

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hack & Simon Office Building

other names/site number Eagle Brewery Office Building

2. Location

street & number 1006 North 3rd Street N/A not for publication

city or town Vincennes N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Knox code 083 zip code 47591

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date
1-30-03

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

Signature of certifying official/Title
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register
 other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls BRICK

roof STONE: Slate

other ASPHALT

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1885-1929

Significant Dates

1885

1910

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Vincennes University

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

16	454750	4281660
Zone	Easting	Northing

2

3

Zone	Easting	Northing

4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jim Corridan

organization Vincennes/Knox Preservation Foundation date 08-08-2002

street & number P.O. Box 173 telephone 812/895-1324

city or town Vincennes state IN zip code 47591

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Vincennes University; Phil Rath, Director of Financial Services

street & number 1002 N. 1st Street telephone _____

city or town Vincennes state IN zip code 47591

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Hack & Simon Office Building Knox County, IN

Description:

The Hack & Simon office building is located at 1006 North Third Street on the eastern edge of the campus of Vincennes University in the City of Vincennes, Indiana. The building is situated on the east-side of the street with the primary façade facing west. This site is bounded by North Third Street to the west, an asphalt drive and parking lot on the south, and open lawn on the east, and a grassy lawn with unkempt trees and shrubs on the north.

Built in 1885 in a Victorian Romanesque architectural style, the two-story, red brick building is rectangular in plan and can be divided into three sections: the original 1885 structure, a c.1910 one and ½-story addition, and small one-story c.1957 additions. Both the 1885 and c.1910 sections rest on a raised, rusticated Oolitic limestone block foundation. A smooth, limestone watertable separates the foundation with the brick exterior on all four elevations. The window openings of the two older portions of the building feature limestone sills and various types of brick arches. Although the window openings of the entire building are currently boarded, almost all original wood window sashes are intact and exposed on the interior. The roofs are gabled on the 1885 and c.1910 sections and flat on the c.1950s additions. Roofing materials of slate and asphalt exist on the building. The fascia, soffit, and gable returns of the roof on the original 1885 structure are pressed-metal with a classically inspired profile. This roof also features built-in guttering.

The primary elevation of the building is the west façade, which faces Third Street (Photo 1). The first story consists of three evenly spaced arched openings. The northern most opening is the front entry to the building. Recessed window openings are found in the broad central arch and the smaller southern-most arch. The three openings are divided by brick pilasters, which extend from limestone plinth blocks that rest on the limestone watertable. The pilasters extend upward to the spring joint of the arched openings and terminate with narrow, plain stone cornice blocks. Also decorating each pilaster is a single course of black brick, which is located slightly below the cornice block. The outermost pilasters are wider and project slightly beyond the north and south walls of the building. The outer edge of both terminate with a decorative stone block which features an anthemion-inspired detail (Photo 2). The brick soldier arches that form the three openings spring from the tops of the pilasters. Each brick arch features a decorative limestone keystone. The keystones of the north and south openings are simple in design while the keystone of the central opening features a raised carving of the emblem of the Eagle Brewery, an eagle with turned head and spread wings (Photo 3).

The first and second stories of the west façade are separated by a limestone stringcourse, which projects from the wall surface and has a classically inspired profile. Located in the center of the second story is a large arched opening. The opening features paired wood double-hung, one-over-one windows. Situated above the paired windows and filling the upper third of the arched opening is a decorative pressed-metal panel. The lower portion of this panel has raised lettering, which read, "OFFICE," surrounded by a raised border. The upper portion of the panel features various decorative elements and raised numerals which read, "1885" (Photo 4). Flanking the central arched opening are two, narrow wood double-hung, one-over-one windows. These two windows are the same height as the paired windows of the central opening. Simple brick pilasters separate the two small windows from the central arched opening. Prominent brick

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Hack & Simon Office Building Knox County, IN

Description (continued)

pilasters help to define the central bay of the second story. The pilasters are centered above the keystones of the north and south arched openings of the first floor. Similar in appearance to the first-story pilasters, the outermost pilasters of the second story extend upward from stone plinth blocks that rest on the stone stringcourse. A decorative stone block is located in each pilaster at the level of the gable returns of the main roof. The pilasters have corbelled tops with pressed-metal cornices which form gable returns on an extension of the main roof. This roof extension and gable returns create the appearance of a smaller gable roof structure that helps to further define the central second-story bay. A decorative circular wood attic vent is centrally located below the peak of the gable of the main roof. A decorative metal finial is found at the apex of the gable of the main roof (See Photo 1).

The south elevation of the building is distinctly divided into three sections and will be described accordingly: the original 1885 two-story structure on the left; the c.1910 1 ½-story addition in the center; and the c.1950 one-story addition to the right (Photo 5). A prominent feature of the south façade of the original 1885 structure is the brick chimney. This chimney protrudes slightly from the wall plane and extends to the height of the ridgeline of the main roof. It rests on the common rusticated limestone block foundation and steps in at three levels as it ascends, creating four different chimney widths. At each step, the chimney diminishes the width of the decorative stone blocks that rest on each step. These stone blocks are similar in design to those located on the first-story outer pilasters of the main façade. Extending across the width of the chimney at the tops and bottoms of each stone block is a single course of black brick. The chimney features a corbelled top with a stone cap. The south face of the first-story outer pilaster and stringcourse of the main facade are found along the west edge of the south façade. The decorative materials of the west face of the pilaster wraps around to the south face. Paired window openings are found on the first story just east of the chimney. These window openings feature stone sills and round arched tops. Paired window openings are also located on the second story. Aligned with those on the first story, these rectangular window openings feature stone sills and brick flat-arches just below the roof eave. A single course of black brick extends along the top of the south façade, just below the roof eave and at the same level of the lintels of the second-story window openings. Downspouts are located at the west and east ends of the south façade.

The c.1910 1 ½-story addition that constitutes the center portion of the south elevation rests on a rusticated limestone foundation. A downspout is located at the west edge of the addition. Three window openings are spaced along the south façade. All openings feature stone sills and brick soldier-segmental arched tops. The westernmost window opening is smaller in size than the other two. A large modern floodlight is mounted in the upper west corner of the south façade. Two small foundation vents with decorative metal grills are evenly spaced along the foundations of both the 1885 structure and the c.1910 addition.

The c.1950 one-story brick addition is in a severely deteriorated state. It rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The south façade features a large window opening centered in the west half and a large corner window opening in the east end. A concrete stringcourse extends across the façade and serves as the sill for the windows. The windows extend from this stringcourse to the roof eave. The concrete stringcourse is located at a level approximately the same as the sills of the window openings on the two older portions of the building. A small, boarded opening is located just west of the east corner window. A downspout is found east-of-center on the south façade of this addition.

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Continuation Sheet**

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**Hack & Simon Office Building
Knox County, IN**

Description (continued):

Like the south elevation, the east elevation consists of three distinct sections (Photo 6). Centered in the east façade of the original 1885 structure is a chimney identical to that on the south façade. The lower two-thirds of the east façade is obscured by the c.1910 and the 1957 additions. A single course of black brick extends across the east façade at the same level as that on the south façade. Gable returns are found on the east façade with a decorative pressed-metal panel tucked into the northern return. The northeast corner of the original structure is clipped, allowing for a second-story window opening (Photo 7). Large, decorative pressed-metal brackets flank the upper portion of the window opening and give the appearance of supporting the roof overhang. The soffit of this portion of the roof is embellished with pressed-metal trim work. The single course of black brick that extends along the east façade continues along this clipped wall and wraps around to the north façade.

The east façade of c.1910 addition consists of a small window opening centered in the upper gable. The opening features a stone sill and brick segmental-arched top. The lower portion of the east façade of the c.1910 addition is obscured by the c.1950 addition. The east façade of this addition features large corner windows that wrap around to the south and north facades. Similar to the south façade, the window openings extend from the concrete stringcourse to the roof eave. A downspout is centered on the east façade.

The north elevation of the Hack & Simon Office Building consists of four sections: the 1885 structure; the c.1910 addition; the c.1950 addition to the rear and another c.1950 addition attached to the north façade of the c.1910 portion (Photo 8). Like the south façade of the 1885 structure, the north façade features a rusticated limestone foundation and limestone water table. Also similar to the south façade, the north face of the first-story outer pilaster and stringcourse of the main facade are found along the west edge of the north façade. The decorative materials of the west face of the pilaster wraps around to the north face. A window opening with limestone lintel and brick round arched top is centered in the west half of the first story. Two window openings with limestone sills and brick flat-arches are evenly spaced on the second story. The single course of black brick located just below the roof eave of the other facades is also found on the north façade. A downspout is located at the western edge of the north façade. A small foundation vent with decorative metal grill is centered in the west half of the foundation. Extending from the eastern half of the foundation is a small wooden structure approximately two feet in height and resting on a concrete foundation. A metal antenna base is found next to the building at the east end of the north façade. With a floodlight mounted to the top, the antenna base extends to a height slightly above the roof ridge of the 1885 structure.

Nearly the entire north façade of the c.1910 structure is obscured by the c.1950s structure that extends from its north facade. Centered in the west façade of this c.1950 structure is a large wood-framed, single-light, fixed sash window. Two similar windows are evenly spaced on the north façade. The east façade of this structure features a door opening at the southern edge. Poured concrete steps with an metal tube handrail lead to this door opening.

The north façade of the rear c.1950s addition which extends from the east façade of the c.1910 structure, is a mirror of its south façade. A large window opening is centered in the west half and a large corner window opening in the east half.

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Continuation Sheet**

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**Hack & Simon Office Building
Knox County, IN**

Description (continued):

Five concrete steps lead to the main entrance on the west primary façade. The entry doorway is recessed behind the brick arched opening, creating a small vestibule. The entry features tall, wood paneled double doors. Each door has two vertical panels on the upper half and a horizontal panel with two small rectangular panels below on the lower half. A decorative carved design is found on the horizontal panels. An arched, single-light transom is located above the entry doors.

The interior of all main rooms of the 1885 structure features wood floors, bead board wainscoting with chair rail, wood baseboards, decorative wood trim around doors and windows, and transomed doorways. The original interior doors are five-paneled and are similar in configuration to the main entry doors. The decorative design of the wood trim around doors and windows consists of a multiple bead pattern extending from the base trim to a horizontal band located just below the chair rail (Photo 9). This horizontal band features three small circular depressions. A single bead pattern extends from this horizontal band to the upper corner squares. Each corner square has a circular wood knob in the center with four elongated diamond shapes incised at diagonals (Photo 10). Above each corner square is a decorative sunburst carved design. The top horizontal trim board features a centered raised diamond-shaped block with an incised design.

Through the main entry is a large front room (Photo 11). The walls of this room have modern wood paneling and the wood trim is painted white. Modern fluorescent lights are suspended from a modern acoustical tile ceiling. The front room has two windows in the west wall, one in the western half of the south wall, and another window centered in the north wall. Decorative metal radiators are found under most windows. A fireplace with decorative surround is centered in the eastern half of the south wall. A small boiler unit has been placed in the center of the room. The boiler is set into a large cutout in the floor. To access boiler system pipes located in the crawl space of the structure, various access panels have been cut into the floor. Walled into the southeast corner of the front room is a small restroom with a sink and toilet. A window is located in the south wall of this restroom. Although old, this restroom is of a later period.

A doorway in the north end of the east wall of the front room leads to a small back room and short hallway. This area features original plaster walls and dark finished woodwork. The hallway extends to the south from the west end of the back room (Photo 12). Centered in the east wall of the hallway is the original vault. At the south end of the east wall is a doorway to a small closet. This room is located beneath the stairway to the second floor. A window is located in the south wall of the hallway. In the south end of the west wall is a doorway, which was closed off inside when the bathroom was installed in the front room.

An angled wall in the northeast corner of the back room correlates to the clipped corner of the 1885 structure. The doorway in the wall has had a modern hollow-core door installed with a peg board panel covering the upper portion. This doorway leads to the c.1910 addition and a small room, which serves as a small central hall. The woodwork of the c.1910 addition is simple with no decorative patterns. All woodwork is painted white. Original plaster walls still exist. On the west wall of the small central hall is a small fireplace. On the western end of the south wall is a doorway with transom which leads to the stairway to the second floor (Photo 13). The eastern end of the south wall steps back from the stair door and has a doorway with transom that leads into a small restroom. The restroom features the

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**Hack & Simon Office Building
Knox County, IN**

Description (continued):

wainscoting with chair rail and the original sink and toilet. A small window is located in the south wall of the restroom. A large meeting room is accessed from the small central hall through a doorway in the southern end of the east wall. Two windows are evenly spaced in the south wall of this meeting room. A hallway extends from the small central hall back to the rear c.1957 addition. In the north wall of the small central hall is a doorway, which leads to the north c.1957 addition.

The wood stairway ascends from the small central hall of the c.1910 addition to a landing then turns 90-degrees and continues to an upstairs hallway in the 1885 structure. The second-floor spaces feature wood floors, simple woodwork, plaster walls and ceilings, and fluorescent light fixtures. Two second-floor rooms are accessed from the hallway. A window is located in the south wall of this hallway. A doorway in the north wall of the hallway leads to a large room. A window is located in the north wall of this room and a large blackboard is located on the west wall. At the west end of the hallway is a doorway leading to another large room. A blackboard is located on the east wall. In the west wall is a large arched window with two narrow windows flanking it.

Severely deteriorated, both the rear and north c.1957 additions consist of one large room with wood floors and simple trim. The ceilings of both have begun to collapse.

Statement of Significance:

The Hack & Simon Office Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for its significance in Vincennes as the office of the Eagle Brewery. The building is also eligible under Criteria C for its distinctive architectural design. The building is located at 1006 Third Street on the eastside of Vincennes University in the City of Vincennes, Indiana. The Hack & Simon Office Building is a locally outstanding example of the Late Victorian style of architecture, and was designed as the administrative offices for the Hack & Simon Eagle Brewery. Functionally, the building served its original use until 1929. Physically, it had three additions, the first c.1910, matching the style and appearance of the original building (eastern façade). The second and third additions were added in about 1957 when the Squibb Company produced whiskey at the old brewery complex (adding to the second addition – eastern façade, and the northern façade).

The history of Knox County stretches back to the early decades of the eighteenth century. The French established a post along the Wabash River by at least 1732. The fort was named Vincennes for a French officer, Francois-Marie Bissot, the Sieur de Vincennes who was killed by Indians several years later. The settlement was under the control of French, British and American forces after the War of Independence. The creation of the Northwest Territory in 1787, and Knox County at the same time, provided for a territorial government and provisions for the organization of states as the territory's population grew. After 1800, when Ohio became a state, the remaining area became the Indiana Territory, with Vincennes as its capital. When the territorial capital was moved in 1813 to Corydon, Indiana, Vincennes languished. Settlement of Knox County was slow until the middle of the nineteenth century when a series of railroad lines were constructed through the county. The railroad also bolstered the City's economy, helping to make it a regional commercial and industrial center.

Early known Vincennes breweries include the Wheeler Brewery established in about 1837, Jacob Kautz's Vincennes Brewery in the 1840s, City Brewery owned by John Kuhn was operational in the 1850s, and the Eagle Brewery

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Hack & Simon Office Building Knox County, IN

Statement of Significance (continued)

established in 1859 by John Ebner, Sr. in 1859, (later known as the Hack & Simon Brewery). In 1866 Ebner attempted to sell his brewery, and in an advertisement in the Vincennes Sun called the brewery and associated saloon and beer garden The Vincennes Harrison Brewery. Ebner ran the brewery until it closed in 1870. He leased the brewery to various parties who proved unsuccessful in its management.

In 1874, Eugene Hack and Anton Simon, with John Ebner Jr. as a junior partner, began renting and operating the brewery as the Hack & Simon Eagle Brewery. Two years later, the two gentlemen purchased the land from Ebner and rebuilt the plant. In 1885 Hack and Simon built a new office building to support their growing enterprise. The building is one of few remaining resources that reflects the history related to the alcoholic beverages industry in Vincennes. The Hack & Simon's building complex covered two entire city blocks and represented an investment of \$350,000. It was one of the most successful businesses in the city according to the William Hopper book, "Bottling in Vincennes". From 1890 to 1896 Hack & Simon added a refrigerator plant, boiler house, new cellars and stock houses, and in 1896 built and equipped an all new bottling facility, no longer needing to transport their beer to the local bottler, H.J. Hellert Bottling Works. The Eagle Brewery was by far the most successful brewery to operate in Vincennes, and employed more than 25 people in its plant alone.

The Eagle Brewery's production was in excess of 25,000 barrels each year, using more than 30,000 bushels of barley and 15,000 pounds of hops. The chief brands bottled were Elite, Export, Extra, Ehrlanger, and Langer. These widely known brands were sold both by kegs and bottles. Patronage was received from almost every city and town within a 100-mile radius. Hack & Simon beer could be purchased at leading bars in Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Evansville, and other cities.

Eugene Hack was born in Wurtemberg, Germany in 1840, and came to Vincennes in 1868. Hack was always prominently identified with public affairs. He was a director of the German National Bank (Union Planters), and the Vincennes Board of Trade. He also served on the Board of Education for the city. Anton Simon was born in Alsace, France in 1848. He came to Vincennes in 1862. Simon was employed for a number of years by John Ebner's brewery, which would later become the Hack & Simon property, but was first employed at John Kuhn's City Brewery. Simon would later serve as the Vice President of the Vincennes Board of Trade.

Following the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1920, which established prohibition, the brewery began producing "near-beer", under the Elite label. This venture sustained the company for nearly a decade, however, the effects of prohibition forced the closing of the brewery in 1929. In 1933, Julius M. Hack, a son of Eugene Hack attempted to reopen the brewery as the Old Vincennes Brewery with the end of prohibition. His efforts at raising capital through the sale of stock failed and the brewery never operated again to make beer. Although prohibition was repealed in 1933, the building sat vacant until the 1940s at which time the Squibb Distillery purchased the brewery complex to make whiskey. The distillery closed in the 1950s. In October of 1953, Vincennes University moved from its Fifth and Busseron location to the Harrison Park area. In 1960, Vincennes University's expansion included the old brewery complex. From the 1960s through June 1990, Vincennes University used the Hack & Simon Office Building for classrooms, labs, and office space. Today, the office building is one of only two structures remaining from the Hack & Simon brewery complex, the other being the company's stable which was renovated and is now used as a childcare center for Vincennes University.

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Hack & Simon Office Building Knox County, IN

Statement of Significance (continued)

The Eagle Brewery and its owners affected the growth and development of Vincennes and Knox County. Not only was the building used as office space for the management of the brewery, but it was also a gathering point for local business leaders. Eugene Hack was instrumental in developing new business opportunities through his involvement on the Board of Trade. The Central Foundry of Vincennes elected its first officers in the Hack & Simon Office Building in 1889 at its second organizational meeting. Hack & Simon knew that by adding new industries and population to the local area, the brewery would continue to prosper. The demise of the company was a direct result of federal intervention with the passage of Prohibition. The Hack & Simon Office Building remains the most significant resource associated with Eugene Hack and Anton Simon's entrepreneurial career.

In addition to its significance to the history of commerce in Vincennes, the Hack & Simon Office Building is also significant for its architectural merit. Rated as "Notable" in the Knox County Interim Report, the building is more accurately an outstanding example of Late Victorian architecture in Vincennes and the Knox County area. There are only five other "Romanesque Revival" non-residential properties listed in Vincennes, of which two are rated outstanding, two notable and one contributing. Hundreds of commercial properties were identified in the study, with most only receiving a contributing rating. Elements of several styles blend to create a unified design for the 1885 structure and c.1910 addition. The arched window openings reflect the late Victorian and Italianate styles while the large brick arches of the front façade are reminiscent of the Romanesque Revival style. The decorative use of brick, stone, metal and slate, as well as the variety of color these materials provided demonstrate an influence of the Queen Anne and High Victorian Gothic style. Also significant is the exquisite scaling of the various features to the relatively small size of the older portions of the structure. Architecturally, of the two extant resources associated with the Eagle Brewery, the Hack & Simon Office Building remains the most significant.

In the October 30, 1885 edition of *The Weekly Western Sun* (Vincennes) the paper reported: "The new offices of Messrs. Hack & Simon, at the Eagle Brewery, which is now nearing completion, is one of the finest in the state, and certainly has no equal in the city." Even in 1911, the stylistic features and scaling of the office building continued to impress the public as is evident in an article in the Vincennes Capital newspaper that noted the building as being "unusually handsome."

Bibliography

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- Day, Richard. *Vincennes: A Pictorial History*, St. Louis, G. Bradley Publishing, 1988.
- Hodge, J.P. *Vincennes: In Picture and Story; History of the Old Town – Appearance of the New*, 1902.
- Hopper, William. *Bottling in Vincennes*, Vincennes, 2000
- Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, *Knox County Interim Report*. Indianapolis, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1997.
- Vincennes Capital*, Vincennes, Indiana, 1911

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Hack & Simon Office Building Knox County, IN

Verbal Boundary Description

The West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of a parcel more specifically defined as Part of Township 3 North, Range 10 W, of Upper Prairie Survey 6 of the City of Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the line between Upper Prairie Surveys 5 and 6 intersects the Southeast side of Third Street; thence North 57 degrees 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes East 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; thence North 65 degrees 47 minutes East 166-8/12 feet to Center Street; thence south 31 degrees 40 minutes East with Center Street 299 feet to Fourth Street; thence South 74 degrees 44 minutes West with Fourth Street 176-9/12 feet; thence South 57 degrees 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes west with Fourth Street 61-10/12 feet; thence North 31 degrees 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes west 276-8/12 feet to place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries define the parcel historically associated with the nominated property.

Additional Documentation

Photographs

Photo #1

3. The photographer for this and all the following photos was Jim Corridan of 404 North Fourth Street, Vincennes, Indiana 47591.
4. This and all the following photos were taken on August 9, 2002
5. All Negatives are located at the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana's Western Regional Office, 643 Wabash Avenue, Terre Haute, IN 47807.
6. View of west facade

Photo #2

6. View of limestone detail on outer pilasters of west facade

Photo #3

6. View of decorative limestone keystone on center first-story window of west façade.

Photo #4

6. View of details of center second-story bay of west façade.

Photo #5

6. View of south façade.

Photo #6

6. View of south and east facades.

Photo #7

6. View of decorative soffit and brackets on clipped southeast corner of original structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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**Hack & Simon Office Building
Knox County, IN**

Additional Documentation (continued)

Photographs

Photo #8

6. View of north façade.

Photo #9

6. Typical first-floor lower trim and wainscoting of original structure, looking west.

Photo #10

7. Typical first-floor upper trim of original structure, looking southeast.

Photo #11

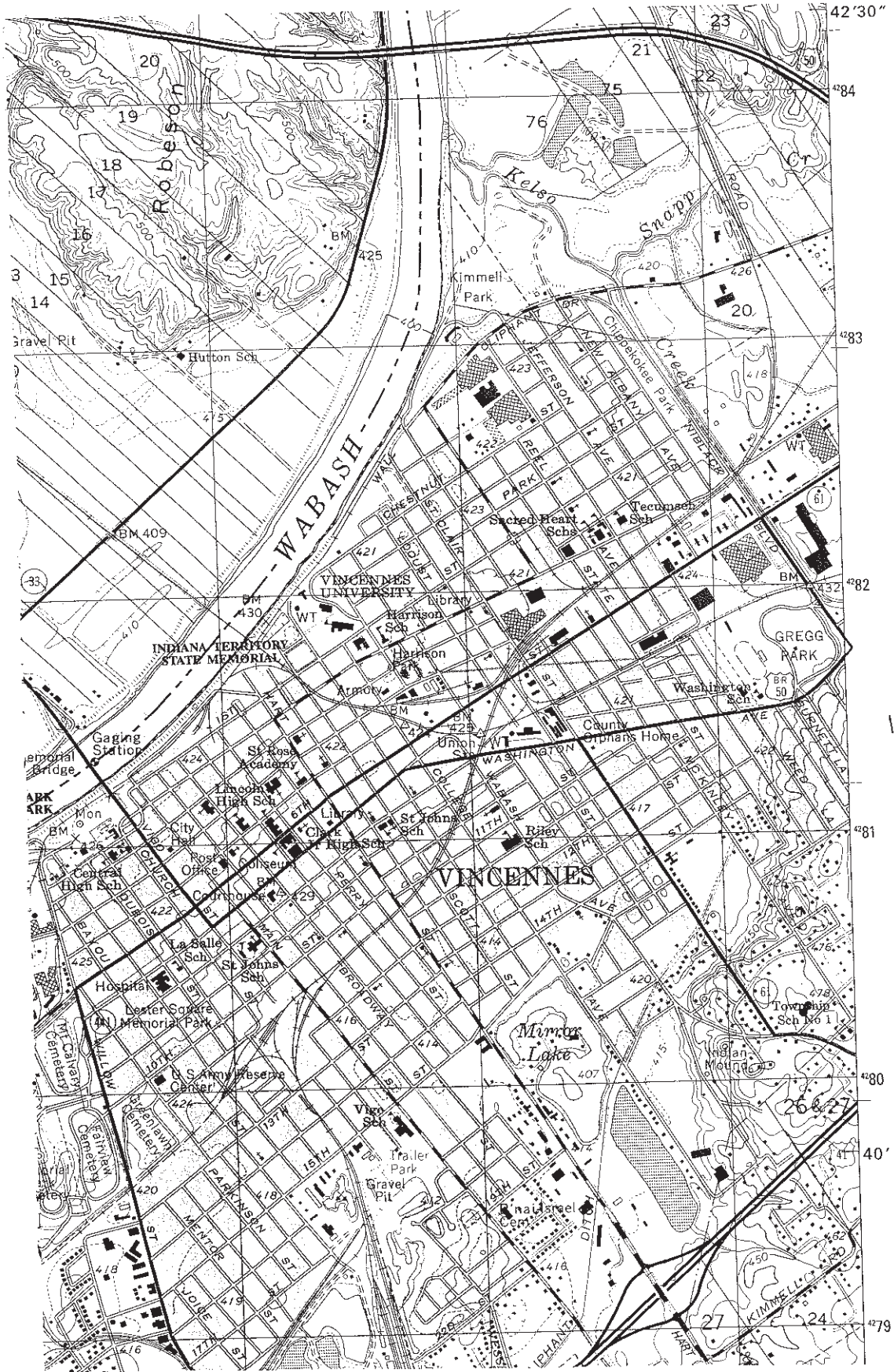
6. View of front room of original structure, looking east.

Photo #12

6. View of back hallway of original structure, looking south.

Photo#13

6. View of bathroom and stairway in c.1910 addition, looking south.



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