United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
AUG 2 7 1984
received
date entered SEP 2 7 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all elitiles	complete a	ppiicable s	ections					
1. Nam	e							
historic	Nichols.	J. L., H	ouse and	Studio				
and/or common	Nichols H	House and	Studio					
2. Loca	ation							
street & number	820 North	College	Ave nue			N/A_	not for publi	ication
city, town	Blooming	ton	N/Av	ricinity of				
state	Indiana	code	018	county	Monroe		code	105
3. Clas	sificat	ion						
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acqu in proces being con	s	Accessib	cupied in progress Ne	Present Us agricult _X commer educatie entertair governm industric military	ure rcial onal nment nent	museum park X private r religious scientific transpor	esidence s c tation
4. Own	er of P	roper	ty					
name	Carla L.	and Terr	y L. Engl	ish				
street & number	820 North	n College	Avenue					
city, town	Bloomingt	con	N/A v	icinity of		state	Indiana	47401
5. Loca	ation of	Lega	al Des	criptic	n	•		
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street & number		Court	house Squ	iare				
city, town			ington			state	Indiana	47401
6. Rep	resenta	tion i	in Exi	sting S	Surveys			
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date 1979	·				federal	_X_ state	county	local
depository for su	rvey records			it of <u>N</u> atur oric Preser	al Resources	S		
city, town		Indianap	olis			state	Indiana	

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorate _X good ruins fair unexposed	Check one d X unaltered altered	Check one _X_ original site moved date	N/A
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Nichols House is a detached single-story frame cottage built in 1900 at the same time as the adjacent studio. This $5\frac{1}{2}$ room house (built over a full basement) sits in the center of $1\frac{1}{2}$ city lots facing College Avenue, one of Bloomington's main thoroughfares, and the two-story studio is set back to the southeast, at a slightly lower elevation.

The plan of the house, one of its most interesting features, is quasi-elliptical, with its long axis parallel to the street. The North and South ends of the house are five-sided with windows in each side. A wide front porch (or "piazza", as the architect called it) incorporating the central front door and a window to each side, accentuates the symmetry of the plan as seen from the street. Behind the three primary rooms (living room, dining room, bedroom) which make up the ellipse, is a rectangular wing containing a second bedroom, kitchen, bath, pantry and original glassed-in porch. The front-facing gable room of the front porch and a similar roof over the back of the house tie into the steeply pitched hip roof of the elliptical part of the house. The hip roof turns into conical roofs over the five-sided North and South ends.

Narrow (3" to-the-weather) clapboard siding covers the frame structure of both house and studio. Tongue-and-groove wainscoting was used for the porch ceilings and all soffits, and dentil moldings are found below the overhangs. This attention to detail is also revealed in the choice of diamond-paned sash and casement windows, decorative shingling on the porch gable, and two groups of three delicate columns with Corinthian capitals which support the porch roof. The roof, originally cedar shingles, is now brown fiberglas.

The most distinctive feature of the house is the use of geodes for the front foundation and the base of the porch. These geodes, some of which are as large as 2' in diameter, actually support the house. They are not merely facing. Geodes were also used originally to face the chimney and to delineate the driveway and gardens; some of these remain.

The varnished oak front door opens into the living room, which is the center section of the "ellipse". The North and South ends ("chamber" and dining room) are accessible through 8' openings. The floors are wild cherry laid diagonally in a different direction in each room, and bordered in walnut, emphasizing the unusual shapes of the rooms. The ceilings remain their original 9' height, and the coal-burning fireplace (with oak mantel and tile surround) still has its original hearth cover.

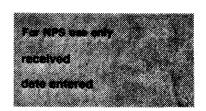
A swinging door with leaded glass panel leads from the dining room to the pantry. The original sink and cabinets remain in the kitchen, and the bathroom retains its original footed tub and corner sink. All the doors have ornate brass hardware.

The plan of the studio is rectangular with the gable end facing the street. It has a gable roof and a small semi-conical hood at the peak on the gable end. This was clearly intended to match the similar effect of the roof over the North and South ends of the main house.

The large symmetrically arranged diamond-paned casement windows, and a built-in plaque that once read "Nichols Studio" are the main decorative features of the studio.

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Continuation sheet Nichols House and Studio

Item number

- 7

Page

The interior of the studio is simple and open in plan. A narrow staircase with railing leads to a loft where, along the South wall, the architect's storage cabinets and dry sink were placed. The walls are rough painted plaster, and the loft floor joists are exposed. The building has not heating or plumbing, but there is evidence of a wood or coal-burning stove, later removed.

The style of the house and studio could only be called "late Victorian eclectic", for it does not fit neatly into any category. The architect has incorporated decorative features of the Queen Anne style, but the symmetrical plan and prominent porch suggest an interest in the classical revival. There are a number of one-story houses built in a similar "transitional" turn-of-the-century style in Bloomington, but the unusual plan and unique use of geodes distinguish this property from all the rest.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	heck and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlemen industry invention	Iandscape architectur Iaw Iiterature Implicator Implicator Iterature Iteratury Iteratury Iteratury Iteratury Iteratury Iterature Iteratu	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1900	Builder/Architect John	n L. Nichols	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Nichols House and Studio are significant both because the house has a distinctive quasi-elliptical plan and unique architectural features, and because both buildings were designed and built by Bloomington's first architect for his own use. They are unquestionably Nichols' most interesting design, and have been familiar and favorite local landmarks ever since construction.

John Nichols (1859-1929), a native of Bloomington who lived and worked here all his life, left quite an imprint on the appearance of the town. As the city's only architect and an active participant in community life, Nichols was commissioned to design many local buildings, including several on the Courthouse Square which are still standing. In 1908, alone, his firm supervised the construction of 632 buildings. Remaining buildings of his design include the Fraternity Building on the east side of the Square, the old First National Bank Building on the south side of the Square, and the Allen Building at 104 East Kirkwood.

A product of the Victorian era, Nichols felt comfortable with many architectural styles, all of which are illustrated in <u>Nichols' Album of Artistic Dwellings</u>, a catalogue of over 100 of his plans, published in 1902. In this book, which is in itself a valuable historic document, he described and illustrated the house which he had built around 1900 for himself and his first wife. In the design of his own house Nichols clearly sought to demonstrate his own ideals and architectural theories as expressed in his book. (See Exhibit A.)

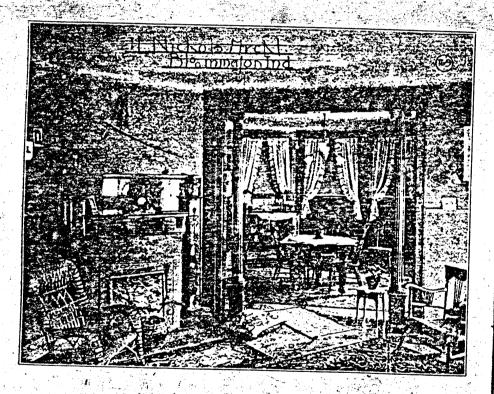
In addition to the house's association with John Nichols, its significance derives from its unusual design—the plan as described in item 7—and the use of geodes for the foundation and porch. Geodes (spherical limestone rocks lined with crystals) abound in Monroe County's countryside, but their use in construction is extremely rare. In other respects the house is an excellent example of turn-of-the-century, middle class residential architecture in Indiana.

The house, where Nichols lived until 1902, was sold in 1905 to the Indianapolis Southern Railroad, which was, at that time, laying tracks just to the north of the lot. (The house which he occupied after selling this one was of little architectural interest and has been demolished.) From 1910 to 1921 the house was occupied by the general agent for the ISRR and his family. The railroad (now the Illinois Central) sold the property in 1940, and since then it has passed through many hands, slowly deteriorating. Recent owners have since restored the house to near original condition. The Studio has yet to be restored.

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12. Sta	te Histo	ric Prese	rvatio	n Offic	er Cert	ification
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State Historic Pre	servation Officer	signature	lut.	Costil		
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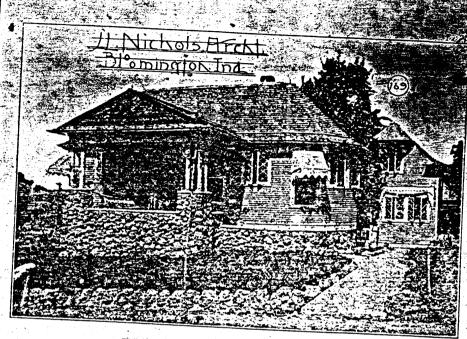
By a careful study of this plan and the interior and exterior, you may see the jest stibilities even in a small cottage. The aitistic effect given by the geode foundation and clean cut outline, the absence of any yulgar uctails, like bird cage gables, different colored cheap rooking porch columns &c. make it a house auntified by all. Polished Toots and oak hidsh burian dadoes—rough plastered waits deficin sil, talge closets, the walls of kitchen and oath room in oil cloth. Cost complete as shown, not it clusing mantel and tile with steam heat & pinnibing \$1.800. Cost of plans and working drawings \$18.00.

This can be cheapened down and stin give you the same general effect for \$1.200.



Interior of design No. 169

Exhibit A from Nichol's Album of Artistic Dwellings



Exterior and plans for No. 169 See discription, etc., on opposite page.

