NPS Form 10-900 United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

3516

SG 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 of 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 RECE categories and subcategories from the instructions. 1. Name of Property Historic name: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building Other names/site number: **REGISTER OF** 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: 1450 Wabash Avenue City or town: Terre Haute State: IN County: Vigo

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

Not For Publication:

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

Vicinity:

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 $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ 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:

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Thecome Freesenan	DOW SERVICES 1.18.2019
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation a	nd Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Govern	iment

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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building Name of Property Vigo County, IN County and State

Date of Action

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as appl	y.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously liste	ed resources in the count)	
Contributing	Noncontributing	5
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
0	0	
<u>0</u>	<u>U</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	0	objects
<u>v</u>	<u>u</u>	00jeets
1	0	Total
_	—	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.) LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)foundation:STONE: Limestonewalls:BRICKCONCRETE

roof: other: ASPHALT METAL: Steel

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building is a large, five story industrial building that occupies the northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and North 14 ½ Street. The building was constructed with a concrete structural frame and brick in 1914 with rear additions of matching materials constructed in 1918. While a fire in 2016 caused the back portion of the building to be removed in early 2017, the historic 1914 section and some of the later addition remain. The most striking features are the building's simple, but massive proportions, its Classical Revival entry and entablature, and the large two-story glazed brick-clad ovens in the upper stories.

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Narrative Description

The four-and-a-half story brick building is situated at the sidewalk's edge on the northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and 14 ½ Street on Terre Haute's east side. The original 1914 building is approximately 160' square with later additions on its east and north sides created in 1918. The original building and its addition was designed by D. A. Bohlen & Son, an architectural firm in Indianapolis. Both portions were constructed by the William P. Jungclaus Company with masonry completed by James Hodgson & Son; both firms were from Indianapolis. The building has a towering appearance along this section of Wabash Avenue, formerly Highway 40/the National Road, particularly in juxtaposition with a city park on the south side of the street. An asphalt parking lot that served the building is north of the property and is part of the nomination. Smaller, one-story commercial buildings are east and west of the site. A city park is south of the site and late 19th and early 20th century housing is located north of the site.

Exterior Description, photos 0001-0007

The building has a basement with a short limestone foundation. The building's street facades are divided into tall vertical bays by wide brick pilasters. The windows are a combination of historic 2/2 wood windows or modern 4/4 replacement windows. The windows are in rows on each floor, situated between the pilasters, with stone sills. Some of the windows have been covered while others have been removed with block installed in the opening. Panels of brick, trimmed with a course of projecting brick divides each floor. A simple, but heavy metal cornice is at the top of the walls. The cornice is supported by a bracket with a diamond-shaped detail at each pilaster. A short brick parapet divided by pilasters that continue from the facades rises above the cornice. It is capped by limestone. The roof is covered by asphalt.

The front facade (facing Wabash Avenue, photo 0002) is divided into six four-story bays. The first floor windows in the bays are covered with metal. The first, third, and fourth bays (from the west) feature two windows separated by a narrow mullion of brick in each bay. The fifth and six bays (from the west) feature a single, wide window opening (also covered with metal). These openings are slightly shorter than the other bays. The first, third, fifth and six bays also have two small basement window openings in the stone base. These are covered with metal. The entry is located in the second bay from the west (photo 0003). The limestone entry surround is classically-inspired, but is more stylized in Craftsman mode. It features a pair of pilasters with recessed panels, large stone scroll brackets styled as triglyphs, with guttae under each bracket. The brackets support a tall cornice formed from a large cavetto molding. Carved into the top of the cornice, rising above its top edge, are small diamond-shaped incisions into a round-topped stone. These are aligned above each bracket. A flat-faced pediment is above the cornice, but set back against the façade. The entry is composed of a modern (c. 1990) metal door, side-lites and tall transom. The door has a full window and the transom, which is divided into three panes of glass, is covered with metal and a signboard. A brick jack arch is visible above the signboard and forms the top of the transom opening.

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The front facade's second floor windows have been replaced by modern (c. 1990) 4/4 metal windows or have been covered with metal. The third floor retains its historic 2/2 wood windows. Each of the six bays has a row of four 2/2 wood windows. The fourth floor's first four bays (from the west) have had the windows removed and concrete block fills in the openings. Two narrow slit windows composed of glass block are in each of these block walls. This change was made c. 1990. The easternmost two bays of the fourth floor retain their rows of four small 2/2historic wood windows. These bays include a mezzanine level above the fourth floor. The window pattern of the fourth floor repeats itself on the mezzanine. The middle two bays of the front façade include a tall, stepped parapet above the cornice. It features a row of four wood clerestory windows in each bay topped by a wide brick panel. The pilasters that flank the stepped parapet have a stone shield at the top and the entire stepped parapet is topped by stone coping. At the east end of the front façade is a one-story garage bay that is stepped back from the façade. It features a stone base and flat parapet. It has a large garage door opening covered with metal and flanked by conical-shaped stone jamb protectors. West of the garage door is a wide window opening that is covered with metal. It has a stone sill and jack arch composed of brick. A steel door is in the wall under the east end of the window.

The west facade (photos 0002, 0004) also features six bays, however, the northernmost two bays are only two stories tall. The first, second, and fourth bays (from the south) each have two windows in the first floor, covered with metal and separated by a narrow strip of brick. These bays also have two small basement windows in the stone base; these are also covered by metal. The third bay from the south features three narrow windows covered with metal and separated by a narrow strip of brick. A steel door with a window in its top half is under the northernmost window in this bay. The northernmost two bays each have a wide window opening on the first floor that is covered with metal; modern replacement windows are behind the metal. Similar to the front facade, the second floor has replacement windows, c. 1990, or have had their windows covered with metal. The third floor retains the historic 2/2 wood windows, in rows of four, between the pilasters forming the bays. The fourth floor windows have been removed and concrete block fills the openings. Two narrow slit windows composed of glass block are in each of the bays on the fourth floor. The two-story part of the west façade features a heavy metal cornice and brick parapet that match those of the taller part of the building. Stepped back a full fifteen feet from the parapet is a third story that extends above the two two-story bays. Two pairs of 6/6 wood windows with stone sills are in this wall that has a stone parapet cap.

The east façade is less formally detailed, but has the general arrangement of bays and window configuration (photos 0001, 0006). The first floor is almost entirely covered by the garage bay over the south half and a two-story portion (1918) on the back. The garage bay has a steel door in its north end and tile coping on its parapet. The two story north half has a large garage door opening that is covered with metal in its south end. A steel door is north of the garage door. The second floor of this part of the building has a pair of 2/2 wood windows in its south end, followed by three more 2/2 wood windows. A short brick parapet with clay tile coping tops the east wall of the 1918 portion. The south-facing wall of this two-story part of the building has two pairs of 2/2 wood windows that overlook the roof of the garage. The east pair is covered by metal. A metal door is in the south end of the 1914 building's narrow exposed first floor wall south of the garage bay. It has brick and concrete steps that lead down/east to the sidewalk. The

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east façade of the 1914 building that rises above the garage features four three-story bays. The second story windows are modern replacements or are covered by metal. The third story retains the historic 2/2 wood windows. The southernmost bay features a row of three windows while the remaining bays feature rows of four windows on the third floor between the pilasters. The fourth floor has windows in its mezzanine level only. These follow the same configuration as the third floor with a row of three 2/2 wood windows in the southernmost bay, and rows of four 2/2 wood windows in the remaining three bays. The parapet features clay tile coping and the pilasters are capped with stone. This façade likely best features the concrete walls of the elevator shaft that continues to the rooftop of the building in its back (north) half.

The north façade (photo 0007) is very informally arranged, due in part to the fire that caused a portion of the building to be removed, and due to the 1918 addition to the building which is difficult to discern. The first floor features ten bays. The westernmost bay is narrower than the others and does not have windows. The easternmost bay is very wide and is mostly covered with metal where a large opening was once located into the addition destroyed by fire. The east half of the building has two stories with four pairs of 2/2 wood windows with stone sills. The westernmost bay is also two stories and features a pair of 2/2 wood windows fitted tightly between the pilasters that define the bay. The remaining six bays are three stories and feature pilasters that flank the westernmost two bays of the three-story portion. The pilasters, which terminate at the top of the second floor, are capped with stone. Pairs of 2/2 wood windows in each of its westernmost three bays. The easternmost three bays of the third floor feature pairs of short 2/2 modern replacement windows. The parapet wall, which is covered with clay coping tiles, steps down to the east. A slight projection is between the third and fourth bays of the north façade and likely delineates the 1918 addition from the original 1914 building.

The fourth story of the original 1914 building is stepped by a full thirty feet from the north façade. It features four bays with window openings. The westernmost two bays have had the openings filled in with block. The second bay from the east has a row of four historic 2/2 wood windows with a stone sill. A small pair of 2/2 wood windows with a stone sill is in the easternmost bay's fourth floor. The façade extends higher over the three wider bays and features rows of wood clerestory windows. Three pairs of clerestory windows are in the west end followed by a row of four pairs of clerestory windows to the east. A wide opening into the building is located in the east end of the façade. It was likely filled with ventilating windows.

The rooftop has a few features that should be mentioned. A brick elevator shaft is located in the northwest corner of the 1914 building and extends up through the roof. It has a flat roof that is covered with metal and a metal door in its west half that faces south. A stairway enclosure that extends through the roof is southeast of the elevator shaft. It has a curved roof and its walls and roof are covered with corrugated metal. A metal door is in its east wall. A clerestory area from the baking area below extends through the roof from the front façade (behind the stepped parapet) to the back of the four-story 1914 building. The east and west clerestory walls have pilasters that relate to the structural grid of the building and divide the walls into bays. Each bay has a row of four metal sashes that are divided into eight panes of glass. A metal ship's ladder is

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Name of Property County and Sta near the south end of the west clerestory wall. A chimney is in the northwest corner of the clerestory area.

Exterior Description of Razed Portions, Photo 0005

Some exterior description of the portion of the building lost in a fire in 2016-2017 should be included in the document, both for the function it served as well as its architectural composition. Directly attached to the north wall of the building, extending its full width, was a one-story section that extended to the east/west alley that cuts through the block. This one-story section was built in two parts. The northwest portion was constructed in 1914 and housed the powergenerating mechanical plant for the original building. This portion included a vehicular delivery bay that stepped in immediately adjacent to the building on its west facade (photo 0005). The bay had a large garage door with conical-shaped stone jamb protectors, stone base and a flat stone parapet. The remaining mechanical plant's walls stepped up to permit tall interior ceilings. This part of the building also had a stone base and a flat stone parapet. The west facade featured three bays of windows with the middle bay slightly wider than the flanking bays. Each bay had a lower window and upper window with a segmental arch. A brick panel was between the lower and upper windows. The industrial metal sash windows had stone sills. The north façade of the mechanical plant featured four bays of windows matching those on the west facade. By 2015, the easternmost bay had its windows filled in with block. The lower window opening in the bay, second from the east, had been enlarged and filled in with a metal door. A bay, which was the base of a brick smokestack removed prior to the fire, was at the east end of the mechanical plant. The bay extended above the parapet line and included two belt courses near the top to form the bottom of a brick frieze. A stone cornice was at the top of the bay which was capped by a shallow pyramidal roof covered in asphalt. All that remains of the mechanical plant is some foundation stones and concrete floor.

The remaining portion of the one-story section that was razed after the fire was built in 1918 and had walls slightly shorter than the mechanical plant. It featured a concrete foundation, brick walls, and clay tile coping on its parapet. The north façade featured eight windows with metal industrial sashes and sills composed of rowlocks on the first floor. The westernmost window was half as wide as the other seven windows and a large metal overhead door was between the easternmost five windows and the remaining three windows. This portion of the building also had seven small clerestory windows with metal industrial sashes and sills composed of rowlocks. Two of these windows had been removed and the openings were filled with brick where the large overhead door was located. A pair of metal doors were located in the upper west end of this part of the building. All that remains of this part of the building is the concrete floor. This addition was largely used for warehousing and shipping of products.

The area that these portions occupied that were razed are part of the site and nomination, though as indicated in the descriptions, only some extant foundation stone and brick and concrete floor remains. Asphalt parking is north of this area.

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Interior Description, Photos 0008-0031

The Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building has a reinforced concrete structural frame that forms a logical grid plan that is fairly consistent from floor to floor throughout the building. Due to the more industrial original use of the building, this grid would have been more exposed to view to permit an open operation for bread baking. This is clearly evident in the top, fourth floor of the original building. However, with later renovations, particularly the c. 1990 remodel into a homeless shelter, a significant amount of non-historic drywall partitions were introduced throughout the first, second and third floors and very few historic finishes and features remain. Features that are historic and are typical of each floor include the large freight elevator in the northeast corner of the 1914 building (seen in the left corner of photo 0024), the passenger elevator located near the northwest corner of the 1914 building (seen on the right side of photo 0030), the staircase and stairwell near the northwest corner of the 1914 building (photo 0014), and the staircase and stairwell in the southeast corner of the 1914 building (photo 0026). The stairwell walls and ceilings are covered with plaster and the staircases are metal with metal balustrades and railings. The main/front staircase is more open with single-stacked stairs and open pipe railings and square newel posts. The back staircase features a turn-back design with landings mid-floor, open pipe railings and square newel posts. These features, along with the concrete structural grid, provide a consistent, discernable context to the building. Floors and walls are composed of brick and/or ceramic fire block and are exposed in some areas of the building, often with plaster over the walls and ceilings.

Because of the significant amount of modern wall partitions that have been introduced, general descriptions of each floor plan are given, along with a description of any historic features that are extant on each floor.

The first floor was historically composed of offices for the company, so likely some of the wall partitions are original. The entry foyer (photo 0008), located in the southwest corner of the building, opens into a wide corridor that extends to the north/back of the building (photo 0010). Offices are located on each side of the corridor and a short hallway extends to the west near the back of the building to the side street entrance. Another corridor extends to the east near the front of the building, then turns and goes north. Offices are located off of both sides of this secondary corridor. A large room in centered in this space, wrapped by the corridors. The corridors that extend to the north terminate at a former warehousing/shipping area at the back of the building (photo 0011). The foyer features a ground level entry covered with hexagonal white tiles, then six marble steps that lead to a landing also covered with hexagonal white tiles. A marble baseboard is in the foyer and extends up the stairs. The foyer walls and ceiling are covered with plaster. A wide opening is between the landing and the main corridor. The corridors, offices and other rooms of the first floor have modern finishes including carpets, vinyl tiled floors, walls covered with drywall, and acoustic tiles and lights in a dropped ceiling grid (photos 0009, 0013). The first floor's exterior walls generally are covered with plaster and feature some original wood window trim. The trim is composed of simple flat boards with bottom boards that include narrow moldings. The tops of the windows are behind the drop ceilings. A few offices in the southeast corner of the building have wood paneling and trim that dates to c. 1960, after the building ceased operations as a bakery (photo 0013). The back portion

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Name of Property County and State of the first floor suffered fire damage and is generally free from any partitions or finishes. The garage bay on the east side of the building, which remains one large undivided space, has exposed brick walls and a concrete floor and ceiling (photo 0012). Large opening were to the east and north from this space, but they have been covered with metal.

The second floor of the original building was historically a fairly open floor plan with few room divisions. On this floor, a wide corridor forms a rectangular path, bisected at the middle with another corridor that runs east/west (photos 0015-0017). Sleeping rooms constructed c. 1990 are off each side of the corridors which widen out to form community space in the north half near the freight elevator. A large open room is on the east end of the second floor (right side of photo 0015). It has modern windows that look into the corridor. The second floor space of the 1918 addition is also filled with individual sleeping rooms (photo 0019) connected by a wide east/west corridor along the south half (photo 0018). These spaces previously mentioned have modern finishes including vinyl tiled floors, drywall on their walls, and acoustic panel drop ceilings. The corridor in the 1918 addition terminates at a large open room in the northeast corner of the building. This room retains its historic configuration, plaster walls and ceilings, and wood floors. A large clerestory space is near the center of the ceiling and was used for venting the room (photo 0020). The windows in this room retain historic trim, matching that on the first floor. An office/observation room is in the northwest corner of this space. It appears to date to c. 1940 and includes large windows that look into the room. A short corridor with a five panel wood door is off the west end of the office. Another similar large room is off the south end of the room with the clerestory space (photo 0021). It also features historic wood floors, window trim, and plaster ceilings and walls, though much has fallen away from the brick walls.

The third floor is more open in its center which better exposes the structural grid that supports the building. A large room is at the center of the building and is defined by half-walls that form a corridor around the space (photo 0024). Sleeping rooms are on the south and west sides of the large open space (photo 0025). Large group bathrooms are off the northeast corner of the space and a large open room is on the east side of the corridor that forms the east side of the large open space. The third floor has modern finishes throughout including vinyl tiled floors, drywall on the walls, and a drop panel drop ceilings. Some of the historic wood trim is extant, though most of the windows have had their jambs wrapped with drywall (photo 0022). The most unusual features of this floor are the two large floor-to-ceiling brick ovens located near the southwest corner of the floor (photo 0023). The ovens have white glazed ceramic brick on their front walls and a number of cast iron doors and temperature gauge controls that open into each oven. The foundry imprint on the cast iron doors read THE JH DAY CO CINCINNATI O.

The fourth floor is divided into three primary spaces and has the highest level of architectural significance in relationship to the historic finishes and features that are extant. However, most of the historic windows on this level were removed and the large openings, which offered ample daylight for the working environment, have been filled in with concrete block. A large central room that extends north/south was the baking floor and features high ceilings and a full-width clerestory space with windows used for venting the room (photo 0028). A few historic lights with porcelain saucer shades are suspended from chains connected to the clerestory ceiling. Catwalks of metal and wood floor boards extend around the perimeter of the clerestory space.

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Two massive floor-to-ceiling ovens are in the southwest corner of this space (right side of photo 0028). The ovens have white glazed brick front walls and wide cast iron doors that slide up. A tall metal hood used to capture the heat from the ovens covers most of the ovens' front wall and extends to the bottom of the clerestory area. A large riveted metal trough is in the southeast corner of the baking floor and is connected to water piping (right side of photo 0027). A large room is located in the southwest corner of the fourth floor (west of the ovens, photo 0029) and is accessed by a pair of five-panel wood doors at its north end. The room's east wall is brick and is the back of the ovens. A narrow void is between the ovens and is accessed through this room. A small toilet room with original fixtures and metal partitions is in the northwest corner of the fourth floor (middle of photo 0030). It has a five-panel wood door in its east wall. A long narrow room is located in the east end of the fourth floor. It has two pairs of wood doors that open onto the baking floor. The doors have two panels of beaded boards laid at an angle (seen in the left side of photo 0027). The freight elevator is located in the northeast corner of the baking floor. The passenger elevator and stairwell that continues up to the rooftop are located in the northwest corner of the fourth floor (right side of photo 0030). Most of the finishes on this floor are historic including the wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, and some wood baseboards and other trim.

The main/front staircase that is in the southeast corner of the building (photo 0026) continues up to a mezzanine level that overlooks the baking floor on the fourth floor. The mezzanine level has one large room along its east half and smaller rooms that were offices, along its west half (photo 0031). These offices and a large room in the southwest corner, have wood windows that overlook the baking floor. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the mezzanine. The mezzanine has modern finishes (c. 1990) with carpets on the floors, drywall on the walls and ceilings and modern wood doors and trim. The freight elevator opens into this space where a foundry imprint on the metal door reads PEELLE DOOR THE PEELLE CO.

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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.

x

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) <u>ARCHITECTURE</u> <u>INDUSTRY</u>

Period of Significance 1914-1957

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name) (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name) Bohlen, D. A. & Son Jungclaus, W. P. Co. Hodgson & Son Vigo County, IN County and State

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1914 when the Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building was constructed on this site. The company went through a large expansion at this site in 1918, followed by a decade of solid prosperity. The company closed its Terre Haute facility and relocated to a large new facility in nearby Seeleyville in 1957, which marked the end of baking at the Terre Haute location. The building sold and became home to other manufacturing concerns through the 1960s until 1990 when it was remodeled into a homeless shelter. The period of significance relates to the timeframe the building operated as a bakery, though other manufacturing related to mechanical industry occurred in the building in the second half of the 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable.

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 Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A as an example of early 20th century industrialization of food processing, in this case the large-scale manufacture and distribution of breads and crackers. The building is also eligible under criterion C for its architectural significance as a large example of an industrial building constructed with a concrete frame, with simple features of classical architecture. The fourth floor of the building, with its large ovens and other features related to the baking industry of the early 20th century, most demonstrate the significance of the building with regard to industry, while the overall proportions, scale, and classical entry and cornice most demonstrate the significance of the building with regard to its architecture.

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

INDUSTRY

The construction of the Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building was the outgrowth of the expansion of the company during the early 1900s, spurred by the industrialization and mechanization of food processing. The company had dual roots in early bakeries, the Miller Brothers Bakery, which started in Terre Haute in 1880, and members of the Indianapolis-based Parrott family, which had been part of the Taggart Bakery of the same city. A new partnership

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Name of Property County and State that developed between the Miller and Parrott families produced the Miller-Parrott Baking Company that operated from facilities in Terre Haute in the first half of the 20th century.

Three brothers, Henry, Christian and Charles W. Miller opened the Miller Brothers Bakery in Terre Haute in 1880 and produced breads and crackers from their bakery on North Sixth Street between Cherry Street and Wabash Avenue. The building was part of Dowling Hall, an early amusement hall in the city that dated to the close of the Civil War. Henry Miller, the eldest brother, was the first president of the company but was later succeeded by Charles W. Miller, the youngest brother. The brothers, who nicknamed their bread "Mother's Bread" were the sons of German immigrant Christian Miller, who arrived in the country in 1856 and settled in Marion County, Indiana before relocating to Terre Haute. Alexander Taggart and Burton Eugene Parrott formed the Parrott-Taggart Baking Company in Indianapolis shortly after the Civil War. That company merged with the National Biscuit Company about 1900, after which time Taggart and Parrott both parted and formed their own baking companies. The Taggart Baking Company formed in 1904 and was based in Indianapolis. It would go on to be the largest baking company in the state and produced Wonder Bread. The Burton Parrott family joined the Miller brothers and incorporated the name Miller-Parrott Baking Company in 1905. At this time, Miller-Parrott operated a facility in both Indianapolis and Terre Haute. The Indianapolis plant was worth \$40,000 and employed 49 people. In December 1906, the company suffered a \$50,000 property loss due to a fire that occurred on the second floor of the baking facility in Terre Haute. The property was fully insured and production resumed. On August 12, 1907, the Miller-Parrott Baking Company requested a change of its corporation address with the Indiana Secretary of State from Indianapolis to Terre Haute; no capital stock was listed. Presumably all operations were consolidated in Terre Haute at the old Miller Brothers Bakery. Many members of the Miller and Parrott families retained homes in both Indianapolis and Terre Haute through the 1920s-1940s.

By 1912, Miller-Parrott was producing about 100 different varieties of bread, crackers, and cakes. The company employed 100 men with an annual payroll of \$70,000. Eugene M. Parrott (son of Burton E. Parrott) had become the secretary/treasurer of the company, Robert Burton Parrott (Eugene's son) was the advertising manager. Robert Parrott had operated a bakery in Indianapolis during the early 1910s at 2900 North Meridian Street. Charles W. Miller, one of the founding brothers, had become president of the company. Frank Barr was the company bookkeeper and Charles Kiefner, was the company sales manager and promoted products at vendor events and sales shows. Offices for the Miller-Parrott Company were located at the Filbeck Hotel, a grand new building in downtown Terre Haute while production facilities remained at the old Dowling Hall which included a salesroom for individual customers.

Significant changes were occurring in the area of baking breads for the mass population in the early 1900s. Smaller bakeries were being edged out by large companies and chain grocers who could sell loaves at a loss to attract shoppers. This occurred in Terre Haute when a chain store opened that sold ten cent loaves for five cents. This practice hurt traditional bakeries, but put large wholesale bakeries in a better position to fill the higher demands of chain stores. Miller-Parrott also had the advantage of being able to produce high-topped, fluffy loaves of bread that other small bakers could not produce because of the height of their ovens. This, along with the

Vigo County, IN

Name of Property County and State requirement for loaves to be wrapped in wax paper, put further stress on small independent bakeries.

Other wholesale bakeries that called Terre Haute home during this time included the Ideal Baking Company, which had its facilities one block east at 1518 Wabash Avenue (no longer extant) from where Miller-Parrott would eventually build their new facility. The National Biscuit Company also had a baking facility on the southeast corner of 10 ½ and Eagle Streets in Terre Haute. The national labor movement had tried to unionize the company during the early 1910s, and believed that with Miller-Parrott being the largest of the baking companies in the city, had they succeeded it would encourage the others to unionize. That did not happen and the company moved into their new facility just ahead of the outbreak of World War I. The 160' square, four-story building was constructed between 1914 and 1915 at an estimated cost of \$75,000 and included two massive ovens on the fourth floor and required 750 tons of steel (photo 0028). A ten-ton refrigeration machine for the bakery was installed in 1915.

Victor Fox Miller, the son of one of the founding brothers, Charles Miller, graduated from Wabash College in 1916 with a degree in chemistry and had the fourth floor of the company building outfitted with a laboratory (photo 0031). John Zimmerman, a chemist with Rose Polytech Institute, also joined the company's research and development staff by 1920. The company used approximately 42,000 pounds of honey a year by 1920; the ingredient was used to keep certain kinds of cake products the company produced softer longer than using sugar. In 1918, the company held a contract with the United States to provide products for the Army during World War I. The contract was for the purchase of 200,000 pounds of bread worth \$27,000. Victor Miller was a technical advisor to the United States Food Administration during World War I, a role he would again play during World War II. In July of 1918, the company underwent a large expansion for a two-story shipping room, 72' x 60', added to the back of the original building (photo 0007).

The 1920s were an important time of growth for the company which received several trademark and patenting licenses for various products it sold. These included the "Fruit Loaf" bread patented in 1921 that was made with whole wheat flour with raisins, figs, and prunes. The Fruit Loaf was advertised heavily to consumers with childlike script to convey its popularity with younger ages. The company's famous "Tip-Top" loaf was also patented in 1921. In 1922, the company filed for two trademarks (153.604 and 606) for crackers and soda bread and the company pushed their products heavily in advertising and at state fairs, such as the Indiana-Illinois Fair in 1922. The company also produced a type of bread called Vienna Bread that was baked on an open hearth. Other products that the company produced were buns, rolls, cookies, cakes and pies.

Early consolidation of bakeries occurred during the 1890s when several large bakeries like New York Biscuit Company, American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, and United States Baking Company merged to form the National Biscuit Company (Nabisco) in 1898. The consolidation of bakeries continued through the 1910s-1920s. A registration of bakeries for a regional conference in 1922 included the names of six other large wholesale bakeries in Indiana besides Miller-Parrott: Perfection Baking Company and Craig Biscuit Company, both of Fort

Vigo County, IN

 Name of Property
 County and State

 Wayne, Taggart Baking Company and Century Baking Company, both of Indianapolis, Hampton
 Cracker Company of Madison and Richmond Baking Company of Richmond.

By the 1940s, Miller-Parrott had expanded into Evansville where the company received the Army-Navy "E" (excellence) Award for its production of bread and crackers for the war effort during World War II. The company produced rations at both its Terre Haute and Evansville plants that consisted of a combination of a soda, milk and wheat biscuit, also known as hardtack. It had high nutritional content and was packed into a can with sugar and coffee by the company. The formula for the biscuit was developed by Victor Miller through the company laboratory in collaboration with the Army Quartermaster Corps. Several hundred thousand cans had been produced by the company during the war years.

Robert Parrott went on to succeed Eugene Parrott after his death in 1924 as secretary/treasurer of the company. He served in that capacity through the early part of the 1930s, then became the company vice-president at the end of the 1930s into the 1940s. Robert's nephew, Lew Wallace, became the company secretary in the early 1950s. Victor Miller had become general manager and president of Miller-Parrott after his father, Charles, died in 1938. Victor Miller continued in that role until his death in 1953.

The company sold out to Gilt Edge Bakery Products Company in 1955. Within two years. The new company felt that an expansion was necessary in a more suburban location. The company relocated to Seelyville, a small town east of Terre Haute on Highway 40 and the old plant was closed. The new facility was two city blocks in length and enclosed over 86,000 square feet with a railroad spur constructed to receive and ship materials. An oven 150' long and a conveyor system 700' long were installed in the new facility that employed over 300 people. In 1961, the company sold again to Great American Industries. The Seelyville plant is owned by Kellogg Corporation today.

After food processing operations were relocated to Seelyville, the plant at 1450 Wabash Avenue closed and was later sold to Eastern Motor Express, a large trucking company that employed over 150 people by 1959. The trucking company operated until 1979 when American Tradex used the building for manufacturing through 1981. Patterson Equipment Company used the building from 1982 until 1987. In 1990, the building was gifted by Herb Patterson to the Light House Mission organization which remodeled the building into a shelter for people without housing.

ARCHITECTURE

The Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building represents the movement from smaller more localized bakeries to wholesale bakeries able to manufacture products in mass quantities. The scale of the building, four stories of reinforced concrete, steel, and brick, mirrors the scale of the food processing operation. Offices on the first floor with warehousing and shipping bays to the east and west, topped by three floors of production and packaging area is a testament to the change in the baking industry of the late 1800s and early 1900s. Complete with two massive

Vigo County, IN

Name of Property County and State ovens, freight elevator, and fourth floor laboratory, the Miller-Parrott Building would have been state-of-the-art for production of breads and crackers when production began in 1915.

Miller-Parrott's former facility was located on the west side of 6th Street between Cherry Street and Wabash Avenue. That facility, which dated to the mid-1860s, was a two-and-a-half story brick building with a roof of wood trusses. The building was about 160' by 84' and included seven small ovens along its north wall, two of which were identified at "reel ovens". The company offices were relocated to the Filbeck Hotel when it was constructed about 1911. The hotel was located one block northwest of the plant. The old plant operated until 2:00 a.m. each night in downtown Terre Haute and included a night watchman. It was powered and heated by steam, and included electric lights. It had no firefighting apparatus, which proved devastating when a fire broke out on the second floor in 1906. No doubt, its inadequate space and other concerns led the company to construct the new building at 1450 Wabash Avenue. The company's original building, as well as the Filbeck Hotel, are no longer extant.

In contrast to Miller-Parrott's original location, the Ideal Baking Company, another large wholesale bakery in Terre Haute, was located in a less urbanized area a block east of where Miller-Parrott would build its new building. In 1911, Ideal Baking's building was one-story and compartmentalized into large rooms: flour room, mixing room, shipping room, rack room, and offices. It had four slightly larger ovens than Miller-Parrott's and included fire suppression devices such as eight filled fire pails and three Rex fire extinguishers. The building is no longer extant.

When the new Miller-Parrott Baking building was constructed in 1914, it offered fire-proof construction of block and concrete floors and ceilings, ample daylighting with rows of windows on each floor and clerestory windows on the fourth floor, and a wide expanse of floor space for manufacture and movement of products (photo 0028). The new building at 1450 Wabash Avenue nearly tripled the size of their original facility and all operations could be consolidated under one roof (photo 0002). Its verticality was driven by its light urban setting on Terre Haute's near eastside, which had been converting from housing to more commercial and industrial uses along U.S. 40/Wabash Avenue in the first decades of the 20th century. But despite the verticality, the company had ample room for garage and shipping bays on the east and north sides of the building to make moving its products easier (photo 0001). The building, despite modern interior wall partitions that are easily removed, is a solid example of early 20th century industrial architecture.

D. A. Bohlen & Son, a well-known Indianapolis architectural firm, designed the building with simple features of the Classical Revival style, adapted to the building's massive scale. A prominent feature of the building in this style is the regular pattern of wide brick pilasters that define the façade's wide bays of windows (photo 0002). The pilasters provide indication of the reinforced concrete structural frame of the building within. The building also features an appropriately-scaled wide-overhanging metal cornice supported by brackets around its front and west (street) facades. This helps to cap the building's height and formalize the general organization of the facades. Bohlen incorporated a simple stepped brick pediment-like parapet over the center two bays of the front façade to further formalize the classical appearance of the

Vigo County, IN County and State

Name of Property County and State building, but it also serves to conceal a clerestory area that permits daylighting and ventilation on the fourth floor baking floor. The most classical-inspired feature of the building is the main entry of limestone (photo 0003). It has stylized pilasters with triglyph-scroll brackets that support an entablature. The flat-faced stone pediment is stepped back and built into the brick wall over the entry.

Other important extant features of the building include its many rows of historic wood windows extant on the third and fourth floors, marble and hexagonal tile finishes in the entry foyer (photo 0008), and metal staircases and the freight elevator. The more unusual features that make the building significant as an example of early food manufacturing are the remarkable glazed brick ovens on the third and fourth floors, complete with heavy cast metal doors and equipment (photos 0023, 0028). These were supplied by the J H Day Company of Cincinnati, a company that had a history of producing baking and cooking equipment dating to the mid-1800s. The fourth floor also features a large riveted metal trough that was also used in the production of baked goods (right side of photo 0027).

Given Terre Haute's rising wealth at the end of the 1800s and early 1900s, due to its position on the National Road, later U.S. 40, a complex of railroads, and the Wabash River, industry and commerce thrived in this west-central Indiana city. Because of this, about two dozen buildings related to the city's industrial heritage exist today. These include the Terre Haute Glass Manufacturing Company (1700 Grand Avenue), Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company (1536 Beech Street), Capitol Paper Company (949 N. 10th Street), General Glass Corporation (909 N. 25th Street), Vatier & Spies Milling Company (517 N. 13th Street), Indiana Gas & Chemical Corporation (Hulman St.), as well as several examples of 19th century industrial buildings in the 100 block of 9th Street. Most of these vernacular buildings were constructed in the early 1900s through about 1940. The Terre Haute Glass Manufacturing Company is an outstanding example of Neoclassical architecture while an outstanding example of the Romanesque Revival style applied to an industrial building is located at 21-25 9th Street (1892). Besides the mill, two extant buildings related to food processing include the Indiana Packers Surplus building (1875, 1240 N. 4th Street) and the American Can Company (c. 1930, 1 Sycamore Street). Terre Haute had a long history with distilleries which led to the establishment of Merchants Distilling Corporation complex (c. 1910, 1535 S. First Street), Commercial Distillers Corporation (c. 1890/c. 1910, 2132 Prairieton Avenue), and the office of Schlitz Brewing Company (c. 1900, 545 N. 6th Street). Terre Haute, particularly in its downtown area has many examples of multi-story reinforced concrete and brick buildings, and several examples of Classical Revival architecture. Both are related to the explosion of growth the city was experiencing at the same time both the style of architecture as well as the construction methods were gaining popularity. The city is not short on examples of classical architecture as it was applied to its schools, churches, and commercial buildings through the first decades of the 20th century, however, the use of the style on the industrial-use Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building is more unusual to find in the city.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Clark, Dorothy. <u>Historically Speaking</u>. Evansville: Whippoorwill Publishing, 1981.

Construction blueprints for building dated November 20, 1958 by Miller-Vrydagh-Miller, Architects, Terre Haute

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Cronin, William. <u>History of Vigo County, Indiana Vol. III</u>. Dayton: Dayton Historical Publishing Co., 1922.

Engineering & Contractors Vol. 41 No. 24. 1914.

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Oakley, Charles. <u>Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County</u>. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1908.

R. L. Polk & Co. City Directory for Terre Haute, New York: 1912, 1941

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Vigo County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1984

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building Name of Property Vigo County, IN County and State

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): 167-628-20210

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 1.2 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or	× NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 16	Easting: 466153	Northing: 4368862
2. Zone: 16	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone: 16	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone: 16	Easting :	Northing:

Vigo County, IN County and State

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

Beginning at the northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and 14 ½ Street, face north and follow a line 350' with the east side of 14 ½ Street to the south side of Eagle Street. Turn east and follow a line 120' with the south side of Eagle Street, then turn south and follow a line 124' to a point from a line extended west from the south side of the east/west alley between Eagle Street and Wabash Avenue. Turn east and continue in that line 60', then turn south and continue in a line 190' to the north side of Wabash Avenue. Turn slightly southwest and follow a line 175' with the north side of Wabash Avenue to the east side of 14 ½ Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described include the main feature of the property, the Miller-Parrott Company Baking Building, as well as the area immediately north of the building that recently burned in a fire and was razed (some foundations remain). This portion of the building was built over an alley that had been platted but was mostly vacated in this block to allow for the construction of the Miller-Parrott Building. Immediately north of the portion that was razed is an asphalt parking lot that extends north to Eagle Street. This parking lot served the building, is under the same ownership, and is part of the legal parcel on which the building is located, and therefore is part of the property being nominated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>Kurt West Garner</u> organization: <u>Flaherty & Collins/Indiana Landmarks, PIP</u> street & number: <u>12954 6th Road</u> city or town: <u>Plymouth</u> state: <u>IN</u> zip code: <u>46563</u> e-mail <u>kwgarner@kwgarner.com</u> telephone: <u>574-936-0613</u> date: <u>August 17, 2017</u>

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 3000x2000 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:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute
County: Vigo County	State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt V	Vest Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at front and east facades of building

1 of 31.

Miller Derrett Deking Company	Duilding		Vize County IN
Miller-Parrott Baking Company Name of Property	Building		Vigo County, IN County and State
Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Bakin	g Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute		
County: Vigo County	State: Indian	a	
Photographer: Kurt V	Vest Garner		
Date Photographed:	June 27, 2017		
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at front and west facades of building			
2 of 31.			
Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Bakin	g Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute		
County: Vigo County	State: Indian	a	
Photographer: Kurt West Garner			
Date Photographed:	June 27, 2017		
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at front entryway			
3 of 31.			
Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Bakin	g Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute		
County: Vigo County	State: Indian	a	
Photographer: Kurt West Garner			

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at west and north (back) facades of building

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Vigo County, IN County and State

Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute	
County: Vigo County	State: Indiana	
Photographer: Kurt W	Vest Garner	
Date Photographed:	June 27, 2017	
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east across area where portion of building was razed in 2017 with parking lot to left in photo		
5 of 31.		
Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute	
County: Vigo County	State: Indiana	
Photographer: Kurt West Garner		
Date Photographed:	June 27, 2017	
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at north (back) and east facades of building		
6 of 31.		
Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute	
County: Vigo County	State: Indiana	
Photographer: Kurt West Garner		
Date Photographed:	June 27, 2017	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at north (back) façade of building and parking lot in foreground

Vigo County, IN County and State

7 of 31.

Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute	
County: Vigo County	State: Indiana	
Photographer: Kurt W	/est Garner	
Date Photographed:	June 27, 2017	
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south toward front entry in vestibule on first floor		

8 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at typical first floor office (west side of building)

9 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Vigo County, IN County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north down main first floor corridor from entry

10 of 31.

Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute	
County: Vigo County	State: Indiana	
Photographer: Kurt West Garner		
Date Photographed: June 27, 2017		

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: First floor back warehousing area, looking northeast

11 of 31.

Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in garage bay

12 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Vigo County, IN County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in east offices/reception area of first floor

13 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building	Name of Property:
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City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest/up back staircase on second floor

14 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast down east perimeter corridor of second floor, group room on right side of photo

15 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Vigo County, IN County and State

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west down south (front) perimeter corridor of second floor, resident rooms on right side of photo

16 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east down central corridor between resident rooms on second floor

17 of 31.

Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east toward rear corridor of resident rooms on second floor

18 of 31.

Tunie of Freperty: Timer Furfett Duking Company Dunum	Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building
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City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County:	Vigo County	State: Indiana

Vigo County, IN County and State

Photographer:	Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed	l: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north from typical resident room on the second floor, off rear corridor

19 of 31.

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in large northeast corner storage room with skylight/ventilation on second floor

20 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast along east wall of southeast corner storage room on second floor

21 of 31.

Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute

Vigo County, IN County and State

County: Vigo County	State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt We	est Garner
Date Photographed: J	une 27, 2017
Description of Photograph(camera: Looking northwes	s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of t in corner of third floor
22 of 31.	
Name of Property: N	Ailler-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north along corridor fronting ovens on third floor

23 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in large group room on third floor, with freight elevator in left corner of photo

24 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

Terre Haute City or Vicinity: Vigo County State: Indiana County: Photographer: Kurt West Garner Date Photographed: June 27, 2017 Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in southwest corner resident room of third floor 25 of 31. Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building Terre Haute City or Vicinity: Vigo County State: Indiana County: Photographer: Kurt West Garner Date Photographed: June 27, 2017 Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at main/front staircase on fourth floor (mezzanine up) 26 of 31.

Name of Property: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building

City or Vicinity: Terre Haute

County: Vigo County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from baking floor (fourth floor) toward front staircase with storage room on left side of photo and baking equipment/trough on right side of photo

27 of 31.

Vigo County, IN County and State

Vigo County, IN County and State

Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute	
County: Vigo County	State: Indiana	
Photographer: Kurt W	Vest Garner	
Date Photographed:	June 27, 2017	
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in large fourth floor baking floor area toward large ovens on the right side of photo, mezzanine on left side of photo		
28 of 31.		
Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute	
County: Vigo County	State: Indiana	
Photographer: Kurt West Garner		
Date Photographed:	June 27, 2017	
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in large room behind (west of) large ovens on fourth floor		
29 of 31.		
Name of Property:	Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building	
City or Vicinity:	Terre Haute	
County: Vigo County	State: Indiana	

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: June 27, 2017

Vigo County, IN

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest from baking floor (fourth floor) toward toilet room and rear passenger elevator

30 of 31.

urrott Baking Company Building		
ute		
tate: Indiana		
Photographer: Kurt West Garner		
2017		
1		

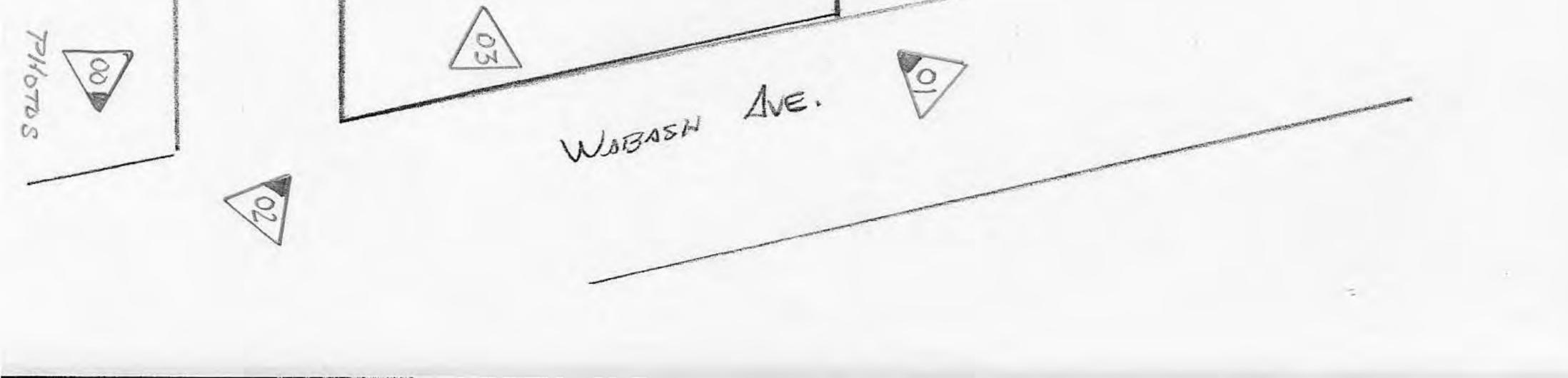
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in fourth floor mezzanine level

31 of 31.

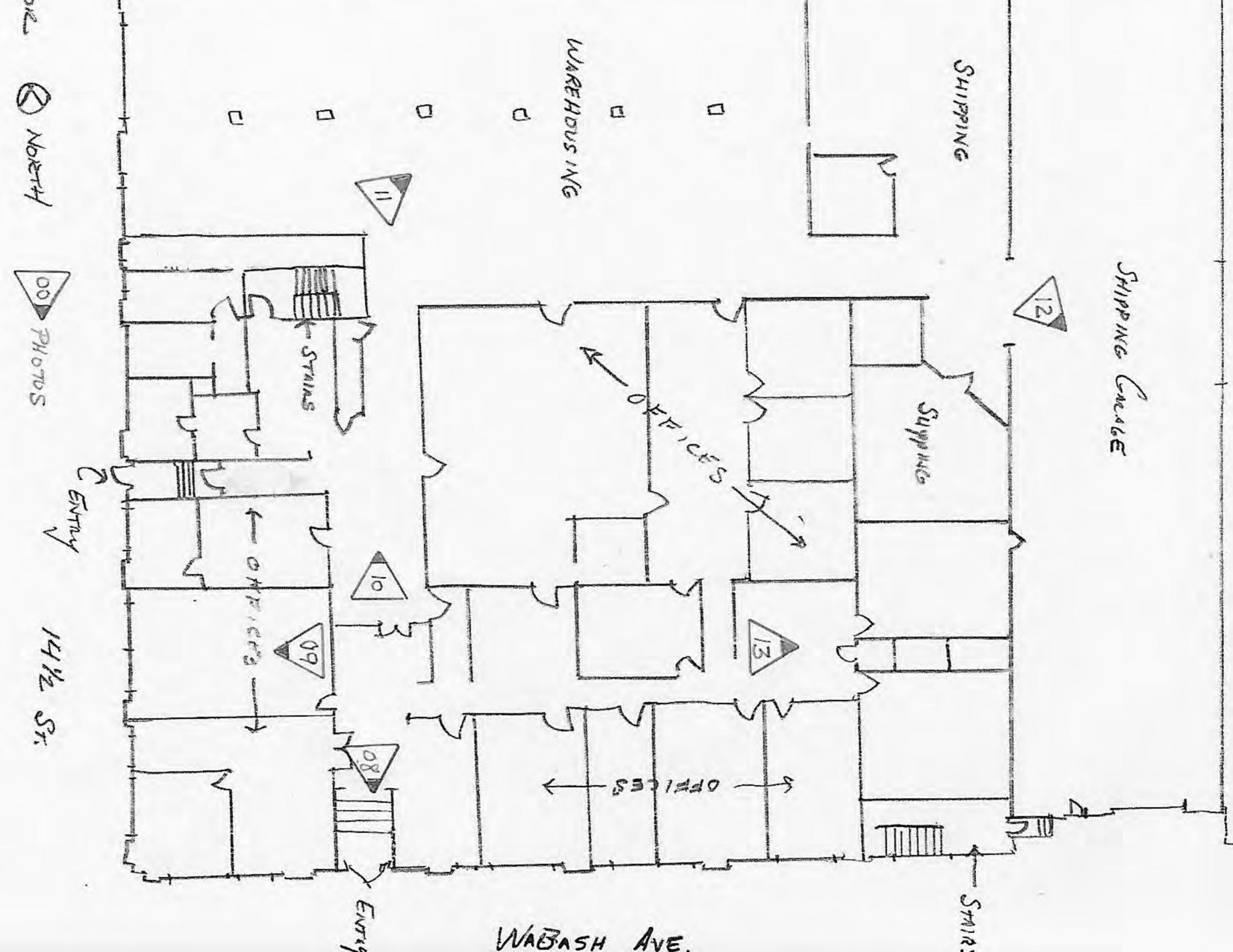
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

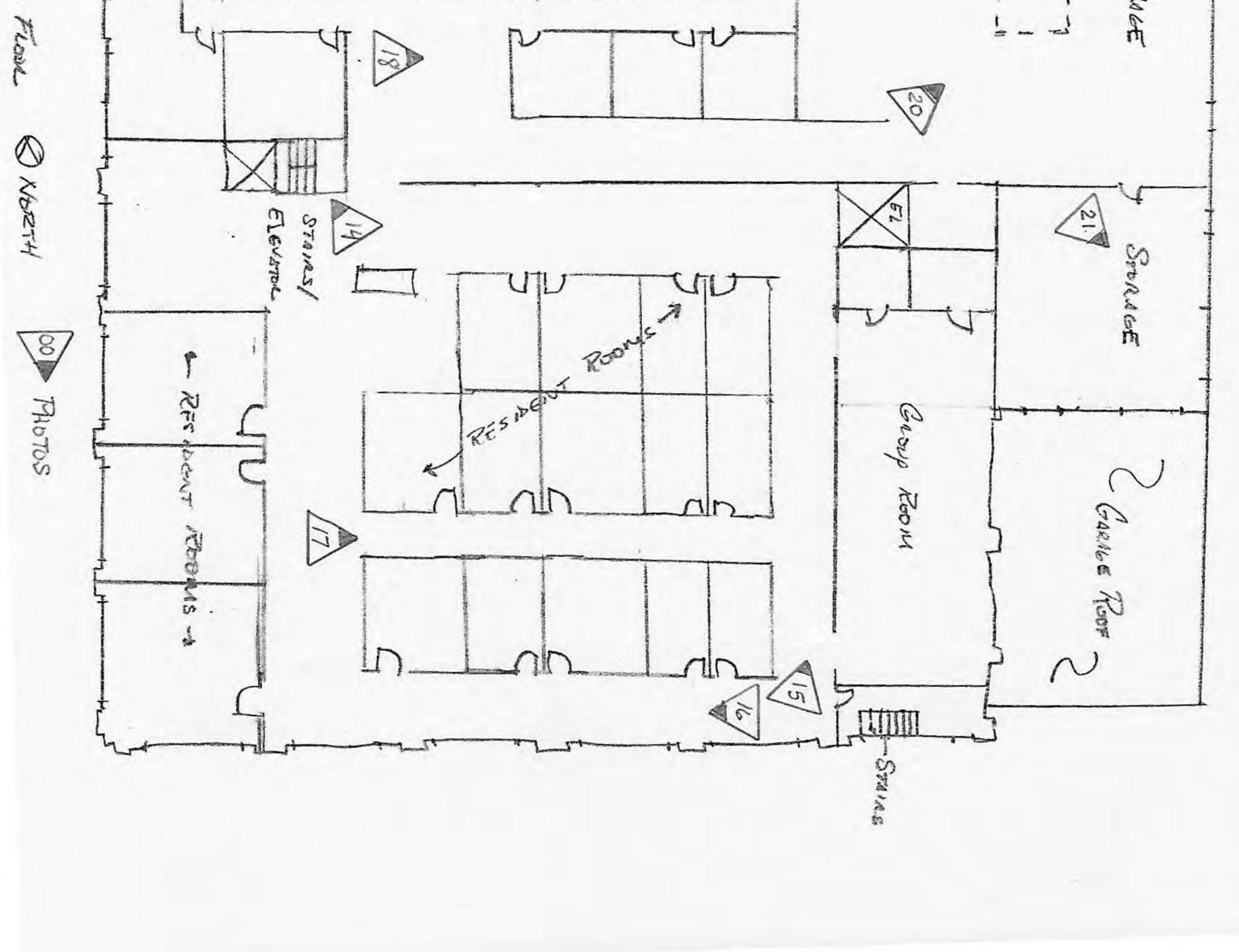
Millier-PRAROTT TERRE HAUTE EAGLE ST. 2 B BOUNDAY PARKING BARING C 141/2 ST. 15 S. TU N 816. 57. RAZED PONTION 2017 (°4) (°4) 6 Alley and the test attent attent and the CC: SITE PLAN 20 P. 2 & NORTH

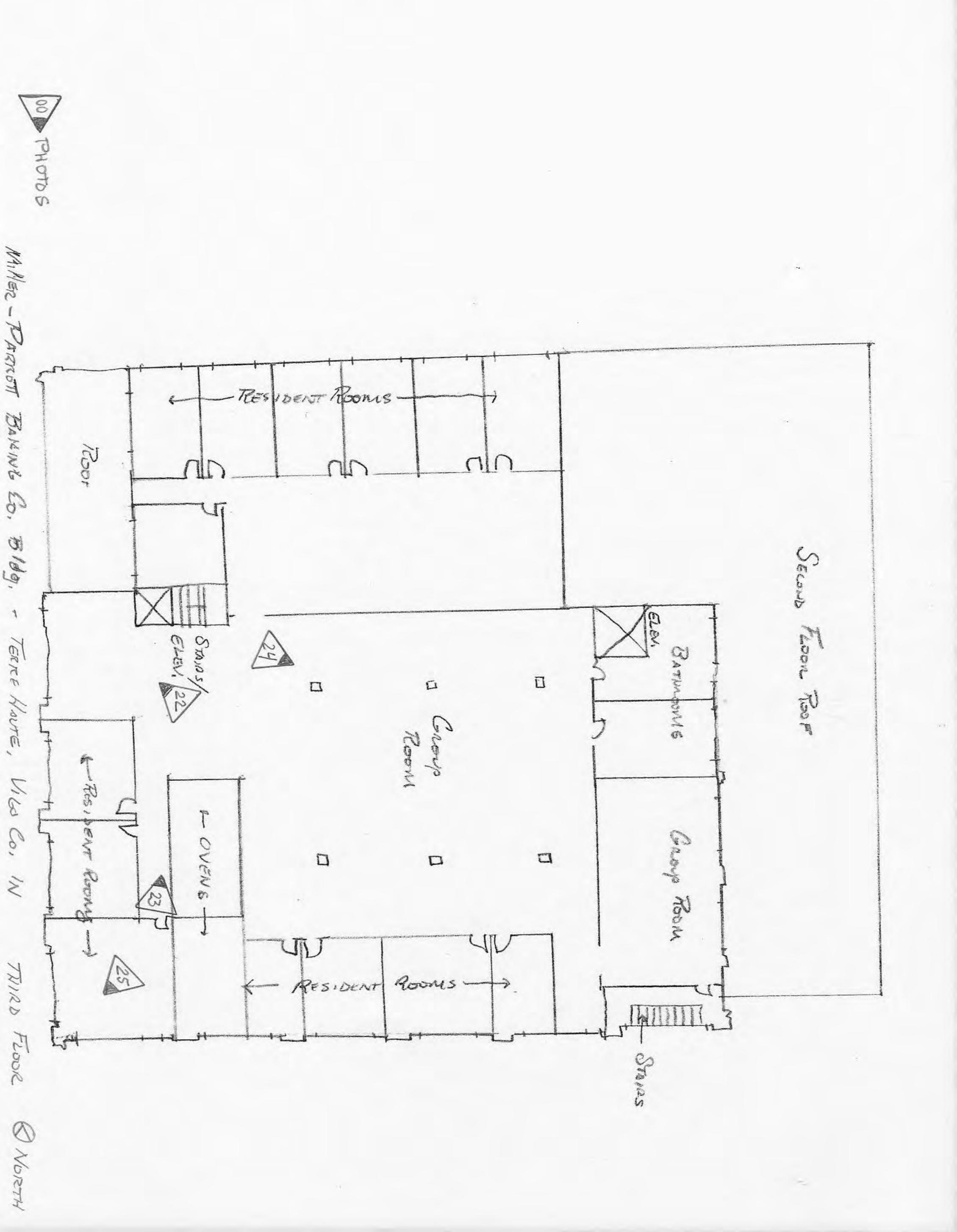


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Miller-MAIZOT BAKING 30 Parts. Resident Rooms. n SECOND 19



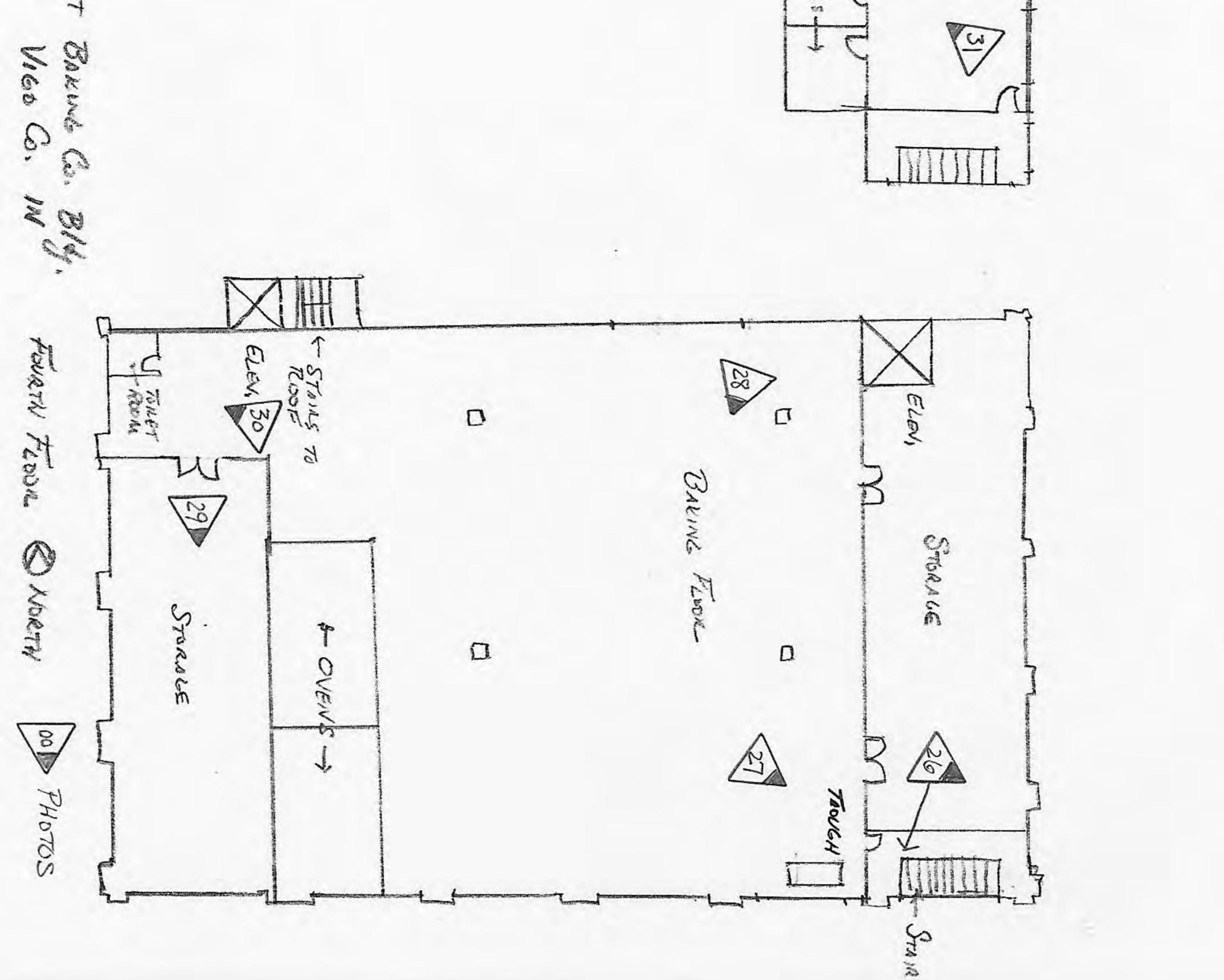


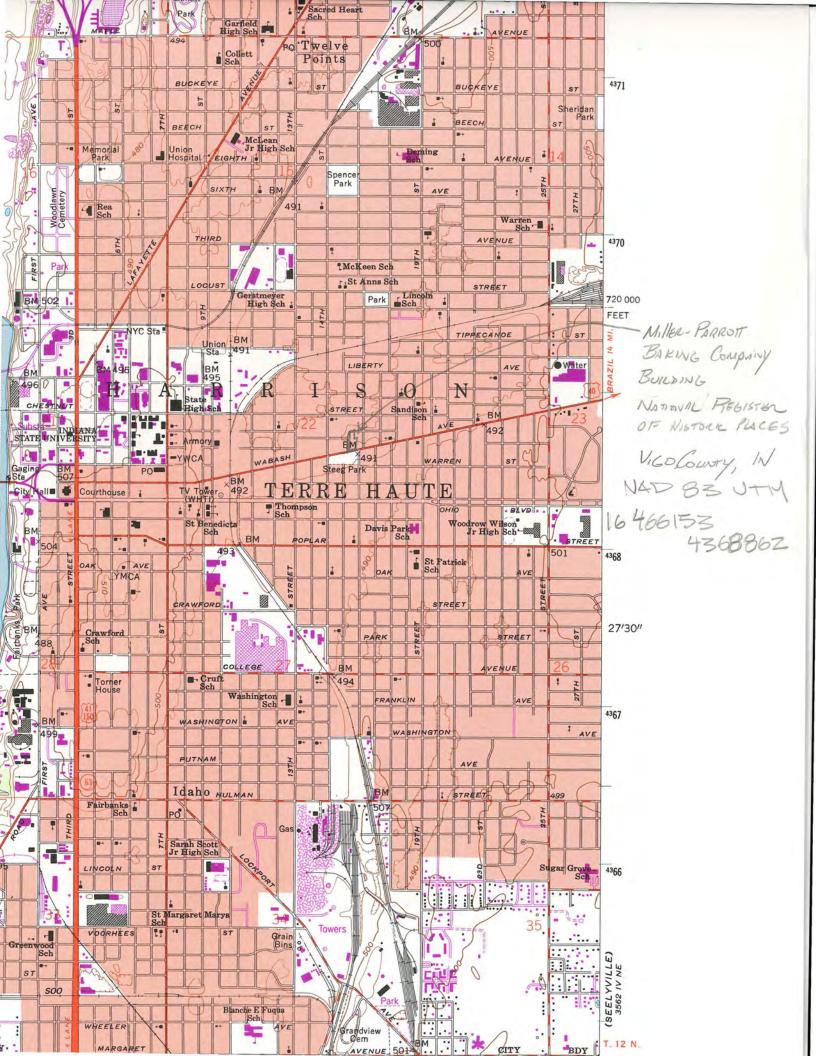
Miller -TERRE HOUTE Recont

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building		
Property Name:			
Multiple Name:			
State & County:	INDIANA, Vigo		
Date Rece 2/1/201			Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 3/18/2019
Reference number:	SG100003516		
Nominator:	SHPO		
Reason For Review	:	anna anna an t-t-thairte ann an t-t-t-t-thairte fan annan a t-t-	
X Accept	Return	Reject3/11	1/2019 Date
Abstract/Summary Comments:	Locally significant wholesale bakery; The building features classical revival motifs and an intact oven. Miller-Parrott was a regional bakery, eventually expanding into other cities.		
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept / A / C		
Reviewer Jim Ga	bbert	Discipline	Historian
Telephone (202)354-2275		Date	
DOCUMENTATION	see attached comme	ents : No see attached S	LR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

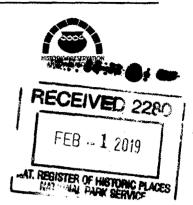


Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739 Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

January 30, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley Keeper of the National Register National Register of Historic Places Mail Stop 7228 1849 C St, NW Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building, Vigo County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building, Vigo County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Miller-Parrott Baking Company Building, Vigo County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

amen 7 Clac

Cameron F. Clark State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package