FINAL

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

ALSO SEE BOUNDARY INCREASE

# 1. Name

historic   Historic Resources of Downtown Terre Haute, Indiana (Partial inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common   Downtown Terre Haute

# 2. Location

street & number   Area bounded by Cherry, Ninth, Poplar and Third Streets, plus the County Courthouse   __N/A__ not for publication

city, town   Terre Haute   __N/A__ vicinity of   ~~congressional district~~

state   Indiana   code   018   county   Vigo   code   167

# 3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X district | __ public | X occupied | __ agriculture | __ museum |
| X building(s) | X private | __ unoccupied | X commercial | __ park |
| __ structure | X both | __ work in progress | X educational | X private residence |
| __ site | **Public Acquisition** | **Accessible** | X entertainment | X religious |
| __ object | __ in process | __ yes: restricted | X government | __ scientific |
| X Multiple | __ being considered | X yes: unrestricted | X industrial | X transportation |
| Resource Area   N/A | | __ no | __ military | __ other: |

# 4. Owner of Property

name   Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town   __N/A__ vicinity of   state

# 5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number   Vigo County Courthouse

city, town   Terre Haute   state   Indiana

# 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(See Continuation She

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

date   1979-1980   __ federal   X state   __ county   __ local

depository for survey records   Indiana State Department of Natural Resources

city, town   Indianapolis   state   Indiana

# 7. Description

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

This National Register Multiple Resource Area consists of three historic districts and 20 individual historic buildings located in the downtown area of Terre Haute, Indiana. Terre Haute is situated on a terrace overlooking the Wabash River near the state's western border. This area is just south of the interface of the Tipton Till plain and the Wabash Lowland, slightly below the southern limit of the Wisconsin glaciation. Before being developed in the 19th and 20th centuries, this region was covered with mixed hardwood forests and extensions of the prairie grasslands. Since the area has been completely built up over the last century, no important original geographical or topographical features, save the Wabash River itself, now remain. Instead, the important historical resources of the area are the commercial, religious, and residential structures built in the city over the last 150 years.

During the first half of the 19th century, Terre Haute's development was confined, largely, to the original city limits (bounded by Water, Eagle, Fifth and Swan Streets) with some lesser development further to the east where the National Road intercepted Wabash Avenue and entered the city. The coming of the railroad to the city in 1853 helped precipitate an industrial boom in the area, with coal mining coming to the fore as one of the major new industries in the region. Over the next several decades, Terre Haute expanded at a fantastic rate, pushing east well past the original boundaries and developing a purely commercial district along Wabash Avenue, originally an area of mixed residential and commercial use. Streets adjacent to Wabash saw similar development, but also included church, school, and other institutional buildings. As the immediate downtown area became increasingly commercial, residential development occurred on the near south side of town. This pattern of development continued until the 1930's, when the Depression helped bring an end to Terre Haute's "golden age"; the downtown area, by then almost completely built up, has since seen little in the way of new construction. Several buildings have been lost due to demolition for parking facilities in recent years.

With the exception of three residences contained among the individual sites in this Multiple Resource Area, all of the properties involved are commercial or institutional structures built between the 1850's and the 1920's, with the majority dating from the latter half of that period. Older buildings in the district, dating from the 1850's to the 1870's, are generally of masonry with cast-iron detailing and tend to be relatively low in profile. Examples of these early structures, typically two to four stories tall, include Carr's Hall (Photo 1) and the Kaufman Block (Photo 38). This scale and construction type survived through the turn of the century (Photos 44, 26), but began to be supplanted by slightly taller buildings, some using steel-frame technology. The Star Building (Photo 2), 524 Wabash (Photo 29), and the Bement-Rea Building (Map #150), illustrate this tendency toward slightly larger structures in the downtown area. This movement culminated in the construction of such eight to 12 story buildings as the Tribune Building (Photo 40), the Terre Haute House (Photo 43), the Terre Haute Trust Company (Photo 39) and the Citizen's Trust Company (Photo 16). This last, completed in 1921, remains the city's tallest building.

The architectural composition of this Multiple Resource Area includes examples of almost every late 19th and early 20th century commercial building style found in the Midwest. Carr's Hall (Photo 1), among the oldest structures in the city, is an 1857 Italianate commercial building constructed of brick with cast-iron detailing. Other Italianate buildings of slightly later vintage include the structures at 810 Wabash (Photo 10) and 23-27 S. Sixth Street (Photo 15). The Kaufman Block (Photo 38) in the Wabash Avenue East

# 8. Significance

**Period**
___ prehistoric
___ 1400–1499
___ 1500–1599
___ 1600–1699
___ 1700–1799
X___ 1800–1899
X___ 1900–

**Areas of Significance—Check and justify below**

___ archeology-prehistoric
___ archeology-historic
___ agriculture
_X_ architecture
___ art
_X_ commerce
___ communications

___ community planning
___ conservation
___ economics
_X_ education
___ engineering
___ exploration/settlement
___ industry
___ invention

___ landscape architecture
___ law
___ literature
___ military
___ music
___ philosophy
_X_ politics/government

_X_ religion
___ science
___ sculpture
___ social/
humanitarian
_X_ theater
_X_ transportation
___ other (specify)

**Specific dates**  N/A        **Builder/Architect**  N/A

**Statement of Significance (~~in one paragraph~~)**

The architectural resources included in this Multiple Resource nomination depict that period sometimes known as Terre Haute's "golden age," when the city experienced its greatest growth. Lasting from approximately 1890 until the late 1920's, this epoch witnessed the city's greatest industrial development, the rapid expansion of its population, and the emergence of the city as the region's preeminent commercial and retail center. The various factors involved in this transmogrification are all illustrated by the historic resources remaining in the downtown area.

Prior to the coming of European explorers and settlers, this region was the home of the Wea Indian trible. French traders and Jesuit missionaries who arrived in the area early in the 18th century referred to the vicinity as Terre Haute (High Ground) because of its elevation above the Wabash River. In 1811 a military post was established in the area by General William Henry Harrison, and three small settlements developed nearby. The present city of Terre Haute, however, was not established until 1816, when a group of southern Indiana and Kentucky businessmen formed the Terre Haute Land Company, purchased a tract of land three miles south of Ft. Harrison from the Federal Government, and platted the town of Terre Haute, using a simple rectilinear grid plan. Two years later, when Vigo County was formed, these land speculators arranged to have Terre Haute made the county seat by donating money and several town lots, including the present Courthouse Square, to the county government.

The early growth of Terre Haute came about as a result of commercial flatboat traffic already established on the Wabash River. Steamboats from the Ohio River began calling on the town in 1823, providing a faster, more dependable means of transportation and helping to spur development of the city's pork packing industry a year later. The National Road was completed to the city in 1838, providing an additional means of entry for settlers from the east. The Wabash and Erie Canal reached Terre Haute in 1849, increasing trade with Lafayette and other areas to the northeast. All of these improvements prompted steady but unremarkable growth in the town's population over its first four decades.

The coming of the railroad in 1852 signaled the beginning of a new era for the community. By providing more ready access to the eastern markets, the railroad made feasible the mining of Vigo County's abundant coal reserves. Other early industry attracted by the combination of good transportation systems and locally-available coal included an iron and nail works, a foundry, and several brick manufacturers. The influx of workers who labored in these new industries stimulated the city's growth. From a population of 4,051 in 1850, the city grew to number 8,594 by 1860, 16,103 by 1870, and 26,042 by 1880. The commercial and retail sections of the city's economy expanded along with the population; this growth resulted in the construction of many new commercial structures in the downtown area. Over the subsequent years, all of Terre Haute's pre-1850 commercial buildings gave way to new construction. This trend continued until the city's growth was slowed by the Great Depressi[on]

Architecturally, Terre Haute's downtown resources include some of the most notable buildings in the area. Although no structures survive from the first half of the 19th century, almost every late 19th and early 20th century architectural style is represented. The old building, Carr's Hall (building 28) and a number of other structures in the downtown

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheets

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property __See continuation sheets__

Quadrangle name __Terre Haute__          Quadrangle scale __1:24000__

UMT References          See continuation sheets

A |__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|__|
  Zone   Easting            Northing

B |__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|__|
  Zone   Easting            Northing

C |__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|__|

D |__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|__|

E |__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|__|

F |__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|__|

G |__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|__|

H |__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|  |__|__|__|__|__|__|

**Verbal boundary description and justification**

The Multiple Resource Area is bounded on the north by Chestnut Street, the south by Poplar Street, the east by 9th Street, and the west by 3rd Street, plus the Courthouse Square.

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

| state | N/A | code | county | | code |
|-------|-----|------|--------|-|------|
| state | | code | county | | code |

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title __Alan Goebes, Div. of Historic Preservation and Archaeology__
                   for

organization __Terre Haute Dept. of Redevelopment__          date __March, 1983__

street & number __202 North Alabama Street__          telephone __232-1646__

city or town __Indianapolis__          state __Indiana__   __46204__

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national          _____ state          __X__ 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 __April 21, 1983__

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

# National Register of Historic Places
# Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet    Downtown Terre Haute    Item number    2    Page    1

The following properties are included in this nomination:

| Building No. | Photo No. | Address | Building Name |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 1 | 329-333 Walnut | Carr's Hall |
| 45 | 2 | 601-603 Ohio | Star Building |
| 52 | 3 | 683 Ohio | Indiana Theatre |
| 54 | 4 | 727 Ohio | Hippodrome |
| 57 | 5 | 823 Ohio | |
| 64 | 6 | 510-516 Ohio | |
| 68 | 7 | 630 Ohio | First Congregational Church |
| 89 | 8 | 509 Wabash | First National Bank |
| 99 | 9 | 645 Wabash | United States Trust Company Bldg. |
| 152 | 10 | 810 Wabash | |
| 154 | 11 | 822 Wabash | Terminal Arcade |
| 158 | 12 | 627 Cherry | Chamber of Commerce Building |
| 195 | 13 | Courthouse Square | Vigo County Courthouse |
| 219 | 14 | 201 S. 5th | Phoenix Club |
| 236 | 15 | 23-25-27 S. 6th | |
| 237 | 16 | 19-21 S. 6th | Citizens Trust Company Bldg. |
| 255 | 17,18 | 7th and Cherry | Terre Haute Post Office & Federal Bldg. |
| 299 | 19 | 16-28 S. 8th | Odd Fellows Temple |
| 315 | 20 | 209-211 S. 9th | |
| 318 | 21,22 | 119 S. 9th | |

Wabash Avenue — West District

| Building No. | Photo No. | Address | Building Name |
|---|---|---|---|
| 83 | | 417-419 Wabash | |
| 84 | 26 | 421-423 Wabash | Cook, Bell, and Bauermeister Block |
| 85 | 23 | 425 Wabash | |
| 86 | 24 | 429 Wabash | |
| 87 | 25 | 431 Wabash | |
| 125 | 35 | 400-406 Wabash | |
| 126 | 34 | 408 Wabash | |
| 127 | | 410 Wabash | |
| 128 | | 412 Wabash | |
| 129 | | 416 Wabash | |
| 130 | | 418 Wabash | |
| 131 | | 420 Wabash | |
| 132 | | 422-424 Wabash | Intrusion |
| 133 | 31 | 426-428 Wabash | White Block — J.A. VRUDAVGH, ARCHITECT |
| 134 | | 508-510 Wabash | |
| 135 | | 512-514 Wabash | |
| 136 | 27 | 518-520 Wabash | Albrecht Building |

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered
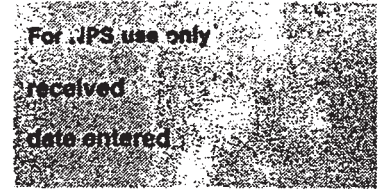
Continuation sheet  Downtown Terre Haute      Item number    2            Page    2

## Wabash Avenue — West District, continued

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 137 | 28 | 522 Wabash | |
| 138 | 29 | 524 Wabash | |
| 139 | 30 | 526 Wabash | Blumberg Building |
| 223 | | 431 Wabash | |
| 238 | | 20-26 N. 6th | Chanticleer Building |
| 239 | | 32-34 N. 6th | Koopman Building |
| 247 | 37 | 21-35 N. 6th | Hotel Deming |
| | | 500 Wabash | Parking lot, Intrusion |

## Wabash Avenue — East District

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | 38 | 673-683 Wabash | Kaufman Block |
| 106 | 39 | 701-703 Wabash | Terre Haute Trust Company |
| 107 | 40 | 721-725 Wabash | Tribune Building |
| 108 | | 727 Wabash | |
| 148 | | 720-722 Wabash | |
| 149 | 41 | 724 Wabash | Fort Harrison Savings Assn. |
| 150 | | 726-730 Wabash | Bement-Rea Building |
| 253 | 44 | 19-31 S. 7th | Swope Block |
| 254 | | 683 Wabash | |
| 268 | | 30-32 S. 7th | |
| 269 | 46 | 26-28 S. 7th | |
| 270 | 47 | 22-24 S. 7th | |
| 271 | 42 | 20 S. 7th | Worrell Building |
| 272 | 43 | 700-718 Wabash | Terre Haute House |

## St. Joseph's Church and School District

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 220 | 49 | 115 S. 5th | St. Joseph's Catholic Church |
| 221 | 50 | 113 S. 5th | St. Joseph's Parish Rectory |
| 222 | 51 | 101 S. 5th | St. Joseph's Male Academy |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Inventory—Nomination Form
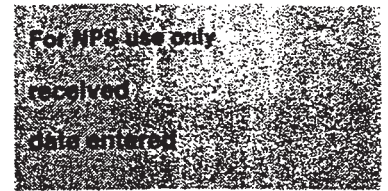
Continuation sheet Downtown Terre Haute     Item number     6     Page 3

All structures included in this nomination were determined eligible on January 4, 1982, with the exception of the Vigo County Courthouse, and the north side of Wabash Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received
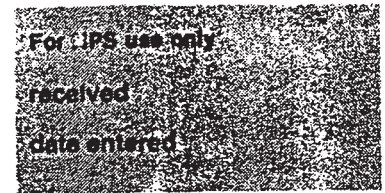
date entered

Continuation sheet  Downtown Terre Haute          Item number  7          Page  4

District, is a typical example of the Italianate style speculative office/retail block. The Wabash Avenue East district also includes such late Italiante structures as 22-24 S. 7th (Map #270) and 26-28 S. 7th (Map #269).  The French Second Empire style is illustrated by the building at 425-431 Wabash (Photo 32), the only commercial example of this style left in the city, and by the County Courthouse (Photo 13).  The Gothic Revival style is represented by the First Congregational Church (Photo 7).  The Wabash Avenue West District contains a number of Romanesque Revival structures (Photos 27, 28, 29), as does the St. Joseph's Parish District (Photo 48).  Around the turn of the century, the Classical Revival style was commonly involved for bank buildings (Photos 8 and 9), while the Renaissance Revival style was employed for office/retail structures (Photos 19, 44) and institutional buildings (Photo 14).  Among the 20th century structures in the area are examples of the Chicago School (Photos 2, 39), Jacobethan Revival (Photo 12), German Renaissance (Photo 3), and Art Deco architecture (Photos 17, 18).  Unique to the city are the Moorish-inspired 408 Wabash (Photo 35) and the Beaux-Arts style Terminal Arcade (Photo 11), designed by Daniel Burnham.

The original plat of Terre Haute was laid out along a  rectilinear grid plan, with the center block reserved for the Courthouse.  This rectilinear plan has been perpetuated and was extended to the east and south as the city expanded.  A noticeable exception to this involves Wabash Avenue, which veered northeast at 8th Street in order to meet the National Road.  Because of the commercial nature of the buildings in the downtown area all are built on the front property line, providing a uniform facade line, albeit of varying heights, throughout the district.  The urban nature of the district also caused the area to be densely occupied; consequently, no parks or squares (other than the Courthouse Square) exist in the downtown and the only empty lots found in the area have been created by the demolition of older buildings.

Although the general area is thought to have been inhabited by the Wea Indians before the founding of the city, no structures exist from this culture, nor are any former campsites known  to exist within the immediate vicinity of this Multiple Resource Area.  A subsurface archaeological test was not feasible because of the urban nature of this district; all sites either currently contain structures or were the location of structures now demolished. Moreover, those lots currently vacant, as well as the street system of the area, feature asphalt paving to facilitate vehicular traffic.  Since archaeological testing was not feasible, the nomination should be considered complete without this information.

With only one exception, the boundaries of this nomination constitute the boundaries of the Downtown Urban Renewal Project Area as defined in the city's September, 1981, Determination of Eligibility request, namely, Third Street on the west, Cherry Street on the north, Ninth Street on the east, and Poplar Street on the south.  Buildings were initially selected based on the findings of the survey of the entire downtown area, conducted in 1980 by the Architectural Commission of Terre Haute Civic Improvement, Inc.  The surveyors who conducted this study were William L. Selm, Historian, and James E. Finger, Planner.  Final selection of buildings for this nomination is based on the National Register's Determination of Eligibility issued on January 4, 1982.  One exception to this is in the case of the County Courthouse (Map #195) which, while an integral part of the downtown area, falls just west of the Downtown Urban Renewal Project Area, and was not a part of the Determination of Eligibility request.  Other exceptions are the buildings on the north side of Wabash between 4th and 5th Streets, which we felt should be included in the Wabash Avenue West district because of their upper-story integrity, and because they present a continuous block that provides definition for the downtown district (see Photo 31).

HPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered
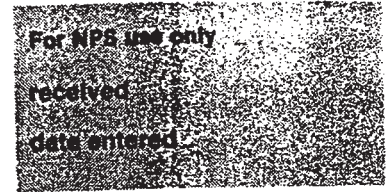
Continuation sheet Downtown Terre Haute          Item number 8          Page     5

area (buildings 236, 269, 270) are of Italianate design, with elaborate cornices and window hoods and cast-iron storefronts. Sometimes built in the form of blocks with multiple retail storefronts and upper story office space (building 105), the Italianate remained an important building type in Terre Haute until the close of the 19th century. To a large extent, the use of cast-iron elements in these structures was caused by the ready availability of this building material from manufacturers in nearby Evansville.

Several examples of the Renaissance Revival style are included among the city's downtown buildings. This style was often employed in commercial buildings similar in scale to the earliest Italianate structures. Examples include Swope's Block (building 253) and the Odd Fellows Temple (building 293). The latter structure, notable for its finely-crafted limestone facade, was designed by Charles Padgett, a local builder who took his architectural degree from the International Correspondence School. The Renaissance Revival style was sometimes used in institutional buildings; the Phoenix Club (building 219), erected in 1905, shows a great amount of Renaissance Revival influence.

The Romanesque Revival style was one of the most popular in the city at the turn of the century, and several notable structures of this type survive in the downtown area. These structures vary in scale from the three-story structure at 522 Wabash Avenue (building 137) to the Tribune Building (building 107), a six-story building erected in 1912. Two excellent examples, both the work of a local architect, are located at 400-406 Wabash (building 125) and 426-428 Wabash (building 133). They were designed by Jupiter C. Vrydagh, a Rose Polytechnic graduate who took over the practice of his father, Jesse A. Vrydagh, after the latter's death. Jupiter Vrydagh also served as architect for the city's school board.

Many of the Neo Classical buildings in Terre Haute were constructed for financial institutions, which were partial to the air of dignity and solidarity this style imparts. The Fort Harrison Savings Association (building 149), the First National Bank (building 89), designed by H. Jenny, and the U. S. Trust Company (building 99) by S. S. Beman, are good examples of the Neo Classical style executed in stone and brick. Although Jenny and Beman were both Chicago architects, the radical remodeling of the U. S. Trust Company was accomplished by a local firm, Johnson, Miller, Miller, and Yeager, which also was responsible for a number of buildings on the Indiana State University campus north of the downtown area.

Among the other styles represented in the downtown are examples of 20th century commercial (building 45), and Chicago-school architecture (building 106). The downtown area also features several structures whose unusual architectural design is otherwise unknown in the city. The building at 408 Wabash (building 126), for example, is the city's only example of Moorish-inspired architecture, while 425-431 Wabash (buildings 85, 86 and 87) is the city's sole surviving French Second Empire style commercial block. The downtown's only Beaux-Arts building, the Terminal Arcade (building 154) is notable also as one of the earlier works of famed Chicago architect Daniel Burnham, while the area's two theaters (buildings 52 and 54), both designed by John Eberson, provide the city with examples of Spanish Baroque and German Renaissance design. Among the newer buildings is the United States Post Office (building 255), one of the few Art Deco structures in the city.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered
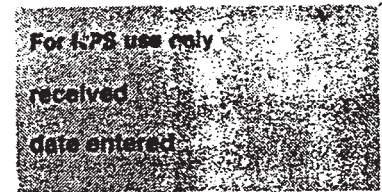
Continuation sheet    Downtown Terre Haute    Item number    8    Page    6

Downtown Terre Haute's historic structures also illustrate the expansion of the city's commercial and retail base in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Typical commercial structures of the 1850-1900 era featured ground floor retail shops and upper floor office space; in Terre Haute, this type is represented by the Swope Block (building 253), the Odd Fellows Building (building 299), and the Kaufman Block (building 105), and the Albrecht Building (building 136). As some of the local businesses expanded and required more space, they erected their own structures; the Bement-Rea Building (building 150), for example, was constructed to house a wholesale grocery firm, while the Tribune Building (building 107) was erected in 1912 to contain the operations of the local newspaper. Several notable bank buildings were also erected during this era, reflecting the growth of the city's financial strength. The First National Bank Building (building 89), the United States Trust Company (building 99), and the eight story Citizens Trust Company Building (building 237) all date from this time period. Two important hotels, the Terre Haute House (building 272), and the Hotel Deming (building 247), also date from the early 20th century and remain among the largest buildings in the downtown area.

In several instances, only one or two structures remain to demonstrate the area's significance in a particular field. For example, despite the importance of the city's various transportation systems to her growth, only one structure related to transportation, the Terminal Arcade (building 154) remains standing. Built to serve as a passenger station for the interurban train lines which served the state, it later was used as a city bus station. The district's political and governmental significance stems from the presence of the County Courthouse.

Thus far, Terre Haute's business community has been slow to initiate preservation efforts in the downtown area. Some renovation work has been accomplished, however, over the last few years. The Woodburn Printing Company rehabilitated two Italianate buildings to house its offices and equipment, and a major renovation was recently completed on the Sycamore Building. The tax incentives available under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 are expected to stimulate reinvestment in the area, once National Register listing is attained.

Information gathered in the course of the Vigo County Survey is being integrated into the state and local government's planning processes. This Multiple Resource nomination was, itself, initiated by the City of Terre Haute's Department of Redevelopment. The city hopes to spur redevelopment of the downtown area by encouraging renovation of the buildings in this Multiple Resource Area.

Carr's Hall                              Owner:  Paul & Mildred Trotzke
329-333 Walnut Street                            333 Walnut Street
d. 1857                                          Terre Haute, IN  47807

## Description:

Photo #1, Bldg. #28

Carr's Hall, one of Terre Haute's oldest buildings, is a two-story brick
commercial structure located at the southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut
Streets.  The building is Italianate in design and has a rectangular plan and
a flat roof.  The main (north) facade, which faces Walnut Street, contains the
majority of the building's decorative elements.  Most significant of these is
the cast-iron storefront on the ground floor of this facade, which is high-
lighted by square pilasters with elaborate foliated capitals.  The second
floor level of this facade is composed of six equal bays, each containing an
identical two-over-two, double-hung window.  These windows have cast-iron
sills and elaborate pedimented window surrounds with label stops.  Over each
of these windows, just below the frieze area, is a foliated, cast-iron attic
vent.  Surmounting the vents is a narrow frieze decorated with dentils and
elaborate brackets which support the projecting cornice.

The east facade, which faces Fourth Street, lacks the detailing found on the
north side of the building.  Both levels on the east facade were originally
comprised of nine equal-sized bays, each containing a rectangular door or
window, with simple cast-iron sills and lintels.  Many of these have been
filled in with brick, as have all of the window openings in the west facade.
The other major exterior alteration to the building is located in the northwest
corner, where structural repair work was done at the expense of one ground
floor pilaster and one second-floor window hood.

## Significance:

Carr's Hall is significant architecturally as a good representative example of
a brick commercial structure with cast-iron detailing—an important type in
Terre Haute's heritage.  The building is also significant for its historical
use as a meeting place for various religious, social, and cultural groups
since the mid-19th century.

The building was constructed in 1857 by Moses Carr, who used the ground floor
as a grocery and drygoods store.  The large hall on the second floor was
quickly rented by Walker Hegeman, who, in December, 1857, opened it as Terre
Haute's first theater.  Competition with a second theater, opened less than
a year later, caused both establishments to close by March, 1859.  In later
years the hall was used by a succession of different religious groups, prior
to their constructing their own churches, and it was also the site of various
social events.

Architecturally, the building is an early example of the Italianate style, and
features elaborate window moldings and a large decorative cornice.  Unlike
many later commercial buildings in the city, the main facade of Carr's Hall
has been spared extensive storefront remodelings and retains its original
cast-iron pilasters.  The building is thought to be the oldest commercial
structure remaining in the city.

Carr's Hall
329-333 Walnut Street                                    Building #28, Continued

---

Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference:  16/464500/4368180

Boundary:  Block 461, Parcel 012, Map #1806-21

Star Building                          Owner:  Charles Newlin
601-603 Ohio Street                            601-603 Ohio Street
d. 1912                                        Terre Haute, IN   47807

## Description:                              Photo #2, Bldg. #45

The Star Building, located at the southwest corner of Sixth and Ohio Streets,
is a four-story brick structure with limestone and terra cotta detailing.
Constructed in 1912 to house the city's morning newspaper, the Terre Haute
Star, the building exhibits some of the design elements normally associated
with Chicago School architecture.

The Star Building is rectangular in plan, and features a continuous stone
foundation.  The main (north) facade, facing Ohio Street, is divided into
three bays by brick piers which extend from the foundation wall to the roof.
These piers feature limestone bases, terra cotta ornamentation just above the
first floor level, and decorative brick and terra cotta detailing just below
the cornice.  The easternmost ground floor bay contains the main entry; all
upper story bays in this facade contain large windows with terra cotta sills.
A large cyma recta molding of terra cotta appears between the first and second
floor, and a pressed metal, flush cornice is used to crown the building.  The
cornice features decorative rounded arches containing stylized pendants over
each pier.  The seven-bay western facade, facing Sixth Street, is similar in
composition to the north facade with the exception of doorway location.  With-
in the last few years, a metal awning was added over the first floor at the
northwest corner of the building, sheltering modified windows, but no other
exterior alterations have been made.

## Significance:

The Star Building is historically significant as the home of one of the city's
most influential newspapers, the Terre Haute Star.  The Star is the descendant
of Terre Haute's first daily, the Wabash Daily Express, which commenced pub-
lication on May 12, 1851.  The paper was later purchased by George F. McCulloch,
a wealthy Indianapolis traction magnate and promoter.  McCulloch, who already
owned two other newspapers, the Indianapolis Star and the Muncie Star, renamed
the paper the Terre Haute Morning Star.  John C. Shaffer purchased the Morning
Star in 1903 and changed the paper's name to the Terre Haute Star.  In 1912
Shaffer constructed this building to house the newspaper's operations, mounting
the presses so that they could be viewed by the public through one of the Sixth
Street windows.  The paper remained in this building until 1937, when the
Tribune Publishing Company purchased the Star, and moved the operation to the
Tribune Building at 721 Wabash Avenue.  The Star Building now houses a real
estate agency and the local Indiana State Employment Security Division office.

## Geographical Data

Acreage:  Less than one acre

UTM Reference:  16/464760/4368280

Boundary:  Map #1806-21, Block #479, Parcel #001

Indiana Theatre
683 Ohio Street
d. 1921

Owner:　United Artists Theatre Circuit
　　　　　2545 Hempstead Turnpike
　　　　　East Meadow, New York　11554

Description:　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Photo #3, Bldg. #52

The Indiana Theatre, built in 1921, is located at the southwest corner of Ohio
and Seventh Streets in downtown Terre Haute. The building is constructed of
red brick and is basically rectangular in plan, with an extension on the north
providing frontage on Ohio Street. The building was the work of noted Chicago
theatre designer, John Eberson, and features elaborate terra cotta trim and a
Spanish Baroque design motif.

The main entry to the theatre is located at the intersection of Ohio and 7th
Streets, where the building's facade curves to negotiate the corner. The
theatre ticket window is located at the center of this section of the facade,
and is flanked by the large double entry doors. On the second floor, large
windows with articulated, rounded-arch tops appear over the ticket window and
the theatre doors. Each of these windows features an elaborate terra cotta
hood mold whose exuberant detailing includes coats of arms festoons, and volutes.
These windows are flanked by large pilasters which feature terra cotta quoins,
rope molding, and cornice work along with gauged brickwork in a repeating pat-
tern. Terra cotta pinnacles are also employed atop the parapet wall at several
locations. On the Ohio Street and 7th Street facades, the ground floor contains
a series of retail shops, with each bay enframed by terra cotta banding. The
second floor features a number of identical, double-hung windows positioned
at regular intervals across both the north and east facades. These windows
also feature elaborate terra cotta hoods with volutes and pinnacles, although
they are less lavish than the three large window hoods on the corner facade.
The attic area contains small round windows positioned over each second floor
opening. The north and east facades terminate in a tile facade roof.

The interior of the theatre is also lavishly decorated and remains unaltered.
The lobby features extensive marble work, caryatids, and a fountain. The
auditorium, which seats 1600, features two balcony levels over the main floor
and decorative false boxes on either side of the stage. The ornate ceiling
in the auditorium area remains intact.

Significance:

The Indiana Theatre is architecturally significant as a highly intact example
of the lavishly ornamented movie palaces of the early 20th century. Designed
by well-known Chicago theatre architect, John Eberson, the building features
abundant terra cotta detailing, much of it executed in high sculptural relief.
The building is one of Terre Haute's few examples of Spanish Baroque architecture.

The Indiana Theatre, like Eberson's Hippodrome further to the west (#54), was
one of Terre Haute's leading theatres throughout the first half of the 20th
century. Typical of the ornate movie palaces being built in major American

Indiana Theatre
683 Ohio Street                                    Building #52, Continued

cities in the 1920's, the Indiana Theatre featured lavish interior appoint-
ments, including ornate plasterwork, mosaic tile, and a fountain.  The exterior
made abundant use of terra cotta ornamentation manufactured by American Terra
Cotta and Ceramic Company, of Chicago.  Constructed by the John A. Schumacher
Company, of Indianapolis, the building cost over $750,000 when it was completed
in 1921.  Flourishing throughout the first half of the century, the Indiana
was, by 1980, the only functioning theatre in the central business district.

Eberson also was responsible for the design of the Embassy Theatre in Fort
Wayne, listed on the National Register in 1975.

Geographical Data

Acreage:  Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/464960/4368280

Boundary:  Map #1806-21, Block 479, Parcel 14

Hippodrome Theatre                        Owner:  Terre Haute Scottish Rite
727 Ohio Street                                   Building Corporation
d. 1915                                           727 Ohio Street
                                                  Terre Haute, IN   47807

Description:                                      Photo #4, Bldg. #54

The Hippodrome Theatre, located at the intersection of Eighth and Ohio Streets
in downtown Terre Haute, was designed by noted theatre architect, John Eberson,
in 1915.  The building is rectangular in plan and features a flat roof and
reinforced concrete construction.  Red brick laid up in common bond forms the
exterior walls, and a green facade roof appears on the north and east elevations.
Stylistically, the building borrows heavily from German Renaissance architecture,
and features extensive pressed metal and terra cotta ornamentation.

The ground floor level of the main (north) facade has been altered, with window
and doorway modifications arranged to satisfy the needs of subsequent tenants.
A terra cotta cornice separates this level from the symmetrically-designed
upper two stories.  These floors are dominated by two large pavilions,  one
near either end of the facade, extending from the second floor level through
the cornice and terminating in shaped parapets projecting out from the facade
roof.  Each of these pavilions is enriched with terra cotta detailing and con-
tains a paired window unit on the second floor level.  Each window unit features
a hood mold comprised of a shallow canopy supported by brackets.  Over the center
of these window units is a roundel bearing a lion's head grotesque.  A similar
but larger roundel, cast in concrete, appears at the top of each parapet.  Terra
cotta bands are used to outline the pavilion's perimeters.  On the second floor,
the area between the pavilions contains three identical rectangular windows,
embellished with terra cotta banding and each surmounted by a bracketed terra
cotta canopy.  The third floor level of this area has no openings, but instead
features infill of grayish-brown brick outlined with narrow terra cotta bands.
A heavy, pressed metal cornice with paired console brackets is used just below
the facade roof.  Grayish-brown brick infill is also used in the narrow bays
beside the pavilions, as is the heavy metal cornice.  Similar design features
are also used on the Eighth Street facade.

Significance:

The Hippodrome is significant as an example of the work of John Eberson, well-
known architect and theatre designer.  Historically, it is also important for
its role in providing cultural entertainment for the citizens of Terre Haute
in the early 20th century.  Now owned by the local Scottish Rite organization,
the building has suffered relatively little modification and still retains
sufficient massing, detailing, and style to convey its early history.

John Eberson was born in Austria in 1875, and studied in Dresden and Vienna.
He immigrated to America in 1901 and settled in St. Louis, where he worked as
an electrical contractor.  In 1904, he opened his own architectural firm,
specializing in theatre design.  He soon became one of the nation's foremost
designers of theatres and movie palaces, winning commissions in New York,

Hippodrome Theatre                                  Building #54, Continued
727 Ohio Street

Chicago, and Houston.  In his design for the Hippodrome, Eberson used heavy massing, polychromy, and sculptural ornamentation in a manner reminiscent of the German Renaissance style.

The Hippodrome was built in 1915 as a vaudeville house, and as such featured some of the most famous popular entertainers of the era.  During the summer months, a varied fare of plays was provided, with traveling stock companies presenting different productions each week.  In 1929, with the decline of vaudeville's popularity, the Hippodrome closed its doors.  It was reopened as a cinema and operated under the name "Wabash Theatre" from 1949 to 1955.  In 1955, the Scottish Rite purchased and occupied the building, and has maintained the building with few modifications since that time.

Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference:  16/465090/4368290

Boundary:  Map #1806-22, Block 355, Parcel 005

823 Ohio Street
D. 1880's

Owner: William and Margaret Van Horn
832 Ohio Street
Terre Haute, Indiana

## Description

Photo #5, Bldg. #57

This eclectic two story home features a combination of Italianate and Queen Anne design elements. The house was built in the 1880's, using red brick laid up in common bond. Basically rectangular in plan, the home has a small wing with chamfered corners projecting from the west wall.

The main facade, which faces north on Ohio Street, is a gable end wall three bays wide. On the ground floor level, the east and center bays contain large segmental-arched windows with heavy hood molds and pronounced keystones. The third bay on the ground floor contains the main entry door, which features side-lights and a segmental-arched transom. On the second floor level, all three bays contain segmental-arched windows identical in design to those on the ground floor. All of the windows on the first two floors of this facade include the original exterior shutters in operating condition.

A single rounded-arch window appears in the gable area of the main facade, over the second floor windows. The wooden trim around this window, comprising the home's most prominent decorative element, includes a series of rays emanating from the window's simple hood mold in a sunburst pattern. These rays are of varying lengths, terminating where they meet the gable's plain frieze. A wooden banding with decorative molding crosses the main facade at the impost level of the arched window's hood; this banding continues down the rake to form an archi-trave. The roofline is further embellished by raking cornice with decorative molding.

## Significance

823 Ohio Street is architecturally significant as an unusual and outstanding local example of Victorian residential architecture. Reflecting a transition from Italianate to the Queen Anne Revival style, it is distinctive for its high degree of integrity, its Eastlake cornice and gable details, and its Venetian entrance. The building has been well-maintained since its construction in the early 1800's, and currently contains a residence and professional office space.

## Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference:16/465170/4368280

Boundary: Map #1806-22, Block 356, Parcel 004

510-516 Ohio Street
d. 1891-92

Owner: Woodburn Printing Co.
510-16 Ohio Street
Terre Haute, Indiana

## Description:

Photo #6, Bldg. #64

This large brick commercial structure, built between 1891 and 1892, is a relatively restrained version of the Italianate style. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof, and features decorative detailing of stone, pressed metal, and cast iron. The building was purchased by its present owner in 1964 and renovated in 1975.

The main facade of this three-story structure, which faces south onto Ohio Street, contains the bulk of the building's architectural detailing. The ground floor area of this facade is divided into five equal bays by cast iron pilasters; the three westernmost pilasters are highly decorated while those to the east are slimmer and lack this detailing. These pilasters support a frieze and a small cornice which stretches across this facade just above the ground floor level. The present ground floor fenestration is the result of a relatively recent remodeling. The second and third floors of the building are identical, divided into three major sections by piers faced with rusticated limestone, centered over the three westernmost pilasters, ascending from the ground floor cornice to the building's frieze. The two smaller units to the west contain three identical segmental arched windows each, per floor. The larger eastern unit contains five window openings on each floor. The center openings contain a double window unit surmounted by a single segmental arch, while the other openings contain segmental-arched windows identical to those in the western bays. The facade terminates with a pressed-metal frieze and bracketed cornice.

## Significance:

The building at 510-516 Ohio Street is architecturally significant as an intact and representative example of late 19th century brick commercial architecture with cast-iron detailing—a significant local type associated with the city's rapid growth in the late 19th century. This building type became particularly popular in Terre Haute because the necessary cast-iron elements were readily available from fabricators in nearby Evansville. This particular structure, built in 1890-91 for Julia Patrick, still retains its cast-iron pilasters, as well as its stone detailing and upper story fenestration. Originally, this building housed the Hunter and Pickley livery and Sam Frank's clothing factory; since 1964 it has been owned by the Woodburn Printing Company, which undertook a rehabilitation in 1975.

## Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/464660/4368340

Boundary: Map #1806-21, Parcel #015, Block #476

First Congregational Church          Owner: First Congregational Church
630 Ohio Street                             630 Ohio Street
D. 1902-03                                  Terre Haute, Indiana

## Description:

Photo #7, Bldg. #68

The First Congregational Church is a large neo-Gothic church building located at
the northwest corner of Ohio Street and Spectator Court, near downtown Terre
Haute.  Built in 1902-1903, it is constructed of buff-colored brick with limestone
trim and opalescent glass windows.  Some alterations and additions were made to
the church in 1962, but these were sympathetically executed and do not detract
from the building's overall plan.

In plan, the church originally resembled a cross, with the nave running north/south
and the transept running east/west.  The slate-covered roof was of a high-pitched
gable design, except at the crossing where it became pyramidal.  The gable ends of
both the nave and the transept features monumental pointed arch window openings
with stone hood molds, and the windows, themselves, featured wooden tracery with
pointed arch and quatrefoil motifs.  Limestone trim was also used in the building's
window hood molds and sills, water table, weatherings, and gable coping.  These
elements survive intact.

On the southeast corner of the nave is the church's square bell tower, which also
contains the main entrance.  This tower features a single buttress at its southeast
corner, and on its upper levels features an arcade of three, tall, slender, pointed
arch windows on each facade.  These windows are bisected by a stone belt course
which runs around the perimeter  of the tower; limestone is also used to form a
more delicate string course above these windows and to form a base for the tower's
crenallated parapet.  The original spire which rose from this tower has been removed.

In a 1962 remodeling, an addition was made to the southwest side of the nave.  Con-
structed of similar buff brick, this addition features pointed arched windows, a
stone water table, and a polygonal south facade.  Another small addition was attached
to the east side.  Designed by local architect and church member, Juliet Peddle,
the scale and design of these additions is such that they remain sympathetic to
the original structure.

## Significance:

The First Congregational Church is significant as a good local example of neo-
Gothic religious architecture.  Built in 1903, at the peak of the downtown's
preeminence as the center of Terre Haute's cultural, commercial, and institu-
tional life, the building is a representative example of a small-scale downtown
church.  It continues to serve as the home of one of Terre Haute's pioneer church
organizations, founded in December, 1834.

The present church building is the third structure built by the Third Congrega-
tional Church.  Their first building, erected in 1837, was destroyed by a tornado
in 1853.  A replacement structure built on the same site a year later continued
in use until the turn of the century, when it was judged to  be too small for the
expanding congregation.  The present church, constructed a short distance from the
site of the first two structures, was begun in August, 1902, and completed in
June, 1903.  Designed by the Elgin, Illinois, architectural firm of Trumbull and
Jones, who specialized in the construction of churches, public  libraries, and

First Congregational Church
630 Ohio Street                                              Building #68 Continued

meeting halls, the building is particularly notable for its square tower, limestone capped buttresses, its lancet windows, and its stone water table and coping.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/464810/4368330

Boundary: Map #1806-21, Block #477, Parcel #030

---

First National Bank                     Owner: Terre Haute First National Bank
509 Wabash                                      509 Wabash Avenue
d. 1892, 1928                                   Terre Haute, Indiana

---

## Description:                                    Photo #8, Bldg. #89

The First National Bank Building is a two-story structure of neo-Classical design
located near the center of Terre Haute's central business district.  Constructed
in 1892, it was remodeled to its present appearance in 1928 and remains a part of
the bank's branch system.

The building has a rectangular plan and a flat roof with a parapet.  The main
facade of the structure faces Wabash Avenue and features limestone construction
with metal window detailing.  It is dominated by a central pavilion consisting of
a hugh pediment supported at either side by paired, engaged columns.  These columns
feature fluting and Corinthian capitals and stand on one-story tall, smooth stone
ashlar pedestals.  The pediment features an architrave with cyma recta, egg-and-
dart, and talon molding, as well as dentils, foliated modillions, and a project-
ing cornice.  The pediment's raking cornice also features modillions, dentils, and
cyma recta molding.  The parapet above the pediment is unadorned except for the end
pairs, which feature rosette paterae.  The large glazed area below the pediment is
divided vertically into three units by heavily molded metal mullions; on the
ground floor these units contain the centrally-located main door and the flanking
windows, while the upper floor levels contain fixed windows.  The main entry is
enframed with metal panels and surmounted by a hood mold with dentils.  On either
side of the central pavilion is a fluted pilaster, similar in appearance to the
neighboring engaged columns, with Corinthian capitals and smooth stone ashlar
pedestals.

## Significance:

The First National Bank is architecturally significant as a good local example
of the Neo-Classical style as commonly applied to banking institutions.  Its
distinctive facade, featuring a prominent two-story Greek temple portico of the
Corinthian order, gives the building the solidarity and stateliness commonly
associated with such facilities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The building was designed by architect H. Jenny, of Chicago, in 1892 for the First
National Bank and was constructed the next year.  Professor Malverd Howe, of Rose
Polytechnic Institute, supervised construction, with T. S. Snapp as general con-
tractor.  The building was remodeled in 1928, when First National merged with the
McKeen National Bank, but the alterations were sympathetic in nature and did not
detract from the building's Neo-Classical lines.  A 1932 merger resulted in the
creation of the Terre Haute First National Bank, which currently has its main
offices in another Neo-Classical bank building (#99) and maintains this structure
as a branch office.

## Geographical Data

**Acreage:  Less than one acre**

**UTM Reference: 16/464660/4368400**

**Boundary: Map #1806-21, Block #476, Parcel #001**

The United States Trust Company Building  Owner: Terre Haute First National Bank
645 Wabash Avenue                                645 Wabash Avenue
d. 1904, 1927                                    Terre Haute, Indiana

## Description:                                    Photo #9, Bldg. #99

The United States Trust Company is a Neo-Classical style bank building constructed
in 1904.  The building was designed by S. S. Beman, of Chicago, and built by Fred
J. Maurer, general contractor.  The building was remodeled in 1927 according to
plans drawn up by the local architectural firm of Johnson, Miller, Miller, and
Yeager.  This remodeling resulted in a major alteration to the main facade, and
the original design is no longer discernible.

Early photographs show that the bank's main facade originally featured a large,
square-headed central bay with two fluted columns supporting the architrave.
The main entrance, contained within this bay, was surmounted by a pediment and
flanked by two rusticated columns with Ionic capitals.  Decorative stone molding
framed the recessed doorway.  The large piers on either side of the bay each
featured a secondary entrance surmounted by a stone panel carved with a festoon.
The second floor openings in each pier contained windows whose hood molds featured
pronounced keystones.  The cornice was supported by large foliated consoles.

The 1927 remodeling, which resulted in the current facade, replaced the original
center bay with a hugh rounded arch.  A large console keystone appears at the apex
of this arch; the spandrel area to the right of this keystone features a foliated
panel with a roundel depicting the Mercury dime, while a similar panel on the left
includes a representation of the Indian-head nickel.  The area enclosed by the
arch contains, on the ground floor level, the main entry doors, surmounted by a
pediment and enframed in cast iron.  On the second floor level this area is com-
pletely glazed; the mullions employed echo the curve of the arch.  The flanking
piers are of smooth ashlar limestone with deeply chamfered, horizontal joints.
Small windows appear on the ground floor level of each pier, and a projecting
plinth and base appear at the bottom of the second floor level.  The piers become
slightly narrower above this base and continue up to support the entablature.
The entablature features a plain frieze, modillions, egg-and-dart molding, and a
large projecting cornice.  Atop the cornice is a parapet with a balustrade.

In the course of the 1927 remodeling, bank officials commissioned a series of
murals to decorate the building's barrel-vaulted ceiling.  These murals were
executed by Vincent Aderante, an Italian artist born in Naples in 1880.  Aderante
had previously produced murals for the courthouse buildings in Queens and Flushing,
New York, and in Orlando, Florida.  The murals were painted on canvas which was
then affixed to the ceiling, and took over six months to complete.  These murals
were restored as part of a Bicentennial project in 1975.

## Significance:

The United States Trust Company building is architecturally significant as a fine
local example of    Neo-Classical architecture.  The exterior of the building
takes its design from the classic triumphal arch form.  The interior of the
building features a barrel-vaulted ceiling decorated with nurals.  Originally, the
home of the United States Trust Company, this building is now owned by the Terre
Haute National Bank, a successor firm created by a 1928 bank merger.

The United States Trust Company Building
645 Wabash Avenue                                     Building #99 Continued

The building was erected in 1904 according to plans drawn up by S. S. Beman, a Chicago architect. Beman's plan, as evidenced by historic photographs, called for a center bay delineated by fluted columns supporting an entablature, with Ionic columns supporting a pediment over the doorway. In 1927, the United States Trust Company merged with the Terre Haute National Bank to form the Terre Haute National Bank and Trust Company. This building was remodeled at that time according to plans drawn up by the local architectural firm of Johnson, Miller, Miller, and Yeager. The remodeling resulted in the current triumphal arch facade, with massive stone piers and a rounded arch central bay. On the interior, the barrel-vaulted ceiling was covered with murals created by an Italian artist, Vincent Aderante, who had earlier executed murals in courthouse buildings in New York and Florida. These murals were recently restored, while the exterior of the building has been well-maintained since the 1928 remodeling.

Geographical Data

Acreage:  Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/464880/4368400

Boundary: Map #1806-21, Block #477, Parcel #009

810 Wabash                          Owner:  George Oltean
c. 1870                                     810 Wabash
                                            Terre Haute, Indiana

## Description:                                ·Photo #10, Bldg. #152

810 Wabash Avenue is a small, two-story commercial building located at the
western edge of the downtown area.  A brick building with cast-iron detailing,
this Italianate structure, believed to date from the 1870's, still retains a
significant amount of its architectural integrity.

The ground floor of the main (south) facade features an elaborate, intact, four-bay,
cast-iron storefront.  Counting from the west, the first and third bays of this
storefront contain entry doors, while the second and fourth contain large display
windows.  Pilasters separate these bays, and their capitals serve as the imposts
for the rounded-arch  arcade.  The spandrel areas are treated to simulate rusti-
cated stonework, and also feature incuse roundels with decorative carving.

The brick second floor area of this facade is similarly divided into four bays,
each containing a double-hung, rounded-arch window with an elaborate hood mold
with a pronounced keystone.  The original cornice has been removed; a simple
parapet wall with a clay tile cap now terminates this facade.

## Significance:

810 Wabash Avenue is architecturally significant as a good intact example of
small-scale commercial architecture in the Italianate style.  Despite the loss
of its cornice, it possesses an unusual degree of integrity on both the first and
second floors.  Constructed in approximately 1870, the building has housed a
tavern for many years.

This building is one of the very few Italianate commercial structures in town which
has not suffered a major remodeling of its original storefront.  The ground floor
features a four-bay arcade, constructed of cast iron treated to resemble stone.
The second floor, constructed of red brick, echoes this arcade design.  The
unaltered condition of the ground floor storefront makes this small commercial
building unique among its type in the city.

## Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/465130/4368440

Boundary: Map #1806-22, Block #310, Parcel #007

Terminal Arcade (1911)                    Owner:  Hulman & Company
822 Wabash Avenue                                 820 Wabash Avenue
d. 1911                                           Terre Haute, Indiana

## Description:                                   Photo #11, Bldg. #154

The Terminal Arcade, located on Wabash Avenue just west of Ninth Street, was built
by the Terre Haute Traction and Light Company in 1911.  Designed by the eminent
Chicago architect, Daniel H. Burnham, this one-story building is a small-scale,
well-proportioned example of Beaux-Arts Classicism.  The skewed plan of the building,
caused by Wabash Avenue's veer to the northeast beginning at this lot, causes the
building to be parallelogram in plan, with oblique angles at each corner.  The east
and west walls are of brick and have no notable architectural detailing.  Wallner
limestone quarried in Bedford, Indiana, was used to create the identical north and
south facades, which feature the exuberant decorations typical of Beaux-Arts structures.

The main (south) facade is three bays wide and is symmetrical around a center axis.
The middle bay features a deep barrel vault containing the double main entry doors;
the outer face of this vault is supported on either side by Doric columns.  The
flanking bays each contain a large window with Doric pilasters on either side.  These
pilasters support a plain frieze and a cyma reversa cornice which stretches across
the facade just above the ground floor ceiling level.  Above this cornice is a paneled
area featuring interposing  pilasters with lion's head capitals.  The panels over the
ground floor windows are each decorated with  a large oval cartouche, and heavy draped
garlands stretch across these panels between neighboring pilasters.  Garlands and
another cartouche, bearing yet another lion's head, appear over the entry vault.
Centered above the attic story is a long tablet bearing the engraved legend, "Terminal
Arcade."  A gradual transition between the tablet and attic cornice is achieved by
means of a series of consoles.  Over the center of the tablet is a single carved
basket of fruit luxuriantly overflowing, serving as a finial.

## Significance:

The Terminal Arcade is architecturally significant as the work of famous Chicago
architect, Daniel H. Burnham, and as a prime example of the Beaux-Arts style.  His-
torically, the building is significant as one of the last remnants of the days of the
interurban transportation system which served major midwestern cities in the late
19th and early 20th centuries.  The building later served as a bus station, but since
the late 1960's it has stood empty.

The Terre Haute Traction and Light Company, which had provided interurban service to
Terre Haute since 1890, determined in 1910 to construct the Terminal Arcade to serve
as a station for their passengers.  The interurban lines by that time extended north
of Terre Haute to Clinton, east to Indianapolis, South to Sullivan, and west to Paris,
Illinois.  The building included room for various service and retail businesses
catering to the traveler, and at one time housed a saloon, barber shop, cigar store,
music store, and even a real estate agency.  After the demise of the interurban
system, the Terminal Arcade was used for many years as the city bus station, but a
new station was constructed in the late 1960's, and the Arcade has since stood empty.

---

Terminal Arcade (1911)                              Building #154, Continued
822 Wabash Avenue

---

The building is an unusual and excellent example of the early work of Daniel Burnham, who later became much more famous as a leading designer of the Chicago School. This small Beaux-Arts structure features an unusual skewed plan (owing to the irregularity of the building site) with identical entry facades at both the north and south ends. These facades carved from Wallner limestone, obtained from Bedford, Indiana, were executed by J. W. Quayle and Fred Elder, and are considered to be among their best handiwork. Especially notable are the carved fruit baskets at the apex of each facade.

Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/465180/4368440

Boundary: Map #1806-22, Block #310, Parcel #010

Chamber of Commerce Building          Owner: Harry and Norma Miller
627 Cherry                                   627 Cherry
d. 1925                                      Terre Haute, Indiana

Description:                              Photo #12, Bldg. #158

The Chamber of Commerce Building is a Jacobethan Revival commercial block built
in 1925. The building is two stories tall and has a rectangular plan and a flat
roof. Originally built to house the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and other
retail activity, the building now contains a variety of enterprises, including
a radio station, a Christian Science reading room, and an armed forces recruiting
station.

The north facade, facing Cherry Street, contains the bulk of the building's
architectural detailing, and features brown brick construction with limestone
detailing and a green tile facade roof. This facade contains a total of ten
bays; two of these are gabled pavilions containing entry doors leading to stair-
cases to the second floor, while the other eight bays contain individual store-
fronts. Counting from the west (right), the fourth bay contains the main entry
pavilion, which features a double door surmounted by a Tudor arched transom,
enframed with limestone. Brass lamps flank this doorway, and a large brass
plaque overhead bears the legend, "Chamber of Commerce." Gauged brickwork in a
repeating diamond pattern appears between this plaque and the paired windows on
the second floor. The gable area contains a diamond-shaped vent framed in stone.
The narrower, ninth bay, the location of the second pavilion, contains another
entry door in a rounded arch opening enframed in stone, and features a rounded
arch attic vent in the gable area. The eight bays containing storefronts are
delineated by brick piers, and each features a large display window and an entry
door located below a wide stone Tudor arch. On the second floor level, each bay
contains three rectangular windows with stone sills. Small piers with foliated
capitals separate adjacent windows, while the larger piers separating the bays
are capped with molded stone pinnacles, each bearing a cartouche decorated with
a fleur-de-lis. The building's end piers feature pinnacles and decorative mock
chimney pots, and the two end gables are shaped and feature stone coping.

Significance:

The Chamber of Commerce Building is architecturally significant as an illustra-
tion of the Jacobethan Revival style as applied to commercial architecture.
Distinctive for its arcade of Tudor arches, projecting piers and pavilions,
and sculptured pinnacles, the building is a unique and highly intact local
example of its style. The building is well known locally because of its unusual
architecture, and because of its former role as the headquarters of the local
Chamber of Commerce.

Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/464840/4368510

Boundary: Map #1806-21, Block #432, Parcel #003, #004

Vigo County Courthouse                          Owner: Vigo County Commissioners
Courthouse Square                                      Vigo County Courthouse
                                                       Terre Haute, Indiana 47807

## Description:

Photo 13 and 52, Bldg. 195

The Vigo County Courthouse is an imposing stone building located in the center of the Courthouse Square in Terre Haute. The third building to serve the county government, the present courthouse was completed in 1888 according to plans drawn up by Cincinnati architect Samuel Hannaford. A French Second Empire-style structure, it continues to serve as the seat of government for Vigo County.

In plan, the Courthouse is shaped like a cross, but the roof plan suggests a rectangular structure with wings extending out to the north and south. The building stands three stories above an elevated basement. The foundation level of the building features rusticated rock-faced stone construction with rectangular window openings. On the rectangular (east-west) section, rounded-arch windows are used in pairs, separated by pilasters, on the second floor level, while the third floor features taller, wider, rounded-arch windows with pronounced keystones. Between these window openings are pilasters whose capitals feature a palm branch motif. A heavy cornice marks the beginning of the mansard roof with its segmental-arched or gabled dormers.

The north and south wings are similar but employ rectangular windows on each level.

An entry pavilion appears at the center of each facade and includes a flat-roofed portico at the main floor level, with paired columns and a surmounting balustrade. Above the portico each pavilion's center bay is framed by paired, fluted, Corinthian pilasters supporting a segmental arched pediment. Surmounting each of these is a convex dormer containing a pedimented opening. Originally, each pavilion featured exterior stone steps which provided access to the main floor entrances; these have been removed from all but the east facade.

Rising from the center of the building is a three-tiered, octagonal tower featuring a variety of decorative elements. The first level has engaged columns at each corner and features rectangular windows on alternating faces of the tower. Round arched windows appear on the second level, separated from the lower rectangular windows by a heavy cornice. On the third tier, alternating tower faces are pedimented and contain large clock faces flanked by engaged columns. The tower's large dome rises from this level and is surmounted by a small domed lantern.

## Significance:

The Vigo County Courthouse is significant for its architecture and for its association with the county governmental system over the last century. The building is an imposing stone edifice of French Second Empire design, with a tower that continues to dominate the city's skyline. Since its completion in 1888, it has housed the offices and courtrooms of the Vigo County government.

## Significance (Continued)

The present County Courthouse is the third structure to serve in this role since the county was formed in 1818.  It was designed by Cincinnati architect Samuel Hannaford, who also designed Terre Haute's Union Station and the Hulman and Company Building.  Limestone for the project was supplied by the Terre Haute Stoneworks from their Stinesville quarry.  The building features a mansard roof, monumental entry porticos, and a tower with a dome rising to a height of 196 feet.  The tower contains a bell purchased with funds provided in a bequest from Colonel Francis Vigo, one of the state's most prominent settlers.  Long a city landmark, the building continues to serve as the headquarters of the County government.

## Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/464340/4368360

Boundary:  Map #1806-21, Block #452, Parcel 001

Phoenix Club                          Owner: Terre Haute Labor Temple Assn.
201 S. 5th                                    201 S. 5th Street
d. 1905                                       Terre Haute, Indiana

---

Description:                                Photo #14, Bldg. #219

The Phoenix Club is located at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets
in downtown Terre Haute, just south of the St. Joseph Church and School District
(#220-222).  It was constructed in 1905 to house the Phoenix Club, a Jewish men's
organization, and later was the home of the Central Labor Union of Vigo County.
Constructed of pressed red brick with limestone detailing, this two-story building
features many of the design elements associated with Renaissance Revival architecture.

Except for a polygonal bay projecting from the east end of the south facade, the
building is basically rectangular in plan with a symmetrical facade.  The main entry
is contained in a rounded-arch opening in the center of the east facade, and is en-
framed in limestone.  Owing to the elevated ground floor, access to this entry is.
provided by a set of stone steps.  Two rectangular, double-hung windows appear on
either side of this entry, each surmounted by a flat arch stone lintel with a pro-
nounced keystone.  The sills for these windows are formed by a stone string course
which continues across the facade.  A gauged brick string course separates the
ground floor level from the second story, which features three pairs of round-arched
windows with plain stone hoods.  Here, again, a stone string course serves as each
window's sill.  A limestone tablet just under the string course bears the legend,
AD-1905," the construction date of the building.  In the center of the building, just
above the second floor windows, is a small stone element, similar to a bartisan,
which projects through the building's dentiled cornice and continues above the low
parapet wall.  This round, turned detail is purely decorative in nature.

The wing which projects from the south side of the building is similar in design to
the main facade, with rectangular windows on the ground floor and round arched win-
dows on the second story level.  This bay also features the same string coursing
and cornice detail employed on the main  facade.  The east and north facades are
relatively plain, with simple rectactangular windows on each level.

The interior of the building retains much of its original character.  The ground
floor features two major meeting rooms with original woodwork, pressed tin ceilings,
and imitation leather wainscoting.  The second floor originally contained a ballroom,
but this has been divided into office space.

Significance:

The Phoenix Club is historically significant for its association with the organization
of labor in Terre Haute and with the development of the Socialist labor party in the
early 20th century.  Originally built to house a Jewish fraternal organization, the
building was acquired in 1923 by the Central Labor Union of Vigo County, and was
renamed the Temple of Labor.  A center for local labor organizing efforts throughout
the 1920's and 1930's, the Temple was visited by a number of people important in the
Socialist Party at that time.  It was here that labor leader Eugene V. Debs' body lay
in state after his death in October, 1926.  The building was also the unofficial
headquarters for strikers during Terre Haute's General Strike of 1935, one of the
few general strikes in the country.

Phoenix Club
201 S. 5th                                          Building 219, continued

## Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/464610/4368180

Boundary: Map #1806-21, Block 462, Parcel 005

23-25-27 South Sixth Street                     Owner: Woodburn Printing Co.
d. 1882                                                 23-25-27 S. Sixth Street
                                                        Terre Haute, Indiana

## Description:                                       ·Photo #15, Bldg. #236

This structure is a two-story commercial building built in the Italianate style
in the late 19th century.  The building is rectangular in plan with a flat roof,
and features a cast-iron storefront on the ground floor of the main facade.  A
1975 renovation included the repainting of the exterior, with special attention
given to the ornate paneled frieze and cornice.

The ground floor of the symmetrical main (east) facade is divided into three
bays by heavy cast-iron pilasters.  The center bay is slightly recessed and
contains a large display window flanked by two entry doors.  The other two bays
on this level are identical, each containing a large display window.  The second
floor is divided into ten identical bays, each containing a tall, narrow window
with a segmental arch top.  Stone voussoirs are used to frame the openings over
these windows.  A stone string course serves as a continuous sill for all ten
windows.  Above these windows is an entablature featuring a paneled frieze,
paired brackets, and a projecting cornice.  The name of the current owner is
painted between the second floor windows and the cornice, and also above the
center ground floor window.

## Significance:

The building at 23-25-27 South Sixth Street is architecturally significant as an
intact and representative example of the late 19th century brick commercial
architecture with cast-iron detailing—an important building type in Terre Haute's
architectural heritage.  This building has been spared major alterations and still
retains its pressed metal cornice, segmental arched windows, and ground floor cast-
iron pilasters and columns.

Constructed in 1882, this building was originally the home of A. B. McWhinney
and Company.  This firm dealt in confections, baked goods, and imported and
domestic fruit on both the retail and wholesale level.  The building was pur-
chased by the current occupant, the Woodburn Printing Company, in 1910.

## Geographical Data

Acreage:  Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/464720/4368340

Boundary: Map #1806-21, Block #476, Parcel #018

Citizens' Trust Company Building          Owner: Sunset Harbor, Inc.
19-21 S. Sixth Street                             19 S. Sixth Street
d. 1921                                                  Terre Haute, Indiana

## Description:                                          Photo #16, Bldg. #237

The Citizens' Trust Company Building is a large, Chicago-style building located in downtown Terre Haute.  A rectangular plan structure twelve stories in height, the building is constructed of brick with stone and terra cotta detailing.  Its builders unabashedly proclaimed it "Terre Haute's most elite office building" when it was completed in 1921, and the structure still houses the offices of some of the city's most important businessmen.

The first two stories of the building are faced with smooth stone ashlar.  On the east (main) facade, the ground floor originally contained a large round-arched entry bay flanked by flat-headed windows and roundels.  A later remodeling has resulted in the present arrangement, featuring a wide, two-story, flat-headed center bay containing the main entry, flanked by two similar but much narrower bays containing secondary entrances.  Art Deco grillwork is used in these openings over the doorways.  A molded terra cotta cornice separates these first two floors from the brick third story which, in both the east and the north facades, features rectangular, three-over-three, double-hung windows separated by large terra cotta panels decorated with a diamond motif.  Two molded terra cotta belt courses appear over the third floor.  Floors four through ten are identical with three-over-three, double-hung windows in each bay.  A belt course of molded terra cotta appears over the tenth floor.  On floors eleven and twelve, the areas between the windows are treated as pilasters, with terra cotta bases and capitals that visually support an arcade of compound arches over the twelfth floor, rounded-arch windows.  Terra cotta roundels appear in the spandrel areas, and the surmounting classical entablature features terra cotta architrave molding, modillions, palmette antefixae, and a projecting cornice.

## Significance:

The Citizens' Trust Building is architecturally significant as a good local example of an early 20th century skyscraper office building.  Twelve stories in height, it continues to be Terre Haute's tallest building, a title it has claimed since its completion in January, 1922.  Now called the Sycamore Building, it currently houses a variety of professional offices.

When constructed, this building housed the main offices of one of Terre Haute's largest banks, the Citizens' Trust Company.  It was completed in only eleven months at a cost of $138,000, and featured two, high-speed elevators and an immense steel vault.  Built of brick around a skeletal steel frame, with stone and terra cotta ornamentation, the building is an excellent example of the Neo-Classic design, as adapted to high-rise buildings in the early 20th century.

## Geographical Data

**Acreage:  Less than one acre**

UTM Reference: 16/464720/4368360

**Boundary:  Map #1806-21, Block #476, Parcel #017**

Terre Haute Post Office and Federal Building   Owner:   United States Post Office
7th and Cherry Streets                                  7th and Cherry Streets
d. 1932                                                 Terre Haute, Indiana

Description:                                            Photo #17, 18, Bldg. #255

Terre Haute's Post Office and Federal Building, located at the southwest corner
of Seventh and Cherry Streets, is the city's most imposing example of Art Deco
architecture.  Rectangular in plan, the three-story building features dressed
limestone veneer over a steel I-beam frame, with a foundation, basement, and
roof of steel-reinforced concrete.  The main facade is symmetrical, with entry
doors located in the large bays at either extreme end.  Metal grillwork is
used to decorate the window areas above these doors; this grillwork features
geometric designs and stylized American eagles in octagonal metal plaques.
Between the two end bays, the facade is divided into eleven narrow, two-story
bays, delineated by fluted piers.  These bays are all identical, containing
narrow windows decorated with metal grillwork.  The attic area features hori-
zontal banding carved around the perimeter of the building, with decorative
carvings in roundels over the entry doors.  The interior of the building features
movable paneling, metal grillwork, and American eagle and Egyptian floral motifs.

Significance;

The Terre Haute Post Office and Federal Building is architecturally significant
as an excellent local example of the Art Deco style as adapted for use in govern-
ment buildings.  One of the few examples of its style in Terre Haute's downtown
area, this 1932 building has escaped major alterations and continues to serve in
its original capacity.

The Post Office and Federal Building was designed by the local architectural
firm of Miller and Yeager under the direction of architect James A. Wetmore.
The structure features many of the Art Deco features popular during the 1930's,
including the use of geometric massing, vertical patterning of the fenestration,
and cast aluminum spandrels.  The interior of the building continues the Art
Deco treatment, with the employment of marble paneling, metal grillwork, and
stylized American eagles and Egyptian floral motifs.  Except for the addition of
handicapped access ramps and aluminum-framed automatic doors, the building
appears much as it did when constructed fifty years ago.

Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/464940/4368500

Boundary: Map #1806-21, Block #432, Parcel #009