

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

616

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 29 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by North, East, South, Superior, and West Streets

City or town: Lebanon State: IN County: Boone

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

xA ___B xC ___D

	<u>7.21.2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

Jon Gibson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

2016/09/12
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>48</u>	<u>16</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>54</u>	<u>16</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: financial institution

Commerce/Trade: restaurant

Government: courthouse

Government: correctional facility

Government: post office

Social: meeting hall

Transportation: road-related

Education: library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: financial institution

Commerce/Trade: specialty store

Commerce/Trade: restaurant

Government: courthouse

Government: post office

Education: library

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Renaissance Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

STONE: Limestone

roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber

other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District comprises the historic commercial area of Lebanon and the historic seat of government for Boone County. The district is anchored by the courthouse square located in the center of the district and 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings that front the courthouse on streets that border the public square. The area around the square is largely intact and has had only a few substantial alterations. The district is mostly composed of commercial buildings, but it also includes the Boone County Courthouse, Lebanon Post Office, Carnegie Library, former Lebanon High School, and two churches.

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Narrative Description

The Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District is composed of mostly two-part, two-story commercial buildings that front the courthouse square and line South Lebanon Street. The courthouse square area was platted on the “four-block square” similar to, but distinct from, the Shelbyville square type. The “four-block” concept was retained over time, so a public alley still bisects each block facing the courthouse. Most of the commercial buildings have front parapets and were constructed between c. 1880 and c. 1940. These buildings share common walls that are situated on lot lines. There are a few free-standing commercial buildings in the district; these are mostly related to automobile services and have parking areas around them. The district also has a number of public buildings with landscaped lots. Architectural styles in the district include about equal numbers of Italianate and Classical Revival examples. Besides these more dominant styles, there are also examples of a wide range of style popular during the period of significance. There are several buildings that are more vernacular in nature with little detail or classified under a particular style. These buildings are also mostly two-part commercial buildings with front parapets.

The resource count includes primarily buildings, but also includes the distinctive “four-block square” design of the entire district and courthouse square which is considered a contributing site, and five objects. The objects are commemorative in nature and are located on the courthouse lawn. The Boone County Courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The objects were not enumerated or described in the courthouse nomination. The resources considered non-contributing fall into two categories. The resources whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. Resources in the district that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historic details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing.

The following is a complete list of resources with descriptions of selected buildings.

East Street (no resources)

Meridian Street (east side, north from South Street)

125 S. Meridian. Hogshire Building, c. 1915. Contributing. Photo 0001.
The building is a two-part, two-story corner building. Its walls are of brown-colored brick with stone trim. It has one wide storefront divided into two bays. The storefront has rows of metal and glass display windows and two recessed entries. The entry doors are metal and glass. There is a short wall below the display windows; it is covered with glazed tiles. A metal awning is above the display windows. The transom windows are covered with metal, these are in the wall

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above the awning. A wide display window and the awning wrap around the south corner of the first story. The storefront renovations were done in c. 1955.

A staircase entry is located on the south wall of the building. The entry is flanked by pilasters with stone bases; a large stone stylized pediment tops the entry. The entry has been filled with brick. A faded store sign "Montgomery Ward" is painted on the west side of the south wall just above the transom. The second story windows are 1/1 wood with sills and lintels composed of brick. The lintels have stone blocks on each end. The façade has three openings for rows of 1/1 windows, but these are covered with wood. The south wall has six openings for pairs of 1/1 windows; three of these are covered with wood. A 1/1 window is located east of the first pair of windows on the south wall. The façade has three spandrels framed with rowlocks near the top of its wall. These have stone blocks at each corner of the framed spandrel. The middle spandrel contains a building stone with HOGSHIRE carved into it. The south wall has wide spandrels on each side near the top of the wall and three clerestory windows between them. The middle window is covered with wood and has a metal louver.

The building was constructed in c. 1915 as a furniture store. By 1930, it became a Montgomery Wards company store. The Hogshire family retired from farming and lived in the building during the 1920s-1930s. James Allen Hogshire was a retail merchant who was a dealer in automobiles during the 1920s.

105 N. Meridian. Coombs Building, c. 1890. Contributing

107 N. Meridian. Two-part commercial building, c. 1887. Contributing

109 N. Meridian. Two-part commercial building, c. 1887. Contributing

117 N. Meridian. Classical Revival, c. 1905. Contributing. Right side of photo 0003.

119 N. Meridian. Art Deco, c. 1927. Contributing. Middle of photo 0003.

The building is two stories and its walls are of tan-colored brick with stone trim. The building has one storefront bay with a wide recessed entry on the south side of the storefront. The storefront is composed of metal and glass display windows and doors. The wall below the display windows is of green-colored granite. The transoms are covered with metal.

The façade's second story has six 1/1 wood windows. The middle two windows are joined together. The windows have brick sills and soldier course lintels, including a double course for a keystone. Four stylized pilasters of herringbone brick with stone capitals are between the windows. Larger pilasters are on each corner of the façade; the pilasters extend to the parapet wall and have stone capitals with a chevron design carved into them. The parapet is stepped and has a stone cap. The middle stone is carved with chevrons radiating from a circle. In the 1920s the building was used by Remy's Ready-to-Wear clothing store. During the 1930s the building was used as the Scotts Store.

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121 N. Meridian. Two-part commercial building, c. 1885. Contributing. Left side of photo 0003.

127 & 129 N. Meridian/115 E. Washington. DeVol Building, Italianate, 1891. Contributing. Left side of photo 0004.

Meridian Street (west side, south from North Street)

315 N. Meridian. Lebanon High School & Gymnasium, Classical Revival, 1922/1931. Contributing. Photo 0005; gymnasium at right side of photo 0005.

The high school building is three stories and is divided into a base (partially below-grade first story), middle (second and third stories), and top, which is an entablature and parapet wall. The walls are of brick with stone trim. The windows are metal casements with a panel in the top part of the former window opening. The windows have stone sills and lintels of brick. The entablature is composed of a stone cornice and brick parapet wall with a stone cap. The parapet wall has long, thin spandrels framed with brick. The parapet wall steps up over entry bays and down at corners.

The south wall has four bays divided by pilasters. The pilasters are composed of brick with stone bases and stylized capitals. From the east corner of the building, the first and third bays are nearly identical with two groups of three windows on each story. The second bay is narrow and contains a pair of wood doors with full windows and a transom divided into multiple panes of glass. Pairs of windows are on the second and third stories of the second bay. The fourth bay has a row of three and two windows on each story. The end bays are framed by pilasters. The south bay has a blank wall with panel outlined in header brick. The north bay has tripled windows and a ground floor entrance.

The east wall of the high school is much wider and contains two entry bays. A gymnasium was constructed on the north end of the east wall in c. 1930. The gymnasium is two stories with a stone foundation and its walls are of brick. The east wall of the gymnasium is divided into five bays with wide two-story arches. The bays are divided by pilasters with stone caps. Each bay has a large metal window in its first story divided into multiple panes of glass; the windows have a stone sill. The northernmost bay has two narrow windows in its first story. The second story has a wide full-round arched metal window in each bay. The windows have multiple panes of glass with a small awning sash centered in each window. The gymnasium has a stone cap on its parapet wall.

The first high school in Lebanon was confined to a single classroom in 1876, located in Central School south of the downtown. The high school then relocated to the Harney School in 1890, and then finally to a new high school building constructed in 1908 adjacent to the west side of this site. This building was constructed in 1922 and a gym addition was completed in 1931. The building served as the Lebanon High School until 1958 when a new building was constructed on Essex Drive. The 1922 building was converted to housing and the gym functions as a community hall and gym. The 1908 building is no longer extant.

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112 S. Meridian. Classical Revival, c. 1915. Contributing

114 S. Meridian. Pioneer Printing Building, c. 1890. Contributing. Third from left side of photo 0008.

118 S. Meridian. One-part commercial building, c. 1915. Non-contributing. Second from left side of photo 0008.

While the upper half of the façade retains integrity, the lower half that includes the storefront has been significantly altered by covering the original brick with a stone veneer. The storefront has been deeply recessed into the façade with no historic material extant. These changes render the building non-contributing.

120, 122, 124, 126 S. Meridian. Ball Building/Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Line/Interurban Station, Classical Revival, c. 1915. Contributing. Photo 0008.

Lebanon Street (east side, north from Superior Street)

309 S. Lebanon. Miller Buick Co., 1917. Contributing. Photo 0009.

The building has three parts: a two-story middle part, a one-story section on its south side, and a covered parking area on its north side (c. 1970). A metal awning is located above the storefront and extends across the width of the façade and ties all three parts together visually. The one and two-story parts of the building have walls of brown-colored brick. The middle part's façade has a pair of metal and glass entry doors with transom centered in its first story. A wood stairway door and a display window is on the north side of the façade. A metal and glass door is located on the south side of the façade of the middle part. Glass and metal display windows extend from the south side of the door around the south corner of the one-story section. The display windows have stone sills. The second story has eight Craftsman style 4/1 wood windows with stone sills. A spandrel frame with brick is across the full width of the façade above the windows. A building stone with "1917" is centered in the spandrel. A corbelled cornice is at the top of the wall of the two-story section. The building served as a Ford automobile sales and repair garage during the early decades of the 20th century, followed by Miller Auto Company during the 1930s-40s. Bert Miller dealt in Buick and Pontiac automobiles.

219 & 221 S. Lebanon. "Hotel Commercial" c. 1915. Non-contributing

The storefronts have been filled in with brick, the second story windows have been reduced in size, and a new mansard-type roof was installed at the top of the façade. These changes render the building non-contributing.

221 N. Lebanon. Gas Station, Colonial Revival, c. 1945. Contributing

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124 & 126 N. Lebanon. Two-part commercial building, c. 1870. Non-contributing
The façade has been covered with vinyl siding and balconies were constructed on the second story wall. These changes render the building non-contributing.

122 N. Lebanon. Italianate, c. 1870. Contributing

120 N. Lebanon. Two-part commercial building, c. 1870. Non-contributing
While the façade's second story wall has substantial integrity, the windows have been replaced and the storefront has been fully remodeled with new brick filling in the storefront wall, new windows and entry door, and a mansard-like canopy that is covering the transom area. These changes render the building non-contributing.

116 & 118 N. Lebanon. Star Drug Store, Two-part commercial building, c. 1870. Contributing

112 N. Lebanon. Oak Drug Store/Cowan Building, Italianate, c. 1870. Contributing

108 N. Lebanon. Two-part commercial building, c. 1920. Contributing

106 N. Lebanon. First Rural Loan & Savings Bank, Italian Renaissance Revival, c. 1900.
Contributing

Second from left side of photo 0012.

The building is two-stories with a classical facade. The walls are of limestone. The storefront was remodeled in c. 1980 with a recessed entry and small display windows on each side of the entry. The walls above and below the display windows are covered with stucco. The entry door is aluminum and glass. A vinyl awning is above the storefront. The façade has pilasters on each corner; the front of the pilasters on the first story has a recessed panel but on the second story the fronts are fluted. The pilasters have Ionic capitals. The second story has three 1/1 metal and glass windows. The middle window is wider than the other two. The windows are separated by thin pilasters with floral carvings in low-relief near their tops. Egg and dart molding is between the Ionic pilasters. Ornamented scroll corbels are above the molding in line with the thin pilasters that separate the windows.

The corner pilasters support an entablature that is composed of a frieze with spandrels and circles with raised stone trim. A row of dentils is at the top of the frieze; egg and dart molding is above the dentils. Modillions support the cornice at the top of the wall. A stone balustrade with corner piers tops the wall. A building stone with "BANK" in raised letters is centered in the balustrade. A bank was located on this site from the mid-1880s to as late as the 1920s. During the 1900s the building was used by the First Rural Loan and Savings Bank, which was absorbed by the Boone County Building and Loan Association in 1914. The building was vacant during the mid-1930s.

102 N. Lebanon. Bank, New Formalism, 1964. Contributing. Photo 0012.

The two-story corner building has a wide bay on the north half of its front (east) façade. The stucco-covered bay has a single rectangular metal and glass window in the north side of its first

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floor. The remaining front façade and most of its south façade is divided into two-story bays of glass and steel by tall, thin buttress-like features of concrete. The metal windows have pointed arched tops with metal panels above the arches. A pair of storefront doors is in the south end of the front façade in one of the bays. A narrow bay similar to the north bay of the front façade is located at the west end of the south façade. It has a large pointed-arch entry with storefront doors. The bank was first established as a Savings and Loan Association in Lebanon in 1935; it later changed its name to Union Federal Savings Bank.

124 S. Lebanon. Tyre Building/Olympic Theater, c. 1915. Contributing
Right side of photo 0011.

The building is a two-part, two story commercial building with three storefront bays. The walls are of tan-colored brick with orange-colored brick and stone trim. The middle storefront is the widest of the three; the south storefront is slightly narrower and the north storefront is about half as wide as the middle storefront. The storefronts are separated by brick pilasters. Each storefront has an aluminum and glass door and wood partially covering the storefront walls. The transom area is covered with metal. A metal marquee is over the south and middle storefronts. A full-width spandrel framed with orange-colored header brick is above the transom area.

The second story is divided into three bays. The middle bay has three 1/1 metal windows with a stone sill. The north and south bays have pairs of 1/1 metal windows with stone sills. The windows' transoms are covered with metal. The wall above the windows has three spandrels. Orange-colored soldier brick frame the spandrels and headers form a diamond shape in each spandrel. The spandrels have stone corner blocks and stone terminal blocks on the diamond points. The parapet is composed of a corbel table of orange-colored brick. The parapet steps up in the center of the wall and has a building stone with "TYRE" in raised lettering.

The building's side and interior walls may date prior to 1887, but a façade remodeling was completed in c. 1915. The building had three storefront bays during the 1880s-1900s that included a barber shop, bakery, saloon, and meat market. By 1909 the south storefront was used as a five cent motion picture theater. By 1919 a motion picture auditorium was constructed on the back of the building and the middle storefront became an entrance to the theater that was known as the Olympic Theater during the 1920s and the Lido Theater during the 1930s. The north storefront had a tailor and the south storefront had a shoe shine establishment during the 1920s.

126 S. Lebanon. Captain Joseph Bragg Building, Italianate, 1883. Contributing
Left side of photo 0011.

The building is a two-story, two-part commercial building with a single storefront. The walls are composed of brick. The storefront is flanked by pilasters. The storefront wall has been covered with wood. It has a new door centered on the storefront and two new 1/1 windows. A steel beam forms a lintel across the top of the storefront. It is ornamented with steel rosettes. The second story has three full-round arches formed by double-coursed header brick with stone sills. The windows are 1/1 metal. The wall beneath the arch is covered with metal. The top of the wall has a large pressed metal entablature composed of four scroll brackets, dentil trim, and paneled spandrels on the frieze between the brackets. A pediment is centered in the cornice. A

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shield is centered in the pediment with the building date, 1883, on the shield. An addition of one story with entrance facing South Street is at the rear of the building. It was added c. 1970 and has brick and metal on its façade and a pair of windows and a door.

The building was used as a grocery from the late 1880s through the 1930s. *The Reporter*, a city newspaper, was printed from the second floor of the building prior to 1896 into the 1910s. Captain Joseph Bragg, of the Union Army, constructed the building in 1883 as a saloon.

202 S. Lebanon. Commercial building, c. 1960. Non-contributing

212 S. Lebanon. T. B. Dicks Building, Italianate, 1899. Contributing. Right side of photo 0010. The building is a two-story, two-part commercial building with a single storefront. The walls are composed of brick. Pilasters of brick are on each corner of the storefront. The storefront is composed of wood and two display windows. The wall below the display windows is of brick. A metal and glass entry door is centered in the storefront. A vinyl awning covers the transom area of the storefront. A steel beam forms a lintel across the top of the storefront. It is ornamented with steel rosettes.

The second story has three full-round arched 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The arches are composed of two courses of brick and keystones and stone cushion blocks. The top of the façade has glazed tiles in a band of cream colored rectangular tiles and alternating blue and maroon diamond-shaped tiles. A corbel table composed of two courses of brick is above the band of tiles. The corbel table is covered with cream and maroon-colored tiles; the two courses are staggered. An ornamented entablature of sheet metal is at the top of the façade. It is composed of four large brackets that support a cornice. Rows of four smaller brackets are between each of the larger brackets. A pediment is centered on the cornice. Metal finials are located on each corner of the façade and on the peak of the pediment.

The Dicks family were carriage and wagon makers in Lebanon during the second half of the 19th century and into the first decades of the 20th century. Theophilus Dicks and his brothers established the Dicks Brothers company. They were from Kentucky and settled in Lebanon during the 1860s. The T. B. Dicks building, named for Theophilus, was likely built as a saloon in 1899. It was a grocery by 1919.

218 S. Lebanon. Two-part commercial building, c. 1880. Non-contributing

Second from right side of photo 0010.

The façade's storefront and second-story windows have been covered by wood. A new sloped roof was installed over the top of the original roof. These changes render the building non-contributing. Removal of the added elements may reveal the building's early character.

220 S. Lebanon. Two-part commercial building, c. 1940. Contributing. Third from right side of photo 0010.

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222 S. Lebanon. Italianate, c. 1890. Non-contributing. Second from left side of photo 0010. The façade has historic cast metal pilasters on its first and second stories, however the area between the pilasters has been filled in with brick or is covered with wood. These changes render the building non-contributing.

224 S. Lebanon. Lebanon Auto Co./Brenton's Garage, c. 1915. Non-contributing. Left side of photo 0010. The storefront has been significantly altered and covered with wood rendering the building non-contributing.

West Street

115 & 117 N. West. Parapet-front, c. 1890. Non-contributing
The building has been covered in vinyl siding and new windows have been installed. The alterations make the original storefront and fenestration pattern difficult to discern. The changes render the building non-contributing.

North Street

115 W. North. Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Tudor Revival, 1928. Contributing
Photo 0015
The building has excellent proportions. It is two stories with a limestone foundation. The walls are of Flemish bond brick with heavy stone trim. The corners of the façade are trimmed in "long-and-short work" stone. The façade is divided into three bays and is symmetrical. The middle bay has three steps that lead to a recessed entry. The entry is enframed in "long-and-short work" stone trim and a Tudor arch. The top of the entry surround is flat and has drip moldings. The entry is a metal and glass door and side-light. An original wood transom divided into multiple panes of glass is above the door and side-light. Two 9/9 wood windows are in the middle bay's second story. The windows are enframed in stone.

The bays flanking the middle bay are identical. They have a stone sill course for the first story windows. The first and second stories have groupings of three wood windows: two 6/6 flanking a 9/9 window. The first story also has transoms over each window: two with four panes of glass and the center transom with six panes of glass. The window groupings are enframed in stone from the sill course to the top of the second story wall. The wall between the first and second story windows has a stone spandrel divided into three carved panels. The middle panel is slightly wider and has a shield carved in low-relief. A simple stone cornice is at the top of the second story wall. A stepped parapet wall rises above the cornice; it has a stone cap. The parapet wall has a crenelated appearance, but is divided into three primary sections, one over each bay. The parapet over each side bay of the façade has a slit in its center with stone trim below it; a stone block with a small shield carved in low-relief is just below the slit. The

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decorative treatment wraps around to the first bay of the east and west sides of the building, which are otherwise plain brick.

The first telephone wires were strung in Lebanon in 1882. The switchboard was first housed in the Zion Block, on the west end of the south side of the public square. By 1914 there were 1498 phones in Lebanon and the Lebanon Telephone Company had relocated to Castle Hall, constructed in 1894. The telephone company constructed this building and opened for business on July 21, 1928. The building was later used by the Pioneer Printing Company.

111 W. North. Commercial building, c. 1950. Contributing

Washington Street (north side, west from East Street)

104 E. Washington. Carnegie Library, Neoclassical, 1903-04/1991. Non-contributing
C. A. Krutsch & Co., architect.

The original portion of the Carnegie Library is located near the corner of Washington and Meridian Streets. The original entry portico faces Washington Street. The original building is one story on a tall base. The walls are of rusticated limestone with smooth limestone trim. Wide, smooth pilasters are on each corner of the building. The building has a hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. A pressed metal entablature is at the top of the walls. It is composed of a frieze with rows of dentils and a cornice topped with a tall fascia with rows of swags. The building has two chimneys; one on each the east and west sides.

The façade is divided into three bays and is symmetrical. The middle bay is dominated by an entry portico with a full pediment. The corners of the portico have pairs of stone Ionic columns on piers of rusticated stone. The steps were removed from the portico and the entry was filled in with stone and a tall full arch window. The window is metal and is divided into multiple panes of glass. The arch has a keystone. The wall of the pediment has wood trim that forms a full arch, but no window. The bays flanking the portico have two metal windows in their basement walls and a large full arch window in their first story walls. The windows are metal and are divided into multiple panes of glass. The arches have keystones. Two square clerestory windows are above each arch. The windows are metal and are divided into small triangular-shaped panes of glass by the layering of an X and a cross pattern.

A large two-story addition was made to the east side of the original Carnegie Library in 1991. Its walls are also of rusticated stone with smooth stone trim. It has windows and an entablature similar to the original building. Because the addition overwhelms the scale and nature of the original building, the building is non-contributing.

The original part of the building was funded by Andrew Carnegie with a grant of \$12,500 in January, 1903. The cornerstone was laid on April 9, 1904. Charles Andrews, a contractor from Shelbyville, received the contract to construct the building which cost \$14,965 to construct. The library started with 1,357 books. By 1912 the library had 9,500 volumes in its collection.

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104 W. Washington. Boone County Sheriff's Residence & Jail, Renaissance Revival, 1939.
Contributing. Right side of photo 0016.

The building is two stories with a tall hipped roof. The walls are of blonde-colored brick with stone trim. The building's corners have stone quoins. A frieze of stone is at the top of the walls. The roof is covered with metal that has aged with a green patina. A tall octagonal chimney is in the middle of the west side of the building. It has a tall stone cap with a cornice. The front wall is divided into three bays and is symmetrical. The middle bay steps out from the facade approximately four feet. It has stone quoins on its corners and a lower hipped roof. The middle bay has a stoop of stone with metal railings. The bay has a stone base. An entry is centered in the bay; it has a stone surround with a broken swan's neck pediment. The door is wood and has a full window that is divided into multiple panes of glass. The second story of the middle bay has a tall metal window divided into twelve panes with an awning sash centered in the bottom of the window. The window has a stone sill and a tall lintel.

The bays on each side of the façade have a 3/3 metal window in their basement wall. The first story wall has a small balcony with metal railings and a pair of balcony doors. The doors are wood and are divided into multiple panes of glass. The balcony doors are framed with brick that forms a full arch with a keystone. The tympanum is filled with stacked header brick. The second story wall has a window divided into nine panes of glass. An awning sash is centered in the bottom of the window. The window has a stone sill.

The first jail was constructed of logs and was located on the east side of the courthouse square. The second jail was of similar construction and was located on the north side of the square where the first county courthouse had been erected. The third jail was constructed of brick and stone and was located at the site of this building. It was not substantially larger than the second jail, so it was replaced by a large sheriff's residence and jail in 1877, in a design that came to typify this kind of facility during the second half of the 1800s. That building was designed by T. J. Tolan and was built for \$1800. The fifth jail and sheriff's residence, the building now at this location, was built in 1939, again with a similar plan as the previous facility.

110 & 112 W. Washington. Knights of Pythias Castle Hall, Romanesque Revival, 1894.
Contributing. Left side of photo 0016.

The building was originally three stories tall but the top story was removed after a fire in 1944. About half of the third story wall is extant and forms a parapet wall on the façade. The building's walls are of rusticated random-coursed limestone. The façade is divided into three bays; the first story of the center bay steps out slightly from the façade. The center bay has a broad three-centered arch entry with a pair of wood doors with full windows and side-lights. The transom has been covered with wood. The entry arch is splayed and framed by rusticated stone voussoirs topped by a dressed stone hood mold with center finial. The top of the middle bay's first story wall has a projecting crenelated parapet-like wall supported by machicolations. A building stone is centered in this parapet; it has "KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CASTLE HALL" carved into it. The second story of the middle bay has pilasters on each side that continue to the top of the building. Two 1/1 wood windows with transoms are on the second story. There were

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two windows on the third story; the bottom half of the window openings are extant but are filled with concrete block.

The bays on each side of the façade have storefronts on their first story. The storefronts have two glass and metal display windows and a glass and metal entry door on their east sides. The storefront walls are covered with wood. The transom areas are covered with large vinyl awnings. A cornerstone is located on the west side of the west storefront. The second stories have pilasters on each side and two 1/1 wood windows with tall transoms. A sill course is at the bottom of the second story. Similar to the middle bay, there were two windows in the former third story which have been filled in with concrete block.

The building was constructed for the Knights of Pythias who used the second and third story for a lodge hall. The architect was Louis H. Gibson. The local telephone exchange also used the second story during the late 1890s into the 1920s. A grocery and plumbing store were located in the two first floor storefronts in the 1890s-1900s; stores selling queensware and clothing were located in the two storefronts by 1919. Lebanon Lodge No. 45 of the Knights of Pythias was formed April 16, 1874 with fourteen charter members. The membership in 1914 had reached 328 men.

116 W. Washington. Boone County Office Building, Contemporary, c. 1995. Non-contributing
Second from left side of photo 0013.

126 W. Washington. Standard Food Market, Art Moderne, c. 1951. Contributing
Left side of photo 0013.

The building is a large one-story corner building. Its walls are of tan-colored brick and it has a stone cap on its parapet wall. The entry is located near the southwest corner of the building at the west end of the façade. The building has a southwest-facing orientation emphasized by a cut-away corner with a rectangular pier of brick with corbelled top that faces southwest. The façade has a base of dark-colored terra cotta. Large metal and glass display windows are on the west half of the façade. Three smaller display windows are on the east half of the façade; the wall around the windows is covered with wood. The entry is recessed on the east side of the brick pilaster that faces southwest on the southwest corner of the building. The entry has a pair of metal and glass doors and two transoms. North of the pilaster are two metal and glass display windows recessed from the sidewalk. They have transoms and are set on a base of terra cotta. The west elevation probably had a large bank of storefront windows; this area is now covered in red brick. The building was constructed in about 1951 for Standard Food Market, a large grocery chain that operated in Indiana during the middle part of the 20th century.

202 W. Washington. Myers Hotel/Eichman Building, c. 1890/1938. Contributing
Photo 0014.

The building is a two-story, two-part corner commercial building with two storefront bays. The storefronts have been combined into one large storefront. The walls are of brick. The façade's first story is divided by cast metal pilasters. It has a large cast metal pilaster on its southeast corner and a brick pilaster covered by a narrow cast iron pilaster on its southwest corner. Ten thinner cast metal pilasters divide the façade into glass and metal display windows with

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transoms. The wall below the display windows is wood. A pair of entry doors is located at the east side of the façade. The pilasters support a steel beam that forms a lintel over the storefront. The beam is ornamented with small cast metal rosettes. The storefront wraps the southeast corner of the building with similar details as the façade. The cast iron work was made by Hetherington & Berner.

The second story wall of the façade has five metal and glass windows with stone sills. The middle and outside two windows are wider than the other two. The wall between the tops and bottoms of the windows has seven belt courses of brick to give the appearance of rustication. A building stone is centered over the center window. It has "EICHMAN" carved into it. A cornice of brick and stone is at the top of the second story wall; it is located at the base of the parapet wall. The parapet wall has a stone cap.

The building was used as the Myers Hotel during the 1920s-1950s. The hotel had a lobby and restaurant on the first floor. The building was constructed by the Eichman family and then reconstructed by Myers after a fire in 1938, hence the façade appears to be an anomaly of 19th century cast iron and Moderne brick work. David and Clara Eichman family emigrated from Prussia in 1864, first to Whitestown, then to Worth. By the 1890s they moved to Lebanon where they established a retail store selling hardware and implements. Four sons assisted in operating the business into the 1920s. Max Eichman, a son, had begun a clothiers store by 1920. The Eichman store was located south of the hotel.

220 W. Washington. Elks Lodge, Renaissance Revival, c. 1925. Contributing
Photo 0017

The building is two stories with a tall concrete foundation. The walls are of brick. The building has wide-overhanging eaves and a hipped roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A wide chimney is located near the center of the west wall of the building. The entry is centered in the façade. It has a concrete stoop. The entry is composed of a stone surround with pilasters and an entablature. "BPOE" is carved into the entablature's frieze. The entry has a pair of metal and glass doors with a transom. The first story has four full-round windows with stone sills and keystones. The windows are replacements of metal and glass. The second story has five pairs of casement windows with stone sills. The casement windows are wood and each sash is divided into ten panes of glass. Arcaded porches on the east and west sides of the building were removed as part of a recent remodeling of the building.

The Elks once met in the upper floor of a building located southwest of the courthouse square during the early 1900s prior to constructing this lodge building in c. 1925. The Lebanon Lodge No. 635 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was established on July 25, 1901 with thirty-four charter members. The membership had grown to 172 members by 1914.

Washington Street (south side, east from West Street)

223 W. Washington. Lebanon Automotive Supply & Gas Station, c. 1932. Contributing
Right side of photo 0018

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The building is one-story with a canopy on its west side. The building's walls are of brick. A course of soldiers is at the bottom of the walls. Rowlocks and a frieze board are at the top of the walls. The building has wide-overhanging eaves and a hipped roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The canopy on the west side of the building is supported by two brick pilasters with stone caps. The canopy roof is also hipped. The façade has a wood door centered in it. The door has a window in its upper half and a wood transom that is divided into three panes of glass. Large wood and glass display windows are to each side of the door. The windows have sills of brick and transoms divided into six panes of glass.

The building was constructed during the 1930s and was used for Lebanon Automotive Supply which operated from the location into the 1950s.

215 W. Washington. Phillips-Hoover Ford Sales/Modern Cleaners, c. 1957. Contributing
Left side of photo 0018

The building is one story and its walls are of brown-colored brick. The walls have a flat, unornamented appearance. A thin stone cap is on top of the parapet. The building has a flat canopy of metal on its east side. The canopy is supported by metal posts on its outside corners and by the building on its west side. The façade has a rectangular section on its west side that steps out approximately five feet from the front wall. It has no windows or doors. The east half of the façade has a wide chamfered bay that contains the entry. The bay's wall faces northeast and has a metal and glass door with large display windows to each side of the door. The display windows have stone sills. One display window wraps the west corner of the chamfered bay to the front wall. A bow tie-shaped vintage sign stands in front of the building. The building was constructed for the Phillips-Hoover Ford automobile dealership in the late 1950s. Modern Cleaners began in a business block on the public square in 1944; it relocated to this building in about 1970.

117 E. Washington. The Reporter Building, c. 1970. Non-contributing

207 E. Washington. First Baptist Church, Neoclassical, 1913. Contributing
Photo 0019

The flat-roofed building is two stories with a raised basement. The walls are of brown-colored brick with stone trim. The building has pilasters of brick with stone capitals on its corners. A pressed metal entablature with a wide-overhanging cornice is at the top of the second story walls. The frieze has rows of dentils and large modillions support the cornice. The dentils and modillions are raked in the pediment. A parapet wall rises above the cornice. It has a stone cap.

The façade has a wide two-story portico with a full pediment. The portico has four Doric columns of stone with a wide set of steps leading from the porch to the sidewalk. The columns support a stone architrave with "FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH" carved into the frieze. The wall of the pediment has an oculus wood window. The portico has three pairs of metal and glass entry doors on its back wall. The entries have art glass transoms. A stone pediment is over the center pair of doors and a stone hood is over the other doors. The hoods and pediment have rows of dentils. The second story of the portico has three windows on its back wall. The windows are composed of three sashes of art glass with transoms, also of art glass. The windows have stone

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sills. The east and west sides of the façade have a grouping of three 1/1 windows in their basement walls. Each side also has a large two-story full-round arched window composed of wood sashes of art glass. The arches are of stone. The first story has three sashes and the second story has three full-round arched sashes with three roundels above them. Pressed metal panels are between the first and second story sashes. The East Street elevation is detailed similarly to the Washington Street side. Other elevations are plain brick.

The Baptist congregation was organized on December 12, 1872 with only fourteen members. The congregation purchased the former Presbyterian Church building that was once located at this site until a fire in 1912 destroyed the building. The congregation constructed the current building on the same site at a cost of \$34,000. It was dedicated on May 11, 1913. It had a membership of about 485 in 1914.

Main Street (north side, west from East Street)

128 E. Main. First Presbyterian Church & Education Hall, Gothic Revival, 1873/c. 1945.
Contributing. Photo 0020

The building has a steeply-pitched front gable and entry/bell tower on its southeast corner. The foundation is of rusticated limestone. The walls are of brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building's windows have Gothic pointed lancet arches and stone sills. The windows are wood and are composed of art glass. The gabled wall is divided into three bays by buttresses with stone caps. The middle bay has a wide window in its first story. A building stone is centered above the window with "PRESBYTERIAN 1873" carved into it. The middle bay's second story has three tall, narrow windows. The center window is taller than the other two. A short window is centered near the top of the gable wall. It is covered with wood. The other two bays have a window in their first story and a roundel in their second story. While the east side of the gabled wall has a corner entry tower, the west side has a shorter tower with a steeply pitched hipped roof. The tower has two scroll brackets on each of its walls just below its roof.

The entry tower is three stories tall with a steeply pitched hipped roof. It has buttresses with stone caps on each of its corners. The first story has a pair of entry doors on the tower's east and south sides. The doors are wood and are deeply recessed into the wall. The doors have a pointed-arch transom divided into lancets composed of art glass. Steeply pitched gable-like stone trim forms a hood over the pointed arch of brick. The tower's second story wall is very tall and contains one window in its east and south walls. The window is tall and is steeply pitched. The third story is the belfry level. It has a wood louver with a full-round arch in each of its four walls. A stone belt course is at the bottom of the belfry walls. The belfry has brick pilasters on each corner. Scrolled brackets are at the top of the pilasters. Rows of dentils are between the brackets. A metal cross is at the top of the tower roof.

A two-story education hall was added to the west side of the building in c. 1945. It has a foundation of concrete and its walls are of brick. It has a flat roof. The façade is divided into four bays by buttresses with stone caps. Each bay has a two-story pointed lancet arch panel

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trimmed in raised brick. These bays have a pair of casement windows in their first and second stories. The casement windows are metal with stone sills. The windows are composed of art glass. The education hall has a stone cap on its parapet wall. A new (2014) gabled entry portico is located between the education hall and church building.

A Presbyterian Church society was organized in Thorntown for a Lebanon congregation in 1840. The congregation met in the courthouse and Methodist church until 1853 when they purchased a lot on East North Street and constructed their first church building. The building was sold to the Baptist congregation in 1872 and the current Presbyterian Church was constructed on this site in 1873. The cornerstone was laid on September 1, 1873. A tornado damaged the building and removed the roof in 1878. The original building cost about \$13,000 to construct and renovations after the storm were about \$5000. In 1906-1907 the building was renovated. According to church history, the stained glass installed during the renovation was designed and manufactured by the Louis Comfort Tiffany studio. The membership had reached 350 persons by 1914.

210 & 212 W. Main. Commercial building, c. 1885. Non-contributing

The building's façade has been covered entirely with stucco except for modern entry doors off the sidewalk. The change renders the building non-contributing.

224 W. Main. Huntington Bank Drive-thru, 1984. Non-contributing

304 W. Main. United States Post Office, Neoclassical, 1931. Contributing

James Wetmore, Supervising Architect. Photo 0022

The building is one story with a tall base. The walls are of limestone. The roof is hipped and is covered with clay tiles. The building has 12/12 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The façade is symmetrical. It has a stone base that turns outward to form walls on each side of the entry steps. The steps are granite and they have metal railings. There are a pair of large metal lanterns mounted on the wall to each side of the entry. The entry has a shallow portico with Ionic columns and a broken swan's neck pediment. The entablature at the top of the columns has a marble frieze panel with "U S POST OFFICE" in cast metal letters. The pediment has scrolled sides and a pineapple finial in its center. The entry has a pair of metal and glass doors with a transom. A stylized eagle is carved in low relief on a raised stone above the cornice over the entry. Railings extend across the façade to each side of the entry steps at the top of a retaining wall for basement windows. There are four windows on the façade. A spandrel panel of marble is located above each window. A full entablature of dentils, frieze with semi-circular fan bas-relief panels divided by raised, arched corbels, and molded cornice tops the building.

The post office at Lebanon operated from several previous locations before this building was constructed in 1931. The first post office was established in Lebanon in 1832. The town's first settler, Abner Longley was post master. The post office was located off the southwest corner of the courthouse square during the 1880s and by about 1900 the post office had relocated to the Hoffman Building on East Main Street prior to relocating to 304 West Main Street. Land was purchased for the post office's current location in 1917 but construction did not begin until 1930. The building cost \$90,000 to construct.

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Main Street (south side, west from East Street)

115 & 117 E. Main. Hoffman Building, Classical Revival, c. 1895/c.1900. Contributing
Left side of photo 0021

The building is a two-part, two story commercial building with three storefront bays. The building's walls are of brick with rusticated stone trim. The storefronts are divided into three bays by pilasters of brick with stone bases. The middle storefront has a secondary pilaster of cast metal near its east side. The pilaster frames the west side of a recessed entryway. The east storefront is mirrored, but no longer contains a recessed entryway. The west storefront has two cast metal pilasters near its east side. They are on either side of the entry door. A stairway door is recessed on the east side of the west storefront. It is wood with a window in its upper half and three panels in its lower half. It has a wood transom. The storefronts are composed of metal and glass entry doors, large display windows and transoms. The wall below the display windows is short and is of stone. A stone belt with a rusticated cap is at the top of the storefronts.

The façade's second story has three groupings of windows. The grouping is combined under a large segmented arch and has a rusticated stone sill. The arch is composed of alternating brick and rusticated stone. The grouping is composed of a 1/1 wood window in its center and a wood window with a transom on each side of the center window. The three windows are separated by pilasters of brick. Rusticated stones form a sill for the transoms. The grouping has a rusticated lintel below the segmented arch. The parapet wall is stepped up over each storefront bay. Each has a stone spandrel enframed with rusticated stone. The middle spandrel is a building stone with "HOFFMAN-BUILDING" carved in raised letters. The middle parapet is taller than the other two. Each parapet is shaped with stone blocks at the bottom of their outside corners. This detail is repeated at the top of the outside corners of the façade.

Fred Hoffman constructed the westernmost bay of the building for his photography studio in about 1895. Hoffman was born in Wisconsin and came to Lebanon during the 1890s. He lived on the second floor and had his studio on the first floor. He then constructed the second two storefront bays to the east by about 1900. The first floor of the other storefront bays was occupied by the post office from that time through the 1920s. Hoffman had relocated to East Michigan Street in Indianapolis by 1910 where he married, sheltered lodgers, and operated a new photography studio.

105 & 107 E. Main. Cragun Block, c. 1905/c. 1945. Contributing. Left side of photo 0002. The building is two stories and has two storefront bays. The walls are of tan-colored brick. The storefronts are identical. They have metal and glass entry doors with transoms on their west sides and a row of three metal and glass display windows to the east of the doors. The wall beneath the display windows is of brick. The windows have a stone sill. The transom area is covered with a metal and wood canopy that extends the full-width of the façade. It has asphalt shingles on its front slope. The second story has five windows with stone sills. The windows are covered with wood. A building stone is centered near the top of the second story wall. It has "CRAGUN BLOCK" carved in raised letters. The parapet has a thin stone cap.

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The Lebanon City Hall with mayor's office and fire department had occupied this site as early as 1896, and the city constructed a new building on the site by 1909. The building was substantially remodeled by the Cragun family in c. 1945, which included a new façade. Dwight Cragun was the executive of a bus body factory during the 1940s. The Cragun home on nearby West Main Street is a house museum and office for the Boone County Historical Society (NR, 2011).

101 & 103 E. Main/111 & 113 S. Meridian. Farmers State Bank Building/Heflin Building, Neoclassical, 1907. Contributing. Right side of photo 0002, left side of Photo 0001. The building is three stories tall and its walls are of limestone. The c. 1960 windows are metal and glass and are divided into eight sashes, four of which are awning windows. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The walls are divided into bays by Ionic pilasters. A pressed metal entablature with a wide-overhanging cornice is at the top of the building. The entablature has rows of dentils; rows of modillions support the cornice. The parapet wall rises above the cornice. It is of limestone and is divided by piers that align with the pilasters on the building.

The façade is divided into three bays with three storefronts. Each storefront has a deeply recessed entry door. The door is wood with a full window. The middle storefront's door is centered in its wall. The other storefronts have their entries to the outside walls. The storefronts have metal and glass display windows. The walls beneath the windows are of stone; the east storefront's wall beneath the display window is covered with wood. The middle storefront has wide pilasters that separate it from the other two storefronts. The transom area is covered with a fabric awning. A stone cornice is at the top of the storefronts; the cornice continues across the top of the middle pilasters and becomes their capitals.

The second and third stories of the façade are also divided into three bays. The top of the wall over the middle storefront is raised to the height of the second story window sills. The pilasters that divide the upper floors into three bays set on top of this raised wall. Each bay has a window on its second and third stories. The west side of the building (facing Meridian Street) is similarly organized and includes two more storefronts near its south end. A formal entry bay is located near the center of the west wall. It contains the stairway lobby door.

The building was constructed for the Farmers State Bank in about 1907. The bank was organized on December 30, 1900 and opened in March, 1901. The bank had a capital stock of \$30,000 when it was organized which increased to over \$100,000 by 1906. The building's first floor was occupied by bank offices off of Main Street and by a grocery in the Meridian Street storefront. The upper floors were used for doctors and other professional offices. By 1919 the grocery storefront had been divided into three smaller storefront bays that included the grocery, a cobbler, and an American Express office which had been located on the north side of Main Street, across from the bank's doors. The building was gutted by fire in 1928 after which time the shell was remodeled by Frank Heflin with retail on the first floor and offices in the upper floors.

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101 & 105 W. Main. Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing. Left side of photo 0007.

The building is a two-story, two-part commercial building that was divided into three storefront bays. The walls are of brick. The windows are 1/1 wood with full arches and stone sills. The arches have keystones and stone cushion blocks. The top of the façade has a pressed metal entablature with a tall frieze and cornice supported by large brackets. The frieze is ornamented with medallions. The middle and east storefront were combined into a single storefront. It has a metal and glass door with side-lights and a transom just west of center of the combined storefronts. It has rows of metal and glass display windows on each side of the entry. Metal panels are located below the display windows and cover the transoms of the east and middle storefront area.

The west storefront has retained its historic configuration. It has a recessed entry door on its west side. The door is wood with a full window and transom. The storefront has a large display window of wood and glass east of the doorway. The display window has transoms. Pilasters flank the display window. A steel beam forms a lintel over the storefront. It is ornamented with cast metal rosettes. The façade's second story has nine windows. The easternmost three are covered with louvered shutters.

During the late 1800s the building had a bakery, millinery, and grocery. By the early 1900s the building had a grocery, restaurant, and newsstand/cigar store. The Lebanon Candy Kitchen was located in the east storefront during the 1920s and 1930s. The Home Shoe Store used the west storefront during the early 1920s, and then was followed by the Kroger Co. & Baking store during the late 1920s. Adlers, a department store that was a long-time fixture on the courthouse square, relocated to this building after a fire destroyed their building on the north side of the square in 1944. Adlers was founded in Lebanon in 1840.

107 W. Main. Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing

109 W. Main. Classical Revival, c. 1905. Contributing. Middle of photo 0007.

The building is two stories and its walls are of tan-colored brick and blonde-colored terra cotta trim. The building's storefront has a deeply recessed entry in its center. The entry has a wood door with a full window. Wood pilasters flank the recessed entry and form the corners of wood and glass display windows on each side of the entry. Three large transoms are at the top of the storefront wall. The storefront is flanked by pilasters that have Sullivan-like Corinthian capitals. The pilasters support a highly-ornamented terra cotta entablature across the top of the storefront. The entablature has stylized vines and flowers cast in low-relief on its frieze. A shield with a shell design is centered in the frieze. Underneath the cornice of the entablature are rows of dentils and egg and dart moldings.

The second story of the façade has a window enframed by short pilasters with Sullivanesque Corinthian capitals on each side. The window is divided into four 1/1 metal windows with transoms. A terra cotta cornice forms a lintel across the top of the windows. The cornice of the entablature over the storefront forms the sills. The parapet wall is without ornamentation. It has

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a simple stone cap. The façade was reconstructed in about 1905 for the Lebanon Dry Goods store that operated into the 1920s. The c. 1905 façade was added to an earlier, c. 1890 building.

111 W. Main. Italianate, c. 1880. Contributing

115 W. Main. Italianate, 1866. Contributing

117 W. Main. Italianate, 1866. Contributing

127 W. Main. First National Bank Building, 1915/1982. Non-contributing.

Right side of photo 0007.

The building was substantially remodeled and added to in about 1982 with new brick veneer and windows. The remodel removed all historic material on the façade of the former building that was designed in the Classical Revival style. The changes render the building non-contributing.

225 W. Main. Reporter Building, c. 1922. Contributing. Photo 0024

The building is two stories tall and its walls are of brown-colored brick. The first story of the façade has a recessed entry with a pair of wood doors with windows in their upper halves. The entry has Doric pilasters on each side. Modern display windows are located to each side of the entry. The windows have a stone sill course. The wall below the windows is of brick. A wood and metal cornice is at the top of the storefront area.

The façade's second story has four pairs of 9/9 metal windows. The window have stone sills. The lintels are composed of rows of soldiers. Spandrels framed with rows of soldiers and stone corner blocks are located in the façade above the east and west windows. Attic windows framed in the same manner of the spandrels are above the middle two windows of the second story. A building stone with "REPORTER BUILDING" carved in raised letters is centered between the attic windows. The parapet wall has a stone cap. It steps down, then up at the corners of the building.

The Reporter, a daily newspaper, was printed from the second story of a building located at 126 South Lebanon Street from the late 1890s into the 1910s. This building was constructed in c. 1922 for the paper. The *Pioneer* was also printed at this location during the 1930s. It was a weekly paper. The building was known as "the Republic Building" during the 1930s. The Chamber of Commerce had their office in the building, and several clubs met in the building and professional offices were also located in it. By about 1970 the newspaper constructed a building at 117 East Washington Street and relocated its printing and administrative offices to that location. The newspaper is still in circulation.

301 W. Main. N. N. Smith Company Building, Craftsman, c. 1926. Contributing

Photo 0023

The building is two stories with a foundation of limestone and its walls are of brown-colored brick with stone trim. The building has a broad façade that is divided into eight bays. The corner bays have tall shaped parapet walls with stone trim. The bays are divided by pilasters of brick. The entry is located in the east corner bay. It has a stone surround with a section of

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cornice carried by two triglyph brackets. Behind the cornice is a shallow stone slab carved to resemble a pediment. The entry is composed of a metal and glass door, wood side-lights, and a wood transom. The pilasters that flank the corner bays have Craftsman style stone trim at their tops, a stylized tassel motif above the pilaster ornament, a frieze of stone squares set into soldier and header brick runs across the building. A stone belt course is at the base of the parapets on the corner bays. Building stones are centered in the parapets. "N. N. SMITH CO." is carved in raised letters in the building stone in the east corner bay. Each bay has a pair of 1/1 wood windows in each story. The windows have stone sills and lintels composed of soldiers. A wide stone pilaster separates the pair of windows. Two basement windows of glass block are at the bottom of each bay. A spandrel panel formed by raised rowlocks is above and below each pair of windows on the first story. A diamond-shaped stone is centered in the spandrel panels.

The building was constructed for the N. N. Smith cigar manufacturing company which was headquartered in neighboring Frankfort, Indiana. This building was the company's second location and its architectural details was modeled after the Frankfort plant built in 1919. The company was established in Frankfort in 1917 and was known as the Bankable Building, from the patent name of the Bankable Cigar. The company was owned by Noah Smith and was known as the Smith Cigar Company. The company was sold and later became known as the National Cigar Company. The Lebanon plant became the American Legion Hall after production ceased. The Lebanon plant employed 140 workers. The production capacity was 125,000 cigars daily.

319 W. Main. Texaco Gas Station, Canopy-style, c. 1930. Contributing
Far right side of photo 0023

The building is one story with a dominant hipped roof that extends to the north to form a canopy over the car fueling area. The walls are covered with stucco. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The canopy is supported on its north side by two piers covered with stucco. Light sockets are in the eaves of the canopy. A wood door with a full window and transom is centered on the façade. Wood and glass display windows are to each side of the door. A small addition is on the east side of the building. Its walls are of concrete block; it has a wood and glass display window in its front wall. The addition has a flat roof. The building was constructed as a Texaco service station by Les Marshall in about 1930.

South Street

222 W. South. Automobile Garage, c. 1935. Contributing

Courthouse Square

116 W. Washington. Boone County Courthouse, Neoclassical, 1909-1911. Contributing
National Register of Historic Places, 1986. Architect: Joseph T. Hutton.
Photo 0006.

The building is three stories with a raised rotunda and dome in its center. The building has porticos on each of its four walls; the north and south walls are the more prominent sides and

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have three-story Ionic columns that support the porticos. Each portico has a full pediment with carvings in low relief in their tympanums. The building's walls are of limestone. The base, or first story, is rusticated. The first and second story windows are 1/1 wood. The third story have full arch 1/1 wood windows. The building has pilasters with stylized Ionic capitals on each of its corners. The top of the third story walls has an entablature composed of a tall frieze with carvings and a cornice supported by corbels. The dome sets on an octagonal rotunda of stone. The rotunda has three 1/1 full arch windows on each wall and a balustrade at its top. The dome is composed of metal and glass. An octagonal cupola with clock faces on the primary walls is at the top of the dome. A smaller dome covered with metal is on top of the cupola.

The south wall is the main façade. It has a large three-story portico with a secondary two-story engaged portico on the back wall of the main portico. The secondary portico has slender Ionic columns with a tall broken swan's neck pediment. The pediment has scrolled sides and an eagle centered at its top. The secondary portico has two pairs of metal and glass entry doors with transoms on its first floor and two balcony doors with side-lights and transoms on its second story. The balcony has a stone balustrade. Four windows are in the third story wall above the secondary portico. The windows are divided into small triangular panes by a layered X and cross. To each side of the secondary portico, at the back wall of the main portico, are pairs of small windows on each story of the building. The façade's east and west sides have four windows on each story of the building.

The courthouse replaced the previous Gothic style courthouse designed by William Tinsley in 1856. The old building was razed and the cornerstone saved and placed on the courthouse square. The new courthouse was constructed in 1911 at a cost of \$265,000; it was dedicated on July 4, 1912. Former Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indianapolis was the keynote speaker at the dedication. The first courthouse was constructed in 1835 on the north side of the square, west of the existing, former, county jail. It was constructed of hewn logs. A second courthouse was constructed of brick in 1840; it was two stories and was situated on the public square. It was razed in 1855 to make way for the Tinsley-designed building.

Courthouse Square (site) and Monuments/memorials (objects):

Boone County Courthouse Public Square. Contributing

Boone County Courthouse cornerstone, 1856-1857. Southwest corner. Contributing

Daughters of the American Revolution War Memorial, 1935. Contributing

American Legion War Memorial, c. 1955. Southeast corner. Contributing

Ten Commandments Monument, 1957. Northeast corner. Contributing

Freedom Flame Monument, 1952. Northwest corner. Contributing

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- EDUCATION
- TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1866-1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

- Wetmore, James
- Hutton, Joseph T.
- Krutsch, C. A. & Co.
- Gibson, Louis H.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1866 with the construction of several commercial buildings around the public square. A fire in that year resulted in the construction of the earliest extant resources in the district. The period ends in 1964 when the last contributing resource, the former Union Federal Savings Bank, was constructed at 102 N. Lebanon St.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The district is eligible under criterion A because of two areas of significance that demonstrate broad patterns of the development of a county seat town. These areas include Politics/Government and Commerce. Politics/Government is an area of significance due to the establishment of the county seat in Lebanon, the construction of the courthouse and former sheriff's residence and jail and the ongoing activities associated with these buildings. The Lebanon post office is located in the district and also demonstrates the role government has played in the district. Commerce is an area of significance due to the concentration of commercial activity around the courthouse square as the retail center of the city and county. Related to commercial activity, transportation is also an area of significance due to the number of automobile-related facilities found in the district. These are related to Lebanon's advantageous location on a state route and an early U.S. route. Education is an area of significance because of the presence of the city's public high school and Carnegie library on the north side of the district, both of which served the community for decades.

The Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District is also eligible under criterion C with architecture as an area of significance. The district has a high concentration of commercial and public buildings designed in architectural styles popular during the period of significance, with some of the county's best examples located in one district.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District's architecture reflects styles that were popular during the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century and follow the railroad-era building boon experienced by many Midwestern towns. More than half of the district's architecture can be categorized in styles. Several buildings are simple vernacular examples of two-part commercial buildings, the most popular being the parapet-front type. All of the district's architecture is constructed of brick or stone.

The district has some of the finest examples of architectural styles popular during the period of significance in the city of Lebanon. These examples include Gothic Revival, Italianate,

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Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Renaissance Revival, Craftsman, and Moderne. While most of these styles are represented by just one or two examples in the district, there are several and approximately equal numbers of examples of both the Classical Revival and Italianate styles. The last contributing building in the district, the Union Federal Bank, is a relatively large example of New Formalism constructed in 1964. The building demonstrates a continuance of exceptional architectural styles in the district into the mid-20th century.

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style was popularized by Alexander Jackson Davis in his 1837 book, *Rural Residences*, the first plan book. The style had larger appeal when Davis's friend, Andrew Jackson Downing created two pattern books in 1842 (*Country Cottages*) and 1850 (*The Architecture of Country Houses*). The Gothic Revival style was popular between about 1840 and 1870, but still not as common as the Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Its roots can be traced to England where medieval stylistic features had begun to be used as early as 1749.

Though the former courthouse was Gothic Revival, the only example of this style remaining in the district is the First Presbyterian Church located at 128 East Main Street (photo 0020). The building was constructed in 1873. The church has a tall corner entry/bell tower and steeply-pitched front gable wall. The windows have pointed arches and are composed of art glass. The walls are divided into bays by buttresses, which are also located at the corners of the tower. The entry has a tall gable-like hood of stone above the pairs of entry doors on the south and east sides of the tower.

Italianate

The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years.¹ The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style.² The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

Due to the style's popularity during the boom time of the railroad-era, it is not uncommon to find a high number of buildings in a historic commercial district constructed in the style. The style was translated particularly well to commercial buildings. The most common feature of the Italianate style on commercial buildings is a cornice, either out of brick or metal that has decorative brackets or corbels. Decorative window hoods, often with arches, are also common features of the Italianate style found on commercial buildings. There are eleven examples of the Italianate style in the district. Three fairly characteristic examples are located at 126 and 212

¹ McAlester, pg. 212

² McAlester, pg. 212

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South Lebanon Street and 101 & 105 West Main Street (seen in photos 0010 and 0011). The prior two examples were constructed in 1883 and 1899 respectively while the later building was constructed in c. 1870. The buildings at 126 and 212 South Lebanon have similar features including their full arch windows on the second story, ornamented lintel above the storefront, and a highly detailed pressed metal entablature on top of the façade. The entablatures have cornices supported by scrolled brackets. The building at 101 & 105 West Main Street (left side of photo 0007) also has full arch windows on its second story and a simpler cornice supported by brackets at the top of the façade. The frieze has rows of small medallions that have a roundel-like appearance.

Romanesque Revival

The style was made popular by architect Henry H. Richardson, particularly on public buildings located along the east coast. The style often used large rusticated stone blocks for its wall construction. Wide arched windows and towers or turrets were also frequently used. The only example of this style in the district is the Knights of Pythias building named “Castle Hall” at 110 & 112 West Washington Street (left side of photo 0016). It was constructed in 1894. A fire in 1944 destroyed the third (top) story of the building and it was subsequently removed. The building’s walls are of rusticated limestone. A wide Tudor arch with a wide ogee-shaped hood mold and finial is centered on the first story front wall. It marks the entry to the lodge hall that formerly occupied the upper floors. A crenelated parapet is located above the arch at the top of the first story.

Classical Revival

The Classical Revival style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930’s in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced classicism for most of the fair’s major buildings. The Federal government adopted classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890’s. While Americans had often chosen variants of classical-inspired architecture for civic projects, the new classicism was usually grander in scale. For the new classicism, architects often used detail that was “archaeologically” correct. The style coincided with America’s political and economic rise, as well as the coming of age of American cities. By the late 1910’s and into the 1920’s, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling, and businesses increasingly were seeking its image.

Both public and commercial buildings used the style during the first decades of the 20th century. One of the most common commercial buildings that used the style was financial or banking institutions. The style portrayed permanence and stability by reflecting ancient precedents of the Greek world, which of course appealed to both those commissioning public buildings and banking institutions. The district has twelve examples of the style, the most notable is the Boone County Courthouse built in 1911 (photo 0006). The building has large three-story porticos on each of its walls supported by tall stone Ionic columns. The building has a rusticated base of stone, a frieze ornamented with carvings, and a tall rotunda and metal dome.

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Other public buildings that used the style in their construction include the Carnegie Library, the first example of the style in the district built in 1903-1904 at 104 East Washington Street. The First Baptist Church (photo 0019) built a new building in the style in c. 1912 at 207 East Washington shortly after the courthouse was constructed. Both the library and church have front porticos with full pediments supported by stone columns. Both buildings also have large full arch windows to each side of the portico. The Lebanon High School building was constructed just north of the courthouse and library in 1922; the architect employed a simplified version of the style for the large three-story building (photo 0005). The building's walls are divided into bays by pilasters of brick and a stone cornice is at the top of the third story wall. The United States Post Office Department constructed a building in 1931 at 304 W. Main Street in the Classical Revival style (photo 0022). The building has simple details of the style sometimes referred to "starved classicism". The most ornate feature of the building is its entry surround composed of Ionic columns that support a broken pediment. The building also has a nicely carved cornice and a stone with a carving of a stylized eagle centered over the entry at the top of the wall.

The other half of the examples of Classical Revival architecture in the district are commercial buildings, most of which are related to the banking industry. Good examples are located at 106 North Lebanon Street and 101 & 103 East Main Street (photo 0002). The building located at 106 North Lebanon Street was built in c. 1900 and has details fairly typical of Classical Revival bank buildings. The façade is of stone with fluted pilasters on each corner. A stone cornice and balustrade is at the top of the building. The building at 101 & 103 East Main Street is a large example of the style, three stories tall and a half-block long. Its walls are of stone and are divided into bays by Ionic pilasters. The building has a wide-overhanging cornice supported by modillions. The Hoffman Building located at 115 & 117 East Main Street (left side of photo 0021) is a simple example of the style that shows some late influences from Romanesque Revival architecture. Its most notable architectural details include its stepped parapet wall and second story window composition. Each of the building's three bays has a composition of three windows under the same segmented arch. The arch is composed of brick and rusticated stone. The windows in the composition are divided by pilasters and rusticated stone separate the windows from their transoms.

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style more closely follows Medieval English prototypes than architectural characteristics of the early 16th century Tudor period in England. Typical features of the style for houses include steeply pitched roofs, multiple front gables, stucco and the use of half-timbering in the stucco walls. Larger Tudor Revival style buildings might be designed to emulate the collegiate buildings or manor houses of Tudor England: brick walls, stone details, crenelated parapets, banks of windows and early Renaissance details. The style was popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s.

The former Indiana Bell Telephone Company building at 115 W. North Street is an excellent example of a commercial building constructed in the Tudor Revival style (photo 0015). The building's walls are of brick with heavy stone trim around its doors, windows, and on its parapet. The building has bays of 9/9 wood windows with transoms, and spandrels of stone with carvings

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of shields in low-relief. The entry is centered on the façade and is marked with a Tudor style arch. The building was built in c. 1915.

Renaissance Revival

A style not typically found in large numbers in Midwestern cities is the Renaissance Revival style. The district has a few examples of this style. It is speculated that the Renaissance Revival style resulted from the many American architects and their clients who made visits to Italy at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. With first-hand knowledge of the architectural models, the style could be expertly interpreted in the United States.

The Lebanon Courthouse Historic District has two examples of the Renaissance Revival style. The buildings are not commercial in nature, but rather are the county sheriff's residence and jail at 104 West Washington Street built in 1939 (right side of photo 0016) and the Lebanon Elks Lodge at 220 West Washington Street (photo 0017) built in c. 1925. Both buildings are fairly simple examples of the style. The Elks Lodge has wide-overhanging eaves and a low-pitched hipped roof while the sheriff's residence has very slight-overhanging eaves and a more steeply-pitched hipped roof. Both buildings have symmetrical facades. The Elks Lodge has full arch transoms over its first story windows and a simple stone surround for its entry. The sheriff's residence and jail has a two-story bay centered in its façade, quoins on the corners of its walls, and balconies on its first story with pairs of doors in place of windows.

Craftsman

The Craftsman Style was inspired in part by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. In terms of commercial architecture, the Craftsman style is usually embodied by stone and brick patterned spandrels, shaped parapets, and Craftsman style windows. A very fine example of a Craftsman Style office building is located at 301 W. Main Street (photo 0023). The building was constructed for the N. N. Smith Company in c. 1922. The building has spandrels of brick, framed with brick, with stone diamond-shaped insets above and below its first story windows as well as an alternating stone and brick belt course at the top of its second story walls. The corner bays of the building have tall, shaped parapets trimmed with stone and pilasters with stylized ornament. A building located at 309 South Lebanon Street has Craftsman Style 4/1 wood windows on its second story wall. That building was constructed in 1917 (photo 0009).

Art Moderne

The Modernistic styles that included both Art Deco and Art Moderne made their first popular appearance in the United States when Eliel Saarinen, a Finnish architect, entered a design competition in Chicago in 1922. This new style that broke with all traditional American styles, quickly grew in popularity. It gained in popularity as designers of automobiles, aircraft, and other modern technology created an industrial, streamlined design. This later influence began to occur in the 1930s and lasted well into the 1950s. The Art Moderne style is most influenced by streamlined design. The style's smooth and often curved wall surfaces, horizontal bands, and flat roofs were popular features for homes and public buildings.

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There are two buildings in the district that fall into the spectrum of Moderne architecture. These are commercial buildings located at 119 North Meridian Street (left side of photo 0003) and 126 West Washington Street (left side of photo 0013). They were constructed in c. 1925 and c. 1945 respectively. The building at 119 North Meridian Street was constructed in the Art Deco style with stylized window hoods of brick and pilasters of brick with stylized stone capitals. The building's parapet has a heavy stone cap with a tapered face. The parapet steps up slightly in the center with a carved stone of stylized chevrons. The building located at 126 West Washington Street is a large one-story corner building built with a more streamlined appearance. The building has strong horizontal lines above and below its continuous band of display windows. Its corner, which faces an intersection, has a brick pilaster that intersects the perpendicular walls of the corner and marks a recessed entry on the façade.

COMMERCE

Lebanon, platted in 1830, experienced slow but steady commercial growth during its first two decades. The first stores developed around the public square and were primarily general merchandise stores of log or frame construction. One of the oldest companies in the city, Adlers, began in 1844; it grew to become the city's largest store and best-known regional companies. In 1852, the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad was constructed through the county and town of Lebanon southwest of the district. This brought stronger growth through the 1850s, until the Civil War's impact slowed development. After the close of the Civil War, the community experienced a few devastating fires around the courthouse square, which led to substantial building of brick commercial blocks in 1866 (seen in photo 0007), through the remaining half of the 19th century. A second railroad, the Anderson, Lebanon, and St. Louis, was constructed through Lebanon in 1878. The railroads' position on the south side of town extended commercial development down South Lebanon Street (photo 0010).

By 1878 the commercial development of Lebanon's courthouse district had given shape to the square, surrounding the square on all sides by business blocks and the county sheriff's residence. Most of the businesses were located in narrow storefronts as part of larger blocks with multiple storefronts like the building located at 101-105 West Main Street. In 1878, there were two grocers, three liquor dealers, a druggist, tailor, photographer, and restaurateur in the community. There was also a black smith shop, general merchandise store, a bank, hardware store, and two hotels in operation. Two newspapers were in circulation in 1878: the *Patriot* and the *Pioneer*. Two liverys, two carriage makers, and a saddle shop catered to 19th century transportation at the end of the 1870s. There were six physicians and a dentist living and practicing in Lebanon in 1878, and sixteen attorneys, likely due to the town's position as the county seat of Boone County and the county courts.

The development of the district included other late-19th century improvements such as telephone service in 1882. The Lebanon Telephone Company had expanded their business to the extent that they needed to build their own building by 1928 at 115 West North Street (photo 0015). The city's streets in the district were paved with bricks in 1899 and by 1903 the town was served by an electric railroad or traction line that was located on South Street with a branch up Lebanon

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Street, north to the city of Frankfort. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company and a minor line known as the Lebanon-Thorntown line built in 1914, added significantly to the district's standing as a commercial and retail center.

Several business blocks were improved upon at the turn of the century. These included several new bank buildings that were constructed between about 1900 and 1915. The first bank in Lebanon was organized on April 1, 1867; the First National Bank was organized in October, 1872 in the Zion Block on the south side of the courthouse square at 127 West Main Street. This was the location of a substantial new bank building in 1915 which was replaced by the current bank building in 1982 (right side of photo 0007). Other bank buildings include the Farmers State Bank (right side of photo 0002) which built a large corner building in about 1907 at 101/103 East Main Street. A bank building was also constructed in about 1900 at 106 North Lebanon Street.

A few large business blocks were constructed in the early 1900s. These include the Ball Building (photo 0008), Hogshire Building (photo 0001), Reporter Building (photo 0024), and Eichman Building/Myers Hotel (photo 0014). The Ball Building was built in c. 1915 at 112 South Meridian Street. It had several different offices on its first floor that included the electric railroad/traction company's office. The Hogshire Building, also built in c. 1915, was directly east of the Ball Building at 111/113 South Meridian. It became a Montgomery Ward company store by 1930. The Reporter Building was constructed in c. 1922 at 225 West Main Street. It had several offices and club rooms, and was home to the Chamber of Commerce and a daily newspaper: *The Reporter*. The Myers Hotel opened in the Eichman Building at 202 West Washington Street in the first decades of the 20th century.

The city's first theater opened in the Tyre Building (124 South Lebanon Street, right side of photo 0011) by the early 1900s. The theater was expanded from a small storefront to an auditorium by 1919 and was known as the Olympic Theater, and later the Lido Theater. A large department store known as the Scott's Store opened in a large storefront in the late 1920s-1930s at 119 North Meridian Street (left side of photo 0003). One of the last large commercial buildings constructed in the district was built in about 1951 at 126 West Washington Street. It was built as a Standard Food Market on the northeast corner of Washington and Lebanon Streets (left side of photo 0013).

Competition from commercial development along highways 39 and 32 on each side of town began to have an effect on the vitality in the district by the 1950s and 1960s; further competition from Interstate 65 west of the district by the late 20th century changed the commercial character of the district from more typical retail outlets to specialized shopping and dining.

TRANSPORTATION

With the advent of the automobile in the first two decades of the 20th century, a movement began to improve roads connecting major cities and towns in Indiana and throughout the country. Lebanon was well-positioned to benefit from its historic connectivity to larger population centers like Indianapolis and Lafayette, via the Indianapolis Road, and equally-sized cities like Frankfort

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and Danville via the Lebanon Road and Crawfordsville and Noblesville via Base Line Road. All three of these major thoroughfares became part of the state's highway system during the 1910s-1920s. The Federal Highway Aid Act of 1916 was the catalyst for states to form highway commissions because of conditions it placed on road funding distributions to the states. In response, the Indiana legislature passed an act in 1917 creating the state highway commission. By 1920, Indiana's governor and highway commission designated over 3,200 miles of roads to be part of the state's network of highways. These included the road between Indianapolis and Frankfort, through Lebanon (and connected the city to Lafayette), and the road between Noblesville and Crawfordsville, through Lebanon. The road between Indianapolis and Frankfort was originally designated highway number 6 and the road between Noblesville and Crawfordsville was originally designated highway number 33. Highway number designations changed over the decades and the portion of highway from Lebanon to Frankfort became highway number 44 due to a more direct route being built through Lebanon between Indianapolis and Lafayette. By 1931, the highways received their current designations as highway number 32 between Noblesville and Crawfordsville, highway number 39 from Frankfort and stretching south to Danville through Lebanon, and highway number 52 between Indianapolis and Lafayette. Highway 39 was hard-surfaced between Lebanon and Frankfort but remained gravel from Lebanon to Danville. Highway 52 was entirely hard-surfaced between Indianapolis and Lafayette. Highway 32 was hard-surfaced between Lebanon and Crawfordsville, but the highway leading east to Noblesville had a bituminous covering.

Several buildings in the district have a direct connection to the city's position as an important transportation center with regard to the early automobile industry. There are three former automobile service stations, two automobile dealerships, and two automobile service garage located on blocks just off the courthouse square, but on these historically active transportation routes (Highways 39, 32, and former 52). The three gas stations are located at 319 West Main Street (c. 1930), 223 West Washington Street (c. 1932), and 221 North Lebanon Street (c. 1945). The older two buildings are typical of the early canopy-style service stations that incorporate a large, typically hipped-roof, canopy that extends out from the main building to cover a fueling area for automobiles. Both of these older buildings have significant architectural integrity. The building at 319 West Main Street (far right side of photo 0023) began as a Texaco station while the building at 223 West Washington (right side of photo 0018) was the Lebanon Automotive Supply store. The building at 221 North Lebanon Street is the most recent of the three and is more typical of gas stations constructed in the middle part of the 20th century that incorporate a house-like design to better integrate the building into its neighborhood.

An automobile dealership was constructed at 309 South Lebanon Street (Highway 39, photo 0009) in 1917. Its south side was added on to for additional showroom space. It started as a Ford dealership, but became a Buick dealership during the 1920s. A second dealership was built in about 1957 at 215 West Washington Street (left side of photo 0018). The Phillips-Hoover Ford Dealership occupied the building during the 1950s-1960s. Both buildings have extensive glass display windows to feature automobiles on the showroom floor. Two early automobile repair garages are located in the district. One is located at 222 West South Street (Highway 32). It was built in c. 1935 and has a simple parapet front wall with a barrel-vaulted roof. The other is the former Brenton's Garage at 224 South Lebanon, c. 1915 (left side of photo 0010)

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The district also had an electric rail line operated by the Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and Lebanon (also known as the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern) Traction Company. These lines likely secured the city's early importance as a transportation hub which led to later road transportation development. The traction line entered Boone County from the southeast, from Indianapolis, and mostly paralleled the Big Four Railroad as it traveled into Lebanon. The traction line was located down West Street where the company first built a station in 1903. Branches then spread to Frankfort and Crawfordsville with a total track length of almost forty-one miles. By the 1910s, they moved their office to the Ball Building at 120, 122, 124, and 126 South Meridian Street (photo 0008). The Smith & Smith Taxi Company and Union News Company also operated from offices in the Ball Building during the early 1920s. By 1928, a Greyhound Bus Station also had an office in the building. The American Railway Express Office was located in the building across the street at 111 South Meridian in the Farmers State Bank Building. A short traction line was built between Lebanon and nearby Thorntown, about nine miles in length in 1914. These interurban lines were important as the first wave of improved travel between Lebanon's commercial center and nearby towns, as well as their ability to connect Lebanon with larger population centers in the state.

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Several buildings in the district demonstrate the role government has played from the establishment of the county seat of Boone County in Lebanon through modern times. The Boone County Courthouse occupies the public square in the center of the district. The historic county sheriff's residence and jail are located on the north side of the square. The federal government constructed a new post office at 304 West Main Street in 1930. The City of Lebanon located their city hall and mayor's office, along with its fire department, at 105-107 East Main Street in the late 1800s.

An act of the Indiana Legislature in 1829 authorized the organization of Boone County; it was named for famed Kentuckian, Daniel Boone. The county was formerly organized in 1830 and Lebanon was named the county seat over rival, and older, Thorntown. At the time the county was organized there were about 622 people living in the new boundaries. Lebanon was platted in 1830; the first settler, Abner Longley, arrived in 1832. Though the town was platted, the public square was wooded and indiscernible from adjoining land. The public square was cleared in 1835-1836. The first circuit court was held in Abner Longley's cabin in 1832.

The first county court building was a two-story log structure built in 1835 on the north side of the public square. The first building to occupy the square was a small brick courthouse, built in 1840 in the center of the square. The small building was razed to make way for a new, much larger courthouse, in 1855. The third courthouse was used until 1909 when a decision to replace it with the existing courthouse was made. The present building was designed by Joseph Hutton in the Classical Revival style with walls composed of limestone. It was dedicated on July 4th, 1912 (photo 0006). The cornerstone of the former (1857) courthouse was saved and is on display on the southwest corner of the square. As the need for space for county services grew, a

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Boone County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

county government annex was constructed north of the courthouse square at 116 West Washington Street. Though the building is non-contributing due to its modern construction date, it demonstrates the continued use of the district by county government (second from left side of photo 0013).

During the first half of the 20th century the courthouse square became a site for commemorative objects, including the cornerstone of the former courthouse. The local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution created a war memorial in 1935 on the southeast corner of the square. The Freedom Flame monument was dedicated on July 4th, 1952, by the Lebanon Jaycees on the northwest corner of the square. The American Legion contributed a war memorial in about 1955 on the southeast corner of the square. And the last contributing resource in the district, a 10 Commandments monument, was placed on the northeast corner of the square in 1957 by the Lebanon Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Another significant building related to county governance is the former sheriff's residence and jail located at 104 West Washington Street, on the northeast side of the courthouse square (right side of photo 0016). The first jail was constructed of logs and was located on the east side of the courthouse square. The second jail was of similar construction and was located on the north side of the square where the first county courthouse had been erected. The third jail was constructed of brick and stone at 104 West Washington. It was not substantially larger than the second jail, so it was replaced by a large sheriff's residence and jail in 1877 at the same location. The fifth jail and sheriff's residence, the building now at this location, was built in 1939, with a similar plan to the previous facility.

While city government no longer has a building located in the district, the block on the southeast side of the courthouse square has a long history of having municipal buildings located on it. Sanborn maps of the late 1800s show a mayor's office located at the southeast corner of Main and Meridian Streets. By 1896 a fire department and city offices were located in the area of 105-107 East Main Street. The city built a new city hall and fire station by 1909 at this location. Though remodeled in the mid-20th century, portions of the building housing the former city offices is still located at this site (left side of photo 0002). The city maintained its offices at this location into the 1950s, after which time they located just outside of the district.

An important asset to the development of any community was the establishment of the United States Post Office. The first post office was established in Lebanon in 1832. The town's first settler, Abner Longley was post master. The post office operated from several location during the 19th century. It was located off the southwest corner of the courthouse square during the 1880s and by about 1900 the post office had relocated to the Hoffman Building on East Main Street (left side of photo 0021) prior to relocating to 304 West Main Street (photo 0022). Land was purchased for the post office's current location in 1917, but construction did not begin until 1930. The building cost \$90,000 to construct. It was dedicated on November 13, 1931.

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Name of Property

EDUCATION

Boone County, IN

County and State

Two buildings of considerable importance demonstrate the significance of education in the district. The Lebanon High School and Gymnasium building was constructed between 1922 and 1931 at 315 North Meridian Street (photo 0005) and a Carnegie library was constructed in 1903-04 at 104 East Washington Street. Both buildings are located in the northeast part of the district.

In January of 1903, Andrew Carnegie made a grant in the amount of \$12,500 to the Lebanon library which had formed in the same year. The grant was made to construct a library on the northeast corner off the courthouse square. The construction began in 1904; the building cost just under \$15,000 to construct. The library received 200 books to add to their collection and upon opening had 1,357 books in their collection. There were 9,500 volumes available to the public by 1912. Though the library was the focus of many educational efforts in the community, changes to the building have rendered it non-contributing to the district.

Education for children in Lebanon began with holding classes in homes in about 1832, and later in the two-story log courthouse between 1833 and 1839. The Lebanon Seminary was built in 1842-43 at 311 East Main Street (outside of the district); it was used as an elementary school. In 1854 Lebanon built a two frame one-room schools, both just outside of the district also. In 1856, a third one-room school was built. The three buildings were abandoned in 1870 when school trustees purchased an abandoned Presbyterian academy building constructed in 1860. It was renamed Central School and it was in that building the first high school classes were taught, along with elementary classes. A new building replaced it in 1887 and it served the city until 1953. The first student graduated from high school in 1876.

In 1908, a new high school building was constructed on North Lebanon Street to the west of the alley behind the extant building at 315 North Meridian. The building was located only a block northwest of the then-new Carnegie Library, constructed in 1904. A frame gymnasium was added in 1920 just east of the 1908 building; it was known as the cow barn and came on the heels of three state basketball championships by the Lebanon team during the 1910s. All of the city's schools had become overcrowded by 1920 so construction of the first unit of a new building began at the corner of Meridian and North Street in 1922; the 7th and 8th grades were located in the building which is the south end of 315 North Meridian Street. Additions were made to the north side of the building, with the last addition being made in 1931 with the construction of a gymnasium that replaced the 1920 gym. Both the 1908 and 1922 buildings were used until 1958 when a new high school was built. At that time only 7th-9th grades were located in the 1922-1931 building and the 1908 building was razed. School consolidation occurred in the fall of 1963, at which time both the city and township students became part of the same school district. A new junior high school was built in 1974; after that time the building at 315 North Meridian was no longer used for educational purposes.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Boone County, IN
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

A Brief History of Lebanon's Schools, Lebanon Public Library collection, 1982.

A Portrait and Biographical Record of Boone, Clinton and Hendricks Counties, Indiana.
Chicago: A.W. Bowen & Co., 1895.

Cassell, Jane. Lebanon: A Pictorial History. St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishers, Inc., 1994.

Combined Atlas Map of Boone County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1878.

Crist, Hon. L. W. History of Boone County, Indiana. Vols. I & II. Indianapolis: A. W. Bowen & Company, 1914.

Historic Sites and Structures of Boone County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1982.

Histories of Buildings (building photograph files), Lebanon Public Library collection.

Hoffman City Directory, Lebanon, 1936-37. Quincy, IL, 1937.

Hoffman (W. H.) City Directory, Lebanon, 1924. Quincy, IL, 1924.

Hoffman (W. H.) City Directory, Lebanon, 1928. Quincy, IL, 1928.

Indiana Bridges Historic Context Study, 1830s-1965. M & H Architecture/INDOT, February 2007.

Indiana State Highway Maps, 1923 and 1931.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Miller's Lebanon, Indiana City Directory, 1930-31. Ashville: Ernest H. Miller, 1931.

Robinson's Lebanon, Indiana City Directory, 1956. Hillsdale, MI. 1956.

Robinson's Lebanon, Indiana City Directory, 1972-73. Hillsdale, MI. 1973.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Lebanon: 1887, 1892, 1896, 1902, 1909, 1919.

United States Federal Census: 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Boone County, IN
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 011-349-26001-065; 011-349-28508;
011-349-28517; 011-349-28530; 011-349-27120; 011-349-28026

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 545083 | Northing: 4433530 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 545533 | Northing: 4433517 |

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Boone County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

3. Zone: 16 Easting: 545537 Northing: 4432944

4. Zone: 16 Easting : 545006 Northing: 4432917

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

Beginning at the northeast corner of South Lebanon and West South Street, face east and follow a line with the north curb of South Street to the west edge of the alley east of 125 South Meridian Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the west edge of the alley to the north edge of the alley south of 115/117 East Main Street. Turn east and continue in a line with the north edge of the alley to the east property line of 115/117 East Main Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the east property line of 115/117 East Main Street to the north curb of East Main Street. Turn east and follow a line with the north curb to the west curb of North East Street. Turn north and follow the west curb of North East Street to the north edge of the alley between East Washington Street and East Main Street. Turn east and follow a line with the north edge of the alley to the east property line of 207 East Washington Street. Turn north and follow the east property line to the north curb of East Washington Street. Turn west and follow a line with the curb to the west curb of North East Street. Turn north and follow a line with the west curb to the south edge of the alley between East Washington Street and East North Street.

Turn west and follow a line with the south edge of the alley to the west curb of North Meridian Street. Turn north and follow a line with the west curb to the south edge of the alley that is on the north side of the former high school gymnasium at 315 North Meridian Street. Turn west and follow a line with the south edge of the alley to the east edge of the alley between North Meridian Street and North Lebanon Street. Turn south and follow a line with the east edge of the alley to the south curb of West North Street. Turn west and follow a line with the south curb to the east curb of North Lebanon Street. Turn south and follow a line with the east curb to the south edge of the alley between West North Street and West Washington Street. Turn west and follow a line with the south edge of the alley to the east curb of North West Street. Turn south and follow a line with the east curb to the south edge of the alley between West Washington Street and West Main Street.

Turn west and follow a line with the south edge of the alley to the east edge of the alley on the west side of 304 West Main Street (United States Post Office). Turn south and follow a line with the east edge of the alley to the south curb of West Main Street. Turn west and follow a line with the south curb to the west property line of 319 West Main Street. Turn south and follow a line with the west property line of 319 West Main Street to the north edge of the alley between West Main Street and West South Street. Turn east and follow a line with the north edge of the alley to the east curb of North West Street. Turn south and follow a line with the east curb to the north curb of West South Street. Turn east and follow a line with the north curb to the east edge of the alley between South West Street and South Lebanon Street. Turn south and follow a line with the east edge of the alley to the south

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Boone County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

property line of 224 South Lebanon Street. Turn east and follow a line with the south property line of 224 South Lebanon Street to the east curb of South Lebanon Street.

Turn south and continue in a line with the east curb of South Lebanon Street to the south property line of 309 South Lebanon Street. Turn east and continue in a line with the south property line of 309 South Lebanon Street to the west edge of the alley between South Lebanon Street and South Meridian Street. Turn north and continue in a line with the west edge of the alley to the north property line of 219/221 South Lebanon Street. Turn west and follow a line with the north property line of 219/221 South Lebanon Street to the east curb of South Lebanon Street. Turn north and follow a line with the east curb to the north curb of West South Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were established due to the high concentration of commercial and civic buildings that contribute to the significance of Lebanon's courthouse square district as the historic core for commercial activity in the city. The district's boundaries extend south on South Lebanon Street due to the concentration of late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings that supported growth in that area because of the railroad's location on the south side of town the corridor's use as an early automobile route. Uses that do not relate to the themes of government or commerce abut the proposed boundary to the north, east, and west. To the south, several recent fast-food, light industry, or contemporary commercial uses have replaced historic commercial buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner, KW Garner Consulting
organization: Lebanon Historic Preservation Commission/PIP
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: October 27, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Boone County, IN
County and State

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from South Meridian and East South Streets.

1 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Boone County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from Main and Meridian Streets.

2 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east from the east side of the courthouse square.

3 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south on Meridian Street from Washington Street.

4 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Name of Property

Boone County, IN

County and State

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at former high school on N. Meridian Street.

5 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at courthouse square from Washington and Meridian Streets.

6 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from Meridian and Main Streets.

7 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Boone County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from South and Meridian Streets.

8 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at 309 South Lebanon Street.

9 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the 200 block of S. Lebanon Street.

10 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Boone County, IN
County and State

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at 124 and 126 S. Lebanon Street.

11 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from South Lebanon and West Main Streets.

12 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east on West Washington Street from North Lebanon Street.

13 of 24.

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Boone County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from North Lebanon and West Washington Streets.

14 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at 115 West North Street.

15 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from Washington and North Meridian Streets.

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Boone County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

16 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 220 West Washington Street.

17 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at 215 and 223 West Washington Street.

18 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

Boone County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at 207 East Washington Street.

19 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 128 East Main Street.

20 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on East Main Street from East Street.

21 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Boone County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at 304 West Main Street.

22 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 301 West Main Street.

23 of 24.

Name of Property: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lebanon

County: Boone County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 10, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 225 West Main Street.

24 of 24.

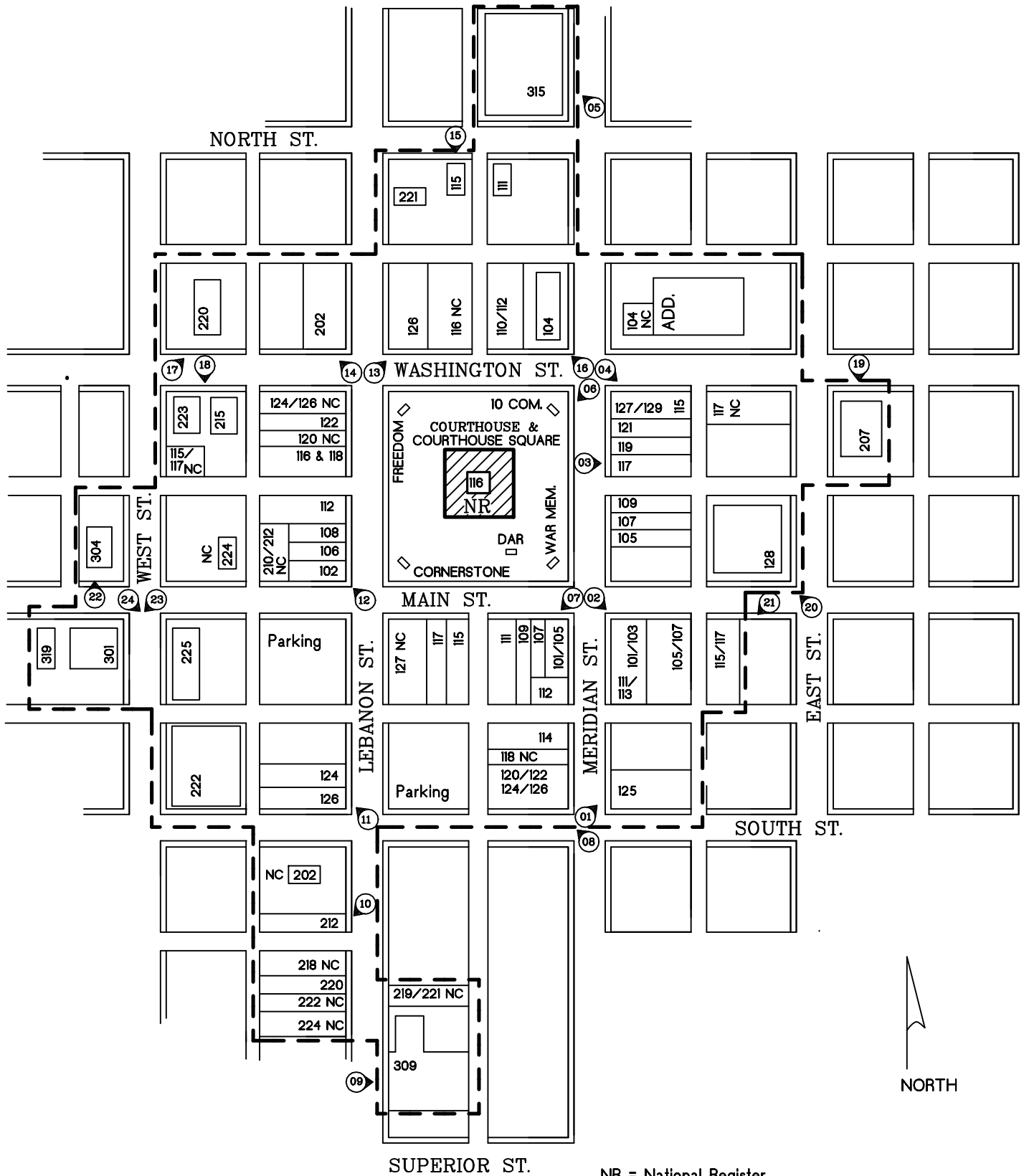
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding

Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Boone County, IN
County and State

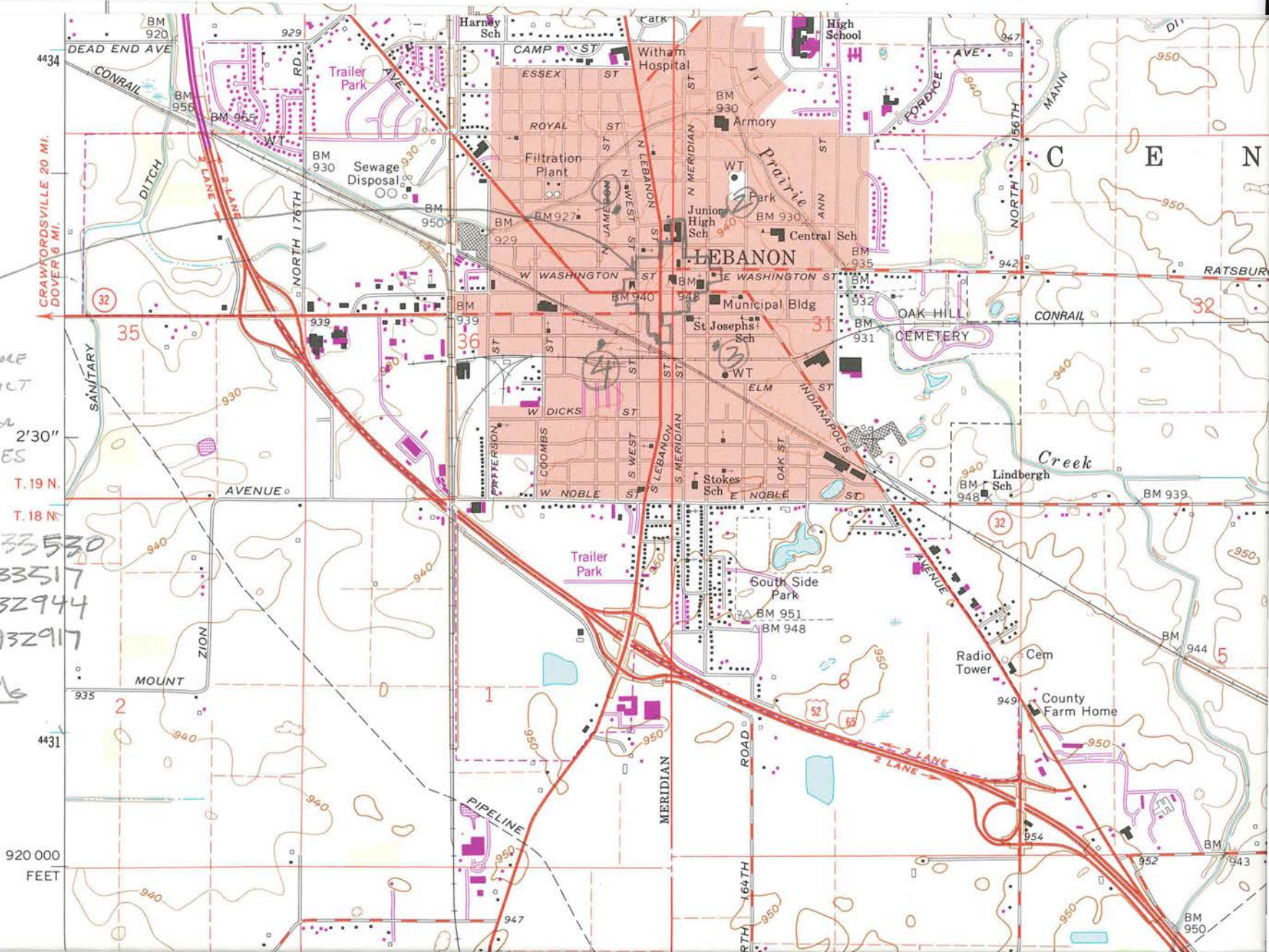
this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior,
1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



LEBANON COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 BOONE COUNTY, INDIANA

NR = National Register
 NC = Non-contributing
 49 contributing buildings
 15 non-contributing buildings
 5 contributing objects (on courthouse square)
 1 contributing site (courthouse square)
 1 building listed on the National Register (NR)

(38) = PHOTOGRAPHS



LEBANON
 COUNTY SQUARE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER
 OF HISTORIC PLACES
 BOONE CO. IN

- 1) 16545083 4433530
 - 2) 16545533 4433517
 - 3) 16545537 4432944
 - 4) 16545006 4432917
- NAD 83 UTM 6

920 000
 FEET



SR 32

W. DENHAM



STREET

STREET

STOP



MERLE NORMAN

Full Service
Facials - Waxing

MERLE NORMAN
COSMETIC STUDIO

DETOUR
AHEAD

Lebanon
Ballet
School

LEBANON



Patrick's
Office Supply & Furniture

TRUTH

Bacon County
Cancer Society's
BBQ

WASHINGTON



all





Indian St



NORTH Design Center

NORTH Custom Homes On Your Lot

Administrative Offices



11



SALES
SERVICE
REPAIRS
WAX

JCT
32



Gale's
Coffee
487-5888

No Parking

WALKER
RESTAURANT

WALKER



APARTMENTS
ONE ROOM EFF.
UTILITIES FURNISHED
483-0849

ROUNES
PUB

PUB
ENTERTAINMENT

TO
NORTH
65
↑
H





CLOTHING
FURNISHINGS
HOME DECOR

S. R. 39

NO
TURN
ON
RED



WASHINGTON ST

S.R. 39

Arni's
PIZZA SALADS SANDWICHES

NO
TURN
ON
RED



PIONEER PRINTING CO.







modern
cleaners

DRIVE THRU

UNAPES

HOME TOWN
TREASURES



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



First
Presbyterian
Church



HOFFMAN-BUILDING

THE MET

2 HOUR
PARKING

Greenway Park

THE MET
PURE TASTE

THE MET
PURE TASTE

THE MET
PURE TASTE

THE MET
PURE TASTE

12



U.S. POST OFFICE

LEWIS
1851
AVENUE





W. SMITH CO.



1925

225

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Boone

DATE RECEIVED: 7/29/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/18/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/02/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/13/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000610

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.12.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

June 13, 2016

Mr. Daniel Delahaye
U.S. Postal Service, Federal Preservation Officer
475 L'Enfant Plaza W, SW Room 6670
Washington, D.C. 20260-1862

Regarding: U.S. Post Office, 304 W. Main, in the Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District, roughly bounded by North, East, South, Superior, and West streets, Lebanon, Boone County, IN

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

**July 20, 2016, 2:00 PM, at Indiana Government Conference Center,
302 W. Washington Street, Conference Room C, Indianapolis, Indiana**

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

**Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739**

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

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

The National Register of Historic Places

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

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

Private Property Owner Concurrence or Objection

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing, in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of private property, as

appropriate, and objects to the listing. For a single privately owned property with one owner, the property will not be listed if the owner objects. For properties with multiple owners, the property will not be listed if a majority of the private property owners object. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property or how many properties that party owns. Each owner may vote regardless of whether their property contributes to the significance of the historic district. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, submit a *notarized* letter of objection to the State Historic Preservation Officer (address above), by the date indicated on the first page of this letter. If the property or district cannot be listed because the owner or a majority of private property owners objects, the State Historic Preservation Officer will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

Public Officials - Your Right to Comment

Local governments, public agencies, and other interested parties as well as property owners are welcome to comment on this proposed National Register nomination. Comments regarding the significance and eligibility of the property or district for the National Register will be considered by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board as well as the State Historic Preservation Officer. To ensure consideration, comments should be sent before the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board considers this nomination (see page one of this notice for the date of the Review Board meeting and for the address to which comments should be sent).

Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (State Register)

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,



Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

FDH:pcd-IL

Enclosure: Criteria for Evaluation / Results of Listing sheet

Diebold, Paul

From: Regan-Dinius, Jeannie
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2016 4:21 PM
To: Diebold, Paul
Subject: FW: Lebanon NR form

Jeannie Regan-Dinius
Director of Special Initiatives
DNR-DHPA
402 West Washington Street, W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/234-1268
www.in.gov/dnr/historic

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is now on Facebook! Please like our page and check back frequently for information on upcoming events, trivia, and helpful hints. If you have suggestions for topics or questions for future discussion let us know at dhpaconnect@dnr.in.gov.

From: Delahaye, Daniel B - Washington, DC [<mailto:Daniel.B.Delahaye@usps.gov>]
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2016 4:08 PM
To: Regan-Dinius, Jeannie
Subject: RE: Lebanon NR form

**** This is an EXTERNAL email. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Thank you, Jeannie, for a copy of the nomination form.

*Done
6.20.16
DDB*

I quickly reviewed it and have a recommendation. See insertion in red below.

Section 8, Page 31, Paragraph 1: The United States Post Office ~~Department~~ constructed a building in 1931 at 304 W. Main Street in the Classical Revival style (photo 0022).

I appreciated this opportunity to review the Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Very respectfully,

Daniel Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer

USPS Facilities HQ
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Rm. 6670
Washington DC 20260-1862
(202) 268-2782
daniel.b.delahaye@usps.gov

From: Regan-Dinius, Jeannie [<mailto:JRDinius@dnr.IN.gov>]
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2016 2:42 PM
To: Delahaye, Daniel B - Washington, DC
Subject: Lebanon NR form

Let me know if you need anything else.

Jeannie

Jeannie Regan-Dinius
Director of Special Initiatives
DNR-DHPA
402 West Washington Street, W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/234-1268
www.in.gov/dnr/historic

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is now on Facebook! Please like our page and check back frequently for information on upcoming events, trivia, and helpful hints. If you have suggestions for topics or questions for future discussion let us know at dhpaconnect@dnr.in.gov.

Diebold, Paul

From: Bob Clutter <bclutter@kirtleytaylorlaw.com>
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2016 4:32 PM
To: Diebold, Paul
Subject: RE: Emailing: Lebanon Courthouse Square HD FINAL

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Thanks Paul, I appreciate your time. Bob Clutter, Boone County Attorney

Robert V. Clutter
Kirtley, Taylor, Sims, Chadd & Minnette, P.C.

117 West Main Street
Lebanon, Indiana 46052-2522
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-----Original Message-----

From: Diebold, Paul [<mailto:PDiebold@dnr.IN.gov>]
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2016 4:09 PM
To: Bob Clutter <bclutter@kirtleytaylorlaw.com>
Subject: Emailing: Lebanon Courthouse Square HD FINAL

Here is the nomination. Please let me know if you or the commissioners have any questions. Also, here is the link to the earlier (1986) nomination for the courthouse and lawn --

https://secure.in.gov/apps/dnr/shaad/r/1fd97/N/Boone_CO_Courthouse_Nom.pdf.

PAUL C. DIEBOLD

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRESERVATION SERVICES | INDIANA DNR - DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION & ARCHAEOLOGY | 402 W. WASHINGTON ST. RM W274, INDIANAPOLIS IN 46204 | P: 317.232.3493 | F: 317.232.0693 | www.in.gov/dnr/historic | FIND US ON FACEBOOK | Discover the real Indianapolis!
www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/indianapolis

1966-2016 - 50th Anniversary of the National Register of Historic Places

Your message is ready to be sent with the following file or link attachments:

Lebanon Courthouse Square HD FINAL

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DNR

Indiana Department of Natural Resources



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July 21, 2016

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 29 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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

Re: Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District, Boone County, Indiana

Dear Dr. Toothman,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District, Boone County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District (Boone County, Indiana) to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package