

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Richmond Downtown Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly includes Main Street between 7th and 10th Streets, and N. 8th
Street between Main and "A" Street

N/A	not for publication
N/A	

city or town Richmond vicinity _____

state Indiana code IN county Wayne code 177 zip code 47374

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 local

James A. [Signature] 10/27/2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR – Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
47	15	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
47	15	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
- DOMESTIC: hotel
- SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Classical Revival
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
- AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Chicago

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE: limestone
- walls: BRICK
- STONE: limestone
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: METAL: steel
- TERRA COTTA

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Richmond Downtown Historic District includes the early commercial core of Richmond, Indiana, the county seat of Wayne County. Extending for three blocks down the historic National Road (old U.S. 40) and North 8th Street, the sidewalks of the district are closely lined with brick and stone commercial buildings. The historic shops are two to five stories in height and most were built of brick and limestone. One five story building has a steel or concrete frame and architectural terra-cotta façade. The district was used as a commercial area from the 1820s to the present, however, most existing buildings date from 1870-1940. Styles range from Italianate to Art Moderne, with finely-executed craft details appropriate to each period and style.

Narrative Description

The Richmond Downtown Historic District is located in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, which serves as the county seat and has a population of approximately 40,000 people. The Richmond Downtown Historic District comprises the significant portions of Richmond's historic commercial district. Its boundaries encompass the three block area along Main Street (the National Road) between 7th Street and 10th Street and extend approximately one block north of 8th Street. Sixty-two buildings compose the proposed district; forty-seven are contributing and sixteen are non-contributing. The Murray Theater was previously listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

The earliest extant building in the district, the I.O.O.F. Building at 727-35 East Main Street, was constructed in 1868 in the Commercial Italianate style. The building at 914 East Main Street was also constructed in Commercial Italianate, in 1875. Most of the buildings in the district were built during the Gas Boom from the late 1880s to the early 1900s. The district is rich in its variety of architectural styles. The most prominent styles include Commercial Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Beaux Arts, Neo-classical and Twentieth Century Functional.

When the number of surviving resources is taken into consideration, along with their overall condition, it is apparent that the district retains a great deal of its character. As with many downtown commercial districts of its era, a number of changes over the past fifty years occurred in Richmond's downtown core. Despite these changes, the fact that forty-four buildings contribute to the proposed district implies that an overwhelming sense of historic integrity remains. The ratio of contributing to non-contributing buildings is nearly 3:1. The group of noncontributing buildings includes both historic buildings which have been extensively altered and buildings of recent construction.

The streetscape materials include modern brick and concrete sidewalks and asphalt roads. Most of the buildings are brick or stone and are of uniform setback. Under-story trees, all of which do not contribute to the district's historic integrity, line both sides of the streets. Modern street lamps are located throughout the district, along with historic reproduction light fixtures on the sidewalks along Main Street.

Descriptions of pivotal contributing and non-contributing buildings follow. The selection of contributing buildings that are described embodies the historic integrity of the area in the strongest sense.

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Vaughan/John B. Dougan Block, 708-714 East Main Street
1878, Neo-Classical, Contributing (photo #13)

This three-story commercial building was constructed in 1878 in the Italianate/Italian Renaissance Revival style. John A. Hasecoster was the architect. The first floor is composed of modern glazed geometrically-patterned bricks and exhibits a central enclosed stairwell flanked on either side by large rectangular storefront openings filled with modern rectangular plate glass windows set in aluminum frames. The symmetrical second and third stories are characterized by a limestone encrusted façade, divided into three primary bays separated by simulated paneled limestone pilasters. The second story features three rectangular one-over-one, vinyl windows in the east and west bays; the central bay is comprised of a rectangular one-over-one vinyl window flanked on either side by a pair of one-over-one, vinyl windows. All second floor windows are capped by a transom panel. Each window opening on the second story is segmental arched with voussoir blocks and a raised, textured-face keystone. Second floor masonry units have dressed margins and textured faces. The third story exhibits a prominent pair of tall, rectangular single pane vinyl windows with arched clerestories above. The center bay's arched opening is accentuated by a projecting limestone sill, characterized by a decorative wrought iron balustrade above and a pair of large, scrolled limestone consoles below. The central opening is flanked on either side by five single pane vinyl windows, the center window being one-over-one. An exaggerated limestone belt course decorated with inscribed swags, panels, and simulated scrolled brackets separates the clerestories from the third story windows below. A symmetrical stepped parapet caps the building. The original pedimented cornice featuring the inscription "Vaughan" and "1878" has been removed.

Commercial Building, 720-724 East Main Street
c. 1890, Italianate, Contributing

This three-story brick Commercial Italianate building, erected in c. 1890, is characterized by a symmetrical façade, which is divided into three bays on the first floor. A central interior stairwell, enclosed behind a modern glass and steel door, is flanked on either side by a rectangular storefront opening. The west storefront features three large, single pane plate glass windows and a recessed glass and steel door, all being framed by applied modern vertical wood siding over the structural masonry. The east storefront, remodeled c. 1920, is characterized by a central recessed brass and glass entry flanked by segmented window bays with single pane plate glass. The bulkhead below the windows features decorative mosaic tile interlaced within the brick. The second and third stories are divided into seven bays by narrow brick pilasters capped by simulated Corinthian capitals. The central bay features an arched window opening with simple arched tracery separating the narrow, one-over-one wood sashes. The second floor central opening is flanked by three rectangular two-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows capped by slightly arched paneled hood molds. The central window on the third floor is likewise flanked by three windows on either side, but these windows are two-over-two wood sashes. A wide band frieze features seven recessed rectangular panels divided by large, sheet metal scrolled brackets; five of the brackets remain. A projecting sheet metal cornice exhibits a central pediment and cyma reversa molding.

Commercial Building, 726 East Main Street
c. 1890, Italianate, Contributing (photo #15)

This narrow three-story Commercial Italianate building, constructed in c. 1890, exhibits a modern first story storefront with a large single pane plate glass window to the west and a recessed steel and glass entrance to the east. The transom area above the storefront has been covered in modern stucco. On the east end of the storefront is a plaque stating that C. Francis Jenkins, inventor of the original motion picture machine, presented the first moving picture show in Richmond at this location. The stucco-clad upper stories are separated from the first by a narrow sheet metal cornice with paired scrolled columns. A prominent two-story, three-part oriel window features a pair of single pane metal frame sliding windows flanked on the diagonal planes by a rectangular single pane casement window. Recessed wood panels with floral swags lie beneath each window opening. The second story section of the bay features modern stained glass in the transom and the third story

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section features a band of three small, fixed single pane windows in the center, flanked by single pane fixed windows on either side. The façade corners are accentuated by limestone quoins that extend into a narrow band metal cornice, which separates the third story from a paneled frieze that is divided into three sections by a pair of over-sized wood brackets at either end. A series of projecting wood modillions lie below the projecting eaves of the metal cornice.

Second National Bank, 734 East Main Street
1911, Modern, Non-contributing (photo #17)

The building was built in the Neoclassical style featuring symmetrical, polished marble facades, divided into multiple bays by ornate classical columns. The front four-story façade recalled a triumphal arch flanked by large two-story arched window openings with small rectangular windows at either side. A projecting, molded metal cornice crowned the third story. Unfortunately, the 1911 Neoclassical facades planned by Dayton, Ohio architect Albert Pretzinger are not visible currently. The first floor of the building is currently covered in large, rectangular granite tiles and the upper stories are encased behind a metal slipcover characterized by divided vertical bands of molded geometric aluminum panels that form a repeating diamond motif.

Commercial Building, 818-20 East Main
c. 1900, Italianate, contributing (photo #21)

According to historical photographs, this three-story brick building was built in c. 1900 in the Italianate style. Covered in plywood and aluminum for the last several decades, the coverings have recently been removed to expose an earlier façade. The first floor is divided into two modern storefronts. The western storefront is framed out in plywood and features a recessed aluminum and glass entry door flanked by full-height aluminum and glass sidelights. The eastern storefront is characterized by a steel and glass entry door with a pair of large, rectangular single pane display windows to the east. A modern canvas awning covers the transom. A wooden panel door leading to a central staircase is in between the two storefronts. The second and third stories are composed of five evenly-spaced window openings. The façade has been covered with a smooth cement-like finish which has been lightly scored to replicate stone blocks. The central windows have round arched upper sashes. The raised window headers feature a keystone in the middle and cyma reversa pendants at the bottom. All the windows are single paned one-over-one sashes. Random sashes are missing and have been covered by plywood. The cornice is missing and the underlying brick wall is exposed. Though altered, the building retains much of its early character.

Hittle Building, 828-832 East Main Street
1878, Italianate, Contributing (photo #23)

The Hittle Building is a three-story brick and limestone Commercial Italianate building erected in 1878 at the northwest corner of East Main and North 9th Streets. John A. Hasecoster was the architect. The first story is divided into three storefronts. The western storefront exhibits a steel and glass entry door set on a diagonal between banded plate glass windows. The central storefront is comprised of a steel and glass entry with a large, plate glass display window to the east. A pair of angled brick walls with single pane display windows lead to a recessed steel and glass entry in the eastern bay. Large shingled canopies with flared eaves cap both the western and eastern storefronts. The limestone encrusted façade of the second and third stories is separated into three bays, denoted by four segmented block pilasters on the second story and four fluted Corinthian pilasters on the third story. On the second story, the central bay, featuring three rectangular window openings, now boarded over, accented by incised floral motifs on the columns, arched limestone hoods, keystones, and simulated brackets, is flanked on either side by a series of four window openings identical to those previously described. "Hittle" is inscribed in a panel centered between the upper stories. The third story features window openings, now boarded over, directly above those on the second; these windows feature arched transoms framed by round arch hoods with keystones and simulated brackets. A panel inscribed with "1878" is located above the central opening. A band

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of diamond cut-outs extend throughout the brickwork above the limestone façade. The original cornice has been removed.

Tivoli Theatre, 900 East Main Street
1926, Neoclassical, Contributing

Originally constructed as the Tivoli Theater in 1926 at the northeast corner of East Main and North 9th Streets, this two-story brick neoclassical building features symmetrical three-bay fenestration. The first story features a central steel and glass entry recessed between two massed, brick pillars with limestone-veneered footings and kick panels that extend across the base of the building. To the west is a series of three, single pane rectangular plate glass windows with stucco bulkhead below. The east bay is enclosed behind a stucco-covered wall. A modern canvas awning, directly below a narrow banded metal cornice, extends across the full length of the façade and onto the west elevation. The second story features a band of three round-arched windows with segmental brick voussoirs in each of the three bays. The windows are composed of simulated twelve-pane sashes with a ten-pane fanlight above and are joined by a tooled limestone belt course that runs the length of the building and composes the sill. A series of four, one at each corner and one between each band of windows, shield motif medallions lie below the glazed tile cornice.

Commercial Building, 908-912 East Main Street
c. 1910, Italianate, Non-contributing

This two-story Italianate building was constructed in c. 1910 with a cast iron storefront, decorative window hoods, and an ornate, projecting cornice. The first floor is currently divided into four bays, separated by square brick pillars; the westernmost bay is covered in modern stucco and the remaining bays feature large single-pane plate glass windows set in steel frames. An asphalt-shingled shed awning with two prominent centered front-gable extensions spans the first story. Three pairs of simulated eight-light rectangular casement windows, capped by simple arched wood hoods, punctuate the second story, which is covered in stucco. Molded wood belt courses span the building, one connecting the windows at their peaks and the other beneath the projecting molded wood cornice. The combination of Neo-Colonial storefront and new stucco covering on the upper floor obscures the original architectural design, making the building non-contributing.

Commercial Building, 914 East Main Street
c. 1875, Italianate, Contributing (photo #6)

This narrow two-story brick Commercial Italianate building was constructed in c. 1875. The first story storefront exhibits a central recessed steel and glass door flanked on either side by angled plate glass display windows with board and batten bulkheads. A modern canvas awning meets a narrow molded sheet metal cornice that separates the first floor from the second. A series of three evenly-spaced, tall, narrow arched window openings are capped by decorative sheet metal hoods and are enclosed behind stacked pairs of louvered shutters. A wide decorative metal frieze panel with inscribed geometric patterns abuts a projecting molded sheet metal cornice with five brackets below. The two brackets flanking the center bracket extend through the frieze panel and feature an applied paneled pendant.

Romey's Building, 920 East Main Street
1920, Chicago School, Contributing (photo #6)

This five-story building, constructed in 1920, features a symmetrical white glazed terra-cotta façade that is divided into three bays, the central bay being slightly wider, by full-height terra-cotta clad columns. The building does not possess its own entrance; access is currently granted through the building immediately to the east. The first story features full-height single-pane plate glass windows with steel frames in each of the bays. A band of applied polished marble kick panels extends beneath the openings and a modern canvas awning stretches across the length of the façade above the openings. The second, third, and fourth stories are

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identical in fenestration, each window group is a variation of the "Chicago window." The central bay features a pair of large, rectangular single pane glass fixed windows set in wood frames flanked on either side by a narrow single pane casement window. A band of six, eight-light prism glass windows lie above the opening. The west and east bay each feature a large single pane fixed window with flanking narrow single pane casement windows. Five eight-light prism glass windows form the transom above each window. The fifth floor features a band of five ten-light casement windows with prism glass transoms above. The west and east bays feature five identical casements. A projecting glazed tile corbel belt with decorative brackets lies below the word "Romey's," which is inscribed in the parapet's pediment. A flag pole is located on the front of the roof in the center of the building. **Hoover-Bond/ Evan's Building, 930 East Main Street**

c. 1910, Chicago School, Contributing (photo #1) The Hoover-Bond building is a three-story brick building constructed in c. 1910 on the northwest corner of East Main and North 10th Streets for the Hoover-Bond Company. The first story is comprised of a recessed central steel and glass entry flanked on either side by large, three-part display windows composed of single-pane plate glass. A polished marble band extends across the base of the building and a wide-band metal band with embossed diamond and square panels encompasses the building above the storefront. The storefront windows on the North 10th Street elevation have been bricked in, with the exception of those in the northern bay. Immediately to the south is a modern steel and glass entry with canvas awning. The symmetrical second and third stories are divided into three bays by large brick pilasters trimmed in geometric limestone accents at the base and, at the top of the third floor, by stone capitals. Each of the three second story bays features a large single-pane fixed wood frame window with three-light transom. The third floor bays each feature three narrow, single pane fixed windows with single pane transoms that have been covered in wood. A projecting bracketed cornice with dentil molding crowns the third floor windows. The paired brackets align with the pilasters and link to the stone capitals.

The east elevation is divided into six bays. The south bay of the second floor mimics the front façade with a pair of large single pane fixed windows with three-light and five narrow, single pane windows with single pane transoms, now boarded over, on the third floor. The northern five bays of the east elevation each exhibit a series of three, nine-light fixed windows. The limestone belt course on the second floor features a geometric, limestone motif on the pilasters, and the capital and cornice treatment of the front elevation's pilasters continues across the east elevation. A central, stepped limestone pediment on the east elevation is inscribed "Evan's Building."

I.O.O.F. Building, 727-735 East Main Street
1868, Italianate, Contributing (photo #4)

Architect John Hasecoster designed this three-story brick Italianate building, erected in 1868 at the southwest corner of East Main and South 8th Street. It features a symmetrical façade divided into three bays. The first story has been divided into two modern storefronts. The western storefront features a central aluminum and glass entry flanked by plate glass display windows set in aluminum frames with black carrera glass below. To the east, a recessed corner entrance is flanked by large, single pane plate glass windows with a stucco covered bulkhead. A modern canvas awning spans the storefront on the east elevation. The symmetrical upper stories are divided into three bays, accentuated with tooled stone quoins at either corner and along the prominent, central pavilion, which is denoted by an elaborate, molded cast metal arched hood with dentils and exaggerated brackets at the roofline. The pavilion features a single one-over-one, double-hung arched window on the second floor and a band of three arched openings, comprised of a large central four-over-one window flanked by narrow single pane windows, on the third floor, which features an ornate wrought iron balustrade along the balconette. Above that, the words "I.O.O.F Hall" have been affixed in a recessed arched opening. The pavilion is flanked on either side by a series of three evenly-spaced windows on both the second and third stories; the second floor windows are one-over-one, double-hung and the third story windows are four-over-two. All windows are capped by decorative molded floral motif hood molds with simulated keystones and scrolled stops. The building features a heavily molded, ornate cornice with elaborate brackets, dentils, and sculpted frieze panels.

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The upper stories of the east elevation are also divided into three bays, characterized by a shallow, central pavilion, denoted by a triangular pediment, flanked on either side by four evenly-spaced arched window openings, identical to those found on the main façade. The pavilion features two round-arched windows set in blind arches on either floor. The floors are divided by corbelled brick, which also frames the pavilion near the eaves above an enclosed circular opening that reads "Built 1868."

George H. Knollenberg Building, 809-811 East Main Street
1877, Italianate, Contributing

This three-story brick Italianate building, erected by George Knollenberg in 1877, features ornate paneled and fluted limestone pilasters at either end, which frame a central recessed aluminum and glass three door entrance flanked by single pane plate glass boxed display windows on either side. John A. Hasecoster was the architect. The cast iron storefront pilasters are by Haugh & Company of Indianapolis. The bulkhead has been concealed behind a large, rectangular wood panel with plastic lettering that reads "Knollenberg's" affixed. A narrow, cast metal cornice with scrolled brackets and bead molding separates the storefront from the upper stories. The symmetrical upper story façade is divided into three bays, separated by fluted pilasters at the center and simple dressed stone, banded pilasters with classical capitals at either end. A shallow-projecting pavilion features a pair of scallop-corner openings with one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows separated by a slender cast iron column and keystone on the second floor and a three-pane twin lancet window with a projecting wrought iron-framed balconette on the third floor. Incorporated into the iron railing are the numbers "1877". On the second floor, a pair of scallop-corner openings with keystones and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, divided by incised floral motifs and dressed stone panels, flank the central pavilion. The third story features identical windows set in segmental arched openings with banded etched hoods and floral motifs. An elaborate projecting molded cornice with scrolled brackets lies above cast floral-motif frieze panels capped with rope molding. The outer bays are adorned with busts of a woman's head and the central panel is embossed with "G.H. Knollenberg."

George H. Knollenberg Building, 815-817 East Main Street
1888, Queen Anne, Contributing (photo #18)

John A. Hasecoster was also the architect of Knollenberg's newer 1888 building adjacent to his 1877 shop. This three-story brick Queen Anne building was constructed in 1888 by George H. Knollenberg. The two modern storefronts, framed by paneled brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals, feature recessed aluminum and glass entries with boxed plate glass display windows with paneled wood bulkheads below on either side. The upper bulkhead over the western storefront is filled with square prism glass and the eastern is covered by wood. The upper stories are divided into two primary bays, divided by full-height pilasters that extend from the storefronts below through the cornice and are capped by foliated finials. The second floor is punctuated by six window openings. A slightly projecting two-story pavilion centrally located in the west bay is flanked on either side by one-over-one, double-hung rectangular windows with rusticated limestone lintels and banded sills formed from a tooled limestone belt course that extends across the façade on each floor, broken only by the full-height pilasters, which feature rosette corner blocks at each intersection with the belt course. The pavilion features a pair of single-pane casement windows with transom above. A pair of single-pane casement windows with rounded arch transom in third story, separated from the second story by tooled limestone inset and decorative fret, features an elaborate arch with flat extrados, and round-arched intrados. Its limestone voussoir and keystone inlays with rosette corner blocks form a sunburst-pattern. The pavilion is crowned by an elaborate, projecting parapet that features tooled bartizans, scroll and sunburst motifs, and an inlay reading "G. H. Knollenberg 1888."

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Commercial Building, 815-817 East Main
1888, Queen Anne, Contributing (photo #19)

The east bay features two one-over-one, double-hung windows with rusticated limestone lintels and banded sills on the second and third floors. A circular, two-story conical-roofed tower at the eastern corner features two identical windows on either floor, with rusticated limestone lintels and sills formed by the belt courses that encompass the façade. A pronounced, elaborate cornice features a triangular parapet at the center of the bay. The parapet exhibits a small, arched window opening, now enclosed, with rusticated limestone voussoirs and sill; repeating geometric inlays lie in the apex. The elaborate, sculpted cornice, broken only by banded finials that cap each pilaster, features repeating embossed blocks, bed molding, dentils, and sculpted spandrels near the projecting pavilion.

H.C. Hasemeier Company Building (The Boston Store), 821 East Main Street
c. 1890, Italianate, Contributing

This two-story Italianate brick building, erected in c. 1890, exhibits a modern storefront with a recessed central aluminum and glass entry flanked by large rectangular plate glass box display windows on either side. The bulkhead above the storefront has been covered in modern stucco. Five evenly-spaced, one-over-one, double hung arched windows punctuate the second floor. The openings are framed by brick voussoirs that rest on stout brick pilasters capped by egg-and-dart molding with carved stone floral motifs below. A shallow sheet metal cornice with slender brackets crowns the building.

Kresge Building, 823-825 East Main Street
c. 1930, Two-part Commercial Block/Parapet-front, Contributing (photo #22)

This c. 1930 one-story brick building features two identical storefront openings. Each storefront exhibits a central recessed aluminum and glass entry door with full-height sidelights set in an original wood frame with a paneled transom bar and wide, rectangular pivoted transom. The display window frames are brass and rise the full height of the storefront from polished granite projecting bulkheads. The entrances feature original wood coffered ceilings and floor tiles reading "Kresge's", surrounded by a plain outer band and an inner castellated band. The bulkhead features a large, rectangular paneled wood display board elaborated with rope molding. The large stepped brick and stone parapet features a central panel embossed with "Kresge" and corbelling along the limestone capped peak.

Commercial Building, 827 East Main Street
c. 1880 / 1957, Italianate/Modern, contributing (photo #24)

This three-story brick building, constructed in c. 1880, originally featured Italianate details similar to the building immediately to the east at 829 East Main Street, such as a rock-faced limestone façade, evenly-spaced window openings with decorative hood molds, and an ornate, bracketed cornice, however, all that was removed c. 1957. The first story exhibits a recessed glass and aluminum entry which is flanked by partial-height display boxes. The terrazzo floor reads "Davis-Jenkins Jewelers" in black at the sidewalk. The walls are faced with large metal panels that simulate granite. The panels also cover the second floor of the building. The third floor is finished with a smooth cement covering. The remodeling is consistent with similar efforts through the years to update buildings; in this case the effort was comprehensive to the entire style of the building, and not an isolated storefront updating or an attempt to lessen maintenance by removing details.

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Commercial Building, 829 East Main Street
c. 1890, Italianate, Contributing (photo #24)

This c. 1890 three-story Italianate building features a single storefront divided into three bays by wide wood banding and framed by paneled wood pilasters on either end. The wood entry door with glass inset is located to the east and a pair of large, single pane plate glass display windows lies to the west. A string of single-pane fixed transoms lie above the three openings and a paneled bulkhead lies below the windows. A boxed, wood cornice with decorative bead molding separates the first story from the second. The upper stories feature a rock-faced cement façade punctuated by three windows on each floor. The central windows are rectangular one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows with flush limestone sills and squared stone hood molds with decorative paneled and arched stone keystones and decorative stops. The flanking windows are similar to the central windows except that the openings of the hood molds are arched. A wide, projecting cast metal cornice features scrolled brackets and dentil molding.

Commercial Building (the Big Store), 831 East Main Street
1894, Italianate, Contributing (photo #24)

This three-story Italianate brick building, constructed in 1894, originally featured a cast iron storefront with a central entrance flanked by large single pane display windows, six evenly-spaced round-arch windows on the second and third floors, and a projecting, bracketed cornice. The first floor storefront is currently covered by a modern brick veneer and exhibits a corner aluminum and glass entrance with six round-arch windows with vertical wood siding over the bulkheads to the east. The upper stories have recently been exposed from under modern metal siding. The cornice and window headers which matched the east side were removed when the metal siding was installed. Nonetheless, the second and third floors each feature six wooden one-over-one windows. The second floor windows have shallow arched window headers while the third floor windows are fully arched upper sashes. The evenly spaced windows are divided by shallow pilasters extending from the second through the third floor. The floors are divided by recessed rectangular brickwork. Raised arched brickwork caps the third floor windows.

The east elevation retains the ten original two-over-two, double-hung windows with molded wood hood molds on the second and third stories. A portion of the heavily molded wood cornice with scrolled brackets and dentil molding remains on this elevation. The front elevation now has a portion of its original character, and the highly visible, side elevation, which has more surface area, has much of its original character. Additionally, the side elevation on 9th Street is detailed in high-style ornamentation. The building is therefore considered contributing to the district.

Dickinson Building, 901 East Main Street
1880, Italianate, Contributing (photo #25)

The Dickinson Building is a three-story Italianate brick constructed in 1880. The first floor storefront exhibits a recessed corner metal and glass entry flanked by sidelights and single-pane display windows with transoms. A cast iron column encased in paneled wood molding supports the western corner of the building and identical paneled pilasters lie at either end of the storefront. Paneled bulkheads lie above and below the display windows; "READMORE" is affixed in wood letter on the upper bulkhead. To the east, an enclosed stairwell leading to the upper stories is preceded by a pair of metal and glass doors with transom above. The upper stories feature a dressed stone façade with raised panel pilasters at either end. Three evenly-spaced one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows on the second and third floors feature decorative basket handle limestone hood molds with corbelled keystones and slightly projecting limestone sills. "1880" is etched in the stone below where the original cornice was removed, exposing the limestone trimmed parapet.

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Commercial Building, 921 East Main Street
c. 1880, Italianate, Contributing

This c. 1880 three-story brick building originally featured an Italianate bracketed cornice, incised Eastlake window headers and a cast iron storefront. It was remodeled in the 1950s with a modern storefront and corrugated metal siding on the upper stories. The cornice was removed at that time. The metal siding has recently been removed to re-expose the brick walls and window headers. The original second floor windows are no longer in place and the openings have been filled with plywood, however, the third floor two-over-two windows are in place. The modern first floor storefront consists of a recessed aluminum and glass entry flanked by large, single pane plate glass display windows. The green terrazzo floor features a chevron set off by brass insets. The wooden replacement pilasters reflect the original Italianate style of the building.

Commercial building, 923 East Main Street
c. 1880, Italianate, Non-contributing

This three-story building, erected in c. 1880, no longer retains the original cast iron storefront, limestone hood molds, or bracketed cornice. The modern storefront features a central pair of aluminum and glass entry doors recessed between angled boxed displays windows. The pink terrazzo floor reads "Berg's" at the sidewalk. The walls have been covered in modern board-and-batten siding. The bulkhead is covered in large, rectangular glazed metal panels and features a lighted display sign. The upper stories are horizontally covered in corrugated metal panels and the three window openings on each floor have been filled with louvered jalousie windows.

Commercial Building, 925-929 East Main Street
c. 1900, Neoclassical, Contributing

925-929 East Main Street is a c. 1900 three-story limestone-veneered Neoclassical Revival building with three storefronts and an enclosed stairwell on the first floor, divided by fluted pilasters. Each of the storefronts is characterized by a recessed aluminum and glass entry and transom flanked by full-height plate glass display windows. The cast iron storefront pilasters are by L. Schreiber & Sons of Cincinnati. The eastern storefront is covered in corrugated vertical vinyl siding. Black glazed tile covers the display window base. The stair entrance features encaustic tile and a limestone tread. The second story features a rock-faced limestone façade divided into three bays by a set of pilasters that simulate a series of classical columns set on stout piers with carved floral motif block capitals. These pilasters lie on either side of a pair of central two-over-two, double-hung windows and transoms flanked by vertical bands of glass blocks. The west and east bay each feature a large six-over-nine, single-hung aluminum window with transom flanked by two columns of glass blocks. A continuous limestone belt course, forming all window sills, terminates at either end with an applied cherub bust. A bartizan embellished with a diamond motif and acanthus leaves lies at either end of the roofline.

Commercial Building, 25-27 North 8th Street
c. 1890, Modern, Non-contributing (photo #9)

This two-story building, constructed in c. 1890, was remodeled in the 1960s. This alteration resulted in window openings being hidden and the façade being covered in stucco. A recessed steel and glass entry with canvas awning is offset slightly to the south. A single, rectangular wood belt adorns the building.

Commercial Building, 31-33 North 8th Street
c. 1910, Modern, Non-contributing

This c. 1910 two-story brick building was remodeled in the 1960s to feature a Spanish Colonial Revival-theme based on repeated arches, wrought iron and a barrel-tiled cornice.

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To the north, three arched openings, framed by raised header courses, feature applied wrought ironwork. A large, sweeping arched opening at the south creates the recessed entrance. The open entrance vestibule features a tiled floor, modern paneled Spanish Colonial wood door, and a large single pane fixed rectangular window lies to the south with an L-shaped planter box below.

Three windows punctuate the second story. A paired single-pane casement window with arched transom and projecting limestone sill with wrought iron balustrade lies to the north. Two arched openings fill the south bay and feature a similar balustrade. A barrel-tiled cornice crowned the 1960s remodeling but has recently been replaced with a flat aluminum cornice.

I.O.O.F. Hall, 8-12 South Eighth Street
1888, Romanesque, Contributing (photo #7)

Constructed in 1888, the I.O.O.F. Hall at 8-12 South Eighth Street is a three-story brick building with a simulated hipped roof. Its architecture continues many of the details of the I.O.O.F. Building adjacent to it, to the north (727-735 E. Main). The first story storefront has been divided into three bays. The central and south bays are encased in black tiles and feature aluminum and glass entries flanked by single pane plate glass display windows. To the north, a pair of glass inset wood doors framed by textured stone columns create a side entrance for the lodge. The transom above the door features the letters "I.O.O.F." in Art Deco lettering. The roofline is accentuated by two cross gables with large blind arch panels, each placed toward either end of the building. Each gable features a corbel table and wood numbering that reads "1888." The second story exhibits six bands of rectangular windows with flush, smooth finished lintels and a continuous limestone belt course that composes the sills. The triple windows framed by the blind arches above are three-part windows composed of a single one-over-one, double-hung window flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung windows with transoms above. Paired one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows with arched transoms lie above the paired windows on the second floor and three-part one-over-one, double-hung rectangular windows lie below the blind arches. A heavily molded metal cornice with exaggerated scroll brackets and reeding lies along the roofline.

The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co. Annex, 11 South Eighth Street
c. 1900, Neoclassical, Contributing (photo #8)

The George H. Knollenberg Co. Annex, erected in c. 1900, exhibits a symmetrical façade divided into three bays. A central, recessed aluminum and glass entry is flanked by large, angled single-pane display windows with paneled wood bulkheads. A modern wood frame canopy supported by cylindrical metal posts extends over the sidewalk. The entrance bay is flanked on either side by two modern rectangular single-pane display windows with brick veneer below and wood panel bulkhead above. A pair of narrow five-panel wood doors at the north lead to the upper stories. The slightly projecting central bay features four one-over-one, double-hung windows with transoms on both the second and third floors; the second story windows are divided by single cast iron columns with Corinthian capitals and those on third floor are divided by slender, paired columns with cushion capitals. To either side of the central bay is a series of three one-over-one, double-hung windows. A recessed, rectangular panel in each of the bays separates the upper stories; "The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co. Annex" is affixed in wood lettering in the central panels. A billet molding table extends the width of the each section of the building, interrupted by the full height pilasters, and a corbelled arcade that flanks the central bay, features four circular oculus openings, embellishing the parapet area of the building. A molded cornice with plain, wide frieze panels, a central pendant, and dentil molding adorns the roofline.

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Frank Spinning Building, 8-10 North Tenth Street
c. 1890, Queen Anne, Contributing (photo #29)

This two-story Queen Anne brick building, based on a design by George F. Barber in c. 1890¹, exhibits a three-part commercial storefront covered in wood paneling. Three central segmental arch wood doors with glass insets are divided by narrow, fluted pilasters; the transoms above the doors have been enclosed with wood. A large single pane plate glass display window with arched transom flanks the doors on either side. An unadorned metal beam separates the storefront from the second story, which is divided into three bays by narrow brick pilasters capped by oversized molded wood finials. The central bay exhibits a three-part arched window, each section composed of a single one-over-one window, framed by a projecting painted sheet metal arch. To the south is a three-part oriel featuring one-over-one, double-hung windows, a molded bracket, and sunburst motif in the pediment crowning the oriel. A conical-roofed turret, featuring three small one-over-one, double-hung windows set above a single-pane with transom flanked by one-over-one windows, extends from the north section of the second story. Decorative panels with a diaper weave and blind fanlight motif lie below the turret's roofline. A wide, wood cornice with large curved brackets and rosettes frames the parapet.

Former United States Post Office, 815 North A Street 1905, Beaux Arts, Contributing (photo #20)

This two-story Beaux Arts building, designed by James Knox Taylor, was erected in 1905 as the Federal Building of the United States Post Office. Originally, the building façade was to be brick but protests resulted in the use of Indiana Bedford limestone.² The main elevation faces north and has a projecting central section that is three bays wide. Each bay features a full-height segmental arch opening capped by projecting limestone hood mold with exaggerated keystone. In the center bay, a pair of steel and glass entry doors, preceded by a series cascading limestone steps, is framed by paneled wood rail and stiles. A wide molded frieze panel and dentil molding below a cornice provides the sill for a four-part arched clerestory window above the main doors. The window is composed of two four-pane casement windows flanked by single one-over-one windows. Massive, full-height limestone Doric pilasters divide the bays flanking the entrance. These bays feature large, full-height segmental arched window openings with hood molds identical to those found surrounding the entrance. The windows are characterized by two eight-light sashes flanked on either side by four-light sashes. A dentiled cornice with simulated brackets divides the windows from the clerestory above. The recessed outer bays feature a large pair of eight-light windows with a four-light transom. A raised limestone panel lies above each of these rectangular windows in the frieze below the projecting limestone cornice and dentils. The treatment of the flanking side bays is repeated on the flanks of the building. Along the paneled parapet, the central bay is embellished with an elaborate sculpted limestone cartouche with shield, scroll, and garland ornament. The building is no longer a U.S. Post Office; it has housed the Indiana Football Hall of Fame since 1974.

YMCA, 50 North 8th Street
1908 Neoclassical, Contributing (photo #30)

A Young Men's Christian Association has existed in Richmond since 1867. In 1880 the organization moved into the "new" Dickinson Building at 901 East Main Street. (#25 on the map.) After several failed fundraising attempts in the 1890s, a committee was established in 1906 to raise \$100,000.00 to construct a new YMCA facility. The cornerstone for this facility was laid on May 21, 1908. Harry Hussey of Lansing, Michigan, was the architect.

The four story yellow brick Neoclassical structure was built at the southwest corner of North A Street and North 8th Street. The front façade on North 8th featured a central arched entrance made of smooth dressed limestone

¹ Mary Raddant Tomlan and Michael A. Tomlan, *Richmond, Indiana: Its Physical Development and Aesthetic Heritage to 1920* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 2003), 133.

² Tomlan and Tomlan, *Richmond, Indiana: Its Physical Development and Aesthetic Heritage to 1920*, 137.

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over a raised smooth dressed limestone basement and flanked by sets of three windows. The second and third floors featured sets of wooden double-hung windows trimmed by smooth dressed limestone and separated from the first floor by a drip cap. The fourth floor consists of six double hung windows with six-pane upper sashes. The building was capped by a bracketed cornice.

The North A Street façade is divided into three sections with the eastern section having the same window and cornice configuration as the front. The first floor has windows paired the same as the second and third floor with the same drip cap. The center section represents a transition of use within the building and the two columns of windows within the section are individual double-hung window two-thirds the size of the front section windows.

The western section is slightly recessed from the sidewalk and repeats the window size and configuration of the center section with no drip cap between the first and second floors.

In 1956 a three story addition to the south of the original building in similar yellow brick. Designed by the local firm of R. W. Clinton & Associates, it was built in the International style with horizontal banding created by rows of metal casement windows on the second and third floor. The windows are trimmed as a single rectangle with narrow limestone banding. The ground floor is recessed and trimmed with narrow limestone molding with an entrance at the north end and three-quarter length multipane metal windows at the south end of the recession. The entrance and the windows are separated by a block of recessed darker bricks. The southern end of the façade is composed of a solid three story brick wall featuring a flag pole starting at the base of the second floor windows and extending another story height above the roof line. At the time the addition was built, the cornice of the 1908 building was removed in keeping with the simpler International style.

In 1975 a solid metal façade was installed over the 1908 building down to the first floor. The first floor was framed out and covered with a stucco covering. On the addition, the second floor windows were bricked in with red brick. On May 8, 2011, the metal and cement coverings were removed which highlighted the fact that the basement and first floor windows and arch of the front door had been filled in with cement block. The cornice and protruding keystone over the entrance had been cut off for installation of the metal façade. The building contributes to the significance of the district.

Building Inventory

Main Street

<u>address</u>	<u>rating</u>
700 East Main Street	contributing
704 East Main Street	contributing
706 East Main Street	contributing
706-714 East Main Street	contributing
716-718 East Main Street	contributing
720-724 East Main Street	contributing
726 East Main Street	contributing
734 East Main Street	non-contributing
800 East Main Street	contributing
808 East Main Street	non-contributing
814 East Main Street	non-contributing
818-820 East Main Street	contributing
822 East Main Street	contributing
828-832 East Main Street	contributing
900-906 East Main Street	contributing
908-912 East Main Street	non-contributing
914 East Main Street	contributing
916-918 East Main Street	non-contributing

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920 East Main Street	contributing
930 East Main Street	contributing
701 East Main Street	non-contributing
715 East Main Street	contributing
721 East Main Street	contributing
725 East Main Street	contributing
727-735 East Main Street	contributing
801-807 East Main Street	contributing
809-811 East Main Street	contributing
815-817 East Main Street	contributing
819 East Main Street	non-contributing
821 East Main Street	contributing
823-825 East Main Street	contributing
827 East Main Street	contributing
829 East Main Street	contributing
831 East Main Street	contributing
901 East Main Street	contributing
903 East Main Street	non-contributing
905 East Main Street	non-contributing
907-911 East Main Street	non-contributing
913 East Main Street	non-contributing
915-919 East Main Street	contributing
921 East Main Street	contributing
923 East Main Street	non-contributing
925-929 East Main Street	contributing
931-935 East Main Street	contributing
1003 East Main Street	contributing (previously listed – Murray Theater)
1013 East Main Street	contributing

8th Street

<u>address</u>	<u>rating</u>
8-12 South 8 th Street	contributing
50 North 8 th Street	contributing
11 South 8 th Street	contributing
25-27 North 8 th Street	non-contributing
29 North 8 th Street	contributing
31-33 North 8 th Street	non-contributing
35-37 North 8 th Street	non-contributing
39 North 8 th Street	contributing
45-49 North 8 th Street	contributing

10th Street

<u>address</u>	<u>rating</u>
8-10 South 10 th Street	contributing
8-10 North 10 th Street	contributing

"A" Street

<u>address</u>	<u>rating</u>
801 North A Street	contributing
811 North A Street	contributing
815 North A Street	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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1868-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hasecoster, John Adam

Barber, George F.

Taylor, James Knox

Hussey, Harry

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the earliest known building (1868) and extends to 1960. In the 1960s, a series of events diminished the central position of the downtown as the main commercial center: the planning and construction of I-70, competing fringe commercial development, and lastly, a disastrous explosion in 1968 demolished and damaged many buildings in the 500 and 600 block of East Main (just outside the district).

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While businesses rebuilt, the construction of the downtown pedestrian mall (1971-1972) within the district and along East Main Street signaled vast changes in downtown Richmond.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

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

The Richmond Downtown Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its close association with the historical development of Richmond, Indiana, especially in the area of commerce. Business interests concentrated and thrived in downtown Richmond thanks to its strategic location on the historic National Road during its various phases of history and transportation technologies. The district is also eligible under Criterion C because of the collection of outstanding and notable examples of nineteenth and twentieth century commercial architecture. The district is notable for its richly ornamented Italianate commercial blocks, but later periods and styles are well-represented. A few of Richmond's Main Street commercial buildings are the work of a master – local architect John Adam Hasecoaster.

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

Criterion A

Wayne County was formed January 1, 1811, becoming the seventh county in the State of Indiana.³ Wayne County was named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, a hero of the American Revolution.⁴ The first county seat of Wayne County was established as Salisbury in 1811.⁵ In 1816, Centerville became the next county seat, lasting until 1873 when Richmond was officially named as the county seat.⁶ Richmond was platted in 1816⁷ and officially became incorporated as a city in 1840.⁸

Most early settlers of Wayne County were Quakers led by David Hoover; most were from North Carolina, but moved from the South because of their opposition to slavery.⁹ Early development came to Wayne County because of the rich soil, which encouraged the raising of livestock and crops, and proximity to the Whitewater River. Settlers considered the water source a catalyst for development and throughout the late 1800s, they constructed numerous mills through the turn of the century. According to historian William O. Wissler, "in 1912 there were one hundred sixty-six mill sites in Wayne County."¹⁰ New industries and business ventures were soon spawned to supply the demands of the pioneers.

During the early nineteenth century, the federal government began focusing on internal improvements, including road and canals. In 1803, Congress accepted the plans for the nation's first interstate highway, the National Road, to be built from Wheeling, West Virginia, through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, connecting the

³ Luther M. Feeger, *A Brief History of Early Richmond* (Richmond, IN: Wayne County Historical Society), 18.

⁴ Carolyn Lafever, *A Pictorial History of Wayne County, Indiana* (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 1998), 13.

⁵ Feeger, 19.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Lafever, 16.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 17.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 14.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 18.

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Eastern states to the Western Territory. The National Road, which modern U.S. 40 roughly follows, was surveyed along Richmond's Main Street in 1828, bringing travelers from Eastern states to Indiana.¹¹ The National Road also spurred the construction of the National Road Bridge over the Whitewater River, located just west of downtown Richmond, in 1835.¹² At that time, the National Road Bridge was an engineering marvel, located 30 feet above the Whitewater River and spanning 120 feet.¹³ The road attracted new settlers to the city and commerce to downtown Richmond. Taverns and hotels in downtown Richmond, including the Huntington House at 701 Main Street (no longer standing), benefited from the weary travelers crossing the National Road. Residents who owned land along the newly developed road profited from selling their lands to the new settlers.¹⁴ Specialty shops selling goods from the east coast opened along Main Street. Manufacturing companies, including the Richmond Foundry and the Richmond Trading and Manufacturing Company, attracted skilled craftsmen to this rapidly growing city.¹⁵ The National Road had greatly impacted Richmond and Wayne County, making Wayne County the most prosperous and populated county in Indiana between 1848 and 1853;¹⁶ the construction of a railroad in 1854, connecting to New Castle and eventually Chicago, allowed other towns to prosper as well.

Coinciding with the construction of the National Road and National Bridge, the construction of the Whitewater River Canal, which eventually reached from Hagerstown to Cincinnati, Ohio, began in 1836. The Whitewater Valley Canal Company was incorporated to construct the Whitewater River Canal from Brookville to the National Road town of Cambridge City, just 15 miles west of downtown Richmond.¹⁷ Towns along the canal became shipping points for the distribution of grains, livestock, and agriculturally-based industrial products. The canal eventually went bankrupt, but not before spurring an increasing population and new business and manufacturing interests.¹⁸

Through the late 1840s, several turnpikes from Richmond to neighboring cities such as Newport, Williamsburg, Middleboro and Boston were constructed by the Richmond and Boston Turnpike Company, making Richmond a commercial and social hub for surrounding towns. During this time, the National Road was re-graded and graveled to improve the quality of the road through Richmond's downtown.¹⁹ Even today, major U.S. highways, including U.S. 40 (the National Road and Main Street), U.S. 27, U.S. 35 and State Roads 227 and 121, merge near downtown Richmond, recalling Richmond as the early crossroads city for pioneers.

The railroad had a large impact on the growth of Richmond. The first passenger train to enter Richmond was in 1853, running from Dayton, Ohio to Centerville. This major east-west line, known at first as the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad, became the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad in the late 19th century. It is remembered popularly by its later name, the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also in 1853, service on the Terre Haute & Richmond was connected to Indianapolis and a regular passenger train was established between Cincinnati, Ohio and Richmond. Freight trains also traveled through the city since Richmond served as the interchange of rail service for the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad.²⁰ In 1901, a railroad was built between Richmond and

¹¹ Feeger, 29.

¹² Mary Raddant Tomlan and Michael A. Tomlan, *Richmond, Indiana: Its Physical Development and Aesthetic Heritage to 1920* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Historical Society, 2003), 16.

¹³ Susan E. King, *Postcard History Series: Richmond* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 10.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 18. The Indiana State Highway Commission removed the covered bridge and replaced it with a concrete open-spandrel ring arch bridge in 1920. The concrete bridge was itself replaced in about the year 2000.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 18-19.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 21-22.

¹⁷ Lafever, 19.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 20.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 27-28.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 26.

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Muncie, later becoming the Chesapeake and Ohio line.²¹ The railroads, located at the north edge of downtown Richmond, increased not only commuter traffic to and from downtown Richmond, but also increased the variety and availability of materials and goods for retailers and manufacturers. Everyday life was changed for the citizens of Richmond; ready-made clothing was brought in from the East, causing people to shop downtown more frequently as clothing styles changed. The diets of some Richmond citizens changed as well since downtown grocers now had the opportunity to stock fish and oysters from the east coast. The railroad also stimulated the use gas lighting in Richmond as large quantities of coal were brought to the city. In 1856, a few business owners introduced gas lighting into their stores and new lamps on Main Street were turned on for the first time. By the end of the year, the Richmond Gas Light and Coke Company extended gas lighting to nearly every household and industry throughout the city.²² Lumber was an additional commodity brought into downtown Richmond on the railroad, resulting in the establishment of new woodworking businesses, as well as a growing materials supply for the building trades.

The Richmond Street and Interurban Railway Company constructed Wayne County's first interurban in 1903.²³ The company was sold to the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company in 1908, connecting Richmond to a statewide network of interurban lines.²⁴

In 1900, the main transfer point for the interurban was located at the intersection of Eighth and Main Streets,²⁵ within the Richmond Downtown Historic District. The interurban's popularity peaked in 1925, and then declined due to an increase in automobile production, which also occurred throughout Wayne County, a pioneer in automobile production; fourteen automobile manufacturers were established in Richmond, many with offices downtown.²⁶ The auto companies could boast of their location on a national interstate road. The Indiana State Highway Commission was established under provisions of the Federal Road Aid Act of 1916. The commission gave priority to old main roads like the National Road. Creation of the Federal highway system by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1925 led to the re-activation of the old National Road as U.S. 40, a main east-west route in the system. U.S. 40 was paved across Indiana by 1926, bringing auto traffic right down Main Street in Richmond.

Advances in industrial technology that had brought forth railroads also allowed greater exploitation of natural resources. The natural Gas Boom of east central Indiana was one of the state's most important events of the nineteenth century. The natural resource brought an eruption of population, industrial and commercial growth throughout the state in the 1880s and 1890s. Wayne County, on the edge of the gas boom established a few gas wells, yet did not experience as significant of a population growth as surrounding counties.²⁷ Still, many of the buildings in downtown Richmond were erected during the Gas Boom era, including the Neoclassical John B. Dougan Block at 708-714 East Main Street and the Italianate G.H. Knollenberg building at 815-17 East Main Street.

The combined advantages of transportation linkages, gas boom wealth, and county seat status fueled and concentrated commerce in the downtown. Richmond's downtown has historically provided the residents of Richmond and Wayne County a location to purchase materials and goods, socialize, and partake in entertainment. Main Street has served as the commercial center and primary gathering place of downtown

²¹ Lafever, 26.

²² Tomlan and Tomlan, 39.

²³ Lafever, 25.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ "Intersection of Eighth and Main in 1900 Was Transfer Point for Streetcar System," *Richmond Palladium-Item*, 21 July 1943, p. 9. "Main Street (Richmond) Folder 1 of 2," Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

²⁶ Lafever, 25.

²⁷ Tomlan and Tomlan, 3.

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Richmond since 1818, illustrated by the number of businesses and organizations that have historically been established in that area.

Numerous groceries and dry goods stores have located in the district, including Lee B. Nusbaum Dry Goods at 719-20 East Main Street²⁸ and George H. Knollenberg Company Dry Goods at 809-817 East Main Street, which has been a fixture in the Downtown Richmond Historic District for almost one hundred and thirty years.²⁹ Hardware stores were another commonality in downtown Richmond; R. W. Hall's Hardware store at 921 East Main Street,³⁰ and J. F. Hornaday's Hardware, Paints and Sporting Goods store at 816 East Main Street were both established during this period.³¹ Many of the buildings housing these businesses remain standing today.

Additional business ventures included drug stores, such as Leo H. Fihe, Druggist and Prescription Pharmacist at 830 East Main Street (still standing, known as the Stan Vigran Building today),³² the Alford Drug Company at 901 East Main Street (still standing, known as the Readmore Building) and the W.H. Ross Drug Company at 803 East Main Street.³³ Bakeries and restaurants were also staples in Richmond's downtown; Zwissler's Home Bakery and Restaurant at 908 East Main Street (now non-contributing),³⁴ Arnold's European Hotel and Restaurant at 823-25 East Main Street (still standing), and Charles T. Price & Sons at 916 East Main Street (still standing). Each business was located within the district during its prominence.³⁵

Downtown was also home to many hotels, allowing for traveling pioneers to stay downtown. The hotels lined the main transportation channel, the National Road, and were in close proximity to the railroad and the turnpikes which ran through downtown. The Westcott, located at the corner of Main Street and North 10th Street (demolished, replaced a parking lot),³⁶ the Central Hotel at 823-25 East Main Street,³⁷ Arnold's European Hotel and Restaurant at 823-25 East Main Street (replaced by the Kresge Building in the 1920s),³⁸ and the Tremont Hotel⁰ all opened their doors to weary travelers throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; the Tremont Hotel was replaced by the Dickinson Trust building in 1915.³⁹

Historically and currently, banking has been an important mainstay in downtown Richmond. The Second National Bank, located at 734 East Main Street, was established in 1872 and advertised as the "strongest bank in Eastern Indiana."⁴⁰ The Dickinson Trust Company, located at 800 East Main Street, received its State

²⁸ E.F. Dalbey and Walter L. Dalbey, *Pictorial History of the City of Richmond, Indiana* (Richmond, IN: Nicholson Printing & Manufacturing Company, 1906), 51.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 26.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 124.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 125.

³² *Ibid.*, 124.

³³ *Richmond Directory, 1905-1906, A Classified Business Directory, a Gazetteer of Wayne County, Land Owners* (Richmond, IN: R. L. Polk & Company, 1905), 378. Hereafter cited as 1905-1906 City Directory.

³⁴ Dalbey and Dalbey, 106.

³⁵ 1905-1906 City Directory, 393.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 45.

³⁷ Sanborn-Perris Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Richmond, Indiana, 1909*. Copy available at Minnetrista Cultural Center, Muncie, Indiana.

³⁸ 1905-1906 City Directory, 382.

³⁹ "Temperance Parade Held by Richmond Sunday Schools," *Richmond Palladium-Item*, 15 July 1943, p. 2. "Main Street (Richmond) Folder 1 of 2," Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

⁴⁰ "Second National Bank advertisement," *Richmond Palladium-Item*, 15 November 1925. "Banks-Second National Folder 2 of 3," Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

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Charter in 1899 and proclaimed strongest trust company in Eastern Indiana.⁴¹ In 1956, the Second National Bank moved into the former Dickinson Trust Company building.⁴²

Fraternal organizations also located throughout downtown. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) constructed their Italianate building at 727-35 East Main Street in 1875⁴³ and operated from the third floor; the building is located at one of the busiest corners in downtown Richmond.⁴⁴ The Romanesque Revival I.O.O.F. hall, directly behind the Italianate building at 8-12 South 8th Street, was erected in 1888.⁴⁵ Several entertainment venues were found within the district. The Murray Theater at 1003 Main Street,⁴⁶ individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Tivoli Theatre at 900-906 East Main Street were the two primary theaters in Richmond at the time. The Tivoli Theatre was particularly popular because of its state-of-the-art technical equipment, luxurious seating, and modern heating and cooling.⁴⁷

Special occasions, including parades, conferences and religious events, have brought residents and visitors downtown since Richmond's founding. A pre-1894 photograph depicts a parade patrolling Main Street at the corner of Ninth and Main Streets.⁴⁸ In 1911, the Indiana Grand Army of the Republic held its convention in Richmond; Main Street was elaborately decorated for the occasion.⁴⁹ Richmond Sunday Schools conducted a temperance parade on Main Street around 1913.⁵⁰ Other popular events along Main Street were the c. 1918 World War I parade,⁵¹ the short-lived annual Fall Festival Parade of the early twentieth century,⁵² and the 1923 Earlham College Pep Parade in preparation for their game with rival Cedarville.⁵³ The Indiana Legion convention held in 1929 prompted business owners to decorate their storefronts to the "n'th degree."⁵⁴

In 1923, nearly 1,100 Ku Klux Klan members held a parade in Richmond's downtown. The parade included floats and banners and drew a large crowd of spectators.⁵⁵ The Ku Klux Klan has historically had a strong presence in Richmond. In 1922, the "Whitewater Klan 60" reportedly claimed a membership of almost 6,000 and their headquarters were located in the Knights of Pythias Building on South Eight Street.⁵⁶ According to

⁴¹ "Dickinson Trust Company," advertisement, *Richmond Item*, 15 November 1925. "Banks-Dickinson Trust" Folder, Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

⁴² King, 54.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 40.

⁴⁴ Sanborn-Perris Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Richmond, Indiana, 1909*. Copy available at Minnetrista Cultural Center, Muncie, Indiana.

⁴⁵ King, 40.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 102.

⁴⁷ Margaret Anne Kaiser, "Tivoli," *Historic Richmond Journal*, April 1994, p. 3. "Historic Buildings Folder 6 of 7," Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

⁴⁸ "Scene from Parade Passing at Ninth and Main in 1890's," *The Palladium-Item and Sun-Telegram*, 2 September 1942, p. 12. "Main Street (Richmond) Folder 1 of 2," Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 118.

⁵⁰ "Temperance Parade Held by Richmond Sunday Schools," *Richmond Palladium-Item*, 15 July 1943, p.2. "Main Street (Richmond) Folder 1 of 2," Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

⁵¹ King, 118.

⁵² *Ibid.*, 58.

⁵³ "Earlham College Stages Pep Parade Friday Night," *Richmond Palladium*, 6 October 1923. "Ku Klux Klan" Folder (4 of 4), Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

⁵⁴ "Richmond Gaily Bedecked for Legionnaires," *Richmond Item*, 25 August 1929, p. 1. "Main Street (Richmond)" Folder, Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

⁵⁵ "Parade of Klansmen Chief Public Feature of Ceremonial Here," *Richmond Palladium*, 6 October 1923. "Ku Klux Klan" Folder (4 of 4), Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

⁵⁶ "Klan Members Weren't Outcasts," *The Palladium*, 5 November 1979. "Ku Klux Klan" Folder (3 of 4), Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

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historians, Indiana had the largest Klansmen population in the United States with an estimated 500,000 Hoosiers comprising a large portion of the four million nationwide members recorded in 1924.⁵⁷

On Saturday, April 6, 1968, two explosions occurring in Marting Arms, a sporting goods store at the southeast corner of Sixth and Main Streets, shook the downtown. The cause of the first explosion was not determined but the second explosion resulted from igniting gunpowder located in the basement of the store.⁵⁸ Forty-one people died, eight buildings in 500 and 600 blocks of East Main Street were completely destroyed, and other buildings within fourteen-square-blocks were damaged. After the explosion, a pedestrian promenade was constructed between 1971-1972 along five blocks of Main Street between Fifth and Tenth Streets.⁵⁹ The promenade was funded by local and federal dollars and incorporated seating, landscaping, fountains, canopies and an amphitheater.⁶⁰ The promenade was converted for vehicular traffic in 1997.⁶¹

Criterion C

The Richmond Downtown Historic District is significant because the district retains a great amount of historic fabric and architectural integrity. The district contains a body of work by several important architects, including local master John Adam Hasecoater. The district is the largest of Wayne County's historic commercial cores, and one of the most intact such districts on the National Road in Indiana.

The district has a core of buildings that are both well-executed and that still convey much of the builder's intent and skills. Of the forty-three contributing buildings in the district, the Murray Theater at 1003 East Main Street is listed as an "outstanding" example of its respective architectural style in the *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Wayne County Interim Report* and was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. Ten buildings in the proposed district are listed as "notable" examples of their respective architectural styles: the G. H. Knollenberg Buildings, 809-811 and 815-817 East Main Street; the G.H. Knollenberg Annex, 11 South Eighth Street; the I.O.O.F. Building, 727-735 East Main Street and I.O.O.F. Hall, 8-12 South Eighth Street; the John B. Dougan Block, 708-714 East Main Street; the Romey Building, 920 East Main Street; the commercial building at 823-825 East Main Street; the commercial building at 927 East Main Street; the commercial building at 8-12 South Eighth Street and the commercial building at 8-12 North Tenth Street.⁶²

The Richmond Downtown Historic District presents a variety of prominent architectural styles that are rich and distinct, yet collectively render a unified historic district. These architectural styles include Commercial Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Beaux Arts, Neoclassical and Twentieth Century Functional. The Italianate style originated in the 1800s England during the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the earlier formal classical style; the style was heavily inspired by Italian villas. The ornate style became popular across the United States in the mid-1800s but declined in popularity after the financial panic of 1873.⁶³ In Wayne County, the Italianate style maintained popularity until the late 1890s, which coincided with the development of the railroad and increased prosperity in the area.⁶⁴ The Commercial Italianate style is identified by elaborate, pronounced cornices with decorative brackets, often in pairs, quoins, pilasters, belt courses, ornate window surrounds, tall narrow rectangular and arched openings capped by decorative stone or metal moldings and

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ Lafever, 173.

⁵⁹ King, 126.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ Lafever, 172-173.

⁶² *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Wayne County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2001), 67. Hereafter cited as Interim Report

⁶³ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2005), 212-14.

⁶⁴ Interim Report, xxviii.

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round-arched and cast-iron storefronts in commercial buildings.⁶⁵ Of all of Wayne County's historic commercial districts, Richmond, by far, has the most elaborate examples of Italianate commercial blocks. The 1868 I.O.O.F. Building at 727-35 East Main Street is a notable example of the Commercial Italianate style. This three-story brick building exhibits tall, round-arched windows capped by decorative limestone hood molds and an elaborate, projecting cornice with decorative brackets. The G. H. Knollenberg building, erected in 1877, at 809-811 East Main Street is another notable example of the Commercial Italianate style. This three-story building is punctuated with tall, narrow arched window openings embellished with keystones, etched floral motifs, decorative belt courses, and an ornate cornice decorated with oversized brackets, carved frieze panels, and cast busts. In the mid 1800s, the Romanesque Revival style, influenced by medieval European Romanesque architecture, began to be used for commercial buildings throughout the United States. It was not until the late 1800s that the Romanesque style became widely popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson; Richardson distinct version of Romanesque architecture is appropriately called Richardson Romanesque.⁶⁶ In Indiana, the Romanesque Revival style was most popular in public and governmental buildings, including the Wayne County Courthouse, built in 1890, in downtown Richmond.⁶⁷ The Romanesque Revival style emphasizes mass and weight, portrayed by thick masonry walls and arched door and window openings with heavy, rusticated lintels and sills. Other characteristics include façades of rock-faced stone or brick, round arches often found in pairs or a series, asymmetry, parapets, polychromatic stonework, pronounced stone belt courses and rounded towers.⁶⁸ The G.H. Knollenberg Building, built in 1888 at 815-817 East Main Street, is a notable example of the Romanesque Revival style. This three-story painted brick building features a round-arched window with limestone voussoirs set in a sunburst motif, an asymmetrical façade with corner turret, an elaborate parapet with decorative plaques and geometric moldings, and rusticated stone belt courses. The 1888 I.O.O.F. Hall at 8-12 South Eighth Street is another notable example of the Romanesque Revival style. The building features round-arched windows, two-story blind arches, and tooled limestone belt courses.

The Queen Anne style, derived from England in the 1870s, was popularized by a group of architects influenced by Richard Norman Shaw. The style was blends medieval motifs from the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras and was widely popularized in the United States by pattern books and magazines. Railroads also contributed to the popularity since this was the first time pre-made architectural ornamentation was transported across the country.⁶⁹ In Wayne County, the style was popular throughout the 1880s and 1890s.⁷⁰ The Queen Anne style is more prevalent in residential architecture but is also common in commercial buildings. Defining features of the Queen Anne style include an asymmetrical façades, bay windows, finials, patterned wood shingles, multi-gabled and hipped roofs, decorative brickwork, simple window and door surrounds, brackets and projecting oriels.⁷¹ The Frank Spinning Building, 8-10 North Tenth Street, was designed from two pattern book storefronts published in *George F. Barber's The Cottage Souvenir No. 2*.⁷² The building exhibits an asymmetrical brick façade, a projecting oriel and turret, which features a decorative finial, basket weave shingles and sunburst motifs. Decorative brackets and rosettes adorn the exaggerated cornice. The commercial building at 8-10 South Tenth Street is also representative of Queen Anne design in its asymmetrical façade with projecting oriel.

While merchant Frank Spinning selected plans by mail-order, most preferred to hire local builders and architects to plan their commercial buildings. At least some credit for the quality of detail of downtown

⁶⁵ McAlester, 212-14.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 302.

⁶⁷ Interim Report, xxix.

⁶⁸ McAlester, 301-303.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 268.

⁷⁰ Interim Report, xxix.

⁷¹ McAlester, 266.

⁷² George F. Barber, *Cottage Souvenir Number Two* (Watkins Glen, NY: American Life Foundation and Study Institute, c.1982). The Tomlans discovered the association between the design and the Barber source or inspiration.

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Richmond, even today, needs to go to local architect John Adam Hasecoaster (1845-1925). Born in Osnabruck, Hanover (Germany), Hasecoaster emigrated to the United States in 1867. He followed other Osnabruckers who had settled in Richmond, Indiana. Hasecoaster had some training while still in Hanover, but he sought and received apprenticeships in St. Louis and New York after arriving in the United States. Hasecoaster returned to Richmond in 1872. Well-known Richmond architect George Hoover virtually handed over his long-standing practice to Hasecoaster after a brief association of several years. Hoover retired to Florida in 1875. Hasecoaster is known to have designed the Vaughan/John B. Dougan Block, 708-714 East Main Street; Hittle Building, 828-832 East Main Street; I.O.O.F. Building, 727-735 East Main Street; George H. Knollenberg Building, 809-811 East Main Street; and the adjacent George H. Knollenberg Building, 815-817 East Main Street. He also designed schools, houses, and factories in Richmond. Hasecoaster's practice, however, was not limited to Richmond; he drafted plans for the Knightstown Academy in Henry County (NR) and the Administration Building and Lincoln Hall at the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Children's Home in Rush County. Hasecoaster continued to practice in Richmond, keeping pace with new styles and building types, until his death in 1925.⁷³

Beaux Arts style buildings are typically architect-designed landmarks built in affluent commercial areas. The style was popular throughout the late nineteenth century until the economic depression of the 1930s. The Beaux Arts style, based on French training in classical architecture, often incorporates Classical orders and proportions. Beaux Arts buildings are generally symmetrical, often divided into bays by Doric columns or Ionic pilasters, and emphasize visual connection and building unity. Iron balustrades, elaborate cartouches decorative with swags and shield emblems, and quoins often embellish the façades of Beaux Arts buildings.⁷⁴ The Beaux Arts John B. Dougan block at 708-14 East Main Street features a symmetrical brick and rusticated limestone façade divided into three bays by decorative pilasters. Round and segmental-arched windows punctuate the façade. Richmond, like many cities its size during the early 1900s, was eager to emulate the monumental classicism that was popular for civic buildings. Officials in charge of the Federal government's vast courthouse and post office program of the late 19th / early 20th centuries endorsed classicism. The former United States Post Office at 815 North A Street, designed by architect James Knox Taylor, is a two-story Bedford limestone building that features a symmetrical façade divided into five bays by wide full-height pilasters, full-height sculpted arches with keystones, and an ornate cartouche featuring garland swags and shield motif. Though not a public building per se, the choice of classicism for Richmond's YMCA building of 1908 also reflects the trend toward grand architecture. Harry Hussey, a Canadian by birth who worked from Lansing, Michigan for the YMCA organization, designed the Richmond YMCA. Hussey's efforts for the YMCA led him around the United States, where he planned "Y" buildings in many communities, and as far afield as China. Hussey became a "missionary architect," designing facilities in China for the "Y" from 1911 to 1916 and for the Rockefeller Foundation from 1916-1919 at the Peking Union Medical College.⁷⁵

The closely allied Neoclassical style gained popularity after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Many of the buildings on display at the Exposition recalled classical proportions and ornamentation, inspiring architects to return to classical motifs in their designs. In the following decades, numerous public and commercial buildings across the United States were designed with classical proportions and ornamentation in mind. Neoclassical buildings are characterized by symmetrical façades, pilasters, wide frieze bands, Ionic or Corinthian capitals, keystones and dentil molding.⁷⁶ The G.H. Knollenberg Annex, constructed in 1896 at 11 South Eighth Street, is a three-story painted brick building that exhibits a symmetrical façade with pilasters

⁷³ Brief biography and list of most works by Hasecoaster cited here are from Donald Royer, The German-American Contribution to Richmond's Development, 1833-1933. Vols. I and II. Richmond, IN: The Richmond German Heritage Society, 1993. Also see Tomlan and Tomlan, pp.91-96, for references to Hasecoaster and Hoover.

⁷⁴ McAlester, 379-380.

⁷⁵ Tomlan and Tomlan discuss Hussey's planning of the Richmond "Y" on page 138. Hussey's Chinese connection is discussed in Jeffrey W. Cody, "Striking a Harmonious Chord: Foreign Missionaries and Chinese-style Buildings, 1911-1949," on-line at <http://corbu2.caed.kent.edu/architronic/v5n3/v5n3.03a.html>

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 343-46.

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capped by Corinthian capitals adorning the second and third floor windows. The Second National Bank at 800 East Main Street is a limestone building featuring a symmetrical façades, carved keystones, a sculpted, projecting cornice, dentil molding, pilasters and decorative medallions.

Richmond had rail business connections to Chicago in the early 1900s; perhaps in a sense it stands to reason that Richmond's architects and builders would be influenced by the dramatic developments in commercial architecture taking place there. The Romney Building reflects the innovations and designs of the Chicago School. The Romey Building at 920 East Main Street features an unadorned, symmetrical façade, light colored, smooth-finished white glazed terra-cotta and tripartite Chicago windows with lead-camed prism glass transoms. The Hoover-Bond/Evans Building, 930 East Main, shares Chicago School and Sullivanesque design traits as well. Architects for many of these Chicago School style buildings are unknown. The Murray Theater, 1003 E. Main Street, is one exception. It is located in the district but was previously individually listed on the National Register. Columbus, Ohio architect Fred Elliott designed the Murray Theater; its rectilinear lines and "base-center-capital" organization recall Chicago School design traits. Typical of the period, Elliott incorporated some classical details into the Murray's facades, such as channeled rustication for the first floor, a sheet metal cornice and a pedimental parapet on the roofline.

Several buildings in the district are classified as "functional," in reference to the century in which it was constructed; these buildings are typically utilitarian.⁷⁷ The Twentieth Century Functional style is characterized by flat roofs with little or no decoration. The commercial building at 801-807 East Main Street exhibits a simple façade with unadorned window and door openings and a flat roof. The only ornamentation is decorative, geometric brick-work in the frieze and thin, horizontal bands of a contrasting brick that span the façade.

Richmond's downtown survived both catastrophe and modernization attempts in the 1960s and 70s. The aforementioned explosion that rocked downtown Richmond destroyed and damaged buildings. Then, city planners installed brightly-colored, mushroom-shaped fiberglass pavilions along Main Street, which was made into a pedestrian shopping district. Some merchants seemed to follow suit by cladding their historic stores in modern metal facades. But in the 1990s, city officials reopened Main Street to traffic. The fiberglass pavilions were removed and a more sedate, traditional streetscape was installed. In recent years (c.2010), many shopkeepers have elected to embrace the heritage of the area, by removing metal façade coverings and undertaking well-planned rehabilitations of their buildings.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

⁷⁷ *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Elkhart County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2005), 38.

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"Main Street (Richmond)" Folder 1 of 2, Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond, Indiana.

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): 177-644-41000

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) NOTE: FIGURES BELOW ARE NAD 83 DATA

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1	<u>16</u>	<u>680235</u>	<u>4410060</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>680718</u>	<u>4410791</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>680715</u>	<u>4411073</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>680327</u>	<u>4401779</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Main and 7th Streets, the boundary proceeds one block north along the property line of 700 East Main Street. The boundary continues along the back property lines until it meets the property of 800 East Main Street. The boundary continues north along the eastern side of 8th Street until it comes to the point across from 50 North 8th Street then extends to the west along that property line until the end of that building. At that point, the boundary extends north to the south side of North A Street following the property line. The boundary follows along the south side of North A Street until the southwest corner of the intersection of North A and 9th Streets. The boundary continues south along the property line of 815 North A Street then continues west along the property line of 815 North A until it meets the north-south alley. The boundary continues south along the north-south alley until it meets with the north property line of 814 East Main Street along Sailor Street. The boundary proceeds along the property lines until it meets with the southwest corner of the intersection of Sailor and 10th Streets. The boundary continues along the east property line of 8-10 North 10th Street until it meets with the property line of 931-35 East Main Street. The boundary proceeds east until the east property line of 1003 East Main Street. At this point, it turns south towards the south property line of 13 South 10th Street. The boundary makes a 90-degree turn to the west and proceeds until it meets the property line of 8-10 South 10th Street. The boundary follows the south property line of 8-10 South 10th Street and continues west along the south property lines, crosses South 9th Street, continues along south property lines, crosses South 8th Street, and proceeds along the south property lines until it meets with South 7th Street. Here, the boundary turns north and proceeds along the property line of 701 East Main Street until it reaches the southwest corner of the intersection of Main and 7th Streets. This is the point of origin for the boundary and thus encloses the perimeter of the Richmond Downtown Historic District.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district comprises the portion of the historic commercial, governmental and social center of Richmond that retains its integrity. Areas immediately surrounding the district include non-contributing buildings and vacant lots. The area to the west was highly affected by the previously described 1968 explosion that damaged and destroyed many downtown buildings in the blocks west of 7th Street. Historically, the commercial core began to wane in the blocks further east of 10th Street and attrition has separated the district as outlined here from other commercial remnants to the east.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim Robinson, Alan Higgins & Susan Lankford (Ball State University) Scott Zimmerman, Amy Glass and Andrew Glass (Richmond Historic Preservation Commission)

organization Richmond Historic Preservation Commission date August 22, 2011

street & number 50 North 5th Street telephone 765-983-7343

city or town Richmond state IN zip code 47374

e-mail szimmerman@richmondindiana.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Richmond Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

Wayne County, IN

County and State

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Richmond Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Richmond

County: Wayne State: IN

Photographer: Amy Glass

Date Photographed: see below

Description of Photograph(s) and number: see below

The following information is the same for each of the enumerated photographs:

Name of property: Richmond Downtown Historic District

County and State: Wayne County, Indiana

Photographer: Amy Glass

Location of Original Photograph CD: Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis, Indiana

Photo number / date taken / description of view

0001. 05/09/2010, 10th Street, looking northeast from Main Street
0002. 05/09/2010, Corner of 10th Street & Main Street, looking southwest toward 900 block of Main Street
0003. 05/09/2010, Corner of 9th Street & Main Street, looking Southwest toward 800 block of Main Street
0004. 05/29/2010, Corner of 8th Street & Main Street, looking Southwest toward 700 block of Main Street
0005. 05/09/2010, Streetscape of 700 block Main Street, looking east from corner of 7th Street & Main Street
0006. 05/09/2010, Streetscape of 900 block Main Street, looking west from corner of 10th Street & Main Street
0007. 05/29/2010, 8-12 South 8th Street, looking northwest
0008. 05/29/2010, 11 South 8th Street, looking east
0009. 05/09/2010, 25-27 North 8th Street, looking east
0010. 05/09/2010, 31-33 North 8th Street, looking east
0011. 05/29/2010, 35-37 North 8th Street, looking east
0012. 05/09/2010, Corner of 8th Street and North A Street, looking southeast
0013. 05/09/2010, 708-714 East Main Street, looking northwest
0014. 05/29/2010, 720-724 East Main Street, looking north
0015. 05/29/2010, 726 East Main Street, looking north
0016. 05/09/2010, 727-735 East Main Street, looking southwest
0017. 05/29/2010, 734 East Main Street, looking north
0018. 05/29/2010, 809-811 East Main Street, looking south
0019. 05/29/2010, 815-817 East Main Street, looking south
0020. 05/09/2010, 815 North A Street, looking southeast

Richmond Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

- 0021. 05/29/2010, 818-820 East Main Street, looking north
- 0022. 05/09/2010, 823-825 East Main Street, looking south
- 0023. 05/29/2010, 828-832 East Main Street, looking northwest
- 0024. 05/29/2010, 829 East Main Street, looking south
- 0025. 05/09/2010, 901 East Main Street, looking southeast
- 0026. 05/29/2010, 920 East Main Street, looking northeast
- 0027. 05/09/2010, 923 East Main Street, looking south
- 0028. 05/29/2010, 925-929 East Min Street, looking south
- 0029. 05/09/2010, 8-10 North 10th Street, looking west
- 0030. 05/09/2011, 50 North 8th Street, looking west

Property Owner:

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

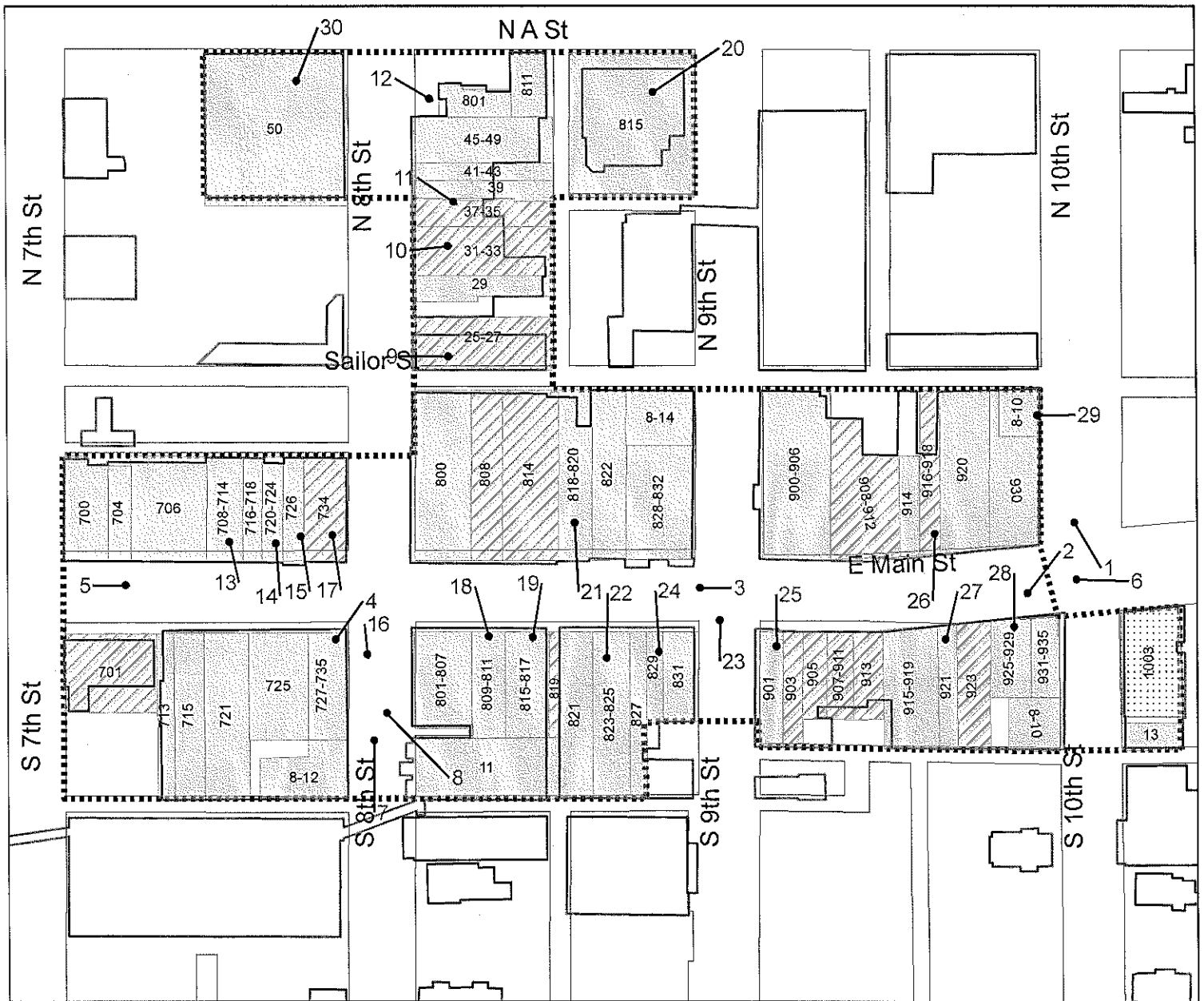
name various
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____




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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

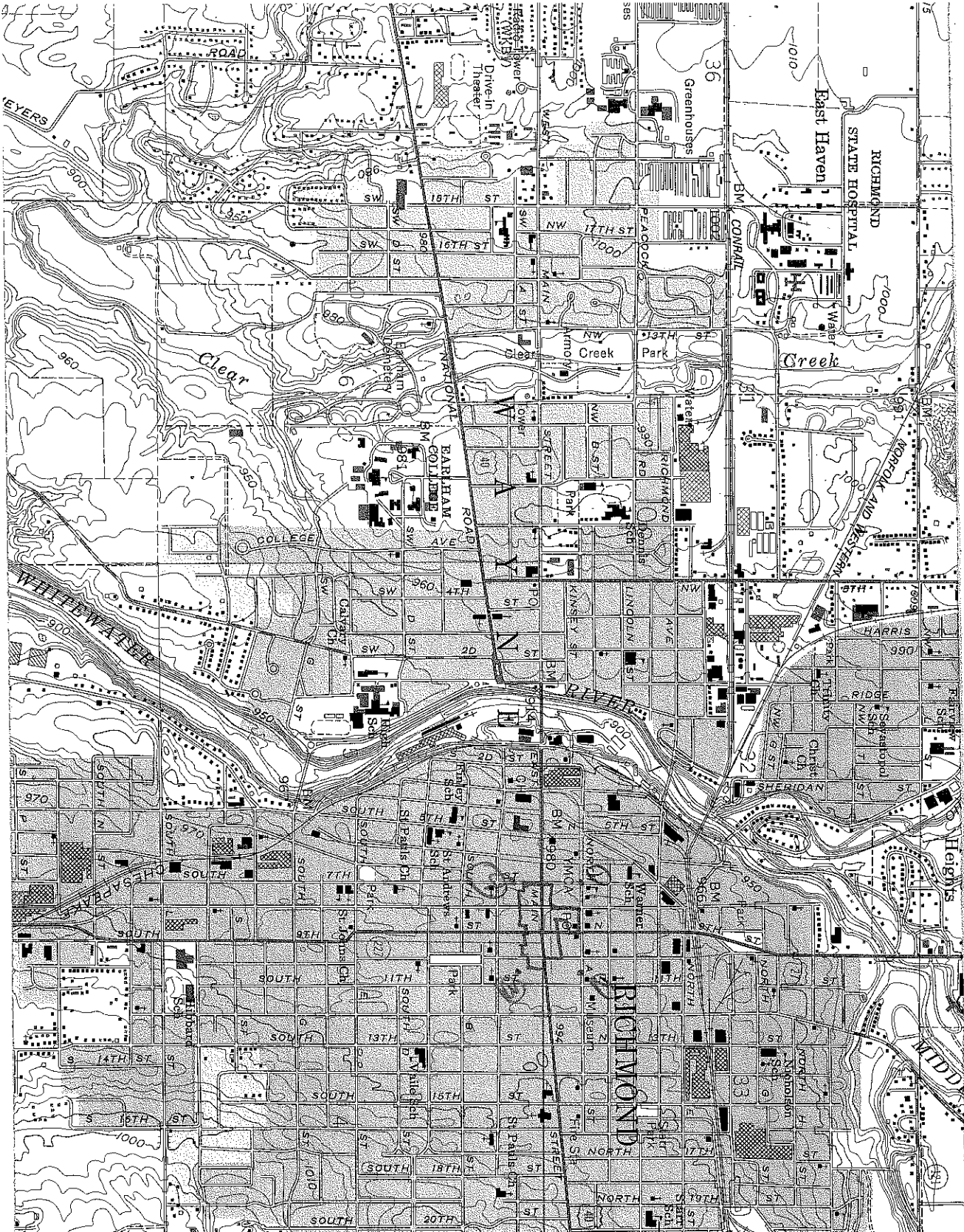
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Map Page 31 Richmond Downtown Historic District, Wayne County, IN



-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing
-  Previously Listed on National Register

-  District Boundary
-  Photo Number



(NEW PARIS)
2063 IV SE

NEW PARIS, OHIO 4.7 MI.

3.1 MI. TO INTERSTATE 70
EATON, OHIO 14 MI.

50' T. 13 N.
T. 14 N.
RICHMOND
DANBURY
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
#168888
AVE NAB88
DATE

1) 16 680225 4411060
2) 16 680715 4411073
3) 16 680715 4411079
4) 16 680327 4410779

WARRNE CO. SIN