

A History of 2-4 East Main Street



By Evelyn Schlenker

Introduction

Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota, was founded at the confluence of the Vermillion and Missouri Rivers, and its existence was markedly affected by the massive and destructive flood of 1881.

Clay County was officially opened to settlement as a result of a treaty signed in April 19, 1859, by which the Yankton Sioux relinquished the land that lay within a triangle formed by the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers and a line drawn from Fort Pierre to Lake Kampeska. The sale price was \$1.6 million, to be paid over a period of fifty years. Settlement of land, including Vermillion, started shortly thereafter. By early 1860, approximately 256 people lived in Vermillion, Dakota Territory.

An important impetus for settlement in this area was the creation of Dakota Territory on March 2, 1861. Although there were Indian uprisings from 1862 in the Territory and the newly formed state of Minnesota, Vermillion was not adversely affected except that several early settlers - Guard for protection. As a farming and river town, Vermillion flourished and contained a variety of businesses and professional men. By 1872 there were two hotels, three general stores, one bank, three sawmills, three drugstores, three hardware stores, a clothing store, a barbershop, several attorneys, a doctor, two saloons, and four churches. The population of Vermillion was over 600 people (World Population Review website).

Because of the massive ice floes and flooding of the town with 10 feet of water at the end of March and early April of 1881, Vermillion suffered loss of almost all of its buildings and businesses. Frank Noyes Burdick (1835–1917; arrived in Vermillion, Dakota Territory, in 1873), was mayor of Vermillion at the time, as well as editor of the *Dakota Republican*. In the first issue of that paper published after the flood on July 1, 1881, following a three-month hiatus, Burdick stated "For some reason, the original town was located on a peninsula lying between the mouth of the Vermillion River on the west and a point where the high bluffs intersect the channel of the Missouri River, on the east. If the location had been made with the express view of washing out purposes, a more favorable one could not be found on the whole length of the

river." Burdick then went on to describe the horrific events associated with the flood and how difficult it was for people to survive having lost livestock, homes, businesses, and other structures. The extent of the great flood along the Missouri River was also reported in the April 4, 1881, Yankton paper *Press and Dakotan* as well as major papers throughout the country, which helped solicit funds for recovery for flood victims.

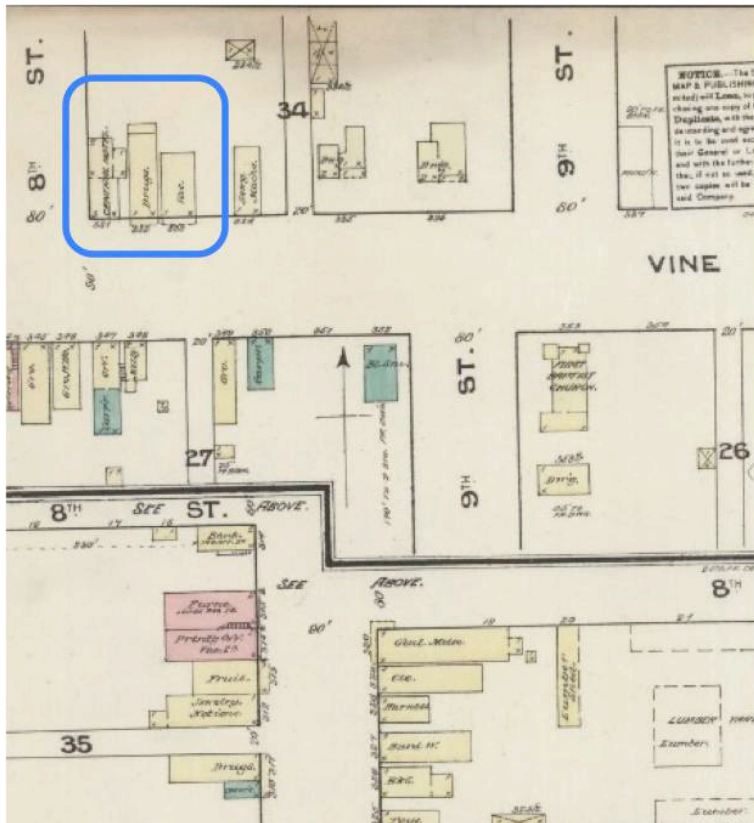
In his recollection of the flood, A. H. Lathrop said, "56 buildings were carried down and smashed to pieces against the gorged ice." Lathrop noted, "When the water was at the highest, at least 20 buildings were floating off at the same time." The cold weather caused significant suffering for the residents of Vermillion—most of whom had little more than the clothing on their backs. Nearly 1,300 cattle were lost and 125 horses also perished. Officials estimated as much as \$142,000 worth of damage occurred in Vermillion alone. Clay County had as much as \$450,000 worth of destruction. No human lives were lost.

Fortunately, the people of Vermillion were resilient and in the next week's edition of the *Dakota Republican* (July 11, 1881), Burdick mentions in great detail the many new businesses rebuilt above the bluff, including their dimensions and composition of the structures. This included two hotels, a flouring mill, four general merchandise stores, two liverys, three physicians' offices, two lumber yards, three drug stores, an art gallery (photography store), several milliner and dressmaker shops, lawyers' and insurance agents' offices, meat markets, stock dealers, and many more. The earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Vermillion, South Dakota, in 1883 illustrates businesses located on Vine Street (later renamed Main Street) and on 9th Street. Most structures were wooden, although there were two brick buildings and two small stone buildings. Moreover, Vermillion was re-platted on March 3, 1884; thus the original names of streets and location of lots were changed from those depicted in the 1883 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Starting in 1892 to 1939, Sanborn Maps illustrated the increase in the number of downtown Vermillion businesses and structural changes of the buildings. An impetus for use of brick as a building material was a devastating fire downtown in 1892. However, it took several years for most buildings to be primarily constructed of brick, as indicated by the 1912 Sanborn Map.

This booklet focuses on the building characteristics, major owners, and renovation of the building(s) occupying 2 and 4 East Main Street to current state. The appendix gives businesses utilizing the two buildings, later combined into one. As of 2018, the newly renovated structure houses the Vermillion Area Chamber and Development Company offices, an entrepreneurial collaborative co-working space, meeting rooms, and Charlie's, a retail store selling University of South Dakota-branded clothing and accessories.

Early History of the Buildings

According to the 1883 Sanborn Map, the city of Vermillion was divided into blocks, but lot numbers were altered on March 3, 1884, when the city was re-platted (Vermillion City Council meeting minutes). In 1883, the site of 2–4 East Main Street, constructed in 1884, consisted of two wooden structures, the Central Hotel on the corner of 8th Street and Vine (now Center and Main) and, to the east, a drug store.



1883 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The blue rectangle denotes wooden structures prior to construction of 2-4 East Main

Salmer and Burdick

From documents at the Office of Deeds, both Burdick and Gilbert T. Salmer (1841–1909; arrived in Vermillion in the 1870s) owned lots 15 and 16 (block 34) respectively. In 1883–84, Burdick was mayor of Vermillion, owner of the Dakota Republican, and a physician and surgeon, and Salmer an alderman. Moreover, both were entrepreneurs. In fact, the 1900 census lists Salmer's occupation as "capitalist." He owned a drug store, a hardware store, several lots in the "new" City of Vermillion, and over 500 acres of farmland in Clay County. Read more about Salmer in the "Building Owners Over the Years" section.

In addition to his noted profession as physician, Burdick served as Vermillion's mayor over a ten-year period. This included 1878–85, during which time Vermillion was relocated above the bluff following the flood of 1881. He also served as mayor from 1886 to 1887 and 1890 to 1892. From Register of Deeds documents at the Clay County Court House, it is also clear that Burdick bought and sold a large number of acres of land below the bluff as well as several blocks (numbers 33, 34, and 64) in the city when it was rebuilt above the bluff.



*Frank Noyes Burdick as mayor of Vermillion.
(County Atlas, 1884. W. H. Over Museum)*

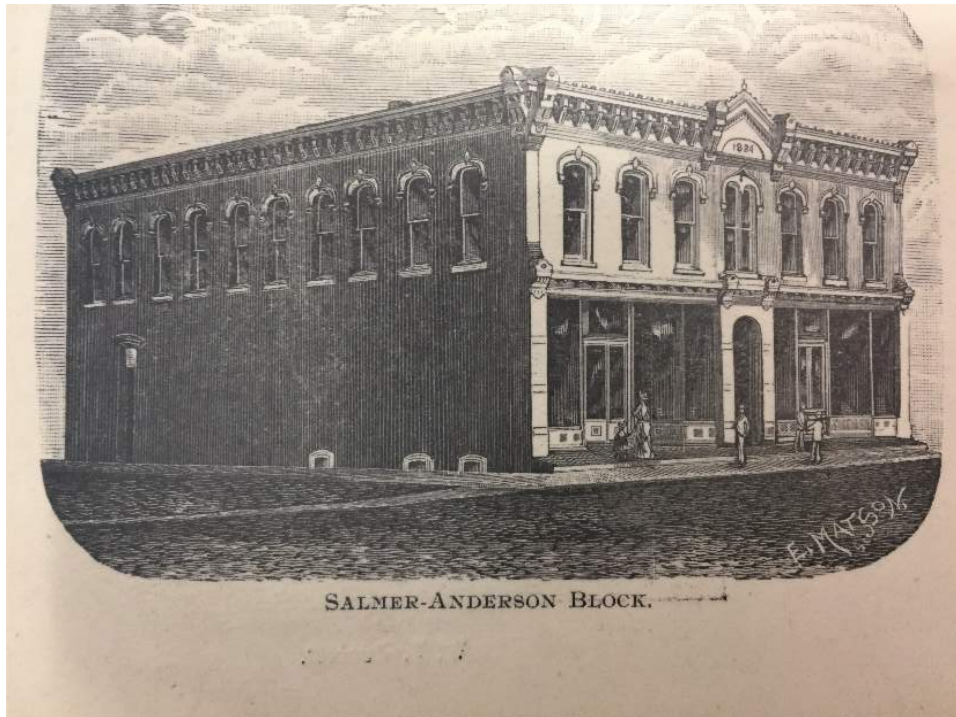
In addition to his service to Vermillion, Burdick served as a delegate from Clay County to the Territorial Convention for Statehood for Dakota in 1887. He was elected secretary on the Executive Committee. Burdick was also one of the original members of the board of trustees instrumental in establishing the University of Dakota in Vermillion. The nonprofit organization that formed in 1881 for the purpose of starting the university consisted of members from other Dakota Territory cities, as well as Vermillionites Burdick, D. M. Inman, John L. Jolley, and Judge Jefferson Kidder. Burdick's primary role in the enterprise was to run a campaign to convince residents to allow the university be located in the town and to assist in fundraising. Some of these funds derived from a \$10,000 ten-year bond overwhelmingly supported by citizens. Ten acres of land were donated by Kidder and

another ten acres were purchased from G. B. Bigelow with funds contributed by local donors on which to develop the university. Burdick went on to serve on the first Board of Regents and

contributed over \$2,500 toward a building fund to construct University Hall. In 1899 Burdick moved back to the eastern United States to be with family and continue to practice medicine.

Building 2-4 East Main

Who actually commissioned the construction of 2-4 East Main Street is not clear from records in the Office of Deeds, nor the Dakota Republican newspaper. Both Burdick and Salmer may



Original print of 2-4 East Main drawn by E. Matson. Note that the building was known as the Salmer-Anderson Block in the 1901 Clay County Atlas. (W. H. Over Museum)

have contributed to the enterprise. There is evidence that architect Eric Matson, a recent immigrant from Norway, may have designed the building. He arrived in Vermillion from Norway in 1882 and, with all the new construction required due to the bluff relocation of the city, Matson was in great demand. He went on to design and build several

structures in Vermillion as described in Jim Wilson's book *Vermillion Architects and Contractors, 1870 to Present*. Wilson mentioned that the contractor for 2–4 East Main Street was J. J. Andersen.

An early print of the brick building signed E. Matson published in the October 13, 1887 *Dakota Republican* and in the 1901 *Atlas of Clay County* indicates the architectural characteristics of the structure. These include the centrally located staircase to access the second story; the decorative tin cornice around the front and west side of the building; the tall display windows in 2 and 4 East Main Street; and the one-over-one, half-rounded arched windows with decorative headers (or lintels) and brick sills below; and the prominent decorative, peaked cornice framing the year the building was constructed, 1884. The print also shows that there was a side door located on the west side of the building and a basement, as indicated by the windows at the bottom of the building.

Whereas the first floor was reserved for businesses, including groceries and general retail, the second floor housed offices and other enterprises. In the appendix, a list of businesses that occupied the basement, first-floor shops and the second-floor offices are detailed. Suffice to say that over 134 years there were many more businesses that occupied the buildings than there were owners.

Building Owners Over the Years

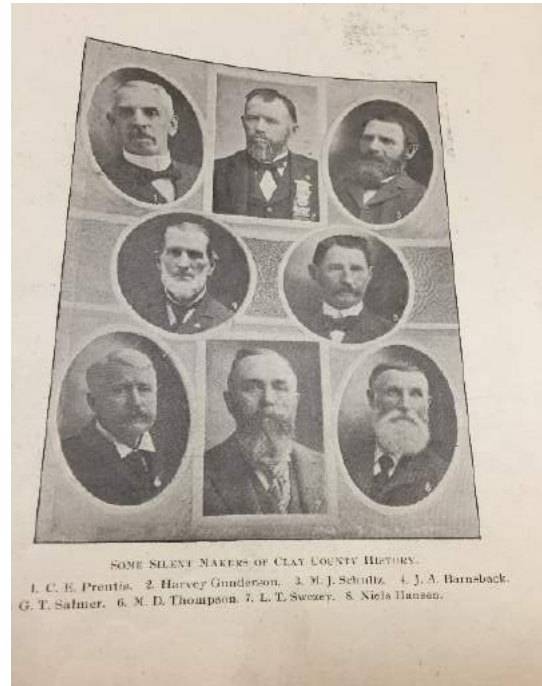
This section details building owners, many of whom also conducted their own business in the building, and significant changes they made to 2–4 East Main Street. There is no clear evidence who actually paid for the construction of the building, since early records indicate it was known by several names. Remarkable impacts to the building's structure, however, can be clearly outlined over the years, coming full circle with its façade restoration in 2018.

Gilbert T. Salmer

Gilbert Salmer was born in Norway in 1841; came to the United States in 186; and arrived in Vermillion, Dakota Territory, in the 1870s. History of Southeastern Dakota, Its Settlement and Growth (1881) lists Salmer as a business owner in Vermillion before the flood. Following the 1881 flood, Salmer rebuilt his store above the bluff (according to the Dakota Republican of July 11, 1881) and shortly afterward acquired a general hardware store, first in partnership with Ole Iverson and then on his own. According to the Office of Deeds, Salmer also possessed real estate, including over 500 acres of farm land in Clay County and many lots in the "new" City of Vermillion. In the 1900 census he categorized himself a capitalist, and in the 1901 Atlas of Clay County, he is mentioned as one of the "silent makers of Clay County history" in the company of C.E. Prentis, Harvey Gunderson, M. J. Schultz, L.T. Sweezy, Niels Hansen, and M. D. Thompson. When he passed away in 1909, Salmer had already given property to two of his children, Theodore and Clara. It would be Clara who acquired the three lots and the buildings upon them.

Robert James McVicker

Robert James McVicker (1864–1947) was born in Pennsylvania and his family moved to Illinois and then to Iowa in the 1870s. His business pursuits began in Blairsburg, Iowa, where he owned and operated several successful businesses. McVicker married Carrie Grange in 1889,



Photograph collection from the 1901 Atlas of Clay County. Salmer (center right) and other important early contributors to Clay County history are pictured. (W.H. Over Museum)

whose brother J. W. Grange was an early settler of Vermillion and a very successful businessman. McVicker and his family moved to Vermillion in 1894 and formed a business partnership with Grange. His wife died the following year and two years later McVicker married Pricilla, Carrie's sister. She passed away in 1906 and in 1908 McVicker married Edith Spencer.



Early advertisement for a "bargain store" at 4 East Main. (USD Coyote Yearbook, 1905)



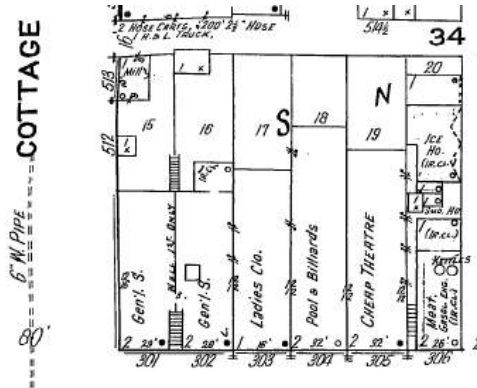
The building in 1907 when J. S. Palmer ran a retail and grocery business. Note an advertisement on the west wall, a practice extended until Modern Electric Company occupied the building. By 1907 most buildings in downtown Vermillion were constructed of brick. (W. H. Over Museum)

In the 1909 Business Vermillion Directory, the enterprise known as Grange and McVicker is listed. The following year, the partnership dissolved and McVicker formed the McVicker Merchandise Company. McVicker conducted business in several establishments prior to purchasing 2, 4, and then 6 East Main Street in 1913 and 1916. According to the *Dakota Republican* of August 7, 1913, 2 and 4 East Main Street were known as the Burdick and Salmer (or Salmer-Anderson) Buildings, respectively. According to an article on August 7, 1913,

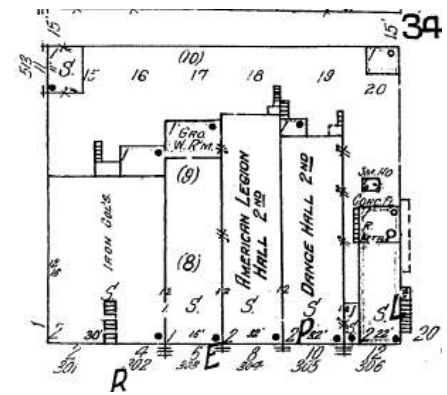
McVicker's changes to the building included connecting 2 and 4 Main Street as well as installing new fixtures to allow free access to both. Previously they had been separated by a wall (as shown in the 1913 Sanborn Map and the remodeled store in 1923 Sanborn Map).



Robert McVicker.



Sanborn Map from 1913.



Sanborn Map from 1923.

Comparing two Sanborn maps reveals the internal changes McVicker made including removing the wall dividing 2 and 4 East Main Street, as well as installing a connecting door between 4 and 6 Main Street. The central staircase to the second floor is evident in both maps.

McVicker continued a very successful business in Vermillion until 1921 when he retired. He later relocated to Los Angeles, California. In 1926, McVicker sold lots 15 and 16 (2-4 East Main) to



McVicker's Big Triple Store and an advertisement for its merchandise. (Nolante, 1919)

Chris and Nels Abrahamson. McVicker died in 1947 in California and is buried in Bluff View Cemetery among family members. According to his obituary, published in the May 1947 *Vermillion Plaintalk*, he was remembered as a well-known businessman in Vermillion and as a member of the Congregational Church, the Masons, Knights Templar, and the Shrine. Importantly, McVicker was also alderman from 1918 to 1922, indicating his contribution to the governance of Vermillion.

Nels Abrahamson

Prior to the current renovation, Nels Abrahamson made the most significant changes to the building of all the owners of 2–4 East Main Street. He and his wife Frances also owned the building for the longest period of time, from 1926 to 1971. As reported in the July 4, 1929 edition of the *Dakota Republican*, these changes included removing the façade and changing it completely, as illustrated in the picture below. In addition, the staircase was moved to the east side of the building. The second floor underwent renovation by enlarging a suite to accommodate Dr. Lawrence Brookman's practice. In the '50s, the second story was remodeled



Photos depicting the external features of the buildings prior to and after renovations in 1929, with the addition of awnings in 1968. The first undated photo is of the buildings in the early twentieth century and the second photo shows Modern Electric Co. housed in the building in 1972. (Clay County Historical Society)

to form several apartments. Finally, in 1968 permanent awnings were installed on these buildings and several others on the north side of Main Street.

Nels Abrahamson was born in Jewell, Iowa, in 1889. According to his obituary in the August 24, 1967 *Vermillion Plain Talk*, he served in World War I and was a past commander of the American Legion Wallace Post No. 1. He married Frances E. Stimson at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and was in general merchandising for twelve years at Palmer, Iowa, prior to arriving in Vermillion in 1925. While in Vermillion, he owned and operated a general merchandise business for thirty years. Abrahamson's grocery business occupied 2 East Main Street until 1947, when he moved it to 13 West Main Street. His wife was a partner in the business as well as running her own variety store for a time. From a review of newspaper advertisements it is clear that Abrahamson (and/or his wife) had a sense of humor about selling merchandise.



Nels Abrahamson during World War I; ad from the 2 East Main business. (Ancestry.com; 1940 Volante)

Abrahamson was a member of the Vermillion City Council from 1935 to 1939 and active in several societies, including the Incense Lodge 2, Knights Templar No. 21, Masons No. 16, and Order of the Eastern Star. He died in 1967, leaving as survivors his wife, Frances; three children, three grandchildren; and one brother, Minus, of Palmer, Iowa.

John Henry Litzelman and David DeRouche

John (Jack) Henry Litzelman and David DeRouche owned 2–4 East Main beginning in 1971. DeRouche eventually sold the buildings to his agent at Modern Electric, William Polkinghorn, in 1988. During that time, major changes to the building included renovation of the second story apartments in 1972 and installment of the Termes mural, *Missouri Weave*, on the west side of 2 East Main, where advertisements had been placed in the past.



David DeRouche as a graduate of the University of South Dakota. (Coyote Yearbook, 1963)

David DeRouche was adopted by Litzelman and acquired some of the property. The rest was sold to him by Frances Abrahamson. This section discusses their life stories.

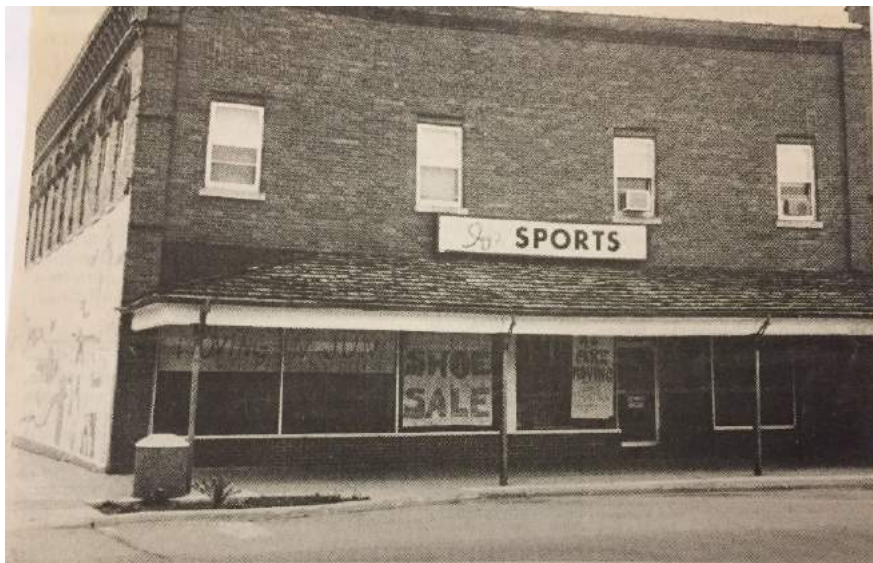
According to the obituary in the November 24, 1988 edition of the *Vermillion Plain Talk*, Litzelman was born April 28, 1897, in Ulster, Pennsylvania. Litzelman served in the army during World War I for about one year on the home front. He graduated from George Washington University, receiving his LLB degree in 1925 and his LLM degree in 1926. Litzelman was in private practice according to the 1930 Federal Census in Pennsylvania. On April 28, 1938, Litzelman married Burl Andersen, a native of South Dakota, in Washington, D.C. Litzelman was a member of the Bar in Washington, D.C., and Maryland and served on the advisory board of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C., from 1938 to 1941.

In 1947 the Litzelmans moved to Vermillion where Jack worked as a rancher, cattle feeder, and farm manager. Litzelman was president of the National Livestock Feeders Association from 1960 to 1962. He served on the Boards of several organizations. In addition, he owned real estate in Vermillion, Clay County, and Nebraska. There are several Beacom School of Business student scholarships endowed by Litzelman and his wife. The Litzelmans had no children of their own, but adopted David DeRouche.

David Charles DeRouche was born on June 17, 1942 to Jerome and Patricia (Schulte) DeRouche at Hoven, South Dakota. He later moved with his parents and siblings to Miller, South Dakota, where he graduated from high school. David then moved to Vermillion and attended the University of South Dakota. While in Vermillion, he was befriended by Jack and Burl Litzelman and operated several different businesses, including Modern Electric (started in 1949) located at 2-4 East Main Street. When Jack Litzelman passed away, David DeRouche was an inheritor of the Litzelman estate.

Cynthia and Keith Brown

Both optometrists, the Cynthia and Keith Brown purchased 2-4 East Main Street from the First National Bank of Brookings. While they owned the property from 1991 until 2003, several



Photograph of Ivy's Sport store when the Browns owned the building. Note Missouri Weave, the Termes mural, on the west side of the building, where ads had once been. (Plain Talk, May 13, 1994)

businesses occupied the building, including Ivy's Sports Store, Maurice's, and Furniture Repurposed. Their final occupants were staff from South Dakota Public Broadcasting, who operated out of the first floor while the Neuharth Center underwent remodeling. The Browns also rented apartments on the second floor, managed by Maureen Goddard.

Phyllis Packard

The Browns sold the building to Phyllis Packard in 2003. In an interview on August 3, 2018, Phyllis described some of her experiences as owner of 2–4 East Main Street. She mentioned that she had refinished the floors on the ground level and renovated the five apartments on the second floor. In addition, she mentioned having found items such as target-practice sheets in the basement. It seemed the Abrahamson twins may have used the basement as a shooting gallery. The basement had also been used as storage and at one time housed a shoe store—although local historian Tom Thaden believes that the business may have been carpentry. Gambling may have also taken place in the basement.



2 East Main during Lumos Studios' occupation of the building, highlighting the Termes mural and buildings connected to the rear of 2 East Main Street. The original cornices around the window on the west side are also evident.

Businesses that operated in the building during Packard's ownership fell under the umbrella of Packard Group, LLC and included Aaron Packard Productions, Phyllis Packard Fiber Arts Studio, Main Street Gallery, and Design Concepts (by Daren Himmerch and Ahna Packard). Later the name became Lumos Studios.

Aside from renovations done to the inside of the building, Phyllis was instrumental in revitalizing the Termes mural on the west side of the building. It had been restored several times since it was originally painted in 1978, most recently in 2015.

In addition to her role as business owner, Phyllis Packard is—at the time of this writing—an artist, County Commissioner, and treasurer of the Vermillion Area Arts Council. In 2016, she sold 2–4 East Main to the Vermillion Area Chamber and Development Company.

Vermillion Area Chamber and Development Company

The Vermillion Area Chamber and Development Company (VCDC) is a nonprofit economic development organization located in Vermillion and founded in 1859. At the time of publication, Vermillion has a population of about 11,000 residents, is the county seat for Clay County, and is home to the University of South Dakota. The mission of the VCDC to improve Vermillion’s quality of life by enhancing Vermillion’s economic and community environment through strategic investments and collaborations with the Clay County Commission, South Dakota Governor’s Office of Economic Development, the City of Vermillion (which is a major funder of the VCDC), the local school system, and regional chamber and tourist organizations.

In practice, the VCDC strives to broaden the city’s tax base, encourage new capital investments and entrepreneurship, and actively recruit and encourage the expansion of businesses in the area. In addition to its function as an economic development organization, the VCDC also functions as Vermillion’s Chamber of Commerce. As such, the VCDC fosters and promotes the retail, manufacturing, civic, agricultural, and economic development interests of the Vermillion community and the surrounding area. Its third primary function is as a visitors bureau, promoting Vermillion and the surrounding region as a tourism destination. Through a number of programs, the VCDC promotes growth of Vermillion as a city that values community, innovation, team work, and history.

Keeping in mind the sense of history and the need for a central location, in 2016 the VCDC purchased and made plans to renovate the downtown historic building at 2 E Main Street. The

plans required a great deal of coordination and resources, but the new facility houses the offices of the VCDC in an ideal Main Street location, while also creating a collaborative co-working space for small businesses, entrepreneurs, and community members to offer an opportunity for engagement, collaboration, and entrepreneurial programming. Mindful of the growing body of research indicating that communities with vibrant social capital have the best outcomes for overall quality of life, the staff of the VCDC designed the collaborative space and its programs in an effort to strengthen existing networks of support and by creating the necessary resources and programming to build the confidence of the next crop of citizens, entrepreneurs, and community leaders. Half the street-level space houses Charlie's, the University of South Dakota's retail store, which draws visitors to the university to Vermillion's historic downtown area. The building's foyer includes a Visitor Center where guests to Vermillion can receive information about food, lodging, points of interest, outdoor destinations, and public events. Thus, the VCDC's renovation of 2E Main Street building—christened McVicker Plaza at its re-opening in 2018—will serve to promote history of Vermillion, information for visitors, and space for innovators, as it provides a home for the VCDC.

Renovating to Honor the Building's History

Renovating the three floors of the building to its present state was an enormous undertaking. In this section are photographs from different levels of the building prior to, during, and after renovation.



The very steep staircase to the second floor in the east side of the building prior to its removal. Note the mail boxes for upstairs apartments.



The basement of the building was totally renovated to improve structural integrity.



The first and second floors were completely gutted before new walls were framed in. The first-floor back entrance was recreated. Note the brick walls in the back before the door.



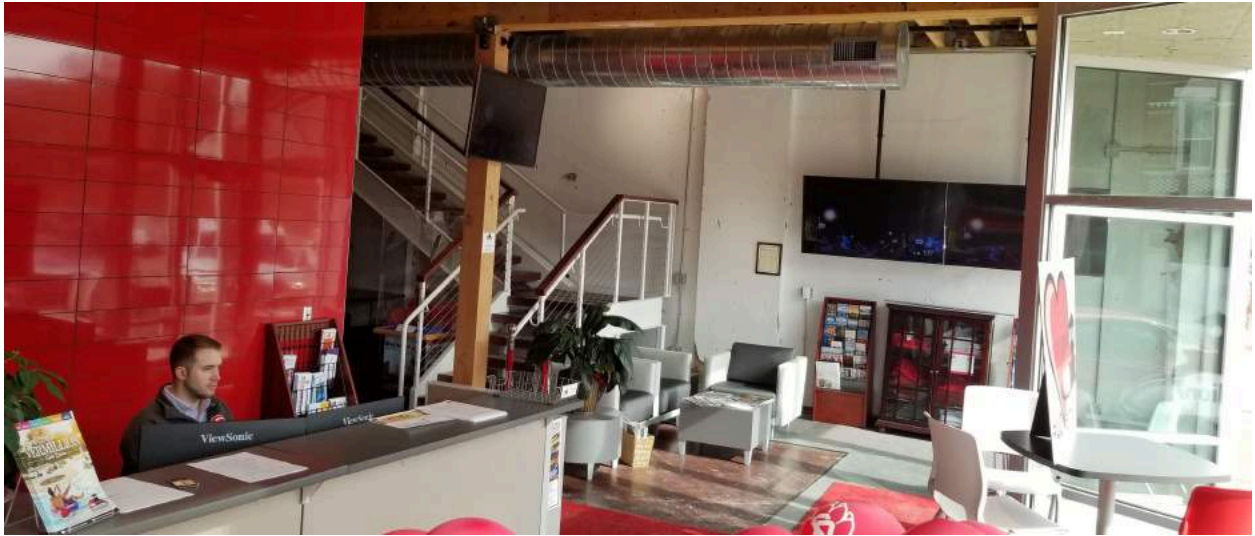
Second floor renovations. A tin ceiling was discovered and incorporated into the renovation.



Major changes were made to the façade of the building to emulate the original structure.



An aerial view of the building highlights the completion of the restored façade. Windows on the west and south have been returned to their original arched form, and new architectural details (“gingerbread”) mimic the building’s original headers and cornice.



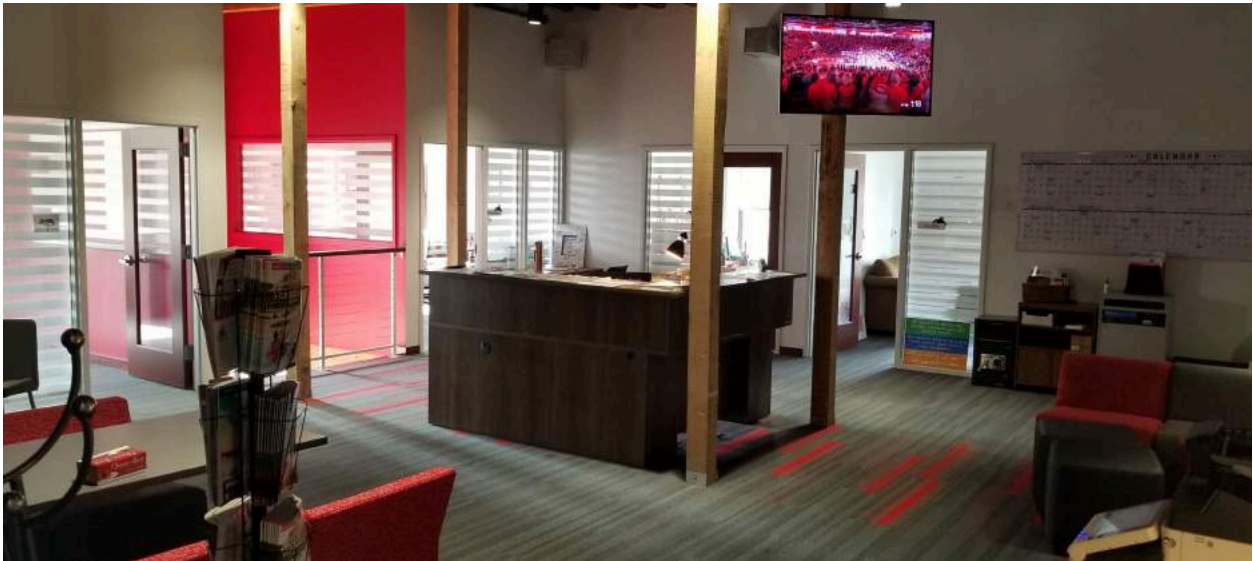
The renovated first floor features a wide glassed foyer with a front desk to welcome and direct visitors.



Charlie's, the University of South Dakota retail store, makes a home in the new McVicker Plaza and shares an entry with the Vermillion Area Chamber and Development Company and Visitor Center.



The VCDC's collaborative co-working space also hosts community gatherings. The open border with Charlie's encourages browsing, and a small conference room (glass door at center) is available for private discussions, media interviews, etc.



The VCDC offices now occupy the second floor of McVicker Plaza. This photo looks southwest, toward Main Street. The red wall overlook peeks down to the foyer, and represents the space where the original staircase was located.



The finished building, 2018.

Businesses in 2-4 East Main Street

Below is a list including businesses, business owners, and approximate years that the business existed in 2–4 East Main Street. Some occupied the first floor and basement while others occupied offices or suites on the second floor. This list was composed by Tom Thaden and Evelyn Schlenker.

Years	Business Name	Type of Business
1884-1899	Emery and Collar	General merchandize
	J.N. Ward	Groceries
	Will Burke (basement)	Carpentry
	W. W. Deming	Billiards
	J. T. Bowman	Groceries
	E. M. Kelsey and Joseph Fisher	Billiards
	Dakota Republican	Publishing and printing
	W. H. Trusty	Watches and jewelry
	Banks and Holmes	General and dairy
	Banks, Morton, Holmes & Co.	General merchandize
	J. A. Carson	General merchandize
	Dr. N. Collisi (upstairs)	Medicine
	J. A. Hoagland	Groceries
	P. J. Insurance (upstairs)	Insurance
	Dr. A. J. Morris (upstairs)	Medicine
1900-1920	Mrs. M. Reed, MD (upstairs)	Medicine
	J. M. Spensley	Groceries
	O.J. Anderson, Bargain Store	Variety store
	Scutt and Huetson	General merchandize
	N. O. Fuller	General merchandize
	Fuller and Co.	General merchandize
	W. W. Balch and Sons	General merchandize

Years	Business Name	Type of Business
	J. S. Palmer	General merchandize
	Robert Thompson	Groceries and clothing
	The Webber Store	General merchandize
	Red Front Variety Store	Variety
	Thompson Grocery	Groceries
1921-1940	McVicker's Double & Triple Store *	General merchandize
	Smeerin's Dept. Store	General merchandize
	S & H Dept. Store	General merchandize
	Hirschfield's Dept. Store *	General merchandize
	C. & N. Abrahamson	General merchandize
	Abrahamson's Dept. Store	General merchandize
	Silverberg Bros. Co.	General merchandize
1941-1960	Dr. Fairbanks (upstairs)	Medicine
	The JoEllen Shop	Millinery
	Mullin Bros. home and Auto Supply	Auto supplies
	Modern Electric	Electronics
	Hinchiff's Market	Groceries
	Marie's Beauty Shop (upstairs)	Beauty Shop
1970-	Modern Electric	Electronics
	Ivy's Sporting Shop	Sporting goods
	Furniture Repurposed	Furniture
	Maurice's	Clothing
	Packard Group LLC	Photography, fiber arts, design Concepts
	LumoStudios	Photography, gallery
	Charlie's USD Store	Retail
	Vermillion Chamber and Development	Economic development

**Indicates that the business occupied, 2, 4, and 6 East Main Street*