

**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.

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Baptisttown Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

**2. Location**

Street & number: Roughly each side of Evans Avenue and the east side of Linwood Avenue between Walnut and Lincoln, each side of Lincoln Avenue between Morton and Garvin, the west side of Garvin Street and each side of Elliott Street between Mulberry and Chandler, and each side of Governor Street and Line Street between Mulberry and Bellemeade Avenue.

City or town: Evansville State: IN County: Vanderburgh

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

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

In my opinion, the property x meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A      \_\_\_ B      x C      \_\_\_ D

_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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

**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

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>70</u>	<u>33</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>72</u>	<u>33</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

OTHER: Shotgun House

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

The Baptisttown Historic District is the rich remnant of a thriving historically-African American neighborhood in Evansville's near east side. Earning its name from the number of African American Baptist churches located in the district, the roughly ten-block district retains nine churches, a formerly segregated school and bathhouse, modest worker housing, and an early housing project which was the result of federal relief projects during the 1930s. Architectural styles vary from revival styles to the modern movement in architecture, nearly all applied to public buildings.

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## **Narrative Description**

The Baptisttown Historic District is composed of approximately ten city blocks east of Evansville's historic downtown. The district received its name from the number of African American Baptist congregants living in the largely African American neighborhood whose borders stretched as far north as Division Street, east to Evans Street, south to Chandler Street, and west/northwest to Walnut Street. While some commercial enterprises dotted the neighborhood, the main spine of historically-Black businesses lined Lincoln Avenue. Due to significant redevelopment and late 20<sup>th</sup> century urban renewal projects, the overall size of the district has been reduced to its extant, historically-important resources that remain connected through congruent streets and historic neighborhood fabric. It should be noted that a two-to-three block section of Cherry Street, north of the district, and Liberty Baptist Church, west of the district, are important contributors to the history of Baptisttown but are too far removed from the district boundaries due to late 20<sup>th</sup> century redevelopment interrupting congruent boundaries. Liberty Baptist Church was individually-listed in 1978.

The Baptisttown Historic District has approximately 110 resources, mostly houses, with a high number of contributing properties. Included among these are important public buildings as well. The most important is Lincoln School (photo 04), built in 1928 to replace Governor Street School as a segregated school that supported the neighborhood. Also important are the former Miller Pool Bathhouse (1947, photo 06), Lincoln Gardens Housing Project (1938, photo 14), and nine churches located in the district. Also of note is a Masonic Hall (1962, photo 03) located at the northwest corner of Evans Street and Lincoln Avenue. There are two one-block neighborhoods that also are of note. One is the short one-block extension of Bayard Park Drive, formerly known as Stahlhefer Avenue, at the south end of the district. The compact development by Joseph Stahlhefer created 22 shotgun houses in the early 1890s. Fourteen of these houses are extant and many received remodeling campaigns in the 1930s, most prominently porch additions (see photos 12-13). The other one-block neighborhood is located across Lincoln Avenue from Lincoln School and is known as "Teachers Row" from the number of teachers who occupied the homes across from the school. These five houses are nearly all early 20<sup>th</sup> century Bungalows (photo 01). Most of the housing in the district is small in scale, vernacular, worker housing from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The public buildings, as would be expected, represent a variety of early 20<sup>th</sup> century styles.

Due to late 20<sup>th</sup> century urban renewal programs and a difficult investment atmosphere (the district boundaries are somewhat defined by bank red-lining in the 1940s), a number of vacant lots, small-scale new housing, and/or depreciated historic housing stock also compose the district. Leniency is provided, therefore, in making contributing versus non-contributing determinations. A contributing resource, at a minimum, may have modern siding, windows, and porch materials, but generally retains historic shape/proportions, though small additions may be made to the sides or rear of the building. A good example of this minimum threshold is located at 519 Gum Street. The simple gable-front house has new siding, windows, and some new porch materials, but retains its historic shape and porch configuration. Secondary structures are not included in the resource count.

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*East Walnut Street, south side*

803 Walnut. Bungalow, 1919. Contributing

*Lincoln Avenue, north side going east*

Nicknamed "Teachers' Row" because a number of the residents taught across the street at Lincoln School, this following row of five houses (there used to be one more at the east end), were built between about 1889 (656 Lincoln) and 1935 (660 Lincoln). Most are Bungalows or in the case of the oldest home, given a porch remodel c. 1930 in keeping with the Bungalow tradition. See photo 01.

650 Lincoln. Alfred & Phoebe Porter House, Bungalow, 1919. Contributing

Left side of photo 01.

The one-and-a-half story house features a brick foundation, vinyl siding and 1/1 vinyl windows. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features wide dormers (with shed roofs) on its east and west sides and a small dormer (with hipped roof) centered on the front. The dormers have sliding windows. The front (south) façade features a full-width incised porch with rusticated stone open coursing (lattice) in the base, concrete floor, and iron railings. Three square columns composed of rusticated concrete alternating with larger smooth units, support the projecting half-story. The back wall of the porch has a modern Craftsman style wood entry door off-centered to the west. A 1/1 window is west of the door. A 1/1 window is also in the east end of the porch's back wall.

Alfred Porter was born in Indiana in 1910; his wife, Pheobe, was also born in 1910, in Alabama. The couple had two daughters, Yvonne and Margaret Ann. Alfred was a teacher in the Evansville Public Schools for 45 years with employment at Frederick Douglass, Lincoln, and Bosse High Schools. The couple lived in the house during the 1930s-1950s.

654 Lincoln. Thomas & Pauline Cheeks House, Craftsman Bungalow, 1919. Contributing  
Second from left side of photo 01.

The one-and-a-half story gable-front house features a dark red-colored brick foundation and porch, metal siding, and a combination of original Craftsman style and 1/1 modern windows. The roof has wide, overhanging eaves that are supported by brackets (covered with metal) on the front gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (south) façade features a full-width porch with a low-pitched gable roof supported on the corners by wide brick piers. The piers feature a tapered outside base and limestone cap. The porch steps are in the west end and are flanked by a pier and brick pier with stone cap. A short wall of brick is east of the steps and may have been added at a later date since the brick color does not match. The back wall of the porch features a nicely-detailed Craftsman entry with wood Craftsman door and side-lites (in the Prairie Style), and transom in the west end. A group of three 1/1 modern windows, the middle slightly wider than the flanking windows, is centered in the wall east of the entry. The front

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gable features a slightly-projecting bay with a shed roof and three Craftsman style wood windows (three lites in each sash).

Thomas Monroe Cheeks was born in Ohio in 1906. He came to Evansville during the 1920s and became both a teacher and basketball coach at Lincoln School, and led his team to the national championship round in 1940. He also was an advertising solicitor for the Evansville Argus newspaper in the 1940s. About the time of his marriage to Pauline Thompson in 1936, they moved to this house from 260 East Mulberry Street. He had taught at Lincoln since about the time of its construction, by 1930.

656 Lincoln. Boyd Henderson House, 1889. Contributing  
Middle of photo 01.

The one-story home's footprint is composed of a square mass with pyramidal roof and projecting front bay with a lower front gabled roof. The house has a brick foundation and metal siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width porch that wraps around to the entry on the east end (in the square mass). The porch features a foundation composed of limestone ashlar, concrete floor, and brick walls and three square columns that support a hipped roof. The brick color is variegated in hues of brown, red, and blonde. The porch walls feature open brick work with stacked vertical courses of brick (alternating colors). The columns and porch walls are capped with stone. The porch steps are located in the east end and are flanked with short walls of brick and short brick pier, all capped with stone. The back wall of the porch features a c. 1965 wood entry door in its east end (into the square massing of the house). A row of three wide sliding windows, with the middle window wider than the flanking windows, is centered in the front-projecting gabled section.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the home belonged to Donald and Alberta Fauntleroy who had been born in Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively. Donald was a mailman for the postal service. The house later belonged to Boyd Henderson, who worked as a janitor at Lincoln School. Boyd was born in Elkton, Kentucky in 1911 and married Katie, and lived in the home until his death in 1993.

658 Lincoln. William & Helen Best House. Craftsman Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing  
Second from right in photo 01.

The one-and-a-half story house is composed of orange-colored brick and features both 1/1 modern and 3/1 Craftsman style original wood windows with stone sills. The top of the gable walls and a wide front dormer are covered with vinyl siding. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney, stepped in and capped with brick, is located on the south end of the west façade and features small wood windows flanking it. The front (south) façade features a full-width brick porch with square corner columns that support the wide overhanging shed roof. The lintels between the columns are shaped with slight arches supported by brackets and drop moldings in the center (underside of the arch). The square columns and porch walls are capped by stone. The porch steps are located in the east end of the front façade; they are flanked by short walls and square piers composed of brick and capped with stone. The back wall of the porch features a wood entry door in its east end and a row of four Craftsman style wood

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windows (3/1) centered in the wall west of the entry. The large front dormer has a gabled roof and row of three 1/1 modern windows.

William Best was born in Barbados, West Indies, in 1885. His wife, Helen (Evalena Artis), was a native of Mount Vernon, Indiana; they married there in 1911. William Best served as principal of Clark High School and Lincoln School, as well as the president of Evansville's NAACP chapter.

660 Lincoln. Raymond & Bessie King House, Bungalow, 1935. Contributing  
Far right end of photo 01.

The one-and-a-half story front-gabled house features a concrete block foundation and the walls are covered with metal siding. The house has a combination of 1/1 historic wood and modern windows. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (south) façade features a full-width incised porch. Three stylized Doric columns, of cast concrete, rest on piers of molded concrete block and carry with overhanging half-story above. Brick latticework composes the porch walls which are capped with stone. The porch steps, flanked by piers of molded concrete block, are in the east half of the façade. The entry, composed of a modern wood door flanked by historic side-lites, is in the east half of the porch's back wall. A wide 1/1 wood window is in the west half. A pair of 1/1 modern windows is centered in the front gable wall.

Raymond and Bessie King lived in this house during the 1930s-1940s, coming from a home on Chestnut Street they lived in during the 1920s. Raymond was a native of Lebanon, Indiana, having been born in 1889 and Bessie was born in Tennessee in 1889. Raymond was dentist and also served as the housing manager for nearby Lincoln Gardens. He served in the United States Army, Dental Corps, in both World War I and World War II, earning the rank of lieutenant colonel. He died at this residence in 1963.

672 Lincoln. Commercial Garage, 1991. Non-contributing

720 Lincoln. Dollar General Store, 2002. Non-contributing

750 Lincoln. McFarland Baptist Church, Contemporary, 1945/1969. Contributing

The gable-front church has low-slung massing and a wide-projecting ridge toward Lincoln Avenue. The walls are composed of orange-colored brick divided into bays by narrow pilasters. Art glass windows in simple rectangular stained glass panes feature stone sills and are between the pilasters. Exposed truss tails rest above each pilaster. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A simple one-story ell with flat roof is on the northwest corner of the building. The front (south) façade features a center panel of limestone ashlar (ground to roof) with a tall wood cross fixed to the center of the panel. A building stone carved with MCFARLAND BAPTIST CHURCH is in the lower west corner of the façade. Brick planters flank the panel of stone. The entry, composed of a pair of metal and glass doors, is on the south end (corner) of the west façade.

McFarland Baptist Church on Lincoln Avenue traces its roots directly to the oldest African American congregation in Evansville at Liberty Baptist Church. By 1882, congregants at Liberty felt that the church had become overcrowded so they established their own church and



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constructed a large building at the corner of Cherry and 5<sup>th</sup> Streets completed in 1887. In 1969, the congregation relocated to Lincoln Avenue after their original building was purchased and razed as part of urban renewal.

756 Lincoln. Commercial Building, c. 1970. Non-contributing

762 Lincoln. Building. French Cottage/Craftsman, c. 1935. Contributing  
Long & Smith, Building/Masonry Contractors' Office. Photo 02.

This unusual one-story, brown-colored brick building features steeply pitched roofs, a round entry tower, and chimney with random-coursed stonework in a projecting front bay. Its side gables feature brickwork in half-timbering. The building has pairs of metal casement windows (six lites) with transoms (four lites). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a three-sided projecting bay with cutaway corners on its west half. The bay's front wall features a wide chimney, tapered at the top, and trimmed with stone. The cutaway corners feature metal casements divided into eight lites with transoms divided into two lites. The east half of the façade steps in to the side-gabled portion of the building and is dominated by a large round tower composed of rowlocks. The wood, full-round arched entry door (with brick arched surround) features four panels and a window covered with plywood at the top. The tower features a band of false machicolations supported by rows of brick corbels. The roof is conical.

The building was likely constructed to showcase the masonry capabilities of its owner/builder, Long & Smith Building Contractors of Evansville. Gilbert W. Long was born in Earlington, Kentucky in 1891 and moved to Evansville in about 1926 where he started a general contracting business with Oscar T. Smith. Long lived at 812 Lincoln Avenue, from where they conducted their business until this building was constructed c. 1935. Oscar T. Smith, who worked as a bricklayer and partner with Long, was born in Illinois in about 1891.

768 Lincoln. Masonic Temple, International Style, 1962. Contributing  
Photo 03.

The one-story building features three rectangular boxes, each a different height, with parapets capped with stone and flat roofs. The tallest box is in the east half of the façade and is covered with random-coursed stone boulders. The box in the west half of the façade has walls composed of polished concrete block. A metal awning stretches over three bays of block divided by metal pilasters. The middle bay has a metal entry door above which is the building stone carved with MASONIC TEMPLE. The shortest rectangular box is centered on the façade and is covered with a metal awning that wraps the box to the north. Cast concrete lattice-work "breeze block" compose the walls. An opening is located in its west end that provides access to a metal door in the rectangular box the lattice work wraps. The lodge is organized as Evansville Lodge #5, affiliated with the Prince Hall Freemasonry lodges that trace their roots to 1775 when a group of 15 free black men were initiated as free masons in Boston. One man was named Prince Hall.

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*Lincoln Avenue, south side*

635 Lincoln. Lincoln School, Collegiate Gothic/Art Deco, 1928. Contributing. Photo 04.  
Fowler & Karges, Architects.

The two-story brown-colored brick building has a tall stone base that steps in with three courses at the top to form a water table. The walls are divided into narrow bays in wings flanking the central entry. The bays are flanked by tall pilasters of brick trimmed with soldier brick. The bays feature pairs of 6/6 metal windows. Spandrels of rowlocks with a diamond pattern, centered in the spandrel, are between the first and second story windows. A beltcourse of carved stone is near the top of the walls. A brick parapet rises above the beltcourse and is capped with stone. Each flanking wing is terminated by a wide two-story projecting bay without windows. A modern two-story vestibule and wing were added to the outside ends of each of the original wings, c. 1980.

The central entry is divided into three two-story bays and features a stepped parapet. The wide, center bay features three metal and glass doors with transoms (modern) divided by narrow pilasters of brick that continue to the top of the second story. Stone spandrels with raised moldings forming a diaper-work pattern are located in three spandrels between the first and second story. The middle, wider spandrel features a carved wreath and shield with the date of construction. The second story features a pair of 4/4 metal windows flanked by 4/4 windows. The narrow brick pilasters are capped with stylized, carved stone capitals. They support the building stone carved with LINCOLN. Topping the building stone is a stone panel carved with flutes. The narrow bays of the center section are flanked with wide, two-story pilasters capped with stone. A 4/4 window is in the first and second story. A spandrel of brick rowlocks is between the first and second story. A tall stone panel, carved with flutes, tops the second story window. The bays are then topped by two courses of soldier brick, topped again by stone.

With a high majority of African American residents in the near southeast part of town, a school dedicated to support the neighborhood was constructed on the northeast corner of Governor and Mulberry Streets in 1874 (now the location of the Seventh Day Adventist Church and former Miller Pool Bathhouse). The intention behind the Governor Street School was, of course, for racial segregation. The school was marked "City School (Colored)" on Sanborn maps and served the growing African American neighborhood that had become known as Baptisttown. As the population continued to grow, officials decided there was a need for a new school to serve the general area and a building, to be named Lincoln, was proposed.

Lincoln School was constructed in 1928 and occupied a prominent site along Lincoln Avenue, which had developed into an important business district for the African American community. Lincoln occupied a full block once loosely dotted with houses between Garvin (which was constructed as a continuation of Garvin to the south) and Morton (known earlier as McCormick) Streets. The school property would grow south to Bellmeade Avenue (known earlier as Bell Street). Locating the school was not without controversy by the white-dominated neighborhoods to the south/southeast.

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The new school cost more than \$275,000 to construct in 1928 and consolidated three smaller segregated schools: Governor Street, Clark, and Oakdale. Because it was the only African American high school in the southwest tip of the state, African American students were bussed in from Newburgh, Rockport, and Mt. Vernon. In 1972, with tensions rising, Lincoln School became integrated. The school, now a primary school, remains an anchor to the Baptisttown neighborhood.

*East Mulberry Street, south side going east*

501 Mulberry. Gable-front, c. 1925. Contributing. Photo 05.

The one-story, gable-front house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered in a combination of vinyl siding (on the sides) and cementuous shingle on the front. The front (north) façade features an incised porch in its west half. A thick wood column supports the overhanging front gable on the corner. A metal door is in the west end of the porch's back wall. A 1/1 wood window is east of the door. A 1/1 wood window is centered in the east half of the front façade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The house belonged to Charles and Maude Freeman during the late 1920s-1930s. Maude was widowed by 1936. Her husband, Charles, had worked as a cook in a restaurant, and they lived on Canal Street during the early 1920s until moving to this location. Charles was born in Virginia and Maude was born in Tennessee.

509 Mulberry. House, c. 1970. Non-contributing

511 Mulberry. House, c. 1970. Non-contributing

513 Mulberry. House, c. 1970. Non-contributing

*East Mulberry Street, north side*

412 Mulberry. Miller Pool, 1947/Metropolitan Seventh Day Adventist Church, 1984. Contributing. Photo 06.

The one-story brick building was built in two parts: the east half is the original Miller Pool Bathhouse (1947) and the west half is a church addition from 1984. The original section features a symmetrical east (front) façade with a projecting entry bay. The projecting bay has former entrances (filled with block) on its north and south sides and a wide open entry centered in the bay. Louvered openings flank the entry. Wide louvered openings are in the façade north and south of the projecting bay. The original building features side gables with cornice returns and a hipped roof over the projecting bay. A building date stone is in the south end of the front façade and is carved with names of city officials at that time, as well as the date 1947. The church addition features a wide front gabled wall facing Mulberry Street. It has a small portico with metal columns centered on the façade. A pair of metal doors are in the back wall of the portico. Metal windows, 1/1 with stone sills, flank the portico. A section of pent roof continues across the bottom of the gable which features a large stylized metal cross above it. The building's roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

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After Lincoln School was constructed, there was no longer a need for the Governor Street segregated school. The building was ultimately razed and in its place, a new pool with bath house was constructed for the Baptisttown neighborhood. The pool occupied the west portion of the lot while the bath house occupied the east portion. Dubbed "Miller Pool", it was erected/dedicated in 1947 under Mayor Manson Reichert and park superintendent John Crouch. The pool closed by 1984, and a church was constructed over the location of the pool, but the bath house was retained. A new pool/bathing facility, named the Rochelle-Landers Pool, opened east of Lincoln School on the former site of the Vanderburgh County Orphans Home (razed in 1973).

*Bellemeade Avenue, south side going west*

637 Bellemeade. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

625 Bellemeade. St. John the Apostle Catholic Church & School, Gothic Revival, 1940/c. 1950. Contributing. Photo 07.

The brick gable-front church has a raised basement and features rows of stepped buttresses, capped with stone that divide the side walls into bays. Each bay features pairs of metal basement windows, divided into six lites, and a Gothic-arched window trimmed with brick and stone. The windows feature art glass, stained, in leaded diamond-shaped pattern. The roof features a narrow eave line and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (north) façade features a raised entry flanked by brick walls and covered with a wide shed roof supported by carved brackets. The entry is flanked by wide buttresses, which continue onto the gable wall and flank a rose window. The entry doors are wood and feature small rectangular windows composed of art glass. Gothic-arched art glass windows flank the entry in each end of the front façade. A stone Celtic cross surmounts the gable. A building date stone is located in the lower west corner of the façade and is carved with ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH OCTOBER 1940.

The church has a school/education wing added to its southeast corner that was built between 1947 and 1955. The two-story brick wing has a raised basement and corner buttresses, stepped and capped with stone. Fenestration is composed of pairs of short 1/1 metal windows with tall transoms of glass block. The building's parapet is crenelated and capped with stone.

The church was created to serve African-American Catholics through a substantial gift by John Fendich. Fendich owned/was president of the J. Fendich, Inc. Cigar Factory and purchased more than seven lots that became the church campus in 1940. John Fendich dedicated the church in memory of his parents, Herman and Mary Fendich. The cornerstone was laid in December 1940 and the church was dedicated in May 1941. Father Herman Mootz served as pastor from 1940 through 1967. The church had a seating capacity of 175. The church rectory was added to the west in 1942 and the school was started in 1947 with additions leading to its completion in 1955. The school closed about 1967 and the church closed in 2014 after a merger with St. Mary's Catholic Church.

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617 Bellemeade. St. John's Catholic Church Rectory, 1941. Contributing  
Right side of photo 07.

The one-and-a-half story brick rectory features a wide front gable with lower cross gables and dormers on each side façade. The building has 8/8 wood windows with stone sills and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (north) façade features a wide brick porch with flat roof. The porch has a row of four square columns, brick, with stone caps that support the roof. The porch is enclosed with glass block and pairs of wood casements. The entry is centered between two square columns, in the center of the porch, and features a wood door with tall, narrow windows. The front gable features a pair of 8/8 wood windows and a louvered opening with Gothic-arched top in the very top of the gable wall.

615 Bellemeade. Minimal Traditional House, 1949. Contributing  
Photo 08.

The one-and-a-half story brick house features 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and clapboards covering its gable walls and dormers. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A tall chimney is located in the west façade. The front façade features a wide, projecting front-gabled section on its east half. It has two 6/6 windows in its first story. A small porch with square posts is west of the front-gabled section. The entry at the back of the porch features a modern wood door and historic wood side-lites. The porch roof is a continuation of the main roof and is flared. A pair of 6/6 windows is centered in the first story west of the porch. A dormer with a pair of 4/4 wood windows is in the west half of the façade. It has a gabled roof.

The house was built for Earl U. Robinson and his wife, Gwendolyn, in 1949. Earl had been born in Pennsylvania in about 1904 but more recently had immigrated to Evansville from Nashville, Tennessee. He married and settled on 7<sup>th</sup> Street and began his private physician and surgeon practice on Lincoln Avenue before moving to this house. His hours were 9-11 a.m., 2-4 and 7-9 p.m. or by appointment.

519 Bellemeade. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

515 Bellemeade. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing

511 Bellemeade. Ranch, 1949. Contributing

509 Bellemeade. Shotgun, 1898. Contributing.  
Second from right side of photo 09.

The one-story house has a brick foundation and the walls are covered with aluminum and vinyl siding. The front façade features a tall front gable. The modern entry door is located in the west end of the front façade. A group of three windows: 1/1, 6/6, 1/1 are centered in the façade east of the entry door.

Louchious (Lucius) Bush lived in the home during the late 1910s and 1920s. Bush had been born about 1886 in Louisiana, then lived in Kentucky and married Rosa before arriving in Evansville by about 1915. In 1916, he was listed as a houseman for the Vendome Hotel on Bellemeade.

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Later, he rented a room on Cherry Street, then moved to Governor Street during the 1930s and 1940s. He died in 1947. His occupation in the last decades of his life was a chauffeur.

507 Bellemeade. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

417 Bellemeade. Bungalow, c. 1900. Contributing.

The one-story house has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. It has 3/1 Craftsman style windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (north) façade features a wide front gable and a lower front-gabled section that projects forward on the west side of the façade. The front façade features a wainscot of brick, capped with stone, and a small brick porch on the east end of the projecting section. The porch has a modern entry door. A 1/1 wood window is west of the entry. A 3/1 window is east of the projecting section.

During a portion of the 1930s-1950s, this was the home to Robert Calvin Lambert, born in 1880 in Hawesville, Kentucky. Lambert was married early, but was divorced most of his life. He was a clerk in the post office, then later worked for a sand and gravel company as a driver. Lambert was a Caucasian man in a mostly-Black neighborhood.

*Bellemeade Avenue, north side*

300-314 Bellemeade. Apartment Building, 1969. Non-contributing

*East Gum Street, south side heading west*

519 Gum. Shotgun, c. 1900. Contributing

517 Gum. Carpenter Four-Square, c. 1915. Contributing

Left side of photo 10.

The two-story house features a foundation and porch of parged cement and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 modern windows. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width porch with gabled roof covered in metal. The porch floor is concrete and steps are located in the west end of the front façade. Wide corner piers, parged with cement, are tapered on the bottom outside corners and support the roof. A modern entry door is in the west half of the front façade. A wide 1/1 window is centered in the east half. The second story features two 1/1 windows in the front façade.

James L. Cash was born in Lebanon, Kentucky in 1888 and became a laborer for a family by 1900. By 1910, he married Carrie Payne and was a bricklayer. The couple moved to this house by 1916 and by the 1920s, James had entered the nursery business as a florist and nurseryman. They had one daughter, Constance. Carrie Cash died in the 1950s, leaving James a widower at the home until he died in 1962.

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513 Gum. Shotgun House, c. 1895. Contributing  
Second from left side of photo 10.

The narrow, gable-front house has a foundation parged with cement and walls covered with metal siding. The windows are 1/1 wood. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a modern entry door in its west half and a tall 1/1 wood window in its east half.

The small home belonged to Mrs. Lulu Cohron, who appeared to have moved into the home after the death of her husband, Edward. Lulu was born in 1882 in Mississippi and served as a cook for a private family while widowed. She died in 1978.

507 Gum. Bungalow, 1924. Contributing  
Second from right side of photo 10.

The one-story front-gabled house features a foundation composed of panel-faced molded concrete block. The walls are covered in clapboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width incised porch with concrete floor. Groups of three wood posts on each corner support the projecting attic/gable wall overhead. Modern vinyl railings are between the posts and steps are located in the west end of the front façade. The back wall of the porch features a modern entry door in its west end and a row of three 1/1 wood windows centered in the wall east of the door. The gable wall features a Craftsman wood window in the attic.

During the 1930s-1940s, the home belonged to Robert and Edith Cash. Robert was listed as a laborer in a green house in the 1930 census, with his brother James Cash. Robert was born in Lebanon, Kentucky and his wife was born in Mississippi. By the 1940s, Robert had become a chauffeur. Robert was both a veteran of World War I and a member of the local Lutheran church.

503 Gum. American Small House, 1949. Contributing  
Right side of photo 10.

419 Gum. Free Classic, c. 1912. Contributing

417 Gum. Shotgun House, c. 1895. Contributing

413 Gum. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

*East Gum Street, north side going east*

420 Gum. Grace Lutheran Church Rectory, Tudor Revival Cottage, 1937. Contributing  
Seen in left side of photo 11.

The one-and-a-half-story brown-colored brick house features side gables and a projecting front gabled section in the west half of the façade. The house has 6/6 wood windows with stone sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (south) façade features a pair of 6/6 windows in the front-projecting gabled section. A Tudor-arched opening with louver and stone sill is centered in the top of the gable. The entry is on the east side of the projecting section. It

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has a recessed entry with Tudor arch. The door is wood and has a small window in its upper west corner. The entry is covered with a flared roof extension from the projecting section. A 6/6 window with wood shutters is east of the entry and narrow 4/4 wood window is west of the projecting section.

500 Gum. Concrete Mailbox Post, c. 1930. Contributing (object)

The narrow concrete post, tapered with tapered top, is located near the northeast corner of Gum and Elliott Streets. It would have had a mailbox attached to it and provided easy mail drop-off for residents in the neighborhood. A neighborhood grocery had been at the location since the 1930s, first owned by William Schatz, then later his clerk, Elmer Bell took over the store and owned it into the 1960s.

512 Gum. American Small House, 1946. Contributing

*Bayard Park Drive, south side going west*

This small one-block development occurred c. 1894, under Joseph Stahlhefer and the street had been named Stahlhefer Avenue. Twenty-two nearly identical shotgun houses were built (eleven on each side of the street), originally without porches (two remain without porches). Ten of these houses remain; vacant lots are in places where houses were removed. Pairs of houses shared two-chamber privies constructed in the corner of the lots. Some of these, and many of their foundations, are extant. By the 1930s, it appears that many of these houses received remodeling campaigns that added Bungalow-esque features including porches with brick pilasters, half-timbering, Craftsman style windows, and in at least one case a reshape of the roof (520 Bayard). Several of the houses repeat a porch pattern, mostly related to the roof. Interestingly, none of the houses were occupied by African Americans in the 1940 census, and the houses were all rented by their occupants. See photos 12-13.

521 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing

Left side of photo 12.

519 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing

Second from left side of photo 12.

The one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The front façade features a full-width porch with concrete floor and square brick corner columns that support a hipped roof. The back wall of the porch features a wood door in its west end and a 6/1 wood window in its east half. The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house belonged to Charles and Mary McCullough in the 1930s. He worked at Sunbeam Electric Manufacturing Company.

517 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing

Second from right side of photo 12.

The one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The front façade features a full-width porch with concrete floor and square brick corner columns that support an



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extension of the main roof, which is hipped and covered with asphalt shingles. The back wall of the porch features a modern metal door in its west end and a 6/1 wood window in its east half. The house belonged to Arnold Merle in the 1930s.

515 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing  
Right side of photo 12.

511 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. (demolished)

509 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing

507 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing

503 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing  
Right side of photo 13.

*Bayard Park Drive, north side going east*

504 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. (demolished)  
Left side of photo 13.

506 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. (demolished)

508 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. (demolished)

The one-story house features a molded concrete block foundation and clapboards cover the walls. The house features Prairie Style wood windows and the gable-front roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width porch with concrete floor and square brick corner columns that support a hipped roof. The bottom outside corners of the brick columns taper and a short brick pier with stone cap flanks the porch steps with the west column. A gablet with half-timbering and stucco is above the steps in the hipped porch roof. A wood balustrade with simple square pickets encloses each side of the porch. The wood entry door, with Prairie Style window in its top, is on the west side of the porch's back wall. A pair of Prairie Style windows is centered in the wall east of the door. The house belonged to Charles and Anna Mary Howard in the 1930s. Charles worked as a clerk.

516 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing

The one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The front façade features a full-width brick porch with concrete floor and square brick corner columns, tapered outward at the bottom, which support a jerkin head roof. The front gable wall of the porch roof features half-timbering and stucco. The back wall of the porch features a metal door in its west end and pair of modern 4/4 windows in its east half. The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The home belonged to Mary Robinson, the widow of George Robinson, in the 1930s. She worked as a saleswoman.

518 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing

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520 Bayard. Shotgun House, 1894. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house features a foundation of molded concrete block and vinyl siding. The full-width front porch has a concrete floor and square brick piers that carry tapered wood corner columns that support the roof. Modern wood railings enclose the porch between the brick piers. A modern wood Craftsman style door is located in the west end of the porch's back wall. A pair of modern Prairie Style windows is centered in the wall east of the door. A dormer with gabled roof is centered on the front façade. It features two short Prairie Style windows. The home belonged to a retired couple, Orville and Mary Williams, in the 1930s.

*Chandler Avenue, north side going west*

516 Chandler. Craftsman/Gable-front, c. 1909. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house is one of the larger homes in the south part of the district. It has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1 wood. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (south) façade features a wide porch with three brick piers and stone caps on its front wall. The corner piers support tapered wood columns that carry a low-pitched gable roof. The porch's gable wall features half-timbering and stucco. Steps to the porch are located in the west end of the front façade. Wood railings are located between the piers. The porch's back wall features a modern entry door in its west end and three 1/1 wood windows in the wall east of the door. Two 1/1 wood windows are located in the front gable wall.

The house was used by Reverend Eugene E. and Katherine Robinson during his pastorate of the First Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene in Evansville. Eugene was born in Kentucky in about 1883 and first lived with the Mussett family on South 8<sup>th</sup> Street after arriving in Evansville in the 1910s-1920s. The couple lived at this home during the remainder of the 1920s.

504 Chandler. House, c. 2010. Non-contributing

500 Chandler. House, c. 2010. Non-contributing

418 Chandler. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

410 Chandler. House, c. 2000. Non-contributing

*South Morton Avenue*

536 Morton. Bungalow, 1919. Contributing

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*South Garvin, west side heading south*

Lincoln Gardens Park, 1938. Contributing (site)  
Foreground of photo 14.

A small triangular park was created by the Lincoln Gardens plat to realign streets north and south of Lincoln Avenue. The park is sided by Lincoln on the south, an angled extension of Garvin to the northwest, and extension of Garvin on the east. The small park features a large old ornamental tree in its southwest corner and a modern bus stop pavilion and interpretive signs in its east half.

579 Garvin. Lincoln Gardens/Evansville African American Museum, 1938. Contributing  
Background of photo 14.

The long, brick building features a middle two-story section with one-story wings extending to the northeast and southwest (the building faces southeast toward the small park). The building has a concrete foundation, brick walls, and pairs of 6/6 and 4/4 wood windows with stone sills. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is symmetrical with the two-story portion divided into two matching units. Each unit features a metal door centered on the façade and then flanked by pairs of 6/6 windows on the first and second story and pairs of 4/4 windows at the unit's extents on the first and second story. Each one-story wing features two units with metal doors at the extents, then two pairs of 6/6 windows, and two pairs of 4/4 windows at the center. A modern arcade fronts the building with narrow canopy extensions over the entry doors. The arcade symbolizes the African baobab tree, or "Tree of Life" in its colonnade and features metalwork railings symbolic of Underground Railroad patterns.

Lincoln Gardens was one of the most significant developments to occur in the Baptisttown neighborhood. The result of Federal Relief Projects stemming from the Great Depression in 1929, the housing development sought to improve living conditions of residents in the neighborhood. The project replaced 174 substandard homes and in many ways became the precursor to later housing projects that occurred in the district beginning in the late 1960s and continue today. Lincoln Gardens was located on a large triangular area of housing redevelopment constructed in 1938 for households who had employment, but struggled to find decent housing. The development was composed of 16 buildings totaling 182 low-cost housing units. Of these 16 buildings, only one which functioned as a keystone to the development, remains. It has been converted to the city's African American Museum and is central to the Baptisttown District. The building fronts a triangular-shaped park which is fronted by Lincoln Avenue on the south and Garvin Street's extensions to the north on its other two sides.

A best determination in deciphering the 1940 census to find residents of this specific building of the Lincoln Gardens complex provides eight heads of households, cross-matched with the 1940 city directory. They include Ida Mae Carey, the widow of Robert Carey, who was born in Kentucky about 1889. She was a seamstress with the Works Progress Administration. Her 20 year old son, Billy Ray, also lived at the apartment and was a furniture repairman. The Haynes & Opal Johnson family lived at the complex with their young son. They were 24 and 18, respectively, born in Kentucky and Indiana. Haynes was employed as a porter at a passenger

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railroad station. The Julius and Jeannette Mitchel family included two daughters. The Mitchels were 35 and 29, respectively, born in Kentucky and Indiana. He worked as a porter in a men's ready-to-wear shop while she worked as a cook in a private home. Edward and Helen Franklin, 45 and 27, lived at the complex. He was employed as a waiter for the American Legion Home.

Josephus and Lulu Talbott occupied one apartment with their two sons and daughter. Both were born in Kentucky about 1905. He worked as a janitor in a refrigeration company. Pearl Quinn also lived at one of the apartments with her adult son, Coleman Quinn, and grandson, Joseph Garlick who was 18 years old. Pearl was born about 1882 in Illinois and worked as a seamstress for the Works Progress Administration. Her son was employed as the recreation director for a youth program. Anna Powell lived at the complex with her 73 year old father, Nelson Ford. Both were born in Tennessee; she was also employed as a seamstress for the Works Progress Administration. Harland and Henrietta Lee, born about 1899 in Kentucky and 1903 in Indiana, respectively, lived at the complex and were employed as a janitor for a grocery and maid for a private home.

721 Garvin. House, c. 1995. Non-contributing

*South Elliott Street, west side heading north*

783 Elliott. Bungalow, 1909. Contributing

The one-story, gable-front bungalow has a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The front (east) façade features a wide porch with concrete floor and large wood columns, square and Doric, that support and extension of the gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The entry is located in the south end of the porch's back wall. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is in the north half of the wall. The house belonged to Robert and Charlotte Moody during the 1930s-1940s. Moody worked for the C&EI Railroad.

775 Elliott. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

765 Elliott. L-Plan Cottage, c. 1894. Contributing

Photo 15.

The one-story L-Plan cottage has vinyl siding and tall 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house features a wrap-around porch (c. 1920) with molded concrete block foundation and piers that carry wood posts to support a hipped roof. Wood balustrades are between the piers. The steps are located in the south end of the front (east) façade. The wood entry door and transom is located in the east-facing wall of the ell, which extends off the south/back of the front-gabled section. A wood door and transom are also located in the south-facing wall of the front-gabled section. Two 1/1 wood windows are in the front-facing gabled section.

"Ollie" Edmonds, who later went by Emma Palms during the 1930s, lived in the home as early as the 1920s. She was born about 1896 in Kentucky and worked domestic jobs in Evansville. During the early 1930s, Reverend Jeff Dixon roomed at the house. He was born in 1880 in

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Kentucky and was the pastor of Little Hope Baptist Church. By 1940, he had married Hattie Flowers and purchased a home at 506 East Gum Street where their household consisted of a daughter, Louise Tyler, and two granddaughters Josephine and Louise Talbott.

719 Elliott. Grace Lutheran Church, Tudor Revival, 1937. Contributing  
Photo 11.

The brown-colored brick church is constructed on a raised basement and features stepped buttresses, capped with stone, which divide the nave into bays. The Gum Street façade has a steeply-pitched gabled parapet. The façade has two basement windows and a wide Tudor-arched window composed of stained art glass flanked by tall buttresses. The art glass window is divided into smaller arched sashes, similar to lancets, and is trimmed by a Tudor arch composed of a course of soldier brick topped by headers. A small Tudor-arched louvered opening is in the top of the gable. The gabled parapet is surmounted by a small stone cross.

The Elliott Street (east) façade features a one-story entry that projects at its north end. The entry has concrete steps and a recessed pair of wood doors in a Tudor-arched opening. The doors feature a wood transom divided into five arches. The entry, flanked by buttresses, also features a gabled parapet surmounted by a stone cross. The remaining east façade is divided into three bays by buttresses. The end (south) bay features a basement window and a simple 1/1 wood window on the main level. The other two bays feature a pair of basement windows and large Tudor-arched art glass windows similar to the south façade. Wall dormers with gables allow the windows to extend up above the eave line.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, organized in 1934, constructed their building and rectory at the northwest corner of Gum and Elliott Streets. The African American congregation was unique in that they had a white pastor.

*Dr. W. R. Brown, Sr. Way, west side going north*

669 Dr. W. R. Brown. Little Hope Baptist Church, Gothic Revival (1912/1924)/New Hope Baptist Church, Colonial Revival, 1964. Contributing  
Photo 16.

The brick building was constructed in two parts: the wide, flat-roofed section (1924, left side of photo 16) on the south and the tall gabled-roof section on the north (1964, right side of photo 16). The older section has a raised basement and stepped parapet on the front façade. A tall set of steps leads to a pair of metal and glass entry doors centered on the façade. Historic wood side-lites and Gothic-arched transom surround the entry doors. These feature stained art glass. Full-round arched wood windows composed of stained art glass flank the entry. These are set into rectangular openings. A pair of modern wood doors is south of the steps. A wide building stone is north of the steps.

In 1964, the congregation constructed a large gable-front building attached to the 1924 building. The building has full-round arched wood windows composed of stained art glass. The top of the windows feature a fan-lite transom. The gable roof features cornice returns and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (east) façade of the building features a two-story portico, raised, with

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gable roof. The portico roof is supported by four slender Doric columns; the gable wall is covered with clapboards. A entry/bell tower projects forward at the back of the portico. It features two pairs of metal and glass doors with windows. A wide broken pediment tops the entry. Flanking the portico are full-round arched windows with wood panels in the bottom. A date stone is in the lower north corner of the front façade. The entry/bell tower continues above the gable roof with a tall belfry, covered with vinyl siding. Decreasing in size, a plinth with narrow cornice tops the belfry and carries a square lantern. The lantern features full-round arched windows in its north and south walls and louvered openings in its east and west walls. It has simple Doric pilasters at each corner and thin cornice. The base of the spire is octagonal with recessed panels. The tall spire is also octagonal and is surmounted by a metal cross.

Little Hope Baptist was established in 1879 and was located in the 400 block of Bellemeade (south side) by 1910. The original home to Little Hope Baptist may be the building, now a residence, located at 417 Bellemeade Avenue. The congregation constructed the south part of this building in 1912. Then reconstructed the building in 1924, and then in 1964 constructed a large, new sanctuary with towering spire. Renamed New Hope Baptist Church, the congregation continues to be active in one of the most prominent buildings in the district.

651 Dr. W. R. Brown. Commercial Building, c. 1970. Non-contributing

*Dr. W. R. Brown, Sr. Way, east side*

654 Dr. W. R. Brown, Sr. Way. House, 1919. Contributing

*South Governor Street, east side going south*

650 Governor. Commercial Building, 1952. Contributing

670 Governor. Watkins Temple Church of God in Christ, Art Moderne, 1949. Contributing  
Photo 17.

The brown-colored brick church has a raised basement and gabled parapet on its front (west) façade. The building has 1/1 wood basement windows and wood windows covered with protective glass on the main level (sanctuary). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a tall set of concrete steps, leading north, south and west to a deeply recessed entry centered on the façade. The entry is flanked by pilasters and curved walls composed of stacked bond headers and windows of glass block. The façade had basement and main level windows flanking the entry, but these have been filled with brick. A narrow opening, centered at the top of the gabled parapet, has metal louvers.

*Line Street, west side going north*

667 Line. Gable-front Church, 1902/C. 1960. Contributing

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The one-story gable-front building has vinyl siding and 1/1 wood windows. The low-pitched gable roof is covered in metal. The height of the walls is approximately 16 feet. The front façade has a concrete porch and steps centered on the façade. Ironwork forms columns to support a metal canopy roof. A pair of wood doors with diamond-shaped windows in the top are at the back of the porch wall. One/one windows flank the porch. This was a resident/house until the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when it was converted to a church.

665 Line. House, c. 2000. Non-contributing

659 Line. Bungalow, 1924. Contributing

The one-story gable-front house features a brick foundation and porch and vinyl siding covers the walls. The front (east) façade features a wide porch with gabled roof supported by square brick columns. The steps are centered on the porch and flanked by short brick piers capped with stone. The back wall of the porch features a wood door and transom on the north end. A row of three 12/12 modern windows is centered in the wall south of the door. The more steeply-pitched main roof as well as the porch roof are covered with asphalt shingles.

This was the home to Abraham and Bertha (Sommers) Levy (Levi) during the 1920s and early 1930s. The couple married in 1917, in Evansville, and had three sons. Levy's father was born in Prussia. By the late 1930s, Zachariah "Zack" and Selena Buckner lived in the home and continued to live here until the 1960s. Buckner was a clerk for the post office.

655 Line. House, c. 2010. Non-contributing

651 Line. House, c. 2010. Non-contributing

*Line Street, east side going south*

650 Line. Cleaves Memorial C. M. E. Church, Neo-Classical, 1948/1955. Contributing  
Photo 18.

Church Parsonage, Bungalow, 1925. Contributing (left background of photo 18).

The gable-front red-brick building has a raised basement and tall nave walls topped by a wood entablature. The building has groupings of stained art glass windows, in tri-part in the basement and main level with transoms and stone sills on the main level. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (west) façade features a deeply recessed portico accessed by a wide set of steps. The portico has four square posts on its front wall that support a cornice return across the base of the gable, above which is a gable (inside the main gable) that is covered with clapboards. The back wall of the portico features a pair of metal and glass entry doors with a full-round arched transom of stained art glass above. Tall art glass windows with transoms and stone sills flank the portico in the north and south ends of the front façade. A tall date stone for the building is located in the lower north end of the façade.

Cleaves Memorial Christian Methodist Episcopal Church traces its roots to the migration of African Americans from the South during World War I. Organized as a mission named St. Mark in 1914, Reverend William H. Pruitt along with five members, transported the church's

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belongings in a wheelbarrow to its various meeting places, the first of which was located at 10<sup>th</sup> and Canal Streets. At the denomination's annual conference in 1921, the Evansville church was formerly recognized as Cleaves Chapel, named for Bishop Cleaves. In 1925, the church basement and parsonage were constructed under Reverend McClure. By 1948, the superstructure of the present church was built, but in 1954, the church suffered a fire. It was rebuilt in 1955 under Reverend Thomas Hoyt who served the church from 1954 to 1967. The congregation continues to be an active part of Baptisttown and celebrated its centennial in 2021.

662 Line. House, c. 2000. Non-contributing

*South Linwood Avenue, east side going north*

532/534 Linwood. Duplex, 1985. Non-contributing

528/530 Linwood. Duplex, 1985. Non-contributing

524 Linwood. House, c. 1985. Non-contributing

518 Linwood. Nazarene/Ebenezer Baptist Church, Tudor Revival, 1936. Contributing  
Photo 19.

The gable-front brick building features a raised basement and bays of windows on its side facades in both the basement (composed of glass block) and main level (pairs of windows covered with protective glass with brick sill). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (west) façade features stepped buttresses with rusticated random coursed stone bases and caps on the outside corners. A projecting, gabled entryway of brick is centered on the facade. Random courses stone form buttress-like bottom corners to the portico. A broad segmental-arched opening composed of three courses of rowlocks is at the top of the portico and is shouldered by rusticated stones. A pair of multi-panel wood doors is in the back wall of the portico. Two courses of rowlocks forms a segmental arch over the doors. Small windows with segmental arches flank the portico and a small segmental-arched opening with wood louvers is centered in the top of the front gable. A marble date stone is in the lower south corner of the front façade.

The building was constructed as the Nazarene Missionary Baptist Church on Linwood Avenue 1936. The congregation was founded in 1919 by Reverend Barnett but relocated to the former Olivet Presbyterian Church in 1968. The building is currently home to Ebenezer Baptist Church.

*South Evans Avenue, west side going south*

429 Evans. Shotgun, c. 1909. Contributing  
Right side of photo 20.

The one-story house features a brick foundation parged with cement and metal siding. The house has 1/1 modern windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house features a



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wrap-around porch on its front and south facades. The porch has rows of brick piers with stone caps that carry chamfered wood columns that carry the low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade features a modern door in its south half and a 1/1 window in its north half. A second door in the east-facing wall of a shed addition is accessed by the wrap-around porch. During the 1930s, Reverend Andrew J. Houston and his wife, Inez, lived at the home. Houston was pastor of Liberty Baptist Church which is the oldest African American congregation in the city.

433 Evans. Gabled-ell, c. 1909. Contributing  
Left side of photo 20.

437 Evans. House, c. 1995. Non-contributing

439 Evans. House, c. 1995. Non-contributing

443 Evans. House, c. 1995. Non-contributing

507 Evans. Gable-front, 1904. Contributing  
Right side of photo 21.

511 Evans. Cape Cod, 1939. Contributing  
Middle of photo 21.

The one-and-a-half story house has a concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The house has 8/8 wood windows with metal shutters and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is in the north façade. The front façade features a concrete stoop and wood entry door with window centered on the façade. The entry has 8/8 windows that flank each side. There are two dormers on the front façade, each has a 6/6 wood window and gabled roof.

Virgil and Carrie Osborn raised their family on Evans Street, living at this location since about 1900. His brother, Forrest, lived with the family in 1900 and together they were brick molders and setters. Virgil was born in 1867 in Kentucky to Harvey and Lucy Osborn. Harvey, a veteran of the Union Army, moved his family to Evansville by 1880, living on Taylor Street, and worked in a brickyard. Virgil's wife was born about 1880, also in Kentucky. They had four daughters and four sons, all born in Indiana except for the oldest son, Cardwell, who was born in Kentucky in 1890. Virgil worked as a teamster. It appears that they replaced their original home with this one about 1939, and continued to live at this location until Virgil's death in 1957.

513 Evans. Bungalow, 1904. Contributing  
Left side of photo 21.

517 Evans. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

521 Evans. Tudor Revival, 1945. Contributing  
Photo 22.

The one-story house has walls composed of hues of brown-colored brick and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is divided into

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four sections. The north section features a 1/1 window. The next section to the south features a wide, projecting front gable. It has a pair of 1/1 wood windows with stone sill, tabbed stone “long and short work” surround and a stone lintel with key. The tops of the walls corbel outward to carry the eaves and a small round vent is located in the top of the gable. The next section to the south is a gabled entry with concrete stoop. It is set behind the paired window section, but still projects from the main mass. The entry features a recessed opening with segmental arches. The door is modern. The top of the south wall corbels outward to carry the low-slung eave. A broad brick chimney divides the entry vestibule from the southernmost section. The chimney is tapered and capped with stone. The southernmost section steps inward and features a 1/1 wood window with stone sill.

Gonzales Redd, a janitor for International Harvester, lived with his wife, Helen, in the home during the late 1940s-early 1950s. During the 1950s-early 1960s, the house belonged to Mrs. Marie (Hopson) Landers, the widow of James Landers. Marie was born in Evansville in 1909. She appeared to have been widowed shortly after 1940 and raised two sons, Lavendar and Benjamin, and a daughter named Gloria.

527 Evans. Bungalow, 1904. Contributing

*South Evans Avenue, east side going north*

528 Evans. Bungalow, 1909. Contributing

524 Evans. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

520 Evans. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

514 Evans. Gable-front, 1919. Contributing

The one-story brick house features modern 1/1 vinyl windows with stone sills and the front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a concrete porch with corner piers composed of brick that carry Doric columns that support the low-pitched hipped roof. A wood entry door with window in the top is off-centered to the south in the back wall of the porch and 1/1 windows flank the porch. A wood Craftsman style window with stone sill is centered in the top of the gable in the attic. Thomas and Rebecca Ramsay lived in the house during the 1950s. Thomas was employed as a waiter.

506 Evans. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

504 Evans. House, c. 2000. Non-contributing

500 Evans. Gabled-ell, c. 1909. Contributing

440 Evans. St. John’s African Methodist Episcopal Church/Gable-front, Gothic Revival, 1910. Contributing. Photo 23.

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The gable-front building has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. The windows are 1/1, wood, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a corner/side entry tower with small concrete porch. A gabled porch roof, supported by brackets and non-historic metalwork, features beaded boards in its gable wall. A pair of wood and glass doors compose the entry. The tower is topped with a simple cornice and has a flat roof. The steeply-pitched front gabled wall features a tall Gothic-arched window divided by wood mullions into three smaller Gothic-arched windows in a lancet configuration. A date stone is located in the lower south corner of the front façade, but is partially covered with the concrete porch.

The congregation was organized in 1891 and by 1910, they were constructing this building on a corner lot of Evans and Cherry Streets. By about 1962, the congregation, renamed Christ Temple, moved to the former Christian Church building in downtown Evansville.

438 Evans. Gable-front, c. 1909. Contributing  
Seen on left side of photo 23.

434 Evans. Shotgun House, c. 1909. Contributing

430 Evans. House, c. 1990. Non-contributing

420 Evans. Camelback Shotgun, c. 1909. Contributing  
Right side of photo 24.

418 Evans. Gabled-ell, c. 1909. Contributing  
Middle of photo 24.

410 Evans. Bungalow, 1914. Contributing  
Left side of photo 24.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1889-1964

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Long & Smith

Fowler & Karges

\_\_\_\_\_

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### **Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1889, the year the earliest contributing resource, a small house located at 656 Lincoln Avenue, was constructed. The period ends in 1964 when New Hope Baptist Church constructed their large new house of worship adjacent to their previous building, located at 669 Dr. W. R. Brown, Sr. Way. This represents the last significant construction by a Black institution in the district prior to modern housing programs, including a multi-family apartment building which was constructed in 1969 at the west end of the district on Bellemeade Avenue.

### **Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

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

The Baptisttown Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places using criterion C under the area of architecture. Most of the district's best examples of architectural styles are associated with its more public buildings, including churches and Lincoln School. These provide a wide variety of styles from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century including Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, a late Neo-Classical example, as well as Art Moderne. Lincoln School, the largest building in the district, is an example of the Art Deco style and a former Masonic Hall is a simple example of the International Style. There are also a handful of simple Bungalows in the district, some with Craftsman features. Most houses are vernacular in nature and include an impressive collection of shotgun style homes on Bayard Park Drive.

Baptisttown Historic District is also eligible for listing using criterion A under a number of areas of significance. The name "Baptisttown" itself was derived from the presence of so many African American Baptist congregations that provided an over-arching character to the neighborhood. Beyond their architectural significance, the district's churches were significant cultural places to Evansville's Black community. Education is prominent in the district due to the presence of the formerly segregated Lincoln School in the small district. Social history is another area of significance due to the early development of a housing project for African Americans in the district under federal relief programs of the 1930s. This is evident from the one remaining multi-family building known as Lincoln Gardens. The district is woven together best, though, as the remnant representation of the historic thriving African American neighborhood that took on the name Baptisttown. The area, once much larger in size, was Evansville's most concentrated enclave of African American residents, with their own school, business district, churches, and neighborhood. Therefore ethnic heritage is an area of significance. Examples of the enclave's own public architecture, as well as residences, dot the district and probably best identify the neighborhood as Baptisttown.

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

## ARCHITECTURE

The Baptisttown Historic District has relatively few examples of architectural styles, but they vary widely and some are quite exceptional examples of their respective styles while others may have a feature or two that identify it with a style. The examples are all early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century styles ranging from a variety of revival styles in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, to more modern architectural examples in the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The earliest, and possibly one of the first introductions of an architectural style in the Baptisttown Historic District is a small gable-front church constructed in the Gothic Revival style in 1910 at 440 Evans Avenue (photo 23). The simple frame building's most prominent feature of the style is its exceptionally-large Gothic-arched wood lancet window in the front facade. Use of the Gothic Revival style in religious architecture regained a foothold by the mid-1800s and while it evolved in its interpretation, remained popular in church architecture through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. So it is no surprise to find of the nine churches present in the district, three were constructed in the style. Little Hope Baptist Church (669 Dr. W. R. Brown, Sr. Way, left side of photo 16) built its brick building in 1924 using simple features of the style including a Gothic-arched side-lites and transom over the entry. A more modern interpretation of the style arrived in the district with the construction of St. John's Catholic Church at 625 Bellemeade Avenue in 1940 (photo 07). The brick, gable-front church's most prominent features are its stylized stepped buttresses, two of which frame the entry and rose window in the front gable. The church also features Gothic-arched art glass windows, more demurred in their presence on the building than one would typically expect. When the Catholic school was constructed next to the building, it also incorporated stepped buttresses and a crenelated parapet, more Collegiate Gothic in appearance.

In 1936 and 1937 two churches were constructed in the district, near opposite ends, in the Tudor Revival Style. The Nazarene (Ebenezer) Baptist Church, located at 518 Linwood Avenue, was constructed in 1936 (photo 19). The brick building's front façade carries the principal features of the style including some random coursed stonework, tapered outside corners, and Tudor arches, though slight in their representation. Grace Lutheran Church & Rectory were both built in the Tudor Revival style in 1937 and more fully embraced features of the style (photo 11). The art glass windows and entry have exceptional Tudor arches trimmed with brick. Gabled wall dormers allow windows to rise above the eave line. The rectory also exhibits features of the style with Tudor-arched entry door and louvered opening in the top of its front gable. The church is located on 719 Elliott Street while the rectory is located at 402 Gum Street. A one-story brick house located at 521 Evans Avenue was built about 1945 using features of the Tudor Revival style in its multiple front gables, large front chimney, and tabbed stone surround on its most prominent front window (photo 22).

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In 1948 and 1949 two more churches were constructed in the district, not far from each other. Cleaves Memorial C. M. E. Church built their building on the southeast corner of Line and Mulberry Streets in 1948 and Watkins Temple Church of God in Christ constructed their building on the northeast corner of Governor and Bellemeade Avenue. Cleaves burned only a few years after it was built and was then reconstructed in 1955. The brick building is a modern interpretation of the Neo-Classical style, complete with a recessed entry portico, massive square columns supporting a pediment, and broad front gable/pediment (photo 18). While Cleaves reached into the past for inspiration, Watkins blended typical church architecture language with influence of Modern architecture (photo 17). The building features a front gabled parapet, like many of the district's other churches, but the deeply-recessed entry is flanking by walls composed of glass block that curve inward toward the doors.

Little Hope Baptist Church was reorganized as New Hope Baptist and made a substantial addition to their 1924 building with a new sanctuary in 1964. The massive brick church puts an exclamation point on the district with its large Colonial Revival-inspired portico, two-story columns, and tall spire that rises above an octagonal lantern (right side of photo 16). The church features rows of full-round arched windows with fan-lite transoms. The new sanctuary also closes out the period of significance in the district.

Three other public buildings of note should be mentioned for their architectural styles. Chief among them is Lincoln School constructed in 1928 to take the place of Governor Street School, both segregated schools in the city of Evansville. Lincoln School (photo 04) is locally significant for its combination of Collegiate Gothic and Art Deco. The dark-brown-colored brick building has limestone details that contrast nicely to demonstrate features of the styles. Architects Fowler & Karges simplified and abstracted the stone detailing, giving the school an Art Deco touch. Most of this is concentrated in its tall central entry bay that features tall, narrow brick pilasters topped by stylized capitals and spandrels carved with stylized flutes in the building's parapet. The Masonic Temple located at 768 Lincoln Avenue utilized some organizing principles of the International Style which is constructed the lodge hall in 1962 (photo 03). Though simple in its materials and features, the composition of boxes, in varying heights, and use of modern materials and canopy extensions demonstrates the style. A final building of note with regard to architectural styles is the small brick building at 762 Lincoln Avenue (photo 02). The building is a monument to brick and stone masonry with its clinker brick coursing, exceptional random-coursed stone and brick chimney, and impressive round entry tower, topped with conical roof. The building is eclectic in its design, but would look at home in the French countryside. It was constructed about 1935 by and for Long & Smith, masonry contractors of Evansville.

Most of the housing in the district is vernacular in construction/design, however, there are several Bungalows that were constructed between about 1909-1935. With sixteen examples, this style of house is the most dominant in the district. While most are very simple, like the one-story, gable-front house at 507 Gum Street (middle of photo 10), there are a few that have more refined, Craftsman Style features. Two of these are in the block of five Bungalows known as Teachers Row across the street from Lincoln School. The Bungalow at 654 Lincoln (second from left side of photo 01) has a gable-front design, full-width porch, and Prairie Style entry



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door, side-lites, and transom. Brackets support the wide-overhanging front eaves and a second floor projecting bay features Craftsman Style windows. The Bungalow at 658 Lincoln is brick with side gables, full-width porch, and large front dormer. It has a fireplace in its west wall, flanked by windows, and Craftsman Style window throughout (second from right side of photo 01).

The other house type built with great popularity is the gable-front, narrow shotgun house. Fourteen of these are located on Bayard Park Drive, formerly known as Stahlhefer Avenue for the man who developed the plat that once included 22 shotgun houses from the 1890s (photos 12-13). It appears by the 1930s, many of these houses, which originally did not feature porches, received porch additions, some with half-timbering, and window and door upgrades, some of which are fairly sophisticated Craftsman Style examples. It is an impressive, unusual collection of houses. There are three or four other examples of these houses scattered in the district with some of the same details, probably identifying them with the same builder/developer.

## **EDUCATION**

With a high majority of African American residents in the near southeast part of town, a school dedicated to support the neighborhood was constructed on the northeast corner of Governor and Mulberry Streets in 1874 (now the location of the Seventh Day Adventist Church and former Miller Pool Bathhouse). The intention behind the Governor Street School was, of course, for racial segregation. The school was marked "City School (Colored)" on Sanborn maps and served the growing African American neighborhood that had become known as Baptisttown. As the population continued to grow, officials decided there was a need for a new school to serve the general area and a building, to be named Lincoln, was proposed.

The large, two-story Lincoln School was constructed in 1928 and occupied a prominent site along Lincoln Avenue, which had developed into an important business district for the African American community (photo 04). Lincoln occupied a full block that had been loosely dotted with houses between Garvin (which was constructed as a continuation of Garvin to the south) and Morton (known earlier as McCormick) Streets. The school property would grow south to Bellmeade Avenue (known earlier as Bell Street). Locating the school was not without controversy by the white-dominated neighborhoods to the south/southeast.

The new school cost more than \$275,000 to construct in 1928 and consolidated three smaller segregated schools: Governor Street, Clark, and Oakdale. Because it was the only African American high school in the southwest tip of the state, African American students were bussed in from Newburgh, Rockport, and Mt. Vernon. In 1972, with tensions rising, Lincoln School became integrated. The school, now a primary school, remains an anchor to the Baptisttown neighborhood.

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## RELIGION & ETHNIC IDENTITY

At first, the name Baptisttown was a racially-infused term placed on the area's residents due to the high number of Baptist churches and congregants who lived in the neighborhood. The African American population began to embrace the term which gave their community its own identity into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and today holds a place of honor and fond remembrance to its residents. The role churches played, therefore, not only gave identity to the neighborhood, but also provided one of the most tangible aspects to community life. With religion playing a significant role in the lives of African Americans, first tied to endurance and hope during slavery, the fight for civil liberties, and fight against racial discrimination and injustice, the very presence of so many churches in the district is a logical outgrowth of the importance it played, and continues to play, in Baptisttown.

There are a total of nine church buildings located in the district, with several others on the periphery of the area known as Baptisttown. The oldest church is Liberty Baptist Church, formerly located at the corner of Morton and Lincoln Avenues. The church was established in 1865 by former slaves and is the oldest Black congregation in Evansville. The congregation relocated to the west edge of Baptisttown (two blocks west of the district) at Oak Street and Liberty Way in 1886-1887. Two other early congregations were Little Hope Baptist Church and St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Church. Both congregations had church buildings in the district prior to 1910. Little Hope Baptist, established in 1879, was located in the 400 block of Bellemeade (south side) while St. John's, organized in 1891, was located on the east side of Evans Street south of Cherry Street. St. John's original building does not appear to be extant, it was replaced with a new frame building in 1910 on the northeast corner of Cherry and Evans Streets (photo 23). The original home to Little Hope Baptist may be the building, now a residence, located at 417 Bellemeade Avenue. Little Hope Baptist followed St. John's in building a new church located on Dr. W. R. Brown, Sr. Way (formerly Elliott Street) in 1912. They reconstructed the building in 1924 and then in 1964 constructed a large, new sanctuary with towering spire (photo 16). Renamed New Hope Baptist Church, the congregation continues to be active in one of the most prominent buildings in the district.

Cleaves Memorial Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, established in 1917, was first constructed as Cleaves Temple C. M. E. Church in 1924, then in 1948, the superstructure to the existing building was constructed at the southeast corner of Line and Mulberry Streets. The building suffered a fire in 1954 and was rehabilitated in 1955 (photo 18). The congregation continues to be an active part of Baptisttown. Just south of Cleaves, on the northwest corner of Line and Bellemeade, is a church building that appears to have been established and reconstructed from a two-story frame house into their house of worship by about 1960. The original structure appears to date to c. 1900.

Between 1936 and 1949, four more congregations would construct church buildings in the district. The first was Nazarene Missionary Baptist Church on Linwood Avenue in 1936 (photo 19); this congregation was founded in 1919 by Reverend Barnett but relocated to the former Olivet Presbyterian Church in 1968. The building is currently home to Ebenezer Baptist Church.

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Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, organized in 1934, constructed their building and rectory at the northwest corner of Gum and Elliott Streets (photo 11). The African American congregation was unique in that they had a white pastor. The third church established was St. John's Catholic Church who constructed their building, and shortly after a parochial school, in 1940 south of Lincoln School on Bellemeade Avenue (photo 07). The fourth church that was established in the district was Watkins Temple Church of God on Governor Street in 1949 (photo 17).

McFarland Baptist Church on Lincoln Avenue traces its roots directly to the oldest African American congregation at Liberty Baptist Church. By 1882, congregants at Liberty felt that the church had become overcrowded so they established their own church and constructed a large building at the corner of Cherry and 5<sup>th</sup> Streets completed in 1887. In 1969, the congregation relocated to Lincoln Avenue after their original building was purchased and razed as part of urban renewal. In 1984, the Metropolitan Adventist Church purchased the lot on which the former Governor Street School stood, as well as Miller Pool, and constructed a building attached to the former bathhouse constructed in 1947 (photo 06).

## **SOCIAL HISTORY**

One of the most significant developments to occur in the Baptisttown neighborhood was the result of Federal Relief Projects stemming from the Great Depression in 1929. The various relief projects promoted by President Franklin Roosevelt during the 1930s aided the poor in a wide variety of ways through work and housing. Lincoln Gardens was a large triangular area of housing redevelopment constructed in 1937-1938 for households who had employment but struggled to find decent housing. The project replaced 174 substandard homes and in many ways became the precursor to later housing projects that occurred in the district beginning in the late 1960s and continue today. The project was undertaken through the Public Works Administration and the United States Housing Authority and was estimated to cost \$1 million.<sup>1</sup> Lincoln Gardens was composed of 16 buildings totaling 182 low-cost housing units. Of these 16 buildings, only one which functioned as a keystone to the development, remains. It has been converted to the city's African American Museum and is central to the Baptisttown District. The building fronts a triangular-shaped park which is fronted by Lincoln Avenue on the south and Garvin Street's extensions to the north on its other two sides (photo 14).

Also notable to the social history of the community was Miller Pool & Bathhouse, located on the former Governor Street School site (photo 06). The project was completed in 1947 by the Evansville Park Department to support social and recreational aspects to the Baptisttown neighborhood. The bathhouse remains, fronting Elliott Street, and is attached to the Metropolitan Seventh Day Adventist Church (1984). Prince Hall Masonic Temple Lodge 5 of Evansville constructed a meeting hall on the corner of Lincoln and Elliott Street in 1962, underscoring the value Baptisttown's African American community also placed on social engagement in fraternal organizations (photo 03).

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<sup>1</sup> "Work Begun on Garden Houses" *Evansville Press*. 14 July 1937. Pg. 1. Col. 8

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## ETHNIC HERITAGE

The district is woven together as the remnant representation of the historic thriving African American neighborhood that took on the name Baptisttown. The area, once much larger in size, was Evansville's most concentrated enclave of African American residents, with their own school, library, business district, churches, and neighborhood. While much of the district's housing and commercial enterprises are no longer extant, examples of the enclave's own public architecture, as well as many residences, dot the district and probably best identify the neighborhood as Baptisttown.

By 1858, there was an African Methodist Episcopal Church already established in Evansville, one of many now vanished historic places that show that Evansville had a small Black community well before the Civil War. After the war, the city became an important destination for formerly enslaved African Americans. Located immediately on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, and offering employment as an urban center, Evansville was an important gateway in the initial years of the great northern migration. By 1865, former slaves had established a small community along the abandoned Wabash & Erie Canal, near 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Streets, and founded Liberty Baptist Church in Evansville's near east side. The church, and other African American congregations that followed, gave rise to the name "Baptisttown" by Evansville residents. While the term was meant to stereotype at best, and a slur at worst, the African American residents of the enclave chose to embrace it as an identity unique to their neighborhood. In 1880, approximately 45 percent of Evansville's Black population lived in the loose boundaries of Baptisttown. That grew to approximately 80 percent by the 1890s. In the 1930s, a "redlining map" – titled euphemistically "Housing Security Map" – shows the boundaries of the African American neighborhood, filling the southeast edge of the original plat of Evansville and the area just to the east of it (see attached). Through the 1960s, Baptisttown's population remained largely African American and its social independence was reinforced with added congregations, businesses, schools, a library, and a growing middle class.

The Governor Street School, built as a segregated school near the heart of Baptisttown, was constructed in 1874 and maybe marked the first acknowledgement that Baptisttown was an important enough enclave to warrant significant investment to support the neighborhood. It was Baptisttown's own residents that created a fire department in the community, known as Hose House #9, in about 1890. It was located at the corner of Governor and Olive Streets. Monroe Talbott was captain in the 1890s. Until 1968, only Black firefighters were allowed to be employed at that station. By 1895, several business houses had been built along Lincoln Avenue, mostly between Line and Garvin Streets, and near Lincoln's intersection with Canal Street. These continued to expand into the 1910s, marching down both sides of Lincoln Avenue, to include more than two dozen businesses established as the heart of the district's social and business life. In 1913, after two other Carnegie-supported libraries opened in Evansville that did not provide services to African American residents, \$10,000 was received from Carnegie by the Evansville Public Library to construct a segregated branch in Baptisttown at 515 Cherry Street (razed). Like many other public libraries, the facility became a hub for organizational meetings

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of the NAACP, Red Cross, among others and the stage, common to most Carnegie libraries, was the scene for musical performances and lectures in the Baptisttown community.<sup>2</sup>

In 1928, a decision was reached to replace the Governor Street segregated school with a new school located on Lincoln Avenue, just east of Garvin Street. This became a significant investment in the neighborhood, but it was also met with controversy and resistance from traditionally-white neighborhoods such as Bayard Park, and further south. Lincoln School (photo 04) was to remain a segregated school and enrolled students who were bussed in from Newburg, Rockport, and Mt. Vernon. This move further established the strength of the Baptisttown neighborhood as a community within the city of Evansville, having grown from just a small enclave of poor former slaves, in large part through their descendants, to a robust social and economic center.

An interesting occurrence related to the politics of the era, Lincoln School, and businesses of note happened in the late 1920s. One of Evansville's most prominent African American residents, Ernest Tidrington, an attorney, had become known as the "Boss of Baptisttown" during the 1920s. Tidrington was a strategist and wielded influence in the city due to the control he had with Black voters in Baptisttown. Tidrington realized that the Black vote was sufficient to decide the outcome in city elections and therefore made a deal with Republican mayoral candidate Herbert Males in exchange for the construction of a new school (Lincoln School) in the district. Males won election in 1925 and Lincoln was constructed a few years later, though Tidrington's agreement with Males was that it was to be named after him. William Best, the superintendent, and several Black merchants including Luther Bell, opposed the name. The Ku Klux Klan, who backed Males, opposed naming it after Frederick Douglass. A compromise was reached to name it after Abraham Lincoln. Tidrington again organized the vote in 1929, this time for Democratic mayoral candidate Frank Geise, in exchange for the right to help select appointees and, flavored in an act of revenge, to close down Luther Bell's pool hall and tavern. The closure was one of the first things newly-elected Mayor Geise did on January 1, 1930. On January 22, 1930, Tidrington pulled his car to the curb by the closed pool hall and glared in at Bell, who exited the building and shot Tidrington through the back window of his car. Bell was acquitted by an all-white jury on account of temporary insanity. Bell reopened his pool hall.<sup>3</sup> Luther and his wife lived at 672 Lincoln Avenue, part of Teacher's Row. While the house is no longer extant, it is recorded in the 1940 edition of the Negro Motorist Green-Book as a tourist home. Other Evansville tourist homes recorded in the 1940 Green-Book were located at 605 and 719 Oak Street, the Community Center located at 618 Cherry Street, and 410 E. 9<sup>th</sup> Street. These all appear to have been demolished.

The true heyday for Baptisttown was the period during the 1930s through 1960. It was during this time that several more churches were constructed in the district, a parochial school at St. John's Catholic Church (photo 07), and significantly more businesses were added. It is estimated that about 200 businesses, civic organizations, churches, and social clubs were part of Baptisttown during this time. A list of businesses lining Lincoln Avenue during this time,

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<sup>2</sup> Black Past website: Cherry Street Library, Evansville (Nov. 17, 2019)

<sup>3</sup> Coures, Kelley. "The Death of Baptisttown Boss" July/August 2011. *Evansville Living*

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assembled by the Evansville African American Museum, include the following: Dodge Inn, Lincoln Erie Homes, Epp's Store, Trockman Junk, Empress Inn, Purple Cow, Club Paradise, Linsey Pool Hall, Gulley's, Buddy's Place, Dr. Buckner (dentist), Harp's Fish, Doc's, Una Pizza, Soul Six, Out of Sight, Club Zodiac, Gaines Funeral Home, Penney Can, Carver Center, Dairy Queen, Crescent Cleaners, Red Rooster, Boatright Funeral Home, Gillis Gas Station, Blair's Record Shop, McFarland Barber Shop, Mr. Lee's Popcorn, Rabon's Café, Moorman's Barber Shop, Abe's Pool Hall, Fly's Place, Andy's Shoe Repair, Dr. Cabell's Drug Store, Brown Pig, Dodd's House, Lincoln Center, and Jerry's Place. The *Evansville Argus*, published during 1930 through 1945, was an African American newspaper that reported on news items relevant to the Black community and was an important advertising tool for Black-owned businesses in Baptisttown. Its offices were located near the corner of Garvin and Lincoln.<sup>4</sup>

The year 1938 was significant in Baptisttown's history. That year, through the Federal Relief programs of the 1930s, a large swath of substandard homes in the heart of Baptisttown was razed for the construction of an affordable housing project that would be named "Lincoln Gardens." The development (photo 14) included sixteen buildings with 182 modern apartments for the neighborhood's African American residents.<sup>5</sup> The housing was intended for families with gainful employment but caught in renting properties of substandard quality. The buildings were quickly occupied and became a center of activity along Lincoln Avenue near the heart of the community's business district. Investment during this time by organizations and residents continued. Several other churches were constructed, leading into the 1960s, and the Prince Hall Lodge of Freemasons constructed their building at 768 Lincoln Avenue in 1962 (photo 03).

Unfortunately, Baptisttown suffered the fate of many other urban neighborhoods in the 1960s-1970s. Chain retail stores competed with small neighborhood establishments, often at the periphery of the city, and people left to buy homes in the suburbs. This created a general lack of investment in urban neighborhoods. In response to the declining condition of Baptisttown's buildings, several more housing projects and programs were introduced, typically at the expense of historic buildings. Major portions of the area once considered Baptisttown saw whole blocks leveled with new housing constructed in its place, particularly in its north and west ends, not unlike the Lincoln Gardens project in 1938. New infill housing was also introduced along neighborhood streets on vacant lots or to replace buildings razed in the process. Most recently, demolition of most of Lincoln Gardens occurred with the exception of the one keystone building that fronts the intersection of Garvin and Lincoln Avenue (photo 14). The only building that remains of the once-vibrant business district is Paradise Dance Hall at 253 Lincoln Avenue (not part of the district due to modern infill).

Several key resources of historic Baptisttown remain, however, and provide insight and context to the neighborhood that traces its roots to the enclave of African Americans who made their humble homes along the former canal in the 1860s. Maybe most importantly, and tied to the historic reason for its name, are the many churches that survive as part of the district. In total, nine churches are scattered throughout the boundaries of the small district. Several of these retain

<sup>4</sup> *Evansville African American Heritage Trail: Baptisttown Neighborhood Walking Tour*

<sup>5</sup> *Evansville African American Heritage Trail: Baptisttown Neighborhood Walking Tour*

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their historically-Black congregations which are active in the affairs of the broader neighborhood. The churches provide today, just as they did when the first church, Liberty Baptist, was established in 1865, a bond of common ties in faith, social, cultural, and community affairs. The church's faith leaders are the voices for the Baptisttown community. See photos 06-07, 11, 16-20, and 23 for most of the extant churches.

Also at the heart of the community, though obviously no longer segregated, is Lincoln School (photo 04), now an elementary school that serves the broader neighborhood. Lincoln provides a statement of equal importance to the district's churches in its sheer size, but also in its direct tie to generations of African American residents who called Baptisttown home during the school's nearly 100 year existence. The sole surviving building of Lincoln Gardens, converted to the city's African American Museum, not only provides an interpretive opportunity for Baptisttown, it provides in real-form, one of the most important and pivotal developments in the neighborhood's history. The Prince Hall Masonic Order's lodge (photo 03) is important to note as a reminder of the neighborhood's self-made fraternal organizations, as Teacher's Row (photo 01) is a demonstration of several residents' climb in social standing to the middle class.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

*Bennett's Evansville (Vanderburgh County, Ind.) City Directories*: 1894, 1922, 1926, 1927, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1951, 1959. Bennett Directory Company, Evansville.

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*Cleaves Memorial C.M.E. Church Centennial History*, 2021.

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<https://stsmaryandjohnparish.org/about-the-parish/history/>

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Evansville set: 1895, 1910, and 1962.

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“Work Begun on Garden Houses” *Evansville Press*. 14 July 1937. Pg. 1. Col. 8

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**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):** 163-196-49001-49023, 163-196-52797-802, 810-813, 824, 826-827, 860-862, 864-865, 897-898, 911-914, 163-196-53644

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Approximately 47 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude:

Longitude:

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- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 451418 | Northing: 4203076 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 451674 | Northing: 4203052 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 451615 | Northing: 4202643 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 451084 | Northing: 4202068 |
| 5. Zone: 16 | Easting: 450589 | Northing: 4202559 |

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

Beginning at the southeast corner of East Walnut Street and South Evans Avenue, on the south side of Walnut Street, face east and follow a line to the west side of the alley between Evans and Denby Avenues. Turn south and follow the west side of the alley, crossing Cherry Street, to the north side of the alley between Cherry Street and Lincoln Avenue. Turn west and follow the north side of the alley to the west side of Evans Avenue. On the west side of Evans Avenue, turn south and continue in a line to the north side of East Lincoln Avenue, then turn west and continue in a line, crossing Linwood Avenue, to the west side of South Morton Avenue. Turn south and follow the west side of Morton Avenue, crossing Bellemeade Avenue, to the north side of the alley between Bellemeade Avenue and East Gum Street. Turn west and follow the north side of the alley to the west side of South Garvin Street, then turn south and continue in a line, crossing Gum Street and Bayard Park Drive, to the north side of East Chandler Avenue.

On the north side of East Chandler Avenue, turn west and follow a line, crossing Elliott Street, to the east side of the alley between South Elliott and Governor Streets, then turn north and continue with the east side of the alley, crossing Gum Street, to the north side of Bellemeade Avenue. Turn west and follow the north side of Bellemeade Avenue, crossing Governor Street and Line Street, to the east side of the alley between Line Street and Judson.

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Turn north, following the east side of the alley, to the south side of Mulberry Street, then turn east and follow the south side of Mulberry, crossing Line Street, to the east side of Governor Street.

On the east side of South Governor Street, turn north and follow a line to the south side of the alley between Mulberry and Lincoln Avenue. Follow the south side of the alley to the west side of Elliott Street/Dr. Brown Way, then turn south and follow a line to the south side of Mulberry Street. Turn east and follow the south side of Mulberry to the east side of South Garvin Street, then turn north and follow a line to the north side of Lincoln Avenue. Turn west and follow the north side of Lincoln Avenue approximately 60 feet, then turn northwest and follow a line approximately 110 feet to the south side of Jeanette Benton Drive. Follow the south side of Jeanette Benton Drive in a northeasterly direction approximately 120 feet, then turn southeast and follow a line approximately 170 feet to the east side of Garvin Street. Turn south and follow a line to the south side of the alley between Lincoln Avenue and Brower Street. Turn east and follow the south side of the alley to the east side of South Morton Avenue, then turn north and follow a line to the north property line of 536 Morton Avenue. Turn east and follow the north property line to the east property line, then turn south and follow a line to the south side of the east/west alley north of Lincoln Avenue. Turn east and follow the south side of the alley to the east side of South Linwood Avenue.

On the east side of South Linwood Avenue, turn north and follow a line to the north property line of 516 Linwood, then turn east and follow a line to the east side of the alley between Linwood and Evans Avenues. Turn north and follow the east side of the alley to the north property line of 429 Evans Avenue, then turn east and follow a line to the east side of Evans Avenue. Turn north and follow the east side of Evans Avenue to the south side of East Walnut Street, or the place of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Baptisttown's informal borders stretched as far north as Division Street, east to Evans Street, south to Chandler Street, and west/northwest to Walnut Street. See the Residential Security Map attached. Due to significant redevelopment and late 20<sup>th</sup> century urban renewal projects, especially to the north and northwest, the overall size of the district has been reduced to its extant, historically important resources that remain connected through congruent streets and historic neighborhood fabric, or approximately 10 blocks of the original area thought of as Baptisttown.

The southeast part of the district abuts Bayard Park Historic District (NRHP, 1985). The pocket between the Bayard Park Historic District and the proposed boundary (Bellemeade from Morton to Evans, Gum and Bayard from Garvin to Evans) was not included because the 1937 Residential Security Map of Evansville (redlining map) shows that area as a White area. The southwest part of the district is adjacent to Washington Avenue Historic District, NRHP, 1980). Intervening houses are mostly new (c. 1985-2000).

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner  
organization: City of Evansville  
street & number: 12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road  
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563  
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com  
telephone: 574-780-1423  
date: August 16, 2021

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## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Baptisttown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Evansville

County: Vanderburgh

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Baptisttown Historic District  
Name of Property

Vanderburgh County, IN  
County and State

Date Photographed: June 20, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from Lincoln Avenue and Garvin at Teachers' Row

1 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 762 Lincoln Ave.

2 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 768 Lincoln Ave.

3 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at Lincoln School.

4 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 501 Mulberry Street.

5 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the former Miller Pool Bath House.

6 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at St. John's Catholic Church.

7 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at 615 Bellemeade Ave.

8 of 24.

Baptisttown Historic District  
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the intersection of Bellemeade and Elliott Street.

9 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from near the intersection of Gum and Elliott Streets.

10 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at Grace Lutheran Church at Elliott and Gum Streets.

11 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on Bayard Park Drive from Garvin Street.

12 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east down Bayard Park Drive at its west end near Elliott Street.

13 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at Lincoln Gardens.

14 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 765 Elliott Street.

15 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at New Hope Baptist Church.

16 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at Watkins Temple Church of God in Christ.

Baptisttown Historic District

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17 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at Cleaves Memorial CME Church.

18 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at First Ebenezer (Nazarene) Baptist Church.

19 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at 429 and 433 Evans Ave.

20 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 507, 511, 513 Evans Ave.

21 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at 521 Evans Ave.

22 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at St. John's AME Church.

23 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 410, 418, 420 Evans Ave.

24 of 24.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

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County and State

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Name of Property

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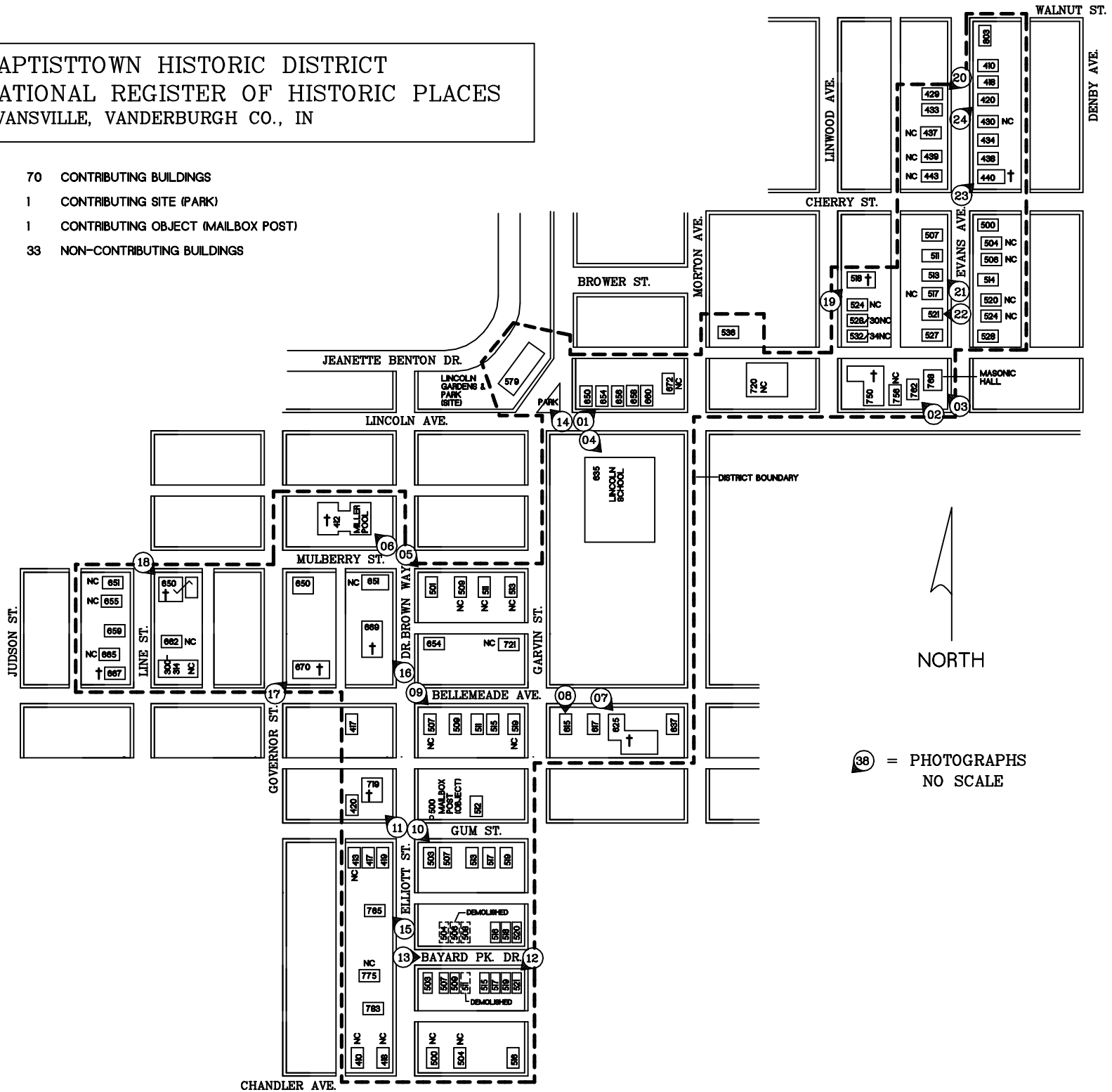
- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

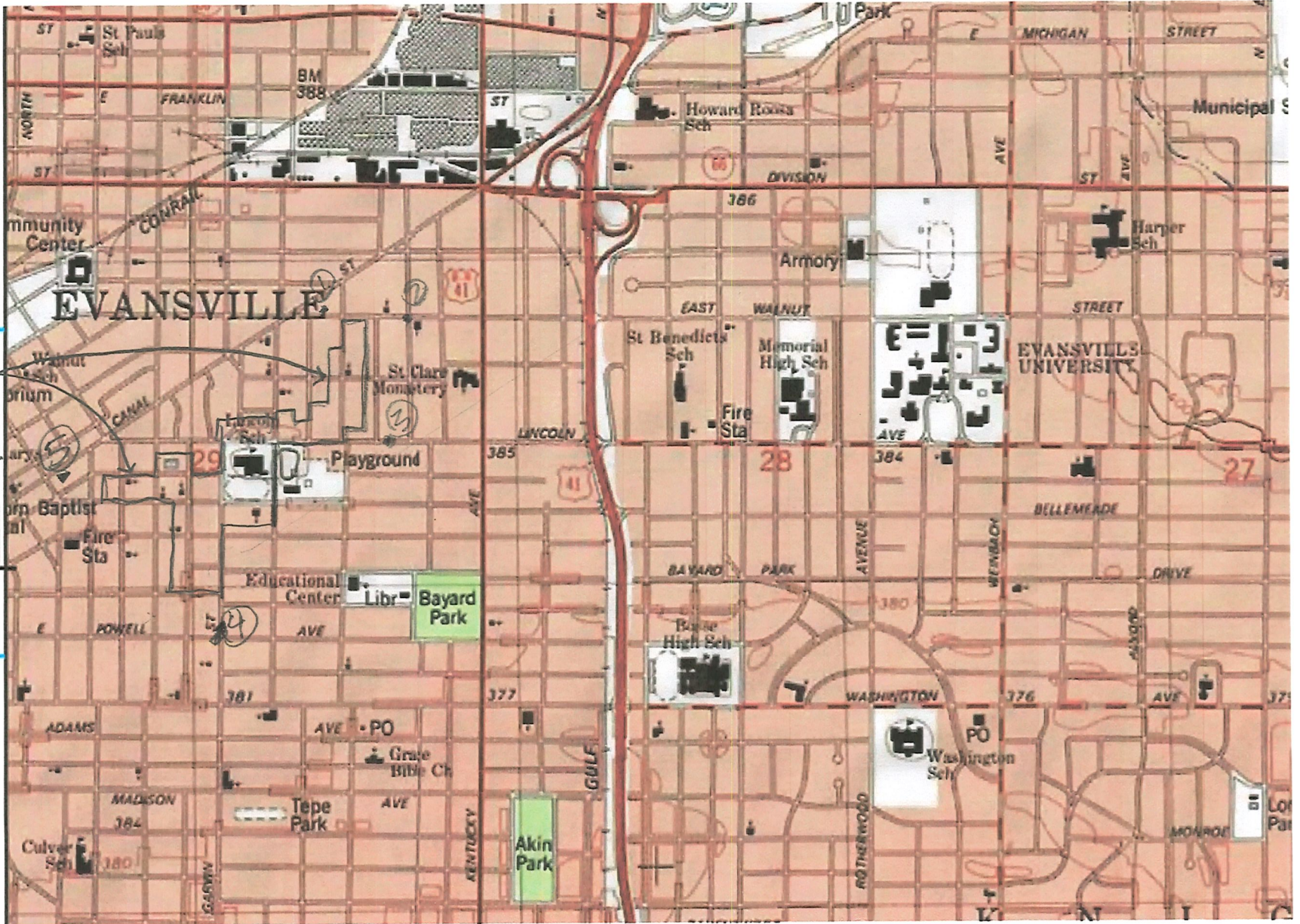
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



BAPTISTTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 EVANSVILLE, VANDERBURGH CO., IN

- 70 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
- 1 CONTRIBUTING SITE (PARK)
- 1 CONTRIBUTING OBJECT (MAILBOX POST)
- 33 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS





BAPTISTTOWN  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 NATIONAL REGISTER  
 OF HISTORIC  
 PLACES  
 EVANSVILLE, IN

4203  
 2  
 4202

- NAD 83 UTM<sub>2</sub>
- ① 16 451418 4203076
  - ② 16 451674 4203052
  - ③ 16 451615 4202643
  - ④ 16 451084 4202068
  - ⑤ 16 450589 4202559





IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0001



IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0002



IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0004



IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0007



IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0010



IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0012



IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0014



IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0016



IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0021



IN\_VanderburghCounty\_BaptisttownHistoricDistrict\_0022