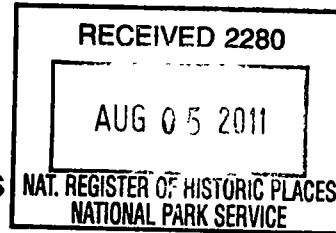


659

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Central Batesville Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Catherine Street to the south, Vine Street to the west, Boehringer Street to the north, and Eastern Avenue to the east

N/A

not for publication

N/A

city or town Batesville

vicinity _____

state _____

INDIANA

code IN

county RIPLEY

code 137

zip code 47006

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

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

8/2/2011
Date

Deputy SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

John Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

9.15.11
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
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
44	21	buildings
		sites
3		structures
		objects
47	21	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

RELIGION: religious facility

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RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Classical Revival

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor
Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

STONE: Limestone

walls: STONE: Limestone

CONCRETE

GLASS

WOOD: Weatherboard

WOOD: Shingle

METAL: Tin

METAL: Cast Iron

STUCCO

roof: ASPHALT

other: METAL: Steel

WOOD: Weatherboard

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Batesville is located in Laughery Township, Ripley County, Indiana, approximately halfway between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, straddling the former Big Four Route railroad line. The district comprises the historic commercial and industrial core of Batesville, stretching roughly seven blocks east to west and roughly four blocks north to south. The district's 65 resources consist primarily of commercial and industrial buildings, with a few civic and residential buildings. The areas outside of the district boundaries are mostly residential in character, with a few scattered industrial and commercial uses.

Narrative Description

Batesville's street grid is typical of Midwestern development patterns in the mid-nineteenth century, with some variation across piecemeal expansions to the original plat made before 1876. The grid is rotated approximately thirty degrees from the cardinal directions to follow the angle of the railroad as laid out in 1852. The topography of Batesville is mostly flat and there are no rivers or other major waterways near the town. Low rolling hills are evident at the edges of the town but the area within the district has little topographical variation.

The town's historic commercial core is located along Main Street from Boehringer to Catherine Streets, along Pearl Street from Main Street to Vine Street, and along George Street from Elm to Sycamore Streets. The section of E. Pearl Street between Main Street and Eastern Avenue is located one half block south of the portion west of Main Street. This section of E. Pearl Street was once known as Broadway and served as the primary rail corridor, bisecting the blocks between Main and Pearl Street west of Main Street. The rail corridor has been abandoned and the tracks have been removed. Portions of Broadway between Main and Vine Streets have been vacated and built over.

The majority of the buildings in the district are of brick construction. Concrete block is found on the exteriors of a few commercial and industrial buildings, while stucco and simulated half-timbering are found on some commercial and public buildings. Most of the district's commercial buildings are two-story, with a few one and three story buildings. Industrial buildings within the district vary in height from one to five stories, most being three or four stories in height. The few houses within the district are of either one-and-one-half or two-stories in height. Buildings within the commercial core of the district are built at the sidewalk line. Residential structures at the district's periphery tend to be set back slightly from the street and often feature one-story porches along their primary facades. Industrial buildings within the district are also built at the sidewalk line in most areas. Some of the factory complexes feature bridges between buildings on separate blocks, as seen on Depot and Walnut Streets and the vacated section of Broadway between Main and Walnut Streets.

Buildings and structures were determined to be contributing if they possessed substantial historic integrity to the district's period of significance: 1852-1960. Buildings retaining massing, form, fenestration and details representative of the period of significance were considered contributing resources. For this reason, buildings altered within the period of significance were classified as contributing resources because they reflect changes to the historic fabric of the district during this period. Buildings built or severely altered after the period of significance were classified as non-contributing.

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N. VINE STREET (WEST SIDE)

17 N. Vine Street..... C
St. Mark's Manse, Queen Anne, 1902

[Photo 3]

N. VINE STREET (EAST SIDE)

Northeast corner Vine and Pearl Streets NC
Commercial building, c.1980

N. ELM STREET (EAST SIDE)

18 N. Elm Street..... C

[Photo 7]

This c.1960 gas station remains substantially intact. The one-story building features brick veneer walls laid in a stacked bond pattern, double-hung aluminum sash windows, aluminum storefront glazing, and a flat roof with deep overhangs supported by exposed steel beams. The drive-through carwash wing attached to the east (rear) elevation of the building features a fully glazed clerestory with ribbed glass. The original cladding of the carwash wing has been covered with vertical wood siding. The site contains two additional contributing resources at the corners of the site in the form of two pump islands with square canopies cantilevered from a center column. These are set at a 45-degree angle to the building and the streets, and are framed at both corners by brick veneer clad planters matching the main building.

N. WALNUT STREET (WEST SIDE)

15 N. Walnut Street NC
Herald Printing Building, 1926/c.1995

[Photos 8, 14]

N. WALNUT STREET (EAST SIDE)

16-20 N. Walnut Street NC
Engel's Recreation Parlor Building, c.1895/c.1915/c.1990

[Photo 13]

110 N. Walnut Street C
House, central-passage, c.1875

S. WALNUT STREET (WEST SIDE)

West side Walnut Street between Pearl and George Streets C
Laughery Valley Mill/Enterprise Casket Company/Hillenbrand Building, c.1880/c.1925/c.1940

[Photo 8]

Northwest corner Walnut and George Streets NC
Industrial building, c.1990

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S. WALNUT STREET (EAST SIDE)

East side S. Walnut Street between Pearl and George Streets (Northeast corner of Walnut Street and the alley formerly known as Broadway)..... C [Photo 15]
American Furniture Company/Hillenbrand Building A5, c.1879/c.1905

East side S. Walnut Street between Pearl and George Streets (Southeast corner of Walnut Street and the alley formerly known as Broadway)..... C [Photo 15]
American Furniture Company/Hillenbrand Building A10, c.1915

N. MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)

1 N. Main Street..... NC
Commercial building, c.1980

29 N. Main Street..... C [Photo 10]
This three-story Italianate commercial building was built by Herman B. Greeman in 1894 and housed the Fair Store during the 1890s. From the 1910s-1950s the building contained a pharmacy. The third floor contained a public hall and ballroom, used by the Knights of Columbus after 1910. The painted brick masonry building features a three-bay facade. The first floor storefront features cast iron columns with fluting, rosettes, and elaborate foliated capitals. The central bay contains a recessed entrance with a concrete floor. The present wood storefront sash appear to date to the 1920s. They feature large floor-length display windows with divided-light transoms above. The upper facade is divided into three bays by projecting brick pilasters aligned with the storefront columns below. The central bay is wider and features a pair of windows at the second and third floors, while the narrower outer bays each contain one window at each floor. The original 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows have been replaced with glass block infill at the second floor and brick infill at the third floor. The windows are capped with sheet metal window hoods featuring mouldings, brackets, and rosettes. Banding below the window sills of each floor features a soldier course set in a sawtooth pattern. The facade terminates in a brick cornice topped by a sheet metal cornice featuring corner brackets, an anthemion frieze, and a checkerboard patterned frieze.

31-33 N. Main Street..... C [Photo 10]
The Italianate/Queen Anne style Batesville Bank was built c.1895, with additions in 1910 and 1922. The brick masonry building is two stories in height, with a raised limestone basement. The building originally featured an unusual arched Romanesque Revival storefront, removed during a 1910 remodeling. The building rests on a raised basement, with slabs of cut limestone on the east elevation and rock face limestone blocks on the north elevation. The 1910 storefront is divided into four bays by buff brick columns with Tuscan order limestone capitals and bases. The floor-length storefront windows with transoms above and the concrete steps with radiused ends match historic photographs from the 1910s. The southernmost bay of the storefront, originally the open entrance to the c.1910 stair addition, has been infilled with glass block. The recessed entrance features a mosaic tile floor. A simple frieze and storefront cornice divide the first and second floors. The second floor facade is divided into five bays by projecting brick pilasters. The original 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows with transoms have been removed and glass block has been installed in the openings. Smooth face limestone window sills and rock face limestone lintels run continuously across the facade. The cornice features panels of sawtooth brick, divided by sheet metal brackets at each pilaster. A hipped asphalt shingle roof rises above this cornice. A gable over the north half of the facade contains an elaborate tripartite arched attic window approximating the shape of a trefoil. The Queen Anne sashes of this window feature divided lite borders of red glass. The north elevation features 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows with arched brick window hoods and limestone sills at the first floor level. Similar windows at the second floor level have been partially infilled with brick and smaller double-hung replacement sash. A 1922 addition to the west has a facade facing Boehringer Street. This facade is divided into three uneven bays and contains 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows with limestone sills and lintels. Three windows at the second floor of the east bay have been infilled with glass block. The center bay of the facade contains two half-glazed wood panel doors with transoms at two different heights.

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103 N. Main Street NC
Commercial Building, c.1975

[Photo 9]

107 N. Main Street C

[Photo 9]

The Gibson Theatre was built in 1921 by Dr. C. W. Gibson. The present Moderne facade of enameled steel panels was likely added in the late-1940s or early-1950s. The facade features an angled marquee extending roughly 2/3 of the way across the facade. The south end of the marquee is entirely clad in lightbulbs, as is the bottom perimeter. The top of the marquee holds Art Deco-style neon letters spelling "THEATRE." Below the marquee is a curved glass ticket office and an angled bank of five three-lite flush wood entrance doors. Pink, yellow and green terrazzo extends out into the sidewalk in an angled and curved pattern similar to the shape of the marquee. Aluminum-framed poster cases flank the entrance. The first floor of the facade is clad in deep red enameled steel panels. The south third of the upper facade is clad in the same color, divided into three sections with two vertical fluted white stripes. A trapezoidal yellow blade sign projects from the center of this section. The blade sign features the name "GIBSON" in outlined neon letters, with a smaller "theatre" in lowercase neon. The northern 2/3 of the upper facade is clad in pale yellow and mint green panels in a grid pattern.

S. MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE)

1 S. Main Street NC

[Photos 11,12]

The American Furniture Company/Hillenbrand Building A6 was built c.1915 to house offices for the American Furniture Company. The three-story building originally featured brick facades with paired double-hung windows reflecting the influence of the Chicago Style and a simple Classical Revival cornice. During the 1920s, the building was connected to the two-story c.1875 Germania Hotel. During a c.1990 remodeling, the upper floors of both buildings were encased in a false facade with imitation half-timbering and a teal green false mansard roof. A clock tower was added to the southeast corner of the roof at this time. Because of these alterations, very little historic fabric remains visible. These alterations are typical of facade coverings added to several buildings in Batesville during the 1970s-1990s in an attempt to create a supposedly "German" appearance, imitating the 1933 Tudor Revival remodeling of the Sherman House. Similar alterations can be seen on 16 E. George Street, 117 E. George Street, and the rear elevation of Hillenbrand Building A10.

35 S. Main Street C

[Photo 23]

The Sherman House was built in 1852 by John F. Brinkman and received its present name after the Civil War, in honor of General William Tecumseh Sherman. The frame building originally featured clapboard siding and shuttered six-over-six double-hung windows. A Queen Anne porch was added around 1890. In 1923 the Sherman House was purchased by Hillenbrand Industries and three additional buildings were added to the property over the next decade. In 1933, all four buildings were remodeled in the Tudor Revival style with half-timbered and stuccoed facades featuring ornamental gables, finials, and leaded glass windows. The Old Vienna Café was added in 1953, featuring murals by Hoosier artist W. Harold Hancock (1920-2006).

The two-story frame building features half-timbered facades with textured stucco. High parapets are adorned with false gables featuring scalloped bargeboards and half-timbering in sunburst and diaper patterns. The center of each parapet features a square panel with scroll-sawn trim approximating the shape of a quatrefoil. These panels are each surmounted by a scroll-sawn ornament with three finials. Finials also adorn the peaks of the false gables and the corners of the parapet. A timber entrance porch extends over the sidewalk on the east elevation. Small frame awnings with asphalt shingles project over the storefronts. Two projecting display windows with concave metal hoods remain along the south facade. Historic photographs from the 1930s-1950s confirm the historic appearance of the exterior and document changes since that time. The 1/1 double-hung windows at the second floor have been replaced with false-divided-lite casement windows. Three second floor window openings near the southeast corner have been modified to accommodate wider sliding casement windows. Five other window openings have been boarded over. The corner storefront has been covered over with stucco and half-timbering.

111 S. Main Street NC

Commercial Building, c.1975

117 S. Main Street C

Commercial building, c.1925

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133 S. Main Street NC
Pohlar Garage, 1922/c.1930/c.1965

[Photo 26]

137 S. Main Street C

[Photo 26]

The Batesville State Bank was built c.1955 and shows influences of the Art Deco and International Styles. The one-story building is clad in smooth face limestone and its east facade is divided into five bays. The outer bays each contain one punched window opening with simple limestone trim. These openings each contain a 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows with horizontal muntins. A band of sawtooth patterned limestone trim runs around the top of the building below the coping stones. The center three bays contain clear anodized aluminum storefront divided by green marble pilasters. A c.1965 metal *brise soleil* covers the parapet above the storefronts. Historic photographs indicate that the limestone parapet features a simple stepped motif above the entrance, showing the late influence of the Art Deco style. The south elevation features three punched window openings like those on the front elevation as well as one similarly trimmed door opening that has been boarded over.

S. MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)

132 S. Main Street C

[Photo 28]

The Batesville Memorial Building was built as a memorial to the men and women who served in the First World War. It was designed by Connersville architect Karl P. Henkel and built during 1922-23. The building contained a gymnasium, kitchen, council chambers, a community room, an auditorium, fire engine garage, jail cells, and rooms for the American Legion. A 1993 renovation involved the removal of the front steps and the creation of a grade-level entrance.

The facade is divided into three bays. The ground floor and corner pilasters feature rusticated brickwork. The upper parapet is ornamented with soldier courses, limestone banding, and diamond-shaped limestone insets. The outer bays of the facade project forward and feature three evenly spaced windows on each floor. All windows are aluminum casement sash, replacements for the building's original steel sash windows. The ground and second floor windows are trimmed with soldier courses and limestone corner blocks. The first floor windows are trimmed by a soldier course that forms an arch infilled with a diaper-patterned brick tympanum. The center bay is recessed, with one window on each floor flanking a projecting central portico. The portico spans the height of the first and second floors and features two tall, slender Tuscan order limestone columns. A two-story arched opening rising through the first and second floors originally contained the building's entrance. The ground floor level of the portico contains a brick-clad projection that originally served as the landing for a flight of monumental steps leading up to the front doors. These steps were removed in 1993 and a grade-level entrance was built into the face of the landing.

S. SYCAMORE STREET (EAST SIDE)

106 S. Sycamore Street C
Commercial building, c.1935

[Photo 30]

110 S. Sycamore Street C
H. H. Krome Building, 1911.

[Photo 30]

The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

Northeast corner Sycamore and Catherine Streets C
East Grade School, 1928

[Photo 29]

S. PARK AVENUE (WEST SIDE)

207 S. Park Avenue C

[Photo 33]

This two-story Queen Anne style brick house was built for J. Wiler in 1897. The red brick exterior features 1/1 double hung wood sash windows with plain limestone lintels and sills. The house takes the form of a 2-1/2 story gabled-ell with a

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1-1/2 story hipped roof rear wing. Porches with scroll-sawn brackets, turned posts, turned spindles and hipped roofs are located at the northeast and northwest corners of the house. The front-facing end of the ell features a two-story bay window topped by a frame gable. Brackets support the corners of the gable roof at the angled sides of the bay window. The gable contains stickwork trim and a wood shingles in a variety of patterned courses. The roof is clad in interlocking asphalt shingles.

The property also contains a non-contributing garage.

S. PARK AVENUE (EAST SIDE)

4 S. Park Avenue **C** [Photos 32, 34, 37, 38]
Greeman Brothers/American Furniture/Batesville Cabinet/Romweber Factory Building, c.1876/c.1910/c.1920/c.1950

106 S. Park Avenue **C** [Photos 31, 32]
The German Methodist Church was built in 1889 in the Gothic Revival style. In 1934, the church merged with Wesley Chapel (formerly the English Methodist Episcopal Church) to form First Methodist Church. That same year the 1894 Wesley Chapel, a vernacular Gothic Revival frame church, was moved from its original site at the southwest corner of Catherine Street and Park Avenue to the north side of the German Methodist Church Building. The frame Wesley Chapel was remodeled in a Tudor Revival style with the addition of stickwork and stucco over its original clapboard siding. A rear wing was added to the building c.1955 and shows influences of the International Style.

The 1889 German Methodist Church building is an L-shaped cross-gabled brick building with a tower rising from the inside corner of the L. The building presents identical facades on the west and south. Each gable end features a corbelled brick cornice, a panel of sawtooth brickwork at the attic level, and a limestone plaque above the central window listing the date of construction and the German name of the church in Fraktur-style lettering. The gable ends contain a large central pointed arch window subdivided by a central mullion into two smaller 1/1 double-hung wood sash pointed arch windows. These windows are flanked by smaller pointed arch windows with 1/1 double-hung wood sashes. All of these windows contain stained glass. A band of rockface limestone runs across the facade at the spring line of the window arches. The arches are laid in a darker red pressed brick contrasting with the common red brick of the walls. The tower rises from the inside corner of the L plan, facing the corner of Park Avenue and South Streets. The first floor of the tower features buttressed corners and entrances with foliated Gothic arched openings with limestone trim. The second level of the tower features round vents with a quatrefoil motif. A corbelled brick cornice marks the top of the masonry portion of the tower. A frame belfry features louvered sides with scroll sawn Gothic arch trim and rosettes. The four sides of the belfry are topped by four steep gables with fleur-de-lis finials at each corner. A spire topped by a fleur-de-lis finial tops the tower.

The 1894 Wesley Chapel and a 1934 connector between the two buildings feature stickwork approximating half-timbering with textured stucco infill. The Wesley Chapel features a gable-front facade with a small projecting gable-front vestibule. This vestibule is flanked by 3/2 double-hung wood sash windows with angled tops approximating the shape of a Tudor arch. Each corner of the facade features an ornamental wood buttress topped by a triangular cap. An open gable-front belfry rises from the apex of the roof. This belfry features turned wood spindle railings and ornamental wood corner buttresses. The 1934 connector features a gable-front entrance porch with turned posts atop half-timbered knee walls. The porch is flanked by banks of 6/1 double-hung wood sash and 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows with diamond-patterned leaded glass. The c.1955 addition features red brick walls and a flat roof. The facades are articulated by bays containing a four-lite aluminum window at the first floor are paired with a glass block basement window, with a painted spandrel panel between. The south elevation features evenly spaced single units of this type, while the north elevation features banks of tripartite window bays composed of three identical units.

N. DEPOT STREET (EAST SIDE)

2 N. Depot Street **C** [Photo 39]
Boehringer Hall was built in 1856 and has been known as the Music Hall, Mechanics' Hall, and the Big Four Hotel. The basement of the building was used by the local Roman Catholic congregation before the construction of St. Louis Church in the early-1870s. The 3-1/2 story gable-front brick masonry building reflects the influence of the Greek Revival style in

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its simple frieze with returns at the gable ends. The building is raised on a limestone rubble basement. The first floor of the west facade is divided into two bays, each with two storefront openings topped by low arches. These openings contain late-twentieth century replacement windows and infill panels. The second and third floors of the facade are divided into five bays, each containing a window opening with a limestone sill and a low arched top. The gable contains three window openings aligned with the center bays below. All of the building's windows are 1/1 double-hung vinyl replacement windows. Historic photos indicate that the building's original 6/6 double-hung windows were replaced by 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows in the early twentieth century. The south elevation along E. Pearl Street is divided into eight bays, each with one window opening at the second and third floor levels. The first floor of the south elevation contains one storefront opening at the west end. This opening has been partially infilled with brick and a limestone sill, topped by a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows topped by transoms. A door opening with a flat lintel is located near the center of the elevation. The east portion of the elevation contains three windows aligned with those of the upper floors and a secondary entrance. This entrance features a pair of four-panel wood doors topped by a five-lite wood transom sash. Basement window openings infilled with concrete masonry units align with the second floor window openings.

S. DEPOT STREET (EAST SIDE)

4 S. Depot StreetC [Photos 34, 35, 36, 37]

The Greeman Brothers Manufacturing Company built the earliest portions of this complex c.1876, replacing the Greemans' Batesville Carving Company plant that was destroyed by fire in 1874. The factory was acquired by the John A. Hillenbrand in 1913 and the factory was expanded c.1920. The Greeman Brothers buildings at the southwest and southeast corners of Pearl and Depot Streets were adjacent to the Batesville Casket Company's factory at the southeast corner of Pearl Street and Park Avenue. John A. Hillenbrand purchased the Batesville Casket Company in 1906. Hillenbrand connected and expanded the two factories c.1919-1921, providing space for the American Furniture Company, the Batesville Cabinet Company, and the Batesville Casket Company. The last portion of the complex was built c.1950. The complex is now occupied by the RomWeber Company, a furniture manufacturer and successor to the American Furniture and Batesville Cabinet Companies.

The complex consists entirely of red brick buildings of 3 to 4 stories. The earliest buildings feature corbelled brick cornices and 6/6 double-hung vinyl replacement windows with limestone sills and rowlock arched tops. The c.1920 and c.1950 portions of the complex feature large banks of steel factory sash with limestone sills. Some of these windows have been replaced with fixed sashes with grilles approximating the mullion division of the steel sash. Remnants of painted signs extend across the north facade, facing Pearl Street and the railroad.

Two pedestrian bridges originally connected the upper levels of this building with the buildings on the west side of Depot Street. The northern bridge, built prior to 1892, has been removed but the trusses from its upper level remain in place. The southern bridge, built c.1920, remains. This two level bridge connects both the third and fourth floors and is clad in pressed sheet metal panels in a brick pattern. The 6/6 wood sash double-hung windows remain along the north elevation of the bridge. Windows on the south elevation have been boarded over. Curved projections at the top and bottom of the bridge, clad in the same pressed sheet metal, appear to have once been part of a circular painted sign.

S. EASTERN AVENUE (WEST SIDE)

7 S. Eastern Avenue.....C [Photo 36]

The Batesville Electric Light & Power Company and Water Works Pumping Station was built c.1915 and exhibits an industrial adaptation of the Classical Revival style. The Batesville Water Works relocated to a new facility across Pearl Street during the 1920s and the building seems to have become part of the adjacent American Furniture Company complex. The one story building is of red brick with limestone accents. The north facade is divided into seven bays divided by pilasters with flat limestone capitals. Each bay contains an arched steel factory sash window featuring fanned mullions and limestone keystones. The parapet above each bay contains a recessed panel outlined by a soldier course with limestone corner blocks. Corner pilasters feature rusticated brickwork simulating quoins. The east elevation is divided into four bays, three matching those of the north facade and one containing an entrance with half-glazed doors topped by a 14-lite transom. The site contains a second contributing resource in the form of a 125-foot round brick chimney south of the building.

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E. BOEHRINGER STREET (NORTH SIDE)

4 E. Boehringer Street NC
Commercial building, c.1995

W. BOEHRINGER STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

109 W. Boehringer Street C [Photo 6]
This c.1885 house reflects a vernacular T-plan form. The 1-1/2 story red brick house has a steeply sloped cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The roofline is outlined by a plain wood frieze. The gable-front portion of the north facade is divided into two bays, each containing a 2/2 double-hung wood sash window with a limestone sill and lintel. The side-gabled ell portion of the facade contains a one-story porch with square posts and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The porch contains one 2/2 double-hung wood sash and two entrances with transoms. The transoms have been boarded over and entrance doors have been replaced with flush doors.

115 W. Boehringer Streets C
House, gable-front, c.1905

E. PEARL STREET (NORTH SIDE)

2-6 E. Pearl Street..... NC [Photo 13]
Park House Hotel, c.1870/1896-97/c.1995

10 E. Pearl Street..... NC
Commercial building, c.1980

E. PEARL STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

Southeast corner Pearl and Walnut Streets C [Photo 12]
American Furniture Company/Hillenbrand Building A2, 1909

South side of E. Pearl Street between Walnut and Main Streets C [Photo 12]
Batesville Casket Company Power House, c.1935

W. PEARL STREET (NORTH SIDE)

4-6 W. Pearl Street..... C [Photos 14, 8]
Lehmkuehler/Herald Building, c.1880/1893/1929

10 W. Pearl Street..... NC
Commercial Building, c.1965.

104 W. Pearl Street..... C [Photo 5]
This three-story brick building was built c.1915 for Henry F. E. Schrader and reflects the influence of the Classical Revival style. The first floor originally contained two commercial spaces while the upper two floors contained apartments. Schrader's sons Reuben and Elmer operated Schrader & Schrader, a hardware, stoves, tin and roofing establishment, out of the west storefront and the rear wing. The corner storefront was occupied by Telles' Ready-To-Wear Store during the 1920s. The first floor was remodeled to serve as club rooms sometime during the 1930s or 1940s. The storefronts were

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infilled c.1970 with brick veneer and glass block. An asphalt shingle awning was also added over the storefronts at that time. The first floor is now occupied by Aerie No. 1130 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The first floor of the south facade originally featured full-height storefront glazing divided into two bays. The corner storefront featured a recessed entrance. These openings have been covered with brick veneer infill and an asphalt shingle awning. The storefront cornice remains in place. The second and third floors of the facade are divided into three bays by projecting brick pilasters. These pilasters feature simple limestone capitals, recessed panels with limestone corner blocks, and a raised cross-shaped ornament at the top of each panel. The second and third floor windows are arranged in banks of two and three, topped by soldier courses with limestone corner blocks at the ends and over each brick mullion. The limestone window sills rest on pairs of projecting brick corbels. The second floor windows are 1/1 double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The original 1/1 double-hung windows of the third floor have been covered with metal siding. A simple brick parapet with limestone coping and a recessed panel rises above the third floor. The east elevation is divided into seven bays. The southernmost bay continues the design of the south facade with one window at each upper floor. The next two bays each contain a pair of window openings at the upper floors, while the fourth bay contains two windows at the second floor and one at the third. The remaining three bays comprise the two-story rear wing of the building and each bay contains a pair of windows at the second floor. The first floor of the east elevation contains a storefront door and sidelights at the center and two single flush doors near the north end. A small one-story extension projects from the rear of the building along Elm Street. An asphalt shingle awning has been added over the northernmost door and this extension.

108 W. Pearl Street..... C
Garage, c.1925

[Photo 5]

208 W. Pearl Street..... C

[Photo 3]

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church was built during 1897-98 by contractors Ward & Bohner. The building features an L-shaped plan with a tower located in the inside corner of the L facing the corner of Pearl and Vine Streets. The building is of red brick on a rockface limestone foundation. The upper portions of the gables are clad in fish scale wood shingles. The east gable end is slightly taller than the south gable end, but both feature a large central Gothic arched window divided into three smaller arches with hexagonal shaped opening above. These windows are flanked by a narrow Gothic arched windows with raised brick drip molds above. All windows on the church's primary facades contain stained glass. A tower rises from the inside corner of the L. The first floor of the tower contains two identical entrances on the south and east sides. These entrances feature paired steel replacement doors topped by Gothic arched transoms subdivided into three smaller arched openings by wood tracery. The entrances are capped by a raised brick drip mold. The south face of the tower contains a limestone plaque with the church's name and date of construction. The brick portion of the tower is capped by a sheet metal stringcourse. The wood frame upper two levels of the tower were replaced in the late-twentieth century with a Georgian Revival belfry and steeple.

W. PEARL STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

3 W. Pearl Street..... C

[Photo 8]

The Enterprise Casket Company Building was built c.1905. The building later housed an agricultural implements company before being acquired by the Hillenbrand Company for use by the Batesville Casket Company and the Hill-Rom Company. A c.1925 addition connected this building with the building to the south. The three-story brick building rests on a raised limestone foundation. A corner storefront entrance features an iron column with and iron pilaster faces at each side. The pilaster faces are of the fleur-de-lis pattern by George L. Mesker & Co. Architectural Iron Works of Evansville, Indiana. The corner column features a stylized Ionic capital also made by Mesker. The corner storefront door and sidelights have been replaced with an aluminum storefront system. The north facade is divided into seven bays while the east elevation is divided into nine bays. The majority of these bays contain windows at the first and second floors, with fewer on the third floor. A corbelled brick cornice and parapet rise above the third floor.

Southeast corner Pearl and Elm Streets NC
Industrial building, c.1980

[Photo 4]

101 W. Pearl Street..... C

[Photo 4]

This two-story industrial building was built c.1940 for the Hillenbrand Company as a part of its Batesville Casket and Hill-Rom Company complex. It reflects the influences of the Art Moderne style in its use of glass block ribbon windows and a

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corner tower element with narrow vertical strip windows. The two-story building has concrete block walls and a flat roof. The plan parapets are topped by a simple cast stone coping. A tower-like element is created at the northeast corner of the building through a slight projection of the wall and a raised parapet. The tower has a small 1/1 double-hung steel sash window at the first floor with a group of three vertical strip windows of glass block at the second floor level. These vertical elements contrast with the glass block ribbon windows that extend across the faces of the second and third floors, divided into four bays by steel mullions. These windows have cast stone sills and have small sliding aluminum sash windows at the center of each of the four bays. A one-story addition extends from the west side of the building and features a roll-up garage door and a glass block window along the north facade. The tower presents an identical side on the east elevation along Elm Street. A one-story wing extends from the rear of the building south to the alley.

119 W. Pearl Street..... NC
Masonic Lodge, c.1980

203 W. Pearl Street..... C [Photo 2]
This building was built c.1895 for H. H. Kramer and housed Kramer's Department Store for many years. The 2-1/2 story brick building features Italianate style elements but reflects the Queen Anne style of the 1890s in its exuberant attic story. The first floor storefront is divided into three bays. Iron storefront columns feature fluting, Greek key motifs, and rosettes, matching the storefront of the adjacent Schroder Building. The central bay contains the storefront entrance. The storefront windows have been replaced with aluminum storefront and the transoms have been boarded over. The limestone foundation has been covered with stucco panels in the storefront area. A sheet metal cornice tops the storefront. The upper facade is divided into two bays. Each bay contains a pair of double-hung wood sash windows under a single pedimented window hood. An elaborate cornice and parapet rise above the second story. The cornice features sheet metal brackets and panels with fan and rosette motifs. At the center of the cornice is a small rectangular oriel window containing a bank of three double-hung wood sash windows. The oriel window rests on four consoles, aligned with four columns that define the three bays of its front elevation. A pediment with scrolled ornaments and a finial rises from the top of the oriel window. The east elevation along Walnut Street contains a narrow storefront bay matching the front facade. Small windows high on the first floor have been boarded over. The second floor contains 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows. An exterior stair along the east elevation has been enclosed in a stucco-clad lean-to.

207 W. Pearl Street..... C [Photo 1]
The Schroder Building and House was built c.1895, reflecting a mixture of Italianate and Queen Anne style elements. The building of a cross-gabled form, with a gable-front portion containing the store and a side-gabled wing containing the house. This combination is also found in the Baas-Nolte Building and House (1 E. George Street). The commercial wing originally contained a tailor shop. The building is of red brick on a raised limestone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. The gable-front facade of the store wing contains a first floor storefront divided into three bays. The iron storefront columns match those of the adjacent Kramer Building, featuring fluting, Greek key motifs, and rosettes. The central recessed entrance is defined by two round iron columns with matching details. The original wood storefront, featuring raised panels and chamfered rails, remains in place. The side windows of the recessed entrance have been boarded over and the door has been replaced and partly boarded over. A sheet metal cornice divides the storefront from the second floor. A rectangular oriel window projects from the center bay of the second floor, springing from brackets that rest on the storefront columns below. The oriel features 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows and paneled mullions. A sheet metal cornice with scalloped trim and brackets defines the top of the oriel. The gable originally contained paired attic windows, but the gable has been rebuilt as a solid brick wall with a small round vent. The residential wing is set back slightly from the street, allowing space for a small yard and a front porch. The front facade of the house is divided into two bays, with a half-glazed wood panel door in the eastern bay of the first floor and one 1/1 double-hung wood sash window in the west bay. The second floor has one 1/1 double-hung wood sash window in each bay. The first floor porch reflects the Queen Anne style in its turned posts and scroll-sawn brackets. The porch rests on a concrete slab. Metal railings have been added to the porch.

E. GEORGE STREET (NORTH SIDE)

16 E. George Street..... NC
Commercial building, c.1925/c.1985

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E. GEORGE STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

1 E. George Street..... C [Photos 20, 21]

The Baas-Nolte Building and House was built for George A. Baas in 1890 and reflects the Italianate style. The building features a corner commercial wing and a setback residential wing, similar to the Schroder House and Building (207 E. Pearl Street). The commercial wing contained Baas' Drug Store and a second-floor apartment, while the residential wing contained the family home. Baas' store was known as the *Deutsche Apotheke* (German Apothecary) and featured stained glass transoms bearing this name. The store also housed Batesville's first telephone exchange. The store was sold to E. B. Schultz in 1922 and operated as Schultz's Drug Store until 1958. The store was then sold to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Nolte, who renamed the business Nolte's Pharmacy in 1961. In 1969, the Noltzes added a one-story addition in place of the front yard of the residential wing. The business was sold to Robert Walsman in 1986.

The north facade of the commercial wing originally had a first floor storefront divided into three bays, with a recessed corner entrance. This storefront was concealed behind stucco, fieldstone veneer, and a wood shingle awning during the 1969 remodeling. The second floor facade is divided into three bays by brick pilasters rising from limestone corbels. Each bay contains one 1/1 double-hung wood sash window with a limestone sill and elaborate metal window hoods. The bracketed and paneled cornice features elements matching those of the window hoods. The first floor of the residential wing, originally faced by a one-story porch, has been entirely concealed by the 1969 addition. This addition features blank stucco walls with fieldstone veneer and a wood shingle awning. The second floor of the residential wing remains visible above the addition. It is divided into three unequal sections and contains three 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows. This wing has a lower parapet and a simple cornice and frieze with dentil molding. The west elevation along Walnut Street is divided into three sections. The storefront continues through half of the north section. The north section also contains a glass block window with limestone sill and lintel. Two such windows are present in the center section and three in the south section. At the second floor, the outer bays are divided by pilasters and match the fenestration and detailing of the north facade. The center section contains two windows and is free of pilasters. A one-story rear wing with an infilled arched opening extends to the south along Walnut Street. A garage addition extends south from the residential wing along the east side of the lot.

11 E. George Street..... C [Photos 20, 22] Nobby Building, 1903

13. E. George Street..... C [Photo 22] Walsman Building, Italianate, 1910

19 E. George Street..... NC [Photo 22] Commercial building, c. 1960/c. 1985

25 E. George Street..... C [Photo 22] Commercial building, c. 1890/c. 1930

101 E. George Street C [Photos 24, 25, 27] This two-story brick commercial building was built in 1909 by John and Frank Meyer of Meyer Brothers, contractors and builders. The building housed the Meyer Hardware and Furniture Company and the Walsman Furniture Company for many years. Building features a red brick exterior with a corbelled brick cornice topped by a bracketed sheet metal cornice. The exterior features a number of components manufactured by George L. Mesker & Co. Architectural Iron Works of Evansville, Indiana: the anthemion and medallion storefront columns, morning glory pattern storefront cornice components, Mesker's distinctive window hoods, and morning glory pattern cornice brackets. The first floor of the north facade is divided into six bays. The eastern five bays contain large storefront windows with wood frames and transoms. The corner bay contains a recessed angled entry with a pressed metal ceiling. The second floor contains a single window or a pair of windows centered over each storefront bay. The original 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows have been boarded over. The west elevation of the building features elements identical to those of the north facade. Three of the eight second floor windows have been replaced with fixed vinyl replacement sashes while five remain boarded over. At the first floor, five clerestory and one full-size window align with those of the second floor above. These openings are boarded over. A one-story wing extends from the south side of the building along the west elevation. A storefront matching that of the north facade extends along Main Street at the south end of the west elevation. This storefront features wood sash storefront windows with divided-lite transoms.

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105-111 E. George Street C
Commercial building, c.1930/c.1955

[Photo 25]

117 E. George Street NC
Commercial building, c.1930/c.1980

[Photo 25]

125 E. George Street C

[Photo 25]

The Behlmer Brothers Building was built in 1911 by William and August Behlmer, local contractors and builders. The three-story concrete block building contained first floor commercial space for the Behlmer Brothers Company and a third floor hall used by the Free & Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Red Men. The Behlmer Shirt Company opened in the second floor in 1914, with power sewing and cutting equipment for the manufacture of men's shirts. The building was occupied by the Kroger Company in the 1940s. The exterior of the building features rusticated concrete block walls with smooth-face stringcourses extending from the window sills and lintels of the upper floors. The first floor storefront is divided into four bays by rusticated concrete block columns with cast concrete capitals. Steel beams over the storefronts are topped by cast concrete cornice components with dentils and projecting moldings. The storefront transoms and base panels have been boarded over. The aluminum-framed storefront windows remain in place. The second and third floors each feature seven evenly-spaced 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash replacement windows. A projecting molding tops the stringcourse above the second floor lintels. A parapet above the north facade features cast concrete blocks with swag and festoon motifs below molded blocks with an egg-and-dart motif. The east elevation features elements matching those of the north facade. A storefront bay wrapping the corner was infilled at an early date with matching rusticated concrete block. The upper floors contain 11 unevenly spaced windows at each floor.

215 E. George Street NC
Commercial building, c.1985

W. GEORGE STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

3 W. George Street C

[Photos 17, 18, 19]

The Batesville Post Office was built during 1936-37 and was designed by architect Louis A. Simon (1867-1958), Supervising Architect of the U.S. Department of the Treasury from 1933-39. Simon's work during this period consisted primarily of Colonial Revival post office buildings. The side-gabled one-story building's exterior is of red brick laid in an English bond. The foundation is clad in matching brick veneer, with a soldier course outlining the first floor line. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The north facade of the post office is divided into three bays. The central bay contains a pair of aluminum entrance doors with aluminum-framed sidelights and transom. Above this rises an arched fanlight with a small limestone keystone. The outer bays each contain two 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows with limestone sills. Aluminum storm windows have been added over all of the building's windows. The north facade is topped by cornice and frieze inscribed with "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BATESVILLE INDIANA." Simple square brackets approximating the forms of Doric mutuli support a projecting molded cornice. The east elevation features two 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows in the gable end with an arched vent located in the gable above. A one-story rear wing features three 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. This wing has a flat roof and a low brick parapet divided by a small molded cornice.

The post office lobby features glazed tile wainscoting and a paneled wood vestibule with Colonial Revival pilasters and trim. The room is topped by a plaster cornice. The west wall of the lobby features a mural by New Albany artist Orville Carroll entitled *Building the Industrial Foundation of Batesville* (1937-38). This mural was completed as part of a New Deal program administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Section of Painting and Sculpture. The Section was responsible for 37 such murals installed in Indiana post offices between 1936 and 1942.

15 W. George Street C
Kaiser House, Queen Anne, c.1900/c.1936

[Photos 16, 17]

25 W. George Street C

[Photo 16]

The Batesville Telephone Building was built c.1955 and reflects the influence of the International Style. The one-story building features a buff brick exterior with limestone trim and a flat roof. The main entrance at the northwest corner of the building features an aluminum storefront with enameled steel spandrel panels in a seafoam green color. Deep projecting

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eaves accentuate the building's horizontal form and flat roof. This mass is bookended by slightly taller one-story wings to the east and south. These wings feature limestone coping and aluminum sash windows with limestone trim.

Table of Resources

Street	Number or location	House or primary building rating	Garage or outbuilding rating	C	NC
N. Vine	17	C		1	
N. Vine	NE corner Pearl	NC			1
N. Elm	18	C	C	3	
N. Walnut	15	NC			1
N. Walnut	16-20	NC			1
N. Walnut	110	C		1	
S. Walnut	West side between Pearl and George	C		1	
S. Walnut	NW corner George	NC			1
S. Walnut	East side between Pearl and George (NE corner alley)	C		1	
S. Walnut	East side between Pearl and George (SE corner alley)	C		1	
N. Main	1	NC			1
N. Main	29	C		1	
N. Main	31-33	C		1	
N. Main	103	NC			1
N. Main	107	C		1	
S. Main	1	NC			1
S. Main	35	C		1	
S. Main	111	NC			1
S. Main	117	C		1	
S. Main	133	NC			1
S. Main	137	C		1	
S. Main	132	C		1	
S. Sycamore	106	C		1	
S. Sycamore	110	C	NC	1	1
S. Sycamore	NE corner Catherine	C		1	
S. Park	207	C	NC	1	1
S. Park	4	C		1	
S. Park	106	C		1	
N. Depot	2	C		1	
S. Depot	4	C		1	
S. Eastern	7	C	C	2	
E. Boehringer	4	NC			1
W. Boehringer	109	C		1	

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W. Boehringer	115	C		1	
E. Pearl	2-6.	NC			1
E. Pearl	10	NC			1
E. Pearl	SE corner Walnut	C		1	
E. Pearl	South side between Walnut and Main	C		1	
W. Pearl	4-6.	C		1	
W. Pearl	10	NC			1
W. Pearl	104	C		1	
W. Pearl	108	C		1	
W. Pearl	208	C		1	
W. Pearl	3	C		1	
W. Pearl	SE corner Elm	NC			1
W. Pearl	101	C		1	
W. Pearl	119	NC			1
W. Pearl	203	C		1	
W. Pearl	207	C		1	
E. George	16	NC			1
E. George	1	C		1	
E. George	11	C		1	
E. George	13	C		1	
E. George	19	NC			1
E. George	25	C		1	
E. George	101	C		1	
E. George	105-111	C		1	
E. George	117	NC			1
E. George	125	C		1	
E. George	215	NC			1
W. George	3	C		1	
W. George	15	C		1	
W. George	25	C		1	
				C	NC
			Totals:	47	21

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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.)

Property is:

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

INDUSTRY

ETHNIC HERITAGE: EUROPEAN

Period of Significance

1852-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simon, Louis A.

Henkel, Karl P.

George L. Mesker & Co.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance has been set at 1852-1960. The date of 1852 represents the date of construction of the earliest resource within the district (35 S. Main Street). The date of 1960 was chosen as the cutoff date because it seems to represent the end of substantial development within the district and the beginning of the gradual erosion of the urban fabric. Additionally, the historically significant industries cited in this nomination remained the community's largest employers and continued to operate in their original facilities well past 1960.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Central Batesville Historic District is located in Batesville, Ripley County, Indiana. Batesville developed after 1852 and its growth is associated primarily with furniture and casket manufacturing enterprises during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Central Batesville Historic District contains the historic commercial and industrial core of the town.

The majority of the buildings in the district date from roughly 1890-1930. A variety of architectural styles from the period of significance are found in the district, with the influence of the Italianate style being most prevalent in commercial structures, the Gothic Revival in religious buildings, and the Classical Revival style being seen in public buildings. Influences of the Queen Anne and Tudor Revival Styles are also evident on several buildings.

The Batesville Historic District is significant under Criterion A and Criterion C. The district is associated with the broad pattern of railroad-driven development during the mid-to-late nineteenth century and the growth of industrial communities along major rail lines. Batesville's growth is associated with furniture and casket manufacturing companies. The factory complexes of these industries compose significant portions of the district's fabric. Many of the district's resources are fairly modest, vernacular buildings and often reflect the delay of stylistic trends between the city and the small town. The intact fabric of the district retains its distinctive historic character. Batesville's development is also associated with the broad pattern of European immigration to the United States in the nineteenth century and the development of immigrant communities with common ethnic heritage. Batesville was populated primarily by German immigrants and their descendants, creating a strong local cultural identity. Although this identity is not manifested in distinctly German architectural expressions, the pattern of immigration is consistent with the growth of Indiana cities and towns during this period.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The Central Batesville Historic district contains a range of architectural styles, reflecting the various modes between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The buildings are of a relatively consistent scale for each portion of the district, the commercial portion being approximately two stories in height with the industrial buildings approximately three to four stories in height. Residential buildings around the perimeter of the district mark the transition between commercial and industrial areas and the surrounding residential neighborhoods.

Many of the district's commercial buildings reflect the influence of the Italianate style and feature prefabricated sheet metal and cast iron components. Several buildings exhibit storefront, cornice, or window hood components manufactured by the George L. Mesker Architectural Iron Works of Evansville, Indiana, (3 W. Pearl Street, 13 and 101 W. George Street). The 1890s saw the construction of the district's most high-style Italianate commercial buildings (1 E. George Street, 29 N. Main Street), several of which also show the influence of the Queen Anne style in their articulated rooflines (31 N. Main Street, 203 W. Pearl Street). Some late examples of the Italianate style were built into the first decade of the twentieth century (13 and 101 E. George Street).

The district contains two examples of 1890s commercial buildings with adjacent setback residential wings containing the family home. The 1890 Baas-Nolte Building and House (1 E. George Street) and the c.1895 Schroder Building and House (207 W. Pearl) represent two versions of this type. The Baas-Nolte Building and House is more urban in character, with parapets and cornices reflecting its location in the center of Batesville's commercial district. The Schroder Building and House, with its cross-gabled roof, reflects its location at the edge of the commercial district and the beginning of the

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adjacent residential neighborhood. Both originally featured a setback residential wing with a front porch and a small front yard adjacent to a storefront at the sidewalk line.

The district contains several early twentieth century concrete block commercial buildings reflecting the popularity of decorative concrete block in that period. The 1903 Nobby Building (11 E. George Street) appears to be the earliest of these buildings and features a rockface concrete block facade. The 1911 Behlmer Brothers Building (125 E. George Street) exhibits a more high-style approach, with rusticated blocks and cast concrete components including moldings, dentils, and blocks with swag and festoon motifs. The 1911 H. H. Krome Building (110 S. Sycamore Street) features identical components, likely produced by the same local concrete block manufacturer. The c.1935 commercial building at 106 S. Sycamore Street utilizes rusticated concrete block similar to that of the Krome Building.

Two frame public buildings in the district were remodeled in the Tudor Revival style during the early 1930s. In 1933 the Sherman House (35 S. Main Street), built in 1852 and altered several times, was combined with adjacent frame buildings behind a new Tudor Revival facade. The following year, Wesley Chapel (106 S. Park Avenue), an 1894 clapboard church, was moved to its present site and remodeled in the Tudor Revival style. These buildings both feature textured stucco exteriors with stickwork in imitation of half-timbering.

The district contains two civic buildings, both reflecting the application of early twentieth century revival styles to public buildings. The Classical Revival style Memorial Building (1922-23, 132 S. Main Street) was built as a memorial to the veterans of World War I. The building was designed by Connersville architect Karl P. Henkel and served as Batesville's primary public building, containing an 800-seat auditorium, gymnasium, city offices, community room, jail cells, fire engine garage, and American Legion rooms. The Colonial Revival style Batesville Post Office (1936-37, 3 E. George Street) was designed by architect Louis A. Simon (1867-1958), Supervising Architect of the U.S. Department of the Treasury from 1933-39. The post office contains the district's only notable public art installation: a mural by New Albany artist Orville Carroll entitled *Building the Industrial Foundation of Batesville* (1937-38), completed under a New Deal program administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Section of Painting and Sculpture. The Section was responsible for 37 such murals installed in Indiana post offices between 1936 and 1942. A more modest civic building is the former East Grade School (1928, northeast corner Sycamore and Catherine Streets). This small one-story building, the smallest of Batesville's school buildings, features a plain stucco exterior with steel sash windows and minimal ornament at the front entrance.

The earliest building in the district showing the influence of a Modern style is the c.1940 Hillenbrand Building (101 W. Pearl Street). This industrial building's facades streamlined ribbon windows of glass block balanced by a tower-like element with vertical strip windows at the corner, reflecting the influence of the Art Moderne style. The Gibson Theatre's c.1950 facade (107 N. Main Street) is the district's most significant example of Art Moderne architecture. The facade's enameled steel panels, angled marquee, trapezoidal blade sign, exterior terrazzo, and neon lights all reflect the streamlined aesthetic of the Art Moderne style and may represent the most intact high-style Art Moderne theater facade in the state.

The lingering influence of the Art Deco style is visible in the parapet ornament of the c.1955 Batesville State Bank (137 S. Main Street), while the rest of the facade reflects the influence of the International style. The c.1955 Batesville Telephone Building at 25 E. George Street exhibits a more complete development of the International Style within the district. The simple buff brick building features a flat roof, limestone window trim, and a glazed corner with enameled steel spandrel panels. The c.1955 wing of the First Methodist Church also reflects the influence of the International Style in the articulated window bays of its facade. A c.1960 gas station (18 N. Elm Street) reflects the International style in its projecting eaves, glazed facade, and stacked bond brick veneer.

INDUSTRY

Furniture and casket manufacturing have defined the growth of Batesville since the 1860s and remain a significant influence in the community today. The growth of these industries formed much of the physical fabric of the district. Batesville's first furniture manufacturer, the Batesville Carving Company, opened in 1866, followed by the Schrader and the Union Furniture Companies in 1867. A disastrous fire in 1875 destroyed Batesville's industrial area, including both the Schrader and Union Furniture Companies. Both rebuilt and were in operation by the end of the decade. The Greeman Brothers Manufacturing Company opened in 1876, followed by the American Furniture Company, successor to the Schrader Furniture Company, in 1879. A fire at the Union Furniture Company in 1885 prompted Batesville's

Central Batesville Historic District

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manufacturers to adopt brick masonry construction as a more fire-resistant standard. Between 1867 and 1892 at least nine furniture, coffin and novelty factories operated in Batesville, relying on the ready supply of hardwood timber from the surrounding area. Batesville's furniture companies served a wide market, with some, such as Greeman Brothers, manufacturing household furniture for Sears, Roebuck & Co. and other national mail-order firms.

The development of Batesville's industries is associated with the Hillenbrand family. John Hillenbrand, Sr. (1843-1910), and William Hillenbrand were the sons of William Hillenbrand, a native of Alsace-Lorraine who settled in Ripley County in 1830. The Hillenbrand brothers purchased the interests of the Schrader Furniture Company after it was destroyed by fire in 1876, rebuilding the factory and organizing the company as the American Furniture Company. John Hillenbrand, Sr., became the principal investor in the American Furniture Company in 1885 and bought out his brother William's interest in 1888. Over the next few decades, Hillenbrand, his sons John A. and George M. Hillenbrand, and his sons-in-law George Mitchell and Anthony W. Romweber would control most of Batesville's industries. In 1906 Hillenbrand purchased the factory of the bankrupt Batesville Coffin Company and established the Batesville Casket Company. The Greeman Brothers Manufacturing Company went into receivership in 1912 and was purchased by John A. Hillenbrand at auction in 1913. The Hillenbrand family's next venture, the Batesville Cabinet Company, was incorporated in 1913. By 1921, the Hillenbrands had expanded the former Greeman Brothers factory complex into a combined factory for the American Furniture Company, the Batesville Cabinet Company, and the Batesville Casket Company.¹ William A. Hillenbrand, son of John A. Hillenbrand, founded the Hill-Rom Company in 1929, focusing on the market for hospital furniture. In 1950 the company introduced the first electronically-adjustable hospital bed. By the mid twentieth century, the Hillenbrand family's companies employed approximately 80 percent of Batesville's population. The Hillenbrand family's numerous interests in Batesville connect them with all of the district's industrial buildings as well as many of its commercial structures. John Hillenbrand, Sr., served as Batesville's postmaster and founded the Batesville Water Works Company and Batesville Electric Light & Power Company. John A. Hillenbrand was president of the First National Bank of Batesville and the First Savings & Trust Company; George M. Hillenbrand was elected as the city's first mayor in 1909.

Batesville's industrial buildings are almost all of brick masonry construction with punched window openings and minimal ornament. While some of the earlier industrial buildings feature corbelled brick cornices and stepped parapets, these functional buildings are articulated primarily through fenestration patterns, composed of either double-hung sash or steel factory sash. The changes in construction and fenestration reflect the changes in factory design between the 1870s and 1940s, with a notable shift toward more open-plan factory buildings with large areas of glazing around 1920. Four upper-level pedestrian bridges between factory buildings remain in the district (a fifth was demolished in the 1920s), spanning Depot and Walnut Streets and the former right-of-way of Broadway. Two industrial buildings, the c.1915 Batesville Electric Light & Power Company and Water Works Pumping Station (7 S. Eastern Avenue) and the c.1935 Batesville Casket Company Power House (south side E. Pearl Street between Walnut and Main), reflect an adaptation of the Classical Revival style to an industrial application. Both feature brick exteriors articulated by pilasters and arched steel sash windows with fanlights. The c.1940 Hillenbrand Building (101 W. Pearl Street) is a notable exception to the stylistic and material trends within the district, featuring an Art Moderne-influenced concrete block exterior with glass block ribbon windows.

ETHNIC HERITAGE: EUROPEAN

Batesville was settled primarily by German immigrants who worked in the furniture and woodcarving factories and German ethnic heritage is a clear theme in the city's history. German immigrants made up the most significant ethnic group in Batesville and comprised 87 percent of Ripley County's foreign-born population (or 7 percent of the total county population) in 1900. Although census figures do not allow for a more detailed breakdown by community, Batesville, the largest town in the county, seems to have had a higher concentration of German immigrants than the county's other towns. A 1947 Works Progress Administration guidebook for the State of Indiana described Batesville, population 3,065, as

"a neat, compact, furniture-manufacturing center... peopled almost exclusively by thrifty Germans, whose comfortable mode of living is little disturbed by economic depressions. Master craftsmen, they are employed in the six large furniture factories of the town and are seldom without work. Batesville homes

¹ Stephen J. Fletcher and Emily Comstock, "Collection #P0463: American Furniture Company/Batesville cabinet Company Photograph Album, ca. 1925," collection documentation (Indiana Historical Society, 2005).

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are scrupulously clean and neat and at the western edge of town are many attractive houses set in large lawns."²

Several buildings in the district have direct connections with German ethnic heritage. Both the German Methodist Church (106 S. Park Avenue) and St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church (208 W. Pearl Street) originally functioned as German-language congregations. Many of the district's buildings were built by German immigrants and historically contained businesses operated by these immigrants and their descendants. The Baas-Nolte Building and House (1 E. George Street) is a typical example: built in 1890 by druggist George A. Baas, the storefront originally featured a stained glass transom bearing the name *Deutsche Apotheke* (German Apothecary).

Although the district contains no distinctly Germanic architectural expressions, either in building form or stylistic treatment, this condition is typical of Indiana communities with large German populations. American architectural styles and building forms were readily adopted by immigrants who desired to assimilate with American culture. The 1933 remodeling of the Sherman House in the Tudor Revival style has been regarded as "German style" by local residents for several generations. This appears to be based on a romantic view of local folklore, as the building exhibits no visible stylistic influences to suggest that it was based on German rather than English half-timbered precedents. This folk tradition led to the addition of unsympathetic imitation half timbered false facades on the upper floors of several buildings (16 and 117 E. George Street, 1 S. Main Street) during the 1970s-1990s, concealing authentic historic fabric in an attempt to create a false "German" architectural identity.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Batesville was laid out in 1852 by the Callahan Trust Company along the right-of-way of the proposed Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad. Some accounts list Joshua Bates, chief engineer of the Callahan Trust Company, as the town's namesake, while others, noting the common practice of naming towns after railroad executives, suggest that the town was named for Hervey Bates, director of the new railroad.³ The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad ran its first train over the Indianapolis to Lawrenceburg (via Batesville) stretch of track in November 1853. This railroad merged with the Lafayette & Indianapolis in 1867 to form the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad. The Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad opened in 1872, and in 1880 the two railroads were merged to form the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. In 1889, this company merged with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway to form the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (C.C.C.&St.L.), commonly known as the Big Four Route.⁴ This continued extension of the rail network passing through Batesville provided opportunity for the town's growth well into the twentieth century.

Much of southeastern Indiana was settled in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, making Batesville a somewhat late addition to this part of the state. Changes in architectural styles appear slightly later in Batesville than in the larger cities within the region. One of the first buildings to be built in the town was the hotel now known as the Sherman House (35 S. Main Street), completed in 1852. Like most of the town's early buildings, it was a wood-frame structure with clapboard siding and simple trim reflecting late influence of the vernacular Greek Revival. More substantial brick masonry buildings began to replace these early structures during the 1880s and 1890s. The town's population was not substantial enough to warrant a census count until 1890, when it contained some 1,169 persons. This made Batesville the largest town in Ripley County. The next largest town in the county was Osgood, with 841 persons. Batesville's population reached 1,384 in 1900 and to 2,150 by 1909, the year Batesville was incorporated as a city. The period 1900-1910 saw the most rapid population increase (55%). By 1920, Batesville, with a population of 2,361, was more than twice as large as Osgood and nearly six times the size of Versailles, the county seat. The city continued to grow steadily, reaching 2,838 persons in 1930, 2,065 in 1940, 3,194 in 1950, and 3,349 in 1960. Batesville remains the largest city in Ripley County.

² Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration, *Indiana: A Guide to the Hoosier State* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1947) 355.

³ Jacob Piatt Dunn, *Indiana and Indianians: A History of Aboriginal and Territorial Indiana and the Century of Statehood*, Vol. IV (Chicago and New York: American Historical Society, 1919) 1697-1698; Ronald L. Baker, *From Needmore to Prosperity: Hoosier Place Names in Folklore and History* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1995) 61.

⁴ Craig Sanders, *Limiteds, Locals, and Expresses in Indiana 1838-1971* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2003) 88.

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In his overview of Indiana's history and culture, John Bartlow Martin cited John Hillenbrand, Sr., as an example of the Hoosier self-made man of Indiana's "golden age":

"[Hillenbrand] went into the hardware business and the furniture business until soon the Hillenbrands and the Romwebers owned just about everything worth owning in Batesville, as they do to this day [1947]. They own the bank and the newspaper and Batesville real estate, farms and timber and the only hotel; they gave the town a country club, park, library, high school, gymnasium, swimming pool, sewage system, electric lights; they took care of employees who got sick or grew old; they made little fuss or show, and everyone was a bit surprised when one died and left an estate of forty million dollars. And yet was not that proof once more that any poor boy could get rich? There was such proof aplenty in Indiana. The story of pioneer enterprise, huge profits, tight control, and large benevolence, all coming to flowering in this golden age, could be told many times."⁵

⁵ John Bartlow Martin, *Indiana: An Interpretation* (New York: Knopf, 1947) 92.

Central Batesville Historic District
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Baker, Ronald L. *From Needmore to Prosperity: Hoosier Place Names in Folklore and History*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1995.

Batesville, Ripley County, Indiana (insurance map) New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, 1892.

Batesville, Ripley County, Indiana (insurance map) New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, 1899.

Batesville, Ripley County, Indiana (insurance map) New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1909.

Batesville, Ripley County, Indiana (insurance map) New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1919.

Batesville, Ripley County, Indiana (insurance map) New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1931.

Batesville, Ripley County, Indiana (insurance map) New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1948.

Dunn, Jacob Piatt. *Indiana and Indianians: A History of Aboriginal and Territorial Indiana and the Century of Statehood*, Vol. IV. Chicago and New York: American Historical Society, 1919.

Fletcher, Stephen J., and Emily Comstock. "Collection #P0463: American Furniture Company/Batesville cabinet Company Photograph Album, ca. 1925," collection documentation. Indiana Historical Society, 2005.

Griffing, B. N. *An Atlas of Ripley County, Indiana*. Philadelphia: D.J. Lake & Co., 1883.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. *Ripley County Interim Report*. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1986.

Martin, John Bartlow. *Indiana: An Interpretation*. New York: Knopf, 1947.

Sanders, Craig. *Limiteds, Locals, and Expresses in Indiana 1838-1971*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2003.

Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration. *Indiana: A Guide to the Hoosier State*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1947.

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
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Central Batesville Historic District

Name of Property

Ripley County, Indiana

County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 23

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	653640	4351000	3	16	653090	4351060
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	653550	4350840	4	16	653000	4351320
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	16	653060	4351440	6	16	6533060	4351380
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning at the southwest corner of Pearl Street and Eastern Avenue the boundary runs southwest along the west side of Eastern Avenue to South Street, thence northwest along the north side of South Street to the northwest corner of South Street and Park Avenue, thence southwest along the west side of Park Avenue to the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Catherine Street, thence northwest along the north side of Catherine Street to the northeast corner of Catherine and Walnut Streets, thence northeast along the east side of Walnut Street to the northeast corner of Walnut Street and the alley between Catherine and George Streets, thence northwest along the north side of the alley to Elm Street, thence northeast along the east side of Elm Street to a point one hundred forty-five (145) feet southwest of the southeast corner of Elm and Pearl Streets (southwest corner of Lot 53 of George P. Sims' Addition to Batesville), thence northwest following a line parallel with the south side of Pearl Street (south line of lots 54, 55, 56, and 57 of George P. Sims' Addition to Batesville, also the north line of the vacated street Broadway) to the east side of the first alley west of Vine Street, thence northeast along the east line of the alley to Boehringer Street, thence southeast along the south side of Boehringer Street to the southeast corner of Boehringer and Walnut Streets, thence northeast along the east side of Walnut Street to a point one hundred (100) feet northeast of the northeast corner of Boehringer and Walnut Streets (the north line of Lot 302 of Fred Schrader's Addition to Batesville), thence southeast following a line parallel with the north side of Boehringer Street to Main Street (north line of Lots 302 and 328 of Fred Schrader's Addition to Batesville), thence southwest along the west side of Main Street to the southwest corner of Main and George Streets, thence southeast along the south side of George Street to Park Avenue, thence northeast along the east side of Park Avenue to the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Pearl Street, thence southeast along the south side of Pearl Street to the southeast corner of Pearl and Depot Streets, thence northeast along the east side of Depot Street to a point fifty (50) feet north of the north line of Pearl Street, thence southeast in a line parallel with the north line of Pearl Street to the alley between Depot Street and Eastern Avenue, thence southwest along the west side of the alley to Pearl Street, thence southeast along the south side of Pearl Street to the southwest corner of Pearl Street and Eastern Avenue (point of origin).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district contains the historic commercial and industrial core of Batesville, bordered on all sides by residential neighborhoods. The historic commercial district is irregular in form, centered on Main, Pearl and George Streets and running roughly northwest to southeast. Two industrial complexes are centered in the east and west portions of the district along the former railroad corridor in the southern alignment of E. Pearl Street (formerly Broadway). The boundaries encompass the extent of the surviving historic fabric of the commercial and industrial areas. Little or no historic fabric remains in the areas to the northeast of the northeast corner of Main and George Streets, along George

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Street west of Elm, northwest of the northwest corner of Pearl and Depot Streets, and east of Eastern Avenue. The areas north of Boehringer Street, west of Vine Street, and south of Catherine Street are residential in character. The two irregular blocks bounded by S. Main Street on the west, E. George Street on the south, S. Park Avenue on the east, and E. Pearl Street (formerly Broadway) on the north historically contained one of Batesville's railroad depots and a collection of mill buildings along the former rail corridor running through the right-of-way of E. Pearl Street. The rail corridor was removed in the late-twentieth century and the depot and mill buildings were demolished, leaving no historic resources in these two blocks. For this reason, these two irregular blocks were left out of the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Benjamin L. Ross
organization RATIO Architects, Inc. date 2011
street & number 107 S. Pennsylvania Street telephone 317-633-4040
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204
e-mail brass@RATIOarchitects.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Central Batesville Historic District

City or Vicinity: Batesville

County: Ripley State: Indiana

Photographer: Benjamin L. Ross

Date Photographed: October 7, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 39. 207 W. Pearl Street. Camera facing south.

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- 2 of 39. 203 W. Pearl Street. Camera facing southwest.
3 of 39. 208 W. Pearl Street, 17 N. Vine Street. Camera facing northwest.
4 of 39. 101 W. Pearl Street. Camera facing southeast.
5 of 39. 104, 108 W. Pearl Street. Camera facing northwest.
6 of 39. 109 W. Boehringer Street. Camera facing southwest.
7 of 39. 18 N. Elm Street. Camera facing southeast.
8 of 39. Looking south on Walnut Street from Boehringer Street. Camera facing southeast.
9 of 39. 103, 107 N. Main Street. Camera facing northwest.
10 of 39. 29, 31-33 N. Main Street. Camera facing southwest.
11 of 39. 1 S. Main Street. Camera facing southwest.
12 of 39. Looking west along the south side of E. Pearl Street from Main Street. Camera facing southwest.
13 of 39. Northeast corner of Pearl and Walnut Streets, 2-6 E. Pearl Street. Camera facing northeast.
14 of 39. Northwest corner of Pearl and Walnut Streets, 4-6 W. Pearl Street, 15 N. Walnut Street. Camera facing northwest.
15 of 39. Looking south along the east side of S. Walnut Street from Pearl Street. Camera facing southeast.
16 of 39. 25, 16 W. George Street. Camera facing southeast.
17 of 39. 3, 15 W. George Street. Camera facing southwest.
18 of 39. 3 W. George Street, interior. Camera facing northwest.
19 of 39. 3 W. George Street, interior. Camera facing northwest.
20 of 39. 1, 11 E. George Street. Camera facing southeast.
21 of 39. 1 E. George Street. Camera facing southwest.
22 of 39. Looking west along the south side of E. George Street from Main Street. Camera facing southwest.
23 of 39. 35 S. Main Street. Camera facing northwest.
24 of 39. 101 E. George Street. Camera facing southwest.
25 of 39. Looking west along the south side of E. George Street from Sycamore Street.
26 of 39. 137, 133 S. Main Street. Camera facing northwest.
27 of 39. 101 E. George Street. Camera facing northeast.
28 of 39. 132 S. Main Street. Camera facing southeast.
29 of 39. Northeast corner of Sycamore and Catherine Streets. Camera facing northeast.
30 of 39. 110, 106 S. Sycamore Street. Camera facing northeast.
31 of 39. 106 S. Park Avenue. Camera facing southeast.
32 of 39. 106, 4 S. Park Avenue. Camera facing northeast.
33 of 39. 207 S. Park Avenue. Camera facing northwest.
34 of 39. Looking east along the north side of South Street from Park Avenue. Camera facing southeast.
35 of 39. View northwest from the northwest corner of South Street and Eastern Avenue. Camera facing northwest.
36 of 39. View west along the south side of Pearl Street from Eastern Avenue. Camera facing southwest.
37 of 39. View south on Depot Street from Pearl Street. Camera facing southwest.
38 of 39. 4 S. Park Avenue, Pearl Street elevation. Camera facing southwest.
39 of 39. 2 N. Depot Street. Camera facing northeast.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple; City of Batesville

street & number 132 S. Main Street

telephone _____

city or town Batesville

state IN

zip code 47006

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.).

Central Batesville Historic District

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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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.



Central Batesville Historic District
 Batesville, Ripley County, Indiana 2010

0 100 Feet

Contributing
 Non-Contributing



FILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Central Batesville Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Ripley

DATE RECEIVED: 8/05/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/31/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/15/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/20/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000659

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9.15.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #1



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #2





Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #3



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #4



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #5

Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #6





Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #7

Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #8



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #9



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #10





Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #11

Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #12





Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #13

Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #14





Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #15

Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #16



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #17





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Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #23



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #24



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #25



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #26



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #27



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #28



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #29



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #30





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Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #33





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Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #35





Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #36



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #35

Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #36



Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley Co., IN #37



DNR

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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



August 2, 2011

Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005

Re: Central Batesville Historic District, Ripley County, Indiana.

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Central Batesville Historic District, Putnam County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted in favor of recommending its approval for the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Sincerely,

Robert E. Carter, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

REC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Robert E. Carter, Jr., Director



June 24, 2011

**Dallan Wordekemper
United States Postal Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Room 6670
Washington, DC 20260-1862**

U.S. Post Office in the Central Batesville Historic District, roughly bounded by Catherine Street to the south, Vine Street to the west, Boehringer Street to the north, and Eastern Avenue to the east, Batesville, Ripley County, Indiana.

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is pleased to inform you that the above mentioned property, in which you have an interest, has been proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board will consider the nomination during their upcoming meeting at:

July 27, 2011, 1:30 PM, at Indiana Government Conference Center, 302 W. Washington Street, Conference Room A, Indianapolis, IN

The meeting is open to the public and you are welcome to attend. We welcome your comments, favorable or unfavorable, regarding the application. Please address written comments to:

**Robert E. Carter, Jr., State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739**

Please send your comments on or before the above meeting date.

You may call our office at 317-232-1646, or visit our web site at www.in.gov/dnr/historic for more information and a copy of the National Register application form, including district boundaries and map.

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of prehistoric and historic properties worthy of preservation. In Indiana, this program is administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The criteria used to judge a property's eligibility for the National Register are listed on the enclosure.

Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. It does not prevent a private owner from altering, demolishing, or disposing of the property as he wishes, provided that no federal license, permit, or funding is involved. Owners of National Register listed properties that are income-producing are eligible to apply for Federal tax credits for qualified historic rehabilitation efforts. This and other results of listing are explained further on the enclosure. After a National Register application is received by our office, it is processed and considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. The board will either reject or approve the nomination of the property to the National Register, based on its merits relative to the criteria included on the enclosure.

Property Owner Concurrence or Objection – Historic Districts

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Your property is located in a district which has been proposed for designation in the National Register of Historic Places. Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing, in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of private property, as appropriate, and objects to the listing. For historic districts, the property will not be listed if a majority of the private property owners object. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property or how many properties that party owns within the district. Each owner may vote regardless of whether their property contributes to the significance of the historic district. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, submit a *notarized* letter of objection to the address listed on the first page of this letter, by the date indicated on the first page of this letter.

If the district cannot be listed because a majority of private property owners objects, the State Historic Preservation Officer will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

A letter of notification regarding National Register designation of this district will be sent to the local elected officials of your community, including the mayor or town clerk as appropriate, and county commissioners.

Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (State Register)

Unless objections are received within thirty (30) days from the date of this letter, the property indicated in this letter will be listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, independently of the review board's decision on nomination to the National Register. If objections are received, the board will consider the application at the above referenced meeting, along with the historical, archaeological, architectural, or cultural merits of the property, and any staff comments. The final decision regarding any State Register nomination shall be made by the review board.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures qualifies an owner of private property who has State of Indiana tax liability to apply for certain tax benefits. Programs include the Residential Historic Rehabilitation Credit or the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit (for commercial properties). Allotment of credits to operate the program depends on budgeting by the Indiana General Assembly. Contact our office or web site for more information.

Listing in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures provides protection for the property. All state-funded or state-assisted construction which will adversely impact historic properties owned by the State of Indiana must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. Additionally, if a state-funded or state-assisted project will impact historic properties that are listed on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, the project must be reviewed by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. For more information, contact our office or web site.

A copy of the nomination including boundaries and map, and information on the federal and State of Indiana tax credit programs or the State and National Register programs may be obtained by calling 317/232-1646, by writing to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 West Washington Street, Room W274, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739, or by visiting our web site, www.in.gov/dnr/historic.

Very truly yours,



Robert E. Carter, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

FDH:pcd

Enclosure: Criteria for Evaluation / Results of Listing sheet