

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Crawford-Whitehead-Ross House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 510 W. Main N/A not for publication

city or town Madison N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Jefferson code 095 zip code 47250

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 36 CFR 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.)

Patrick R. Reiter 10-20-92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State of 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 Entered in the National Register Date of Action

Arlene Byers 11/27/92

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

one

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls brick

roof asphalt

other metal

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

1833

1852-53

1871

Significant Dates

1833

1851-53

1871

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 Bibliographical 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 (Madison H.D.)
- 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: Madison Historic District National Register File

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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 Dannel McCollum

organization Owner date May, 1992

street & number 510 W. Main St. telephone 217-351-4417

city or town Madison state Indiana zip code 47250

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 Dannel and Jeanette McCollum

street & number 510 W. Main St. telephone 217-351-4417

city or town Madison state Indiana zip code 47250

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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Section number 7 Page 1

CRAWFORD-WHITEHEAD-ROSS HOUSE

Introduction

The Crawford-Whitehead-Ross House has had many owners over the years. Three, however, have made changes so significant as to warrant their names being associated historically with the house in this National Register nomination. Samuel Crawford built the original house (now the service wing) ca. 1833; Jesse Whitehead had the parlor addition erected ca. 1852; and finally, ca. 1871, Isom Ross had the walls of both sections of the house raised and the Italianate trim added.

The Crawford House

In 1833, lot 213 (now known as lot 94) in the Madison Second Addition West, was acquired by Samuel Crawford for \$200.¹ Three years later, in 1836, Crawford deeded the property to Joseph G. Lyle for \$3,000.² It would seem reasonable to assume that the appreciation in value of the property occurred through the construction of a two-story, hall and parlor house between those years.

Crawford built his house very close to the west property line. This, as well as the fact that there was only one west-facing window, might suggest that the ultimate plan was to add a Main Street front to the house with the original structure destined to become the service wing.³ The basement/foundation of this structure is of rough-cut limestone, and averages approximately 20 inches in thickness. The basement floor, like most of the early structures in Madison, was not paved, but remained the sandy alluvial deposits upon which the town was built. The average height is approximately six and a half feet. Access to the basement was provided by an internal stairway, north of the center axis of the house. The footprint of the house is rectangular, with one important exception; the southeast corner is rounded, which carries through to the first and second stories of the house. This particular feature is unique for houses of its vintage in Madison.

The main entrance to the house is on the east face at the approximate center of the first floor. It opens into a small vestibule; ahead and slightly to the right are the stairs to the second floor. A door to the left, or south, leads into the larger of the two first floor rooms (Room 1). Its unique features are the rounded corner, continuing the pattern established by the foundation wall, and two walk-out door/windows (double-hung, six over six) which face east. While the opening has been bricked up on the exterior, the low "half doors" on the interior remain operable. The character of the glass suggests that the sash and most of the lights are original. In the north wall, under the stairs, is a deep, arched-over nook which, for many years was covered over and obscured. There are no west-facing windows in any of the rooms of the Crawford House. (Two windows in the stair wells--that of the first floor to the basement no longer extant--admit light and provides the only views to the west.) A chimney column is located in the center of the west wall of Room 1. While totally closed off today, it originally must have served either a fireplace or a stove.

To the right of the entrance is the smaller of the first floor rooms (Room 2). Its reduced size results from the stair well being located north of the center axis of the house. In the southwest corner of this room is a door, no longer operable, which probably provided access to the basement stairway. The room was heated by a fireplace set in the west wall. Only the opening remains; the original moldings and mantle are missing. Replacing these trim features is a cast-iron fireplace, ca. 1870. The two windows are double-hung, six over six and appear to be original.

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Upstairs, the rooms mirror those below, the larger (Room 3) on the south being immediately above Room 1. It contains the rounded wall on the southeast corner as well as the walk-out door/windows directly above and matching those of the first floor. While boarded up on the exterior, the wooden doors still operate on the inside. They once opened out onto a cantilever, second story balcony (more about this feature later). The fireplace survives, tying into the chimney column from below. Room 4 mirrors Room 2 with respect to both layout and lights, and is also served by a surviving fireplace.

Virtually all of the original woodwork and trim throughout the Crawford House remain in place. It is relatively plain and represents a noticable contrast with that found in the newer portion of the house.

Along the east facade of the building is a cantilever balcony. Access is provided by a door directly above the first floor entry door and formerly by the two walk-out door/windows of Room 3. Originally, the balcony wrapped around the rounded southeast corner of the house. A suggestion of this can be seen in the balcony itself, as well as in the Sandborn Insurance Maps of 1886 and later editions.⁴ Further evidence of the displaced portion of the balcony can be seen in the crawl space of a 1950s addition (discussed later). In this space, the sawed off stubs of the radiating cantilever supports are clearly visible. While such side balconies are common in Madison, very few are of the cantilever type. This accounts for its narrow width (50 inches), as well as for the lack of supporting columns. The balcony is probably an original feature of the house, a conclusion dictated by the difficulty in retrofitting the two-story house with the cantilever supports which would, of necessity, have to run the entire width of the house, west to east.

A doorway from Room 2 opens into a small room (Room 5), an addition which is not a part of the original structure. It was built of matching brick some time after 1854 but before 1886. A map of the city of the former date⁵ shows clearly an addition at this location, but not of the same configuration of the present Room 3. Evidence of this earliest, extinct addition to the house may be seen on the exterior north wall of the original house. Approximately 22 feet above ground level a horizontal line along a brick course is clearly evident which shows where the roof flashing of the addition tied into the main house. A bricked up doorway to a second floor room (no longer present) is also visible. Surviving evidence would indicate that the original addition was frame. This conclusion is derived from two facts. First, the current one-story addition is not underlain by a stone foundation wall such as exists for the rest of the house, and second, where the addition meets the main house on the west, or alley side, the brick courses are not intermeshed, but rather meet abruptly in a vertical line. It also seems likely that if the original addition were made of brick, it would have survived for longer than the 50 years or less that it was present.

The frame addition was probably an early add-on to the original, two-story house. It had a shed roof which sloped away from the main house to the north. Its height, as well as the bricked-up doorway (described above), indicate that it consisted of two stories.

The exterior walls of the Crawford House are two bricks thick or double wythe, laid in American common bond. In this respect, it mirrors virtually all of the other hundreds of brick buildings in Madison. Sills and lintels of the doors and windows are limestone. No ornamentation of any sort adorns the exterior of the house. A shed roof, sloping from west to east, also covers the balcony, without a break for the latter. While the roof was always of the shed type, it was originally some two and a half feet lower on the west or high side. Evidence to support this is offered by the notches in the west wall which accepted the original four-by-four inch rafters. The wall was raised in a stylistic upgrade which will be discussed later.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3**The Whitehead House**

In 1836, Jesse and Rebecca Whitehead acquired lot 214,⁶ directly to the east of the Crawford House. Subsequently, in 1852, they acquired from Sophia G. Lyle, widow of Joseph G. Lyle, the Crawford House for \$2,700.⁷ Two years later, on a map of the city, the main portion of the house (Whitehead Addition) was shown as completed.⁸ The united holding, lots 213 and 214, represented a full quarter block bounded on the west and north by alleys and on the south and east by Main and Elm streets respectively.

Given that the house sold in 1852 for \$300 less than it brought in 1836, it would be safe to assume that the parlor addition was not built before 1852, yet it was there in 1854, suggesting credit for its construction to Jesse Whitehead.

This structure is a classic two thirds double pile house which substantially more than doubled the size of the house. It was a design characteristically employed on narrow city lots. Since Whitehead owned the entire quarter block, it is a mystery why he chose a "town house" design, unless he felt bound by the original design of the Crawford House which presumed the larger house being built on only the one lot. It was a Federal style house, similar in ornamentation and layout to the Sullivan House (ca. 1818), several blocks distant.

Jesse Whitehead probably could justify expanding his house. First he could afford the extravagant upgrade--the 1860 census showed him to have real estate assets valued at \$355,000. He also had a large family. The census of that same year listed, at his address, his wife, three children, his mother-in-law, her three children (not counting Mrs. Whitehead), two servant maids and a "porter/ostler."⁹

Underpinning this massive, two-story brick addition is a stone foundation of approximately the same thickness as that of the Crawford House (hereafter referred to as the service wing). The stone foundation at the north end of the service wing is at grade, but owing to the slope of land, the foundation at the front of the house is about three feet above grade. A full basement was excavated underneath the Whitehead House with somewhat greater clearance than that in the service wing. Five ten by ten inch posts and a ten by sixteen inch oak beam provide support for the major interior partitions of the house.

Because of the elevated front, due to the slope of the terrain mentioned above, the front entryway of the house required six risers from the sidewalk. These steps today are made of concrete, but originally must have been of stone as are the steps of most other antebellum houses in Madison. An ornamented, wood-trimmed, arched doorway¹⁰ frontispiece with two solid wooden doors, provides access to a wood-panelled vestibule 42 by 86 inches. The recessed front door is flanked by side lights.

The entrance hallway, initially over eight feet in width, is reduced by half at the stairway opening all the way back to the northern wall of the parlor addition. On the ceiling is a rosette, 56 inches across, from which a chandelier once hung. (This fixture, along with the two matching chandeliers in the parlors, were removed in 1986--see subsequent explanation.) The first floor ceiling is 12 feet high; the second floor is 10 feet. When the depth of the floor/ceiling supports are added in, the grand stair well rises to an impressive height of 23 feet.

The first doorway on the right (measuring 33 by 78 inches) opens into the front parlor. The two parlors are virtually identical in their dimensions as well as in their ornamental particulars. Each measures 17 by 18 feet. Centered on each ceiling is a highly ornamented rosette measuring six feet across, differing in both size and design from that in the hall. (These fixtures and the two chandeliers which once graced the parlors will be discussed later.)

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Centered on the east walls are large fireplaces faced in polished black marble with mantles of the same material. Such fireplaces are not commonplace in Madison; others, however, are found in the Lanier Mansion and the Shrewsbury House. Originally the parlor fireplaces were surmounted by large mirrors. These were removed in 1918 when the house was sold.¹¹ Natural light is admitted to the front parlor by two eight-foot windows facing the street; the rear parlor is lighted by two windows flanking the fireplace on the east wall, and one (originally two) on the north. (One of these latter windows now serves as a doorway into a room added when the house was made over into a fourplex.) The base moldings as well as the casings (with bulls-eye corner blocks) around the doorways and windows (similar to those in the Sullivan House) are original throughout the Whitehead Addition. The two recessed windows on the south (front) have space for folded, interior shutters although there is no visible evidence that such were ever present. Painted wood paneling also set off these windows both above and below. Between the two parlors is an opening eight feet wide, nine and a half feet high. Two large pocket doors, still present and operable, can close the parlors off from one another.

The second floor consists of a spacious hall of the same width as that below. Two very large bedrooms, immediately above and equal in dimensions to the parlors, comprise the remainder of the Whitehead Addition. The three large windows which face Main Street (one in the hall, two in the front bedroom) still have the original wooden shutters in place. Also, the fireplaces and the original woodwork survive in both bedrooms. Due to the lower first floor ceiling height in the service wing than that of the parlor addition, only three risers are needed to reach the narrow connecting hallway to the former from the landing on the main stairway, while seven are necessary to reach the grand front hallway of the latter.

The Ross House

Jesse Whitehead and his extended family lived in the house he had so greatly expanded for twelve years. In 1866, he and his wife, for \$9,000, conveyed the entire quarter block to Gilbert M. Brooke,¹² a dry goods dealer.¹³ The price represents the significant increase in value resulting from the Whitehead expansion. In 1871, Brooke sold, for \$8,000, the quarter block parcel to Isom Ross.¹⁴ Ross was a local tanner and dealer in leather goods.¹⁵

In light of the loss in value of the property, it is assumed that no significant improvements were made to the house by Brooke. That would suggest that the Italianate upgrade of the exterior of the house was undertaken by Ross sometime after he took possession. This improvement involved the raising of the front of the house approximately two and a half feet to accommodate the wide Italianate pressed metal cornice. At the peak of the patterned, slate roof, the rise was even greater, in effect increasing the pitch of the roof. The structure which supported the ridge beam of the original, lower roof is still in place and can be seen in the attic area. The Italianate metal cornice continued to the roof peak on the east; the west remained unadorned (probably due to the more restricted view of that side). The ornate metal treatment was also accorded to the lintels above the five large windows of the Main Street facade, two down and three up.

Marked changes were required on the exterior of the service wing to integrate it into the raised roof of the parlor addition. This was the occasion for the two and a half foot increase in height of the west wall, mentioned earlier. It would not be unreasonable to believe that the frame addition at the north end of the service wing was removed at this time; it could have deteriorated sufficiently to necessitate its demolition. In any case, by

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1886, the frame addition was gone, replaced by a small, rectangular brick room appended to the rear of the house mentioned earlier as room 3.¹⁶

Restyled thus, the house embarked upon its longest period without substantial change, 1871-1950. The Isom Ross family continued to occupy the house past the death of the wife Eliza, 1894, Isom, 1896, and finally their maiden daughter, Elizabeth, 1918.¹⁷ In that year the two lots were reconfigured, leaving the CWR House with only about a third of the overall parcel.¹⁸

After a sale to an intermediary by the Ross heirs, the house was conveyed in 1918 to John and Susan Inglis.¹⁹ Inglis operated a drug store on Main Street.²⁰ John Inglis died in 1938.²¹ Susan Inglis lived on in the house until her death in 1950, whereupon it passed to the daughter who converted the house into a four-plex.²²

Inglis Apartments

The conversion into an apartment house was done on a low budget. This had the welcome effect of inflicting only minimal damage on the historic fabric of the house. The only new construction involved was a two-story room addition which was added between the parlor and the service wing by extending the original connecting hallway out some twelve feet to the east, creating two new rooms--one each per the first and second floors. Unfortunately, this required the removal of the rounded portion of the balcony at the southeast corner of the service wing. Fortunately, the addition was not extended to the full width of the parlor portion of the house, thus making it inconspicuous when the house is viewed from the street. Another unfortunate removal was the stairway in the service wing. This was done to build a bathroom in the stairwell space.

The front door of the parlor addition provided access to three of the four apartments; the unit which occupied the double parlors, the upstairs front and the upstairs rear. The lower rear unit utilized the original outside door of the service wing. Most of the rest of the alterations to convert the house to apartment use involved partitions and plumbing which could be and, for the most part have been, removed without significant damage to the house. The transition room remains along with its second-story counterpart, with one of the original windows on each floor being converted into a door simply by moving the underneath paneling to the top.

Dedevelopment Into a Single Family House

In 1983, the Inglis heirs sold the house to Charles and Coleeta Tonkin.²³ It was the intention of the latter to reconvert the house into a single family dwelling. Unfortunately, the Tonkins were forced to give up on the project due to their inability to sell real estate elsewhere.

The direction, however, was established when the Tonkins and two, short-term owners applied a fair amount of effort towards the restoration of the house for single family occupancy. First, the Tonkins removed a partition which made most of the second floor hallway in the parlor addition, a bedroom. The next, John Dietrich, took out two bathrooms which had been added to serve the apartments. He also replaced the patterned slate roof²⁴ with asphalt shingles and removed three original chandeliers mentioned earlier. He then sold the house to Jeff and Barbara Van Davis. At that time he also offered the chandeliers to the Van Davis' family for a reported \$5,000. The latter, though desirous of recovering the historic components of the house, were forced to decline for financial reasons. The most notable work undertaken during the Van Davis occupancy was the reconstruction of the stairway in the service wing.²⁵

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Dannel and Jeanette McCollum, the present owners, acquired the house in June, 1990.²⁶ Since that time, a number of extensive projects have been undertaken in the conservation of the house. These include:

1. The complete rewiring of the house;
2. Refinishing the floor of Room 1 (now the "kitchen");
3. Repair of the deteriorated underpinning of the internal support system of the parlor addition;
4. Stabilization and tuck-pointing of the foundation and lower brickwork;
5. Improved gutter system for the service wing;
6. Paving the alley along the west wall to keep moisture out of the cellar;
7. Improved drainage along the east side of the house to again stop moisture problems;
8. Asbestos abatement for the hot water system of the house, and
9. Removal of 1,500 lbs of unused steel pipe left in the cellar from the apartment era.²⁷

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Historic Theme

The Crawford-Whitehead-Ross (CWR) House is eligible under National Register Criterion C for architecture. As a representative of Federal-style architecture with Italianate updates, it ranks among the finest in Madison, Indiana--a city with many fine examples of this combination. In its massing and floor plan, the building represents the epitomy of Federal-style, narrow-lot, domestic architecture with its side hall plan. In this respect, it bears a marked resemblance to the earlier Sullivan House, (see the HABS for Madison). Later, Italianate details were added which include metal window detailing on the Main Street facade as well as the elaborate cornice work of the same material along the Main Street facade and the east gable of the parlor addition.

The CWR House is situated at 510 W. Main Street in Madison, Indiana. Madison is located on the Ohio River between Cincinnati and Louisville. Founded in 1808 by John Paul,²⁸ the city was named for the fourth president of the United States. From the site of the future city, a major Indian trail, later known as the Michigan Road, led north to the Great Lakes.²⁹ Because of its strategic location, Madison was, early on, the largest city in Indiana and a major debarcation point on the Ohio River for settlers headed for the interior of the new state of Indiana.³⁰

In addition to location, Madison enjoyed an ideal physical site for a river port. It was situated upon an alluvial bench which was sufficiently elevated to avoid significant flooding. Capitalizing on its assets, the town was quite prosperous, attracting major river traffic throughout its earlier years, before the railroad boom of the post Civil War era. Additions to the original town followed in rapid succession as the town expanded to cover the space between the river and the bluffs to the north as well as the developable land east and west. The CWR House is located in the Second Addition West, platted in 1831.³¹

The city, because of the energy and enterprise of its most prominent citizen, James F. D. Lanier, obtained a railroad in the early 1840s. Ordinarily, this should have guaranteed Madison's continued growth into a metropolis equal in size to her rivals, Cincinnati and Louisville. Unfortunately for Madison, the railroad approach was achieved only through a spectacular cut through the bluff which did not allow for sufficient expansion for the city to become a railroad center.

When the river traffic declined, Madison's fate was sealed. Once the largest and most properous city in the state, it simply ceased growing and slipped into a genteel decline. By the mid 1950s, the benign neglect had seen many of the great homes subdivided into small rental units and the city was bleak and depressed. That was the state of historic consciousness when John and Ann Windle, from Chicago, became involved with the town. The Windles purchased the Shrewsbury House in Madison and concluded their business in the windy city. To this far-sighted couple must go much of the initial credit for the rediscovery subsequent restoration which has occurred. The Windles capped their contribution to the preservation of the historic character of the city by founding Historic Madison, Inc., in 1960.³²

Subsequently, in 1973, at the initiative of John Windle, the entire area of the old river town was designated as an historic district on the National Register of Historic Places.³³ Later yet, Madison was selected as one of the original cities for the National Trust's Main Street Project. Both of these circumstances are indicative of the unusual concentration of vintage building stock worthy of preservation.

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The CWR House, in a number of important respects, reflects building styles and approaches in mid-nineteenth century Madison. Its side-hall, two-thirds double pile layout is one of the most common house types of the pre-Civil War era.³⁴ Also, it was built in two sections, the service wing, then the parlor addition. This was the pattern followed in the Thomas Cogley house directly across the street (509 W. Main).³⁵ The earlier service wing is of a classic hall and parlor design which was popular in Jefferson County.³⁶ Finally, in the immediate post Civil War, the house received its Italianate trim, which, from personal observation, appears to have happened to many of the Federal-style buildings of the earlier period.

In some other important respects, the CWR House is quite distinctive. First, the curved brick wall found in the service wing is quite unusual, possibly unique in Madison. Also uncommon are the walk-out windows and the cantilever balcony in the service wing. The parlor addition also stands apart from most other homes in Madison. It is uncommonly large, both in layout and in height. All this lends a sense of grandeur not found in most houses of similar design in the city. The arched, recessed front entrance-way sets it apart as well. On the interior, the elegant, marble-faced fireplaces are rare in Madison, found most notably in the Lanier and Shrewsbury homes. Finally, the hall and parlor rosettes are outstanding both in size and elegance.

In 1989, the JEFFERSON COUNTY INTERIM REPORT listed the house at 510 W. Main Street as one of the "Outstanding" properties located in the City of Madison.³⁷ This placed the CWR house in the rather exclusive company which includes the Lanier Mansion, the Shrewsbury House and the Sullivan House. In discussing the meaning of the "O" designation, the Report stated that such a rating meant "that the property has enough historic or architectural significance that it is already listed, or should be considered for individual listing, in the National Register of Historic Places."³⁸

Conclusion

The Crawford-Whitehead-Ross House, as suggested in both this submission as well as in the INTERIM REPORT, retains a high level of historic presence of both the antebellum Federal-style town house as well as the Italianate exterior upgrade provided after the Civil War. Despite the many changes in ownership, most of the original building fabric remains. The house clearly meets the criteria for significance that qualify it for an independent listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Notes: Crawford-Whitehead-Ross House

1. Deed Record H, p. 495, Jefferson County Indiana.
2. Deed Record L, p. 45.
3. This was precisely the case with the Cogley House situated directly across the street from the CWR House. The Hart & Mapother Map of 1854 shows only the rear portion of the structure; the parlor portion was added subsequently.
4. Sandborn Insurance Maps, Madison Public Library.
5. Hart & Mapother Map of Madison Indiana, 1854, Madison Public Library.
6. Deed Record M, p. 288.
7. Deed Record 8, p. 412.
8. Hart & Mapother Map, 1854, Madison Public Library.
9. Indiana Census, 1860, p. 689.
10. Originally this trim work was made of pressed metal, probably part of the 1871 stylistic upgrade of the house. The original was destroyed during the winter of 1986 by an avalanche of snow from the roof. Tonkin, Charles, interview, 23 February 1992.
11. Deed Record 88, p. 483.
12. Deed Record 26, p. 110.
13. MADISON CITY DIRECTORY, 1867.
14. Deed Record 31, p. 452.
15. MADISON DIRECTORY, 1872-73.
16. Sandborn Insurance Map, 1886, Madison Public Library.
17. Family plot, Fairmount Cemetary, Madison, Indiana.
18. Deed Record 88, pp. 483, 484, 485, 490, 491.
19. Deed Record 88, p. 492.
20. MADISON CITY DIRECTORY, 1923.

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21. Deed Record 135, p. 348.
22. Will Record 4, p. 306.
23. Deed Record 167, p. 314.
24. Interview with Meredith Gregg, 22 February 1992.
25. Interview with Jeff Van Davis, June 1990.
26. Deed Record 174, p. 754.
27. Author's records.
28. Windle, John, and Taylor, John, THE EARLY ARCHITECTURE OF MADISON, INDIANA, 1986, p. 3.
29. Ibid., p.xv.
30. Ibid., p.xv.
31. Original Plat, Recorder's Office, Jefferson County Indiana.
32. Overleaf, THE EARLY ARCHITECTURE OF MADISON.
33. Copy of original application, Madison Public Library.
34. JEFFERSON COUNTY INTERIM REPORT: INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.
An examination of this document reveals the prevalence of this pre-1860 house type.
35. Ibid., p. 46.
36. Ibid., p. xvi.
37. Ibid., p. 57.
38. Ibid., p. ix.

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Legal (Verbal) Boundary Description of the Crawford-Whitehead-Ross House
also known as 510 W. Main
Madison, Indiana

Part of Lot 99 in the Second Addition West to the City of Madison, to wit:
Beginning on the North line of Main Street at the southwest corner of said
Lot 99, said beginning point being at the intersection of the North line of
Main Street and the alley; thence running East on the North line of Main
Street, 42 feet; thence North 127 feet; thence West 42 feet to the East line
of the alley; thence South with the East line of said alley, 127 feet to the
place of beginning.

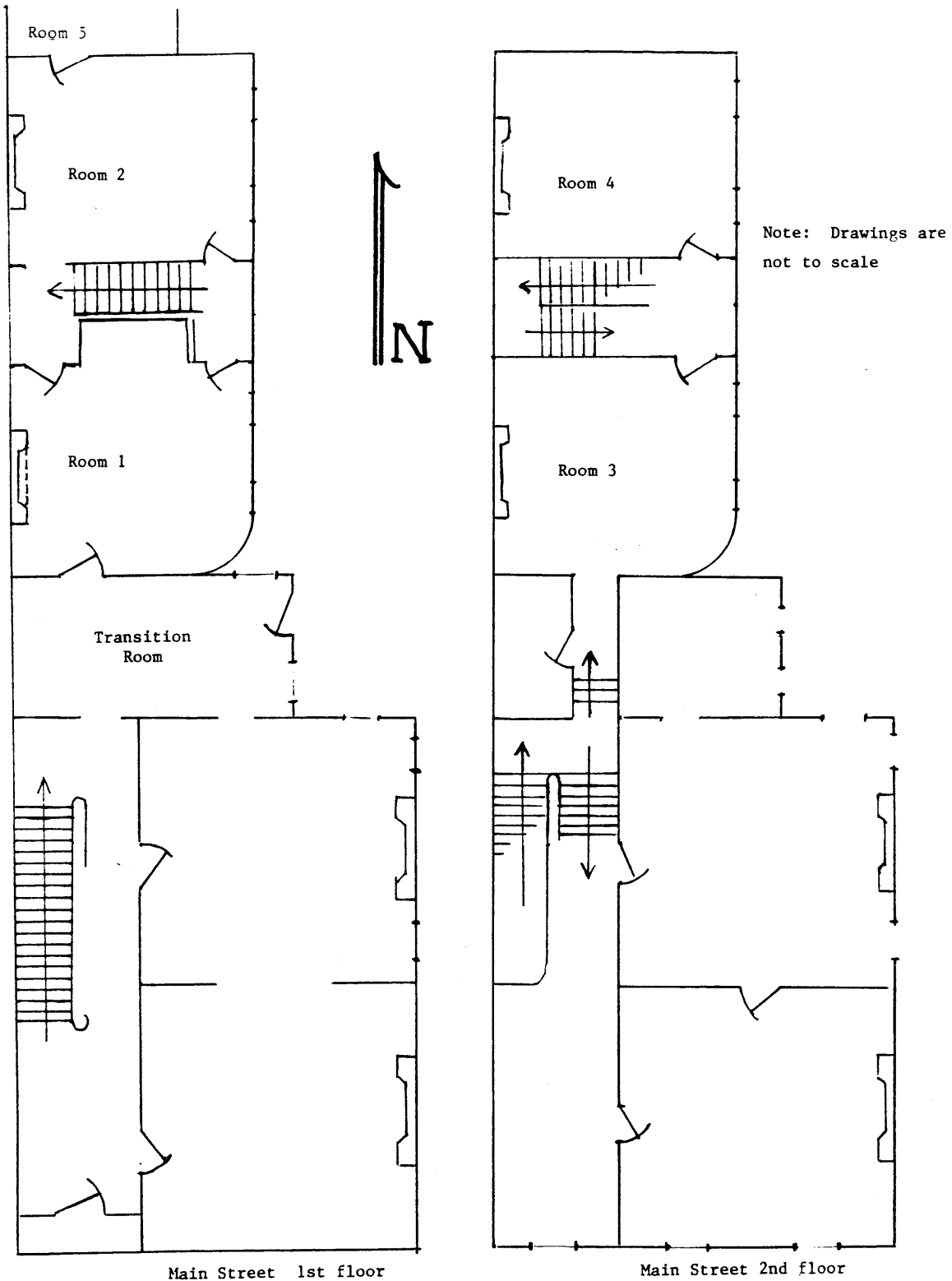
Boundary Justification

The boundaries selected approximate the historic location of Crawford-
Whitehead-Ross House as well as is possible. While the lot size has been
somewhat reduced in size in a property transfer in 1918, the CWR House in
fact sits on a narrow town lot for which it was designed. Further, the
boundaries employed represent the maximum extent of the property under the
ownership and control of the person submitting this nomination.

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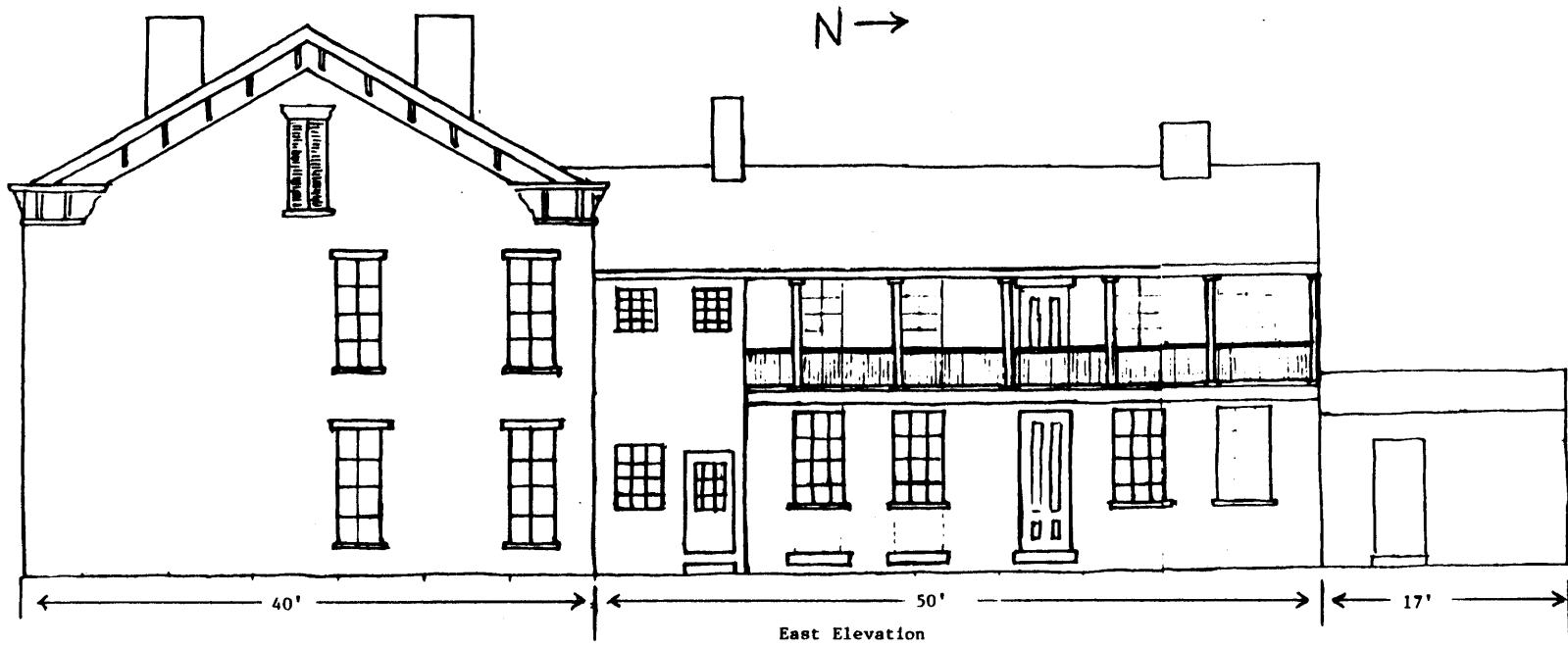
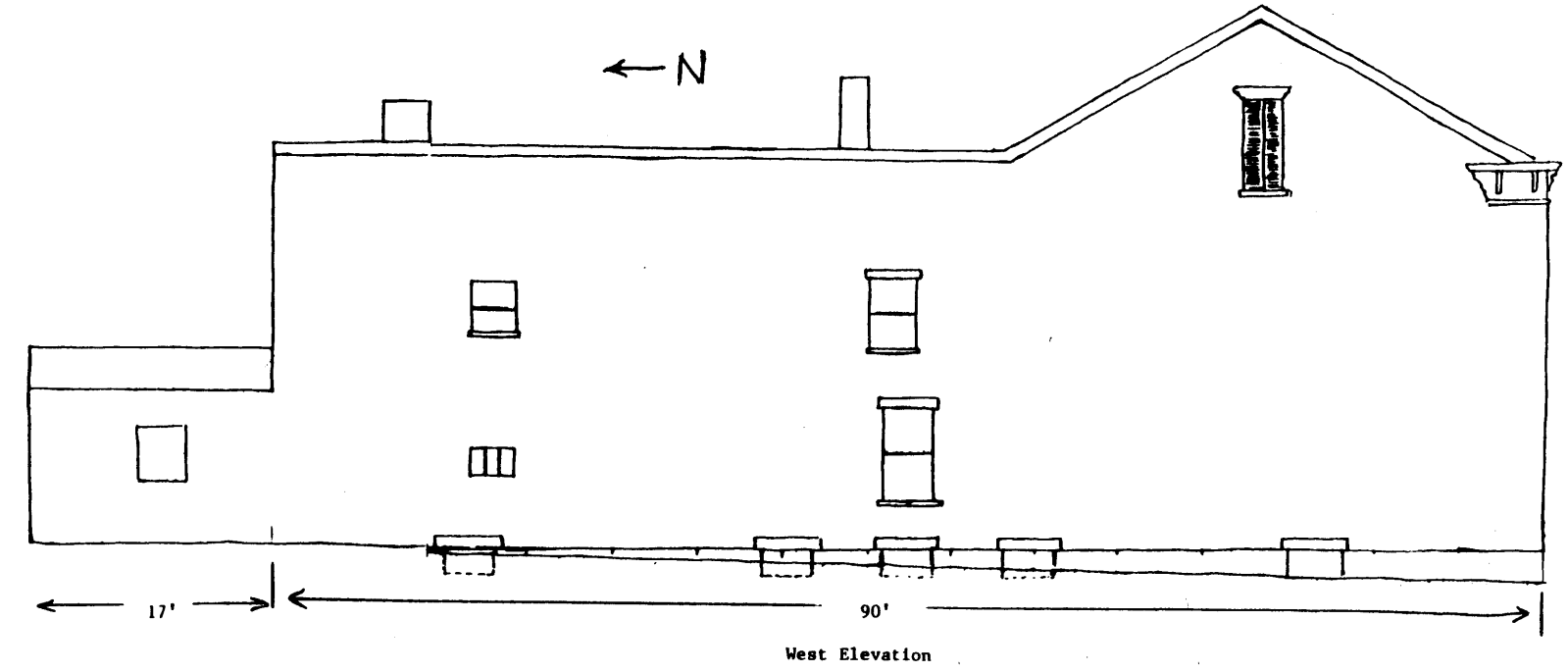
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Drawn to Scale