

Odd Fellows Temple
16-28 S. Eighth
d. 1908

Owner: Hulman & Company
820 Wabash
Terre Haute, Indiana

Description:

Photo #19, Bldg. #299

The Odd Fellows Temple is a large, three-story building located at the northeast corner of Eighth and Ohio Streets. Constructed in 1908 in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, the building features a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The north, south, and west facades are clad with yellow pressed brick and feature elaborate limestone detailing; the east (rear) wall of the building is clad with common red brick.

The west facade, facing Eighth Street, is seven bays wide and features a symmetrical design. The center bay of this facade contains the main entry, which features a large double doorway surmounted by a semi-circular, leaded-glass fan light. Surmounting this is a rounded arch, stone hood mold with a pronounced keystone. The spandrel areas feature decorative carving incorporating the International Order of Odd Fellows symbol, three chain links. The entire entryway is enframed by two piers, both faced with small, rusticated limestone, and a surmounting entablature. The latter consists of a wide frieze bearing the legend, "Odd Fellows Temple," and a small molded cornice. This entryway also features a mosaic tile floor containing the organization's initials, "I.O.O.F." The three bays on either side of this entry bay contain retail storefronts, each featuring a large display window and an individual entry. All of these have been remodeled to some extent; those on the south end, however, still feature their recessed entry ways with mosaic tile floors.

Like the ground floor, the second and third stories are each divided into seven major bays, all identical in size except for the narrower center bay. These bays are all delineated by piers which ascend from the top of the first floor level to the building's frieze. Those piers which flank the center bay, as well as those at either end of the facade, employ gauged brickwork to simulate quoins; on all other piers the brickwork is treated to resemble rusticated stonework used on the ground floor center bay. Each of the six large bays on the second floor contains a triple window unit comprised of three one-over-one, double-hung windows. On the second floor, these six bays each contain a grouping of three rounded arch windows separated by pilasters. The rounded arch hood molds of these windows spring from the capitals of the interposing pilasters, and form an arcade across each bay. The narrow center bay features a pair of rectangular window units on the second floor and a large, round-arched window opening on the third story level. A band of stone molding appears in the frieze area, and the pressed metal cornice features dentils and modillions. The building terminates with a parapet with a stone coping.

Significance:

The Odd Fellows' Building is significant for its architecture and for its association with one of Terre Haute's oldest fraternal organizations. The building, constructed in 1908, is an excellent example of the Second Renaissance Revival style as applied to commercial architecture. It was constructed by the local chapter of the International Order of Odd Fellows, a fraternal organization whose existence in Terre Haute dates from 1848.

Odd Fellows Temple
16-28 S. Eighth

Building #299, Continued

Architecturally, the building is an excellent example of its style. The symmetrical main facade, the arcaded third floor, and the use of a cornice and parapet are all hallmarks of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Other important detailing includes the use of stone string courses between floors, rusticated stonework, quoining, and a variety of window trim. The building has incurred few alterations and remains one of the city's most distinctive 20th century commercial structures.

Terre Haute's first chapter of the International Order of Odd Fellows was established in 1848. By the turn of the century, when membership in fraternal organizations was widespread, this group had increased both in size and in financial strength to the point that construction of a large clubhouse was feasible. Major contractors on the project were chosen from within the organization's ranks; William J. White served as general superintendent, and Albert W. Ravell was the brick contractor. The building contained six ground floor retail spaces and thirty second-floor professional offices; the third floor was reserved for activities of the lodge, itself. The Odd Fellows retained ownership of the building until 1973, when declining enrollment in the organization reduced income and necessitated the sale of the structure. The building still provides retail and office space for various firms and remains a local landmark.

Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/465110/4368340

Boundary: Map #1806-22, Block #352, Parcel #012

209-211 S. Ninth Street
c. 1880

Owner: Dessie P. Ralston
209-211 S. 9th
Terre Haute, Indiana

Photo #20, Bldg. #315

Description:

This small frame structure is a duplex cottage constructed approximately 1880. It features a simple rectangular plan, a medium pitch gable roof, and a symmetrical main facade. Although a modest structure, it has been well maintained and is particularly notable for its elaborate Eastlake-style front porch.

The main facade of the structure, a gable end, faces east onto 9th Street. Symmetrical around a vertical axis, this facade contains two entry doors and transoms located on either side of center. Flanking these are identical double-hung, rectangular windows. On the second floor level, a pair of smaller rectangular windows are located equidistant from the centerline, and are surmounted by a centrally-located vent in the attic area just below the gable peak. A plain frieze provides the raking trim.

The most interesting feature of the home is the highly-detailed Eastlake-style front porch. This porch is of frame construction, and features a shed-type roof supported at its outer edge by four turned wooden columns. A frieze appears just below the porch roofline, consisting of wide wooden panels pierced in such a way as to suggest a regular progression of quatrefoils. A gable projecting from the shed roof forms a sort of pediment over the porch steps, while the balustrade on either side of the steps, like the frieze, features solid panels pierced to form a series of quatrefoils. Brackets appear where the porch columns meet the frieze; these brackets are pierced to create a Roman Cross motif.

Significance:

The house at 209-211 S. Ninth Street is architecturally significant as an excellent and well-preserved example of a duplex form of Victorian cottage. Thought to be the only double house of its style in the city, the building is particularly notable for its fine Eastlake-style veranda. Although the home is otherwise lacking in exterior detailing, this veranda features an elaborate frieze and balustrade, both employing panels decorated with a quatrefoil motif. The porch also features turned wooden porch columns and elaborate scroll-sawn brackets. This house remains in good repair with all of the original porch-detailing intact.

Geographical Data

Acreage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/465200/4368130

Boundary: Map #1806-22, Block #360, Parcel 012

119 S. Ninth Street
c. 1886-92

Owner: Most Rev. George Biscup
119 S. 9th Street
Terre Haute, Indiana

Description:

Photo #21, 22, Bldg. #318

This large brick home, built between 1886 and 1892, is located on the southwest corner of Ohio and Ninth Streets. An example of the more refined, less ostentatious version of the Queen Anne style, it nonetheless retains the massing, irregular roofline, chamfered corners, and projecting bays commonly seen in the most exuberant Queen Anne residences.

The home features an irregular plan and an asymmetrical main (north) facade. The main entrance, surmounted by a transom, is sheltered by a brick front porch with a pedimented roof. A stone water table is employed to separate the ground floor from the foundation. Windows throughout the structure are rectangular, double-hung units with stone sills and lintels. The large window in the north facade is surmounted by a stained glass transom, and stained glass is also employed in the polygonal bay located at the northeast corner. A two-story, bowed bay which appears in the middle of the east facade is surmounted by a projecting gable. Similar small gables appear on the north and west elevations, and a larger gable is used over the south facade. All gabled areas throughout the house are faced with slate siding material. Roofline trim includes a large overhanging cornice and a dentiled frieze.

Significance:

The house at 119 S. Ninth Street is architecturally significant as a fine and well-preserved example of a brick residence in the Queen Anne style. Built for a prosperous merchant around 1890, the building is distinguished for its massing and for its brick and slate fabric, corner bays, projecting and pedimented gables, and stained glass windows. It is considered representative of the housing built by Terre Haute's rising merchant class in the late 19th century.

The home was built by Louis Finkbiner, sometime between 1886 and 1892. Finkbiner, who lived in the home until 1915, was a prominent and wealthy hardware merchant. In 1916 St. Benedict's parish bought the property and used it as a convent for the Sisters of Providence who taught at St. Benedict's school. Currently, the building is the residence of St. Benedict's church organist.

Geographical Data

Acreeage: Less than one acre

UTM Reference: 16/465190/4368280

Boundary: Map #1806-22, Block #356, Parcel #005

Description:

The Wabash Avenue—West Historic District contains 23 contributing structures located in the 400-500 blocks of West Wabash Avenue, the first block of South Fifth, and the first block of North Sixth Street. The area straddles the eastern border of Terre Haute's original plat, filed in October, 1876, which extended as far as the west side of Fifth Street. That part of the district which lies east of the original boundary was platted later in the 19th century, with streets laid out as an extension of the original town's rectilinear grid. No original topographical features remain in this completely-developed urban area, and no physical features, other than the street itself, indicate the original town boundary line.

The buildings currently located in the district represent, in most cases, the area's second period of development and date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although all were designed for commercial ventures, they vary in size from three to eight stories, and feature a diversity of architectural styles. Renaissance Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Romanesque Revival structures are included in the district, with the last being the most prevalent. Notable examples of the Romanesque Revival style include 518 Wabash, (building 136, photo 27), 522 Wabash (building 137, photo 28) and 524 Wabash (building 138, photo 29). Terre Haute's last surviving Second Empire style block is also located in the district, at 425-431 Wabash (building 85-87, photo 23-25), along with an unusual structure of Moorish influence at 408 Wabash (building 126, photo 34). The largest building in the district, the Hotel Deming (building 247, photo 37), features Neo Classical detailing with a Viennese flavor. Designed to accommodate 250 guests, this 1914 building, when compared to some of the much smaller 1870's buildings in the district, illustrate the extent of Terre Haute's rapid growth during the period from 1860 to 1920.

Following are individual descriptions of some of the more notable buildings in the district, with reference numbers indicating the appropriate photograph.

425-429-431 Wabash Avenue

Photos 23, 24, 25
Bldgs. 85, 86, 87

These structures, located at the corner of Wabash and Fifth Street, are Terre Haute's only surviving Second Empire-style commercial blocks. Erected in 1867-68, the buildings are three stories tall with a mansard roof. They originally featured a paneled wooden frieze and decorative brackets but these have been removed from 85 and 86; all have lost their original iron roof cresting and the tall chimneys. The buildings' three Wabash Avenue facades contain retail space on the ground floor. The storefronts of each unit have been altered, but the upper levels of the buildings retain much of their architectural integrity. The westernmost unit, 425 Wabash (85), is brick and features a triple window on the second floor formed by the conjunction of three rounded arch windows separated by pilasters. The heavy hood molds of these windows are joined. On the third floor, this unit features three segmental arched windows with pronounced hoods and bracketed stone sills.

Wabash Avenue—West Historic District

Multiple Ownership

Detailing in the adjacent unit, 429 Wabash, is identical, although that facade features a stone veneer.

The third unit, 431 Wabash, is located on the corner of Wabash and Fifth Streets, is brick, and features more elaborate detailing. The ground floor of this unit has also been remodeled. The second floor of the Wabash Avenue facade features a single double-hung unit with a classical pediment, while the third floor contains a pair of segmental arched windows with heavy hood molds. The Fifth Street facade has a tripartite design: the center section, three bays wide, is slightly recessed, thus giving the single-bay units on either side the appearance of pavilions. The center section contains flat-headed windows on the second story, with stone sills and hoods with a trefoil motif. Below the sills are paneled stone aprons. The third floor windows have segmental arched tops with stone hoods and console keystones. The flanking pavilions have more elaborate fenestration: each contains, on the second floor level, a double-hung window set into an opening similar to that on the Wabash facade, featuring fluted pilasters, a heavy pediment, and a stone apron. The paired windows on the third floor have segmental arched tops and hood molds with pronounced keystones. A stone string course serves as the sill for these windows. Ornate dormers originally appeared in the mansard over the pavilions, but these have been removed and the windows are now recessed.

Cook, Bell, and Bauermeister Block
421-423 Wabash Avenue

Photo 26, Bldg. 84

This Victorian commercial structure was built in 1890 and survives with a minimum of alterations. It is a three-story structure with a symmetrical main facade, employing an unusual combination of cast-iron and stone. The ground floor contains two retail spaces separated by a center doorway which provides access to the upper floors. These retail spaces originally featured identical cast-iron storefronts; although still intact, one of these was covered over in a recent storefront remodeling. On the second floor, pilasters alternate with engaged Ionic columns to divide the facade into seven bays, each containing a rectangular double-hung, one-over-one window. Fenestration of the third floor is identical to that of the second floor, but pilasters are used exclusively to separate the bays on this level. A rectangular stone panel bearing a floral carving appears just below the center bay on the third floor, while above this bay is a semicircular panel carved with a scroll bearing the construction date of the building, "1890." The pressed metal entablature above the third floor windows includes a plain architrave, a paneled frieze, and a cornice supported by modillions. A parapet wall flanked by consoles, stretches across the middle third of the building above the cornice line. A restaurant currently occupies this building, along with retail shops and professional offices.

Wabash Avenue—West Historic District

Multiple Ownership

400-406 Wabash

Photo 35, Bldg. 125

This large three-story brick commercial structure at the corner of Fourth Street and Wabash Avenue was built just before the turn of the century. The building was designed by Jupiter G. Vrydagh, one of Terre Haute's most prominent 19th century architects, to replace the Naylor Opera House, which occupied this site until destroyed by a fire in 1896. A Romanesque Revival structure, this building originally housed the Myers Brothers Clothing Store, and since 1926 has been occupied by the Schultz Department Store. Although the ground floor has been altered, the upper stories retain their architectural integrity and feature decorative terra cotta and gauged brick detailing.

The main (south) facade of the building, facing Wabash Avenue, features a symmetrical tripartite design. The center section is divided into six equal bays by pilasters rising from the second floor level. Each bay contains a rectangular window opening on the second floor and a round-arched opening on the third floor level. A projecting hood mold appears above the arcaded third floor windows. Terra cotta panels are used to separate the second floor window openings from those immediately above them, and diaper-patterned terra cotta work is also employed between the third floor window hoods and the entablature.

The entablature features a frieze of terra cotta panels decorated with a guilloche pattern. Gauged brick is used to form a row of dentils above the frieze surmounted, in turn, by a continuous egg-and-dart molding. A metal cornice with a cyma reversa profile completes the entablature. A low brick parapet wall with a limestone cap rises above the cornice to terminate the facade.

The portions of the main facade flanking this center section are identical to each other. On each, the ground floor level has been completely remodeled while the upper stories contain rectangular window openings set in panels framed with egg-and-dart molding. The cornice and parapet wall here are similar to those found on the center section.

The west facade of the building, facing Sixth Street, is less ornate than the main facade and features rectangular windows arranged in pairs and decorated with egg-and-dart and cyma reversa molding. A cyma reversa molding is also used to form the cornice for this facade.

408 Wabash

Photo 34, Bldg. 126

This narrow commercial building is thought to have been designed by J. A. Vrydagh, the father of Jupiter Vrydagh, around 1870. Three stories tall, the structure features a limestone main facade which retains much of the architectural integrity on the upper stories despite a ground floor remodeling. The structure is particularly notable as the only example of Moorish-style architecture in the city.

A 1964 remodeling has left little to indicate the original appearance of the main facade's first floor. The second and third floors, however, are both three bays wide and feature large and unusually-shaped window openings. The center window on the second floor has an ogee-arched top with a vermiculated

408 Wabash (Continued)

cartouche at its apex. The center window on the third floor features a horseshoe arch with a similar cartouche. The flanking bays on both levels contain slightly narrower horseshoe-arched windows with vermiculated keystones. All of the windows feature heavy hood molds connected by a narrow impost course. Pilasters flank the center bay, and quoins are employed at the corners of the facade. The original frieze has been removed and the cornice has been reduced and simplified.

White Block
426-428 Wabash Avenue

Photo 31 (far right)
Bldg. 133

The White Block, constructed in 1899, is a large Romanesque Revival-style building located at the corner of Fifth Street and Wabash Avenue. The building features pressed brick construction with limestone and terra cotta detailing, and remains relatively intact despite an inappropriate ground floor remodeling. The White Block has been a prominent downtown landmark for the last 80 years, due in part to the domed tower which rises from the northwest corner of the building.

The upper two stories of the Fifth Street facade, which stretches for more than 130', is divided into equal-sized bays by pilasters rising from the limestone belt course at the second floor level. On each floor, each bay contains a pair of double-hung windows in recessed panels separated by wooden mullions. The Wabash Street facade is approximately 41' wide and is likewise divided into bays by pilasters. The center bay of this facade contains a single double-hung window on each floor, while the flanking bays feature paired window units similar to those on the Fifth Street facade. All of these windows feature limestone sills. On both facades, terra cotta panels appear in the frieze area, surmounted by two courses of egg-and-dart molding and a pressed metal cyma recta cornice. Above the cornice is a low brick parapet wall with a stone cap.

The building's distinctive round tower rises from the second floor level of the building's northeast corner. The second story level of this tower contains a pair of rectangular windows, while a pair of rounded-arch windows appear in the tower's third story. All of these windows feature stone sills and gauged brick hood molds. Terra cotta tiles bearing the legend "White" appear in the tower's frieze. The highlight of the tower is the round dome which rises above the building's parapet level. This ribbed metal dome still retains a decorative metal finial at its apex.

The Albrecht Building
518-520 Wabash

Photo 27, Bldg. 136

This five-story Romanesque Revival building was constructed in 1893 by two local merchants, Max Hoberg and Sheldon Swope. It was remodeled six years later according to plans prepared by F. J. Scholtes, a local architect. Since that time, except for a recent remodeling of the ground floor facade,

The Albrecht Building (Continued)

the building has remained intact. The main facade, which faces south onto Wabash Avenue, is four bays wide and features rusticated stone construction. The most prominent feature of the building is the three-story arcade which extends from the second through the fourth floor level. This arcade is composed of massive limestone piers, detailed to resemble columns, linked together by rounded arches above the fourth floor windows. The piers feature battered bases located just above the first floor cornice line, and are faced with alternating blocks of smooth and rock-faced ashlar. Two piers feature foliated capitals; capitals on the remaining piers are plain. Rounded arches above the fourth floor windows link the capitals of the piers, forming the arcade. These arches feature smooth stone voussoirs. On the fifth floor, each bay contains two smaller, round-arched windows separated by a square, battered, smooth stone column with a cushion capital. The arches of the fifth floor windows, like those on the fourth floor, are joined to form an arcade across the facade. Above this is an architrave with cyma recta molding, a cornice with dentils, and a parapet.

522 Wabash Avenue

Photo 28, Bldg. 137

This three-story commercial structure, adjacent to the Albrecht Building, dates from 1890 and is another example of the Romanesque Revival style. Built of pressed red brick with terra cotta detailing, the building has suffered an inappropriate storefront remodeling but retains its architectural integrity on the upper two floors. The second floor level is dominated by a segmental arched opening which stretches across the entire facade. This arch, which features gauged brick with an archivolt of cyma reversa molding, unites three large double-hung windows with transoms. The third floor features three equal-sized, rounded arch windows, arranged in an arcade. The sills of these windows are formed by a limestone string course with brick dentils, and egg-and-dart molding. The rounded hoods feature terra cotta archivolts, and the spandrel area is decorated with terra cotta chequerwork. String courses of molding and dentils are used above the spandrels. The cornice has been removed; a plain brick parapet with tile coping crowns the building.

524 Wabash

Photo 29, Bldg. 138

This four-story commercial building is yet another example of the Romanesque Revival style popular in Terre Haute in the 1890's. Built of pressed red brick with terra cotta detailing, this building, too, has been altered on the ground floor level. The building is divided into three bays by the two-story brick piers which rise from the second floor. These piers feature foliated terra cotta capitals which serve as the imposts for the rounded arches which form an arcade over the third floor windows. The fourth floor features a similar arcade, supported by squat, battered, terra cotta pilasters which flank each of the windows on this level. A foliated terra cotta frieze appears just below the subdued cornice. Slender bartizans appear at the extreme eastern and western edges of the building, extending vertically from the middle of the third floor level to a point just above the cornice. The finials, banding, and other decorative elements used on the bartizans are all terra cotta and employ either a cable or a floral design motif.

Koopman Building
32-34 N. 6th Street

No Photo, Bldg. 239

The Koopman Building, built in 1875, is a three-story brick Italianate structure located at the southwest corner of Sixth and Cherry Streets. The ground floor of the east facade has been remodeled, and the original cast-iron pilasters have been covered over, but the upper two floors remain unaltered. Both the second and the third floors contain seven equal bays, each featuring a large double-hung window with a stone sill and a pressed metal hood. The building also features an elaborate pressed metal entablature, including a paneled frieze, a cornice with dentils, and large decorative brackets. The Koopman Building currently houses a barber shop, a loan company, and an office supply store.

Blumberg Building
526 Wabash Avenue

Photo 30, Bldg. 139

This three-story structure, built around 1915, is a combination of Classical Revival and Chicago School elements. The ground floor has been altered and now contains large display windows and a recessed entrance. The upper two floors, both two bays wide, feature stone piers and very large, Chicago-style windows. The piers feature narrow stone capitals at the third floor lintel level, which support egg-and-dart labels over the third floor transoms. The frieze, which formerly carried the name "Blumberg," now features only the two rosette paterae which formerly flanked the legend. Above the frieze is a classical cornice embellished with dentils and modillions, and surmounting the cornice is a low parapet.

Significance:

The Wabash Avenue—West Historic District is significant architecturally for its fine collection of commercial architecture in a variety of late 19th and early 20th century styles. The area includes the city's only examples of Second Empire and Moorish commercial architecture, as well as Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, and Chicago style commercial structures. Comprising what is probably the largest concentration of historic commercial architecture in the city, this district remains a viable part of Terre Haute's downtown area.

The Wabash Avenue—West Historic District straddles the original eastern boundary of Terre Haute, now known as Fifth Street. Developed along with the original downtown plat, this district is among the oldest areas of the city, with initial development dating back to the 1820's. Early histories indicate that the area originally saw mixed use as both a commercial and residential area. Later in the 19th century, however, as Terre Haute began to grow at a frenetic pace, this area grew to be almost purely commercial in nature. By the end of the 19th century, it had become the center of Terre Haute's central business district, and its buildings housed a large number of the city's finest retail establishments and professional offices, as well as one of the city's leading hotels. Throughout the 20th century, this area has escaped the demolition common in other parts of the downtown, and continues to retain its original professional office/retail character.

Significance (Continued)

Architecturally, this district is one of the richest areas in the city, containing a varied collection of late 19th and early 20th century structures. Unique among these are 425-431 W. Wabash, and 408 W. Wabash; the former, thought to be the oldest structure in the district, is Terre Haute's only surviving Second Empire style commercial block, while the latter is an unusual example of Moorish-inspired, 19th century architecture, with exotically shaped window openings and elaborate hood molds. Best represented in the district is the Romanesque Revival style, with more than half a dozen examples, including the Albrecht Building (photo 27), 426-428 Wabash, with its prominent corner dome, and 524 W. Wabash (photo 29) with its interesting bartizans. The landmark Hotel Deming, one of the latest buildings in the district, illustrates the Viennese Neo-Classical School, while the Renaissance Revival style is represented by the Cook, Bell, and Bauermeister Block (photo 26), with its stone and cast-iron facade. Other buildings in the district include examples of the Italianate (15 S. 5th Street, 30-34 W. 6th Street), 19th century commercial (526-528 W. Wabash) and Spanish Colonial Revival styles (20-26 N. 6th).

The only non-contributing elements located in this district are one parking lot and one Italianate structure that has suffered significant alterations. Several other buildings in the district have been remodeled to a lesser degree, but in most cases these were ground floor storefront alterations that could be reversed. As the city's largest and most diverse collection of 19th century commercial architecture, this district remains one of Terre Haute's most important cultural resources.

Geographical Data

Acreage: Approximately 6

Quad: Terre Haute, Indiana 1:24000

UTM References: A 16/464520/4368530
B 16/464800/4368530
C 16/464800/4368370
D 16/464520/4368360

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of the property located at 21-35 N. Sixth Street (247); proceeding south along the east property line of this property to the alley between Cherry Street and Wabash Avenue; then west along the northern edge of this alley to the north extension of the east property line of the property located at 526-528 Wabash (139); then south along this line to Wabash Avenue (thus excluding the building at 530 Wabash Avenue); then west along the north edge of Wabash Avenue to Fifth Street; then south along the western curblineline of Fifth Street to the alley between Wabash and Ohio Street; then west along the north edge of this alley to the alley located between Fourth and Fifth Streets; then north along the eastern edge of this alley to Wabash Avenue; then west along the northern curblineline of Wabash Avenue to Fourth Street;

Wabash Avenue—West Historic DistrictMultiple OwnershipVerbal Boundary Description (Continued)

then north along the eastern curblin of Fourth Street to the alley located between Cherry Street and Wabash Avenue; then east along the southern edge of this alley across Fifth to the alley located between Fifth and Sixth Streets; then north along the eastern edge of this alley to Cherry Street; then east along the south curblin of Cherry Street to the north extension of the east property line of the property located at 31-35 N. Sixth Street; then south along this line to the point of beginning.

West Wabash District Building Inventory

<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Building Name</u>
83	417-419 Wabash	
84	421-423 Wabash	Cook, Bell, and Bauermeister Bl.
85	425 Wabash	
86	429 Wabash	
87	431 Wabash	
125	400-406 Wabash	
126	408 Wabash	
127	410 Wabash	
128	412 Wabash	
129	416 Wabash	
130	418 Wabash	
131	420 Wabash	
132	422-424 Wabash	Intrusion
133	426-428 Wabash	White Block
134	508-510 Wabash	
135	512-514 Wabash	
136	518-520 Wabash	Albrecht Building
137	522 Wabash	
138	524 Wabash	
139	526 Wabash	Blumberg Building
223	431 Wabash	
238	20-26 N. 6th	Chanticleer Building
239	32-34 N. 6th	Koopman Building
247	21-35 N. 6th	Hotel Deming
	500 Wabash	Parking Lot (Intrusion)

Wabash Avenue—East Historic District

Multiple Ownership

Description:

The Wabash Avenue—East Historic District consists of fourteen commercial buildings located near the intersection of Seventh Street and Wabash Avenue in downtown Terre Haute. These buildings all date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and range from two to ten stories in height, generally larger than those in the Wabash Avenue—West Historic District. Construction is generally of brick, with ornamentation achieved by means of cast-iron, pressed metal, stone, or terra cotta detailing. Representing some of the city's best architecture, the district includes a diversity of architectural styles, including examples of Italianate, Renaissance Revival, Romanesque, and Chicago style commercial buildings.

This area is well outside the city's original 1816 plat, and was predominantly rural in character through the 1850's. Some scattered development did occur, however, along Wabash Avenue after 1838, when the National Road intersected with Wabash just east of present-day Eighth Street. It was not until the 1870's and 1880's, when Terre Haute's population was increasing dramatically, that the area became completely developed. The structures which remain in the district are characteristic of the city's "golden age," which continued on into the first three decades of the 20th century.

Following are descriptions of some of the typical buildings located within the district, with numbers corresponding to the map code and photographs of each structure.

The Kaufman Block
673-683 Wabash

Photo 38, Bldg. 105

This Italianate commercial building was constructed between 1863 and 1868 by Andrew Kaufman, a German immigrant who settled in Terre Haute in the late 1850's, and for many years it housed his grocery and liquor store. Prominently situated at the intersection of 7th Street and Wabash Avenue (the old National Road), it is a three story flat-roofed structure built of brick, with wood and limestone detailing. The ground floor of the Wabash Avenue (north) facade originally featured five cast-iron storefronts; most of these have since been removed or covered over. The upper two floors of this facade are divided into 16 equal bays; those on the second floor feature rounded arch windows with stone sills and hood molds, while the third floor bays contain segmental arched windows with similar stone sills and hood molds. Above the third floor windows is an entablature which includes a paneled frieze, ornate cornice brackets used in pairs, dentils, and a large projecting cornice. All of these elements are similarly employed on the 7th Street (east) facade, with the exception of the ground floor storefronts. Despite the remodeling of the northwest corner of the building, and after modifications, the Kaufman Block retains most of its design elements in good condition.

Wabash Avenue—East Historic District

Multiple Ownership

Terre Haute Trust Company
701-703 Wabash

Photo 39, Bldg. 106

The Terre Haute Trust Company built this Chicago School structure in 1906. Faced with brick and limestone, the building is eight stories tall and faces north on Wabash Avenue. The major (north and west) facades are both organized vertically on a three-part design scheme. In the first section, consisting of the lower two floors, the limestone facade is divided into equal-sized bays by two-story pilasters decorated with acanthus leaves. These pilasters visually support an entablature with a projecting cornice. The second section, comprising floors three through seven, begins at this cornice line. Each of these floors is identical, featuring brick construction and large window openings grouped in pairs. Two stone belt courses cap this unit and form the base for the final design unit, consisting of the eighth floor, the cornice, and the parapet. The eighth floor is surmounted by a wide metal frieze decorated with cartouches and dentils; garlands hang from the cartouches to separate the eighth floor bays. The large, overhanging cornice features modillions and is surmounted by a low parapet wall. The Terre Haute Trust Company maintained their offices on the first three floors of this building from 1908 to 1934, with other professional offices located in the upper stories. The building was purchased by Merchants National Bank in 1934 and the interior was remodeled in 1969.

The Tribune Building
721-725 Wabash

Photo 40, Bldg. 107

The Tribune Building is a six-story brick and stone office building which faces north onto Wabash Street. It was constructed in 1912 to house the Terre Haute Tribune, a daily newspaper founded in 1894. Although constructed after the nearby Terre Haute Trust Building, its design shows little of the Chicago influence so pronounced in its neighbor. The ground floor of the building has been altered, although its cast-iron elements are still visible, and currently contains large plate-glass windows flanking a centrally-located main entry. A limestone cornice with dentils separates this level from the second floor, which is divided into three equal bays by piers constructed of rusticated limestone blocks. Each bay contains a grouping of three rectangular, one-over-one windows separated by pilasters. Another cornice, decorated with modillions, appears above these windows. The third, fourth, and fifth floors are each likewise divided into three bays by the brick continuations of the second floor piers; each bay contains three windows with limestone sills and lintels. The sixth floor is similarly divided but features round arched windows with limestone hood molds with keystones. The original cornice has been removed. This building still contains the offices of the Terre Haute Tribune, as well as those of its morning counterpart, the Star.

Wabash Avenue—East Historic District

Multiple Ownership

Fort Harrison Savings Association Building
724 Wabash

Photo 41, Bldg. 149

This narrow banking building was constructed in 1926 in the Neo-Classical style. The ground floor of the main facade features ashlar limestone construction with a centrally located main entry. A large statue of an American eagle stands guard over this entryway. The remainder of this facade is dominated by a huge multi-paned, rounded-arch window, flanked by paired limestone pilasters. These pilasters support an entablature with architrave molding, a plain frieze, and dentils. Surmounting the entablature is a monumental pediment featuring, in the tympanum, a roundel bearing the seal of the building's original occupant, the Fort Harrison Savings Association. This institution merged with another local savings and loan association in 1975; the resulting new company then constructed a new building and left this structure standing empty.

Bement-Rea Building
726-730 Wabash

No Photo, Bldg. 150

This late 19th century commercial building, situated on the northwest corner of Eighth Street and Wabash Avenue, was built to house the office and warehouse of Bement-Rea and Company, a wholesale grocery firm founded in 1879. It was designed by Merrill Sherman, a local architect who began his career in 1894, after studying at the Rose Polytechnic Institute. A four-story structure with a flat roof, the building is constructed of red brick with limestone detailing. The main floor originally featured cast-iron detailing but those elements were either removed or covered over during subsequent ground-floor remodelings. The main facade is divided into three bays by brick piers rising from the foundation line to the parapet. Each bay on the second, third, and fourth floors contains a window unit consisting of three, one-over-one rectangular windows. Stone string courses stretch across this facade and form the sills of the second and third floor windows and the lintels of those on the second, third, and fourth floors. The interposing brick piers feature decorative brick and limestone detailing at the fourth floor level, and corbelled brick is also employed to create a frieze immediately above the fourth floor windows, below the parapet.

Worrell Building
20 S. 7th

Photo 42, Bldg. 271

Dr. Jonathan P. Worrell had this three-story brick commercial building constructed in 1885 to serve as his medical office. Worrell, a physician who had arrived in Terre Haute from Pennsylvania in 1872, was well-known in medical circles for his work in the fields of ophthalmology and otology. Although the building actually has a flat roof, the main facade features a bell-cast, pyramidal-roofed tower surmounting the corner entry and, over the south pavilion, a mansard roof with iron cresting. The east facade, facing Rose Court Alley, features two frame oriel windows on the second floor. Limestone is used in the string course located above the second floor, and in all the window sills.

Wabash Avenue—East Historic District

Multiple Ownership

Terre Haute House
700-18 Wabash

Photo 43, Bldg. 272

The Terre Haute House is the third hotel since 1838 to be located at the north-east corner of Seventh and Wabash Avenue. Commissioned by Crawford and Edward Fairbanks in 1927-28, the hotel cost over \$1,000,000 to construct and occupied almost half a city block. Architectural work was by William Earl Russ, and William P. Jungclaus Company served as general contractor.

Designed in the Renaissance Revival style, the ten story hotel features an elaborate limestone facade on the first two floors. This section is rectangular in plan and features six Tuscan columns and other ornamental detailing. Floors three through eight, rising from this base, have a U-shaped plan and feature brick construction with relatively little ornamentation. The upper two floors, containing the penthouse, feature limestone detailing and a hipped red tile roof. Originally built to serve travelers, the building has been a residential hotel since 1970.

Swope Block
19-31 S. 7th

Photo 44, Bldg. 253

The Swope Block is a three-story Renaissance Revival building located on the northwest corner of Ohio and Seventh Streets. Built in 1901, the building was designed by an Evansville architectural firm and was intended to provide retail space on the ground floor, office space on the second, and lodge rooms on the third. Two rooms on the second floor were also reserved for the residence of Sheldon Swope, the Terre Haute jeweler who owned the building.

The building faces east on South Seventh Street and features an elaborate limestone main facade. This facade is symmetrical around the center entrance pavilion, which features a round arched entrance flanked by fluted Ionic pilasters and surmounted by a pediment bearing the name and construction date of the structure. The vertical continuation of this pavilion features small rectangular windows on the second floor level, a pair of round arched windows on the third floor, and a pediment surmounting the entablature. The units of the building on either side of the pavilion are each divided into three bays; on the first floor each bay contains a storefront, while on the second and third floors each bay contains three identical rectangular windows separated by stone piers. All but one of the storefronts have been remodeled, but the upper floors retain their architectural integrity. The center window in each third floor bay is surmounted by an ornate pedimented window hood supported by consoles. The entablature features a paneled frieze and a cornice decorated with dentils.

Significance:

The Wabash Avenue—East Historic District is significant architecturally and historically as a relatively intact collection of commercial buildings in various 19th and 20th century styles. These buildings represent a number of businesses that made Terre Haute prosperous during the late 19th and early 20th

Wabash Avenue—East Historic District

Multiple Ownership

Significance, Continued

centuries. They also demonstrate the quality and diversity of the architecture that accompanied this development, and include in their number examples of the Italianate, Neo-Classical, Commercial and Renaissance Revival styles.

The Wabash Avenue—East area developed during a time when Terre Haute's population was increasing most dramatically. From a town of 8,600 in 1860, the population grew to number 16,103 in 1870, 30,217 in 1890, and 66,083 by 1920. This area east of the original town plat was only sparsely developed before 1850 but it became an important adjunct to the city's central business district after the Civil War. Many of the buildings which remain in the district were constructed by local firms which prospered during this time period. These include such structures as the Bement-Rea Building, constructed in 1889 to house a wholesale firm founded ten years earlier, and the Fort Harrison Savings Association Building, constructed in 1921 for a financial institution chartered in 1896. The Terre Haute Tribune, founded in 1894, was successful enough by 1912 to erect the six-story Tribune Building (107). Local merchants and entrepreneurs also constructed buildings in this area; the 1901 Swope's Block (253) stands as an example of this type of speculative development.

Architecturally, the area features a wide diversity of styles. The oldest buildings in the district, such as the Kaufman Block (105) are of Italianate design, with ornate cornices and segmental or round-arched windows. The buildings at 26-28 (269) and 22-24 South Seventh show the transition from Italianate to functional; their stamped metal cornices are smaller and less elaborate, and their windows are rectangular and lack the elaborate hood molds. Among the district's 20th century buildings are several Renaissance Revival structures, including Swope's Block, with its handsome limestone facade, and the Terre Haute House, the latest of a series of three hotels located on the northeast corner of Wabash and Seventh since 1838. Other notable structures in the district are the Chicago-style Terre Haute Trust Company, the neighboring Tribune Building with its Romanesque Revival detailing, and the Neo-Classical Fort Harrison Savings Association Building.

The Wabash Avenue—East Historic District has retained its architectural integrity to a remarkable degree. With only one parking lot and no non-contributing buildings located within its borders, it remains one of Terre Haute's most complete historic commercial areas.

Geographical Data

Acreeage: Approximately 4 acres

Quad: Terre Haute 1:24000

UTM References: A 16/465100/4368480
B 16/465100/4368320
C 16/464920/4368320
D 16/464920/4368480

Wabash Avenue—East Historic DistrictMultiple OwnershipVerbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northwest corner of the property located at 7-15 S. Seventh Street (272); then proceeding east along the northern property line of this property to the north property line of the property at 720-722 Wabash (148); then east along the north property lines of those buildings fronting on Wabash to Eighth Street; then south along the west curblin of Eighth Street to the alley located between Wabash and Ohio Streets; then west along the north side of this alley to the northern extension of the east property line of the property located at 20 S. Seventh Street (271); then south along the east property line of this and adjacent properties fronting on Seventh Street to Ohio Street; then west along the north curblin of Ohio Street to the southern extension of the western property line of that property located at 19-31 South Seventh Street (253); then north along this line to the alley located between Wabash Avenue and Ohio Street; then west along the northern edge of this alley to the west property line of that property located at 673-683 Wabash (105); then north along that line to Wabash Avenue; then east along the south curblin of Wabash Avenue to Seventh Street; then north along the east curblin of Seventh Street to the western extension of the northern property line of the property at 7-15 S. Seventh Street; then east along this line to the point of beginning.

East Wabash District Building Inventory

<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Building Name</u>
105	673-683 Wabash	Kaufman Block
106	701-703 Wabash	Terre Haute Trust Company
107	721-725 Wabash	Tribune Building
108	727 Wabash	
148	720-722 Wabash	
149	724 Wabash	Fort Harrison Savings Association
150	726-730 Wabash	Bement-Rea Building
253	19-31 S. 7th	Swope Block
254	683 Wabash	
268	30-32 S. 7th	
269	26-28 S. 7th	
270	22-24 S. 7th	
271	20 S. 7th	Worrell Building
272	700-718 Wabash	Terre Haute House

St. Joseph's Church and School District
101-115 South Fifth Street

Owner: Most Rev. Edward
O'Meara

Description:

The St. Joseph's Church and School District includes the three structures still standing which are associated with the founding and development of Terre Haute's first Catholic parish. These buildings are the St. Joseph's Male Academy, a Romanesque Revival building dating from 1888; the parish Rectory building, an 1894 Neo-Classical structure; and the present St. Joseph's Church, a Romanesque Revival structure built in 1910-1912. These buildings are situated on adjacent lots at the intersection of Fifth and Ohio Streets, and cover almost half of a city block. The vacant land on the south side of the church is the former site of the parish's girls' academy, razed some time ago (see photo 48).

St. Joseph's Catholic Church
115 S. 5th Street

Photo 49, Bldg. 220

St. Joseph's Catholic Church is a German Romanesque structure located just south of the city's commercial district. It was built in 1910-1912 on the site of the parish's original 1837 church, which was razed when it was deemed inadequate for the growing congregation. It was designed by architect J. G. Vrydagh and constructed at a cost of \$60,000. A fire on January 9, 1934, gutted the interior but repairs were accomplished within the year and the building was restored to service.

Constructed of brick and limestone, the church has a modified Latin cross plan, a cross-gable roof, and a symmetrical main (east) facade. This facade features a centrally located main entry set in a compound arched opening. Directly above this is a rounded arched niche, with a pronounced stone hood mold, containing a statue of St. Joseph, the parish's patron. Surmounting this is a large rose window, flanked by pilasters which support an entablature with a gauged brick frieze. Over the entablature is a monumental pediment with a cross at its apex. The north and south ends of this facade feature identical square towers, each with round arched window openings and capped with a slightly flared pyramidal roof with a cross at its peak. An additional entry door is located in a compound arch in the base of each tower. The balance of the structure's exterior is marked by the use of rounded arch windows, gauged brickwork, and limestone detailing. The interior features continued use of the rounded arch motif and an abundance of stained glass and art glass mosaics imported from Austria.

St. Joseph's Parish Rectory
113 S. 5th Street

Photo 50, Bldg. 221

The St. Joseph Parish Rectory is a two-story red brick building located between the church and the parish school building. Constructed in 1894 in the Neo-Classical style, the building was designed to provide housing and office space for the parish priests. The building is rectangular in plan, and features a hipped roof and an elevated first floor, delineated by a stone water table. Limestone sills and lintels are used on all the windows. Roof trim includes a plain architrave, a frieze with dentils, and a cornice.

St. Joseph's Church and School District

The symmetrical main (east) facade is five bays wide and is the only facade that has not been covered with stucco. The center bay of this facade is a projecting pavilion crowned by a classical pediment with a Celtic cross at its apex. The ground floor level of this pavilion contains the main entryway, which is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a semicircular fan light. A portico protects this main entry; this portico has a classical entablature with dentils and a cornice, and is supported by slender wooden columns ascending in pairs from a low brick porch wall. The tympanums of both the pavilion and the portico feature foliated ornamentation. The cornerstone of the building bears the Franciscan coat of arms and the inscription "A.D./O.M.C./1894."

St. Joseph's Male Academy
101 S. 5th Street

Photo 51, Bldg. 222

St. Joseph's parish established the city's first Catholic school, a girls' academy, in 1848. Its counterpart, St. Joseph's Male Academy, was not established until 1888, when this massive Romanesque Revival building was constructed. A hip roofed brick building now covered with stucco, the structure is two stories tall and features an elevated first floor. The main (east) facade is tripartite in design with a large gabled pavilion comprising the center section. A set of rough-cut stone steps leads from the sidewalk to the main entry, located in this pavilion. The glazed wooden double doors are framed by a transom and sidelights, and a wooden entablature above the transom underscores a large, multi-paned, semicircular fan-light. The spandrels on either side of this fan-light carry a large carved stone panel with a floral motif, bearing the legend, "St. Joseph's 1888 Male Academy." Three rectangular, double-hung windows appear immediately above this ornament, and they, in turn, are surmounted by a large semicircular stone tablet in the pavilion's gable area. Carved in this tablet, and also in the cross at the apex of the gable, is the Franciscan coat of arms. The north facade echoes the design of the main facade, but is less elaborate and lacks the main entry and the carved stone panels. A cornerstone at the northeast corner of the building carries a Latin inscription and the date of the building's construction. This structure served as the parish school until 1957, when dwindling enrollment caused it to be closed. It currently houses a private elementary school called The Learning Tree.

Significance:

The St. Joseph's Catholic Church and School District is an architecturally and historically significant collection of buildings associated with the religious and educational programs of Terre Haute's oldest Catholic parish. Included in the district are the current church and rectory buildings and the former boys' school. These structures each played an important role in the development of the parish, which came to exert a considerable amount of cultural, religious, and educational influence on the city's working class well into the 20th century.

St. Joseph's Church and School District

Significance, Continued

St. Joseph's parish was founded in 1837 to serve the needs of Terre Haute's Catholic population, which was growing steadily as German and Irish immigrants came to work on railroad and canal construction. A brick church was built in 1838, and a girls' academy was opened ten years later. The parish grew rapidly, and despite the fact that the German Catholics established a separate parish (St. Benedict's) in 1864, St. Joseph's was forced to enlarge its church building around 1870. A boys' school (222) was established in 1888, and a new rectory building (221) was completed in 1896. By 1910, the parish had once again outgrown its church building, and accordingly it was razed and replaced with a new structure (220), completed in 1912. Throughout this time period and continuing through the first half of the 20th century, the church provided for the religious and educational needs of thousands of Terre Haute residents, and helped shape the cultural and social attitudes of the city. Although the character of the neighborhood has gradually changed from residential to commercial, the parish has remained in its original location and still is considered a strong force within the community.

Architecturally, the district is best known for the current church building, a German Romanesque structure of monumental scale designed by Jupiter G. Vrydagh. Vrydagh, a prominent local architect, was well-known for his use of the Romanesque style in public schools and commercial buildings, such as 400-406 Wabash Avenue (photo 34, building 125). Although not designed by Vrydagh, St. Joseph's Male Academy is another example of the Romanesque Revival style, this time adapted to suit institutional needs. It features the round arched openings and massive masonry construction typical of the style, with carved stone panels on the main facade. The rectory building, a considerably smaller structure than the other two buildings in the district, features Neo-Classical design elements including a pedimented pavilion and a portico sheltering the main entry. Together, the three structures in the district comprise what is probably the best preserved 19th century church complex in the city.

Geographical Data

Acreage: Approximately one acre

Quad: Terre Haute 1:24000

UTM References: 16/464620/4368250

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Ohio and Fifth Streets, then proceeding south along the western curbline of Fifth Street to the eastern extension of the south property line of the property located at 115 S. Fifth Street (220); then west along that line to the alley located between Fourth and Fifth Streets; then north along the eastern edge of that alley to Ohio Street; then east along the south curbline of Ohio Street to the point of beginning.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY--NOMINATION FORM

Continuation Sheet

Item number 9

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Downtown Terre Haute Multiple Resource Area

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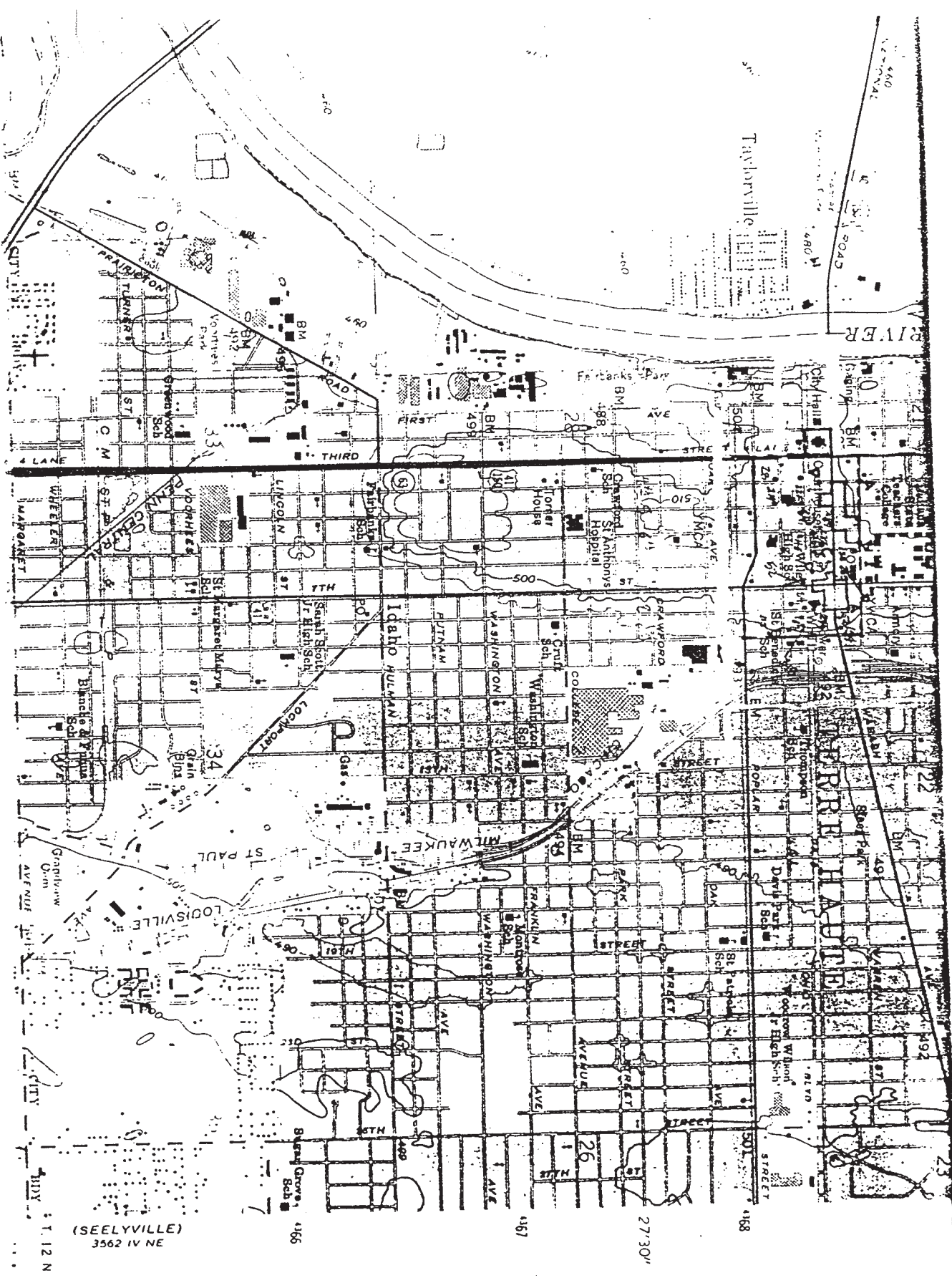
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 forms

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