to the centerline of Jackson St.



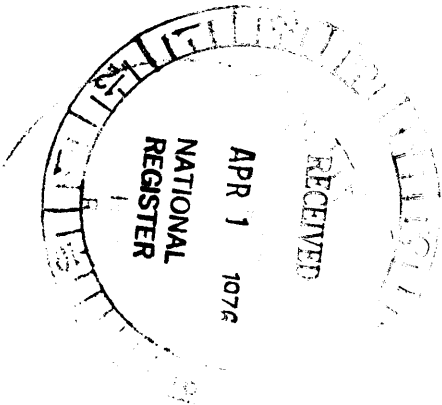
Columbia School

Modern Market Building (i)

Seventh Day Adventist (i)

Lamberts House
705 Madison Ave

7th Street School



ANDERSON STREET DISTRICT
Anderson, Indiana
Scale: 1" = 0.1 mile



