

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Elston Grove Historic District  
other names/site number 107-127-23001-141

### 2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet n/a  not for publication  
city, town Crawfordsville n/a  vicinity  
state IN code IN county Montgomery code 107 zip code 47933

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>138</u>	<u>10</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>146</u>	<u>10</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 7

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Patrick R. Roberts 2-3-92  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet. 3/25/92

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DWELLING: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DWELLING: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

ITALIANATE

QUEEN ANNE

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

WOOD: weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other STONE

STUCCO

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

GOVERNMENT/POLITICS

MILITARY

LITERATURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c. 1835-c. 1935

Significant Dates

c. 1835

1845

1898

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

ELSTON, MAJOR ISAAC

Architect/Builder

THURTLER, JOHN

GRIFFITH, THORNTON

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

## 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 # HABSI (Lane Place)
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

 See continuation sheet

## Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

## Specify repository:

Indiana Department of  
Natural Resources

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 36, more or less

## UTM References

A 

1	6	5	0	8	5	1	0	4	4	3	1	7	4	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

C 

1	6	5	0	8	9	6	0	4	4	3	2	2	6	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

B 

1	6	5	0	8	5	0	0	4	4	3	2	2	6	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

D 

1	6	5	0	9	7	0	0	4	4	3	1	8	0	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

 See continuation sheet

## Verbal Boundary Description

 See continuation sheet

## Boundary Justification

 See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Consultant, for

organization see continuation sheet date March 11, 1991

street & number 3905 N. 500 W. telephone 812/372-6806

city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 2 Page 1 Elston Grove Historic District *IN*

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Roughly bounded by Green Street on the west, College Street on the south, Main on the north, and the Monon Railroad tracks on the northeast.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 3 Page 1 Elston Grove Historic District 14

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Previously listed in the National Register:

Colonel Isaac C. Elston House (4-15-82)

Henry S. Lane House (11-23-81)

General Lew Wallace Study (5-11-76) NHL

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7      Page 1      Elston Grove Historic District      1A

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Architectural Classification, Continued

GREEK REVIVAL  
CRAFTSMAN  
GOTHIC REVIVAL

Materials, Continued

METAL:    aluminum  
METAL:    cast iron

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2 Elston Grove Historic District

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The Elston Grove Historic District is located in Crawfordsville, Union Township, Montgomery County. Montgomery County is in north central Indiana. The northeast part of the county is flat, fertile farmland. The southwest part is rolling hills. Crawfordsville is the county seat, and, with a population of approximately 13,500, the largest city in the county. Sugar Creek runs through the northwest part of the city. State Roads 32 and 47, and U.S. Highways 231 and 136 meet in the commercial district.

The commercial district comprises a large part of the Original Plat, made in 1823. The Elston Grove Historic District is the residential neighborhood to the east. It is roughly bounded by Green, Main, the Monon Railroad, and College. Most buildings in the district are houses. There are also three neighborhood stores, a church, and the Elks Lodge.

There are a total of 148 buildings in the district, including four which were previously listed. There is one contributing object which was previously listed, the statue of Lew Wallace. There are ten contributing structures: a brick street; eight fences, one of which was previously listed; and a brick wall, which was previously listed. There are no sites. Of the buildings, only ten do not contribute to the character of the district. These are the First Methodist Church, built in 1976, located on the northwest corner of Wabash and Water; a 19th century store which has been altered, located on the south side of E. College, east of Water; houses built after the period of significance, located at 413 E. Pike, at 404, 413, and 510 E. Wabash, and on the west side of Sheridan, south of E. Wabash; and houses built during the period of significance which have been altered, located at 618 E. Wabash, and 316 and 408 E. Jefferson.

Of the 138 contributing buildings, three are carriage houses. These are: the carriage house for the Alfrey House (photo 20), located on the southeast corner of S. Water and E. Jefferson Streets; the carriage house for the Hornaday House (right in photo 11), located on the north side of E. Wabash Avenue, east of Elston Avenue; and the carriage house near the Wallace Study, which was listed as part of that property.

During the early years of Crawfordsville's existence, and up until about 1880, the district had a rural character.



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7    Page 3    Elston Grove Historic District    /N

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Though most of the district had been platted by this time, it was not densely settled. Only 15 of the houses in the district were constructed before 1880. Houses were located on large lots, and scattered throughout the area. From the earliest days, the area was the location of many of the grandest houses in Crawfordsville. Among these the Major Elston House, built c. 1835 and located at 400 E. Pike (photo 4); the Lane House, completed in 1845, and located at 212 S. Water (photo 17); the Galey House, built in 1848, and located at 405 S. Water (photo 21); the Campbell House, built in 1852, and located at 211 E. Pike; the T.S. Scott House, built c. 1855, and located at 604 E. Wabash; the Powers House, built in 1862, and located at 318 S. Water; the Blair House, built c. 1863, and located at 500 E. Wabash (photo 9); and the Hadley and Hornaday Houses, both built in 1878, and located at 608 and 610 E. Wabash (photo 11).

Major Elston owned a large estate, bounded by E. Main, on the north, the east axis of Vernon, on the west, E. Wabash, on the south, and what would later be Elston Avenue on the northeast and east. Henry S. Lane, Elston's son-in-law, owned the land abutting Elston's on the west, bounded by E. Pike, on the north, S. Water, on the west and E. Wabash, on the south. The combined Elston and Lane estates comprise nearly half of the district. Elston's property had originally extended farther east, but after the railroad came through, in 1853, the land east of present-day Elston Avenue was sold.

The Elstons resisted development of their land, and only three other houses, of sons and daughters, were constructed on the estate before the 1890s. These were the homes of Aaron and Helen Elston Blair (photo 9), built c. 1863; Lew and Susan Elston Wallace, built in 1868, now gone; and Colonel Isaac C. and Sarah Elston (photo 7), built in 1882.

After the death of Major Elston, in 1867, part of the estate was used by the public as a park known as Elston's Grove. This was located east of the Major Elston House. During the next few years, as the city outgrew the original plat, pressure was exerted to develop the estate. Elston Avenue was built in the mid-1870s. Meadow Street (now Vernon Court), located on the west side of the estate, was built between E. Main and E. Pike in 1878. Plum Street (now Wallace Avenue) was extended north

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 4 Elston Grove Historic District /A/

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through the estate, probably about 1890. Pike Street was extended through the estate in 1918.

The remainder of the district is comprised of several different plats. The half block west of Vernon Court and north of E. Pike, was platted in 1830. The area on the north side of E. Main was platted in 1851. The area west of S. Water and north of E. Wabash is part of the Original Plat. The half block west of S. Water, between E. Wabash and E. Jefferson, and the part of the district west of S. Water and south of E. College, were platted in 1836.

The section of the district east of S. Water and south of E. Wabash was platted in 1831 as out lots by John Wilson, who, with Major Elston, developed the city of Lafayette. Several groups of these lots were latter replatted into smaller lots. William Galey owned the block bounded by E. Jefferson, S. Water, E. College, and Seminary, which he platted as one lot in 1860. His house, built in 1848, and located in the center of the block, facing S. Water (photo 21). This block was replatted into six lots as Galey Heirs first addition in 1891.

Crawfordsville's population had grown fairly rapidly, reaching 5,251 in 1880. Over the next 40 years, with rapid industrialization, and improvements in farm technology, it grew to 10,139. During this period, the commercial district of Crawfordsville achieved much of its present appearance. Likewise, the Elston Grove neighborhood experienced rapid development during this period, when 80 per cent of the buildings were constructed.

Most major domestic styles of architecture for this period are represented, and are more or less evenly distributed throughout the district. A large percentage of the houses are outstanding, high style examples. The most prominent styles are Italianate, comprising 11 per cent of the buildings, Queen Anne, comprising about 15 per cent, and Colonial Revival, comprising roughly 12 per cent.

Among houses built during the last 20 years of the 19th century are the Italianate style Alfrey House, built c. 1885, and located at 400 S. Water (photo 20); the Queen

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7    Page 5    Elston Grove Historic District    /"

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Anne style Detchon House, built c. 1895, and located at 313 E. Wabash; the Queen Anne style Booe House, built c. 1895, and located on the southwest corner of S. Water and E. College. Some examples of vernacular types, such as the L-shaped, front gable Ashley House, built c. 1890, and located at 410 E. Jefferson (right in photo 15), can also be seen.

Early twentieth century houses include the Colonial Revival Snyder House, built in 1903, and located at 201 S. Wallace; the Arts and Crafts style Sparks House, built in 1907, and located at 107 S. Wallace (right in photo 23); the Prairie style Pickett House, built in 1909 and located at 407 E. Main; and the Colonial Revival Voris House, built c. 1920, and located at 110 E. Wabash (photo 5). Only a few houses were built in the 1930s. Among these are a Colonial Revival House, built c. 1930, located at 408 E. Wabash.

In addition to its architecture, the district's character is defined by a variety of features. One is the varied density throughout the district. Some houses, such as the Lane House (photo 17) are located on large lots. Others, such as those on the east side of S. Water between E. Wabash and E. Jefferson, are located on small lots. Also, since the district was largely developed before any kind of zoning, there are some lots with more than one house, such as the lot on the southeast corner of Sheridan and E. Wabash, where there are three houses (photo 27). Many of the early houses are set back some distance from the street (photos 4, 17). There is more uniformity of setback among late 19th and early twentieth century houses (photos 8, 23). There are large trees throughout the district, with concentrations in the large open areas around many houses, such as the Blair House (photo 9) and the Lane House (photo 17).

Many of the houses retain iron fences. Among these are the Reverend James W. Greene House, a Queen Anne style house located at 606 E. Wabash; the Blair House (photo 9); the Alfrey House (photo 20); the Lane House (photo 17); and the Jacob Joel House, an Italianate style house built in 1898, located at 415 E. Wabash. There is a wooden fence in front of the Major Elston House (photo 4). A

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 6 Elston Grove Historic District 14

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brick wall encloses the Wallace Study (photo 24). There is one brick street in the district, Maple Court, which extends south from E. Jefferson between S. Water and Wallace.

Today, the district retains its historic character and has a high overall degree of integrity. Most of the houses have been well maintained over the years, and the neighborhood has not seen the deterioration prevalent in many residential areas close to commercial districts. One of the few areas where some loss of integrity can be seen is along E. Jefferson, where a number of houses have synthetic siding (photos 13, 14, 33, 34). Following are descriptions of pivotal and representative buildings in the district.

Andrew E. and Eva Martin Reynolds House, 401 E. Main Street, 1906 (photo 1). This is a two-and-a-half story brick, Queen Anne style house, with an irregular plan, and a complex roof. There is a conical roof tower on the northwest corner. Windows are double hung with wood sashes, and have stone sills and lintels. The house retains its original wood, paneled entry door. Among other features are a decorative chimney and a Classical wood and stone porch.

Reynolds was a prominent local industrialist. He was a partner of Crabbs, Reynolds and Taylor, one of the largest grain and elevator companies in the state. He served as president of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, as vice-president of the First National Bank of Crawfordsville, as president of Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., as a director of the Crawfordsville Trust Company, as a director of the Monon Railroad, as president of the Grain Dealers National Association, and as a trustee of Purdue University. Reynolds died in 1929, and his wife Eva, in 1957. Marie Duvenhorst, who had lived in the house since 1922, continued to live there after Eva's death.

House, 412 E. Main Street, c. 1860 (left in photo 2). This is a one-and-a-half story, brick, Gothic Revival style house, with a stone foundation. It has a side gable roof, with a cross gable in the center of the main (south)

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 7 Elston Grove Historic District ,<sup>14</sup>

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facade. The entry door, a wood, paneled and glass door with a transom, is in the center of the five bay facade. At this entry is a wood portico. The house has tall, double hung, wood windows with four lights in each sash. The house, known as the "Storybook House," functions as the Montgomery County Visitors and Convention Bureau. It was moved here from 115 N. Water, about two blocks away, where it was threatened with demolition, in 1988.

Major Isaac C. and Marie Elston House, 400 E. Pike, 1835 (photo 4). The Elston House is a two-and-a-half story, Federal style brick structure. It was built by Thornton Griffith. It has a side gable roof with twin chimneys at each end. The facade is five bays wide. The entry is in the center bay. There is an iron portico at this entry. There are three gable roof dormers on the roof, added in an 1918 remodeling. The center of these has a round arched window. Windows in the house are double hung, with multi-light wood sashes. The house originally was oriented in the opposite direction, facing Main Street, and the Elston back yard extended to Wabash. After Pike Street was extended through the Elston property, the house was remodeled to face south. This is the explanation for the window over the entry, lower than other second story windows, which is the landing window for what was originally a rear stairway.

The Elstons were one of Crawfordsville's leading 19th century families. Major Elston was one of the most prominent financiers and developers in the state, on a par with James Lanier of Madison. Elston started one of Crawfordsville's first stores. He was involved in the development of the cities of Lafayette and Michigan City, and was instrumental in bringing the railroad to Crawfordsville. Elston was a founder of Indiana Asbury College (now DePauw University). With Henry S. Lane, his son-in-law, he founded Elston Bank in 1853. When Elston died, in 1867, he was one of the wealthiest men in Indiana. Marie Elston died in 1874. Descendants of the Elstons occupied the house until 1969, when it was deeded to Wabash College by grandson, Isaac Compton Elston III. It now serves as the house for the president of the college. This is the structure most closely associated with Elston's life. The original Elston Bank building is gone. Existing buildings associated with the bank were constructed after Elston's death.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 8 Elston Grove Historic District /N

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Clifford D. and Flora M. Voris House, 110 E. Wabash, c. 1920 (left in photo 5). This is a two-and-a-half story, brick, Colonial Revival style house, with a hip roof, and a four bay facade. Windows are double hung, with multi-light upper sashes. There is an entry with a wood, paneled door, and a Classical portico in the second bay from the west. Voris was secretary of the Crawfordsville Wire and Nail Company.

Colonel Isaac C. Elston House, 400 E. Wabash, c. 1882 (photo 7). This is a two-and-a-half story frame, Queen Anne style house, with stick style detailing. It has an irregular plan, and a complex roof. The front porch has square posts and large, carved brackets. There are also brackets under the eaves. Windows are double hung, wood windows with one light in each sash. The house has a red and green color scheme based on the original colors.

Colonel Elston was a son of the Major. He was educated at Wabash College and the University of Michigan. After serving in the Civil War, he established the First National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, in 1864, and a brokerage business in Cincinnati in 1866. He returned to Crawfordsville in 1867, after his father's death, and assumed control of Elston Bank. He also served as president of three local companies, Poston Paving Brick Company, Crawfordsville Wire Bound Box Company, and Yount Woolen Mills Company. He was a director of Oak Hill Cemetery, and of Union Trust in Indianapolis. He was involved in the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad, the Bloomington and Western Railroad, and the Sand Creek Coal Company. Elston was married to Sarah Mills Elston. The home has been owned by Elston Memorial Foundation since 1927, when it was acquired from Elston's son, Isaac C. Elston III. It is occupied by a local chapter of the DAR and is known locally as the DAR House. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Aaron and Helen Elston Blair House, 500 E. Wabash, c. 1863 (photo 9). This is a one-and-a-half story, brick, Gothic Revival style house with a side gable roof, and a cross gable in the center of the five bay facade. The entry is in the center bay. The house has interior end chimneys,

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7      Page 9      Elston Grove Historic District ,<sup>u</sup>

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located on the front part of the roof, just south of the ridge. There are tall, wood, double hung windows with four lights in each sash. Window openings has stone sills and lintels. Other features include a portico, decorative vergeboard, and shutters at the windows. The house is situated on a large, wooded lot, and is surrounded by an iron fence. Helen Blair was a daughter of Major Elston. The Blair House is located on the original Elston estate. Aaron Blair was a partner in Blair and Ashley, a stave and heading factory, which was located southeast of the historic district, near the intersection of several railroads.

George and Florence Hadley House, 608 E. Wabash, 1878 (left in photo 11). This is a one story frame, Eclectic style house. It has a mansard style roof. The facade is five bays wide, with the entry in the center. There is a wood, paneled and glass door, with a transom and an entablature-like head. Windows are tall, with double hung, wood sashes, and entablature-like heads. A wood, Classical porch, which extends the width of the facade, has paired columns, which support a wide, elaborate entablature. Above the entry is a pedimented gable. Locally, the house is known as the "Wedding Cake House." Hadley was in the grocery store business with neighbor, Lewis Hornaday. He and his wife sold the house in 1881, and moved away. In 1887, it was purchased by Walter Pickett, brother of Emma Pickett Hornaday, Lewis' wife. The brothers-in-law were in the grocery business together for many years. In 1909, the two families built new houses side by side on E. Main Street. The Hornaday House was at 405, and the Pickett House, at 407.

I.G. and Josephine Poston House, 401 E. Wabash, c. 1900 (far right in photo 8). This is a two-and-a-half story, Queen Anne style house, with an irregular plan, and a complex roof. The house has double hung, wood windows with one light in each sash. Openings have stone sills and lintels. There are square windows in the gables. There is a conical roof tower at the northwest corner. The house has a dentiled frieze, and a Classical, brick and wood porch. There is a paneled, wood and glass entry door. The house is faced in an unusual, oversized brick.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 10 Elston Grove Historic District 14

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The company, the largest brick factory in Crawfordsville, and one of the largest paving brick companies in the world, was founded by I.G. Poston in 1901. He later built factories in Veedersburg, Martinsville, and Springfield, Illinois. The Crawfordsville factory was located on the east side of the Terre Haute and Louisville Railroad, south of E. College Street. Poston's brother Clarence, who lived in the house at 203 Wallace Avenue (photo 25), started a brick factory in Attica in 1907.

James H. and Elizabeth Watson House, 605 E. Wabash, c. 1880 (photo 10). This is a two-and-a-half story, frame, Italianate style house, with a hip roof, and clapboard siding. The house is basically rectilinear in plan, and has protruding bays. Windows are wood, double hung with one light in each sash. They have decorative wood surrounds. There are porches on the northeast and west side of the house. These are wood, with elaborate scroll and spindle work. The entry door is a wood, paneled door. The house has a wide entablature, with brackets. There are attic windows in the frieze.

Watson was born in Crawfordsville in 1836. Before the Civil War, he worked for his uncle, also named James Watson, in a slaughtering and packing business. He was a member of the Montgomery Guards, organized by Lew Wallace in the 1850s. Serving in the Civil War, he attained the rank of Captain. After returning to Crawfordsville, he started Watson Galvanized Iron Works. This industry was located on the north side of E. Jefferson, east of John. Later, he also became a partner in Watson, Coutant, and Company, a carriage factory. This was later Watson and Pursel Carriage Shop, which was located on the corner of E. Market and N. Green. Watson's best known achievement was inventing, with Stanley Simpson, Town Engineer, the corrugated metal pipe culvert. The first use of this widely used invention was across Crazy Creek in Union Township, where a bridge had been washed out, in 1896. A later owner of the Watson House was William Washburn, vice-president of Citizens National Bank.

Warren H. and Helen Ashley House, 410 E. Jefferson, c. 1890 (right in photo 15). This is a one-and-a-half story, front gable, frame house with an L-shaped plan, and a cross gable roof. The house has vinyl siding. There is a porch which extends across the front of the house, and along the east side of the front section. This is a



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 11 Elston Grove Historic District 114

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wood porch with turned posts and spindles. Windows are double hung, with wood sashes. The entry door is a wood, paneled door. Ashley was a lumber dealer. A later owner was Howard Ashley, also a lumber dealer.

Henry M. and Martha H. Clark House, 409 E. Jefferson, c. 1885 (right in photo 14). The Clark House is a two story, frame, Italianate style dwelling. It has a hip roof. Essentially rectilinear in plan, it has protruding bays on the east and west sides. Windows have wood, double hung sashes, and wood surrounds. The facade is two bays wide, with the main entry in the west bay. There is a wood portico at this entry. There is a secondary entry in the north side of an extension on the west side of the house. At the top of the house is a bracketed frieze. The house has synthetic siding. Clark owned a grocery store at 416 E. College.

William S. and Jane Galey House, 405 S. Water, 1848 (photo 21). The Galey House is a three story brick, Greek Revival style structure with a three bay facade and a hip roof. The entry is in the south bay of the facade. A porch with a brick base and square, wood posts, extends the width of the facade. Windows have double hung, wood sashes, with six lights in each sash, and entablature-like heads. The entry door is a wood, paneled, and glass door, flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom. Galey was an early settler and merchant. He was instrumental in organizing the town's first fire department. His was the only house on this block until the property was platted by his heirs in 1891.

Henry and Nancy Alfrey House, 400 S. Water, c. 1885 (photo 20). This is a two-and-a-half story, brick, Italianate style house. It is L-shaped in plan, with protruding bays, and has a hip roof, with a pedimented dormer. There is a porch in the open part of the L, with the entry opening onto the east side of the porch. The entry is a wood, paneled door. Windows have double hung, wood sashes. Window openings have stone sills, and stone, pedimented heads with dripstones. There is a wide, bracketed entablature at the top of the house, and modillions under the eaves. The house is situated on a large lot, with several large trees, and is surrounded by

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 12 Elston Grove Historic District 114

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an iron fence. Southeast of the house is a one-and-a-half story, brick carriage house with a gable roof, and Arts and Crafts style detailing.

Alfrey was an industrialist, who operated stave and heading factories throughout the midwest. At one time he owned five factories, and employed over 2,000 workers. His main factories were in Crawfordsville and Terre Haute. The Crawfordsville factory, established in the 1880s, was located on the south side of E. College, between the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad, and the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad. Around 1890, Alfrey started the Alfrey-Dowell Pin Factory, which was located on the northeast corner of Hocum and E. Franklin.

Henry S. Lane House (Lane Place), 212 S. Water, 1845 (photo 17). The Lane House is an imposing Greek Revival style structure. It is a two story, brick house, with a hip roof. There is a wood balustrade on the roof, and corbeled, brick end chimneys. The facade is five bays wide, with the entry in the center bay. There is a two story, Doric columned and pedimented portico at this entry, which was not an original element of the house. The entry door is a wood, paneled door with a transom and sidelights. The house is located on the largest tract of land (approximately four acres), associated with a single house, in the district. The Lane House was built around an earlier house, a three room cottage constructed by W. P. Hawkins in 1833. This earlier house has been completely obscured.

A leading 19th century, national political figure, Lane started his career as a lawyer. From 1837 to 1838, he served in the Indiana House of Representatives. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1840. A founder of the Republican party, he was president of the party's first national convention in 1856. In 1860, he was elected to the governorship of Indiana, but, by previous arrangement, resigned after serving three days to assume a seat in the U.S. Senate, which he occupied from 1861 to 1867. During his time in Washington, Lane was a friend and supporter of Lincoln. He was an honorary pallbearer at Lincoln's funeral in Springfield. In

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 13 Elston Grove Historic District

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addition to his political career, Lane served in the military and was made a Lieutenant Colonel during the Mexican War. He was a trustee of Asbury College for 30 years, and was involved in Elston Bank, which he founded with Major Elston in 1853. Lane died in 1881. His house is the extant structure most closely associated with his life.

Lane's wife, Joanna Elston, was one of the most prominent women in Crawfordsville. She was interested in her husband's political career, attended conventions with him, and entertained important political figures both in Washington, and at Lane Place. Between 1887 and 1914, she wrote "Memories of Lincoln." This, an unpublished manuscript, is in the possession of the Montgomery County Historical Society, tenant of Lane Place since 1931. After Joanna's death, in 1914, the house was occupied by a niece, Helen Elston Smith, who left it to the historical society when she died. This house and its fence are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the house has been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey.

John and Estella Snyder House, 201 S. Wallace. The Snyder House is a two-and-a-half story, brick, Colonial Revival style house. It has a hip roof. The facade is three bays wide with the entry door in the center. There is a one story porch which extends the width of facade. This is composed of brick piers, surmounted by paired columns. There is lattice work between the brick piers. The entry has a wood, paneled and glass door. Windows have double hung, wood sashes. In the center of the second story is a bay window. There are dormers on the roof. The house is surrounded by an iron fence. Snyder was president of Ben Hur Life, and Elston Bank and Trust in the early 20th century. He was involved in the American Red Cross and the YMCA. He was president of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce in 1919, a three-term president of the Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce, and served on the Crawfordsville School Board.

General Lew Wallace Study, east side of Wallace at Pike, 1898 (photo 24). The Wallace Study is an Eclectic style structure, combining elements of Romanesque, Greek, and Byzantine architecture. Constructed of brick, it is

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 14 Elston Grove Historic District 14

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composed of a one story, square section with a bell-cast mansard roof; a semi-circular wing on the rear; and a two story tower on the west side. On the front (south side) is a stone, pedimented portico, supported by Doric columns. The back section of the portico is enclosed, with oval windows on each side. The tower has round arched windows with brick hood molds. The openings of these are bricked in, except for two, one each on the first story of the north and south sides, which have stained glass. In the rear wing are three recessed, segmental arched windows with stone lugsills and brick hood molds. There is a stone frieze which extends around the top of the one story sections, and around the middle of the tower, which features carved figures representing characters from Wallace's novels. The study sits on a large, wooded tract of land, and is surrounded by a brick wall. The west, northeast, and east sides of the wall were constructed under the supervision of Wallace's son Henry in 1909. The south wall was constructed later. On the grounds is a bronze facsimile of the statue of Wallace in Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol, and a wood frame carriage house.

Wallace was a nationally known military, political, and literary figure in the 19th century. He was born in Brookville in 1827. His father, David Wallace was elected governor of Indiana in 1837. After his early education, Wallace worked as a lawyer and journalist in Indianapolis. After passing the bar in 1849, he moved to Covington. He moved to Crawfordsville in 1853, after marrying Susan Elston, a daughter of the Major. In 1856, he was elected to the Indiana Senate. Also that year, he organized the Montgomery Volunteers in anticipation of the impending national conflict. The military unit was well known in the state because of its colorful Zouave uniforms. In 1861, Wallace was appointed Indiana adjutant general by Governor Morton. Later he became Colonel of the 11th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He distinguished himself in many of the major conflicts of the Civil War, attaining the rank of major general. Resigning his commission in 1865, he became a major general in the Mexican Army. He returned to Crawfordsville in 1868 and resumed his practice of law.

In 1873, he wrote his first novel, The Fair God. In 1878, he was appointed governor of New Mexico territory by President Hayes. During this appointment, he completed

National Register of Historic Place  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 15 Elston Grove Historic District 1^

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Ben Hur, which was published in 1880. This became the best selling novel of the 19th century. In 1881, Wallace was appointed U.S. Minister to Turkey by President Garfield. He served in this position until 1885, when he returned to Crawfordsville. His last political involvement was with the campaign of Benjamin Harrison, a family friend. For this effort, he wrote a laudatory biography of Harrison as a campaign tool. In 1893, he published Prince of India. After this, he embarked on the project of constructing his study. The architect of the building was John G. Thurtle, but Wallace is known to have made a major contribution in the design. Wallace died in 1905. This is the extant structure most closely associated with his life. The Wallace residence, a Queen Anne style house built in 1868, and located at 514 E. Wabash, southeast of the study, was partially demolished and extensively remodeled in 1927. The Wallace Study has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

Wallace's wife was Susan Elston Wallace, a daughter of the Major. Born in Crawfordsville in 1830, she was educated in local schools and at Robinson Academy in Poughkeepsie. Susan was a prominent female author. She wrote stories, and poems, and contributed articles to newspapers and periodicals. Her best known works are travel accounts, The Storied Sea (1883), The Land of the Pueblos (1888), and Along the Bosphorus (1898). Susan is also thought to have been Wallace's chief critic and editor. She completed and edited Wallace's autobiography, which he was in the process of writing when he died. She died in 1907.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 1      Elston Grove Historic District      1A

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Significant Person. Continued

Lane, Henry Smith  
Wallace, Lew

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 2      Elston Grove Historic District      /N

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The Elston Grove Historic District is significant under Criterion B for its association with three important residents: Major Isaac C. Elston, a prominent Indiana financier and land developer; Henry Smith Lane, a nationally important political figure; and Lew Wallace, nationally known author, political figure, and military hero. Many other residents of the district, specified below, were important local businessmen and industrialists. The district is significant in Montgomery County under Criterion C for its outstanding collection of 19th and early 20th century domestic architecture.

Montgomery County was established in 1822, and Crawfordsville named county seat shortly after. The original plat, recorded in 1823, was bounded by North Street, Water Street, South Street (later Wabash Avenue), and West Street (later Grant Avenue). As county seat, the town enjoyed early commercial success. The location of a federal land office here, in 1824, and the establishment of Wabash College, in 1832, also contributed to the town's prosperity. Three railroads were constructed through Crawfordsville between 1853 and 1873. This made industrial growth possible in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the most important industrial products were bricks, matches, wire, fencing, furniture, and caskets. Also, because of Montgomery County's location in the most fertile agricultural region of Indiana, Crawfordsville was a center for shipping of farm products, and for many farm-related businesses, such as food processing and the manufacture of agricultural equipment.

Much of the original plat was included in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory as the Crawfordsville Commercial Historic District. The buildings in this district, which is adjacent to the northwest corner of the Elston Grove Historic District (see map), date from the mid-19th century.

As the population outgrew the original plat, the residential area moved eastward. The first addition, platted by Williamson Dunn in 1830, is bounded by Main Street, Vernon Court, Pike Street, and Water Street.

Adjacent to this addition was the estate of Major Isaac C. Elston, bounded on the north by Main Street, on the west by Vernon Court, on the south by Wabash Avenue, and extending eastward a short distance beyond the Monon Railroad tracks. All of this estate, excluding the part

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 3      Elston Grove Historic District

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14

east of the tracks, is included in the historic district. Elston built his home, in the Federal style of architecture, c. 1835 (photo 4). Elston was one of the leading citizens of Crawfordsville, and one of the most prominent businessmen in Indiana. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, and the Black Hawk War. He came to Crawfordsville in 1823 and operated one of the town's first stores. As a land developer, he was involved in the development of Lafayette, Michigan City, and Kankakee, Illinois. In 1850, he formed the Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad, which became part of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad, later known as the Monon. In 1853, he started the Elston Bank. When Elston died, in 1867, he was one of the wealthiest men in Indiana.

Elston's son, Colonel Isaac C. Elston, and his wife, Sarah, built the Queen Anne style house at 400 E. Wabash (photo 7), in 1882. The younger Elston became president of Elston Bank after his father's death. He was involved in other important Crawfordsville businesses, as well, including the Crawfordsville Wire Bound Box Company, and Poston Paving Brick Company. In 1927, Elston's house was purchased by the Dorothy Q Chapter of the DAR, which still occupies it today. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Lew Wallace and his wife, Susan Elston Wallace, also built a house on the Elston property. This was a Queen Anne style house which was located on the site of the house at 514 E. Wabash Avenue. Wallace's study, a Victorian Eclectic structure completed in 1898 (photo 24), is extant, and has been designated a National Historic Landmark. This building faces Wallace Avenue at the end of Pike Street, and is surrounded by wooded grounds, bounded by a brick wall. Wallace is best known as the author of Ben-Hur, published in 1880, the most popular novel of the 19th century. He also had a distinguished military career, serving in the Mexican War, and Civil War, during which he attained the rank of Major General. He was a state senator in 1857 and 1859, served as territorial governor of New Mexico from 1878 to 1881, and was U.S. minister to Turkey from 1881 to 1885. After serving in Turkey, he returned to Crawfordsville. Wallace's wife, Susan Elston Wallace, was also a writer, best known for her travel accounts.



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 4      Elston Grove Historic District      14

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Henry Smith Lane purchased the land adjacent to the Elston estate, south of Pike Street, in 1836. Later, he married Elston's daughter, Joanna. In 1845, their elegant Greek Revival House was completed (photo 17). It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and has been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Lane was elected to Congress in the 1840s. In 1856, he served as chairman of the first national convention of the Republican party. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1860, but served only three days before being appointed by the state legislature to fill a vacant seat in the U.S. Senate. During his tenure in the senate, Lane was a supporter and friend of President Lincoln. He returned to Crawfordsville in 1867, retiring to Lane Place.

Other prominent citizens moved to the area as well. One of the oldest houses is the Greek Revival home of John Paxton Campbell, a dry goods merchant, constructed at 211 E. Pike, part of the original plat, in 1852. Many early houses were built on S. Water Street, adjacent to the commercial area. One of these was the home of William S. Galey, a merchant who organized the town's first fire department. He and his wife, Jane, built the Greek Revival style house at 405 S. Water Street in 1848 (photo 21). Until 1891, when it was finally platted into several lots, this was the only house on the half block bounded by Jefferson Street, Water Street, College Street, and Seminary Street. The Italianate style house of Henry Alfrey, located at 400 S. Water Street (photo 20), was built about 1885. Alfrey was proprietor of five stove and heading factories in the midwest, including one in Crawfordsville.

Several grand homes were built on the section of the Elston estate, east of John Street, that was sold after the railroad was constructed in 1853. Among these are the T.S. Scott House, an Italianate style house built about 1855. Two doors east is the George and Florence Hadley House, a Victorian Eclectic house built in 1878 and located at 608 E. Wabash Avenue (left in photo 11). Hadley was in the wholesale and retail grocery business with Lewis Hornaday, who lived next door to the east, at 610 E. Wabash Avenue (right in photo 11), with his wife, Emma. The Hornaday House, also built in 1878, is an

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 5      Elston Grove Historic District

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Italianate style structure. The Hadleys moved away from Crawfordsville in 1881. Their house was later purchased by Emma Hornaday's brother, Walter Pickett, who was, by then, partner in the grocery business with Lewis Hornaday.

Construction took place on the south side of this street as well. The Italianate style house at 605 E. Wabash (photo 10) was built, about 1880, for James H. Watson, who had been a captain in the Union army during the Civil War. He was the proprietor of J.H. Watson Galvanized Iron Works in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Along with local engineer, Stanley Simpson, Watson designed the corrugated metal culvert, first used in 1896.

After the death of Isaac C. Elston, in 1867, a part of the Elston estate east of the Elston House came into use by the community as a park known as Elston's Grove. The Grove was the site of local gatherings, including dances, picnics, and political rallies. As was the case in most cities in Indiana, there was no city park until the early 20th century. Elston Grove served an important social and recreational function for about 20 years. Pressures to develop the Elston estate, however, began after the death of Elston's wife Maria in 1874. The city's population had continued to grow rapidly. By 1870 it was up to 3,701, and by 1880, to 5,251. The city began to build streets on the edges of the Elston estate. Meadow Street (later Vernon Court), west of the Elston House between Main and Pike Streets, and Elston Avenue, which extended along the eastern boundary of the estate, were built in the 1870s.

In the 1890s, development began on the south side of Main Street between Meadow Street and Plum Street (later Wallace Avenue) in the former Elston estate. Andrew E. Reynolds and his wife Eva Martin Reynolds built the Queen Anne style house at 401 E. Main Street (photo 1) in 1906. Reynolds was involved in a number of business ventures in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including a foundry, grain warehouses and an elevator, and the Crawfordsville Ice and Storage Company. In the early 20th century, he was vice-president of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, and Western Traction Company, one of the two interurban railway companies which provided service to

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 6      Elston Grove Historic District <sup>5N</sup>

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Crawfordsville. To the east of this house are, at 405 E. Main Street, the Hornaday House, and, at 407 E. Main Street, the Pickett House. The Hornaday House is an American Four-square style house, and the Pickett House is an American Four-square with Prairie style detailing.

About this same time this development was taking place on Main Street, houses began to be constructed on the south side of Wabash Avenue between Water and Plum Streets. Dr. I.E. Detchon built the Queen Anne style house at 313 E. Wabash Avenue. This was later the home of his son, Irwin A. Detchon, who lived there with his wife Annie. Irwin continued his father's medicine company, and was also vice-president of the Crawfordsville Wire and Nail, and the Crawfordsville Wire Bound Box Companies. The Queen Anne style house at 401 E. Wabash was built for I.G. and Josephine Poston about 1898. Poston started a brick factory in Crawfordsville in 1901. This was the largest brick factory in a city in which brick making was one of the most important industries.

Most of the houses on both sides of Jefferson between Water and Plum Streets, one block south of Wabash Avenue were built between 1880 and 1900. Among these is the Italianate style house of Henry and Martha Clark, built about 1885 and located at 409 E. Jefferson Street (right in photo 14). Clark owned a grocery store on the corner of College and Plum Street. Also located on this block is the front gable cottage of Warren Ashley, built about 1890 and located at 408 E. Jefferson Street. Ashley was a lumber dealer.

By the turn of the 20th century, Elston Grove had become the most prestigious neighborhood in the city. Plum Street (later Wallace Avenue) was extended from Wabash Avenue north to Main about 1900. Several residences were built on the west side of this street, on the former Elston estate. The Arts and Crafts style house at 203 S. Wallace (photo 25) was built by Clarence Poston and his wife Ella, in 1903. Clarence, the brother of I.G. Poston, built a brick-making factory in Attica in 1907 but retained his residence in Crawfordsville.

In 1919, the section of Pike Street between Vernon Court and Wallace Avenue was constructed. The same year, Henry Wallace, Lew Wallace's son and Isaac Elston's grandson,

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 7      Elston Grove Historic District      1A

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acquired the Elston family homestead. Henry and his wife Mary remodeled the house, giving it the Pike Street orientation it retains today. Elston Grove continued to be a desirable neighborhood. The Jacobethan style house located at 405 E. Wabash was the home of Lawrence E. and Mabel K. Devore. Devore was a partner in a farm loan company, Evans, Devore and Company, in Crawfordsville. On an older section of the street, at 110 E. Wabash Avenue (photo 5), Clifford and Flora Voris built a Colonial Revival style house about 1920. Voris was an executive with the Crawfordsville Wire and Nail Company.

By 1920, Crawfordsville's population had leveled off to 10,139. Though the population continued to grow for the next 20 years, it was at a significantly lower rate than through the industrial and agricultural boom times of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Development of the Elston Grove neighborhood tapered off, and only a small number of houses were built in the 1930s.

Three other historic neighborhoods in Crawfordsville are identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Each of these is significant for its architecture and other historical associations, but none, overall, displays the outstanding architectural character of the Elston Grove Historic District.

The Crawfordsville Westside Historic District, located north of Wabash College, is roughly bound by Main street, Walnut Street, Wabash Avenue, and Simpson Street. Most of this neighborhood was not developed until after 1875, when a deep ravine in the area was filled. This neighborhood, with 102 structures, is smaller than the Elston Grove neighborhood. The Westside area was home to many of Crawfordsville's prominent citizens. One of the earliest houses was that of Dr. Mary Halloway, a prominent female physician, who lived in the house at 300 W. Pike Street, built about 1855. Other residents included Captain William Parke Herron, a close friend of Major Elston, who built the house at 406 W. Wabash Avenue in 1890; and John L. Campbell, a Wabash College professor, who lived at 502 W. Pike Street. The neighborhood is significant for its association with these and other important residents, for its fine residential architecture, and also as a representation of late 19th century residential expansion.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 8      Elston Grove Historic District    /N

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The East Main Street Historic District has 60 houses, and is located between Main and Pike Streets, east of the Monon Railroad tracks. This neighborhood also represents late 19th century residential expansion. The East Main Street Historic District is significant for many fine examples of late 19th and early 20th century architecture, and for consistency in period, scale, and design.

The Mills-Freedman Place Historic District, which comprises seven houses, all built between about 1915 and 1920, is adjacent to the Wabash College campus. The houses are high style examples of the Arts and Crafts style or early 20th century revivals.

Only one other residential historic district was identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory in Montgomery County. This is the Ladoga Residential Historic District, located in a small town in southeastern Montgomery County. Ladoga was located on the railroad line which came through Montgomery County in 1853, later known as the Monon. It was a center for grist, woolen, sorghum, and saw mills, as well as other lumber-related industries in the 19th century. The residential district, which contains 50 houses, is significant as the neighborhood of many important Ladoga citizens, as well as for many outstanding examples of 19th century domestic styles.

The Elston Grove neighborhood contains the finest collection of domestic architecture in Montgomery County, dating from about 1835 to about 1935. Most of the houses retain a high degree of integrity, and there are very few intrusions. Only seven per cent of the resources do not contribute to the character of the district.

Most major domestic architectural styles are represented. There are only two examples of the Federal style. The earliest is the Elston House (left in photo 4), located at 400 E. Pike Street. This house originally faced Main Street, but was remodeled to face Pike Street in about 1920. Additional changes were made in the 1930s. As a

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 9      Elston Grove Historic District    14

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result of these remodelings, the house exhibits a strong Georgian Revival character. The other Federal style house is the T.S. Scott House, built about 1855, and located on the northeast corner of E. Wabash and Elston. This house was later remodeled with Italianate style features.

The Greek Revival style is more prevalent, with seven examples located in the district. While there are numerous examples of the style in Montgomery County, this is the greatest concentration in any community. Examples of the style outside Crawfordsville tend to be vernacular interpretations, such as the house of the McCormick-Spencer Farm, built about 1840 and located on 750 West in Brown Township. In Crawfordsville, there is an outstanding example of the style located at 115 S. Grant Avenue in the Westside Historic District. This is a hall-and-parlor cottage.

Some of the grandest versions of the style are located in the Elston Grove Historic District. Among these are the Henry S. Lane House (photo 17), completed in 1845, and located at 212 S. Water Street; the John Paxton Campbell House, built in 1852 and located at 211 E. Pike Street; and the W.S. Galey House (photo 21), built in 1848, and located at 405 S. Water Street. There are also more modest versions of the style in the district, including a house built about 1860, and located at 414 E. Jefferson Street.

Among other early houses are three Gothic Revival style houses. An outstanding example of these, the Aaron and Helen Elston Blair House (photo 9), located at 500 E. Wabash Avenue, was built for a daughter of Isaac Elston on the Elston estate in 1863. The Gothic Revival style was a popular house style in many parts of the United States, but is not common in most areas of Indiana, including Montgomery County. The Ramey-Milligan House, built about 1854, and located on Meadow Avenue in Crawfordsville, is an outstanding example of the style outside the historic district. The Gothic Revival style house located at 412 E. Main Street (left photo 2) was moved, in 1988, to that address from 115 N. Water Street, in the commercial district, where it was threatened with demolition.

The district contains a number of examples of the Italianate style, including the Henry Alfrey House

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 10      Elston Grove Historic District      1A

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(photo 20), built about 1885, and located at 400 S. Water; the J.H. Watson House (photo 10), built about 1880, and located at 605 E. Wabash Avenue; a house, built about 1885, located at 404 E. Jefferson Street; and the Henry and Martha Clark House (right in photo 14), built about 1885, and located at 409 E. Jefferson Street. The style was popular in both urban and rural areas in Montgomery County, as it was throughout Indiana.

Outstanding examples outside the district include the Robert L. Ashby House, built in 1883, and located on 350 East in Scott Township; and the McClelland-Layne House, built in 1869, and located at 602 Cherry Street in Crawfordsville. Both of these houses are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

One of the most distinctive houses in the district is the Victorian Eclectic home of George Hadley, built in 1878, and located at 608 E. Wabash (left in photo 11). This house contains elements of both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Among other late 19th century houses are a large number executed in the Queen Anne style. Examples include the Andrew E. and Eva Martin Reynolds House (photo 1), built in 1906, and located at 401 E. Main Street; the Colonel Isaac C. and Sarah Elston House (photo 4), built in 1882, and located at 400 E. Wabash Avenue; the Dr. I.E. Detchon House, built about 1895, and located at 313 E. Wabash Avenue; the I.G. and Josephine Poston House (far right in photo 8), built about 1898 and located at 401 E. Wabash Avenue; the Madison C. and Alice R. Klein House, built about 1895, and located at 509 E. Wabash Avenue; and the John and Eva Booe House, built about 1895, and located at 219 E. College Street.

These are part of the finest collection of Queen Anne style houses in the county, although there are other outstanding examples. The William P. Herron House, built in 1890 and located at 406 W. Wabash Avenue, in the Westside Historic District, is one of these. Others, located in the Ladoga Residential Historic District, are the Knox House, built about 1895, and located at 201 E. Main Street; and the Robert Ashby House, built about the same time, and located next door, at 213 E. Main Street.

Excellent examples of the Colonial Revival style in the Elston Grove Historic District include the John Snyder

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8      Page 11      Elston Grove Historic District      /<sup>11</sup>

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House (left in photo 23), built in 1903, and located at 201 S. Wallace Avenue; and the Clifford and Flora Voris House (left in photo 5), built about 1920, and located at 110 E. Wabash Avenue.

High style examples of the Colonial Revival style architecture, such as these, are rare in Montgomery County, especially outside Crawfordsville. The Crane House, built about 1905, and located at 512 W. Wabash Avenue, in the Westside Historic District, is an excellent, high style example. Kane House, built about 1900 and located on the campus of Wabash College, is an example of the more elaborate Georgian Revival style.

Among Arts and Crafts style houses are the Clarence E. and Ella D. Poston House (photo 25), built in 1903, and located at 203 S. Wallace Avenue, and the Ethel Sparks House (right in photo 23), built in 1912, and located at 107 S. Wallace Avenue. These are both excellent representations of the style. Other Crawfordsville examples include four of houses in the Mills-Freedman Place Historic District, located at 8, 9, and 15 Freedman Place; and 310 S. Crawford Street. This is not a common house style in Crawfordsville, and is even rarer in other parts of the county.

A style which is fairly common both in Crawfordsville and Montgomery County is the Bungalow style. There are five examples of this style in the Elston Grove Historic District, the most notable of which are a house, built about 1920, at 305 E. Wabash Avenue; and a house (second from right in photo 23), built in 1907, at 109 S. Wallace Avenue. Perhaps the finest example of the style in the county is the DeJung House, location at 213 W. Main Street in Ladoga.

Other early 20th century houses include the Jacobethan style DeVore House, built about 1920 and located at 405 E. Wabash Avenue; and a Tudor Revival style house (left in photo 23), built about 1915, and located at 111 S. Wallace Avenue. These are both the best examples of styles which are rare in Montgomery County.



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1 Elston Grove Historic District /N

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Continuation Sheet

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State. New York: Oxford University Press, 1941.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 1 Elston Grove Historic District 1/4

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Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at the northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and the north-south alley west of Green Street; thence north along the east side of said alley to the south side of the east-west alley north of Wabash Avenue; thence east along the south side of said alley to the west side of Green Street; thence south to the southeast corner of lot 119 of the Original Plat; thence east across Green Street to the east side of the north-south alley east of Green Street; thence north along the east side of said alley to the south side of the east-west alley north of Wabash Avenue; thence west 60 feet along the north side of said alley; thence north across Pike Street to a point 80 feet north of the north side of Pike Street; thence east to the west side of the north-south alley east of Green Street; thence south along the west side of said alley to the south side of Pike Street; thence east along the south side of Pike Street to the northwest corner of lot 158 of the Original Plat; thence north, across Pike Street, to the south side of the east-west alley north of Pike Street; thence east along the south side of said alley to the west side of Water Street; thence south along the west side of Water Street, across Pike Street, to the southwest corner of Water and Pike Streets; thence east along the south side of Pike Street, across Water Street, approximately 240 feet to an axis on the west boundary of lot 169 of Williamson Dunn's first addition; thence north along the east side of the north-south alley east of Water Street to the south side of Main Street; thence east along the south side of Main Street to a point 310 feet west of the axis of the west side of Wallace Street; thence north across Main Street to the southwest side of the Monon Railroad right-of-way; thence southeast along the southwest side of said right-of-way to a point on a north-south axis of the northernmost point of the northeast side of the lot located on the southwest corner of Main and Wallace Streets; thence south to said point; thence southeast along the southwest side of Elston Avenue to the southeast corner of the southeast-northwest section of Elston Avenue, and the north-south section of Elston Avenue; thence east to the southwest side of the Monon Railroad right-of-way; thence southeast along the southwest side of said right-of-way to the north side of Wabash Avenue; thence west along the north side of Wabash Avenue to a point 160 feet east of the east side of Sheridan Street; thence south to the north side of the east-west alley south of Wabash Avenue; thence west to the southwest

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10      Page 2      Elston Grove Historic District      18

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corner of lot 1 of Galey Heirs second addition; thence south 40 feet; thence west to the east side of John Street; thence north along the east side of John Street to a point on the axis of the north side of the east-west alley south of Wabash Avenue and west of John Street; thence west along the north side of said alley to the east side of Wilson School property; thence north to the north side of Wabash Avenue; thence west to the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Wallace Avenue; thence south along the west side of Wallace Avenue to the north side of the east-west alley south of Jefferson Street; thence west along the north side of said alley to the northwest corner of said alley and the first north-south alley east of Water Street; thence south to the north side of College Street; thence west along the north side of College Street to the northwest corner of College Street and a point on the axis of the east boundary of lot 4 in I. Naylor's addition; thence south 160 feet; thence west to the west side of Water Street; thence south along the west side of Water Street to the north side of the east-west alley south of E. College Street; thence west to the southwest corner of lot 1 of Holmes addition; thence north along the west boundary of said property to the north side of College Street; thence west to a point 100 feet west of the west side of Water Street; thence north to the north boundary of lot 6 of Galey Heirs first addition; thence east 10 feet; thence north to the south boundary of lot 3 of said addition; thence west 40 feet; thence north to the south boundary of lot 2 of said addition; thence east 40 feet; thence north to the south boundary of lot 1 said addition; thence west 40 feet; thence north to the north side of Jefferson Street; thence west to the east side of the north-south alley west of Water Street; thence north along the east side of said alley to the north side of Wabash Avenue; thence west along the north side of Wabash Avenue to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The district includes the original Elston and Lane homesteads. This is the area roughly bounded by Main, Vernon, Pike, Water, Wabash, and the Monon Railroad Tracks. The district also includes sections of Main, Pike, Wabash, Jefferson, and Water, which, with the Elston and Lane properties, form a cohesive neighborhood developed between about 1835 and about 1940.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10      Page 3      Elston Grove Historic District 114

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Adjacent to the northwest corner of the district is the historic commercial area of Crawfordsville, which contrasts in character to the mainly residential Elston Grove Historic District. The west half of the block west of Water and south of Wabash is historically residentially, but has been excluded because of a poor degree of integrity. On the west section of the block bounded by Seminary, Jefferson, Water, and College, small houses of a different character than the Elston Grove Historic District have been built on the backs of lots. These have been excluded.

On College east and west of the district boundaries, houses are generally of a different character and have less integrity than those in the Elston Grove Historic District. This is also true of the section of Jefferson east of the district. On the northeast, the Monon Railroad tracks form an effective boundary. There is a residential area northeast of the railroad tracks on E. Main, but these has a distinct character and is physically isolated from the Elston Grove neighborhood. Beyond the railroad tracks on the south side of the district is where, historically, many of the city's industries were located. As such, this area also has a character which contrasts to that of the Elston Grove Historic District.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 1 Elston Grove Historic District 114

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Information the same for all photographs:

1. Elston Grove Historic District
2. Crawfordsville, Indiana
3. Laura Thayer
4. February 1991
5. 3905 N. 500 W.  
Columbus, IN 47201

Additional information for individual photographs:

Photo 1

1. Reynolds House, 401 E. Main Street
6. camera facing south
7. 1 of 35

Photo 2

1. 412 and 414 E. Main Street
6. camera facing northeast
7. 2 of 35

Photo 3

1. Pike Street, west of Water Street
6. camera facing west
7. 3 of 35

Photo 4

1. Major Elston House, 400 E. Pike Street
6. camera facing northeast
7. 4 of 35

Photo 5

1. Voris House, 110 E. Wabash Avenue
6. camera facing northeast
7. 5 of 35

Photo 6

1. North side of Wabash, east of Green Street
6. camera facing northeast
7. 6 of 35

Photo 7

1. Colonel Elston House, 400 E. Wabash Avenue
6. camera facing north
7. 7 of 35

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 2 Elston Grove Historic District 114

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Photo 8

1. South side of Wabash Avenue, west of Wallace Avenue
6. camera facing southwest
7. 8 of 35

Photo 9

1. Blair House, 500 E. Wabash Avenue
6. camera facing north
7. 9 of 35

Photo 10

1. Watson House, 605 E. Wabash Avenue
6. camera facing southeast
7. 10 of 35

Photo 11

1. Hadley and Hornaday Houses, 608 and 610 E. Wabash Avenue
6. camera facing northwest
7. 11 of 35

Photo 12

1. 209 E. Jefferson Street
6. camera facing south
7. 12 of 35

Photo 13

1. North side of Jefferson Street, east of Water Street
6. camera facing northwest
7. 13 of 35

Photo 14

1. Clark House, 409 E. Jefferson Street
6. camera facing southeast
7. 14 of 35

Photo 15

1. Ashley House, 410 E. Jefferson Street
6. camera facing northwest
7. 15 of 35

Photo 16

1. College Street, east of Seminary Street
6. camera facing east
7. 16 of 35



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 3 Elston Grove Historic District 14

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Photo 17

1. Lane House, 212 S. Water Street
6. camera facing east
7. 17 of 35

Photo 18

1. East side of Water Street, south of Wabash Avenue
6. camera facing northeast
7. 18 of 35

Photo 19

1. West side of Water Street, north of Jefferson Street
6. camera facing northwest
7. 19 of 35

Photo 20

1. Alfrey House, 400 S. Water Street
6. camera facing east
7. 20 of 35

Photo 21

1. Galey House, 405 S. Water Street
6. camera facing northwest
7. 21 of 35

Photo 22

1. West side of Vernon Street, north of Pike Street
6. camera facing southwest
7. 22 of 35

Photo 23

1. West side of Wallace Avenue, south of Main Street
6. camera facing southwest
7. 23 of 35

Photo 24

1. Wallace Study, west side of Wallace Avenue at Pike Street
6. camera facing east
7. 24 of 35

Photo 25

1. C. Poston House, 203 S. Wallace Avenue
6. camera facing northwest
7. 25 of 35

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 4 Elston Grove Historic District 111

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Photo 26

1. East side of Elston Avenue, north of Wabash Avenue
6. camera facing northeast
7. 26 of 35

Photo 27

1. Sheridan Street, south of Wabash Avenue
6. camera facing north
7. 27 of 35

Photo 28

1. South side of E. Main Street, west of Vernon Court
6. camera facing southwest
7. 28 of 35

Photo 29

1. West side of S. Water Street, north of E. Pike Street
6. camera facing northwest
7. 29 of 35

Photo 30

1. S. Green Street, south of E. Wabash Avenue
6. camera facing south
7. 30 of 35

Photo 31

1. South side of E. Wabash Avenue, east of S. Water Street
6. camera facing southwest
7. 31 of 35

Photo 32

1. 511 E. Wabash Avenue (left) and Klein House, 509 E. Wabash Avenue (right)
6. camera facing southwest
7. 32 of 35

Photo 33

1. North side of Jefferson Street, west of Wallace Avenue
6. camera facing northwest
7. 33 of 35

Photo 34

1. Vance House, 414 Jefferson Street (left) and Wilson School (right)
6. camera facing northeast
7. 34 of 35

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs      Page 5      Elston Grove Historic District /N

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Photo 35

1. YMCA 201 E. Pike Street, located in Crawfordsville Commercial Historic District (right), and Wheat House 209 E. Pike Street, located in Elston Grove Historic District (left)
6. camera facing southeast
7. 35 of 35

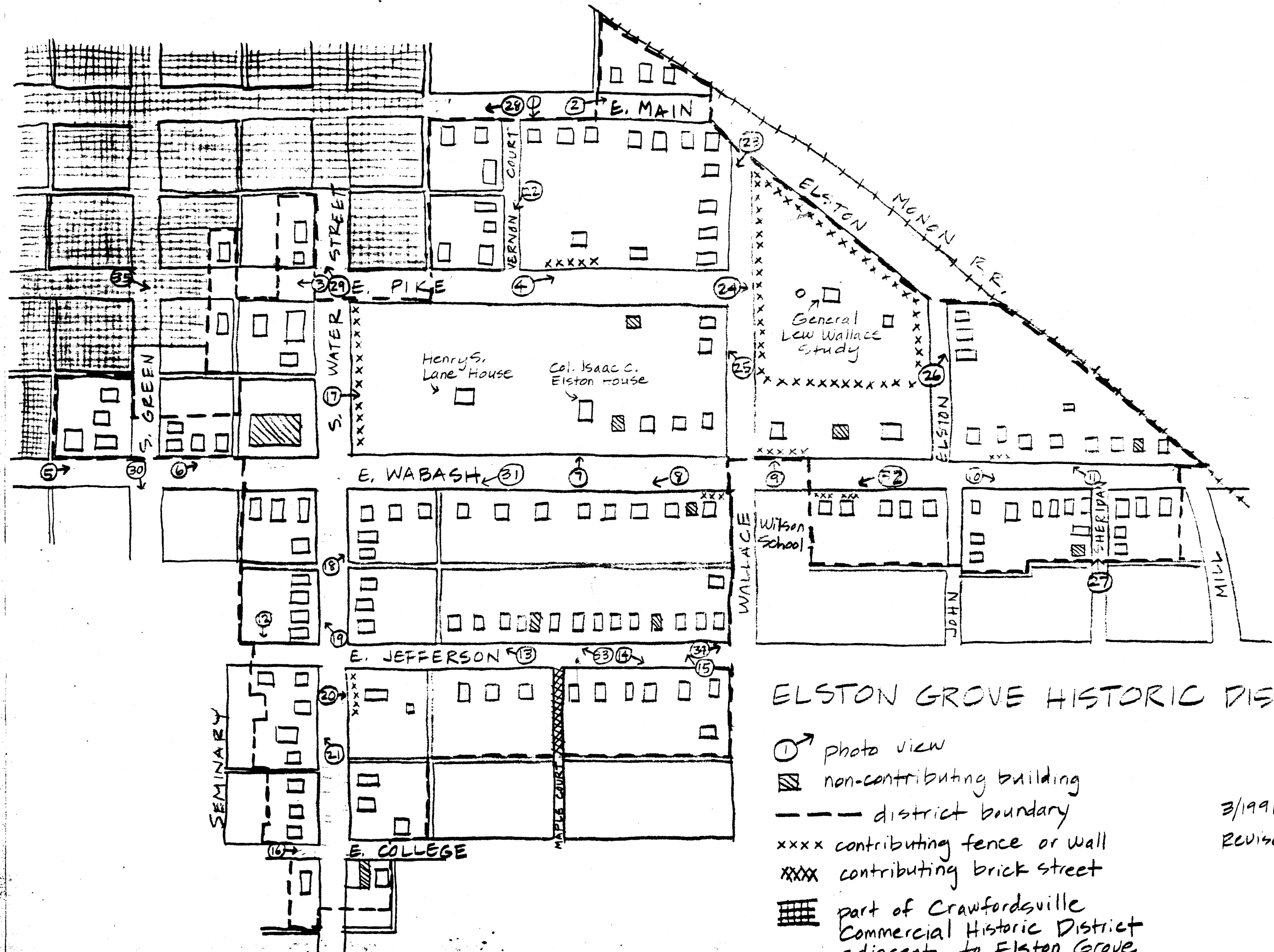
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 11 Page 1 Elston Grove Historic District /N

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Citizens for Historic Preservation of Crawfordsville

FINAL



### ELSTON GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT . MV

- ① → photo view
- ▨ non-contributing building
- district boundary
- xxxx contributing fence or wall
- xxxxx contributing brick street
- ▧ part of Crawfordsville Commercial Historic District adjacent to Elston Grove

3/1991 LT  
Revised 10/91