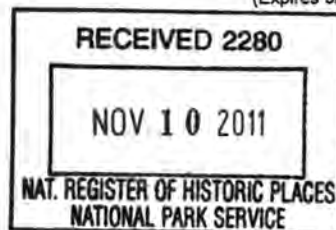


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Black, Glenn A., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 8215 Pollack Avenue

N/A

not for publication

city or town Evansville

N/A

vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Vanderburgh code 163 zip code 47715

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 X statewide local

James A. H. [Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/31/2011
Date

Indiana DNR - Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

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

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):

Patrick Andrews

12/21/2011

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Glenn A. Black House
Name of Property

Vanderburgh County, IN
County and State

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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Glenn A. Black House
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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

Located at 8215 Pollack Avenue in Vanderburgh County, Indiana, the Glenn A. Black House is a modest one-and-one-half story frame bungalow with Craftsman-influenced details, a cross gable roof, a brick chimney, and a front porch. The house retains a relatively large amount of historical integrity despite having sustained damage in a tornado in 2005. The decorative concrete block foundation supports walls clad in wood siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The rural setting remains much as it was when the house was built in 1937.

Narrative Description

Site

The front yard is outlined by a modern split rail fence. The gravel driveway to the west of the house leads from Pollack Avenue to the garage situated southwest of the house. A brick sidewalk leads towards the library, southwest of the garage. A recent board fence surrounds the private back yard extending to the south, beyond the garage. The wood frame pergola in the back yard is also a recent addition. The garage and library are not included this nomination, as they are both reconstructions built to replace the original buildings that were destroyed in the 2005 tornado.

North Elevation – Photos 1, 2, 4

The original ornamental concrete block masonry forms the foundation of the entire house including the front porch. The front porch roof encompasses the middle three bays of the five-bay façade. It is supported by two square wooden columns set on ornamental concrete block pedestals with cast concrete copings. The porch floor extends farther to the west, where there is a third concrete block pedestal at the corner adjacent to the poured concrete steps. A pair of original mullioned three-over-one light double-hung wood windows is centered in the porch gable. There are two three-over-one light wood double-hung windows on each side of the central doorway. The wood panel door with three vertical lights is a reconstruction installed in 2006 and patterned after details of the original door as shown in an old photograph.

West Elevation – Photo 2

A poured concrete staircase just north of center leads to a modern aluminum storm door and wooden door, sheltered by a small gabled roof with a decorative knee braces and flanked by a three-over-one light historic double-hung wood window on each side. Two three-over-one light historic double-hung wood windows are centered in the gable.

South Elevation – Photo 3

This elevation has three irregular bays. A small three-over-one light historic wood double-hung window is neighbor to a mullioned pair of larger three-over-one light historic double-hung wood windows, just west of the center of the elevation. The third opening is a single window the same height as the mullioned pair; this is a reconstructed three-over-one light wood double-hung window that replaced the original one damaged in the tornado. There are two basement windows and a coal chute door in the foundation.

East Elevation - Photo 1

Two metal hopper windows each with three vertical lights are found in the basement of the east elevation. A central three-over-one light historic wood double-hung window is flanked by a larger three-over-one light historic wood double-hung window on each side. Paired three-over-one light historic wood double-hung windows are centered in the gable.

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Interior

The house is laid out in a simple rectilinear plan with minimal decorative work. The interior remains relatively intact, including original plaster walls, wood floors, and painted trim, and the original wood doors with all of their hardware. However, there are no original light fixtures remaining in the house. The only rooms that have been altered are the kitchen and bathroom, both remodeled in the 1950's. Baseboards are plain with cyma-molded upper edge. Door and window casings are composed of plain, flat boards with header boards extending slightly beyond the verticals at each side. Doors have a large rectangular recessed upper panel over an almost square recessed lower panel.

Living Room – Photos 5, 6, 7, 8

The door on the north wall enters into the living room, which is the largest room in the house and the only room in which the original wood floor is covered with carpet. Two three-over-one light double-hung windows facing north light this room. There is a smaller historic three-over-one light double-hung wood window that faces west, above the landing of the original wooden staircase to the attic with simple square newel posts at the base and top of the stairs.

Dining Room – Photos 5, 7

An original Tudor arch leads into the dining room, south of the living room. The mullioned pair of three-over-one light historic wooden double-hung windows is centered in the south wall of the room and is on axis with the center of the arch. A two-paneled wood door on the east side of the dining room leads to a bedroom.

Kitchen

To the west of the dining room is the kitchen, remodeled in the 1950's. At the time it was remodeled, the original three-over-one light double-hung wooden window on the west side was replaced with a slightly smaller one. Just to the north of the window is the staircase to the basement. On the west side of the landing is a two-paneled historic door with three horizontal lights.

North Bedroom – Photo 6

A doorway on the west side of the living room leads to a small corridor adjoining the two bedrooms and bathroom. On the north end is a bedroom with two three-over-one light original double-hung wood windows on the north side and one three-over-one light original wood window on the east side of the room. There is a small closet on the west wall of the room, in the northwest corner with the centered wood doors facing east.

Bathroom

Just south of the bedroom is the bathroom with modern fixtures. The linen closet in the northwest corner, with the door opening to the south, was added in the 1980s. On the east-facing wall, the original three-over-one light double-hung wood window is intact but covered by the shower installation.

South Bedroom

At the south end of the short corridor is the second bedroom, slightly smaller in size than the other. The south wall has a reconstructed three-over-one light wood double-hung window that replaced one damaged in the 2005 tornado, while the window on the south wall is original to the house. The closet in this room is in the southwest corner with its doors facing east.

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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.)

ARCHAEOLOGY

CONSERVATION

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1939-1964

Significant Dates

1939, 1964

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Black, Glenn Albert

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1939 to 1964 because that is the period that Glenn Black lived in the house.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The property meets Consideration G because the bulk of Prof. Black's work was undertaken more than 50 years ago. However the period of significance should end in 1964 with his death, rather than being arbitrarily cut off in 1961. Black was actively working on his greatest publication, his two-volume report on Angel Mounds, which he had all but completed at the time of his death in 1964. Black wrote the two-volume set in this house.

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

The property meets National Register criterion B because of its association with Glenn A. Black, archaeological field director for the Indiana Historical Society. The Glenn Black House is significant in the areas of archaeology, for the excavation of a Mississippian temple mound complex site, for the conservation of the site, and education at the site as well as an archaeological education program at Indiana University. Black lived here while studying and writing about the adjacent Angel Mounds Site. Although his efforts had an impact on North American archaeological thought and technique, and his research and leadership were most influential in the State of Indiana.

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

Born in Indianapolis on August 15, 1900, Black attended public schools and graduated from Arsenal Technical High School.¹ He entered the field of archaeology before there were many opportunities for formal training. Therefore, he was essentially self-taught after being drawn to prehistory by early collecting activities and having an acute awareness that the past was beginning to be forgotten.

Black's field experience was largely confined to Indiana, but his career spanned the years during which prehistoric research acquired a higher degree of sophistication, and he played a significant role in this development. One of Black's contributions to archaeology was in setting a high degree of professional standards. He was in a position of leadership to do so, since he was one of the founders of the Society for American Archaeology in 1934.² Black held the posts of Vice President (1939-1940), Council Member (1940-1941), and Treasurer (1947-1951) in the group. His methodical excavation of the Nowlin Mound in Dearborn County in southeastern Indiana during the summers of 1934 and 1935 and the report that followed remain as significant landmarks in the history of American field archaeology.³ At a time when archaeologists were beginning to understand the depth of prehistory in the eastern United States and to define the questions that motivate research, he was an active participant at every major conference. As one of the first prehistorians to test systematically the potential of the proton magnetometer⁴ on a North American site, he was supported by two grants from the National Science Foundation.⁵ Use of proton magnetometers is in its fifth decade as a research tool in archaeology. The significance of the device lies in its ability, in trained hands, to detect sites and deposits without, or before, excavations take place. The device has become a significant tool in the science of archaeology, and Black's field work with the device in 1961 is recognized as one of very first few "pioneering" uses of the proton magnetometer in the world.⁶

Glenn Black is most often remembered for his leadership in archaeology in Indiana. Black's affiliation with the Indiana Historical Society began in the early 1930s. After a training period at the Ohio State Museum, he established a

¹ James H. Kellar, "Glenn A. Black, 1900-1964," *American Antiquity* 31, No. 3, Part 1 (Jan., 1966), pp. 402-405, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2694742>, Accessed 03/20/2010.

² *Ibid.*, p.402.

³ Frank M. Setzler, review of "Excavation of the Nowlin Mound" by Glenn A. Black, *American Antiquity* 2, No 4 (Apr., 1937), p. 320-322, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/275476>, Accessed 03/30/10.

⁴ A proton magnetometer is tool used in archaeology to measure minute differences in the magnetic field of the earth caused by ferrous concentrations and iron objects in the soil, thermo-remnant magnetism of fired clays, and differences in the magnetic susceptibility of disturbed soils. In essence, the tool is able to "see" what is below the surface.

⁵ James H. Kellar, "Glenn A. Black, 1900-1964," *American Antiquity*.

⁶ Stephen Stillman, Paul Farnsworth, and Ken G. Lightfoot, "Magnetometer Prospecting in Historical Archaeology: Evaluating Survey Options at a 19th Century Rancho Site in California," *Historical Archaeology* 34, Part 2, 2000, pp. 89-109.

Glenn A. Black House
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program of archaeological survey and excavation that took him into almost every sector of Indiana. His early publications reflect an enduring interest in field techniques and great attention to detail.⁷ Since Black was the only archaeologist in Indiana for most of his professional life, he directed the accumulation of an immense collection of data, all of which he systematically maintained.

In 1938, the Indiana Historical Society purchased the Angel site, a large Middle Mississippian village near Evansville, Indiana. Though the primary objective was to preserve this important resource from urban encroachment, Black viewed this acquisition as a unique opportunity for long-term study of a single archaeological context. A tremendous amount of excavation work was completed from early 1939 until the summer of 1942, with the help of the Works Progress Administration. The project at one time was one of the largest of its kind in the United States. Black devoted 27 years to the study of this site and excavations were taken nearly every one of those years, first with a large WPA crew and later with the assistance of students enrolled in a summer field course.⁸

The property that is the subject of this National Register nomination is situated adjacent to the Angel Mounds site and was the home of Glenn Black during his ongoing studies of the site. John and Lula Grimm, who at one time owned and farmed the property, had the house built in 1937. In 1938, Indiana Historical Society acquired the house during the Angel site purchase and Black moved into it in 1939. The next ownership change came in 1947 when the Indiana Historical Society gave the site to the Indiana Department of Conservation. Despite changes in ownership, the Blacks continued to reside in the house until Glenn's death in 1964. A letter dated May 3, 1963, to John G. Rauch of the Indiana Historical Society from Eli Lilly of the Lilly Company, Indianapolis, explains that some time in 1945, Black decided it was time to turn the property over to either the National Park Service or the State of Indiana for formal conservation and education. Lilly was confident in the desire of all to assure perpetuation of the site, and to make development possible without expense to the Society.⁹ For the good of the site and interests of the Society, certain restrictions were incorporated into the deed of the gift. These stipulations included: that the archaeological site would be developed by the Department of Conservation as a state memorial and opened to the public under proper guide service; that, in order to be of greatest education value to the public, the Society earnestly recommended that a sample restoration of the Native American dwellings, temples, and palisades should be made by the State and that a type of museum be established on the grounds; and, that the Society and Indiana University be allowed to continue archaeological exploration to increase public knowledge of the site's culture and to train student archaeologists, all of which Black played an important role in implementing.

On Jan. 29, 1964, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, announced that Angel Mounds had been selected as one of 48 additional sites chosen for registration as National Historic Landmarks. A citation from the Angel Mounds Report, prepared for the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Historical Society in March of 1964, reads as follows:

Angel Mounds Indiana. Deriving its name from former owners of the property, Angel Mounds is one of the largest and most impressive 'Mississippian' temple mound sites, covering over 100 acres. Excavations over a long period has uncovered numerous rectangular houses, temples, a town square, a palisade augmented with projecting bastions at 120-foot intervals, and over 2,000,000 catalogued artifacts relating to the period of occupancy, about A.D. 1400-1600.¹⁰

For 16 years, Black made weekly trips from Evansville to Indiana University, where he taught courses in North American prehistory. The summer months were spent directing the University's field schools. The University soon became the "archaeological hub of the Hoosier State"¹¹ and in 1965 received a grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. of \$300,000 to build a center for archaeology. The center was to be called "The Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology" in honor of Black, archaeologist for the Indiana Historical Society, and a faculty member at Indiana University. The grant initiated a formal agreement between the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, the Indiana Historical Society, and the University. Under the new agreement, the University was to maintain research and educational activities at the Angel

⁷ Various articles, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Letter to John G. Rauch from Eli Lilly, dated May 3, 1963, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

¹⁰ Angel Mounds Report prepared for the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Historical Society March 12, 1964, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

¹¹ News Bureau Indiana University, Dec. 20, 1965, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

Glenn A. Black House
Name of Property

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site, and with the cooperation of Indiana Natural Resources Commission would preserve and maintain the site for the use, edification and enjoyment of the public.

Black became an accomplished surveyor, cartographer, draftsman, and photographer; he surrounded himself with all possible technical aids; field notes were meticulously kept; and all records having any possible relevance to the problems at hand were systematically assembled and were known in the mainstream of methodological and professional developments. In 1962, Dr. Black began the arduous task of preparing a full report on the Angel Site. He approached the task of writing with the same concentration organization and thoroughness that had marked his direction of the excavation and his research.

The person most closely identified with the Angel Site in every aspect of its examination was Glenn A. Black. He lived on the grounds, directed its excavation, researched its history and its relationship to other sites, and studied it from every conceivable angle until it became for him and for those to who he so ably conveyed his knowledge and enthusiasm, the living village of a real people. Millions of material items and massive amounts of evidence of human occupation were recovered under Glenn Black's supervision. At the time of his death in 1964, he had all but completed a massive and definitive two-volume report, the publication of which made a significant contribution to New World prehistory.¹² For more than 30 years, he was the leading researcher on the prehistoric inhabitants of Indiana and the relics they left.

Except for short-term work by a few others, he was the most prominent archaeologist in the state of Indiana, and his knowledge of the area was prodigious. According to the journal *American Antiquity*:

Whatever may be accomplished in Indiana in the years ahead will be dependent in some measure on what Black was responsible for conserving. Certainly, the 27 years of devotion, and devotion it was, to a single site is unique in American archaeology, and the analytical potential of the derived data is limited only by the imagination and ingenuity of those who follow.¹³

Glenn Black was posthumously inducted into the Indiana Conservation Hall of Fame on 17 September 2010.

The Glenn Black House is the structure most closely associated with Black as it was his home during the time he made his largest contributions to Indiana archaeology and the field as a whole. It was in this home that the two-volume report on Angel Mounds was predominately written as well as the preparation for his lectures at Indiana University. The Glenn Black Laboratory at Indiana University, though named in his honor, was dedicated and built after his death and is not yet fifty years old, and thus does not meet the requirements of the National Register.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Griffin, James B. "The Formation of the Society for American Archaeology," *American Antiquity*, Vol. 50, No. 2, Golden Anniversary Issue, April, 1985, pp. 261-271.

Kellar, James H. "Glenn A. Black, 1900-1964," *American Antiquity* 31, No. 3, Part 1 (Jan., 1966), pp. 402-405, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2694742>, Accessed 03/20/2010.

"Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.
- Letter to John G. Rauch from Elli Lilly, dated May 3, 1963, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

¹² James H. Kellar, "Glenn A. Black, 1900-1964," *American Antiquity*.

¹³ *Ibid.*

Glenn A. Black House
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- Angel Mounds Report prepared for the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Historical Society March 12, 1964, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds Collection, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.
- News Bureau Indiana University, Dec. 20, 1965, "Rauch Papers," Angel Mounds, 1961-1965, m 465 box 2, folder 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, IN.

Setzler, Frank M. review of "Excavation of the Nowlin Mound" by Glenn A. Black, *American Antiquity* 2, No 4 (Apr., 1937), p. 320-322, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/275476>, Accessed 03/30/10.

Stillman, Stephen, Paul Farnsworth, and Ken G. Lightfoot. "Magnetometer Prospecting in Historical Archaeology: Evaluating Survey Options at a 19th Century Rancho Site in California," *Historical Archaeology* 34, Part 2, 2000, pp. 89-109.

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: Indiana Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>460190</u>	<u>4199860</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Starting at the south west corner of the intersection of Pollack Avenue and Indian Drive, follow the south edge of Pollack Avenue west 1010 feet to the Glenn Black house, 8215 Pollack Ave, on the south edge of Pollack Ave. This is the starting point of the boundary. Continuing on the south edge of Pollack Ave, go west 112 feet, then south 116 feet, then east 112 feet, then north 116 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the house historically associated with Glenn Black as his primary residence during the time he spent studying the Angel Mounds Site. The original garage and library that were also associated with him were destroyed by the 2005 tornado. The existing garage and library are reconstructions built in 2006 and as such are not included in the nomination.

Glenn A. Black House
Name of Property

Vanderburgh County, IN
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trinity Hart, intern
organization Indiana State Museum date 04/15/10 (updated 03/30/2011 and 7/29/2011)
street & number 650 W. Washington Street telephone 317-232-0069
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204
e-mail trinityhart@bsugmail.net

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: Glenn A. Black House

City or Vicinity: Evansville

County: Vanderburgh **State:** IN

Photographer: Trinity Hart

Date Photographed: February 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 9. North and east elevation, camera facing southwest
- 2 of 9. North and west elevation, camera facing southeast
- 3 of 9. South elevation, camera facing north
- 4 of 9. Detail of front porch, camera facing southeast
- 5 of 9. Interior, living room into dining room, camera facing south
- 6 of 9. Interior, living room toward hallway to bedrooms and bathroom, camera facing southeast
- 7 of 9. Interior, detail of living room to dining room arched entrance, camera facing southeast
- 8 of 9. Interior, staircase, camera facing west
- 9 of 9. Historic photo (attributed to Eli Lilly) of Glenn and Ida Black standing on the front porch, c.1945. Courtesy Eli Lilly Company Archives.

Glenn A. Black House
Name of Property

Vanderburgh County, IN
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation
street & number 650 W. Washington Street telephone 317-232-0069
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

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

Glenn A. Black House



0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Feet



Borders of the property defined by the National Registry Nomination:

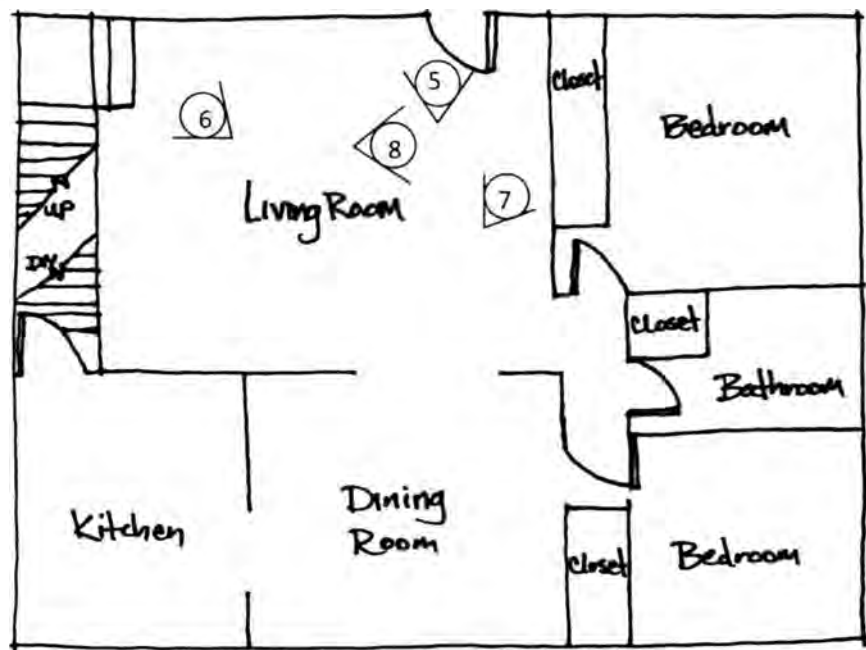
West from the SW corner of Pollack Ave 1010 feet, following the southern edge of Pollack Ave.

From this point, a box 112(x) x 116(y) feet incorporates the area.

Glenn Black House, Vanderburgh County, Indiana

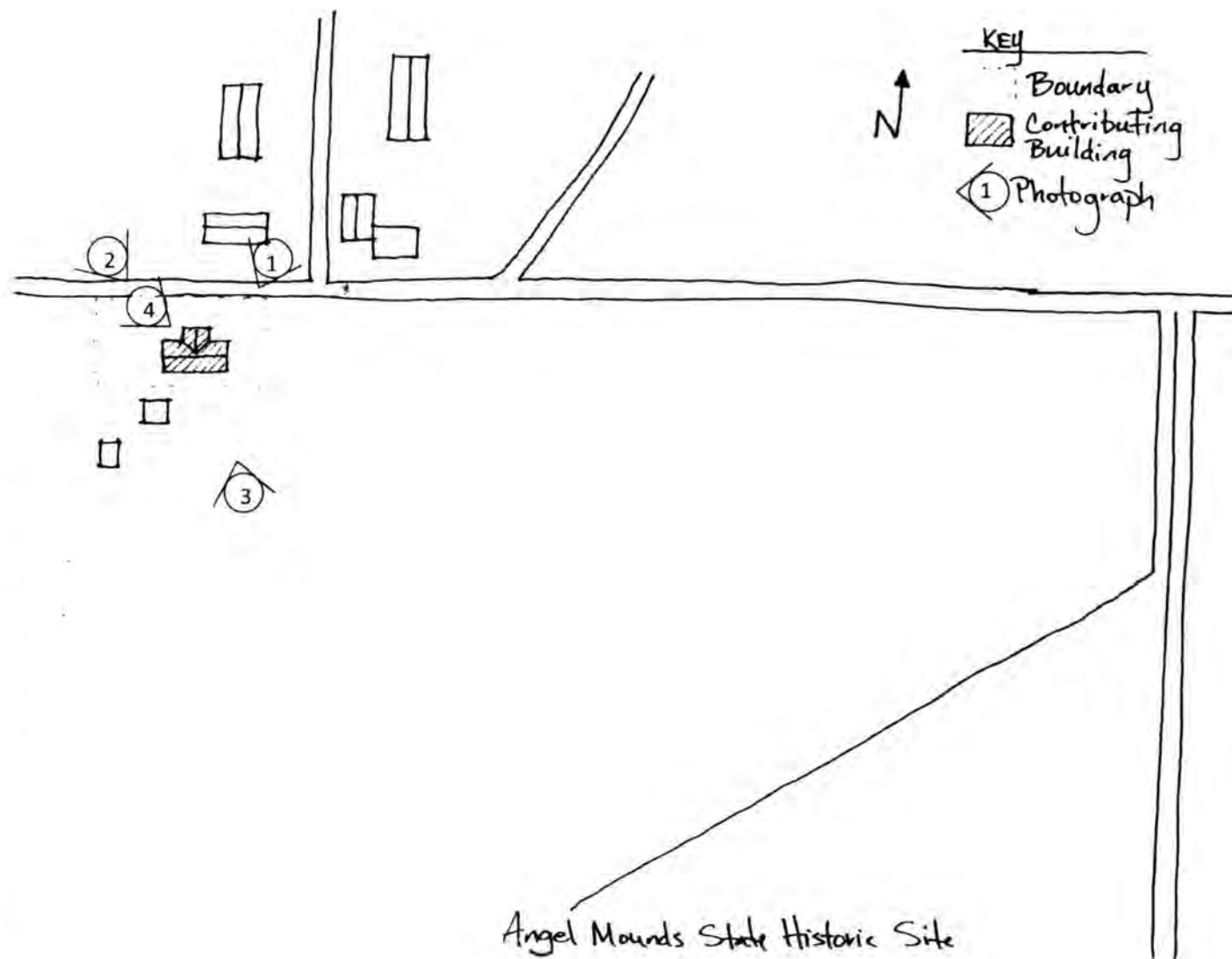


5 Photograph



Interior
Glenn A. Black House
Vanderburgh County
INDIANA

Glenn Black House, Vanderburgh County, Indiana



Glenn A. Black House
Name of Property

Vanderburgh County, IN
County and State

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

name Indiana State Museum
street & number 650 W. Washington Street telephone 317-232-0069
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Black, Glenn A., House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Vanderburgh

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: 11000660

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT ✓ RETURN REJECT 9/20/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Nomination is being returned for additional information
in revision. See attached Return Sheet for detailed
comment.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE DATE 9/20/2011

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Black, Glenn A., House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Vanderburgh

DATE RECEIVED: 11/10/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/26/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000660

DETAILED EVALUATION:

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12/21/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

On resubmission the State has changed the level of significance from National to State and has revised the explanation of Glenn Black's role in the establishment of the Society for American Archaeology.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept/B

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12/21/2011

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

Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN #1





Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN #2

Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN #3





Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN #4



Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN #5



Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN #6



Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN #7



Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN #8

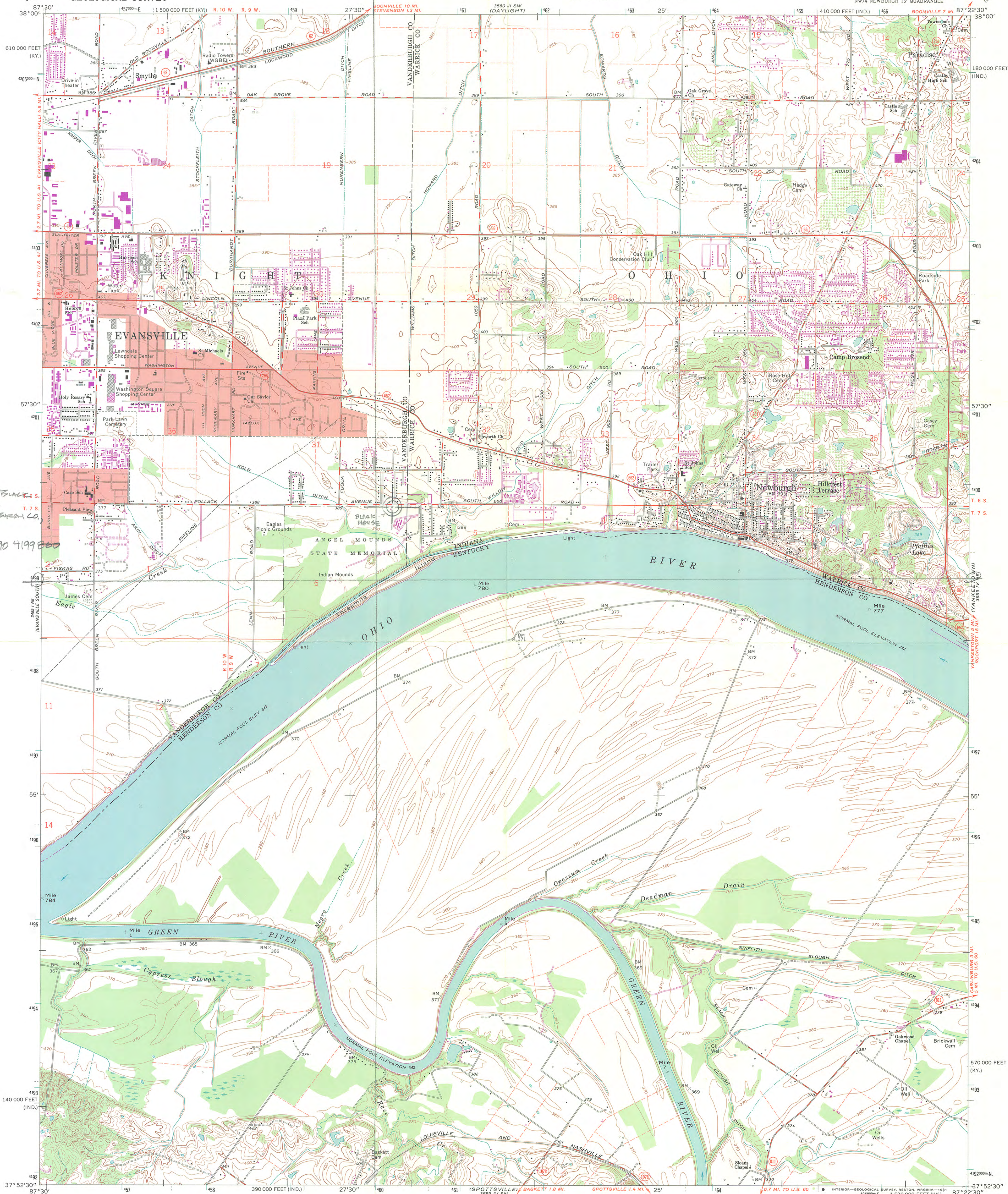


Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh Co., IN #9

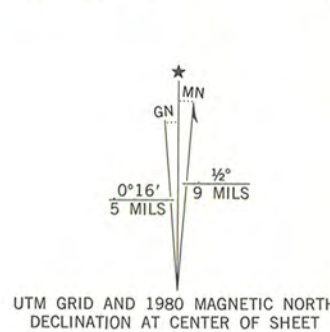
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GLENN BLACK HOUSE
8215 POLLACK AVENUE
EVANSVILLE IN 47715

NEWBURGH QUADRANGLE
INDIANA-KENTUCKY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 NEWBURGH 15' QUADRANGLE



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Kentucky agencies. Revised in cooperation with Indiana Department of Natural Resources Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USCE. Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950. Topography by planetable surveys 1951-1952. Revised 1964. Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Indiana coordinate system, west zone, and Kentucky coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 3 meters south and 2 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks. Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked. Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. The state boundary as shown represents the approximate position of the low water line as determined from U. S. Corps of Engineers. Ohio River Charts, surveyed 1912-1913, and supplementary information. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



SCALE 1:24,000
1 0000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 5 1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092, INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204, KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506, AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601. A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Indiana agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. Contours adjusted adjacent to certain photorevised hydrographic features. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U. S. Route ——— State Route ———

NEWBURGH, IND.-KY.
NW/4 NEWBURGH 15' QUADRANGLE
N3752.5-W8722.5/7.5

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 3559 IV NW-SERIES 7851

DNR

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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

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: Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh County, Indiana.

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Glenn A. Black House, Vanderburgh 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



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Glenn A. Black House (Vanderburgh County, IN)
Reference Number: 11000660

Reason for Return:

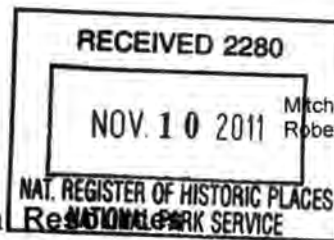
The nomination is being returned for additional information to support the claimed National level of significance for the Glenn A. Black House. The building is nominated under National Register Criterion B for its association with the archeologist Glenn A. Black. The nomination claims that the property is nationally significant because "his efforts had a profound impact on North American archaeological thought and technique," (Section 8, page 6). The nomination does not provide specific evidence to demonstrate that Glenn A. Black had a national impact on the development of the North American archeology and the bibliography does not indicate that Black is recognized as a nationally important figure. Please provide additional information to support the claim for national importance. If this is not available, please consider changing the level of significance to State.

One claimed achievement of Black in the nomination seems questionable. On page six of the form it maintains that Black "founded the Society for American Archaeology in 1934." A 1985 article published by the Society for American Archaeology in its journal *American Antiquity* (Vol 50, No 2, Golden Anniversary Issue, April, 1985, pp. 261-271) details the society's formation. The article describes the persons primarily responsible for the establishment of the society and Glenn A. Black is not mentioned as one of the main founders. Black is only mentioned once in the article when it notes that he was one of thirty one individuals who signed the constitution establishing the society. Based on this source, it seems that the claim that he "founded" the society is overstated. Enclosed is a copy of the cited article for your use in revising the nomination.

Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
patrick_andrus@nps.gov
9/20/2011



Indiana Department of Natural Resources



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



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0593 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

October 31, 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: Glenn Black House, Vanderburgh County, Indiana; Reference # 11000660

Dear Ms. Shull,

On August 2, 2011, our office submitted a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the above property to you. The nomination was returned to our office on October 5, 2011, along with a review sheet that cited several issues regarding the claim of national significance for the property. The reviewer requested that we either substantiate the national significance of the property further, or indicate that the property is of statewide significance.

Upon conducting further research, we were able to find some evidence of national significance, based on Black's work with the proton magnetometer. This has been amplified in the statement of significance. It also seems that claims of national importance could be made for Black's use of historical documents in the study of ethnography. Additionally, the national reputation of the Nowlin Mound as a model for a site report was noted in the nomination (footnote 3). We do feel that further research would clarify the national significance of the Glenn Black House. However, we do concede the validity of your staff's points regarding the role of Black within the Society for American Archaeology. Our staff has included more specific information in the nomination form about the various positions Black held in the organization. Based on Black's undisputed level of significance within Indiana, and in order to move forward the nomination, we have checked the blank indicating statewide significance.

Please resume processing the National Register nomination for the Glenn Black House using the enclosed redraft of the form. 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,

James A. Glass, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

REC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package