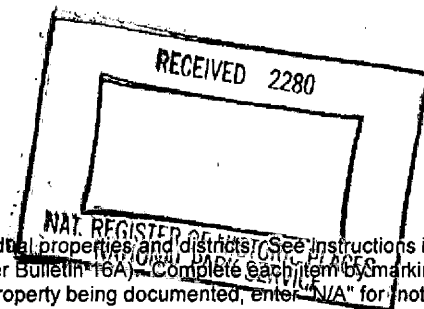


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 DePew, Dr. Jeremiah & Ann Jane, House

other names/site number _____ 063-149-35119

2. Location

street & number 292 East Broadway N/A not for publication
city or town Danville N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Hendricks code 063 zip code 46122

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]
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/27/06
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet 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]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson W. Beall

9.20.06

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)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th c.: Greek Revival

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other

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.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1858

Significant Dates

1858

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	541060	4400940	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

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 Sue Becher Gilliam

organization _____ date 01-31-2006

street & number 10166 Lakewood Dr telephone 317/ 873-3758

city or town Zionsville state IN zip code 46077

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 Martha Crosley and Ted Huppert

street & number 292 East Broadway telephone 317/ 745-3322

city or town Danville state IN zip code 46122

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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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Narrative Description

Danville, centrally located in Center Township of Hendricks County, is 20 miles west of Indianapolis. Situated on high ground drained by a fork of White Lick Creek, the town's economy was supported by timber, livestock and farming during the mid-nineteenth century. Dr. Jeremiah DePew was a long time Danville resident. He had a new home built for his growing family at the northwest corner of East Broadway and Wayne Street, just three blocks southeast of the Hendricks County Courthouse and across town from his previous house. Located at 292 East Broadway (originally South Street) on two lots in the original plat of Danville, the two-story clapboard house is of the I-house form with one-story rear ell. A new addition with an attached garage has been added to the rear of the ell. There are no other structures on the property. Classical elements typical of the Greek Revival influence were employed on the house's otherwise simple architectural style. Constructed after the lots were purchased in 1858, the house has had some minor modifications over its 145 year life span. After the house was sold in 1936, a full-length porch with Craftsman details was constructed to the front of the Dr. Jeremiah and Ann Jane DePew House as was a side porch. The original interior room layout typical of an I-house still remains in the 1858 portion of the house which was carefully renovated during 2004. The new rear addition was sensitively positioned at the rear of the original footprint of the house thereby not diminishing its architectural integrity. The retention of the house's significant architectural elements such as the I-house form, stylistic details and room layout meets the criteria for eligibility for National Register of Historic Places inclusion under Criterion C.

The DePew House is an example of a folk housing type that was dominant in this region of the country. The austere exterior of the I-house form is highlighted by sparse Greek Revival detailing (photographs 1 and 2). Similar in stylistic simplicity of the house's Greek Revival vocabulary, a Craftsman-influenced full-length front porch and small porch overhang were added after 1936 by a new owner. The original portion of the 1858 house constitutes a two-story clapboard I-house with one story rear L-shaped ell on a brick foundation.¹ Originally, a porch ran along the east side of the back ell attaching to the rear or north side of the two-story portion. After the 1936 purchase, the porch was enclosed. Abutting the porch and against the north exterior wall is a small lean-to addition with a window on its east side. A new room addition and garage were constructed to the rear of the ell in the summer of 2004 (photographs 3 and 4 and reference floor plans). The construction was purposely designed to not detract from the architecture of the original house. A new concrete driveway leads from the garage to Wayne Street on the east side of the house and on the west, a wooden privacy fence is along the rear,

¹ Insurance Map of Danville, Indiana, 1893.

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Section number 7 Page 2

DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

side alley and part of the front property. An iron fence completes the enclosure and runs from the privacy fence at the front of the property to the new rear addition. The two-story portion of the I-house has asphalt shingles as does the lower gabled roof over the rear ell and additions. The two interior end chimneys, removed in the 1980s, were restored above the roofline. The eave is enclosed and the cornices are returned at the gable ends.

The main design element of the exterior, which embellishes the otherwise simple architecture, is the treatment to the front façade. A centered pediment with flat pilasters projects slightly from the plane of the façade on the second floor (photograph 5). The triangular pediment rests atop one-story pilasters. The pilasters flank a window configuration of wide center window with two side lights that mimics the front door and sidelights below. In addition to the door's three-paned sidelights, a four-paned top light is part of the door surround. One-story flat pilasters flank the doorway. The original four-paneled door is 42 inches wide. The other windows on the symmetrical front façade are original two-over-two wood windows two to either side of the central window; evenly spaced across the facade.

An undated photograph of the front of the house reveals that it had an ornate Italianate-style wood porch before its current Craftsman-influenced full length porch (photograph 6). The 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Danville indicates that a porch was on the front of the house. The Craftsman style porch replaced the earlier porch after the house was purchased by Ned and Hazel Herrington in 1936. Several details of the porch are typical of that style. The centered steps to the porch are accentuated by the pediment overhead. Unlike the restrained pediment of the original house above, this pediment has flared eaves supported by braces. The rafters of the shallow-hipped roof are exposed at the eave. Very much in the Craftsman vocabulary are the four tapered wooden columns on brick piers. A short wooden railing with turned spindles runs along the perimeter of the porch.

The east side of the house faces Wayne Street. The architectural treatment of this façade, as well as the other rear facades, changes by the lack of any embellishment. On the east, one window punctuates the first floor of the two-story portion and another is located in the one-story lean-to addition. This window, matching in every detail with the other windows, likely was located on the rear of the house when the house was constructed. It probably was moved from that opening, which was turned into a doorway to the added lean-to, and reinstalled, to the east side of the lean-to. New windows and a door are on the newly reconstructed wall of what had been the enclosed side porch. The previous wall could not be salvaged. A new two-car garage has been added to the rear of the ell where a very small

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**National Register of Historic Places
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DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

carriage-type structure had been.² That structure had no foundation and also could not be saved in the renovation. However, its beams were salvaged and were reused in the reconstructed kitchen space. On the back side of the house at the second story, three original windows face north. The west side of the ell retains its integrity by maintaining its two windows and wood-paneled door with large light. Above the door is a three-light transom. A shed-roof style overhang protects the side door (photograph 7). The overhang with exposed rafters rests upon a single large knee brace decoratively cut in the Craftsman style. On the west side of the two-story portion of the house an oddly placed horizontally positioned window was installed at an unknown date. This side of the house was likely an originally windowless façade. At the very rear of the house, a new garage and one-story addition have been constructed to back of the ell (photographs 3 and 4). Their placement and architectural treatment do not detract or compete with the historic architecture of the house.

Located across the rear of the ell, the new construction has a low-pitched roof line with enclosed eaves. As previously stated, the shingles are asphalt. Wood clapboard siding sheaths the exterior which gives the entire house a harmonious appearance. The new two-car garage is nearly in the location as the previous carriage structure. Two carriage-style influenced garage doors were selected for the two openings into the structure. There is an additional metal entry door into the garage at the northwest corner. A laundry room/exercise room, family room, bathroom and screened porch make up the remainder of the new construction on the northwest side of the house. On the north side of the family room is a grouping of five single wood window sashes with two vertical lights per sash. Another grouping of windows is on the west elevation of the laundry room/exercise room. Three wood square pocket windows (of an original four) that had been located in an add-on between the original rear of the house and the carriage-type structure were salvaged. This poorly constructed space could also not be saved. The three 28"x28" windows each have six true-divided lights. The pocket windows are operational and lift up into a cavity constructed into the new wall. Two metal entry doors are on the south side, one from the screened porch into the laundry room/exercise room and one that leads into the family room. Four new wood windows are on the south side of the family room. Two narrow two-over-two wood windows flank the doorway while the other two actually face east and west on a small bump out on the south wall.

The room layout of the interior of the DePew house is very typical. The wide front door of the I-house opens into a central foyer that contains the staircase and three doorways. True to the I-house plan, two rooms flank the foyer and the third doorway leads to the rear ell. At the top of the dog-legged stairs,

² Insurance Map of Danville, Indiana, 1893.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

which is set against the rear wall of the two-story portion of the house, is another central space above the downstairs foyer. On either side of that space are two bedrooms. Through the rear door of the foyer is the one-story rear ell. The dining room, kitchen and rear breakfast room now occupy the space that once was the dining room, kitchen and side porch. Sometime over the life of the house, it was divided into three apartments, two on the first floor and one on the second. Most of those alterations were removed and the original spaces restored during the 2004 renovation.

While built for a doctor, the house's interior treatment reflects the simple architecture of its Greek Revival exterior. Unadorned pedimented trim was used above the front door and the two front rooms' doorways in the foyer (photographs 8 and 9). Transoms are above the doors to facilitate air circulation. The lighting fixtures in the home are not original. The focal point of the room to the west of the front door is a diminutive fireplace surround, possibly suggesting that this was the women's front parlor (photograph 10). The sole ornamentation of a garland gives the fireplace a very classical feel. On one side of the fireplace a large window was added at an unknown time. On the other side is an open cupboard. One of the two original paneled wood doors to the cupboard has been found and will be used to fabricate its mate. Adjacent to the cupboard on the rear wall is a window looking out at the small side porch overhang. A large opening connects the front room to the dining room in the rear ell. The floor in the west parlor is a narrower 2 ½ inch oak board that has been installed, in the 1920s or 1930s, over the wide poplar that remains in the foyer and east parlor. Nearly all of the original plaster is intact in the house. The ceilings reach a height of 10'3" on the first story. Throughout the house, the baseboards and trim are plain, with the exception of the two front parlors that have an additional piece of moulding. The interior doors are all original and match the four-panel configuration of the wide front door.

On the other side of the foyer, the east parlor has a more substantial fireplace surround (photograph 11). The fireplace's trimwork and the lack of cupboards could indicate that this was the more formal parlor. A door to the added lean-to is on the rear wall (photograph 12). The lean-to addition had been the kitchen and bath space for one of the apartments. During the renovation, it was reconfigured to include an updated bath and closet and to also have a doorway into the rear ell.

A graceful open-well stairway with two flights leads from the foyer to the second story (photographs 13-15). The open-string stair has simple brackets below the poplar tread. Slender-turned balusters and newel posts support the walnut handrail. At the top of the stairs is an open sitting area. This restored area actually had been closed off and used as the bathroom for the upstairs apartment. The bathroom had a sink, a toilet next to the large window and a footed-bath tub. On either side of the sitting room

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DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

are bedrooms. The bedroom on the west-side of the house has not been altered (photograph 16). It maintains its fireplace surround flanked by a closet and a cupboard. The other bedroom on the opposite side of the house was divided down the middle to create a smaller bedroom and a kitchen space for the apartment. The dividing wall was not removed during the renovation but a bathroom, with the relocated bath tub, and closet were installed into the kitchen space. All the rooms on the second story have simple window and door treatments and wide plank poplar floors.

Through the rear door of the downstairs foyer is the rear ell of the I-house. A small hall runs between the lean-to addition/bathroom and the dining room (photograph 17 and 18). The west wall of the dining room has an exterior side door with transom that leads out to the small side porch. The wall between the front west parlor and the dining room was removed to create one open space during the 1930s. The owners at that time wanted a larger area that would accommodate a grand piano, which was placed in what was the dining room. The 2004 renovation redefined the two rooms by replacing the removed wall with a wide opening. The doorway from the dining room to the new kitchen has been widened. An added wall within the original dining room space was removed in the renovation. The wall screened the door to the basement and formed a hall to the bathroom/bedroom/kitchen in the enclosed porch area. Behind the dining room is what had been the original kitchen, now referred to as the breakfast room (photograph 19). An alteration made to this room during the renovation was the relocation of a rear door. To facilitate the connection of the new rear addition and garage, the entire original door and surround was moved a few feet to what had been a window opening. That window opening was not original to the house. The new door location is just on the other side of its original position next to the access to the root cellar. The root cellar is located below what had been the kitchen and the hatch-like door and steps were retained in the renovation, which are now located inside the new garage. The floor of the breakfast room is pine over the original poplar.

The space along the east side of the rear ell, which had partially been a side porch before being enclosed during the 1930s, was updated with a complimentary kitchen. In the renovation process, the mortise and tenon framework of the structure of the original house was exposed. Appreciating its craftsmanship, the current owners chose to leave the upper portion visible to the new kitchen space (photograph 17). Below the exposed mortise and tenon framework, the wall treatment is wide flush horizontal boards, which are the original boards of the porch wall. Before the Herringtons enclosed the porch, Hazel did her laundry there. Because this floor was beyond repair, the new kitchen has a new floor of reclaimed oak. The basement is a dugout space running from the bottom of the basement stairs to the rear of the house where the root cellar is located. Entry to the new construction--the new garage, bathroom, family room and laundry room/exercise room--is through the relocated rear door. To the

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DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

right of the door is the entry door to the garage. A hinged platform or landing at the door in the garage hides the original wooden hatch at the rear stairs to the root cellar. While it was suggested to remove the hatch, the owners insisted that this original feature of the house remain.

Across from the garage are the bathroom, closet and family room in the new construction. Through a door on the west wall of the family room is the laundry room/exercise room. The ceiling height is ten feet, the walls are drywall and flooring is vinyl. Entrance to the family room is gained through a Dutch door. The family room is actually where the owners keep their numerous rescued dogs. The family room has real bead board installed to the walls reaching to a height just at the bottom of the windows (four feet). A one-piece sink, washboard and high backsplash unit which had been in the kitchen in the upstairs apartment was relocated in this room. For easier dog washing, a special dog tub was installed into the laundry room/exercise room.

It is the simple details of the Dr. Jeremiah and Ann Jane DePew House that make it a significant example of a Greek Revival I-house. Its important Greek Revival treatments have remained intact over the years, while the Craftsman-influenced front porch strikes a harmonious balance with those earlier architectural details. Recent additions have been sympathetic in their placement and treatment. The interior renovation work removed inappropriate wall divisions reopening and redefining original spaces. The house enjoys a high degree of architectural integrity.

Statement of Significance

The Dr. Jeremiah and Ann Jane DePew House meets National Register Criterion C because the Greek Revival I-house is a locally significant example of the style, it conveys the simplicity of the style well and much of its integrity has either been maintained or, where needed, restored. The DePews began construction of their new home some time around purchasing lots 4 and 5 in the original plat of Danville in August of 1858. Mrs. DePew's obituary states that the house was begun in the fall of that year. Therefore, the period of significance would be 1858.

Jeremiah DePew was born in 1804 in Virginia. His wife, Ann Jane (Comingore) DePew, was born in Kentucky in 1817. In that same year, he moved with his parents to the state, settling first in Orange County. A move to Parke County allowed for Jeremiah to study medicine there. Dr. DePew chose to start his medical practice in Hendricks County locating in Danville in 1834, just 10 years after the county and the town were organized. Ann Jane came to Indianapolis at age 10, relocating in Danville in

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

1831. Hendricks County was an economically desirable location that quickly supported the early industries of farming, livestock and the harvesting of timber. Rapidly businesses, organizations, churches and institutions established themselves in Danville, the county seat. As is stated in the *Hendricks County Interim Report-Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, "Danville not only drew the business people to town but professionals such as doctors, lawyers, and professors for the Central Normal College and Commercial Institute."³

Dr. DePew and his wife married in 1836 and became a part of the growing community. He became a Mason and they were very involved in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. DePew was against slavery and, according to his obituary, "He was among the earliest to apprehend the great evil of Slavery, and put himself at once upon the record as against it; and although disinclined to political life, he was several times a candidate for the Legislature on the platform of op(p)osition to Slavery."⁴ Two of their sons were killed in the war.

The town of Danville grew and the architecture of businesses and homes evolved from pre-railroad to more substantial post-railroad. The log courthouse that was present when Dr. DePew moved to town was gone and replaced by a Gothic Revival brick building built between 1859 and 1863. The 1850 census reported a population of 386, but Danville exploded in the next ten years with a 132% increase by the 1860 count.⁵

At the time when Dr. DePew decided to build a new home, Greek Revival homes in the I-house form were prevalent throughout Hendricks County and the surrounding area. Dr. DePew, making his rounds across the countryside during the 1840s and 1850s, could have been influenced by the architecture and decided on that style for the new family home. Many examples of Greek Revival I-houses are found around the county in the *Hendricks County Interim Report-Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*; however, only three are identified in Danville, one of which is the DePew House (Site #063-149-35119). The other two are a house (Site #063-149-32012, rated notable in the survey) constructed around 1840 located on West Main Street and the other, a home (Site #163-149-35082) on Mill Street built c.1848. The Mill Street home and the DePew House were rated outstanding in the inventory.⁶ The Mill Street home, constructed at what would have been the outskirts of town at that time, is also a clapboard house the same size and configuration as the DePew house. Some of the treatments to the

³ *Hendricks County Interim Report-Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, p. 41.

⁴ *Hendricks County Union*, Thursday, September 19, 1867.

⁵ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Federal Population Census Schedules, 1850 Indiana and 1860 Indiana-Hendricks County*.

⁶ *Hendricks County Interim Report*, p.56 and 59.

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DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

house do support that it was constructed prior to the DePew house. The center bay with the front door with top and side lights and a recessed upper story window is similar but more austere than the DePew house. The DePew house's center bay has a projecting upper story window with flanking windows with pediment and pilasters. The Mill Street house has six over six windows with shutters. The two over two windows of the DePew's with no shutters would have given it a more updated appearance. The historic photograph of the front of the DePew house does not indicate that shutters were ever installed. But, like the DePew house, for a period of time an Italianate-influenced porch was located on the front of the Mill Street house. It is not known whether it was original or why it was removed. The house currently does not have a front porch.

The DePew's previous home was at the corner of Jefferson and Clinton streets just northwest of the courthouse. They had a large family of seven children and may have needed a bigger home. Jeremiah bought two lots on the corner of East Broadway and Wayne Street. These lots had been bought and resold over the years apparently never having been built on. The lots were part of the William Matlock estate which was put up for sale to pay down a debt of \$5000 belonging to the firm of William L. Matlock & Co. A notice of the sale was posted stating that the property would be sold at the appraised value with a credit of nine months. Dr. DePew bought the land for \$175, more than the appraised value, in August of 1858.

Dr. DePew soon built the home for his family on the two lots. Facing East Broadway, the house is not centered on the lots but was placed closer to Wayne Street. While it is not known if the earlier Italianate-style porch is of the same construction date as the Greek Revival house, it is possible that by the time the house was nearing completion, or soon after, the DePews decided to add the porch which was of an architectural style that was becoming in vogue. The earliest fire insurance map published by the Sanborn Map Company that shows the property is 1893 and a full length porch is indicated. The maps also reveal that a small barn or stable was located at the rear of the property and another outbuilding, possibly a carriage house based on its proximity to the road, was behind the house. Neither of these structures remains.⁷

With his health failing, Dr. DePew stopped practicing medicine and opened a mercantile type of store. Unfortunately, he did not live long in his new home dying at age 63 on September 14, 1867. His wife remained in the house for the next thirty-two years. Marshall, a son who was born around 1855, also became a doctor but died at age 41 leaving his three young daughters in his mother's care. Before his

⁷ Insurance Maps of Danville, Indiana, 1893, 1907.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

death, Marshall, and his only other surviving sibling, Sarah E. (DePew) Hogate, sold their shares of the house and property to their mother for \$1500 in 1884.

Ann Jane DePew (reportedly the community referred to as Aunt Jane) died in 1899. She left her three granddaughters, who were still living with her, and her only remaining child, Sarah E. Hogate, as heirs to the house. Mrs. DePew's grandson, Julian D. Hogate, editor and owner of Danville's *The Republican* and who was born in the east bedroom of the house, applied to the court to become administrator of her estate. William J. Hoadley became guardian of her granddaughters who were her minor heirs. The children's guardian submitted to the court a Petition and Order of Sale to sell the real estate of his wards. It in part reads:

“William J. Hoadley, guardian of the minor heirs of Ann J. Depew, deceased, to-wit: Kate M. Depew, Louisa Depew and Josephine E. Depew, now comes and informs the Court that his wards now have no personal estate except a small amount of household goods received from the estate of Ann J. Depew, on a division among the heirs and such personal estate is in the custody of this guardian, and that in the settlement of the estate of Ann J. Depew, the grandmother of said infants there will be coming to his wards the sum of about \$900.00, the exact amount the guardian cannot say for the reason that said estate is in the process of settlement.”⁸

The children, Kate, age 11, Louisa, age 10 and Josephine, age 6, owned the undivided ½ of the house and property with their interest valued at \$1000.00. It was estimated that the property had a probable rental value of \$60 per year but no rent had been received of yet because the grandchildren had been living in the house up until the death of their grandmother. Their aunt, Sarah E. Hogate, owned the other half of the real estate.

The DePew property was sold to Simon T. Hadley in 1906, who owned many properties in Danville. The grandchildren received a cash amount of \$1090 while the rest of the purchase price, an additional \$1090, was mortgaged to Sarah E. Hogate and the First National Bank. Because Simon Hadley bought real estate as an investment, it may be at this time that the house was split into apartments. By 1928, Simon Hadley had been determined to be of unsound mind and living with his daughter, Pearl Hadley. Both his mortgages to Sarah E. Hogate and to the First National Bank were long past due. Pearl

⁸ Abstract of Title, 292 East Broadway, 1823-1937.

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HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Hadley acquired a loan to pay off her father's debt to Sarah E. Hogate in February 1928. By 1931, Simon Hadley had died and his children, Pearl, Emerald and Jewell, signed over the house to Zimri Dougan, Trustee of Hendricks County. In 1932 the house was purchased for \$2500 and then resold in October of 1936 for \$3500 to Ned and Hazel Herrington.

When the Herringtons bought the house it had already been divided into apartments and they continued to rent the rooms. Professors and students of Central Normal College frequently rented the apartments. The Herringtons lived in the lower west portion of the house. The most significant alteration they made to the house was the removal of the front porch. Believing that the Italianate-style porch was too narrow, Mr. Herrington looked around the neighborhood for inspiration for a new porch. He found it on an American Four-square house down the street at 340 East Broadway. He had a nearly identical porch replicated on the DePew home. Other alterations made by the Herringtons were the small porch overhang on the west side, the enclosing of the east porch and the removal of the wall between the west parlor and the dining room.

Sarah E. Hogate, daughter of Jeremiah and Ann Jane DePew, lived a long life in Danville. She died in 1937 at age 90 as "Danville's oldest native citizen."⁹ A photograph of her with an article appeared on the front page of *The Republican* on December 9, 1937. There is a striking resemblance between that photograph of her and the old woman in the undated photograph of the front of the DePew home (photograph 6). It is not known whether it is Sarah, or possibly her mother, standing in front of the old family home. Over ensuing years from when that photograph was taken, the feeling, setting and location of the house has not been altered. The same nineteenth and early twentieth century homes still line the street. The 1858 Greek Revival I-house that the DePews built on the corner remains as an outstanding example in Danville. Little has changed to the architecture of the historic portion of the house. Many of the inappropriate room divisions were removed and the spaces restored in the recent renovation undertaken by the current owners. The Dr. Jeremiah and Ann Jane DePew House is architecturally significant, the exterior and the interior exhibiting a high degree of integrity, and it contributes to the history of Danville.

⁹ *The Republican*, December 9, 1937.

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DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

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DR. JEREMIAH AND ANN JANE DEPEW HOUSE
HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lot Numbered Four (4) in block Numbered Twenty-five (25) n the Original Town of Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana, as per plat thereof recorded April 29, 1834 in Plat Book 1, page 60 in the office of the Recorder of Hendricks County, Indiana.

Also: Lot Numbered Five (5) in Block Numbered Twenty-five (25) in the Original Town of Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana as per plat thereof recorded April 29, 1834, in Plat Book 1, page 60 in the office of the Recorder of Hendricks County, Indiana.

Except: A part of Lot Numbered Five (5) in Block Numbered Twenty-five (25) in the Original Town of Danville, Hendricks county, Indiana, as per plat thereof recorded April 29, 1834, Plat Book 1, page 60 in the office of the Recorder of Hendricks County, Indiana, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Northeast corner of said Lot 5; thence running South 42 feet; thence West 80 feet; thence North 42 feet; thence East 80 feet to the place of beginning.

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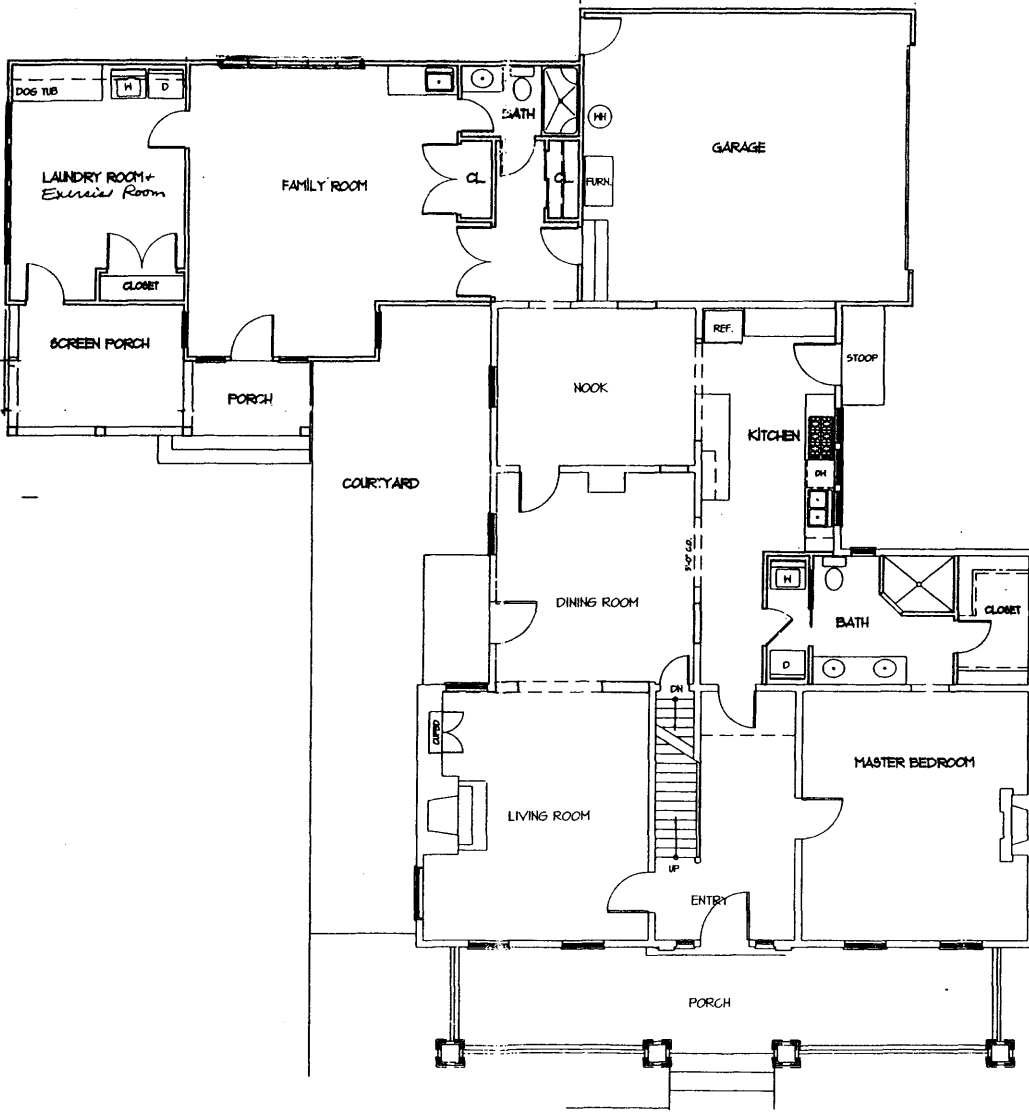
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HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Dr. Jeremiah and Ann Jane DePew House was determined to be the size of the legal description of the property. It is believed that the historic boundary should be the legal boundary to maintain the integrity of the environment of the house's location.

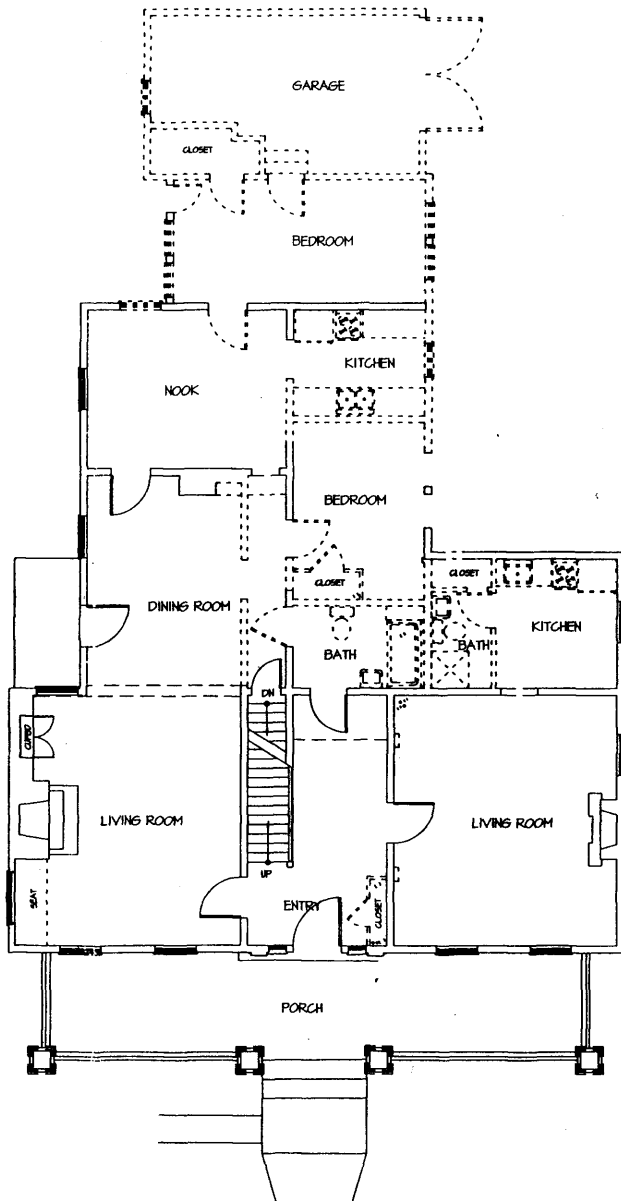



First Floor Plan 

The Crosley/Huppert Residence
 292 East Broadway
 Danville, Indiana 46122

PV/A ARCHITECTURE	Perkins VonDeylen & Associates, P.C. <small>277 East 12th Street Indianapolis, IN 46202-2508 317.803.7900 fax 317.879.9387</small>
	<small>© 1998 Perkins VonDeylen & Associates, P.C.</small>

Not to scale

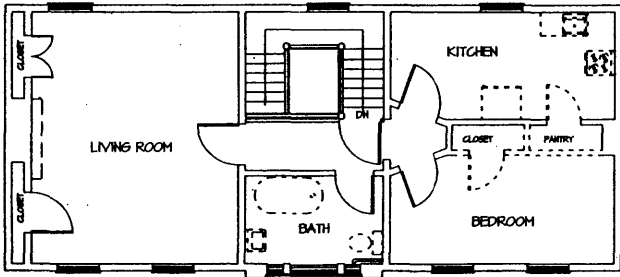


First Floor Demo Plan 

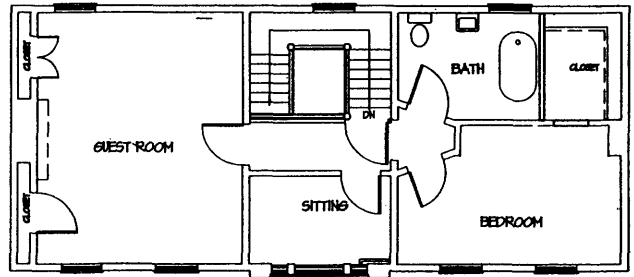
The Crosley/Hupert Residence
 292 East Broadway
 Danville, Indiana 46122

PV/A ARCHITECTURE	Perkins VonDeyten & Associates, P.C. <small>277 East 12th Street Indianapolis, IN 46202-2508 317.862.7900 fax 317.279.9987</small>
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not to scale



Second Floor Demo Plan
1/4" = 1'-0"



Second Floor Plan
1/4" = 1'-0"

PV/A ARCHITECTURE	Perkins VonDeylen & Associates, P.C. 277 East 12th Street Des Moines, IA 50319-2508 515.281.7900 Fax 515.274.9587
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