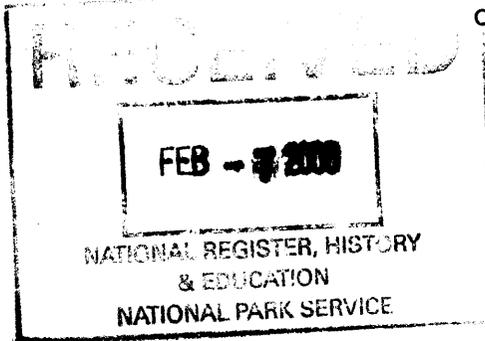


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Evansville Downtown Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly Main St. between 2nd St. & Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., 4th St. between Sycamore & Chestnut Sts., and contiguous properties N/A not for publication
city or town Evansville N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Vanderburgh code 163 zip code 47708

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 1/25/00
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Elson H. Beall 3/15/00

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
Category of Property (Check only one box)

- Ownership: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal
Category: building, district, site, structure, object

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

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values range from 0 to 38.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

30

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

see continuation sheets

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

see continuation sheets

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Classical Revival

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

19th & 20th c. AMER.: Commercial Style

19th & 20th c. AMER.: Chicago Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls BRICK

see continuation sheet

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A-F with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1855 - 1952

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

see continuation sheets

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Evansville Downtown Development Corp.; Willard Library; Central Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 16.8

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 16 | 450090 | 4202920 |
Zone Easting Northing

3 | 16 | 449950 | 4202560 |
Zone Easting Northing

2 | 16 | 450200 | 4202740 |

4 | 16 | 449990 | 4202210 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kristen Brennan
organization Preservation Development Inc. date 6/25/99
street & number 400 West 7th Street, Suite 110 telephone 812-336-2065
city or town Bloomington state IN zip code 47404

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name see continuation sheets
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Evansville Downtown Historic District, Vanderburgh County, Indiana

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Properties in the Evansville Downtown Historic District Previously Listed on the National Register:

<u>Name and Address of building:</u>	<u>Date Listed :</u>
Hulman Building (20 NW 4 th Street)	7-1-82
Bitterman Buildings (200 and 202 Main Street)	9-22-80
Haller T. Chute Building (221 Main Street)	7-1-82
William Capelle Building (223 Main Street)	7-1-82
National City Bank (227-231 Main Street)	7-1-82
German National Bank (301 Main Street)	7-1-82
Ridgeway Building (313-315 Main Street)	1-3-80
Kuebler-Artes Building (327 Main Street)	4-6-84
Old Citizens Bank Building (329-331 Main Street)	7-1-82
Barrett-Britz Building (415 Main Street)	7-1-82
Central Library (20 SE 5 th Street)	7-1-82
Journal-News Building (7-11 NW 5 th Street)	7-1-82
Dailey's Style Shop (516 Main Street)	7-1-82
Harding and Miller Music Company (518-520 Main Street)	7-1-82
American Trust and Savings Bank (524-530 Main Street)	7-1-82
Victory Theater / Sonntag Hotel (600-614 Main Street)	7-1-82
Conner's Book Store (611-613 Main Street)	4-6-84
Wittmer Building (609 Main Street)	4-6-84
Montgomery Ward Building (517 Main Street)	10-6-82
O'Donnell Building (22 NW 6 th Street)	7-1-82
John H. Roelker House (555 Sycamore)	4-6-84
Huber Motor Sales (215-219 SE 4 th Street)	4-6-84
H.G. Newman Plumbing Company (211-213 SE 4 th Street)	7-1-82
Waldschmitt Grocery (113 SE 4 th Street)	7-1-82
Albert Fischer Hotel (115-117 SE 4 th Street)	7-1-82
Schreeder Building (119 SE 4 th Street)	7-1-82
Isaac Berman Building (125 SE 4 th Street)	7-1-82
Siegel's Men's Store (101-105 SE 4 th Street)	7-1-82
Trinity United Methodist Church (524 SE 3 rd Street)	7-1-82
Masonic Temple (301 Chestnut Street)	7-1-82

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Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: office building
COMMERCE: professional
COMMERCE: financial institution
COMMERCE: specialty store
COMMERCE: department store
COMMERCE: restaurant
COMMERCE: warehouse
SOCIAL: meeting hall
SOCIAL: civic
EDUCATION: school
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility
RELIGION: church related facility
RECREATION: theater
RECREATION: auditorium
AGRICULTURE: processing
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY: communications facility
INDUSTRY: industrial storage
HEALTH CARE: medical business/office
TRANSPORTATION rail-related
TRANSPORTATION: water-related
TRANSPORTATION: road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: office building
COMMERCE: professional
COMMERCE: financial institution
COMMERCE: specialty store
COMMERCE: department store
COMMERCE: restaurant
COMMERCE: warehouse
COMMERCE: trade
SOCIAL: civic
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility
RELIGION: church-related facility
RECREATION: theater
RECREATION: auditorium
INDUSTRY: communications facility
INDUSTRY: warehouse
HEALTH CARE medical business/office
LANDSCAPE: parking lot
LANDSCAPE: park
TRANSPORTATION: pedestrian related
TRANSPORTATION: road-related
VACANT/ NOT IN USE

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Evansville Historic Downtown District, Vanderburgh County, Indiana

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Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Skyscraper
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Chicago
MODERN MOVEMENT: Mderne
MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style
ART DECO

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	_____
walls	<u>STONE</u>
	<u>TERRA COTTA</u>
	<u>GLASS</u>
	<u>WOOD: shingle</u>
	<u>Wood: plywood</u>
	<u>STUCCO</u>
	<u>SYNTHETICS: vinyl</u>
roof	_____
other	_____

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Evansville Historic Downtown District, Vanderburgh County, Indiana

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All structures are listed by street address, a list of corresponding Indiana Historic Sites and Structures survey numbers follows the narrative.

Physical Description:

General Topography: The Evansville Downtown Historic District is a flat area beginning two blocks from the waterfront of the Ohio River at the top of its northern bank. The district is a flat "T"-shape whose axes are the two major historic commercial streets.

General Characteristics: The Evansville Downtown Historic District contains buildings and architectural modifications whose construction dates span the century between 1850 and 1950. The prevailing architectural feel of the district is one of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century revival styles, often modified by vernacular updates so that few buildings exemplify a "pure" style or era. Adding a layer of historical complexity to the district, these modifications exemplify the struggle that downtown commercial districts have faced during the twentieth century in an era of retail decentralization. A general description is given for each of the architectural styles or periods represented in the district and the buildings which exemplify the style are listed by address and photograph number (if applicable).

By far the greatest number of contributing buildings in the Evansville Downtown Historic District are best classified as **Commercial Style**. This style might be thought of as a commercial vernacular, a term that when used to describe architecture, is often used synonymously with "folk" or "low-style" in opposition to the architect-designed examples of a particular style. Upon closer examination, however, a "pure" example of an architectural school or style is difficult to locate. What one finds instead are buildings with common basic forms, modified in detail or decoration to reference the style *du jour*. Often owner or builder-designed, these buildings indicate an awareness and desire on the part of local property owners to adopt the ideals or aesthetics of high architecture while preserving forms that function well for their daily uses. The American commercial vernacular building comprises then, the majority of commercial buildings that line the Main Streets of American towns and small cities. In the nineteenth century, the vernacular commercial building was most frequently a two- to four-story brick bearing wall structure with framed windows and entrances flush with the facade, upper stories with narrow windows in symmetrical fenestration patterns, and Italianate or decorative brick roof lines, varying greatly in decorative detailing. Several buildings in the Evansville Downtown Historic District contain original terra cotta panels and decorative cast iron metal work. Twenty six of the eighty-eight buildings within the nominated district fit the commercial vernacular description including: The Old Bitterman Building an Italianate example at 200 Main Street (c.1885, photo #32); 209 Main Street (c.1869, photo #34); 226 Main Street (1949); the old Washington Hotel at 230 Main Street (constructed in 1855); the 1888 Building at 221 Main Street (date may refer to a renovation of the facade, photo #35); the former German National Bank Building erected c.1850

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Evansville Historic Downtown District, Vanderburgh County, Indiana
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and remodeled when the bank took possession in 1883 at 301-303 Main Street (photo #39 & #40); the Ridgeway Building, a Romanesque example at 313-315 Main Street (1895 facade, photo #41), and the John M. Geupel Commercial Block at 518-20 Main Street (1891); 413 Main Street (c.1869/c.1880, although covered with paint, all the elements of this vintage facade remain, and the totality of these elements and the design offer invaluable information about commercial architecture of the period, photo #12); the Barrett's Britz Building at 415 Main Street (c.1866 / c.1875, photo #12, & #13); the old Woolworth's Building at 519 Main Street (constructed prior to 1898, modern facade installed July 1939, photo #16); a part of the original structure at 527-531 Main Street (1901) remains and retains the address of 527 Main Street; the Wittmer Building at 609 Main Street; the Conner's Bookstore Building has Evansville's oldest commercial facade dating back to 1892; 611-13 Main Street (c.1865); the Gottman building at 615 Main Street (facade from 1911, photo #18); the L.E. Long building at 18-20 NW 6th Street (1906) was constructed for the family carriage and saddle business and the stables are still visible at the rear of the building; the O'Donnell Building at 22 NW 6th Street (c.1900/1911, photo #22); 310 SE 3rd Street; 10-12 SE 3rd Street; 12-14 NW 3rd Street, the Turley-Harmon Building – this Italianate building was probably erected in 1877 when the adjacent Washington Hotel was extensively modernized. The remodeling was performed according to the plans of Levi Clarke, a carpenter turned architect who had a practice which encompassed much of southwestern Indiana in the 1870s and 1880s. The Dailey's Style Shop Building located at 516 Main Street, with its stunning two-story facade of Pompeiian brick and patterned masonry (c.1910, photo #24 & #25) illustrates the diversity of style included in the downtown district.

The **Fourth Street market area** was platted in 1837 as a wider street to accommodate market activities. These two blocks of Fourth Street between Locust and Chestnut Streets, also composed of mid-late 19th century commercial buildings, present an interesting social history. City directories in the 1880s and 1890s indicate that the street was lined with saloons, groceries, second-hand stores, clothing dealers, barber shops, boarding houses and restaurants. The block also contained a variety of goods being sold from stalls occupying its wide sidewalks. It was here that a brisk trade developed for those doing their daily shopping for fresh produce. The shoppers were, according to historic photographs, mostly African-Americans. The block was convenient to both Baptisttown (an African-American neighborhood) and the Riverside neighborhood (the most fashionable white enclave), and it may be assumed that these shoppers were either doing their own shopping or were domestics shopping for white employers in the wealthy Riverside neighborhood. At least one major structure in the block housed shops owned or operated by black proprietors. The majority of the buildings were owned by Jewish proprietors who lived on the floors above their shops. The contributing buildings on SE 4th Street include: the Porter's Moses Goldman Building at 102-104 SE 4th Street (c.1870/1919 remodel, photos #5 & #6); the Siegel's Men's Wear Building at 101-105 SE 4th Street (constructed in 1903 with four store

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fronts and expanded to 105 SE 4th Street in 1926, photo #8).; 107 SE 4th Street, historically the Evansville Carriage Works building (c.1900, photos #5, #6 & #8); 111 SE 4th Street (c.1855/1874 remodel, photos #5, #6, & #8); The Waldenschmitt Grocery Building at 113 SE 4th Street (constructed 1864 with a 1874 remodel, photo #8); the Albert Fischer Hotel / Boarding House at 115 SE 4th Street (1874, photo #8); 117 SE 4th Street (constructed c.1855/ facade and major remodel in 1895, photo #8); and the I. Berman Commercial Block at 121-125 SE 4th Street (1912, photos #7 & #8). The I Berman Commercial Block was the site of an earlier structure that housed a black boarding house and several black -owned businesses. The Atlantic Building at 127-29 SE 4th Street has housed a restaurant or saloon since its construction c.1869 (photos #4 & #8). The M.G. Newman Plumbing Company Building at 211-213 SE 4th Street (c.1900, photo #3) features wonderfully detailed iron pilasters dividing the bays on the first floor, second floor round-arched windows, a parapet and corbeled brickwork representative of the late 19th century commercial style.

The Fourth Street Market area still retains some of the beautiful architectural ironwork cast by the local foundry of Mesker & Sons (see photo #7). Mesker & Sons Architectural Ironworks was a nationally known supplier of cast iron building products during the late nineteenth century. An 1880 advertisement lists among their products railings, verandahs, balconies, house fronts, bank vaults, jail work, stairs, shutters, and gratings (#16, p.174). Evansville boasted a branch foundry run by George Mesker, son of the St. Louis based owner, that supplied ironwork for hundreds of facades in Evansville. Specializing in railings and house fronts, the Evansville foundry was also a major supplier of the decorative ironwork to builders down river in the city of New Orleans.

Evansville architects and designers were also influenced by the **Neoclassicism** of the City Beautiful Movement. The 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago inspired many city planners, architects, and urban reformers with its cleanliness, orderliness, and monumentality, promising to supplant the baroque confusion of Victorian urban living. The City Beautiful Movement used monumental Neoclassical buildings, often located at visual focal points such as corners or the ends of boulevards to dominate the streetscape. In the Evansville Downtown Historic District three banks, constructed between 1904 and 1915, all occupy dominant street corners and are constructed in a massive Neoclassical style: the National City Bank at 227 Main Street (1914, photos #37 & #38); the Southern Securities Building at 329-331 Main Street (1915, photos #43 & #44), Evansville's first tall steel structure; and the Indiana Bank Building at 524-530 Main Street (photos #20 & #21), which also housed the American Trust and Savings Bank (1904/1913). Another example of a civic building adopting the Neoclassical style is the Evansville Press / Journal building at 11 NW 6th Street (photo #27). The central and northern portion of this tripartite building were constructed in 1910, while the right section, although similar in style, was constructed as an annex to the Hughes department store located around the

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corner on Main Street. Other examples of the Neoclassical style include 517 Main Street, known historically as the Montgomery Ward Building (c.1880/1933 renovation from Montgomery Ward Stock Plans); The Hughes Department Store at 508 -514 Main Street (1911, photo #24); and the Huston Building at 12-16 NW 6th Street (1906, photo #21).

The **Art Deco** and **Art Moderne** Styles are represented by nine structures within the historic district. These buildings range from the magnificent Central Library located at 22 SE 5th Street (1931, photo #14) to small commercial two story buildings like 325 Main Street (building constructed c.1937 / facade dates between 1937 and 1948, photos #42 & #43). The Art Deco style is, characterized by a strong vertical emphasis with highly geometric bas-relief designs, and can be executed in many different materials. Evansville's Art Deco buildings combine light colored masonry structures with decorative metal, glass, and polished stone. The People's Bank building at 222 Main Street (1949, photo #29) frames an Art Deco entryway of polished brown marble columns filled with large panes of lead-framed glass and topped by a geometric upper story with two large blank walls popular with the international style, used frequently in banks of the period, and also reflected in department stores one block north. The 1929 Hulman Building at 20 NW 4th Street, a ten-story office building is a textbook example of the an Art Deco interpretation of a small city skyscraper (photo #28). Another example of an Art Deco style building is 215-219 SE 4th Street (1916, photo #3), a building originally constructed as a car show room, and very similar is style and scale to the Fellwock Auto building, a National Register property located outside of the district.

The **Chicago Style** permeated downtowns in the Midwest during the several decades following its development in 1890s Chicago. Although adapted to narrow existing storefronts, three examples of the Chicago Style's large three-section windows containing a central display light and two side (often divided) lights can be found on Evansville's Main Street: the New Bitterman Building at 202-204 Main Street (1906 facade, photo #32); the Haller T. Chute Building at 223 Main Street (c.1860 / facade c.1910); and the Artes Building at 327 Main Street (facade 1915, photo #44). The Haller T. Chute Building, a limestone Art Nouveau facade composed of brick and quarry-faced stone, three-bay facade with central pavilion and iron cornices, is one of the most exciting store fronts to recently reappear when a false facade was removed. Its unusual wavy mullions on the third floor make it a unique storefront.

Two devastating fires significantly reshaped the face of Main Street during the late 1940s and early 1950s introducing to Main Street, the most modern style available, the **International Style**. On March 3, 1945 a fire swept through the Strouses's Department Store (203 Main Street) and two adjoining buildings at the corner of Main and 2nd Streets (#20, p1). On January 4, 1951 another fire destroyed 5 businesses in the three hundred block of Main Street. The International

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Style appealed to the owner of Hoffman's Men and Boys, one of the businesses destroyed, because it was possible to build a fireproof design in this style (#13, 1/7/51). The International Style was influenced by the preceding modernist movement in architecture which attempted to develop a "rational," uniform building type that perfectly fused function and form. It is characterized by uniform wall surfaces, large expanses of either window or light colored masonry, and an absence of, or arbitrarily applied, ornamentation. Roofs and walls terminate at box-like, undistinguished joints. Windows are often set flush with the plane of the wall, creating a curtain of glass. Wood trim is often painted or stained an earthy brown to create sharp contrast with the white masonry or plastered structure, shunning the use of color. The availability of an abundance of lightly colored Indiana limestone added to the popularity of the international style in Evansville. Some examples of the International style on Main Street include: Strouse's Department Store at 203-5 Main Street (1945, photo #33), 312-18 Main Street (1952), 317 Main Street (1952), 321-23 Main Street (1952, photo #44), and 310 Main Street (1951). The 427 Main Street building, historically known as "The Hub" and shown in a 1916 photo as a classic Chicago style facade, was renovated in 1938 by local architect Harry Boyle and Co. to its current facade which preserves the earlier border but creates a blank interior tile surface, popular for department stores of the period. As the only examples of the style used in new construction in the historic district between the end of WWII and before urban renewal monies were introduced in the early 1960s, these buildings illustrate the extent to which business owners and city planners embraced the symbolism of the International Style. These buildings are prominently located in the center of the historic district.

The Osco Drug Store (photos #9, #10 & #11), original tenant of the 1948 building at the eastern corner of 4th and Main Streets, is an example of the **Streamlined Moderne** Style popularized by the research of Buckminster Fuller and his research into fluid dynamics. The Streamline Modern, a variant of the International Style, combines flat and curved walls, glass blocks and corner windows, to give an organic, streamlined, shape to a building whose materials testify to its commitment to technological progress. Another, more vernacular interpretation of the Moderne style is the 201 Main Street facade (c.1945). This yellow glazed brick buildings features a prominent corner window and an all-glass corner entrance topped by prism glass blocks.

Evansville's investment in the car was deeper than the sacrifices made by individual families to own a family vehicle. Numerous auto parts and car manufactures were major employers and anchors of Evansville's industrial base. The automobile's impact on architecture and downtown business development was first felt in Evansville shortly after WWII. The first strip mall, The Ross Center, opened in Evansville in 1950. It held an Economy Supermarket, a drug store, a clothing store, a savings bank, a shoe repair shop and a theater. The Town Center

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opened in 1953, with Lawndale and North Park shopping centers following in 1957 (#25, p.203). During the same period, other services traditionally located as anchors of the Main Street shopping area such as banks and restaurants opened drive-through branches in the expanding suburbs which allowed clients to use their services without ever getting out of the car. As downtown merchants lost customers to these suburban retail centers, they sought architectural solutions that would bring customers back to their center city stores.

One of the defining features of the Evansville Downtown Historic District is the prevalence of **aluminum storefronts** with a recessed door and flanking glass display cases tunneling the customer in. These glass display cases are surrounded by a masonry frame continuous with the upper level facades, but this continuity has been hidden in many places by the 1971 installation of a steel awning that was intended to enhance the pedestrian experience on Main Street. The historic aluminum-framed U-shaped display cases more than double the street front display area, a market strategy to encourage window shopping. The covered area between display cases serves simultaneously to draw people off the street into a sheltered area and to surround the potential customer with goods for sale. As urban growth expands into suburban areas, this concept was adapted into the strip mall and plaza. Embracing the same marketing ideas, store owners in the central downtown district modified their flat historic storefronts to attract new customers. Many storefronts display decorative or advertising masonry patterns in the covered exterior walk between the public sidewalk and the door. This style was first used with Art Deco decorative elements in the 1920s (as seen in the Bitterman Building at 202-204 Main Street, photo #31) and continued to be the predominant street level entrance style until the 1950s. Examples of aluminum storefronts include: 206-208 Main Street (c.1850s with two facade modifications from the 1950s and 1970s); 207 Main Street (first floor of an 1869 building with a facade remodeling c.1968); 212 Main Street, the Weingarten Furs Building (photo #30); 217 Main Street (1930s street level facade); 223 Main Street (1909, photo #36); 305 Main Street (c.1873 with a 1941 street level facade); 411 Main Street (1916); 431 Main Street (1941); 500-02 Main Street (unknown construction date, pre-1911); 504-506 Main Street (unknown construction date, photo #26).

Evansville's Downtown Historic District, while largely commercial, includes buildings that function as civic centers for non-commercial purposes -- one library, one church, one fraternal lodge, one theater/ hotel complex, one automobile garage and one residence.

The Art Deco Central Library was designed by the Cleveland architectural firm of Walker and Weeks. The library replaced an 1879 temperance hall on the same site.

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Trinity United Methodist Church (216 SE 3rd Street, photo #1) is owned by one of the oldest congregations in southern Indiana. Evansville was still a young village when the nation experienced a fervor of religious revivalism, and the Methodists of Evansville first gathered to worship when frequent circuit riders passed through the settlement. In 1838 the circuit preacher Mr. Bayles considered Evansville of sufficient importance to become a "station" and a permanent congregation of 53 persons began to erect immediately a church (#16, p.61). The first church was a forty by sixty foot structure located at the corner on Locust Street between Second and Third Streets, and was used until 1866 when the sanctuary of the current Trinity United Methodist Church, designed by Henry Mursinna, was completed. The church was built at a cost of \$100,000 in a Florentine style that features a 65' x 90' auditorium with a 1,000 person capacity. The adjacent Tudor-style parish house dates to 1926.

The Masonic Lodge at 301 Chestnut Street (photo #2) was constructed in the Neoclassical style in 1913 by Clifford Shopbell and Company. The building was one of six Masonic Lodges designed by Shopbell and Co. in the region during the early 1910s. No known exterior modifications have been made to the building since its construction.

The auto tire and battery service building, located at 207 SE 4th Street and constructed between 1910 and 1930, is the only representative (within the historic district) of an industry that played a major role in Evansville's early 20th century economic strength. Evansville is second only to Detroit in its scale of automobile production and its importance in the early evolution of automobile technology. Most importantly, however, was the speed and vigor with which the car and truck entered into the Evansville economy, making the auto industry a significant force in the commerce and industry of the city in the early 20th century and aiding the city's change from a horse-driven / pedestrian city to one dependent on the automobile. The Graham Brothers entered the business world as glass bottle manufacturers in association with their father. The jump to their truck and car manufacturing was a natural mechanical and organizational bent. In 1919, the Graham Brothers began a truck manufacturing company in Evansville which evolved into one of the county's most potent industrial forces. The Grahams later became associated with Dodge Brothers and Walter Chrysler, later independently producing the fabled Graham-Paige touring car. The business the Graham brothers started grew into the city's largest employer and became a major element in the country's war effort during the Second World War before closing in the late 1950s.

The Old Sonntag Hotel (now Civic Plaza Hotel) / Loew's Victory Theater Complex at 600-614 Main Street is the only remaining example of the many theater palaces that Evansville once boasted. Designed by Chicago architect J.E.O. Pridmore in 1921, the hotel / theater combination is a historic pairing seldom built after the 1920s (photo #19).

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The Downtown Evansville Historic District retains only one of many of the original residential structures, the John H. Roelker House constructed c.1858 (555 Sycamore Street, photo #23). This Federal Style house was the residence of Mr. Roelker who was part owner of the foundry at the rear of the house on Fifth Street running southeast all the way to Main Street. The Wabash and Eric Canal bordered the foundry as it made its way to a terminal basin on the site of what eventually became the Vanderburgh County Courthouse in 1890.

The district includes 20 **non-contributing buildings**. Each of these buildings is counted as noncontributing for one of the following reasons: 1) the building was not constructed during the period of significance, 2) the building is a period structure with potential for inclusion after the removal of non-period facade materials, or 3) the building is a period structure that does not contain enough of its original fabric to merit inclusion. Buildings included in the first category are: 304 Main Street, De Jong's Department Store, (constructed 1951, facade replaced in 1966 after a fire); 521 Sycamore Street; 501 Main Street (1965, photo #15); 328-330 Main Street (1951 / current facade 1988); 18 NW 4th Street; and 316-318 Walnut Street. Many of the buildings included in the second category were covered with a circa 1968 facade of Torginol brand vinyl squares. These buildings which might be eligible for inclusion in the historic district with facade removal are: 601 Main Street (facade c.1968); 603 Main Street (facade c.1968); 605 Main Street (facade c.1968, photo #17); 607 Main Street; 522 Main Street; and 219 Main Street. Buildings that do not contain any original facade fabric (or for which it is impossible to determine whether there is original fabric without selective demolition) include: 423-425 Main Street (remodeled in 1985); 309-311 Main Street (facade 1988); 217 Main Street (constructed at an unknown date in the late 19th century, all original facade fabric has been completely removed); 215 Main Street (remodeled 1966); 213 Main Street (upper two stories removed and facade probably added in 1964, photo #34); 211 Main Street (photo #34); and 210 Main Street (c.1968 facade).

The streetscape and open spaces in the historic district are divided into two distinct types of spaces - the Main Street pedestrian walkway, and the adjoining mixed use streets. Main Street was closed to traffic in 1969 when downtown merchants and the city government decided to try to bring shoppers back to the Main Street shopping area by closing the street to traffic. Although merchants and shoppers alike objected to an experimental Main Street pedestrian mall that was created for the 1959 holiday shopping season (#25, p.213), in 1971 the permanent Main Street Walkway was installed. The project incorporates: a curving brick central walkway on the street through which a trolley still negotiates, shade trees with cast iron and wood benches arranged in semi-circular clusters, slatted metal trash receptacles, concealed barrel planters flush with the street level holding trees and flowers, and three concrete fountains covered in mosaics of stone or tile. The brick center of the street recalls

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the late nineteenth century when double street car tracks split the brick street creating a tangle of telephone, telegraph, and electric wires overhead and a noisy bustle of carriages, carts and pedestrians below. The main streetcar exchange was located at the northern end of Main Street at Eighth Street (#24, p138). Today, the much quieter Main Street is lined with replicas of historic lamp posts, and a park landscaped with shade trees, flower beds and a bench lined walkway has been created on the north corner of 3rd and Main Streets in a vacant corner lot. The walkway project also included a continuous awning just above street level on the facades of the stores in the 200 and 300 block. The awning was a permanent structure of curved steel ribbing fill in with black plastic tiles. A portion of the awning has since been removed, from 215-223 Main Street, to reveal the original facade materials.

The spaces in the historic district outside of the Main Street walkway are the standard pedestrian /auto traffic combination. The 4th Street portion of the district, platted in 1837 as a wide, market street, has a large sidewalk on which several restaurant owners have created outdoor eating areas.

<u>Street Address:</u>	<u>Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory Survey number:</u>
555 Sycamore Street	36001-024
20 NW 4 th Street	36001-023
22 NW 6 th Street	36001-025 O'Donnell Building
600-614 Main Street	36001-028 Victory Theatre/Sonntag Hotel
524-530 Main Street	36001-029 American Trust and Savings Bank
518-520 Main Street	36001-030 Harding and Miller Music Company
7-11 NW 5 th Street	36001-031 Evansville Journal-News Building
611-613 Main Street	36001-032 Conner's Book Store
609 Main Street	36001-033 Gemcraft-Wittmer Building
517 Main Street	36001-034 Montgomery Ward Building
415 Main Street	36001-035 Barrett-Britz Building
329 Main Street	36001-036 Old Citizens Bank Building
327 Main Street	36001-037 Kuebler-Artes Building
301-303 Main Street	36001-038 German National Bank
227 Main Street	36001-039 National City Bank
223 Main Street	36001-040 Haller T. Chute Building
101-105 SE 4 th Street	36001-046 Siegel's Department Store
22 SE 5 th Street	36001-047 Central Library
211-213 SE 4 th Street	36001-049 H.G. Newman Plumbing Company

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<u>Architect / Builder</u>	<u>Building Address</u>
Harry Boyle and Co,	427 Main Street 22 NW 6 th Street, The O'Donnell Building 615 Main Street, the Gottman Building
Levi Clarke	12-14 NW 3 rd Street, 1877. The Turley-Harmon Building 228 Main Street, 1877 renovation
F. Manson Gilbert	7-11 NW 5 th Street, 1910 Citizens Bank /Evansville Journal Bldg 508-514 Main Street, 1911 Hughes Department Store
McGuire & Shook, Arch.	20 NW 4 th Street, 1929, The Hulman Building
Mundie & Jensen Architects, Chicago	227 Main Street, 1914 and 1950, National City Bank
Henry Mursinna	524 SE 3 rd Street, Trinity United Methodist Church
J.E.O. Pridmore Architect, Chicago	600-614 Main Street, Loew's Victory Theater Complex & Hotel Sonntag
Clifford Shopbell & Company, Arch.	524-530 Main Street, 1905 202-204 Main Street, 1923 facade 411 Main Street, 1916 327 Main Street, 1915 301 Chestnut Street, Masonic Temple Building
Harris & Shopbell, Architects	12-16 NW 6 th Street, 1906
William Lee Stoddart, Architect, New York City	329 Main Street, 1916
Frank J. Schloetter	125 SE 4 th Street, 1912 223 Main Street, c.1910 facade renovation
Walker and Weeks Architects, Cleveland, OH	20 SE 5 th Street, 1931

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Statement of Significance: The Evansville Downtown Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C as a Midwestern commercial center containing examples of architectural styles built between 1855 and 1953. One must examine concurrently several divergent aspects of history—economic, architectural, urban, and social—to grasp the importance of the evidence left us by this district. The Evansville Downtown Historic District includes thirty buildings and structures that were listed in 1982 in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a Multiple Resource Area. Many of the buildings on the Main Street Walkway have gained historic significance, justifying the creation of the Evansville Downtown Historic District. The location of these buildings, previously considered non-contributing due to their age, cements a contiguous district that was not possible in 1981 when the nomination was written. The Evansville district unfolds like a text, offering up examples from each successive era of retail development for the century spanning the 1850s to the 1950s. The Evansville Downtown Historic District includes several buildings constructed in the early 1950s, a period which has heretofore not been considered “historically significant.” These buildings are, however, the culmination of an architectural movement—the Moderne and International Styles—and, of a social trend—retail decentralization—that began two decades before. Their inclusion in the historic district is necessary to understand the history and evolution of commerce in downtown Evansville (see below for further discussion).

A Brief History of Downtown Evansville: The Evansville Downtown Historic District is a T-shaped district whose axes represent the two main retail streets in Evansville, Main Street and SE 4th Street. The district is contained within the twelve square blocks bordering these two streets and is the principal retail and commercial center for a tri-state region. The Downtown occupies a nearly flat flood plain on the northern shore of the Ohio river. Its system of streets and alleys in the downtown district are parallel and perpendicular to the northwestward bend in the Ohio River, while the majority of the city streets constructed after the original plat follow the north-south, east-west grid system. With the exception of Main Street, building lots front the numbered streets. The streets are asphalt paved, with the exception of Main Street between 2nd and 7th Streets (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard) which is a brick pedestrian walkway closed to traffic. The district contains several vest-pocket parks, two of which are historic resources. The most prominent type of historic resource in the district is commercial architecture. There are no significant industrial buildings within the district, and only one residential structure other than apartment units above storefronts.

The original town of Evansville was founded on a site within the district (presently the intersection of Third and Main Streets) and the city’s commercial and governmental activities grew up between original town center and the waterfront. Little physical evidence remains of the settlement and early stages of the city’s development. The village which became Evansville was

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(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Primary location of additional data:

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The Central Library. The Central Library is a public library run by the City of Evansville Public Library system.

The Evansville Downtown Development Corporation. The Evansville Downtown Development Corporation is a private non-profit organization located within the district whose mission is to promote economic development in the central business district.

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Verbal Boundary Description: Begin at the intersection of SE 2nd Streets and the alley immediately to the southeast of Main Street. Proceed northwest along the curb line on the northeast side of SE 2nd Street past Main Street to the south corner of the alley immediately northwest of Main Street. Turn ninety degrees and proceed down the alley one and a half blocks to the northeast side of the alley located between NW 3rd and NW 4th Streets. Turn ninety degrees and proceed northwest one half block to the corner of the alley and Sycamore Street. Turn ninety degrees again and proceed northeast along the southeastern curb of Sycamore Street for one half block. At the intersection of Sycamore and NW 4th Streets, turn ninety degrees and following the curb line proceed to the southeast one block. At the intersection of NW 4th Street and Main Street turn ninety degrees and proceed in a northeasterly direction one block to the north corner of Main Street and NW 5th Streets. Turn ninety degrees and proceed along the curblines one half block in the northwesterly direction to the corner of NW 5th Street and the alley immediately to the northwest of Main Street. At the alley turn ninety degrees and following the property lines of the properties at 11 NW 5th Street and 508 Main Street proceed one half block northeast to the northeast side of the next alley. Then following the rear property lines of the property fronting NW 6th Street, proceed northwest one half block to the curblines on the southeast side of the intersection of Sycamore and the alley between NW 5th and NW 6th Streets. Turn ninety degrees and proceed northeast to the corner of Sycamore and NW 6th Street. Turn ninety degrees and follow the curb line in a southeasterly direction until you reach the property boundary between 12 NW 6th Street and 18 NW 6th Street. At this boundary, turn ninety degrees and proceed northeast across NW 6th Street and one half block to the northeast following the northwestern property line of 13-15 NW 6th Street to the alley at its rear. At the alley, turn ninety degrees and proceed southeast along the southwestern side of the alley, crossing the Main Street Walkway and terminating at the corner of the alley immediately to the southeast of Main Street. At the intersection of these two alleys turn ninety degrees and crossing SE 6th Street proceed southwest until you reach the rear boundary or the property at 22 SE 5th Street, ninety feet from the curb of SE 5th Street. At the northeast boundary of 22 SE 5th Street, turn ninety degrees and proceed southeast to the corner of the property boundary and Locust Street. Turn ninety degrees and following the curb line proceed to the north corner of Locust and SE 5th Streets. Turn ninety degrees and proceed northwest one half block to the north corner of the alley and NW 5th Street. Turn ninety degrees and proceeding along the northwestern side of the alley, cross SE 5th Street, continue one block southwest, and cross SE 4th Street. At the western corner of the alley and SE 4th Street, turn ninety degrees and proceed along the curblines one half block to the southern corner of the intersection of SE 4th and Locust Streets. Turn ninety degrees, cross SE 4th Street to the northeast, and proceed 130 feet to the northeastern boundary of 413 Locust Street. Turn ninety degrees and proceed southeast to 75 feet to the rear of the property. Turning to the southwest, follow the southeastern property boundary of 104 SE 4th Street back across SE 4th

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Street to the intersection of the curb on the southwestern side of the street. Turn ninety degrees and proceed southeast across Walnut Street to the intersection of the southeastern boundary of 219 SE 4th Street and SE 4th Street. At this point turn ninety degrees and following the property boundary of 219 SE 4th Street proceed southwest to the alley. At the southwestern Side of the alley turn ninety degrees and proceed southeast following the alley to the curb of Chestnut Street. Turn ninety degrees and following the curbline on the northwestern side of the street proceed southwest stopping 88 feet before the curb of SE 3rd Street. Turn ninety degrees and facing southeast cross Chestnut Street and proceed across Chestnut Street and then along the northeastern boundary of 301 Chestnut Street (The Masonic Temple) for 142 feet. At this point, the eastern corner of the property located 310 SE 3rd Street, turn ninety degrees and proceed southwest to the intersection of this boundary line and the curb of SE 3rd Street. Turn ninety degrees and proceed northwest along the curbline on the northeastern side of SE 3rd Street to the intersection of Walnut Street. Turn ninety degrees and proceed one half block following the curb on the southeastern side of the street. At the intersection of Walnut Street and the alley which bisects the block between SE 3rd and SE 4th Streets, turn ninety degrees to face northwest. Proceed along the northeastern side of the alley for one and a half blocks. Turn ninety degrees at the northwest side of the intersecting alley immediately to the southeast of Main Street Proceed southwest one and a half blocks to the intersection of SE 2nd Street.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries described include the oldest surviving portions of Evansville's central business district. The boundaries were chosen based on the historic commercial activity of Main and SE 4th Streets and were expanded to include contiguous historic properties were appropriate.

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Photography Reference sheet:

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(812) 336-2065

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11. 5/21/99. Photographer faces southeast.
12. 5/21/99. Photographer faces southeast.
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15. 5/21/99. Photographer faces east.
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26. 5/21/99. Photographer faces northwest.
27. 5/21/99. Photographer faces north.
28. 5/21/99. Photographer faces southwest.
29. 5/21/99. Photographer faces northwest.
30. 5/21/99. Photographer faces northwest.
31. 5/21/99. Photographer faces west.
32. 5/21/99. Photographer faces north.

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33. 4/22/99. Photographer faces northeast.

34. 4/22/99. Photographer faces southeast.

35. 4/22/99. Photographer faces southeast.

36. 5/21/99. Photographer faces southeast.

37. 5/21/99. Photographer faces south.

38. 5/21/99. Photographer faces south.

39. 4/22/99. Photographer faces east.

40. 5/21/99. Photographer faces southeast.

41. 5/21/99. Photographer faces southeast.

42. 5/21/99. Photographer faces southeast.

43. 5/21/99. Photographer faces south.

44. 5/21/99. Photographer faces south.

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Nominated Property:

Owner's name and address:

** italics signify non-contributing properties*

Main Street: 200 Block

- 200Dr. Mark Morrison
701 Garfield
Evansville, IN 47710
- 204Charles James
1721 E. Gurn Street
Evansville, IN 47713
- 206Celia Mae Loge
The Citizens' National Trustee
PO Box 997
Evansville, IN 47701
- 208Celia Mae Loge
The Citizens' National Trustee
PO Box 997
Evansville, IN 47701
- 210-212.....*Andrew Guagenti*
Guagenti Family Limited Partnership
216 Water Street
Newburgh, IN 47630
- 220-222.....Clayton Powers
American General Finance
PO Box 59
Evansville, IN 47701
- 226.....Ray Justice, CNB Bancshares
20 NW 3rd Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 228.....Citizen's National Bank of Evansville (Civitas Bank)
PO Box 778
Evansville, IN 47705
- 201.....Vernon & Norma Carter
201 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 203.....Scot Strouse, ESS & BEE Co. Inc.
203 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 207.....*Dorothy Doerner*
960 St. Michael's St.
Evansville, IN 47715

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Section property owners Page 32

- 209Dr. Mark Morrison
701 Garfield
Evansville, IN 47710
- 211*Luhring Associates, Luhring News Co.*
211 Main St.
Evansville, IN 47708
- 213*Roger & Sandra Haywood*
213 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 215.....*Betty Cook*
30 Johnson Place
Evansville, IN 47714
- 219.....*Steven G. Kuester*
PO Box 3207
Evansville, IN 47701
- 221.....Lori Frary, Loft Development Co.
221 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 223..... Lori Frary, Loft Development Co.
221 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 227.....Jalene Keifer, Facilities Manager
National City Bank
227 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708

Main Street: 300 Block

- 306.....*Howard Abrams, H. Adams Partnership*
306 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 310.....Citizens' National Bank of Evansville (Civitas Bank)
PO Box 778
Evansville, IN 47705
- 314..... Citizens' National Bank of Evansville (Civitas Bank)
PO Box 778
Evansville, IN 47705
- 330.....*Mike Ellenstein, Ellenstein Stores Inc.*
330 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 301.....Stephen N. & Paula Aills
11150 Kahre Sourt
Evansville, IN 47708

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- 303-307.....James Butterfield, Smith and Butterfield
2800 Lynch Road
Evansville, IN 47711
- 309.....*Clifford Kerney, Riverview Antiques*
309 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 313.....Charles & Leslie Berger, Berger & Berger
313 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 317.....David G. Mounts
PO Box 3273
Evansville, IN 47715
- 321-23.....P.R. Deter II, Deters Jewelers
499 N. Green River Road
Evansville, IN 47715
- 325.....Tony and Pam Carroll
The Jungle/ Fat Cats Bar and Lounge
415 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 327.....Dr. Mark Morrison
701 Garfield
Evansville, IN 47710
- 329.....Jim Riordan
Three Amigos Investment Group
329 Main Street. Suite 1016
Evansville, IN 47708

Main Street: 400 Block

- 401.....John & Judith Stratman
Stratman's Pharmacy
401 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 411.....Robert L. Simpkins
411 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 413.....David W. Lamount
PO Box 2596
Evansville, IN 47714
- 415..... Tony and Pam Carroll
The Jungle/ Fat Cats Bar and Lounge
415 Main Street

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Section property owners Page 34

- 425.....LSB, Inc.
425 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 427.....Richard L. Reising
Environmental Management Consultants
427 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 431.....Patrick & Susan Tromley
431 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708

Main Street: 500 Block

- 500-506.....Cal Dentino, CD Commercial
7200 E. Sycamore Street
Evansville, IN 47715
- 508-514.....David W. Lamont
PO Box 2596
Evansville, IN 47714
- 516.....Stephen Fritz
520 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 520.....Stephen Fritz
520 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 522.....*P.M. Mitchell, Partner*
Mitchell, Staser & Shaw
522 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 528.....Scott C. Veazey, Group 5 LLC
528 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 530.....Group 5 LLC
739 S. Willow Road
Evansville, IN 47714
- 501.....*Scott Anderson, Anzel Corporation*
7424 Darmstadt Road
Evansville, IN 47710
- 517.....Gary L. Gerling, Gerling Law Office
PO Box 3203
Evansville, IN 47731
- 527.....Union Federal Savings Bank

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501 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708

600 block of Main Street

- 600-614.....Evansville Redevelopment Commission
Room 306 Civic Center
1 NW Martin Luther King Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708
- 601.....*Barbara Hennenberger & Rebecca Sharp*
1910 Port Royal Court
Lexington, KY 40504
- 603.....*Barbara Hennenberger & Rebecca Sharp*
1910 Port Royal Court
Lexington, KY 40504
- 605.....*Stanley & Janet Tillman*
605 main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 607..... *David W. Lamont*
PO Box 2596
Evansville, IN 47714
- 609.....David W. Lamont
PO Box 2596
Evansville, IN 47714
- 611.....Dallas Gene Hughes, Jr.
Dallas Music & Central Pawn Shop
611 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 615.....John J. Jewell
615 Main Street
Evansville, IN 47708

SE 4th Street

- 100.....*Welborn Memorial Baptist Hospital Inc.*
401 SE 6th Street
Evansville, IN 47713
- 102-104.....Welborn Memorial Baptist Hospital Inc.
401 SE 6th Street
Evansville, IN 47713
- 101-105.....Lillian Siegel, Lynn and Lyle Norton
Siegel's Men's Wear
PO Box 984
Evansville, IN 47706

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Evansville Historic Downtown District, Vanderburgh County, Indiana
Section property owners Page 36

- 107.....Bob Goldman
107 SE 4th Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 111.....Jack Goldman
107 SE 4th Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 113.....Don Williams
PO Box 925
Evansville, IN 47706
- 115-117.....Evansville Titles Corporation
117 SE 4th Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 119.....Jaya Dodd
813 SE First Street
Evansville, IN 47713
- 125.....Robert T. Crow
PO Box 511
Evansville, IN 47703-0511
- 127-29..... Robert T. Crow
PO Box 511
Evansville, IN 47703-0511
- 201.....O'Daniel Ranes Inc. & Rosemarie Invest.
200 N. Green River Road
Evansville, IN 47715
- 211-13.....WANC Leasing Company
421 Chestnut Street
Evansville, IN 47713
- 215-219.....Kenneth Ross, Sage Health Services
215 SE 4th Street
Evansville, IN 47708

Miscellaneous properties

- 301 Chestnut Street.....Masonic Temple
301 Chestnut Street
Evansville, IN 47713
- 310 SE 3rd Street.....Orrion W. Kattmann
PO Box 1313
Evansville, IN 47706
- 216 SE 3rd Street.....Trinity United Methodist Church
216 SE 3rd Street
Evansville, IN 47708
- 10-12 SE 3rd Street.....Frank Marlin

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14 SE 3 rd Street.....	Jack Goldman (1/2 interest) Robert Goldman (1/4 interest) Jon Goldman (1/4 interest)	10-12 SE 3 rd Street Evansville, IN 47708
317 Locust Street.....	Lillian, Norton, and Lyle Siegel	107 SE 4 th Street Evansville, IN 47708
413 Locust Street.....	Welborn Memorial Baptist Hospital Inc.	PO Box 984 Evansville, IN 47706
18 NW 4 th Street.....	Evansville Federal Savings & Loans Assn.	401 SE 6 th Street Evansville, IN 47713
20 NW 4 th Street.....	Southern Indiana Properties, Inc.	18 NW 4 th Street Evansville, IN 47708
9-11 NW 5 th Street.....	Donald and Jane Smith	PO Box 20190 Evansville, IN 47708
24 SE 5 th Street.....	Evansville Public Library	11 NW 5 th Street Evansville, IN 47708
12 NW 6 th Street.....	Brian K. Hall, Repro Graphics	22 SE 5 th Street Evansville, IN 47708
16 NW 6 th Street.....	Brian K. Hall	12 NW 6 th Street Evansville, IN 47708
18-20 NW 6 th Street.....	Newman Trockman Lloyd (1/2 interest) Flynn Rheinlander (1/2 interest)	PO Box 3047 Evansville, IN 47730
22 NW 6 th Street.....	William R. Bethuran, Jr.	1000 N. Roosevelt Dr. Evansville, IN 47711

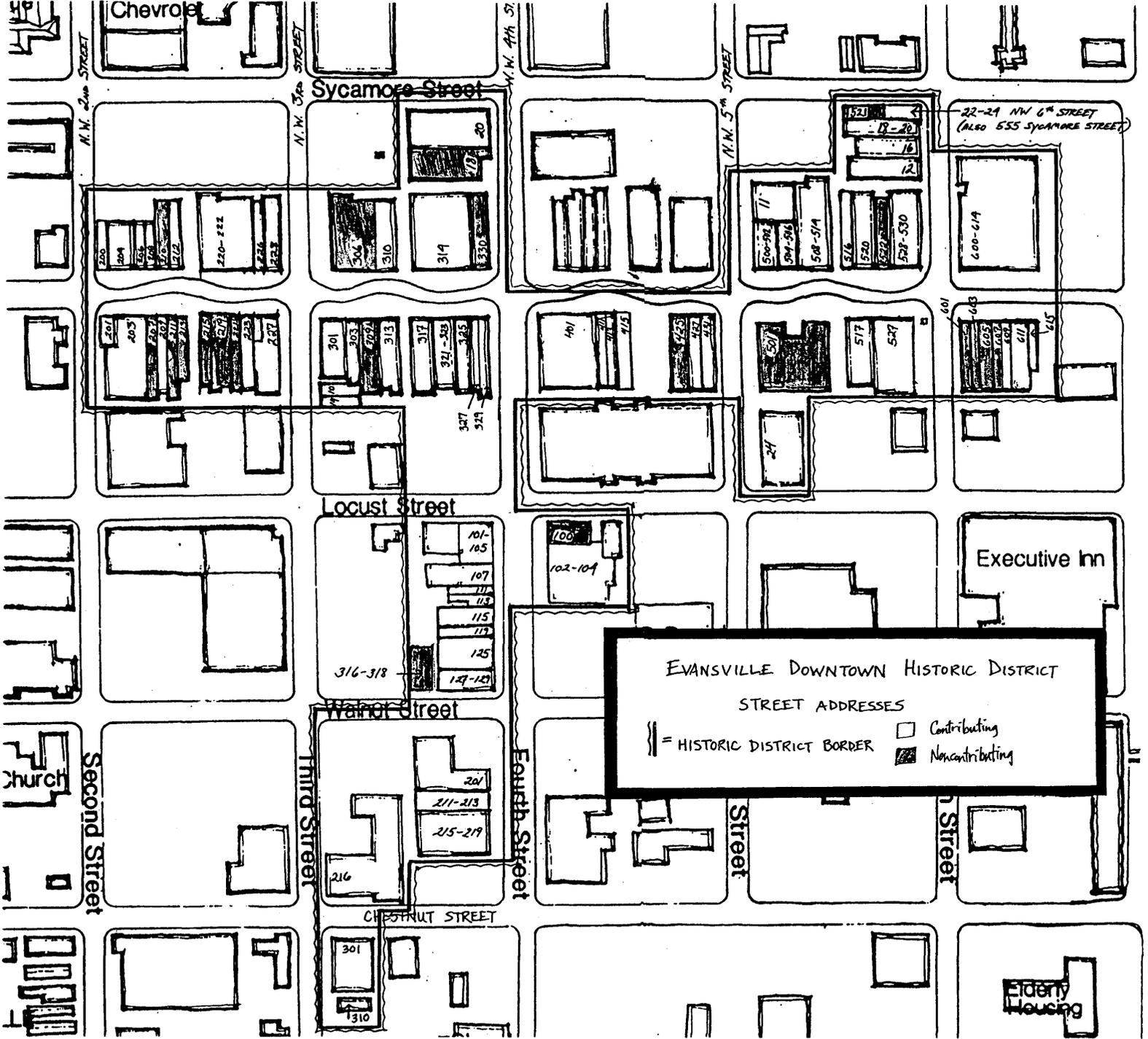
United States Department of the Interior
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24 NW 6 th Street.....	Theodore & Phyllis Joan Lockyear	555 Sycamore Street
(listed on the National Register		Evansville, IN 47708
as 555 Sycamore Street)		
316-318 Walnut Street.....	Robert T. Crow	PO Box 511
		Evansville, IN 47703-0511
521 Sycamore Street.....	Theodore & Phyllis Joan Lockyear	555 Sycamore Street
		Evansville, IN 47708



EVANSVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 STREET ADDRESSES

--- = HISTORIC DISTRICT BORDER □ Contributing
 ■ Noncontributing

Chevrolet

Sycamore Street

Locust Street

Walnut Street

Chestnut Street

22-24 NW 6th Street
 (ALSO 555 SYCAMORE STREET)

Executive Inn

Elderly Housing

N. W. 2nd Street

N. W. 3rd Street

N. W. 4th St.

N. W. 5th Street

Third Street

Fourth Street

Street

Street

Second Street

Church