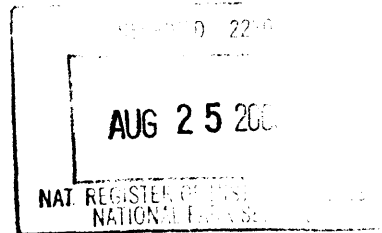


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1133



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 The Vincennes Fortnightly Club
other names/site number _____ 083-650-27440

2. Location

street & number 421 North Sixth Street N/A not for publication
city or town Vincennes N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Knox code 083 zip code 47591

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 of certifying official/Title _____ Date 8/8/00
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 of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 9/22/00

Name of Property

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
- 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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

STONE: Limestone

roof ASPHALT

other METAL

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.)

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE _____

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION _____

Period of Significance

1928-1950 _____

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Routt, Lester _____

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: _____

The Vincennes Fortnightly Club
Name of Property

Knox IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	454320	4281100	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

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 Mrs. Clifford McDade, Treasurer
organization The Vincennes Fortnightly Club date 10/07/99
street & number 1415 Weed Lane telephone 812-882-3036
city or town Vincennes state IN zip code 47591

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 same as above
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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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Vincennes Fortnightly Club, Knox Co., IN

Section 7 - Description

The 1923 Vincennes Fortnightly Club building stands at the corner of Sixth and Seminary in downtown Vincennes. The city of Vincennes occupies flat river bottomland along the banks of the Wabash, with sweeping views across to Illinois. Renowned as a strategic place for both Native Americans and Europeans, this town once hosted French fur traders, a major French Catholic cathedral, and British and American forts. Hard-fought Revolutionary War battles happened here, but Vincennes long ago settled into the pattern of quiet courthouse and regional market town. Its downtown has churches, commercial blocks, and a courthouse, all dating from the 1850s through the 1960s. The street grid of Vincennes is perpendicular to the river, askew to the points of the compass roughly forty-five degrees.

Architects Sutton and Routt gave the two-story, flat roofed brick and Indiana limestone clubhouse a Colonial Revival style facade. The architect described the brick as "Peb-Tex" brick from Brazil Clay Company. Walls were backed with hollow block tile ("Fortnightly Club Will Break Ground Monday"). Accordingly pleasant Colonial Revival details also mark the interior spaces of the building. In plan, the building is somewhat dumbbell-shaped; the main entrance block projects perhaps two feet beyond the mass of the central auditorium stem, which is in turn capped by a projecting rear stage section. Beyond this is one story service area.

The tripartite front elevation is chaste yet elegant, with its centered broken pediment parapet (photo 1). A short, broad run of steps leads a red-tile-covered patio or forecourt. The steps cover three quarters of the breadth of the terrace. Plinths with three-foot high stone urns flank the stairs. The central portion of the facade has a triple arcade of multiple-paned wood French doors on each level. The doors are square-headed; a blind tympanum crowns each arch. The stuccoed tympani of the first floor have upturned bronze metal sconce lights. Header course brick surround each arch; the arcade plinths have soldier course brick work. The second floor arcade matches the first floor arcade, except that a small, decorative-metal railed-balcony carried on slender metal scrolls encloses the arcade. The tympani on the second floor are limestone and have a raised edge borders and raised blind oculi. Delicately proportioned paired limestone Roman Doric pilasters frame the arcades. These rise the full height of the building, continuing above the capitals through to the parapet, where stone urns cap them. The central parapet implies a broken pediment. It arches inward and upward on each side, then turns to level out, then crow-steps up three or four brick courses to a flat top. Elsewhere, the parapet is flat. Within the central parapet are two flanking shield cartouches and swag ornament, which dip and arch to meet dead center. The cartouches and swags are of limestone.

The bays flanking the entry section are mirror images of one another. The first floor has a header-surrounded round arched window with stone sill. Between the floors is a tablet. The second floor has paired multiple-paned casement windows with soldier course header and stone sill. Above the header runs a stone belt course, a blank brick frieze, then the stone cornice. The outermost corner of the building, in the brick frieze, has two "metopes," one exactly at the corner and visible from each elevation, and another just inside it.

Along Seminary Street is the secondary elevation of the clubhouse (photo 2). A stilted blind round arch graces the end piece of the front entry section. Perhaps four or five feet off the ground, builders worked a stone tablet into the wall. Capped with a cornice piece and having small lower corner tabs, the plaque has the seal of the club carved into it: a double oval with open book in the center. Between the ovals in raised letters: "Knowledge - the wing where with we fly to heaven." Above this at the top of the plaque in raised letters, all caps: "Vincennes Fortnightly Club," below this in engraved letters: "erected 1928 / dedicated to women." Below the seal in engraved letters: "Ignorance is the curse of God; Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven - King Henry VI." The stilted arch

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Section number 7 Page 2

Vincennes Fortnightly Club, Knox Co., IN

rises to the mid second floor. The entablature treatment of the front is carried across this side. The central section of the flank of the building has three full height round arches (photo 4). Each arch has a raised header course archivolt and a recessed spandrel of basketweave soldier course brick work. The window sash are steel multiple-paned units with casements flanking a central fixed sash on the ground floor, and fixed panes above. The fanlight transoms have radiating mutins. Plain brick pilaster strips divide the three arches.

In the far corner of this elevation, two doors face each other at the corner junction of the one story service area and main block. These doors are service entries and are plainly treated. The door on the one story wing has a residential storm door and sconce light above. The functional-looking service wing has paired and single wood windows.

The other flank of the clubhouse is similar to the Seminary Street side (photo). The end wall of the front section has groupings of steel casement windows rather than the blind arch. There are three windows across the first story, all with stone sills. The one closest to the front wall is blind, and seems to have been built that way. The next two are functional steel casements. The second level has two widely spaced blind window niches, again, both seemingly closed off at construction. The entablature stone work continues across this front section, however, it does not continue on down the flank of the building. Instead, a soldier course of brick marks the entablature level, and the parapet crow-steps down with each bay to the back. The three arches on this elevation have triple coursed header brick, however, they have no other ornamental treatment, only simple stone sills. The stone pilasters are rudimentary. The rear section projects outward several feet. The two story part has several windows, all steel casements with stone sills. A tall, narrow unit is closest the main block, then two small casements continue across. A single, perhaps hopper-style unit is centered on the second floor. The boiler chimney stack rises just behind this two story rear section. The rear one story section tucks in behind the building, with a multiple-light wood door service entrance and steel window on this side. The back of this service wing is offset across the rear of the clubhouse. It has functionally-placed steel sash and a doorway. The upper back wall has two symmetrically placed steel casements. Decorative metal downspout heads mark the upper corners of the rear and also the corners of the one story section. The nearly flat roof of the clubhouse is covered with "Duro-Last" roofing material.

The interior of the building continues the restrained Colonial Revival theme of the exterior. The interior has three primary areas: a reception room, meeting room, and restrooms in the front block; a large auditorium in the middle block; and a kitchen/service area behind the auditorium.

The front triple French doors lead into a seventeen-foot-wide reception room (photo). Floors are carpeted, walls are plaster, and the simple woodwork is painted white. Woodwork here includes a simple cornice mold. Doors are dark stained wood. To the right as one enters this room stand the cloakrooms and restrooms. To the left stands a broad stairway. The short bottom run of four risers has rounded treads that cascade into the room. At the landing, the stairs dogleg forty-five degrees and continue for nine risers upstairs. The staircase woodwork is very simple. Newels and bannisters are stained, the square balusters are painted.

Following up the stairs, one finds the meeting room, a seventeen by twenty foot room with an elliptical arched opening at the stairway end of the room (photo). The triple French doors on one side lead to the exterior metal balcony, on the other, to the auditorium balcony. The other end of the room, across from the stairs, has a fireplace and flanking built-in bookcases (photo). As elsewhere, all woodwork is painted, while doors are stained. The fireplace has a metal (brass?) firebox insert, tiled surround, and wood molding around the tile. The mantel shelf rests on a bowed frieze with Adamesque bas-relief ribbons, swags, and central urn. The mantel shelf is in the form a classical cornice. The chimney breast projects slightly from the wall. The flanking bookcases are round-arched;

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Section number 7&8 Page 3

Vincennes Fortnightly Club, Knox Co., IN

decorative bas-relief roundels mark the spandrels. Each double-tiered bookcase has two lower pull drawers. This room also has a white-painted wood cornice.

Both reception and upper floor meeting rooms lead to the forty-one by thirty-eight foot auditorium (photo). The tall round arched windows light the twenty-foot high space. The reveals are simple plaster with no moldings. The upper level French doors lead to the balcony. With rows of floor mounted theatre-style folding seat chairs, the balcony can hold 120 persons. Walls and ceiling are plaster, the floor is oak, now covered by carpeting. The main floor of the auditorium has seating for 300.

The focus of the auditorium space is the proscenium. The thirty foot wide, eighteen-foot deep stage has flanking stairs leading up three and one-half feet to its floor. Panels on the front of the stage access storage for folding table and chairs. Full height, paired, fluted Corinthian pilasters flank the proscenium. A very simple entablature spans the top of the proscenium, Adamesque urns are linked by a classical swag over each pair of pilasters. Dressing and stage prop rooms on either side of the stage are now used for storage.

To the left of the stage are double swinging doors leading to the kitchen. Approximately one-half of the kitchen is located in the two-story portion of the building, the other half is in the one story section. The cabinets and appliances are from more recent decades. The kitchen has the capacity to serve 150 persons. The kitchen has a door on the Seminary Street side. At the rear of the kitchen, a door leads to an alcove which has wood double doors leading to the alley, and a door to the basement. The basement is only under the back area of the building and contains storage space, water heater, and a gas furnace.

Right of the alcove are two other rooms, three closets, and a rest room. The two rooms were originally a small apartment for a caretaker. These two rooms are used for storage and extra kitchen facilities when needed.

Section 8 - Statement of Significance

Vincennes Fortnightly Club is significant for its role in social history and for its Colonial Revival design. While many women's groups formed in Indiana during the late 1800s and early 1900s, few had the resources to commission and construct their own building. The club undertook significant social activities including assistance to the community's hospital and library. The Fortnightly ladies hired architects Sutton and Routt to design their new building in 1928. The building meets National Register Criteria A and C.

Before the passage of suffrage in Indiana in 1917, and national suffrage in 1920, clubs and organizations provided the only "acceptable" outlet for social reform open to women. Through these organizations, independent groups of women provided health care to the needy, assisted libraries, and engaged in educational self-improvement programs. Through these clubs, women hoped to pressure legislators for reform laws in housing, education, and health.

The formation of women's club parallels events in American society. Chautauquas, for example, begun in earnest in the 1880s, were a form of entertainment and education. Very often, chautauqua groups met in private homes. The social reform bent of many women's clubs reflects the national conscience of the Progressive Era period. While men controlled the political sphere in terms of passing reform laws and electing reform minded officials, women could at least influence decisions about housing for the poor and other social issues. A prime example of this in Indiana was Albion Fellows Bacon's lobby for proper housing in Indiana, which resulted in a state law which helped

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Vincennes Fortnightly Club, Knox Co., IN

fund model apartments in Evansville in the 'teens. Bacon utilized the power of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs to influence the Statehouse.

These many women's clubs had a significant impact on society, as Annegret Ogden explains:

"...at least, in the world of social activism, a woman could gain the kind of public recognition denied to her as a hostess or family matriarch. ... The net result of these associations was a new consciousness among the nation's women of the need for better homes in better communities. A significant secondary effect was an increase in the self-esteem of club members who felt themselves having an effect, both in their homes and in society at large." (Ogden, p. 140).

The highest years of club membership were between 1915 to 1925. Women's clubs tended to fall into one of two categories: social or humanitarian outreach or aid, and self-education. Frequently, clubs mixed these two goals in some way.

Indiana formed some of the earliest women's clubs in the nation. The first to meet regularly was, not surprisingly, in tiny New Harmony. In 1859, Jane Dale Owen Fauntleroy organized the Minerva Club. This literary society hoped to cultivate the minds of its participants through writings, readings, and debates. Fauntleroy did not shy away from serious topics. One typical debate in 1859 revolved around the question, "Which Is the Greater Evil - War or Slavery?"

While other women's clubs formed nationally, some leaders began to become concerned about co-ordinating efforts on a national and statewide basis. When, in 1868, a well-known female columnist for a New York paper was turned away from a Charles Dickens lecture, the roots of a New York women's club began. In 1889, this group sent a request to all women's clubs to send delegates to New York for a national meeting. This 1889 meeting was the genesis of the national Federation of Women's Clubs. Representatives from the Fortnightly Club of Indianapolis attended the meeting.

Ladies in a number of American cities started Fortnightly Clubs. They were not linked on any statewide or national level; the name "fortnightly" simply referred to meetings held twice a month. Goals of the various fortnightly clubs differed. In Fort Smith, Arkansas, the Fortnightlies organized in 1890. They pursued literary knowledge through lectures. The Fortnightly Club of Fort Smith quickly expanded their goals of promoting literature by promoting construction of a new library for the community. Not only did they raise most of the funds for the library, but they donated books for it as well.

Indiana had at least three fortnightly clubs. By 1889, Indianapolis had a fortnightly group, the Indianapolis suburb of Irvington had one by 1897, and Vincennes began in 1890. Of these, only the Vincennes group was able to build its own facility. In fact, very few women's organizations of any kind were able to build or own their own headquarters in the late nineteenth / early twentieth centuries. Three notable exceptions come to mind: YWCAs in various communities, the Indiana State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs (NR, 4-7-87) in Indianapolis, and the Sarah Davis Deterding Missionary Training School in Irvington (Indianapolis). Most clubs met in their members' homes, libraries, churches, or other readily available spaces.

That Vincennes should have such a club and a facility should not be surprising. Begun as a French fort and village in the late eighteenth century, Vincennes became a cathedral town with its own library by the time of statehood (1816). The French influence brought many cultural activities to town. With its early advantages of river access,

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Section number 8 Page 5

Vincennes Fortnightly Club, Knox Co., IN

Vincennes prospered during the early 19th century. Territorial governor William Henry Harrison had built his family home in town, making Vincennes the political center of Indiana. By the late 1800s, Vincennes had settled into a quiet role as county seat, railroad stop, market town, and manufacturing center. But the afterglow of the early days gave Vincennes a strong tradition of culture and learning. Into these times began a movement for a Fortnightly Club. A group of women wanted the opportunity to meet, study and discuss topics of an artistic nature. The Vincennes women decided to concentrate on the arts of living - literary, art, music, and the home. They founded the Fortnightly Club in 1890 and began to meet in the public library, City Hall, and the YMCA. On June 10, 1901, the club successfully petitioned the State of Indiana to incorporate.

The Vincennes group joined the Indiana State Federation of Women's Clubs early on. The State Federation was modeled after the National Federation of Women's Clubs. The state federation was intended to bring women's clubs together for social betterment. The state federation maintained departments or committees on health, child welfare, industry, education, and a myriad of other social concerns. The Vincennes Fortnightly Club has, through the years, seen various members become state or national officers in the state and national federations.

Through the years, Vincennes Fortnightly Club was active in many social outreach programs, in addition to the educational opportunities it provided to Vincennes women. The Fortnightly Club did fund raising for the Knox County Public Library and raised funds to furnish a room at Good Samaritan Hospital. The Fortnightly ladies supported the U.S. war effort in the 1940s by offering U.S.O. activities, and by providing child care services for mothers working in war-related jobs. Other activities have included staging a Little Theater group, which produced shows for the general public, and creation of a Junior Fortnightly Club for young women of Vincennes.

The Vincennes Fortnightly Club became involved in several historic preservation projects in the 20s and 30s. The group was instrumental in the preservation of the William Henry Harrison House and worked with the owners, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to preserve the home and open it to the public. In 1923, the Fortnightlies designed, published and distributed the first tour guide to the historic sites of Vincennes. Titled "Tourist's Guide - Historic Vincennes," this booklet has been updated and reprinted five times, and was used to promote the "Old Post Trail," a marked historic route for auto travel.

In 1915, the Fortnightly Club purchased a former private residence at 720 Buntin for use as a clubhouse. This served the club until membership outstripped the available space in the old house. Fund raising began in the 1920s for a new home. The Fortnightly leaders began a construction drive for a new facility in 1923. In 1928, the women secured a new site at the corner of Sixth and Seminary, and began construction on the present facility. In April, 1928, Margaret Holland, chair of the building committee, turned the first shovel of dirt, marking the beginning of construction. The cornerstone laying ceremony was held in May 19, 1928, with Mrs. Harry Watts, president of the club, Miss Clara De Wolfe, a founding member, and Mrs. William Bogle, outgoing president, laying the stone. Margaret Holland presided over the ceremony. The building was complete within the year. Just over twenty years later, in 1949, the leaders of the Fortnightly Club were able to pay off the mortgage and burn the mortgage note in a brief ceremony.

The women of the Fortnightly Club chose architects Sutton and Routt to design their \$30,000 building. General contractor was S.L. Kirk; heating, Buck & Boyd; and lighting contractor, Cannon & Joice. Sutton and Routt were well-known architects of the Vincennes - Washington area. Lester Routt was born in Daviess County, Indiana in 1891. He attended Washington University, University of Wisconsin, and University of Liverpool, England. Routt served in the U.S. Army during W.W. I and then moved to Vincennes. There he joined the existing firm of Osterhage and Sutton. Later in his career, Routt established his own firm, Lester W. Routt and Associates. Routt

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Vincennes Fortnightly Club, Knox Co., IN

was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Indiana Society of Engineers. He was licensed to practice architecture in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.

Previous to designing the Fortnightly Club, Sutton and Routt designed Jefferson School, just outside of Washington, in 1914 (construction was delayed until 1924). This Colonial Revival consolidated school bears some similarities to the Fortnightly Club. Together with Sutton, and on his own, Routt received a number of large commissions in the area: Vincennes Coliseum, 1926; Daviess County Courthouse, 1928-9; Knox County Tuberculosis Hospital, 1936-7; Gregg Park Shelter with PWA funds, 1937; Crawford County Courthouse, 1958-9; Vincennes Hoosier Gas Building, 1962; and St. Rose Academy, 1963. Information on the firm is weak; however, it is clear that its principals were active in Vincennes. The three, Routt, Sutton, and Osterhage, were in partnership at various times; it appears that shortly after W.W. I, Sutton and Routt were in practice together. Osterhage is credited with several buildings in town, including the First Baptist Church, 1915; Ray Fortune House on Buntin St., 1915; The Kilfoil Tin Works, 1916; and with Thomas Campbell, the Romanesque Revival Andrew Bruner House, 1910.

The Fortnightly Club is nearly unique in Vincennes, due its Colonial Revival style. The community does have a few outstanding examples of Colonial Revival residences, but no other buildings of note before 1940 in the style. Its use of Adamesque ornament, especially the giant order, urn-topped pilasters, is not seen on any other building of its time in town. Sutton and Routt's design, furthermore, embodies most all the characteristics of Colonial Revival: symmetry, consistent use of Colonial period ornament and white-painted woodwork on the interior. It also embodies the free use of Colonial detail to building types never imagined in Colonial times, itself a tendency of Colonial Revival.

The original Vincennes Fortnightly Club continues to meet in the 1928 clubhouse. General club meetings are twice per month on the second and fourth Wednesdays, with four departments (American Home, Fine Arts, Literature, and Public Affairs) each meeting once per month, September through May.

Section 9 - Bibliography

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Section number 9&10 Page 7 Vincennes Fortnightly Club, Knox Co., IN

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. *Knox County Interim Report*. Indianapolis: Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology and Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1997.

"Mrs. Harry Watts Elected President of Fortnightly Club," *Vincennes Sun*, March 15, 1928, page 2.

Ogden, Annegret. *The Great American Housewife, From Helpmate to Wage Earner*. 1776-1986. Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1986.

Records and meeting minutes of the Vincennes Fortnightly Club.

Section 10 - Geographical Data - Verbal Boundary Description

The northeast half of Lot No. two hundred sixty-eight (268), in the Old town, City of Vincennes, Indiana, more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows: beginning at the north corner of said lot; thence southeasterly along the northeast line of said lot 144.8 to the alley; thence southwesterly along the line of the alley, 64.1 feet; thence northwesterly midway between the southwest and the northeast lines of said lot 144.7 feet to the northwest line of said lot; thence northeasterly 65.67 feet to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This is the historic boundary of the property.