

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JAN 28 1986

date entered FEB 21 1986

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

1. Name

historic Farrington's Grove Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Poplar Street, South Fourth Street, Hulman Avenue and South Seventh Street N/A not for publication

city, town Terre Haute N/A vicinity of

state Indiana code 018 county Vigo code 167

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Vigo County Courthouse, Recorder's Office

street & number 17 Harding Avenue

city, town Terre Haute state Indiana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory title has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date June, 1984 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Indiana Department of Natural Resources (See Continuation Sheet, Page 14)

city, town Indianapolis state Indiana

7. Description

Williams-Warren-Zimmerman House
900-904 S. Fourth Street

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date c. 1874
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Farrington's Grove Historic District is approximately a 60 square block area south of the original town of Terre Haute, which is almost equidistant from the major Midwestern cities of St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Containing approximately 1130 structures, the district is almost entirely residential with a few commercial and institutional buildings. The area's topography is generally flat with sloping areas to the south and east. It is roughly bordered by Poplar Street on the north, an alley between South Seventh and South Eighth Streets on the east, Hulman Street on the south, and an alley between South Third and South Fourth Streets on the west.

In the early 1840's, the district was a rural area with only a few widely-scattered houses. A small portion of the northern section was part of the original 1832 town of Terre Haute. Around the mid-1800's, the area was named after a popular local meeting place, "Mr. Farrington's Grove," which was located in the district near the home of the Honorable James Farrington, a prominent Terre Haute citizen. During the 1850's, the district became the site of a number of large, elegant residences which were owned by Terre Haute's wealthiest citizens. This location was chosen due to its proximity to the downtown commercial area where most of the well-to-do conducted their business. Most construction took place in the district from 1890 to 1920, when the population of the city grew rapidly and industry prospered.

The district grew in a southerly direction. Streets were laid out in a north-south and east-west grid with much diversity in block sizes. Large, elaborate, two-and-one-half story residences were generally located on South Fifth, South Sixth, South Center, and South Seventh Streets; these areas displayed spacious lawns and shade trees. A majority of these residences were of frame construction with much exterior detailing indicating the affluence of the early residents. In addition, a large number of simple houses and workmen's cottages were concentrated on Fourth Street; this area was close to an industrial center to the west where the blue collar workers were employed.

The district has retained a high degree of integrity. Many of the large houses continue to display their elaborate massing and detailing in an atmosphere of large lawns and trees reminiscent of early days in the district. The smaller, simpler structures have also retained much of their original identity.

Intrusions and non-contributing structures in the district comprise only about one per cent of a total of approximately 1,000 structures. Approximately 20 of these intrusions have been constructed since 1950 and include a nursing home at 830 South Sixth Street (no photo), a medical arts building on the northeast corner of South Sixth and College (no photo), and an elementary school on the west side of South Fifth between Deming and Crawford (Photo 66). Approximately 40 houses within the district boundaries were demolished between 1950 and 1984. Most of the lots on which these houses stood remain vacant, though some are now used for parking lots.

Representative structures in the district are described below.

1. 900-904 South Fourth Street Williams-Warren-Zimmerman House

This one-and-one-half story frame structure was constructed between 1849 and 1854 in the Greek Revival style. The three-bay wide, symmetrical main facade has a central entry door with a transom and sidelights; large, 8/12, double-hung sash windows flank the door. A large front porch is supported by fluted Doric columns. The gable roof is surmounted by three segmental-arch dormers and two brick chimneys. The house was built for Henry D. Williams, founder of the largest pork packing firm in Terre Haute. It was purchased in 1859 by William B. Warren, who was involved in the pork packing

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1850–1935 **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Farrington's Grove Historic District is significant as the oldest surviving residential area in Terre Haute. The district exhibits a variety of architectural styles and includes elegant nineteenth and twentieth century houses, workers' cottages, some twentieth century apartment buildings, and a few churches, schools, and public buildings. During Terre Haute's years of economic growth, Farrington's Grove was the home of a large number of Terre Haute's important citizens, many of whom were prominent in the city's commercial and industrial life.

Terre Haute became the seat of Vigo County in 1818. Because of its advantageous location on the Wabash River, it grew rapidly. Completion of the National Road as far as Terre Haute in 1838 and the Wabash and Erie Canal in 1849 contributed to the city's growth. The building of several railroad lines through Terre Haute, starting in 1852, significantly accelerated the economic growth of the city, led to the establishment of a number of industries, and increased Terre Haute's importance as a financial center.

Farrington's Grove was first settled in 1841 by James Farrington, an attorney, state senator, bank president, and associate in the pork packing firm of H. D. Williams and Company. Farrington owned a large amount of the area which comprises the district. His house, known as "Woodlawn," which was near the corner of Fifth and Farrington Streets, is now gone. West of Farrington's house, between Third and Fourth Streets, was a grove of trees where public gatherings such as picnics, barbecues, Fourth of July celebrations, and political speeches, were held. The grove became known as "Mr. Farrington's Grove." This is the origin of the name of the historic district.

Another gathering place within the district was near "Strawberry Hill," the home of Judge Samuel Barnes Gookins, which was one-half mile south of "Woodlawn." "Strawberry Hill" was the location of celebrations, orations, and, in 1844, even a public hanging. Among orators who spoke at "Farrington's Grove" and "Strawberry Hill" were Stephen A. Douglas, Jesse D. Bright, Oliver P. Morton, and Cassius M. Clay.

By the 1850's, Farrington's Grove was established as the neighborhood of Terre Haute's wealthy and prominent citizens. Early homes include the Williams-Warren-Zimmerman House, a Greek Revival style house constructed around 1850 (Photo #1) for Henry D. Williams, founder of the largest pork-packing firm in the city. Another early house is the Grover-Shannon-Lee House, built in 1856 (Photo #9), for Joseph Grover, owner and operator of an early industry, the Eagle Foundry.

Other early residences associated with prominent citizens include the Sage-Robinson-Nage1 House (Photo #30), an elaborate Italianate style house built around 1868 by William H. Sage, a prosperous banker; the Hawthorne Building (Photo #15), also an Italianate style house, built in 1871 for Demas Deming, Jr., president of the Deming Land Company, vice-president of the Terre Haute Savings Bank, and director of the U.S. Trust Company; and the Ludovici-Cajacob House, another Italianate style house (Photo #24), built in 1873 for John B. Ludovici, owner of a successful grocery business.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheet, Page 15

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 230

Quadrangle name Terre Haute

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

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

C

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

D

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

E

Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see continuation sheet, Page 16

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Please see continuation sheet, Page 17

organization Farrington's Grove
Neighborhood Association

date 9-21-77/1-20-84

street & number 410 Star Building

telephone 812/232-9691

city or town Terre Haute

state Indiana 47807

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

date 1-23-86

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Eleanor Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date

2/27/86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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and dry goods business; he was also the first president of the Terre Haute Opera House Company and president of the Terre Haute Gas and Light Company. The house was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

2. 909 South Fourth Street English-Bogard House

Built in 1873, this one story cottage is covered with clapboard siding and has a cross gable roof. The house features flat and segmental-arch openings and a decorative gable vent. Its most distinctive feature is an ornate porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, and a spindle frieze. The land on which the house stands was part of the original Farrington's Grove; this portion of Mr. Farrington's farm was subdivided in 1871. The house was built by Reese P. English.

3. 1031 South Fourth Street House

This one-and-one-half story, frame, Queen Anne cottage with a multi-gable roof was built around 1890. The exterior displays a variety of wood surfaces including bevel siding, vertical and horizontal boards, and imbricated shingle in the gable areas. The front gable has cutaway corners and the front porch has turned posts and a sawtooth frieze. The house also features carved and scroll-sawn brackets.

4. 1201 South Fourth Street House

Built in 1870, this two story, brick, Italianate structure has a low pitch hip roof with paired scroll brackets and modillions on the cornice. The house features a three-bay wide main facade and segmental-arch openings capped by label molding with keystones. An original side porch has decorative posts and brackets and an altered front porch has identical brackets.

5. 1330 South Fourth Street House

Built around 1900, this one-and-one-half story Queen Anne cottage has a round corner turret capped by a conical roof with a finial and small brackets under the eaves. The turret has a large bowed window on the main level. The bevel-sided structure has a main hip roof intersected by a front gable. A front porch features square wood columns and a balustrade.

6. 625 South Fifth Street House

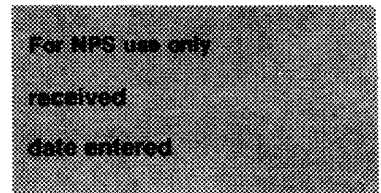
Built around 1890, this large, two-and-one-half story frame structure has a main hip roof with projecting gables. The house displays much wood detailing and has fish-scale shingles in the front gable. It features entablature window heads, brackets on the porch and roof cornices, and a front porch supported by round columns and a balustrade. A one-story polygonal bay on the south exterior is surmounted by a small, decorative porch.

7. 728 South Fifth Kelley-Luther-Trent House

This two-and-one-half story frame structure was built in 1901 in the Colonial Revival style. The house has a hip roof with a hip dormer and a corbeled brick chimney. It features a wide molded frieze, flat-arch window headings, a double entry door, and a bowed bay south of the main entry. Fronting the house is a distinctive, one-story portico with paired Doric columns, a heavy spindle balustrade, and a wide, dentiled frieze. Awnings were added at a later date. The original owner, Charles A. Kelley, was in the real estate, loans and insurance business. Later, the house was owned by James Luther, secretary of the National Drain Tile Company.

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8. 800 South Fifth Street Meyer-Gantner House

Built in 1923, the two story stucco house is significant as the only Mission-style structure in the area. The residence features a low pitch hip roof with overhanging eaves. The projecting center bay on the main facade contains a transomed double door with a cartouche above it. The door is flanked by distinctive, multi-paned casement windows with transoms set in round arch openings. A coursing is positioned at the second level window sills. A one story, segmental arch veranda is located on the north exterior. The original owner was Henry Meyer, who was both secretary and general manager of the Citizen's Mutual Heating Company and treasurer of the Terre Haute Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

9. 823 South Fifth Street Grover-Shannon-Lee House

This one-and-one-half story brick structure designed in the Greek Revival style has a hip roof with three hip dormers and a tall brick chimney at each end. Built in 1856, the house has a symmetrical, three-bay wide main facade with a center entry door with multi-light sidelights and transom. Long, double-hung sash windows with 9/9 lights and entablature heads frame the door. A classic portico extends across the main facade and features round Doric columns, a wide dentiled frieze, and a pediment above the entryway; the pediment is underscored by modillions and has a circular vent in the tympanum. The original owner, Joseph Grover, was one of the pioneer manufacturers in the area. He owned and operated the Eagle Foundry, located at the corner of First and Walnut. The Grovers were one of the first families to build in this section of town. In 1873, Patrick Shannon, a prominent Terre Haute banker, bought the house. It was owned by James P. Stunkard in 1897 and J.G. Lee in 1955.

10. 824 South Fifth Street Potter-Steele-Tabor House

Italianate in style, this dignified, two-and-one-half story brick structure was built in 1870. The residence features a low pitch hip roof with paired brackets supporting the cornice and framing the small attic windows. Most windows are 9/1, double-hung sash with label molding, sills, and paneled shutters; some smaller windows are 6/1 with lintels. Probably added at a later date, a classical, balconied portico shelters the main entry door which features multi-light sidelights and transom. On the second level, a palladian motif is displayed above the main entry. The building was the home of Gen. George K. Steele, who lived there until his death on May 7, 1879. Gen. Steele was the chairman of the state committee which welcomed President-elect Lincoln to Indiana on February 11, 1861, when he was enroute to Washington, D.C., for his inauguration.

11. 825 South Fifth Street Reckert-Robertson House

Built around 1890, this two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style structure is irregular in plan with a variety of roof styles. The exterior is sheathed in clapboard siding with horizontal and vertical boards. A sunburst motif flanks the paired windows in the front gable; the projecting gable peak supported by brackets is covered with fish-scale shingles. The house also features a polygonal front bay, a second level porch, and a stained glass window. The front porch has a gable over the entryway with a sunburst pattern in the tympanum and altered porch posts. The house was first occupied by Frederick Reckert, a cutter and later manager of Ehrmann Manufacturing Company, a clothing establishment in Terre Haute.

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12. 1125 South Fifth Street House

This large, two-and-one-half story frame structure was built around 1890 and has a hip roof with front and side gables. The gables feature imbricated shingle, scroll brackets and a saw-tooth frieze. A porch extends across the main facade and has turned posts with scroll-sawn brackets, a spindle frieze, and a gable above the entryway with imbricated shingle in the tympanum.

13. 500 Osborne House

Built around 1900, this two-and-one-half story, rectangular brick structure is designed in the Free Classic style. It has a hip roof with three dormers and a tall brick chimney. The symmetrical main facade has a large front porch with brick pillars, a balustrade, and a gable with simple returns above the entryway. A second story porch is above the gable. Early owners include Elyah Mering, an agent, Jerome Moss, a druggist, and Robert Paige, a civil engineer.

14. 1645 South Fifth Street House

This rectangular, two-and-one-half story residence was built around 1910 in the Colonial Revival style. It has a stucco exterior and a slate gable roof with classic returns. The symmetrical, three-bay wide main facade has a small classical portico which shelters the main entry door with an elliptical transom. The house also features a dentiled cornice, brackets, entablature window heads, a polygonal bay and a shed-roof dormer.

15. 405 South Sixth Street Hawthorne Building

This handsome, two-story brick building with a hip roof was built in 1871 in the Italianate style. The three-bay wide main facade has a one story portico with Corinthian columns which is an enlargement of the original porch. On the second level of the main facade, a slightly projecting center bay is surmounted by a segmented pediment. Windows are double-hung sash with segmental arches and keystones. Decorative trim includes modillions on the cornice and quoins decorating the corners. Added at a later date, a polygonal tower with a conical roof is positioned on the south side exterior. The house was built for Demas Deming, Jr., the son of early settlers and landholders in the district. Demas was the president of the Deming Land Company, vice-president of the Terre Haute Savings Bank, and director of the U.S. Trust Company. He also was responsible for the building of Demas Hotel in 1913-14. From 1880 to 1922, the building was the home of A. J. Crawford, and in the 1950's it was a funeral home. Dr. D. W. Cheek bought it in 1967 and used it as a residence and office.

16. 438 South Sixth Street House

Built around 1910, this two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style residence has a hip roof intersected by a large front gable. The brick structure is distinctive with a front porch topped by a semi-conical roof and a bowed front bay with an ornate terra cotta panel between the first and second level windows. Other features include stained glass windows, an attic bay window, a roof dormer, exposed joist ends under the eaves, and a side porch. The house is located on the original site of the Cruft House, built in 1838 and later moved to the southwest corner of Center and Oak. An early owner, Joseph Strong, was a wholesale grocer.

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17. 507 South Sixth Street R. N. Hudson House

This fine Italianate structure is of brick, two-and-one-half stories, built around 1868. The house features a low pitch hip roof, 4/4 round and segmental-arch windows and a two story polygonal bay on the main facade. The roofline is distinctive with a decorative frieze punctuated by oculi and brackets; several pediments are positioned above the cornice. The house was built by S. T. Reese for Colonel Robert N. Hudson, a lawyer and publisher, who served in the State Legislature in 1849 and 1853. In 1882, Thomas B. Johns bought the house and in 1891, sold it to Benjamin G. Cox, a partner in Hulman & Company. Alfred M. Ogle, a coal operator, purchased the house in 1918 and Paul N. Bogart, a banker, bought it in 1923. Since 1931, the building has been occupied by the Women's Department Club.

18. 524 South Sixth Street Edson Kidder House

This massive, two-and-one-half story frame structure was built around 1890 in the Queen Anne style. It has a main hip roof intersected by gables and dormers. The house features flat and round-arch windows with stone lintels and sills; some windows display leaded and stained glass. The house also features a front porch with a pergola, brackets, detailing in the gable peaks, and a dentiled frieze.

19. 540 South Sixth Street Temple Israel

Designed in the Neo-classic style, this monumental, two story, stone structure was completed in 1911 and has retained its original appearance to the present day. The main facade is dominated by a pedimented distyle in antis portico, which shelters three entrances. "Temple Israel" is inscribed above the center main entrance. The structure features a modillioned cornice, finials, and string courses. It was designed by Simeon B. Eisendrath, of Chicago.

20. 625 South Sixth Street Ripley-Jencks House

Built around 1850, this two story brick structure is designed in the Italianate style. Rectangular in shape, the house displays a hip roof and a bracketed, dentiled cornice. The symmetrical, three-bay wide, main facade has recessed bays flanking the entry bay, which is sheltered by a one-story classic portico, a 1910 replacement of an earlier porch. Most windows are double-hung sash with lintels and sills. A rear addition was constructed at a later date. The house was the residence of Ray G. and Virginia E. Jencks. Virginia was the first Congresswoman from Indiana and served the Sixth District from 1933-39.

21. 709 South Sixth Street James P. Crawford House

The large residence was originally a two-story frame structure built around 1860; the brick exterior and third story were added at a later date. The house has a hip roof with a brick chimney at each end and a modillioned cornice. The symmetrical, three-bay wide, main facade has a distinctive center entryway, which contains double doors with round-arch lights above and molded panels below. The door is framed by pilasters and surmounted by an entablature. Extending across the first level of the main facade, a balconied portico features Corinthian columns, a balustrade, and a modillioned frieze. Most windows are double-hung sash with stone lintels and sills; the attic level has casement windows. James P. Crawford, an early owner, was the brother of Andrew Crawford, who resided at 405 South Sixth Street in the district.

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22. 800 South Sixth Street Cruft-Crawford-Ward House

Built around 1893, this massive, two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style residence has a brick and frame exterior. The house has a slate hip roof with hip dormers and two decorative brick chimneys. The main facade features a round corner tower with a conical roof and a porch with small columns, a modillioned frieze and a compound pediment surmounting the entryway. From 1896 to 1907, the house was the residence of John W. Cruft, retired treasurer of the Vandalis Railroad. In 1908, the house was purchased by James A. Crawford, president of Watford Oil and Gas Company and the son of Andrew Crawford, who resided at 405 South Sixth Street in the district.

23. 805 South Sixth Street Whipple-Johns-McCarthy House

This two-story residence is unusual, for originally it consisted of only the house's rear section which features a two-story, colonnaded portico. This section of the house is identified on the Terre Haute Map of 1858 as the "Whipple" House. Fronting the rear section is a two-story brick Italianate structure, which was probably built in the early 1860's. The residence features a hip roof, ornate paired brackets on the cornice, pedimented window heads, and shutters. Thomas B. Johns, Indiana's largest dealer in walnut lumber, resided in the house in the 1870's. Toward the turn of the century, it was the home of the A. Z. Foster family.

24. 1000 South Sixth Street Ludovici-Cajacob House

An excellent example of the Italianate style, this two-and-one-half story brick structure has a multi-gable roof with classic returns. Built in 1873, it is ornately detailed and features plain and vermiculated quoins at the corners of the house and scroll-sawn brackets on the cornice. The windows are double-hung sash with flat and segmental-arch openings which are surmounted by decorative segmental-arch pediments with consoles. The main entry is similarly decorated. Located in each gable is a decorative, triangular panel with an oculus in the center. The property also contains a brick carriage house. The house was designed by J. A. Vrydagh and constructed by Kimball and Hunter. The original owner, John B. Ludivici, came to Terre Haute in 1850 and started a very successful grocery business. The present owner is Melville Cajacob.

25. 1108 South Sixth Street James H. Black House

Built around 1890, this two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style structure has a varied roofline with several gables and a tall brick chimney. The main level is covered with bevel siding and the upper levels with shingles; a dentiled wood molding extends around the structure between the first and second levels. Most windows are double-hung sash with entablature heads. The gables have cutaway corners and brackets. A number of porches and a pergola are supported by turned posts.

26. 1121 South Sixth Street Barhydt-Ehrmann House

Built in 1921, this two-story brick structure is distinctive with its steeply gabled roof surmounted by a shed dormer. The house features double-hung sash windows which display brick arches with stone detailing, lintels, sills, and wooden shutters. There

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are simple brackets under the eaves and a brick chimney with stone coping. A veranda with round-arch openings is located on the rear facade. The house was built for Theodore Barhydt, whose widow married Albert Ehrmann. In the 1950's, Dr. Frank Welch owned the residence, and since 1969 it has been the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity house of Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology.

27. 1205 South Sixth Street Overstreet-Swango-Campbell House

This two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style residence was built in 1892-93. It has a cross-gable roof and a variety of wood exteriors. The distinctive main facade features a polygonal tower with a pyramidal roof and fish-scale skirting between the two levels. The tower is flanked by a one-story, flat-roofed sunroom with large casement windows and a distinctive bowed porch with lathed posts, decorative brackets, a balustrade, and a deep modillioned frieze. William Overstreet, a partner in the Ford and Overstreet clothing firm, was an early owner of the house.

28. 1227 S. Sixth Street Hamilton House

This massive, two-and-one-half story frame structure with a cross-gable roof was built in 1898. The main facade features a one-story portico with paired Doric columns, a balustrade, and a deep dentiled frieze; a polygonal bay and a rounded bay are located on the second level. Most windows are double-hung sash with multiple upper lights and single lower lights. The house also features a prominent exterior brick chimney and a deep dentiled frieze. Added in 1924, a one-story solarium and porte-cochere flank the main structure. The house was designed by Floyd and Stone, architects, for William A. Hamilton, a business and civic leader.

29. 1320 South Sixth Street J. M. Tune House

Built around 1905, this two-and-one-half story frame, Colonial Revival structure has a hip roof punctuated by pedimented dormers and a corbelled brick chimney. The three-bay wide main facade has an enclosed portico topped by a segmental arch. A transom, side-lights, and oval windows decorate the portico, which is flanked by Palladian windows. The residence features a modillioned cornice and a colonnaded side porch. J. S. Vrydagh was the architect, John Johnson, the contractor, and Clift Williams and Company, the woodworking firm. The original owner, J. M. Tune, was a clothing merchant. The structure is presently the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity house.

30. 1411 South Sixth Street Sage-Robinson-Nagel House

Built around 1868, this excellent example of the Italianate style is a two-and-one-half story brick residence which features an L-shaped main structure with several rear additions. Richly detailed, the house has ornate hood molds with keystones; paired, scroll-sawn brackets support the cornice and frame the attic windows. The structure features a polygonal front bay and several ornate porches with decorative posts, balustrades, and modillioned, bracketed friezes. William H. Sage, a prosperous baker and confectioner, bought the property in 1864 and had the house built several years later. In 1875, Sage sold the property to Henry Robinson, a prominent dry goods merchant, who made a number of changes to the house, including the addition of the rear section. Clemens W. Nagel, a meatpacker, purchased the property in 1905 and lived there until 1958, at which time the structure became the home of the Vigo County Historical Society, Inc. The house was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 11, 1973.

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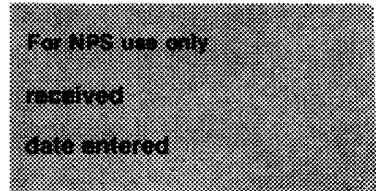
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36. 800 South Center Street Humphrey-Stark-Hunt House
Distinctive with its intricate wood detailing, this two-story Italianate structure was built in 1879. The house has a low pitch hip roof underscored by an ornate frieze with scroll-sawn brackets, pendants, and attic vents. The distinctive front porch features ornate square posts, an arched scroll-sawn frieze, a latticework balustrade, and brackets identical to those on the roof frieze. The exterior has been covered with aluminum siding. Built for Samuel Humphrey, the house was purchased in 1883 by Anthony Groverman Blake, who was associated with Joseph Strong and Company, a whole-sale grocery firm.
37. 810 South Center J. O. Jones House
Built in 1868, this two-story frame Italianate structure has a three-bay-wide front facade with a small, one-story entry portico. The house features a low pitch hip roof, a wide frieze with paired brackets supporting the roof overhang, and cornerboards. Double-hung sash windows have pedimented heads and wood shutters. The original owner was Joseph Orlando Jones, postmaster-general in Terre Haute. The house remained in his family until 1965.
38. 901 South Center House
Built in 1897-98, this two-and-one-half story structure displays characteristics of the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles. The house features a varied exterior of stone, brick and wood. The main hip roof is pierced by front and side gables and a dormer. Distinctive features include a recessed front veranda with prominent round arches, several polygonal bays, and a rustic exterior brick chimney. Window treatment is varied and includes double-hung sash, a rose window in the front gable peak, stained glass windows, and transoms above some windows. The house was built by C. A. Wallingford, of Indianapolis, for George Maier, the assistant manager of the Terre Haute Distilling Company. In 1918, I. W. Aten purchased the house. Aten's son-in-law, Marvin Knapp, bought the house in 1966.
39. 904 South Center Arnold-McMillan-Walter House
Built around 1910, this two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival, frame structure has a gable roof with classic returns and twin shed dormers. The five-bay-wide, symmetrical main facade features a balconied entry portico which shelters the main entry door with sidelights and a transom. Double-hung sash windows with 8/1 lights have entablature heads, sills, and wood louvered shutters. The original owner was William F. Arnold, a general merchandise broker.
40. 935 South Center Hedding House
This two-story brick building was built around 1879 in the Italianate style. The relatively modest house has a low pitch hip roof with overhanging eaves supported by scroll-sawn brackets. Tall, double-hung sash windows have pedimented heads on the first level and label molding on the second floor. The balconied front porch has been altered. Burdett Royse, an attorney, real estate and loan broker, was an early occupant.

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41. 658 Farrington

Josse A. Vrydagh House

Built in 1875, this one-and-one-half story frame cottage with a rear addition features a gable roof with a brick chimney at each end. Intersecting the main roof, a front gable shelters the entry porch; a decorative sunburst motif fills the tympanum. The original owner, Josse A. Vrydagh, was a prominent Terre Haute architect who designed a number of residences located in the district.

42. 1006 South Center

Grimes House

Built around 1890, this two-and-one-half story frame residence has a hip roof with a shed dormer. The main facade displays a two-tiered, recessed front porch with solid paneled railings and a lattice-work frieze on the second level. There is a cutaway corner on the main level and a saw-tooth design on the roof cornice. Most windows are double-hung sash with 1/1 lights; a front casement window has a border of small square panes. In the 1890's, the house was occupied by the Grimes family. Later, their daughter, Mary Grimes, who was the long-time social editor of the Tribune and the Sunday Tribune-Star, owned the house.

43. 1123 South Center

House

This two-and-one-half story frame structure, which was built around 1900, has a hip roof with overhanging eaves and a hip dormer. The front facade has a one-story portico which has been screened in, and a two-story polygonal bay. In 1904, Emil Bavor owned the house.

44. 1139 South Center

George Foulkes House

Designed in the Colonial Revival style, this huge, two-and-one-half story brick structure was built in 1906. The house features a gable roof topped by three hip dormers and a cornice with dentils and modillions. The front porch displays brick piers, a frieze repeating the roofline trim, and a pediment over the center entryway. Most windows are 12/1, double-hung sash; a palladian window is positioned in the attic level of the south gable. The original owner, George Foulkes, was president of Independent Construction Company.

45. 1425 South Center Street

House

Built around 1901, this two-story brick and half-timbered residence has a multi-gable roof with a tall brick chimney. The house features overhanging eaves supported by brackets and soldier brick courses with stone detailing above a number of multi-light windows. There is a corner front porch with stone piers and a one-story polygonal bay on the south side exterior.

46. 506 South Seventh Street

John Reichert House

This two-story brick Italianate house with a hip roof was built in 1870. The windows are 2/2 double-hung sash set in segmental arches which are topped by soldier brick courses. There is a small front and side porch, each of which shelters an entry door topped by a transom. Scroll-sawn brackets on the molded frieze support slightly overhanging eaves. The original owner was Captain John C. Reichert, who was involved in the Civil War. In 1974, his great, great granddaughter, Melinda Richeson, purchased the house.

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47. 602 South Seventh Street Arthur Goldsmith House

This two-story brick structure was built in 1876 in the Italianate style. The house displays a hip roof with twin hip dormers and a modillioned cornice with scroll-sawn brackets supporting the overhanging eaves. At a later date, an enormous front veranda with paired Doric columns and a bracketed frieze, was added to the house. The veranda extends around the sides of the structure, forming a porte-cochere on one side and an enclosed porch on the other. Arthur Goldsmith was the original owner. In 1957, the house became the Patrick J. Ryan Funeral Home.

48. 825 South Seventh Street Miller-Caplow House

This massive, two-and-one-half story frame structure with a brick foundation was built around 1890 in the Queen Anne style. The main roof is hipped and has a hip dormer and a corbeled brick chimney. The house's asymmetrical design features a large, classic veranda with a balcony above the main entry, a polygonal tower with a pyramidal roof, and a round tower with a semi-conical roof. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; several stained glass windows are located in the round tower and second level of the main facade. The porch and roof friezes display modillions. An early owner, Henry Miller, was the manager of Miller Bros. and Company, a branch of the U.S. Baking Company.

49. 904 South Seventh Street Stack-Britton House

Built around 1894, this two-and-one-half story frame residence is a highly-detailed Queen Anne style structure. The house features a hip and gable roof, a modillioned cornice, and wood cornerboards. The front gable is decorated with "buttons" set in framed squares and a sunburst pattern framing the attic window. Most windows are double-hung sash; the large, fixed-sash front window is distinctively bordered by overlapping "buttons". The front porch has turned posts, an ornate frieze, and a pediment above the entrance with a smaller example of the "button" pattern in the tympanum. There is a small side porch which is similarly detailed and a balcony on the front facade. An early owner, Michael Stack, was a traveling agent.

50. 912 South Seventh Street Camille Urban House

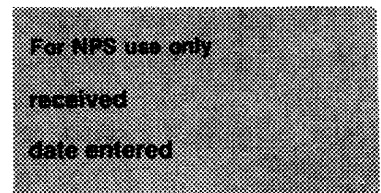
Built around 1900, this simple, Queen Anne style structure has a bevel-sided exterior and a hip roof intersected by a front and side gable. The front gable is bowed and the side gable has a one-story bay supported by brackets. Each gable is covered with board and batten at the attic level and has exposed purlin ends under the eaves. Most windows are double-hung sash with flat-arch headings. Somewhat altered, the front porch has a modillioned frieze and is surmounted by a pediment with a decorative tympanum. The original owner, Camille Urban, was associated with Stahl, Urban and Company. The house was designed by Floyd and Stone, and built by August Fromme.

51. 931 South Seventh Street Cox-Hulman House

This two-and-one-half story frame structure, which was built around 1900, is an imposing example of the Free Classic style. The main hip roof is intersected by a front gable and three gabled dormers on the south side exterior; prominent exterior chimneys with decorative brickwork rise above the roof. The front portico with Doric columns and a spindle balustrade shelters the transomed main entrance, which is

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Most of the houses in the district were constructed between 1890 and 1920. High-style houses, such as the Queen Anne style Miller-Caplow House (Photo #48) built around 1890 for Henry Miller, manager of Miller Brothers and Company, and a Colonial Revival style house (Photo #44) built in 1906 at 1139 South Center Street for George Foulkes, president of Independent Construction Company, continued to be constructed. Smaller, working-class houses were also built in parts of the district. Many of these were constructed on Fourth Street close to industrial areas. These include houses at 1031 South Fourth Street (Photo #3) and 1330 South Fourth Street (Photo #5).

The district is important for its representation of a wide range of architectural styles. Examples include the Greek Revival style Williams-Warren-Zimmerman House (Photo #1), constructed around 1850; the Italianate style Hudson House (Photo #17), constructed around 1868; the Queen Anne style Overstreet-Swango-Campbell House (Photo #27), completed in 1893; a Romanesque Revival style house at 903 South Center Street (Photo #38), completed in 1898; a Tudor Revival style house at 1425 South Center Street (Photo #45) constructed around 1901; the Colonial Revival style Kelley-Luther-Trent House (Photo #7) built in 1901; and the Mission style Meyer House (Photo #8), built in 1923.

The architectural significance of many of the houses in the district is enhanced by their association with prominent Terre Haute architects. Among these architects were Josse A. Vrydagh and his son, Jupiter G. The elder Vrydagh was born in Louvain, Belgium, in 1833. He came to Terre Haute in 1866 and became the city's most prominent architect. He was awarded one of ten premiums for the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia in 1874, and, in 1877, was honored for submitting the best plans for rebuilding the burned patent office in Washington, D.C. He designed a number of commercial and public buildings in Terre Haute, although most of these have been demolished. Among houses in the district which Vrydagh designed is the elaborate Ludovici-Cajacob House (Photo #24), constructed in 1872. Vrydagh's own house and office was a modest, one-story frame dwelling (Photo #41) at 658 Farrington, constructed in 1875.

Vrydagh's son, who attended Rose Polytechnic Institute of Technology in Terre Haute, took over his father's business after the elder Vrydagh's death in 1898. The younger Vrydagh was, for many years, architect for the Terre Haute School Board. He was also responsible for the design of many industrial, commercial, and residential structures in the city. Among houses in the district designed by Jupiter G. Vrydagh are the Colonial Revival style J. M. Tune House (Photo #29), built in 1905, and the Colonial Revival style Dr. Charles Patton House (Photo #33), built in 1905.

The district is significant as the home of many of Terre Haute's prominent citizens of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Among those active in politics were Colonel Robert N. Hudson, a lawyer who served in the State Legislature in 1849 and 1853 and built the Italianate style house at 507 South Sixth Street (c. 1868; Photo #17); and General George K. Steele, chairman of the state committee which welcomed President-elect Lincoln to Indiana on February 11, 1861 when he was enroute to Washington, D.C. for his inauguration. Steele resided at 824 South Fifth Street (1870, Photo #10). Also active in politics was Virginia E. Jencks, who was the first Congresswoman from Indiana and served the Sixth District from 1933 to 1939. Ms. Jencks lived at 625 South Sixth Street (c. 1850, Photo #20).

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Beginning at the southwest corner of South 8th Street and Swan; thence South along the West curblineline of 8th to the corner of 8th and Oak; thence West along the North curblineline of Oak to an alleyway between 8th and 7th; thence South along the west edge of that alleyway to Seabury Avenue; thence West along the North curblineline of Seabury to S. 7th Street; thence South along the West curblineline of 7th Street to the South property line of the property at 1611 S. 7th; thence West along that property line to an alleyway; thence South along the West edge of that alleyway to Hulman Street; thence West along the North curblineline of Hulman to an alleyway between Center and 6th Streets; thence North along the east edge of that alleyway to the north property line of the Hulman Street Assembly of God Church; thence West along that property line and across S. 6th Street to the south property line of the property at 1641 S. 6th; continuing West along that property line to an alleyway; thence South along the West edge of that alleyway to Hulman; thence West along the north curblineline of Hulman to an alleyway between S. 4th Street and S. 3rd Street; thence North along the East edge of that alleyway to Oak Street; thence East along the South curblineline of Oak to 4th Street; thence North along the East curblineline of 4th Street to the north property line of the property at 414-416 S. 4th Street; thence East along that property line to an alleyway between 4th and 5th Streets; thence North along the East edge of that alleyway to Poplar Street; thence East along the South curblineline of Poplar to S. 6th Street; thence South along the West curblineline of 6th to the north property line (extended) of property at 308-310 S. 6th; thence East along that property line to an alleyway; thence North along the east edge of that alleyway to Poplar; thence East and Southeast along the South curblineline of Poplar to the East property line of the property at 667 Poplar; thence South along that property line, and also the East property line of property at 666 Swan, to Swan Street; thence East along the South curblineline of Swan to 7th Street; thence South along the West curblineline of 7th to the North property line (extended) of property at 418-420 S. 7th Street; thence East along that property line to an alleyway; thence North along the East edge of that alleyway to Swan; thence East along the South curblineline of Swan to the place of beginning.

The district is bounded on the north by the south edge of downtown, which has begun to encroach upon the district with new, non-residential structures and parking lots. To the east of the district the residential usage continues, but houses become smaller, closer together, and more altered from their original appearance. The transition from the large mansions on 6th Street to the cottages on 9th Street takes place gradually. Two-story houses predominate on 7th Street, so that it relates more closely to the district to the west; 8th Street, however, features a mixture of two-story and one-story houses south of Oak, and is a transitional block leading into the less substantial residences to the east. Eighth Street was thus excluded south of Oak Street.

On the south boundary, Hulman Street presents a strong edge as a heavily traveled, mostly commercial thoroughfare. On some streets, a low hill north of Hulman further defines the district from the neighborhoods to the south. On the west the district is defined by U.S. 41, a six-lane commercial strip. Although the housing diminishes in size and integrity toward the south end of 4th Street, the edge formed by U.S. 41 is a far more significant factor here, necessitating the inclusion of these properties to act as a residential buffer for the rest of the district. The boundary was thus drawn at the alley between U.S. 41 (3rd Street) and 4th Street.

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