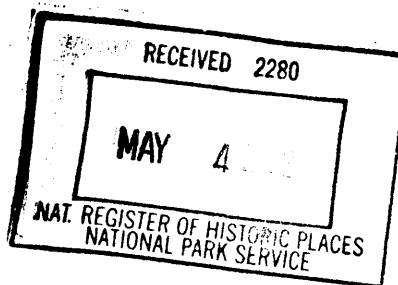


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

*ch
689*



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hills & Dales Historic District

other names/site number 151-333-12000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Northwestern Ave., Meridian St., Hillcrest Rd., and Grant St. N/A not for publication

city or town West Lafayette N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Tippecanoe code 157 zip code 47906

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

C. St
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Date

4.24.02

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

5/27/02

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building	136	39	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	1	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	137	39	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
 RELIGION: Religious Facility
 RECREATION/CULTURE: Garden

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
 RELIGION: Religious Facility
 RECREATION/CULTURE: Garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
 19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
 19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: French Renaissance
 MODERN: Ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK
 walls: BRICK
 SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
 roof: ASPHALT
 other: WOOD: Weatherboard
 OTHER: Rostone

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- X 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.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING &

Period of Significance

1911-1951

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nichol, Scholer, & Hoffman

Architect's Small House Service Bureau

Sears and Roebuck

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Arnold Preservation Library, 325 N. 5th St., Lafayette, IN

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 507120 4476520
Zone Easting Northing

3 16 507600 4476000
Zone Easting Northing

2 16 507590 4476510

4 16 507410 4475990

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Evans, Program Assistant; Angela Bowen, Director

organization Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation date 07-05-2001

street & number 1001 South Street/ P.O. Box 1354 telephone 765/ 420-0268

city or town Lafayette state IN zip code 47902

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Hills and Dales Historic District, platted 1922-24, is situated just north of downtown West Lafayette. It was the first planned subdivision after the incorporation of the city West Lafayette. It was developed as a residential neighborhood, and largely populated throughout the twentieth century by business people, professionals, and professors employed by the nearby Purdue University. It is notable for its large collection of 20th Century Revival architecture, particularly Colonial and Tudor, and for its landscaped and suburban qualities. The district is located in an area surrounded by Purdue University to the west and by later sub-divisions to the North and East, and by Chauncey/Stadium Neighborhood on all other sides. In the late 1930s and early 1940s, when the subdivision had only just been platted the area had a suburban feeling, though it is now considered part of the historic core of the city. Styles range from the classic examples of Colonial and Tudor Revival— most prominent in the earliest section of the district around Bexley Road, Chelsea Road and Ravinia Road, to the later Ranch movement, with several examples of different eclectic styles from the thirties and forties at various points around the neighborhood. The overall character of the district, however, maintains a degree of continuity of style.

The Hills and Dales District is bordered on the eastern and western sides by the two main thoroughfares of Northwestern Avenue and Grant Street. In the south, the district begins with the northern edge of Meridian Street, and it ends with the northern edge of Hillcrest Road. The district integrates the Ridgewood Additions, including Hillcrest Road up to its intersection with Woodland Avenue in the west, and Grant Street to the east. Ravinia Road marks the north to south axis, ending at Hillcrest Road and beginning in the south with Meridian Street. There are no houses on the northern edge of Meridian Street, which is included between Northwestern Avenue and the district boundary marker at Ravinia Road. There is, however, the First Church of Christ Scientist, at 610 Meridian, located on a double lot between Allen Street and Ravinia Road. The Church is considered non-contributing because it was built c. 1958, and because it does not add to the residential character of the neighborhood as a whole. The boundary also includes Hayes Street and Leslie Avenue on its south facing side, both of which were added with Forest Hill Drive as part of the Forest Hills Addition in the early 1940s. Grant Street is included from Leslie Avenue up to Hillcrest Road. The eastern edge of Northwestern Avenue brings the boundary to include Chelsea Road and Bexley Road, and ends at the point where it used to intersect with Woodland Avenue – behind the Tuckahoe Lane lots.

The period of significance for this district spans the years from 1911 to 1951, but the Hills & Dales subdivision was platted in 1922-24. Most of the houses were built between 1924 and 1943, and then there was a second wave of construction in the early to mid-fifties, mainly

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Ranch styles. Later on, in the early seventies, the few empty lots in the district were built upon (such as 629, 630 and 640 Ridgewood Drive, and 1400 Ravinia Road), augmenting the district with a selection of contemporary architecture. The Haniford House at 515 Hillcrest Road (photo 30) was first built in 1911, but it had a substantial addition made in 1919. It also had an even larger two-story addition made in 1970, but the original structure from the early part of the century remains intact and the house is therefore listed as a contributing building. Its presence represents the areas earlier history as a dairy farm. Houses were judged to be contributing resources if they had been built during the period of significance and if they had clearly maintained a high degree of historic fabric. For the whole district, there are 136 contributing buildings, and 39 non-contributing buildings. The non-contributing buildings consist of detached garages that were either replaced or for which it was not possible to confirm their date of origin, and of houses that were built after the period of significance. For example, the four houses on Tuckahoe Lane (1210, 1219, 1220 and 1216) are all non-contributing houses because they were built in the mid-fifties when Purdue University undertook the development of this little addition in the west of the subdivision. One of the problems when deciding contributing resources in this district was due to the usage of replacement wall cladding on many of the buildings. Replacement vinyl or aluminum siding has been used on many of the houses, and in some cases this has been compounded by the replacement of original windows and window surrounds. This cladding was added to walls for insulation and ease of upkeep, for example in the cases of 625 Bexley Road, 607 and 612 Northridge Drive. Nevertheless, this siding does not significantly detract from the historic appearance of these buildings, and it has not prevented the preservation of their integral structures. In some cases, the covering of the original siding material has added only a very slight alteration to the house; for example in the case of 1500 Ravinia Road (photo 49), it has an upper story clad in vinyl siding but still retains the original wood siding around the lower floor and attached garage.

Most of the outbuildings were built in the earlier section of the district, to the south and close to Meridian Street, since automobiles were used more extensively in the late thirties and forties, when garages were then included within the main body of the house. With the use of maps and local residents' testimonies, architectural styles, written sources and a limited selection of photographs, it was possible to determine which of the outbuildings were the original accompaniments and which had been added after the period of significance. Only outbuildings that were definitely proven to have been built during the period of significance were listed as contributing structures. In some cases, as with 605 Ridgewood Drive (photo 25), the original banked garage was replaced with an outbuilding and the sloping driveway was filled in with concrete. In this particular example, the changes took place in the late 1980s. Vinyl siding had been added earlier on in that decade, but the house was built c. 1940-1941, and still retained its

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double-pile Colonial Revival structure, as well as all the attendant decorative features, so it remains a contributing structure.

The district itself is also a contributing site for its plan and landscaped elements; such as the limestone retaining walls, the three original fieldstone subdivision markers that were built c. 1924 – two of which are on Northwestern Avenue, and one is on Meridian Street, just east of the First Church of Christ Scientist. The limestone retaining walls serve to separate the high banks from the driveways, paths and roadways, and the banked garages. Banked garages were facilitated, and indeed a necessity for many of the houses, due to the topography of the landscape, since the houses were built on elevated ground or in hollows. This can be seen at the houses at 1220 Ravinia Road, 702 and 707 Crestview Place (photo 9), or 605 Northridge Drive. The roadways curve around the lots, giving the whole district an appearance of natural growth. The district is therefore defined by its landscaped quality, as many of the houses are set back from the curvilinear roadways on hills giving them elevation and seclusion. The topography of the district is variable, with many hills and hollows. The large number of trees that have been planted over the century add to the sense of shelter and isolation that make it a particularly self-contained neighborhood. Historic photos show few trees on the site c. 1925. The center of the lots that make up the circle of Crestview Place and Northridge Drive used to be “Tulip Court,” a communal recreational area, according to the 1938 plat map. This area of land was platted to be jointly owned and enjoyed by all the residents that look out onto it on the circle. Currently, the area continues to be a recreational area with playground equipment for local children’s enjoyment.

Development of the Hills and Dales subdivision was slow-moving at first, due to the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, but had seen considerable development by the start of America’s entry into World War II in 1941. This too, however, slowed construction and very few houses were built there in the latter half of the 1940s. The eastern side of Hayes Street was built upon c. 1948, and only 1010 Ravinia Road had been built in the previous four years. The street plan has not changed since then, apart from the addition of the Tuckahoe Lane area, and the closure of the intersection between Ridgewood Drive, Woodland Avenue and Northwestern Avenue. This occurred in the mid-1970s, when two Ranch style houses were built at the end of Ridgewood Drive (630 and 640), giving the street more containment and privacy from the main thoroughfare of Northwestern Avenue. These two houses have banked, two-story rear facades that look out onto Woodland Avenue behind them. Ridgewood Drive and Woodland Avenue were originally joined, as maps from as late as 1970 show.

The streets in Hills and Dales were all laid in concrete and covered with blacktop. The sidewalks originally only extended halfway along the subdivision as it was assumed that they would not be needed the further one got away from the city, and even now this does not

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prevent convenience of mobility around the roadways, since it is a quiet, residential subdivision with limited traffic. Street-car tracks ended at Meridian Street in 1924 and did not extend into the Hills and Dales district, which proved to be an inconvenience for the residents of the area at first, but the street-cars ceased functioning in Lafayette and West Lafayette in 1940 and many of the affluent residents had cars. Northwestern Avenue was originally a brick road, replaced in the mid to late 1930s. Along this street, the houses remain in style and keeping with those that are in the interior of the district, but the lot sizes are slightly smaller, without the elevation that you see in the cross-streets, and many of the buildings are non-contributing. There are also fewer features, like the retaining walls and sloping driveways.

Due to the development period there are a number of houses built after the period of significance, though they share some of the same developmental characteristics. Unfilled lots were appropriated in the 1950s; thus the most recent houses are not clustered together, but situated fairly far apart from each other, and usually with one or two per street. Most were built in the 1950s, but a few were built in the 1970s to fill in empty lots. It was at the beginning of the 1950s that the new Ranch style became popular for a new wave of development, and this is represented in a portion of the Hills and Dales District. There are 20 Ranch style houses in the district. About twenty percent of these houses were considered contributing resources because they illustrate how the district progressed at the end of its era, and fell within the period of significance. These Ranch houses indicated the beginnings of a new style, and the end of the popularity of the Eclectic period. Some retained commonalities with homes of the 1930s and 1940s, such as traditional bays, columns or gables. The 1220 Tuckahoe Lane (photo 39) is an example of a non-contributing Ranch house, built c. 1953, with its low, hipped roof with wide, flat overhanging eaves and a brick finish. It has an attached garage with a siding finish and a wide recessed porch with wooden pillars to support it. Tuckahoe Lane contains three of the non-contributing houses, two of which are Ranch style buildings, and two of them also have their rear facades on Northwestern Avenue.

Scale, setback and massing within the district vary little, between two main development trends. The predominance of the Colonial Revival style has ensured that most of the houses are rectilinear and between one and two stories. These houses are spread throughout the neighborhood, with many of the double-pile Colonial Revival and Tudor houses in the southern half of the district and in the Ridgewood Additions along Ridgewood Drive and Hillcrest Road. The large number of Ranch houses also means that many are only one story high and of a more varied massing based on this style. Setback lines for the lots in the original Hills and Dales were specified on the plat maps. The houses situated along Hillcrest Road in the very north of the Hills and Dales District are slightly larger in size than those in the south of the neighborhood. Most of them were built in the early forties, and most of them are in the Colonial

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Revival style. The integrity of the lots has largely been maintained, with the division of lot space having occurred in the 1970s, when the last burst of construction took place. It is, however, a suitable boundary for the northern edge of the district because it was platted as the third section of the Ridgewood Addition.

Lot sizes are irregular within the district, and follow the contours of the land, the lines of the roads rather than any preconceived rectilinear guide. Housing density has remained fairly low for these single-family dwellings, but acreage within the lots has been uneven. There are several larger lots, such as those occupied by 1400 Ravinia Road, 624 Northridge Drive, 414 Forest Hill Drive and 1211 Ravinia Road. Some of the larger lots were also broken down into smaller ones at times; for example, the Hoffer lot which was occupied by 1327 Grant Street (photo 54) was split up c. 1960 to accommodate three new lots. The Hills and Dales buildings that are located along Grant Street have large lots, compared to those on Chelsea Road, Bexley Road, Crestview Place and Northridge Drive.

Most of the houses are of frame construction, with mainly clapboard, others have brick veneering. A locally made material of note is the Rostone that was used on four of the houses in Hills and Dales, on 616 and 612 Ridgewood Drive, 600 Northridge Drive and 707 Crestview Place (photo 10). This material was developed by a local firm in the early 1930s under direction of David Ross, its namesake, a Lafayette businessman. It is made from compressed shale using a steam press, and was featured on a house in the 1933 Century of Progress World's Fair in Chicago. It adds to the historical significance of the materials in the neighborhood and adds to the range of materials in the neighborhood.

Both the proximity of Purdue University and the quiet residential character of the neighborhood have ensured that a large number of Purdue professors have chosen to live in Hills and Dales over the years. Though there have also been many other professional representatives, the professors have made up the majority of the population. There are only a few examples of poorly maintained structures, such as 1000 Northwestern Avenue or 710 Hillcrest Road, which are both Colonial Revival houses with wooden siding that has not been maintained. It has also been a family oriented neighborhood, and many of the residents have chosen to live there for a substantial number of years. Aging population has led to a number of new families in the district in recent years.

The following pages include descriptions of representative properties in Hills and Dales.

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exposed brick chimney at the side, and is also symmetrical. The house is finished in wood shingles, with a brick foundation. There are four 8/8 double-hung sash windows with wooden surrounds, and one smaller 6/6 double hung window above the door. The wooden door is arched and with a fan transom and divided sidelights, and there is also a broken arched pediment for an entry portico.

12 719 Bexley Road; garage

Photo 5

C

This garage is situated to the west of the property and faces Bexley Road. The rectilinear garage has shingled walls, and a front gable roof with partial returns. It looks like a smaller version of the house itself.

18 718 Bexley Road

Photo 6

C

This is a one-story Tudor Revival cottage with a hipped roof, and two front gables; one of stucco, the other of brick, and both with wooden cornice fascia. It is a good example of the Tudor Revival style in this earlier section of the neighborhood because it yet has some distinct elements. On the side of the façade there is an arcaded wing wall with a matching wooden gable cornice fascia, covering the southern approach. The brick chimney is at the side, exposed. There are two triplets of multi-paned casement windows, with wooden surrounds and turned-brick sills. One of these, on the southern wing, is set into a flat, extended wooden bay with a wooden entablature. The other triplet of multi-paned casement windows is located on the far right extended gable, and also has wooden surrounds and a soldier course brick sill. There is also a small multi-paned casement window on the central gable, with wooden surrounds. The door is located in this central stucco gable, in a slightly recessed arched entryway with a turned-brick trim. The wooden, arched door has an arched multi-paned divided light. There is a contributing detached garage to the south and rear of the property.

19 718 Bexley Road; garage

Photo 6

C

This rectilinear, stucco finished, front-gabled garage was built to match the house it accompanies, in the Tudor style.

22 706 Bexley Road

Photo 7

C

This single story house is in the style of an English Cottage. It is built from the Architect Small House Services Bureau plan 6-B-27. Descriptions called this a "practical plan" "with excellent circulation between rooms" featuring an inglenook fireplace and a downstairs bedroom. It was built c. 1928-29, and was commissioned by Paul A. Risk of the Risk Dental Clinic. A prominent dentist of a family business, Risk was resident at this house with his wife until the early sixties, after which time it was owned by a succession of professors from Purdue University. The house has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, and very shallow eaves with copper guttering. It is

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not symmetrical, with a prominent stone central chimney on the front façade; accented with brick caps and terracotta chimney pots. There is also a small brick chimney at the rear of the house. The house is finished with stucco and limestone cobbles. The windows are multi-paned casement windows, with some colored glass and soldier course brick sills. There is a large picture window on the first floor, as well as a small six-paned window above, and a six-paned casement window over the door. There is also a central casement and multi-paned window. The door is arched, with a multi-paned light of colored glass. There is also an attached garage to this house, which is a much later addition. It has a hipped roof, with a second story above the banked garage, and two cross gable wall dormers; each of these has two multi-paned casement windows with matching transoms and half-timbering on the stucco finish. And a tall, side brick chimney.

29 400 Leslie Avenue

Photo 8

C

This is an example of an early contributing Ranch style house that has a split-level feature – the garage – and yet maintains the single story. It has a low, hipped roof, with a side-gabled garage extension in the east, and it has wide, flat overhanging eaves. It has a large, brick chimney with terracotta chimney pots, and a brick foundation. The finish is a mixture of brick and vertical wood siding. On one side of the door there is a pair of 2/2 double-hung windows, header, and a quadruplet of casement windows both with header brick sills and wood surrounds. There is also a single 2/2 double-hung sash window with wood surrounds. To the other side of the entrance, there is a pair of 2/2 double-hung windows flanking a large picture window, all with wood surrounds. The door is wooden, and it has plain, wood surrounds. The attached garage gives the house a split-level appearance, and there are concrete steps up a small embankment to the house, with a random coursed limestone retaining wall next to the driveway.

31 707 Crestview Place

Photo 9

C

This is a one story Colonial Revival Cottage house, with a basement garage in the west wing. It was built c. 1936-37, and was first owned by the Purdue professor Benjamin Petty. Since then, it has also been owned by the widow of a Purdue Professor, Jane Burkholder, William Proudfit, a marketing manager for IBM, and Purdue Professor Carl Cowen. It has a hipped roof, with two front gable extensions, which have shallow eaves with partial returns. The central chimney is brick with a stone cap. The house is finished with Rostone, except for the gable peaks on the front façade that are finished with synthetic siding. There is a quintuplet of narrow multi-paned casement windows with a common wooden surround on the east gable extension, and a pair of matching narrow multi-paned casement windows on the western gable extension. In addition,

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the house has copper guttering, and there is a stone retaining wall keeping the embankment from the garage drive, and concrete steps up to the front door.

37 702 Crestview Place Photo 11 C

This is a one and a half story, stucco L-shaped Tudor Revival house with gable roofs. Its yard is terraced above street grade, and its drive is cut into the yard, leading to a basement garage. The side stucco chimney, oriel window above the garage, aged copper bonnet on the bay window add to the Tudor Revival appearance of the house. Each of the bay's four multi-paned casement windows have plain, narrow wood surrounds. The Tudor design is still obvious, with brick surrounds and quoins around the wooden door. There are two limestone retaining walls to reinforce the original sunken driveway.

38 618 Crestview Place Photo 12 C

The house at 618 Crestview Place was built c. 1934-35 by Harvey Girvin and was owned by, a Purdue professor, owned by Charles Kemmer, a prominent lawyer and prosecuting attorney, from 1945 to 1980. It is another example of a double-pile Colonial Revival house. It is two stories, symmetrical, and has a side gabled roof with shallow eaves. Finished with brick and with a brick foundation, it also has two side, exposed brick chimneys. On the first floor there are two windows on either side of the entrance, which have 8/8 double-hung sash panes, with lower wood panels from the ground to the sills. There are two pairs of 6/6 double-hung windows on the upper floor, and a smaller pair of 4/4 double-hung windows above the door. All of the windows have louvered shutters and soldier course lintels. The door is wooden and slightly recessed, with an arched entry portico, lined with wooden paneling. Above the door there is an arched divided-light fan transom, arched pediment, keystone, and matching pilasters. The paneling beneath each of the first floor windows matches the Federal Revival style of the entrance.

39 618 Crestview Place; garage Photo 12 C

A detached garage is the accompanying outbuilding to this house. It is a side-gabled structure, with a brick finish and wide wood surrounds for the large double door.

53 746 Northridge Drive Photo 57 C

This house was designed in 1950 by Lloyd V. Moser, A.I.A., then an employee of locally notable architect Walter Scholer. Moser was trained in Cincinnati, and interned with Scholer before being hired full time. The one and one-half story house was built for Earl Butz and was completed in 1952. The original exterior materials were limestone and redwood, most of the latter was covered with vinyl siding in 1999. The gable and dormers are finished in vinyl siding, with limestone only on the first floor level. The house has an attached garage which has the

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same limestone veneer as the rest of the first floor. A shallow porch runs along one side and is recessed under an extension of the garage roof. The horizontal 2/2 double hung windows are original. The chimney is limestone, and is fitted with chimney caps as was typical of the 1950s.

43 725 Northridge Drive

Photo 14

C

This excellent example of a Colonial Revival house was built c. 1938-39, and has been occupied by a number of Purdue Professors, as well as John C. Horner, a local Chevrolet dealer since the 1920s. It is a symmetrical, two-story, double-pile house with some neo-classical features. It has a hipped roof, no eaves, and a plain frieze board. The finish is brick, with a decorative soldier course belt course at first floor lintel height. The foundation is also brick. There are two 8/8 double-hung sash windows on each of the floors, with header brick sills, wood surrounds and louvered shutters. The smaller window above the door is a multi-paned casement window that has a wooden surround and a decorative wooden sill. Two small casement windows with two panes in each are placed either side of the doorway, and the door itself is wooden and multi-paned. The door has wood surrounds with pilasters and a decorated, arched pediment with copper flashing forming a hood. The doorstep is wide with brick covering stone. There is also copper guttering, and the chimney is large and made of brick, with a stone cap.

44 715 Northridge Drive

Photo 15

C

This house was built c. 1932-33, and was owned by Professor Shreve until the late seventies, when it was bought by businessman and current owner, Richard Michael. It is a two-story, Tudor Revival house, with an L-shaped plan. It is finished with brick on the first floor and the front gable extension. There is stucco with half-timbering on the second floor, and on a jettied bay of the front gable extension. The slate roof has very shallow eaves, and there are two exposed chimneys of stone and brick, and header brick caps. There are two small, hipped wall dormers on the second floor, with wooden brackets and surrounds, each with a pair of multi-paned casement windows. There is a jettied bay on the front gable, with a triplet of diamond paned casement windows, a shed roof, "timber style" wood surrounds and sills, and a stucco finish. On the first floor of the gable extension there are two bottle glass windows with header brick sills and wood surrounds. There are two pairs of multi-paned casement windows on the first floor and second floor, all with turned-brick sills. The wood door is side-facing from the front gable extension, with a shed roof hood supported by plain wooden brackets. The house has copper guttering, and there is a stone patio with a regularly coursed stone wall stretching from the entrance to the western edge of the house. Apart from having a small, non-contributing detached garage, it also has a lower level basement garage on the southwest side, which has a driveway with a stone retaining wall.

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56 710 Northridge Drive

Photo 18

C

This is the Baldwin House: a one and a half story, French Eclectic house with a round tower and varied roof-line height, built c. 1932-33. It was one of the first houses to be built on this street, and was originally 708 Northridge Drive, later renumbered as 710. First owned by a Purdue professor, Howard M. Baldwin, it has been occupied by members of the Stewart family since the 1960s, and remains in good condition. It has an L-shaped plan, with a side gabled roof and a hipped roof on the front extension, and very shallow overhanging eaves. It also has a central entrance tower and two dormers; one extended with a shed roof and situated on the side-gabled roof section, the other, smaller and facing west from the front extension. It has a brick foundation, and a large, exposed brick chimney adjacent to the tower. The house has multiple exterior wall materials; brick, stucco with half-timbering on the side gable, and vinyl siding on the upper story and dormers. The tower is clad with brick, and it has a low copper roof. The tower houses the doorway, above which is a small, diamond paned window. The wood door has a diamond paned light, an arched top, arched brick lintel and decorative keystone. A pair of diamond paned casement windows with wooden shutters is on the lower story of the side-gabled façade, next to a garage door. There are tall multi-paned casement windows on the front extension, with wooden surrounds and turned-brick sills. There is also a 6/6 double-hung sash window with wood surrounds and wooden shutters on the extended shed dormer, and a pair of diamond paned casement windows with wood surrounds on the smaller dormer. The house is elevated and set back from the road, with a long wide driveway.

60 606 Northridge Drive

Photo 19

C

This is a Sears and Roebuck precut Tudor Revival house, built c. 1931. It is an example of the Sears and Roebuck "Dover" plan. It was originally owned by Charles W. Shook of the Shook Agency, developers of the neighborhood. A Purdue professor, Robert V. Finney, owned it between 1941 and 1948, after which time Robert L. Wood purchased the home; he was an engineer for AlCoA, and his widow is now the current resident. It has one story and a jerkin head roof, with a central, gabled entrance extension on the front façade sloping very low to the ground on one side. It has very shallow eaves. Also typical of the Cottage Style is the prominent front exposed chimney, made of brick with copper flashing where the chimney joins the rooftop. The exterior is now covered with aluminum siding, but the 6/6 double hung sash windows either side of the main central gable have the original wood surrounds. The door is also made of wood, with an arched light and wood surrounds.

61 600 Northridge Drive

Photo 20

C

This is an early, contemporary split-level house, with multi-leveled hipped roofs. It was built c. 1935-1936, and was first owned by Frederick Loop, a surgeon working in Lafayette, also been

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owned by the grocer Boris Newmark, and Mrs. Margaret Fitch, a Purdue professor. It fits in well with the residential character of the neighborhood, despite its departure from other Eclectic and Colonial Revival styles. It has a hipped roof with wide, flat overhanging eaves. The exterior wall finish is Rostone, with a limestone veneer on the front addition and garage, and vertical artificial siding on a front, hipped dormer. There are two chimneys; the main being centrally placed and of stone with terracotta chimney pots, and a smaller stone chimney appearing lower and in the rear. The dormer has six single-paned windows with wood surrounds, beneath a hipped roof. There is a triplet of multi-paned casement windows with plain wood surrounds to the west of the entrance. Two, tall single-paned sidelights flank the doorway, accompanied by two separate and shorter sidelights, all with wood surrounds. There are also five visible skylights in the main roof. The wood double door has wooden surrounds and wooden columns supporting the overhanging eave from the above dormer. The garage is situated on a lower level and attached to the main house, with a hipped roof and a stone-clad wall.

62 425 Forest Hill Drive

Photo 21

C

This is house a well-maintained example of a one and a half story, rectilinear Colonial Revival house. It was built c. 1940-41, and was first owned by a Lafayette physician Marion J. Eaton. Since then it has had only two other owners. It has a side-gabled roof and very shallow eaves, and the eastern garage wing is on a slightly lower level to match the topography of the elevation. The central section of the house also protrudes forward of the eastern and western wings. It has a brick finish and foundation, and a small brick chimney. On the east garage extension, there is a 6/6 double-hung sash window with wood surrounds and louvered shutters. There is a bay window on the central section of the house, with multi-paned casement windows flanking a larger multi-paned fixed window, with corresponding divided transoms. It has a wooden surround and a copper-bonnet hood. The west wing of the house has a pair of multi-paned casements behind newer multi-paned casement windows, with louvered shutters, a brick lintel and a wood surround. A porch extends forward of the west wing with the overhang supported by decorative metal bracketed supports. The wooden front door has a wood surround, with a divided fan transom and louvered shutters with solid paneled tops. The entryway gabled arch portico covers an arched pediment with pilasters, and is supported by columns. There are also four gable dormers, each with aluminum siding. The eastern extension's dormer has an 8/8 replacement double-hung sash window. There are two gabled dormers on the central section of the house, with 6/6 double-hung sash windows and wood surrounds, and then a pair of 6/6 double-hung windows in the roof of the western wing. The house is situated at the top of a steep landscaped bank, which has several limestone retaining walls and limestone pathways leading from the house to the roadway. The eastern garage wing and drive faces Hayes Street.

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67 426 Forest Hill Drive

Photo 22

C

This is a two-story double-pile Colonial Revival house, built c. 1936-37. It has had a number of owners, including several a professors at Purdue University, the owner of a real estate agency, and the general manager of an advertising service. It has a side-gabled roof with partial returns. There are very shallow overhanging eaves, and it is finished in brick (now painted) with a brick foundation. The chimney is at the side of the house, exposed, and made from brick, also painted. The house has two bay windows flanking the entrance on the first story, which both have a combination of a large 10/10 double-hung sash window flanked either side by a smaller 4/4 double-hung window, surrounded by wood and with a flat roof. The upper floor windows consist of two 8/8 double-hung windows, with wood surrounds, brick lintels, header brick sills, and louvered shutters. In addition, there is a pair multi-paned casement windows over the doorway, with a decorative wooden sill and a brick lintel. The door is wooden and has a glazed divided light and wood surrounds, and a sunburst arched blind transom set in an arched brick opening. There is a three-foot painted brick wall stretching along the ground in front of the façade and doorway, from one bay window to the other. There is a small, non-contributing detached garage at the rear of the property.

72 625 Ridgewood Drive

Photo 23

C

This house was built by the contractor Edgar C. Schroyer in 1938, and has been owned by Professor Henry Z. Scheele and his wife since 1973. From its elevated position, it afforded a good view of the Purdue campus and surrounding area for Schroyer and his family, and has a basement protected by reinforced concrete and a steel ceiling, in anticipation of pre-World War II fears. It is a two-story double-pile "Garrison" type-jetted upper floor Colonial Revival house, with a side gabled roof and a jetted upper floor. The finish is half of horizontal clapboard siding, and the lower half of the house is covered with a limestone veneer. On the first floor there are two 8/12 double-hung windows with wood surrounds and wooden paneled shutters, and on the upper floor, three 6/6 windows in the same fashion with wood sills. The door is also wooden with wood surrounds, and it has pilasters, a wooden pediment, a stone doorstep and iron railings. There are two narrow art-glass sidelights flanking the door with semicircular designs. The house also has copper guttering and copper flashing around the base of the chimney, and a bay window on the west wall that sports a copper-bonnet hood. An extension faces east, housing the garage and is separated from the main body of the house by a recessed doorway; the door is wooden with divided lights and wooden surrounds. There is also a multi-paned casement window on the eastern garage wall with wooden paneled shutters. Again, the house is elevated from the road at a very gradual incline.

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74 615 Ridgewood Drive

Photo 24

C

This is a one-story house that combines Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival features. This house was constructed by Professor Elliot Parfitt, c. 1938, and was then occupied by a Lafayette lawyer, John Randolph, from 1941 until 1986, and from 1989 until the present day, by Professor Alistair Morrison. It is side-gabled, with a single front gable extension on one side of the façade, and a large, prominent brick chimney on the other side for balance. It has shallow overhanging eaves. The house is finished with brick, and it has a brick foundation. The front gable has vinyl siding in the gable peak, and a 6/6 double-hung sash window with wood surrounds, turned-brick sill and lintel, and wooden shutters with a decorative cutout. There are two other matching 6/6 double-hung windows on the façade, either side of the chimney, with the matching surrounds and shutters. It also has two gabled, vinyl-sided dormers, and matching 6/6 double-hung windows. The doorway is recessed, and has a porch entryway, with wooden supports flush with the roofline and low wooden railings. There is also a copper ship ornament attached to the front of the chimney.

75 615 Ridgewood Drive; garage

Photo 24

C

This is a detached garage with a hipped roof and a brick finish.

85 616 Ridgewood Drive

Photo 28

C

This house and the adjacent 612 Ridgewood were both built c. 1940-41, using Rostone and are good examples of the Colonial Revival style. The Jamison family, a local baker and his wife, built it and were its owners from the time of its construction until 1981, when the owner of a construction company bought it. It is a two-story frame, double-pile Colonial Revival house. It has a side gable roof with an overhanging eave, and a quarter round window in each of the gable ends. It has a central brick chimney. There are symmetrically placed 8/8 windows on the first and second floor with a 6/6 window centered over the entrance. The first floor windows have lower wood panels, extending to the foundation creating a balance with the doorway. The windows have plain wood sills and surrounds, and louvered shutters. The door is wooden with panels and glazed sidelights with applied decorative grids. There is an entrance portico with a pediment and copper roof, supported by latticed iron supports. On the east façade there is a bay window with a copper bonnet hood. There are shed roofed additions on the east and west façades, with a screened porch extension on the west façade.

89 600 Ridgewood Drive

Photo 29

C

This is a one-story Eclectic house, with a combination of French and Tudor Revival styles. Built c. 1938-39, it was originally owned by Frederick Paul Schiele, a Purdue professor, and then between the 1950s and 1980s by local physician and pediatrician Roland Miller. It has a central

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tower sporting a high slate conical roof with a copper cap, and a cross-gabled plan with shed dormers. It also has a flat-roof addition built onto the east wing, facing Ravinia Road, with wide overhanging eaves. The main body of the house is built in brick, with limestone on the tower section, wood siding on the gable extensions, and stucco with decorative half-timbering on the gable ends. There are two chimneys; one large, stone chimney on the main body of the house with terracotta chimney pots, and a smaller brick one attached to the modern extension. The tower also houses the wooden arched door, which has a small, diamond paned window and an arched stone surround. On the first floor of the western gable extension, there is a quadruplet of multi-paned casement windows, with wood surrounds, a brick lintel and a header brick sill, and there are two pairs of multi-paned casement windows with narrow divided sidelights. There is a pair of multi-paned casement windows in the front gable peak, with divided transoms and wood surrounds. A shed dormer on the eastern gable wing has a pair of multi-paned casement windows, with stucco and half-timbering. The house is situated on a hill, with stone steps and metal railings leading up to the front door.

95 515 Hillcrest Road

Photo 30

C

This one and a half story, vernacular cross-gabled farmhouse, was originally built c. 1911 on the land of a 600 acre dairy farm owned by Martin Hagaman. The dairy farm later became the Ridgewood II subdivision was platted in 1937. C. Haven Smalley (the superintendent and secretary-treasurer of Grandview Cemetery) added two bedrooms on the upper floor in 1919, and made other substantial changes in the house, resulting in the unusual form. He was the owner until his death in 1960. Though now owned by a local lawyer, David Haniford, the house was at other times owned by professors of Purdue University. The house was originally numbered as 415, and later changed as more houses were added to the area. The original c. 1911 portion of the house has an unusual stone foundation, with a block foundation on the addition. It has a generally asymmetrical plan, reflecting the additions and remodeling. The house is clad in shingles. On the front façade there are six irregularly placed 1/1 double-hung, replacement sash windows, with wood surrounds; three on the first floor, and three on the upper story in the front gable peak. The wood door is recessed with two glazed lights. Two pillars frame the porch; they are clad in clapboard shingles and support the low cobblestone wall around the front enclosed porch. The roof terminates in flush eaves and has a small chimney in the rear of the building. The house is set back from the road a considerable distance, reflecting its positioning in the early 1900s, when it was part of a much larger property.

97 507 Hillcrest Road

Photo 31

C

This house was built c. 1940-41, and was first owned by Harold W. Cope, a professor at Purdue University. Between 1965 and 1989 it was occupied by a Lafayette dentist, W. Kelley Carr, and

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his wife, a member of the City Council. Since then, Michael Roe, a financial consultant, has been residing there with his family. It is a two-story, double-pile Colonial Revival house. It is symmetrical, with a low, hipped roof, and wide, flat overhanging eaves. It is finished in brick, now painted, and has a brick foundation. The chimney is exposed at the side of the house, also made from brick, and painted white. There are two 8/8 double-hung sash windows on the first floor, two pairs of multi-paned casements on the second story, and a small octagonal multi-paned window above the door. The double hung and casement windows have wood surrounds and wooden panels at each base, tall louvered shutters flanking, brick lintels. The wood door has a wood surrounds, tall and narrow single-paned sidelights, pilasters and an entablature. A decorative balcony stretches the width of the façade between the lower and upper floors, with a decorative iron railing. The balcony's underside has a dentil molding. The garage is attached, on the eastern side, with a low, hipped roof.

104 606 Hillcrest Road

Photo 32

C

This house was built c. 1940-41, and was first owned by Joseph J. Fettig, an electrical engineer for the Duncan Electric Manufacturing Company, a prominent business in the forties. After his death in the late 1980s, his wife Thelma was joined by another retired lady, Marion C. Fitzgerald, and they have both lived there since. It is a two story, rectilinear Colonial Revival house. The side gable roof profile is dual leveled roof, with the garage extension on the west side of the house forming the lower side gable. The finish is brick, as is the foundation, and chimney. There are very shallow overhanging eaves broken by each of three dormers. The chimney is exposed at the side of the house and made from brick. On the first floor, there are two large 10/15 double-hung sash windows with wood surrounds and header brick sills. There is one small, horizontal 4/4 double hung window on the garage extension, also with a wood surround and turned-brick sill. The three gable dormers each have a 6/6 double-hung window with wood surrounds and turned-brick sills. Two small double hung windows with header brick sills accompany the doorway. The door is wooden with two glazed lights, and it recessed into a segmental arched opening, which has splayed jambs and an arched ceiling. The entrance arch is multiple coursed and the opening is quoined. Two stone steps lead up to the door.

105 604 Hillcrest Road

Photo 33

C

Built c. 1940-41, this house has had two main owners; the first, Purdue professor Robert E. Straszheim, then Lafayette dentist, Jeffery L. Hodge, has resided there since 1987. It is a double-pile Colonial Revival house, with two stories and a side-gabled roof. It is finished with wood clapboard siding, and has an exposed brick chimney at the side of the house. The foundation is brick. There are four 8/8 double-hung replacement sash windows with wooden surrounds and lintels, two on each floor and to either side of the door. There is also a smaller

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6/6 double-hung window above the door. There is a two-story extension on the west side of the house, with two 6/6 double-hung windows on the upper level, and on the lower level, three single-paned porch windows with a wood panel at their base. The door is also wooden, with pilasters and a swan-neck pediment, all included in a plain outer trim. There is a side door that has a portico with pediment and wooden brackets. The garage is attached to the main house, and stretching to the rear of the property. A brick pathway leads to the front door and a brick front doorstep.

#106 518 Hillcrest Road

Photo 34

C

This is a double pile house with Colonial Revival Influences. It was built c. 1941. This house has been enlarged, but the additions were done to continue the original materials and scale and massing of the house, and still maintain sufficient appearance to contribute to the district. The building has a brick foundation and is clad in brick. On the first floor, there are 8/8 double hung windows with lower woods panels flanking the entrance. There is a wood glazed door with a flush blind architrave, historic wood glazed screen door. There are 3-paned vertical windows on each side of the entrance door, creating the effect of glazed side lights. The portico has a plain full pediment with a plain frieze. On the second floor, there are three 8/8 windows aligned with the window and entrance. All the windows have wood surrounds and soldier course brick sills. There are shallow eaves with a frieze with simple modillions. There is a side gable roof with an exposed brick chimney. There are two modern, c. 1990 additions to the house. On the west façade, there is a half gable two story brick clad addition, with a copper topped bay window on the first floor, and a 1/1 window on the second floor. There is a quarter circular vents in the gable peak, a common element in the neighborhood. The shallow eaves have partial entablature returns. There is a large square attached frame clapboard sided garage on the east façade, with a large gable dormer.

112 906 Northwestern Avenue

Photo 35

C

This house was built c. 1924, and was first owned by a Purdue professor, Ammon Swope. His wife continued to live there until her death in 1980. It was the first house built in the district after Hills and Dales Addition was platted. It is a two-story, double-pile Colonial Revival house. It has a side gable roof with returns and medium overhanging eaves. A southern wing extension breaks the general balance of the building. It is finished with clapboard siding, and has a brick foundation. The chimney is at the side of the house, exposed and made from brick, with a corbelled cap. There are four 8/1 double-hung replacement sash windows with wood surrounds, two on each floor, and a smaller 4/1 double-hung window over the doorway. There is also a triplet of multi-paned casement windows in the extension. In one of the side gable peaks there is a small semi-circular window, and in the other peak, the window is divided to

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accommodate the chimney. There is also a bay window on the rear façade. The door is wooden, with six lights, and wood surrounds in a projecting, portico-like entryway. The doorway has a gabled pediment on pilasters, and a colored art-glass decorative transom. Brick steps lead up to the front door.

113 906 Northwestern Avenue; garage Photo 35 C

This is a simple, single-story garage that is original to the house at 906 Northwestern Avenue, the first house to be built in the Hills and Dales addition. The presence of the garage shows how important vehicles were to those living in this district when it was at the edge of the town of West Lafayette. It is a large garage, with a front gable roof with partial returns. It is finished with the original clapboard siding matching the house.

125 1220 Tuckahoe Lane Photo 39 NC

This house, as with all those situated on Tuckahoe Lane, is a typical non-contributing house in the district. It is a one-story Ranch style house built in 1953. It has a low, hipped roof, with wide, flat overhanging eaves. It is asymmetrical, with a brick finish and a brick foundation, and an attached garage. There are several 2/2 double-hung sash windows with metal surrounds and header brick sills, and the wooden door is set into a recessed porch that has concrete and wooden pillar supports. Sympathetic scale, placement and landscaping help the non-contributing houses fit into the neighborhood.

127 901 Allen Street Photo 2 C

This house was built c. 1928-29, and was owned from then until the late sixties by a Harvey G. McComb. Both he and its present owner have been Purdue professors. It is an asymmetrical two story Colonial Revival house. The roof has both gambrel and hip sections with eaves of medium depth, and a centrally placed brick chimney. The finish is clapboard siding. There are three 6/1 double-hung sash windows a small window with four panes on the upper floor. On the lower floor, there are two 6/1 double-hung windows, followed by four more in the central section of the house. The windows have wood surrounds and the accompanying wooden shutters. There is one dormer with a replacement single-paned window, wood siding and a flat roof. The door is wooden and recessed, with multi-paned divided lights, brick steps, and a bracketed pediment. There is an extended wing on the rear of the house with artificial siding, and a detached garage.

128 901 Allen Street; garage Photo 2 C

This is a large garage, situated in the very rear of the property. It has artificial siding, and a jerkin-head roof to match that of the house.

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129 1001 Ravinia Road

Photo 40

C

This house was built c. 1930, and was first owned by Guy Huffman of Huffman Drug Co., and subsequently owned by Orrice Shaw, an agency supervisor for Lafayette Life Insurance Company, and Joseph L. Baker, the manager at International Harvester Company. Since the fifties it has been owned by Purdue professors. It is a classic example of a one and a half story English Cottage. It has a side gable roof with very shallow overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The two front gable bays are finished in wood shingles, it also has coursed rubble cladding on the central gable bay, surrounding the doorway, and it has a brick foundation. The door itself is wooden, and arched, with an arched wooden surround and a small eyebrow hood. There are five 6/6 double-hung sash windows on the lower story of the façade, all with wood surrounds. In the upper story there are two 6/6 double-hung sash windows, and a smaller multi-paned casement window. In the larger gable on the front façade, there are two 6/6 double-hung sash windows, and a small, decorative oval window in the gable peak. The house also has an attached garage with copper guttering.

133 1211 Ravinia Road

Photo 42

C

The Herbert Graves House is a classic example of a Tudor style house with two stories, built c. 1938-39. It was first owned by Herbert L. Graves, the president of Graves Quality Bakery – a large, well-known business – and a well-known businessman of the time. In 1962, George D. Revington and his family took up the residency, and he also was a businessman and manufacturer of furniture at Revington and Co. in Lafayette. It has complex roof structuring, with two main hipped roofs and two large gables on the front (northeastern) façade. The house has only shallow eaves. It is in a variety of finishes: brick, roughly cut limestone, and stucco with half-timbering and wooden siding on the central front gable peak. The foundation is also of brick and stone. The chimney is prominent and exposed, on the front façade, made from stone and brick. There are two multi-paned casement windows with stone lintels and stone sills on the first floor, and a pair of casement windows on the second story, with matching transoms and sidelights, and the repeated stone lintels and sills. There is a small, diamond paned window above the door, in the central gable peak. The north wing extension has a pair of multi-paned casement windows with matching transoms, stone lintels and stone sills on its front façade. The house has a wooden door in a slightly recessed entryway within the main central gable. It has a glazed and diamond paned light, decorative iron hinges, and a stone surround. The entry has a Tudor arched hood, and there is a small stone patio in front of the entryway. The garage is to the rear of the structure, attached by a narrow entryway, and has a pyramidal hipped roof with a decorative copper pinnacle.

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149 1120 Ravinia Road

Photo 45

C

This house has one and a half stories and is a classic example of the Colonial Revival style and Cape Cod plan, and was built c. 1940. It was first owned by a Purdue professor, Robert Phillips, but was quickly turned over to the contractor Karl Kettelhut in 1948. Kettelhut was a particularly prominent business figure in Lafayette from 1935 and for many years, and he stayed in the house until 1960. Since then it has been owned by other Purdue and Ivy Tech employees. It has a gambrel roof with wide overhanging eaves. The plan is not symmetrical. It is finished with aluminum siding, but retains its brick foundation and chimney. There are three 8/8 double-hung sash windows, with replacement surrounds and wooden louvered shutters on the first floor. The two shed dormers each have a pair of 6/6 double-hung windows and louvered shutters. The front door is wooden, with two small glazed lights, and four divided lights on either side, and it has pilasters. The shed roofed porch entry has an entablature supported by two wooden columns. The house also has a porch extension on the south facing side, with three 1/1 double-hung replacement windows and a flat roof with a deck and decorative wooden railings. The cupola-topped garage is also attached and at a slightly lower level than the main body of the house, on the northern side. An arched gateway with a keystone connects the house and the garage.

159 1420 Ravinia Road

Photo 48

C

This is a double-pile, Colonial Revival house with two-stories. It is a good example of the "Garrison" type that was used in Colonial Revival architecture in this district; the most pervasive style throughout the Hills and Dales District. It was built c. 1940, and was first owned by a Purdue professor, Thomas H Binney, and his wife Leitha. Leitha Binney lived there after her husband's death in 1959, until 1972. A physician, Jack L. Kelley, moved in with his wife Leta in 1972. It has a side gable roof, and very shallow overhanging eaves, a brick foundation, and central, brick chimney. It is finished with two different types of siding; horizontal, vinyl siding on the upper story, and vertical siding on the lower story, separated by a wooden band of trim. The distinguishing feature for this house is the jettied section of the upper story, stretching from just left of the doorway to the south side of the building. There are three pendants hanging from the trim in the jettied section, and a triplet of diamond paned casement windows with matching transoms, surrounded by wood and a large timber frame. The other window on the lower story façade is an 8/8 double-hung sash window, with wooden shutters and replacement surrounds. There is also a narrow diamond-paned casement window to the right of the central doorway, which has replacement surrounds. The three windows stretching evenly across the upper story of the façade are 8/8 double-hung sash windows, with matching wooden shutters and replacement surrounds. The door is wooden, with a glazed light and five-paned transom. It also has pilasters, and a slight, narrow pediment. There is another door located on the south

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wing, beneath an extended side-gable portico entryway. The portico has a wide cornice trim, and is supported by a single wooden column, while the door itself is wooden, with a multi-paned divided light. The house also has a rear facing gable extension, and an attached double garage, and loose limestone retaining wall.

161 1500 Ravinia Road

Photo 49

C

This is an example of a Moderne style house with two stories. It does, however, appear to have been influenced by the Prairie style, with its wide, overhanging eaves, low-pitched roof, and the emphasis on straight lines. It was built c. 1939 for a Purdue professor James H. McKee, who lived there with his wife Emma until 1980-81. Since then a family member of McKee's, David Bache, who was also a professor at Purdue University, has owned it. The house has a low, hipped roof, with flat, shallow aluminum eaves. There is a central stone chimney and stone foundation. The cladding is split between the two stories; with vertical vinyl siding on the upper story, and horizontal dark stained wood siding on the lower floor. The lower story extends to south of the upper story, with a flat roof and balcony overlooking Hillcrest Road. There are twelve asymmetrically placed replacement 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The north corner has a double window on the first floor and a single corner window on the second floor. The door is wooden, with a replacement diamond shaped glazed light, a replacement surround, and a front door step that is made of brick and stone. The house is set back from the street, and has no garage.

162 1205 Hayes Street

Photo 50

C

This single-story Ranch house has some Colonial Revival elements. It was built c. 1940, and was commissioned by a local road contractor by the name of Kenneth E. McConnaughay – the president of K. E. McConnaughay, Inc. McConnaughay died in c. 1975-76, but his wife Esther was the subsequent owner and president of her husband's company. The house has a side gable roof, with two front gable bay extensions on the façade. There is a large, brick chimney, placed to the rear of the house. It has a brick foundation, and brick finish cladding, with aluminum siding in the front gable peaks. On the southern-most part of the façade there is a bay window covering one of the two front gables, which has two 4/4 and one 8/8 double-hung sash windows with wood surrounds, all under a copper hood to match the copper guttering. The house has a recessed porch, in which there are two large 8/12 double-hung sash windows with wood surrounds and wooden panels from sill to ground. These are interspersed by three tall fixed multi-paned lights with small wooden panels at their base. There is also a very large, multi-paned picture window covering the central front gable, which has a decorative pediment with a copper top and wide wooden surrounds. There are also three sliding French windows with a turned-brick sill, step and wood surrounds, and one 8/8 double-hung sash window with

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wood surrounds. The recessed porch has a wooden front door, with wood surrounds and multi-paned divided sidelights. The right sidelight is multi-paned, and on the left of the door a radius corner of a glazed, multipaned wall joins the doorway to the wall. A curved brick step at the base of the doorway matches the line of the divided lights. The porch is supported by wooden columns and has a brick patio. There is an attached garage on the north side of the house.

163 1215 Hayes Street

Photo 51

NC

While non-contributing, this Ranch house that fits in with the Revival styles of the district. It was built c. 1974 on a lot on Hayes Street, with three other one story houses all built in the early forties. It has a low side-gabled roof with a plain frieze board, and shallow overhanging eaves. The house proper is symmetrical, but the garage section makes the house asymmetrical. It is finished in brick with vinyl siding on the attached garage. It has a small, centrally placed brick chimney. It has four 8/8 double-hung sash windows with large wood panels that extend to the base of the building. These are coordinated with other Colonial Revival features in the district, as are the header brick sills and tall, louvered shutters that attend the windows in balance with the panels and doorway. The connector between the house and garage has three tall, narrow single paned lights with header brick sills and wooden panels at their base, and three pilasters with decorative wooden spindles to separate them. The door is wooden, and it has decorative glass sidelights with wooden panels. The doorway is also ornamented with a flat, portico with entablature, which is supported by six wooden, Tuscan columns. Classical urns mark column placement on the porch roof. The floor of the portico is concrete, and a concrete path leads to the sloping driveway. The attached garage is recessed, with wooden brackets at the corners of the eaves.

167 1213 Grant Street

Photo 53

NC

This is a Modern style house that closely resembles the International style, built c. 1952-1953 and therefore a non-contributing building for the Hills and Dales District. It has had several owners since its construction, mainly Purdue professors, and originally it was owned by a Rozier D. Oilar. The house is a double-cube structure, with two stories. It has a low, hipped

roof, and wide, flat overhanging eaves. It is finished with stucco, and has an offset brick chimney. The two windows that are visible from Grant Street are plain, single light picture windows with metal surrounds. On the façade, facing Grant Street, there is an upper story, roofed balcony on the southeast corner, with a solid decorative railing. This corner also protrudes over the diagonal chamfered entry, where the wooden door is flanked by two glass block sidelights. The whole house is set back from the road, on an elevation surrounded by grassy banks.

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173 1327 Grant Street

Photo 54

C

This two-story, double-pile Colonial Revival house was built c. 1937 by George N. Hoffer, the manager of American Potash Institute Incorporated. He was an agricultural consultant and farm manager, and he died in 1963. After this, the house was owned by Purdue professor, Noel Rayburn, until c. 1967 when another Purdue professor, Daniel E. Schendel, took it over. This house originally was numbered 1127 and occupied a much larger lot, which encompassed 1308 and 1400 Ravinia Road, and 1315 and 1321 Grant Street. The primary façade faces south, and is not visible from Grant Street, as it is hidden from view by trees and accessed by a long drive up the hill on which it stands. The house has a main side-gabled roof, with a rear cross-gable and a flat roof extended bay to form the west wing. The roof has very shallow eaves with a full entablature with plain frieze with dentil molding. It has a large, side, exposed brick chimney, and a brick finish and foundation. On the upper story of the façade there are three 8/8 double-hung sash windows with wooden surrounds and limestone sills. They also have wooden paneled shutters with a cutout motif that is repeated on all the windows around the building. On the lower floor, there are two 8/8 double-hung sash windows with wooden surrounds and shutters. These also have the limestone sills, and soldier course brick lintels. On the west wing, there is a quadruplet of 4 light wooden casement windows, with a limestone sill and a soldier course brick lintel. This western wing of the house is only one story high, with a flat roof and a stone parapet supported by brick corbels. This wing also has a lower basement level with limestone steps leading down from the outside to a wooden door with divided lights. The slightly recessed primary door of the house is situated in the center of the façade, and it is a wooden paneled "Bible" door with an arched semi-elliptical fanlight transom. The entry is marked by fluted Doric pilasters, each topped by triglyphs supporting a broken pediment with raking dentil course. The doorway arch has a semi-elliptical archivolt with keystone. The doorstep is made of brick, with a top lining of concrete and iron railings that curve outwards. The house also has copper guttering, and there is an attached garage in the rear.

174 1407 Grant Street

Photo 56

C

This is a one-story rectilinear Cape Cod house. It was built c. 1937, and was owned by the State Coordinator for the United States Soil Conservation Service in the 1940s. Since 1964, however, it has been occupied by a Purdue professor, William L. Dolch, and his wife Elaine. It has a steep, side-gabled roof, and very shallow overhanging eaves and a small, cobblestone offset chimney with a terracotta flue. The walls are built with Bedford Stone. The foundation is also of stone. There are four 6/6 double-hung sash windows, with wood surrounds, stone sills and stone lintels. Each of these windows also has a prominent flat arches with limestone voussoirs, and louvered shutters. The door is wooden, set into a recessed entry, with paneling,

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divided sidelights, and wood surrounds. There is a limestone lintel over the portico, with a matching keystone and a stone step. There are three wooden shingle clad dormer windows each with gables roofs with partial returns. Each dormer has a 6/6 double-hung sash window with wood surrounds. The double gable front garage is attached (as a northern wing), and has a wooden door with divided lights connecting it to the main house.

176 Hills and Dales Historic Neighborhood Site

C

Landscaping, street layout and several items in the neighborhood constitute a contributing site. The neighborhood itself is marked by three fieldstone markers, which were built c. 1930. There are two on Northwestern Avenue, either side of the entrance to Northridge Drive, and only one remains at the entrance to Ravinia Road from Meridian Street. Originally these markers stood either side of every entrance to the Hills and Dales Historic Neighborhood, and now, the remaining markers are testimony to the residential importance that was placed on the subdivision at its construction. The lots are landscaped, and the houses are set back from the roadsides, allowing for the use of many limestone retaining walls. In some instances the retaining walls are loose and falling down, but most are still integral to the maintenance of the grassy banks and driveways. The roads were covered in blacktop, and the original bricks of Northwestern Avenue were long ago replaced. Sidewalks in the northern part of the district are minimal, but in the earlier southern part of the district they are sufficient for the residential traffic and they adhere to the curves of the streets. There are roundabouts at the intersections of Ravinia and Chelsea, Ravinia and Crestview, and Crestview and Northridge. These too were landscaped by the residents and add to the park-like character of the district. Many trees have been planted since the 1920s - there were not many to begin with, since the land was originally used for farming – and the whole district is now a shaded and secluded area.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hills and Dales Historic District meets the National Register Criterion C for its significant examples of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, French Eclectic and early Ranch Houses and Criterion A as a locally important example of a planned suburb. It represents the period of early twentieth century residential design from 1911 to 1951. This period was significant in American suburban construction and the Hills and Dales District amply represents many of the house types and styles of that era. Platted by Robert H. & Charles Shook, and Milton Simmons, and planned by prominent local architects Nichol, Scholer, and Hoffman in 1924, it was the first suburban residential sub-division created after the incorporation of the city.

REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE

The various Twentieth Century styles represented in the Hills and Dales Historic District are vitally important to its character and appeal. A degree of homogeneity of style has been maintained throughout development of the district. Builders chose popular house styles of the period that appealed to upper class tastes. The earliest houses, built on Northwestern Avenue from the intersection with Meridian Street to the Kappa Delta Rho fraternity house at 1134 Northwestern (photo 37), were largely Period Revival styles, and this was carried through within this section of the district – on Bexley Road, Chelsea Road and Ravinia Road. Further up, with the development of Crestview Place and Northridge Avenue, both of which were largely completed by the start of World War II, construction remained true to these styles. On Hillcrest Road, at the very north of the district, the houses were built in the early forties, and retain the Colonial Revival movement as the preferred style, but there is little evidence of the Tudor, English Cottage or French Eclectic styles as in the earlier buildings. The Colonial Revival style was the most popular. It is represented through 67 houses – just under half the total number of houses. To a much smaller degree there are also examples of prefabricated housing, Prairie and Neo-Classical styles in the district. The inclusion of the Ranch style brings the range of styles into the 1950s, and though some 4 percent of the buildings were added in the 1970s, these do not distract one's attention from the overall consistency of that period before the 1950s.

Due to a strong economy and steady development, Tippecanoe County has many fine examples of Colonial Revival and Period Revival Architecture. The Colonial Revival and other Period Revival styles gained national prominence in the early 20th century. Features from classical architecture, including references to ancient Greece, European styles, and early American architecture were sampled on residential architecture throughout the early decades of the Twentieth Century. The Colonial Revival style homes are typically symmetrical, with elaborate entrances, heavy cornices, fanlights, and quoins, like their eastern United States

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ancestors. The French Eclectic or Renaissance style is rare outside of major urban areas, is characterized by steep hipped roofs, towers, and other classical details. The Tudor Revival style calls upon details from English Tudor estates, typified by brick or stone homes with half-timbering, Tudor arches, elaborate stonework and heavy, dark woodwork. Other examples include Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival and Neoclassical forms. In general, the Revival architecture, particularly Tudor Revival, Neoclassical and Colonial Revival, were reserved for the finest homes in the community. The Neoclassical style was most common from 1900-1920, but during the inter-war period from 1920-1940, the Colonial Revival style became more common. The Period Revival styles reached their zenith in popularity in the 1920s.

The most predominate style featured in Hills and Dales is the **Colonial Revival** style, which was popular in domestic American architecture between c. 1880 and 1955. The examples featured in Hills and Dales were mainly built in the period 1927-1943. These are largely concentrated in the original subdivision plat from Meridian Street to Northridge Drive, in which area there are thirty examples of the style. There are also a significant number of Colonial Revival houses spread throughout the rest of the district. They vary in size, but most have two stories and appear in the double-pile form, with brick, stucco or siding finishes. The traditional double-pile and two-story form can be seen in many instances throughout the district. Another typical Colonial Revival form can be seen in 705 Bexley Road, which is also double-pile, with two stories. It is different, however, as it has a centrally placed, small brick chimney, and a brick finish. It has a side-gabled roof, and a small wooden panel above the door with a geometric design. There are four double-hung 8/8 sash windows, two on each floor, and they have wood surrounds, header brick sills, and louvered shutters. The side gable roof is more common than the hipped roof on the Colonial Revival style in the district. Another such house, with a vinyl siding finish, is at 430 Forest Hill Drive. It has a side-gabled roof with a large, side, exposed brick chimney, and a large flat roof porch with an entablature supported by six square columns. It has four 8/8 double-hung sash windows with wood surrounds and louvered shutters, and a smaller 6/6 double-hung window with the same shutters above the door. This house is also set back from the road with a lawn, steps leading to the sidewalk and iron railings around the front porch and brick patio. This particular house is part of the Forest Hills Addition, where five out of the seven houses situated there were built in the Colonial Revival style. 906 Northwestern Avenue is a prime example of this form. 618 Crestview Place (photo 12) is another example of a double-pile, two story Colonial Revival house that has a side-gabled roof, and it also has two side, exposed brick chimneys – another common feature for this style.

Other variants of the Colonial Revival style include ranch houses with accompanying Revival features. For example, the Kettlehut House at 1120 Ravinia Road (photo 45) is similar to most Cape Cod types. However it has a less typical gambrel roof and two shed dormer windows.

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Even a few non-contributing Ranch Houses blend with the revival homes. For instance, there is a low-slung Ranch style house at 1415 Hayes Street that was built c. 1974. It resembles a center passage house with its neo-classical porch entryway and Colonial Revival louvered shutters framing 8/8 double-hung sash windows.

Tudor Revival architecture is important element in the neighborhood, and represents one of the finest collections of Tudor Revival architecture in the county. The national period of popularity of the style was from 1900-1940. As a whole, the style was relatively common in Indiana in the 1920s, especially for large houses. This revival style was modeled on 15th or 16th century English manor houses and cottages. These large houses were often picturesque in design, with rambling asymmetrical floor plans. Hallmarks of the style include light stucco wall treatment with dark half-timbering, particularly in gable ends. They often have steep pitched slate roofs. Many have gable projections, sometimes in contrasting materials. They frequently have large exposed chimneys, often in contrasting materials. They frequently have leaded glass windows with diamond shaped panes. The entrance is often recessed, and frequently shaped like the broad pointed (Tudor) arch. These houses frequently feature careful brickwork or limestone accents. On the interior, these houses frequently had dark woodwork, and a continuation of the Tudor arch motif.

There are over 20 houses in the Hills & Dales District with Tudor Revival influences. This represents 15 percent of the housing stock in the district. The Tudor Revival architecture is more common in the southern portions of the district, but found throughout. Most of the houses in the district have asymmetrical rambling two story plans, such as 735 Northridge. Often the homes have one or more gable extension on the façade, such as the brick extension on 605 Northridge or the stucco projection on 730 Bexley. They are among the largest houses in the district, frequently two stories. There are some Tudor cottages, such as 718 Bexley (photo 6). The walls are frequently clad with a number of different treatments, including limestone cobbles, field stone, dark brown brick and stucco with half timbering. It was common to change treatment on the various gables, or on the different floors. 1007 Ravinia shows the combination of the use of materials with wood, brick, stone and stucco found on the front façade. The house is stucco with cobblestone on the bay and chimney, brick around the entrance, and rustic wood clapboard siding in the gable peak. Many of the houses have leaded glass diamond paned windows, including 1211 Ravinia Road (photo 42). There are a number of houses with bay window extensions, including 735 Northridge and 1211 Ravinia Road. The surrounds on the casement or double hung windows frequently feature heavy plain trim, echoing the lines of the half-timbering. 1007 Ravinia Road shows this window treatment, there is a first story bay window, with the heavy trim and the remainder of the windows have the same width trim painted dark brown like the half-timbering. There is also a second story overhang on this house, common in Tudor Revival architecture. Many of the houses have recessed entryways

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frequently in the Tudor Arch form, accented with stonework. Examples include 1007 Ravinia Road with a rubble stone quoin semi-circular arched entryway, 1211 Road Ravinia with a limestone surround, 718 Ravinia Road with a brick recessed arched entryway, and 735 Northridge with a recessed entry way with a quoin segmented arch with keystone. A variation is the flat top recessed entryway found at 505 Northridge and on other homes in the district. Another common entryway is on the gable projection, including 1132 and 1307 Ravinia Road. While some simpler homes have simple wood glazed doors, the more high style examples have arched top doors with glazing, often lead or art glass. Examples of more high style doors include 735 Northridge Drive and 1211 Ravinia Road, and 715 Northridge Drive.

1211 Ravinia Road (photo 42) is a classic example of the Tudor Revival style. It has a variety of finishes: brick, roughly cut limestone, stucco with half-timbering and wooden siding on the central front gable peak. The prominent chimney on the front façade is made from stone and brick. The casement windows have stone lintels and stone sills. There is a small, diamond paned window above the door. The recessed entryway houses the Tudor arched wooden door with a diamond paned light, and decorative iron hinges, and a stone surround. The rear garage has a pyramid hipped roof with a decorative copper pinnacle.

715 Northridge Drive (photo 15) is a less elaborate example of the Tudor Revival House. It is a two-story rectilinear house, with a large gable extension on the front façade. It is finished in brick with half-timbering on the second floor. It has a slate roof, and two exposed chimneys of stone and brick, with corbeled brick caps to add to the medieval feeling. There are two small, hipped wall dormers on the second floor, which break the cornice line. There is an oriel window on the front gable, with diamond paned casement windows and "timber style" wood surrounds. In an unusual placement, the door is side facing from the extended front gable.

A variant of the Tudor Revival style is the **English Cottage** style. The Tudor Revival drew from a broad array of traditional English building styles and forms. This particular variant draws upon a picturesque notion of the English thatched cottage. These homes are frequently found in conjunction with the Tudor Style in the neighborhoods developed in the inter-war period. This style was particularly common with kit houses. 706 Bexley Road, discussed below, is an example of Architectural Small House Service Bureau 6B-27. A group of professional architects started the Architect Small House Bureau to help promote quality residential designs for modest sized homes. They hoped to decrease the market share of local builders and kit housing. Many of the homes were small Cape Cod plans, or the English Cottage style of 706 Bexley. The hallmarks of the style include rubblestone or dressed limestone accents, a large stone front chimney, a large gable entrance projection with a roofline that extends below the cornice line of the rest of the house, and an arched doorway. 718 Bexley (photo 6) is an

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example of a one-story Tudor cottage. It has a hipped roof, and two front gables; one of stucco, the other of brick. On the side of the façade there is an arched wing wall covering the southern approach. The side chimney is made of brick. The casement windows have heavy with wooden surrounds and header brick sills. On the southern wing there is flat, extended wooden bay. The recessed wooden arched door has an arched multi-paned divided light and is located in this central stucco gable. 706 Bexley Road (photo 7) is a typical example of the English

Cottage style. The one and half story house has a side gable with copper guttering. The most dominant feature of the front façade is the stone central chimney, with brick caps and terracotta flues. There is also a small brick chimney at the rear of the house. The house is finished with stucco and random coursed limestone. The casement windows have random colored glass panes, adding to the picturesque feeling. The arched door continues this glazing pattern. The attached garage to this house, which is a much later addition, was designed to blend with the original materials and roofline. 1001 Ravinia Road (photo 40) is an unusual example of a two-story English Cottage, with a side gable roof and two front gable bays. The house is finished in wood shingles, with rockfaced water coursed limestone cladding on the central gable bay, surrounding the doorway. The arched wood door is topped with a small eyebrow portico. Aside from the double hung windows there is a small, decorative oval window in the gable peak over the door. The house also has an attached garage with copper guttering.

The **French Eclectic** is one of the most unusual in the neighborhood. It is rarely found outside of large metropolitan areas. The style is characterized by a tall steeply pitched hipped roof and, brick, stone or stucco cladding, arched doorways, large roof dormers, large chimneys and half timbering. These houses often resembled Tudor Revival houses without the gable projections. One sub-variant, often referred to as the Norman Cottage, had a conical roof tower and most often had half-timbering. In this sub-section, the tower was located in the center of an L or T-shaped plan, with the doorways was most often found in the tower. The houses are generally large in scale. The houses were most frequently large, and built in "Eclectic" suburbs in the 1920s. The popularity of the style is attributed to American exposure to France in World War I.

The two examples in the Hills & Dales neighborhood are representative of the Norman Cottage sub-variant of the style. 600 Ridgewood has brick cladding and a basic T-shaped plan. The steeply pitched roof retains its slate roof and copper cap. The tower is clad with limestone. There is a large brick chimney on the front façade. The gable end and dormers have half-timbered accents. 710 Northridge is another example of the Norman Cottage sub-form. This L-plan two story house has a steeply pitched roof, though it is covered with composition shingles. There are also a number of dormers on the roof. The conical tower is roofed with slate, and contains the entrance. There is a large brick exposed chimney next to the tower.

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Another important style in the district is the **Early Ranch** house. The ranch house is believed to have its origins in Frank Lloyd Wright Usonian Houses that grew out of his need to find a solution to the "small house problem." These houses were one-story houses, with wings projecting from a central core area. (One of these Wright houses, Samara 1955-1956, abuts the district in the Golden Hills addition just to the North of the Hills & Dales District.) Aside from the characteristic floor plan, the homes often feature shutters and recessed porches and other limited ornamentation. In the late 1960s-1970s, these houses became the staples of suburban sprawl, as they were built with less attention to detail and mass marketed. Due to age of the Tippecanoe County Interim Report and the relatively late period of the Ranch House movement, there is very little quantitative information on the early development of ranch houses, c 1935-1955, in the county. There is a particularly fine collection of early ranch houses on the site of the James Fowler House, in the 9th Street Hill Historic District and adjacent to the Highland Park Historic District. These houses exhibit many of the same characteristics as those in Hills & Dales, including limestone cladding, copper accents, rambling floor plans, recessed porches, and brick accents. These houses were also built in the earliest phases of Ranch house popularity, c. 1950. The district has early examples, prior to 1955, and a limited number of later examples that maintain many of the same characteristics of the earlier houses.

1205 Hayes (photo 50) is a typical example of the early Ranch houses built in the district. This early Ranch house was built with neoclassical influences. As is typical with Ranch houses, it has a side gable roof. The two front gable bay extensions on the façade flank the recessed porch. There is a large, brick chimney, placed to the rear of the house. There is a brick foundation and finish, with aluminum siding reserved for the front gable peaks. The bay window on the gable projection is accented with copper. The large picture window that covers the central front gable is accented with a decorative entablature and more copper details. The door is located under the recessed porch, a feature common to the Ranch style.

Development

Hills and Dales is significant locally because it embodies all the characteristics of an early 20th century planned suburb. Common elements of planned suburbs that distinguished them from neighborhood grid development often included naturalistic landscape planning, curving or esplanaded streets, common open spaces, and access to transportation. Many included restrictions on building types or uses. Hills and Dales reflects most of these suburban development trends, and was the first planned suburb of West Lafayette.

The Hills and Dales District has roots in the Victorian Romantic developments, such as Perrin and Highland Park in Lafayette, and is an extension of the inter-war period flourishing of the city of West Lafayette. Lafayette thrived on the east bank of the Wabash River in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In the historic core of Lafayette, including the Centennial, Ellsworth, Park

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Mary, St. Mary, Jefferson and the Historic 9th Street Hill districts, there is a high concentration of significant Mid-Nineteenth century and Late Victorian forms. There were two significant nineteenth century examples of open plan districts in Lafayette, the Perrin and Highland Park National Register Districts. Most similar in topography and general layout and design, is the Perrin Historic District. It was platted in 1873, and was the first addition to Lafayette to take advantage of the hilly land east of the town. The fine homes are built on irregular lots by the wealthy that could afford carriages. The Highland Park Historic District, Lafayette's premier open plan district, was platted in the 1890's with a curvilinear plan, a park, a school, and irregular lots boasting all the modern amenities. The earliest homes were built in the Late Victorian styles, while the majority of the homes are more modest early Twentieth Century bungalows. There are a number of Colonial and Tudor Revival homes in the district. Like Hills and Dales, Highland Park continues to be a well-maintained and desirable neighborhood with a high degree of integrity and maintenance.

Settlement was much slower to develop on the west bank of the Wabash River, however. There were early towns of Jacktown and West Lafayette on the west bank, however they did not thrive. In 1855, the town of Kingstown was platted, and the Chauncey family of Philadelphia invested in the community. Beginning in 1866, the area was known as "Chauncey" developed though most of these so earliest houses have largely been lost to modern development. The primary commercial area around State Street continues to be called "The Village." During this period Purdue University was established in 1869, with the first classes in 1874. The area continued to be slow to develop, with the area developing with many small additions and without distinct neighborhoods. In 1888, the name of the town was changed to West Lafayette. In the early twentieth century, the university continued to grow and develop, with an increasing number of faculty and staff moving to West Lafayette.

The City of West Lafayette was incorporated as a town in 1924, reflecting the growth of the area. By the 1920s, the move to the suburbs had taken shape, fueled by use of the streetcar in both Lafayette and West Lafayette. While previously flat terrain suited grid platting, now the suburbs favored rolling picturesque sites, like Hills and Dales had. Streetcar lines stopped just short of Meridian Street at the base of the Hills and Dales District. (In Lafayette, historic areas with inter-war architecture include the Wallace Triangle/Hilltop and Columbian Park Neighborhoods.) The construction of garages both detached and attached within the district suggests the automobile was affecting development as well. The spreading interest in open spaces had an influence on the expansion of Lafayette in the late 1800s, in districts such as Highland Park. The primary area of historic architecture remaining from this growth is known as the Stadium/ Chauncey Avenues District, known locally as the New Chauncey neighborhood. This large area of nearly 600 homes is a portion of the area incorporated in the original city of West Lafayette. The neighborhood is primarily comprised of bungalows and kit houses with a small number of earlier frame houses, with Queen Anne influences. From the inter-war period

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there are a number of Colonial Revival, English Cottage, and Tudor Revival style houses, though many are smaller cottages or kit houses with Revival influences.

The Hills and Dales District was outside of the community of Chauncey/West Lafayette, as well as the original plat of the town, and thus should be understood in a suburban context. There was a 600 acre dairy farm owned and operated by C. Haven Smalley until 1937 just to the north of this first platted section of Hills and Dales Development, which would later be added to the Hills and Dales District as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Ridgewood Additions. The house, which is now 515 Hillcrest Road (30), was built c. 1911, with additions in 1919. The inclusion of this house brings the starting date for the period of significance for the district back to 1911.

The Hills and Dales District was developed by the Shook Agency, in several additions during the period between 1923 and 1940. The land that the Shook Agency had originally intended to develop into Hills and Dales had been to the west of the present district, where Purdue University's Ross-Ade Stadium now stands. The University traded the land that they owned to the east so that they could have the football stadium in this more convenient location abutting the campus. The earliest section of the district to be platted, the "Hills and Dales Addition" 1924 was that between the southern district boundary, the northern edge of Meridian Street, and the northern side of Northridge Drive. Northwestern Avenue marked the boundary in the west, and Ravinia Road in the east. The area just east of Northwestern Avenue (or "the Brick Road" as it was called by local people in the early decades of the twentieth century), is now known as Tuckahoe Lane, and it was originally owned by David Ross and George Ade. In 1923, however, they sold the tract of land to Charles W. Shook and Robert H. Shook for development.

Hills and Dales was promoted as "West Lafayette's finest and only Restricted Addition." The deed restrictions on the developments were "most rigid" but designed to "enhance property values and permanently insure an exclusive residential section. The residences had to cost at least \$5,000. This stood in contrast to the proliferation of many small bungalows in the adjoining residential neighborhoods. There were setback lines for each lot, most 30 feet from the front property line. Lot division was prohibited, and houses had to be at least fourteen feet apart with the large size of the lots extolled in the literature. Interestingly, due to the importance of garages in the neighborhood, residents were prohibited from living in their garages for longer than six months. The topography and location were extolled in the advertising brochure. The neighborhood was sited "in the direct path of the city's growth" and "rising above the level and monotonous older district into the hills of the north." The development was designed by Nicol, Scholer and Hoffman. These designers were local master architects, designing buildings in downtown Lafayette and on the Purdue University campus. The landscaping of the

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neighborhood was also highlighted. It explains how the designers laid out the streets to “accentuate the natural beauty of the tract.” In addition to taking advantage of the natural advantages of the site, the “islands” along Northridge Drive and Ravinia Road were designed for the benefit of all of the residents. Tulip Court was designed for the benefit of the adjacent property owners. Both continue to be maintained by the neighborhood. Marketing literature does not survive from the Ridgewood and associated additions.

Despite the claims by the developers that they had done everything possible to “eliminate the element of uncertainty” in investment in the neighborhood, Hills and Dales was slow to develop. At the time when the Ross-Ade football stadium was being built in 1924, there were only a few houses along Northwestern Avenue; 906 (photo 35) and 908 Northwestern, and 1000 had been built by 1929. 1004 Ravinia Street had also been built by this time. Despite the delays in the development, the Ridgewood Additions from the Smalley Farm were added in the mid-to-late 1930s, including Ridgewood Drive and Hillcrest Road. Sammons, one of the original developers, sold the Forest Hills Addition, which includes Forrest Hill Drive, North Hayes Street and Leslie Avenue, to Charles W. and Robert H. Shook thus completing the acquisition of the current district boundaries by the Shook Agency. The main period of construction for the district, lasted throughout the 1930s and 1940s, and the very beginning of the 1950s. As Wesley Shook, an original resident from Northridge Drive said of the development, houses began to spring up and then by America’s entry into World War II, the whole of Northridge Drive had been built upon. Fewer lots were built upon in the early 1950s, at which time 1205, 1213 (photo 53) and 1221 Grant Street were erected, filling in the land between the earlier and larger Colonial Revival houses. Just north of the district was the Riley Poultry Farm, marking the suburban nature of the development even at the end of the period of significance, 1952.

Since the end of the period of significance, there has been continued residential development in the area. 1415 and 1321 Grant Street were built after 1958, as was the house behind 1327 (photo 54) Grant Street— 1400 Ravinia Road, which is an A-Frame house erected in the early seventies. The other main areas in this final wave of construction in the 1970s were those around Tuckahoe Lane and the cul-de-sac at the end of Ridgewood Drive. The district has remained a fairly wealthy district, home to single families in the upper end of the wage scale, comparable to not only Highland Park – the early street car suburb that was planned with curvilinear streets – but also the Perrin Addition in Lafayette. There has only been one home demolition during the period. The landscape features and other unique features of the open plan have been maintained. The buildings, as a whole have remained well maintained, with the only comparison being the Highland Park District in Lafayette.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Hills & Dales Historic District is located in West Lafayette, Indiana. Starting at the northeast corner of Meridian Street and Northwestern Avenue, the boundary runs east along the north curb line to the east curb line of Ravinia Road. It travels north along the east property line of the properties facing Ravinia Road: 1000, 1004, 1008, 1010, 1100, 1120, 1128, 1132 Ravinia Road. At the northeast corner of 1132 Ravinia Road, it travels north to the northern curb line of Leslie Avenue. It travels east along the northern curb line to the intersection with Grant Street. The boundary turns north following the western curb line of Grant Street to the Northern property line of 502 Hillcrest Avenue. It travels along the northern property lines from 502 to 700 Hillcrest Avenue, where it turns south along the western property line of 700 Hillcrest and then turns west northern property line of 710 Hillcrest Avenue. The boundary turns south, following the eastern curb line of Woodlawn Avenue, to the southern curb line of Hillcrest Avenue. It continues south along the western property lines of 711 Hillcrest and 620 Ridgewood. The boundary turns west along the northern property line of 630 Ridgewood to the eastern curb line of Woodland Avenue. The boundary turns south, running along the eastern curb line of Woodland Avenue until the corner of the southeast property line 1216 Tuckahoe Lane. The boundary follows the western property lines 1216, 1220, 1219 Tuckahoe Lane, until the intersection with the northeast curb line of Northwestern Avenue. The boundary turns southeast, running along the Eastern curb line of Northwestern Avenue and then angles south at the intersection of Northridge Drive and Northwestern Avenue, continuing to the Northern curb line of Meridian Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the area developed by the primary developers, the Shook family, including the Hills and Dales, Forrest Hills and the three Ridgewood additions. The area shares a common development period, scale, setback, and housing styles. The Southern boundary is Meridian Street. This served as the northern boundary for the city of West Lafayette until the Hills and Dales Addition was platted, and was the southern boundary of the Hills and Dales Addition. The eastern boundary of the district is Grant Street, with the exception of the West Lafayette High School property. The West Lafayette High Schools is a large modern compound, having been remodeled many times, and is a break from the residential character of the neighborhood. The closing of Woodland Avenue and Ridgewood Drive lead to the somewhat irregular boundary on the northwest corner of the District. As planned, there would have been a more seamless transition from the Hills and Dales and the Golden Hills addition farther to the north. Thus, the boundary runs along the rear property lines of the Ridgewood Addition. The western boundary is Northwestern Avenue. This is a busy thoroughfare and serves as the boundary between Purdue Campus and the residential area of West Lafayette.

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UTMs, Continued

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G: 16 507130 4476080

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Photo #	Description	Direction
1	Meridian Street, Streetscape showing marker	Facing West
2	901 Allen Street	Facing Northwest
3	726 Chelsea Road	Facing Northwest
4	725 Bexley Road	Facing South
5	719 Bexley Road and Garage	Facing South
6	718 Bexley Road	Facing West
7	706 Bexley Road	Facing West
8	400 Leslie Avenue	Facing North
9	707 Crestview Place, Showing landscape features	Facing South
10	707 Crestview Place	Facing Southwest
11	702 Crestview Place, Showing landscape	Facing Northeast
12	618 Crestview Place, Showing landscape features	Facing North
13	606 Crestview Place, Showing retaining wall	Facing Northwest
14	725 Northridge Drive	Facing East
15	715 Northridge Drive, Showing landscape features and chimney	Facing Northeast
16	Northridge Drive, Streetscape	Facing East
17	Northridge Drive	Facing Northeast
18	710 Northridge Drive	Facing North
19	606 Northridge Drive	Facing North
20	600 Northridge Drive	Facing North
21	425 Forrest Hill Drive, Showing topography and landscape	Facing Southwest
22	426 Forrest Hill Drive, Showing landscape and massing	Facing North
23	625 Ridgewood Drive	Facing South
24	615 Ridgewood Drive and Garage	Facing South
25	605 Ridgewood Drive	Facing South
26	Ridgewood Drive, Streetscape, Showing non-contributing buildings	Facing West
27	Ridgewood Drive, Streetscape, Showing setback, topography, and lot size	Facing Northeast
28	616 Ridgewood Drive, Showing Setback	Facing North
29	600 Ridgewood Drive, Showing topography, landscape, and	Facing North

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30	515 Hillcrest Road	Facing South
31	507 Hillcrest Road	Facing South
32	606 Hillcrest Road	Facing North
33	604 Hillcrest Road	Facing North
34	518 Hillcrest Road, Showing large additions	Facing North
35	906 Northwestern Avenue	Facing East
36	1200 Northwestern Avenue, Showing marker and setback	Facing North
37	Kappa Delta Rho Fraternity and markers	Facing Southeast
38	Northwestern Avenue, Showing boundaries	Facing South
39	1220 Tuckahoe Lane	Facing Northwest
40	1001 Ravinia Road	Facing Northwest
42	1211 Ravinia Road	Facing Southwest
43	Corner of Bexley and Ravinia Roads, Showing topography	Facing South
44	1000 Block of Ravinia Road, Showing lot size, setback, and topography	Facing Northeast
45	1120 Ravinia Road	Facing East
47	1308 Ravinia Road, Showing topography	Facing Southeast
48	1420 Ravinia Road	Facing East
49	1500 Ravinia Road	Facing East
50	1205 Hayes Street	Facing West
51	1215 Hayes Street	Facing Southwest
52	Corner of Hayes Street and Forrest Hill Drive	Facing North
53	1213 Grant Street	Facing Northwest
54	1327 Grant Street	Facing North
55	1327 Grant Street, Detail of door surround	Facing North
56	1407 Grant Street	Facing West
57	746 Northridge Drive	Facing Northwest