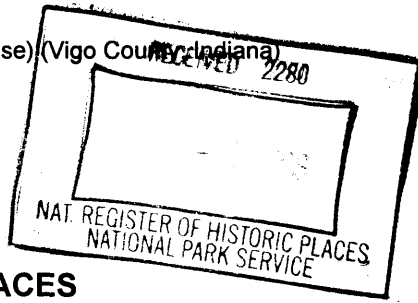


851



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wabash Avenue – East Historic District (Boundary Adjustment)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly Bounded by Sixth, Ohio, Seventh and Walnut Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Terre Haute N/A vicinity

state Indiana code 167 county Vigo zip code 47807

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide X locally . See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrus

9/20/2006

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	13	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0	objects
		13	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE Financial Institution
INDUSTRY Communications Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE Hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: Business
INDUSTRY Communications Facility
WORK IN PROGRESS
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style
Art Deco
Spanish Baroque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick, Stone
roof Metal, Wood
other Asphalt
Terra Cotta

Narrative Description

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

8. Function or Use

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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1880-c. 1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s) (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Eberson, John

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

National Register Files

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.5

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1_16	464800	4368520	3_16	465080	4368200
zone	Easting	Northing	zone	Easting	Northing
2_16	465080	4368530	4_16	464800	4368200

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Lankford, Graduate Assistant / Tommy Kleckner / Jeremy Risen

organization Indiana Main Street Assistance / Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date July, 2004

street & number 4041 N. Everett Apt. I / 643 Wabash Ave. telephone 765-287-0338 / 812-232-4534

city or town Muncie / Terre Haute state IN zip code 47304 / 47807

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (10240018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Wabash Avenue East Historic District Boundary Adjustment removes three buildings that were included when the district was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 and adds thirteen buildings that were not included in 1983 or when the district boundary was previously adjusted in 1992. This current boundary adjustment includes thirteen unlisted properties and the Indiana Theatre, which is listed in the National Register as part of the Historic Resources of Downtown Terre Haute multiple property nomination.

The district as nominated in 1983 originally had fourteen contributing buildings. The 1992 boundary expansion added one building and eliminated five others that had been demolished, bringing the total number of contributing buildings to ten. In 2005, the Terre Haute House, Fort Harrison Savings Association Building, and Bement-Rea Building were all demolished. With the addition of thirteen buildings in this expansion, the district will have twenty contributing buildings.

The district boundaries have been extended to the southwest to include three contiguous buildings on the south side and two on the north side of the 600 block of Ohio Street, three contiguous buildings on the west side of the 100 block of South Seventh Street, four contiguous buildings on the north side of the 600 block of Walnut Street, and one building in the middle of the 600 Walnut block. The buildings on Ohio Street are 676 Ohio Street, the Ohio Building (666-672 Ohio Street), the Clark Building (641 Ohio Street), the AT&T Building (663 Ohio Street), 669 Ohio Street, the Indiana Theatre (683 Ohio Street). The buildings on South Seventh Street are 119-121 South Seventh, 123-127 South Seventh, and Heintz's Flower Shop (129 South Seventh). The buildings on Walnut Street are 666 Walnut Street, Mace Body Shop (656-658 Walnut Street), 648 Walnut Street, 646 Walnut Street, and Mace Garage (no address - located behind Clark Building between Walnut and Ohio Streets).

During the district's period of significance (c.1880-c.1940), Terre Haute was one of Indiana's largest cities. The Wabash Avenue East Historic District is located in the downtown's east side, an area that was once crowded with office buildings, banks, restaurants and entertainment venues. Of the thirteen buildings being added to the district, two were rated "outstanding" in the Vigo County Interim Report, two were "notable," seven received a rating of "contributing," one was listed as "non-contributing" and one was given a "reference" rating (badly altered pre-1940 structure).

The district represents a wide range of architectural styles. The Kaufman Block (c. 1880, 673-683 Wabash Avenue) and the buildings at 9-15 S. Seventh Street (c. 1880) represent the Italianate style. The Chicago Commercial style is evident in the Bement-Rea Warehouse (built 1908, 26-34 N. Eighth Street) and the Tribune Building (built 1912, 712-725 Wabash Avenue). The Renaissance Revival style is apparent in the Swope Block (built 1901, 19-31 S. Seventh Street). The Terre Haute Trust Company Building (built 1908, 701-703 Wabash Avenue), the building at 727 Wabash Avenue (built 1918), and the building at 646 Walnut (built c.1930) are Neoclassical in style. The AT&T Building (c. 1940, 663 Ohio Street) and the building at 669 Ohio Street (c.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 2

1935) are both Art Deco structures.

The Indiana Theatre (built 1921, 683 Ohio Street) is an outstanding example of the Spanish Baroque Revival style. The Twentieth Century Functional style is represented by the building at 676 Ohio Street (c. 1915) and the Ohio Building (built 1912, 666-672 Ohio Street). The buildings in the district are generally brick, with cast-iron, pressed metal, stone, terra cotta and composite stone details. They range in height from one story (669 Ohio Street) to eight stories (Terre Haute Trust Company Building). All retain a fairly high degree of integrity.

Although Terre Haute once had a large downtown commercial district, few contiguous areas of historic buildings exist today. Many pre-World War II buildings have been demolished or significantly altered. The area around the Wabash Avenue East Historic District contains vacant lots, parking lots and garages, greatly altered historic buildings and new construction.

676 Ohio Street

This building is a brick two-story Twentieth Century Functional commercial building and was rated as contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report (photo 1). Although the building was renovated in 2001, it still retains its original exterior masonry cladding as well as its historic proportions and horizontal rhythms.

The first floor storefront was constructed 2001. The storefront consists of wood, urethane millwork and glass. A Neoclassical door surround was added to the south-facing main entrance during a renovation in 2001. The six-panel metal entry door has a single-light transom with “676” painted on the glass. The second story features a row of six-over-one double-hung wooden windows with concrete sills and caps. Decorative brickwork near the cornice line forms a series of rectangles. The building’s parapet wall has concrete coping.

Ohio Building (666-672 Ohio Street)

The brick two-story Ohio Building was rated as contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report (photo 2). The south-facing front façade of this Twentieth Century Functional commercial building is clad with glazed brick of mottled brown coloration. The façade has six bays, with the entry bay, the second bay from the east, projecting slightly from the building.

The first floor of the façade was covered in green and maroon ceramic tile from a 1980s remodeling; this tile was removed in 2005 as part of an overall rehabilitation of the structure and replaced with modern steel and aluminum storefronts in a traditional configuration. The west half of the first floor now consists of two modern storefronts flanking a central entrance. Each storefront features a centered entry door of three-quarters glazing flanked by two large storefront windows. The central entrance features a wood double door of three-quarters glazing. A stucco signboard is found at the top of each storefront and the central entrance. A thin limestone cornice tops the storefronts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 3

Two storefronts of similar configuration are found flanking the main entry bay on the east half of the first floor. The prominent main entrance features wood, double doors of a vertically oriented multiple light configuration with frosted glass. The transom window is of frosted glass with the number “672” displayed, which corresponds to the street address of the property. Flanking this main entrance are engaged limestone columns, themselves flanked by limestone pilasters of a stacked block appearance. Stucco panels fill the areas between the pilasters and the columns. Topping the Neoclassical limestone surround is a decorative entablature featuring dentils and engraved rosettes.

The second story features twelve one-over-one double-hung wood windows with limestone lintels and sills. A pair of windows is evenly situated in each of the six bays (photo 3). Above each pair of windows, the brick is recessed in a decorative rectangular pattern. Limestone coping tops the parapet wall and is staggered in height so as to create the appearance of evenly spaced brick piers rising above the parapet. A stone entablature tops the main entry bay and features the words “Ohio Building” along with decorative scrolling.

Clark Building (641 Ohio Street)

The Clark Building is located on the south side of Ohio Street (photo 4). The style of the building is a unique blend of Tudor and Craftsman features. The two-story brick structure has a flat roof, a six-bay storefront on the first floor and a series of double-hung windows on the second floor. The building is in good condition and retains its integrity. It is rated as notable in the Vigo County Interim Report.

The focal point of the north-facing main façade is the main entrance, asymmetrically placed in the third bay from the east. The six-light wood panel entrance door has a ten-light transom and six-light sidelights. The entire entrance is surrounded by a limestone surround that is capped by a limestone pediment that features a central limestone cartouche with Tudor Revival detailing. A checkerboard pattern of alternating square pieces of limestone and brick soldiers appear over the front door. Paired four-over-one double-hung wood windows are centered over the checkerboard. Brick columns flank these windows and the checkerboard below. The windows are topped by a row of brick headers that are intersected by limestone squares.

The other storefront bays have three or four large plate glass windows, installed in the 1960s, with original six- or eight-light transoms set in a wood frame over each window section. Three of the bays, the two easternmost bays and the central bay west of the main entrance, have typical commercial steel framed glass doors. These doorways are adjacent to the display windows. Brick piers divide the storefronts and the main entrance.

The main façade of the second story is dominated by a row of six-over-one double-hung windows set in wooden frames with limestone sills. These windows appear in groups of three over the storefront bays. A limestone belt course stretches across the façade above the row of windows. Limestone coping extends the entire length of the front façade. A decorative brick parapet rises above the rest of the parapet wall over the main entrance bay.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 4

This decorative element steps up to a semicircular top. Decorative raised-brick diamond patterning appears along the upper façade between the belt course and the top of the parapet.

AT&T Building (663 Ohio)

The AT&T Building is a multi-story, tan brick commercial building in the Art Deco style on the south side of Ohio Street (photo 5). It is rated as contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report. Although approximately three stories were added in about the 1960s, and a portion of the east façade is covered in vertical siding, the defining stylistic features of the first story of the main façade remain intact and exemplify the Art Deco style.

The north-facing symmetrical main façade has eight bays, with the main entrance in the first opening from the east. All of the openings, except for the main entrance, are tall and narrow. They are filled in with limestone blocks below and bricks above the thin limestone belt course that extends the length of the main façade. These openings are flanked by brick piers that project from the main façade. The piers are topped by decorative Art Deco-style limestone caps.

Instead of brick piers, the westernmost bay of the main façade is flanked by recessed brick columns that feature two rows of limestone on the base and limestone caps at the top. This configuration is repeated in the first-story bays of the west façade.

The main entrance features a bronze three-panel door and a massive marble surround. The large square transom above the door, now covered by a metal panel, also features a marble surround. The entire entryway is set in a decorative limestone surround with Art Deco styling. The surround has a geometric pattern at the top of each side.

A limestone cornice line of the original 1930s building is evident between the lower and upper sections of the façade (photo 6). The upper stories are of a mixed tan and buff veneer. The upper-most story features a row of six rectangular recessed panels that align with the central openings on the ground level. The rectangles contain plain limestone tablets. A rectilinear brick parapet caps the central portion of the main façade.

About three-fourths of the east façade is covered in vertical aluminum siding. The east façade does not have any other features. A one-story addition covered in vertical siding tops the south half of the roof.

669 Ohio Street

The one-story Art Deco commercial building at 660 Ohio Street was rated outstanding in the Vigo County Interim Report (photo 7). Buff-colored composite masonry panels cover the upper three-quarters of the north, east and west façades. Dark green-colored composite masonry panels with an appearance of granite cover the lower quarter of the same three façades.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 5

The focus of the north-facing main façade is the broad central bay, which is slightly recessed into the building. This central bay features six 12-light windows with the lights having a horizontal orientation. The centrally-located entrance is a double aluminum door with a single-light transom set in an aluminum frame. The central bay is flanked on either side by a smaller bay. Centered in each smaller bay is a large glass block window, another feature of many Art Deco structures. Decorative vertically-oriented aqua-colored composite masonry panels appear on either side of the sign.

The exterior's most striking features are the bas-relief panels. The panel over the entry door features a rising sun with a temple flanked by four men, who appear to be Incan or Mayan. Above each of the side windows, panels depict three allegorical figures sitting back to back.

Indiana Theater (683 Ohio Street)

The Indiana Theatre, built in 1921, is located at the southwest corner of Ohio and Seventh Streets (photo 9). The building is constructed of red brick and is basically rectangular in plan, with an extension on the north, providing frontage on Ohio Street. The building was the work of noted Chicago theatre designer, John Ebersson, and features elaborate terra cotta trim and a Spanish Baroque design motif.

The main entry to the theatre is located at the intersection of Ohio and Seventh Streets, where the building's façade curves to negotiate the corner. The theatre ticket window is located at the center of this section of the façade and is flanked by the large double entry doors. On the second floor, large windows with articulated, rounded-arch tops appear over the ticket window and theatres doors. Each of these windows features elaborate terra cotta hood mold whose exuberant detailing includes coats of arms festoons, and volutes. These windows are flanked by large pilasters which feature terra cotta quoins, rope molding, and cornice work along with gauged brickwork in a repeating pattern. Terra cotta pinnacles are also employed atop the parapet wall at several locations.

On the Ohio Street and Seventh Street facades, the ground floor contains a series of retail shops, with each bay framed with terra cotta banding. The second floor features a number of identical, double-hung wood windows positioned at regular intervals across both the north and east facades. These windows also feature elaborate terra cotta hoods with volutes and pinnacles, although they are less lavish than the three large window hoods on the corner façade. The attic area contains small round windows positioned over each second floor opening. The north and east facades terminate in a tile pent roof.

119 - 121 South Seventh Street

The two-story brick commercial building at 119 S. 7th is located just south of the Indiana Theater (photo 10). Its main facade faces east. Built c. 1905 of red brick, the façade was remodeled in the 1940s to its current appearance of varying shades of tan and brown brick. Stylistically, the façade may best be described as

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 6

modernistic. The window openings on the first floor have been covered with plywood. The recessed X front door features a large single light in the top half. A later shingled pent roof awning separates the first and second floors. There is a gable in this awning over the front door. Three metal casement windows are evenly spaced across the second story of the façade. The configuration of each window unit is two eight-light central outswing casement windows flanked by four-light sidelights. There is a six light transom above each window. All thirty lights in the window are the same size. There is a limestone stringcourse across the width of the building just above the windows. Limestone coping caps the parapet of the front façade. With an alley running along the north side of the building, the north elevation of the building is exposed allowing the red brick and wood double-hung windows of the original structure to be seen.

123, 125A, 125B, 127A, 127B South Seventh Street

The commercial building between 119 S. 7th and 129 S. 7th is a one-story building divided into five congruent storefronts and was constructed approximately 1905 (photo 11). The building is light buff tan brick with a metal cornice across the parapet. The cornice is simple, with evenly spaced dentils as the only decorative element. There are five dark brown, rectangularly shaped panels running above the storefronts. Each delineates the individual bays.

The three northernmost storefronts remain the most intact (123, 125A, and 125B). These storefronts retain their original configuration; a recessed entry with a large display window to the left (south). Each storefront appears to have its original wood door, which is has a single light composing approximately three-fourths of the door. There is a kick panel below this light. The transoms above the display windows and doors have all been covered. There is a single pier capped with limestone dividing each of the storefronts.

The two southernmost bays of this commercial building have been altered, although their basic shape is the same as the other three. These two storefronts have been covered with metal and their doors have been replaced. The pier between these two storefronts has been removed. The brick above these two storefronts has been painted.

129, 129½ South Seventh Street

The two-story building at 129 S. 7th St. was constructed circa 1890 (photo 12). The building has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer facing east. Most of the main east façade has been covered with metal siding, however, the south façade is largely unaltered. The east façade features two large display windows flanked by a recessed central entry. The front door is not original and the transom above this door has been covered. There is an original cast iron column on the north edge of the storefront, next to a replacement door. This door leads to the stairway for the upper floor. There are two second-story window openings evenly spaced, and both feature replacement vinyl windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 7

The south façade of the building faces Walnut Street. A large display window is located at the east end of the first story of the south façade. This window is part of the storefront of the east facade. At the western edge of this window is a cast iron column which matches the cast iron column on the east facade. The transom above this display window has been covered. There are five one-over-one windows on the first floor, each with a limestone lintel and sill. A door located under a porte cochere separates the front three windows from the westernmost two. The door has a transom and a limestone lintel that is the same height as the window lintels. A modern replacement door is located at the western edge of the south façade.

Dominating the south façade of the building is a porte cochere that projects from the center of the façade and features an enclosed sleeping porch above. Cast iron columns with decorative capitals support the sleeping porch above the porte cochere. Four windows are located along the second story of this façade. Three windows are nine-over-one, wood double-hung windows. The upper sashes of these windows have eight small amber-tinted lights framing a clear central light. The fourth window on the second story is a one-over-one double-hung replacement window. The enclosed screen porch above the porte cochere has a door with a spider-web window arching over the western edge of the door. The spider-web window is divided into twenty-one small lights.

Attached to the rear or west façade of the main building is a greenhouse constructed c. 1920. The greenhouse has a gabled roof and consists of glass panels set in a wood and steel frame.

668 Walnut Street

This building is attached to west end of the greenhouse of 129 S. 7th and is noncontributing. The building was designed as a freestanding building, but has been significantly altered.

666 Walnut Street

This one-story, red brick and white terra cotta building was constructed in 1914 (photo 13). The storefront consists of three symmetrical bays, with the main entry in the center bay. The openings in each of the bays has been filled in with glass block. Each bay is outlined with a thin terra cotta band with an embossed “XX” pattern. This band runs continuously around each bay. There is a terra cotta rectangle above each bay, also with the “XX” pattern. The brick in each of these rectangular panels is set in a herringbone pattern. In the center of each rectangular panel, three bricks are set at an angle to create a diamond shape. On the south façade, the bricks of these diamonds have been broken off. A large parapet is located above the storefront, which is capped with decorative terra cotta. The central bay of the parapet angles above the parapet to form an abstracted pediment. The center of this “pedimented” portion is a terra cotta cross with “1914” embossed in it. A terra cotta cornice projects from the base of the parapet, featuring symmetrically spaced vertical elements. The features of south façade are replicated one bay deep on both the east and west elevations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 8

Mace Body Shop (656 – 658 Walnut Street)

The one-story, brown brick building to the west of 666 Walnut, was constructed c. 1910 (photo 14). The south façade of the building was originally three bays, but now has one large opening stretching across the entire storefront. This opening replaced the original storefront and accommodates the vehicles that are serviced by the current business located in the building. The central garage door is flanked by concrete block and large aluminum-framed windows. A brick pier rises vertically at each end of the building. Each pier features a concrete base, a vertical rectangular depression along its face, and a concrete cap. A decorative concrete cornice projects above the storefront and extends the width of the building, bisecting the end piers. The parapet of the south façade is capped with concrete with the central bay rising vertically above either side. There is a rectangular brick pattern in the parapet with limestone squares marking each corner. The pressed metal ceiling remains on the interior.

648 Walnut Street

Built c.1920, the one-story red brick and limestone building at 646 Walnut is three bays wide, each of equal width (photo 15). Each bay is outlined with the original limestone with the center of each bay covered over with synthetic stucco. The bays are separated by brick piers of which the end two extend upwards just above the parapet. Each of these piers has a vertical rectangular depression, and is capped with limestone at the storefront level. The depressions and the rectangular element above are all a lighter shade of red brick. The parapet wall is capped with limestone. A decorative brick panel spans all three bays and each corner is marked with a limestone square.

646 Walnut Street

The one-story commercial building at 646 Walnut was constructed c.1915 of mottled tan and brown brick and limestone (photo 16). The building has three symmetrical bays separated by paired limestone pilasters. The central bay has a decorative brick arched door opening with a scrolled limestone keystone. The front door is a replacement metal door flanked by sidelights. The bays on either side of the central bay contain a single window with a limestone sill. Each limestone pilaster features a rosette centered in the simple capital. The doors and windows have been replaced, but the storefront is otherwise unaltered. A limestone cornice spans all three bays above the storefront. The parapet has rectangular depressions above each bay. These depressions are filled with concrete pargecoating. The parapet is capped with limestone. Resting atop the parapet above each set of paired pilasters were four decorative limestone urns of which only the center two urns remain.

Mace Garage

This garage building is a one-story red brick building built c. 1920 (photo 17). The bricks are larger than standard bricks. The façade features six windows and a large door. The metal windows have sixteen symmetrical lights with rowlock brick lintels and limestone sills. There are four windows east of the door and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 9

two west of the door. The front corners of the building are chamfered. The wooden garage door has four symmetrical segments separated vertically. The top half of each segment is a six light fixed window and the bottom half is two vertical panels. The parapet steps up twice and is capped with limestone.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Wabash Avenue East Historic District Boundary Adjustment includes the addition of thirteen buildings that were omitted from the original district boundaries. These buildings are contiguous to the previously listed district and relate directly to its themes of commerce and architecture. The buildings included are: the Clark Building (641 Ohio Street), the AT&T Building (663 Ohio Street), the 669 Ohio Street building, the 676 Ohio Street building, the Ohio Building (666-672 Ohio Street), 119-121 South Seventh, 123-127 South Seventh, Heintz's Flower Shop (129-129 1/2 South Seventh), 666 Walnut, 656 Walnut, 648 Walnut, 646 Walnut, and the Mace Garage. Three buildings previously listed in the district have been demolished: the Terre Haute House (7-15 7th St.), the Fort Harrison Savings Association Building (724 Wabash), and the Bement-Rea Building (726-730 Wabash).

Although some of the buildings possess individual historical or architectural significance, they collectively contribute to the historic district that developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The district demonstrates the expansion of commercial activity in the downtown commercial core during this period and retains a high degree of integrity. Of all the buildings being included in the boundary expansion, only one is a non-contributing structure. These buildings have always been a part of Terre Haute's historic downtown economy as shown by new research, though some were overlooked due to their small size and restrained architectural features.

The commercial buildings along the west side of South Seventh Street are smaller and less ornate than the commercial buildings near the main thoroughfare of Wabash Avenue. These buildings were originally located in a transitional area between the downtown commercial buildings and the residential area to the south. Only two of the buildings along South Seventh and Walnut are two stories and all of the buildings are much deeper than they are wide. These commercial spaces typically housed service and parts oriented businesses, such as delicatessens, shoe repair, auto supplies, and a wall paper store. The storefronts along South Seventh and Walnut continue the streetwall from the corner of Wabash Avenue and Seventh Street, exemplifying the commercial transition from the main commercial corridor to the ancillary commercial districts.

The buildings on the north side of Walnut Street form a typical early twentieth century streetwall, continuing the district around the corner from Seventh Street. Like the buildings on Seventh Street, they are more modest than the larger, high style buildings closer to Wabash Avenue. These buildings are one-story buildings that are deeper than wide and each features a symmetrical façade. Two of the buildings (646 and 666) are more ornate than the other two, with the more ornate buildings primarily being used as offices or commercial spaces. The lesser ornate buildings fulfilled a more utilitarian purpose, chiefly automotive.

676 Ohio Street

This Twentieth Century Functional building was rated as contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 2

was constructed c. 1922. The building has housed a variety of businesses over the years, including the Bickett-Skirkie Coal Co. (1922-1924), the Tighe Coal Co. (1924), the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. (1925-1927), the Albert T. Nutter optometrist offices (1936-1949), the Charles Photography Studio (1952-1968) and the Watson Photography Studio from the 1970s through the 1980s. It is currently owned and occupied by the Sacopulos Law Firm. The building contributes to the district in that it retains many of its historic features and shares the massing and materials common to the district.

Ohio Building (666-672 Ohio Street)

The brick two-story Twentieth Century Functional Ohio Building was rated as contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report. It has housed a wide variety of businesses through the years.

The building was originally two separate buildings, with the east half being constructed in 1906 and the western half in 1908. Research indicates that a William Kaufman occupied the east half, although it is unclear what the space was used for. The American-German Trust Company, the Commercial Loan and Savings Association and the Wabash Brick Company occupied the west half. Starting in 1913, the second story of the building was used for the Hotel Tuller, with Harriet H. Tuller as proprietress.

Until 1950, the first floor tenants changed often. These tenants included the Terre Haute Conservatory of Music (1910), the Kaufman Grocery (1910-1920), the National Auto Supply Co. (1918-1925), B. F. Goodrich Co. (1918-1920), Britton Auto Supply (1922-1929), Swiss Cleaners and Dryers (1922-1929), Vigo Liquor Distributors, Inc. (1936-1939). It was vacant for a time in the 1940s until about 1950 when the Goodie Shop Cafeteria and Restaurant was relocated to the Ohio Building. This business occupied the western half of the first floor for the next 37 years. The building was remodeled in 1960. In 1980, a family member who inherited the restaurant changed its name to the Martin House. A total remodeling was completed in 1987, which included drastic changes to the first floor façade. The Goodie Shop/Martin House was one of Terre Haute's most popular restaurants until it closed in 1998.

The Ohio Building is one of two hotel buildings in the district, the other being the former Terre Haute House. The Ohio Building typifies the affordable hotels of the early twentieth century, being more restrained in size and ornament than the larger hotels. The building retains many of its historic features, and also shares the massing and materials common to the district.

Clark Building (641 Ohio Street)

The Chicago Commercial style Clark Building is in good condition and retains its integrity. It is rated as notable in the Vigo County Interim Report. The Clark Building, constructed in 1919, was historically referred to as the Smith Building. It was not referred to as the Clark Building in Terre Haute city directories until 1949. From the time of its construction until the present day, it has been used for offices for a variety of professions, including

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 3

watchmakers, real estate agents, architects, dentists, and lawyers. Various Terre Haute businesses housed their corporate offices in the Clark Building, including the Terre Haute Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Boston Academy of Music, and Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.

The Clark Building anchors the western end of the boundary expansion along Ohio Street. The building is the best example of a Tudor/Craftsman commercial building in downtown Terre Haute.

AT&T Building (663 Ohio Street)

The Art Deco AT&T Building was built c. 1936. It was rated as contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report. Although approximately three stories were added in about the 1960s and a portion of the east façade is covered in vertical siding, the lower stories of the main façade retain their integrity.

Since its construction, the AT&T Building has been the home of the Terre Haute division of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. From 1936 to 1966, it was also the home of the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. No other businesses have resided in this building.

The AT&T Building is significant to the district because it illustrates the use of Art Deco as a favored style for AT&T buildings in Indiana during the 1930s and because it is one of downtown Terre Haute's few surviving Art Deco structures.

669 Ohio Street

The one-story Art Deco commercial building at 669 Ohio Street was rated as outstanding in the Vigo County Interim Report. It was designed by Warren Miller of Miller and Yeager, and constructed in 1941. From 1941 to 1975, it was the home of the Terre Haute Mutual Savings Association. The building also housed the Harry F. Fisbeck real estate office from 1940-1958 and the Fisbeck Insurance Agency from 1964-1971. In 1975, it ceased to be a bank building and was used for offices and/or storefront space. Currently, the building is used for the offices of the Sidal, Inc. restaurant corporation.

Although this building was constructed at the end of the district's period of significance, it is important because it indicates that at that time, the district was still viable enough to attract new banks and offices. The building is also significant because it is one of the few outstanding examples of the Art Deco style in downtown Terre Haute.

Indiana Theater (683 Ohio Street)

The Indiana Theatre is architecturally significant as a highly intact example of the lavishly ornamented movie palaces of the early 20th century. Designed by well-known Chicago theatre architect, John Ebersson, the building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 4

features abundant terra cotta detailing, much of it executed in high sculptural relief. The building is one of Terre Haute's few examples of Spanish Baroque architecture.

The Indiana Theatre, like Ebersson's Hippodrome Theatre further to the east, was one of Terre Haute's leading theatres throughout the first half of the 20th century. Typical of the ornate movie palaces being built in major American cities in the 1920's, the Indiana Theatre featured lavish interior appointments, including ornate plasterwork, mosaic tile, and a fountain.

The exterior made abundant use of terra cotta ornamentation manufactured by the American Terra Cotta and Ceramic Company of Chicago. Constructed by the John A. Schumacker Company of Indianapolis, the building cost over \$750,000 when it was completed in 1921. Flourishing throughout the first half of the century, the Indiana was, by 1980, the only functioning theatre in the central business district.

119 – 121 South Seventh Street

The two-story building was constructed in 1904 and originally housed The Terre Haute Automobile Company. Auto and auto supply related businesses followed, including the Overland Knight Company. The Terre Haute Water Works used this address from the 1940s through the 60s. The façade of this building was remodeled, most likely in the 1940s. Because of this modification, it was rated non-contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report (1984). The building is now a contributing structure in the district due to the fact that the modifications are over fifty years old and make the building a good example of the modern style, the only modern building in the district. Additionally, the building shares the massing and materials common to the district.

123, 125A, 125B, 127A, and 127B South Seventh Street

The twentieth century functional style building that encompasses 123-127 South Seventh Street was rated notable in the Vigo County Interim Report and maintains much of its historic architectural integrity. This one story commercial building was built c. 1905 and has housed a variety of businesses in its five storefronts, mostly food service and supply related. This exterior of this building has changed little since it was built and is a good example of a simple, early twentieth century, single story commercial building.

Heinl's Flower Shop (129 – 129 ½ South Seventh Street)

This building was rated contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report and has a unique mix of commercial and residential features, and is one of the few that still houses the original business. John G. Heinl moved to Terre Haute in 1863 and started a floral business with his brothers Joseph, Lawrence, and George. The business had two Terre Haute locations before the building at 129 South Seventh was constructed around 1901. Heinl's Flower Shop has occupied the building ever since. John Heinl's son Fred also served as a steamship agent in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 8 Page 5

building before taking over the florist operation. A c. 1920 greenhouse stretches from the rear of the building along Walnut Street. The upper floor is addressed as 129 ½, and other than being used as the Bryant Music School for a number of years, it has been used as a residential space. The building is significant in that it is the only structure in the district that blends residential and commercial features, exemplifying the transition of the district from a residential neighborhood to a commercial area.

666 Walnut Street

This building was constructed in 1914 and was rated contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report. Early tenants of the building were Fleischman Yeast Company and The Gibson Company automotive parts store. B&A Electric have been at this location since they moved into the building in the early 1960s. The building contributes to the district in that it retains most of its architectural details and shares the massing and materials common to the district.

Mace Body Shop (656 - 658 Walnut Street)

This building was rated “Reference” (badly altered pre-1940 structures) in the Vigo County Interim Report and was constructed c. 1910. Though the storefront has been altered, the building retains enough architectural character to be identified as a contributing part of the district. The building was initially used as an auto supply business, but was converted to garage use sometime later, likely when the Mace dealership installed an auto body shop in the early 1950s. The interior of the building retains a pressed metal decorative ceiling.

648 (historically 650 - 652- 654) Walnut Street

This twentieth century functional building was rated contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report and was constructed c. 1920. This appears to have been the first of the row of commercial buildings constructed along this stretch of Walnut Street. The building is a contributing structure in that it shares the massing and materials common to the district. The first listing for this building in Terre Haute city directories is Rothchild’s Garage in 1920. The Citizens Independent Telephone Company used the building as a garage in the 1940s and 50s and additional uses include a storeroom and an auto laundry.

646 (historically 648) Walnut Street

This Neo-Classical building was listed as contributing in the Vigo County Interim Report and is perhaps the most ornate building on Walnut Street. Though it was constructed later than adjacent buildings (built c. 1930), this one story building fits into the architectural context of the district, having the massing and materials common to the district. Standard Brands Inc., a food products business was the earliest tenant. In the late 1930s, the rear of this building was used for a second business, Merchants Parcel Delivery Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 8 Page 6

Mace Garage (no address)

This utilitarian building is a part of the Mace automotive dealership. The garage is about a half block north of Walnut Street on an alley and is a good example of an early twentieth century commercial garage structure. This structure was omitted from the Vigo County Interim Report.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 9 Page 1

Chas. O. Ebel and Company. *Terre Haute City Directory, 1896-1897*. Terre Haute, Ind.: Chas. O. Ebel and Co., 1896.

“City Mourns the Passing of a Long Active Man.” *Terre Haute Star*. 1 January 1921.

Heinl Family folder, vertical files, special collections room, Vigo County Library, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Vigo County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1984.

Jerse, Dorothy W. and John R. Becker III. *Terre Haute and Vigo County in Vintage Postcards*. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2001.

Meredith, Thomas M. “Ohio Building, Terre Haute, Indiana. A Report for Preservation.” Terre Haute, Ind.: Terre Haute Landmarks, Inc., 2002.

Millenium Memories: A Pictorial History of Terre Haute and the Wabash Valley. Marceline, MS: D-Books Publishing, Inc., 1999.

Moore-Langen Printing Company. *Terre Haute City Directory, 1907*. Terre Haute, Ind.: Moore-Langen Printing Co., 1907.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, “Historic Resources of Downtown Terre Haute, Indiana (Partial inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties),” March 1983.

Polk, R. L. and Company. *Terre Haute City Directory*. Indianapolis: R. L. Polk and Company, 1924-1982.

Polk, R. L. and Company. *Terre Haute City Directory*. Terre Haute, Ind.: Moore-Langen Printing Company, 1901-1910.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Terre Haute*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1911.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of 8th Street and Cherry Street; thence south along the west edge of 8th Street to the alley south of Wabash Avenue; thence west along the north edge of the alley to 7th Street; thence south along the west edge of 7th Street to Ohio Street to Walnut Street; then west along the north edge of Walnut Street to the alley in the middle of the block; thence north along the east edge of the alley to the intersection with the east-west alley; thence west along the north edge of the alley to the west side of the Mace Garage; thence north along the west edge of the Mace Garage; thence west along the south wall of 641 Ohio Street to the west edge of that building; thence north along the west edge of 641 Ohio Street to the south edge of Ohio Street; thence east along Ohio Street to the west edge of 666-672 Ohio Street; thence north across Ohio Street and along the west edge of 666-672 Ohio Street to the back of that building; thence east along the south edge of the alley to the west edge of 673-683 Wabash Avenue; thence north along the west edge of that building to the south edge of Wabash Avenue; thence east along the south edge of Wabash Avenue to the east edge of 7th Street; thence north along the east edge of 7th Street to the alley; thence east along the south edge of the alley to the west edge of 26-34 N. 8th Street; thence north along the west edge of 26-34 N. 8th Street to the south edge of Cherry Street; thence east along the south edge of Cherry Street to the point of beginning at the southwest corner of 8th Street and Cherry Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundary adjustment includes thirteen buildings not included in the original boundaries, but nevertheless contribute to the importance of the district. The character of the original district is not significantly altered by the addition of these buildings. The district is still dominated by outstanding buildings along Wabash Avenue, downtown Terre Haute's main street, and is supplemented by buildings along the side streets of Seventh Street, Eighth Street, Ohio Street and Walnut Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Photographs Page 1

The following is the same for photographs 1 through 17:

1. Wabash Avenue East Historic District – Boundary Adjustment
2. Vigo County, Indiana.
3. Todd Nation
4. Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
5. 12/5/2004

Other information for individual photographs:

Photo 1

1. 676 Ohio Street
6. Façade, facing north
7. 1 of 18

Photo 2

1. Ohio Building
6. Façade, facing north
7. 2 of 18

Photo 3

1. Ohio Building
6. Façade, facing northeast
7. 3 of 18

Photo 4

1. Clark Building
6. Façade, facing south
7. 4 of 18

Photo 5

1. AT&T Building
6. Façade, facing south
7. 5 of 18

Photo 6

1. AT&T Building
6. Façade, facing southeast
7. 6 of 18

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Photographs Page 2

Photo 7

1. 669 Ohio Street
6. Façade, facing south
7. 7 of 17

Photo 8

1. 669 Ohio Street
6. Façade detail, facing south
7. 8 of 18

Photo 9

1. Indiana Theater
6. East elevation, facing west
7. 9 of 18

Photo 10

1. 119 – 121 South Seventh Street
6. Façade, facing west
7. 10 of 18

Photo 11

1. 123, 125A, 125B, 127A, 127B South Seventh Street
6. Façade, facing west
7. 11 of 18

Photo 12

1. 129, 129½ South Seventh Street
6. Façade, facing west
7. 12 of 18

Photo 13

1. 666 Walnut Street
6. Façade, facing north
7. 13 of 18

Photo 14

1. Mace Body Shop
6. Façade, facing north
7. 14 of 18

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Photographs Page 3

Photo 15

1. 648 Walnut Street
6. Façade, facing north
7. 15 of 18

Photo 16

1. 646 Walnut Street
6. Façade, facing north
7. 16 of 18

Photo 17

1. Mace Garage
6. Façade, facing northeast
7. 17 of 18

Photo 18

1. 668 Walnut Street
6. Façade, facing north
7. 18 of 18

