

FINAL

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Collett Park Neighborhood Historic District
other names/site number _____ 167-628-23000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 7th St, Maple Ave, 11th St, & Florida Ave N/A not for publication
city or town Terre Haute N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Vigo code 167 zip code 47804

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:)

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING &

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1883-1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Grove, Benjamin

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Vigo County Public Library

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LIST OF RESOURCES

<u>North 7th Street, west side</u>		<u>east side</u>	
2058	C		
2100	NC		
2110	C		(Collett Park)
2112	C		
2120	C		
2124	C		
2200	C		
2206	C		
2212	C		
2216	C		
2220	NC		
2224	C		
2228	C		
2230	C		
2234	C		
2300	C		
2304	C		
2306	C		
2308	C		
2310	C		
2332	C		
2334	C		
2340	C		
2342	C		
2406	C		
2408	C		
2410	C		
2414	C		
2418	C		
2422	C		
2432	C		
2516	C	2515	C
2520	C	2521	NC
2524	C		
2532	C		
2536	C		
<u>8th Street, west side</u>		<u>east side</u>	
2638	C	2637	C
2634	C	2627	C
2618	C	2623	C
2614	C	2615	C
2610	C	2611	C
2600	C		

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2540	C	2545	C
2538	C	2537	C
2528	C	2529	C
2524	C	2525	C
2520	C	2517	C
2510	C	2511	C
2424	C	2425	C
2420			
<u>North 9th Street, west side</u>		<u>east side</u>	
(Collett Park)		2111	C
		2115	C
		2119	C
		2209	C
		2225	C
		2229	C
		2233	C
		2245	C
		2303	C
		2325	C
		2329	C
		2333	C
		2401	C
		2405	C
		2407	C
		2411	C
2420	NC	2419	C
2430	C	2421	C
2500	C	2501	C
2516	C	2511	C
2520	C	2521	C
2522	C	2525	C
2540	C	2535	C
2544	C	2541	C
2600	C	2547	C
2612	C	2601	C
2616	C	2605	C
2620	C	2611	C
2626	C	2615	C
2628	C	2631	NC
2636	C	2635	C
<u>North 10th Street, west side</u>		<u>east side</u>	
		2105	C
2108	C	2109/2111	C
2116	C	2117	C
2120	C	2123	C

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2206	C	2205	C
2216	C	2215	C
2220	C	2223	C
2222	C	2235	C
2224	C	2245	C
2226	C	2301	C
2230	C	2305	C
2306	C	2309	C
2312	C	2311	C
2320	C	2313	C
2324	C	2321	C
2332	C	2325	C
2340	C	2329	C
2400	C	2401	C
2408	C	2405	C
2410	C	2409	C
2420	C	2415	C
2430	C	2421	C
		2425	NC
2440	C	2501	C
2508	C	2505	C
2512	C	2511	C
2516	C	2515	C
2524	C	2521	NC
2526	C	2525	C
2534	C	2531	C
2540	C	2533	C
2600	C	2541	C
2604	C	2601	C
2610	C	2605	C
2620	C	2611	C
2626	C	2623	NC
2632	NC	2629	C
2636	C	2635	C
<u>North 11th Street, west side</u>		<u>east side</u>	
2104	C	2101	C
2108	C	2107	C
2110	C	2111	C
2122	C	2119	C
		2121	C
2126	C	2125	C
2128	C	2129	C
2202	C	2201	C
2206	C	2205	C
2210	C	2209	C

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2216	C	2211	C
2220	C	2217	C
2224	C	2221	C
2228	C	2225	C
2230	C	2231	C
2244	C	2235	C
2246	C	2237	C
2302	NC	2239	NC
2304	C	2305	C
2310	C	2307	C
2316	C	2315	C
2320	C	2319	C
2324	C	2325	C
2340	C	2337	C
2348	C	2341	C
2350	C	2345	C
2400	C	2349	C
2406	C		
2422	C		
2424	C		
2430	C		
2436	C		
2438	C		
<u>Maple Avenue, south side</u>			
701	C		
713	C		
721	C		
725	C		
735	C		
801	C		
809	C		
815	C		
817	C		
825	C		
837	C		
905	C	900	C
911	C		
915	C		
921	C		
925	C	924	C
927	C		
931	C		
1001	C		
1009	C		

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1011	C		
1013	C		
1015	C		
1027	C		
1031	C		
1101	C		
<u>Barbour Avenue, south side</u>		<u>north side</u>	
679	C	670	C
681	NC	680	C
685	C	686	C
689	C	690	C
<u>Collett Avenue, north side</u>			
700	C		
712	C		
716	C		
720	C		
724	C		
730	C		
800	C		
808	C		
814	C		
818	C		
824	C		
826	C		
830	C	901	NC
<u>Indiana Avenue, south side</u>		<u>north side</u>	
701	C	700	C
705	C		
709	C		
713	C		
717	C		
815	C		
819	NC		
825	C	930	NC
<u>Delaware Avenue, south side</u>		<u>north side</u>	
701	C	800	NC

There are 305 buildings in the district, only 16 of which are non-contributing. The latter are so rated either because they were not built within the period of significance or because they have been too altered to retain sufficient integrity.

Collett Park is already listed in NRHP and therefore its resources are not included in the count.

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Collett Park Neighborhood Historic District

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Located approximately two miles north of downtown Terre Haute, the Collett Park Neighborhood Historic District surrounds Collett Park (photo 1), with the bulk of the district to the north and east of it, encompassing roughly 22 blocks. The district is entirely residential and filled with large deciduous trees, maples predominating, that carry the feel of living in a park well beyond its contiguous streets. To the west lies US41 and the Wabash River valley; to the immediate north, a relatively recent gated subdivision. To the east, houses give way to commercial and industrial development, along with a loss of integrity; to the south the houses tend toward a greater mix of smaller-scale dwellings of less integrity, along with more loss of fabric, in part owing to the sprawling growth of Union Hospital about a half mile south on 7th Street.

While the Collett Park neighborhood is often perceived as one of large fashionable houses of the early twentieth century--and, indeed, there are many--in truth there are numerous modest dwellings intermixed throughout the district (see, for example, photo 2), especially on the east-west cross streets (photos 3,4) and along 7th Street. The biggest concentration of large houses on large lots is on 9th Street (photos 5,6), which borders the park on the east, but many more can be found all through the district.

The neighborhood developed over several decades, from just before the turn of the twentieth century up to the brink of World War II, with the older houses tending to be more concentrated near the park, and many 1930s-era dwellings in the northernmost blocks (see, for example, photos 7,8). A handful of postwar houses are in the district, most north of Indiana Avenue.

The earliest houses date to the 1890s; one notable early example (photo 9) stands at 2432 North 7th Street, a two-story Queen Anne-inspired dwelling with a wrap-around Doric-columned porch. The street had been a county road before the park was established and the neighborhood platted. There are a number of other Queen Anne-influenced dwellings throughout the neighborhood, many displaying the Free Classic variant of the style, such as 2111 North 9th

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Street. Built about 1902, the house features a wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns, three gabled dormers, a projecting bay, and a porte-cochere on the north. The asymmetrical frame house at 735 West Maple is a traditional Queen Anne type, standing two-and-a-half stories; its gabled front featuring a decorative bargeboard, a Palladian window, gabled dormer, and a gabled wrap-around porch.

Stylistically, some interesting patterns emerge in the district. The neighborhood boasts an unusual number of houses with porte-cocheres, the majority of them formed by extending the roof of a front porch to one side (see photos 10,11). The sturdy red brick two-and-a-half story dwelling at 2110 North 7th Street, for example, is a plain-featured American Foursquare with a steeply hipped roof and porte-cochere extending south from the now-enclosed front porch. While some are Queen Anne derivatives, most of these houses are Craftsman-influenced; a particularly fine example is 724 Collett Avenue (photo 12), which is a mix of Bungalow and Mission influences, with its tile roof, stucco and brick trim and exceptionally large shed dormer that opens onto a balcony above the porch.

Indeed, variations of the Craftsman style are especially numerous in the district, ranging from very modest bungalow derivatives (see photo 13) to fairly sizable bungalows, which are heavily concentrated on Collett Avenue (photo 14), to larger scale concoctions that often mix in other stylistic influences. A very fine Craftsman type is at 2612 North 9th (photo 15), a frame dwelling with stepped brackets supporting the the broad overhang of its sweeping gabled roof. The two-and-a-half story Craftsman house at 2117 North 10th, built in 1901, exhibits influences from "colonial and old English from a to z," as noted in a contemporary article. The first story was sided with clapboard (now clad in aluminum) and the upper story in shingles, which still remain. The entrance features sidelights, while there are projecting bays on the second story with six-over-one wood frame double-hung sashes. The large and fanciful brick house at 2333 North 9th (photo 16) has a bellcast, steeply hipped roof with both shed and gabled dormers, exposed rafter tails, a half-timbering effect on the dormers and some of the second story. While clearly influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, there are Jacobethan

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elements. The magnificent house at 2524 8th Street (photo 17) is a huge bungalow of brick and stucco with half timbering, a sweeping roofline and knee braces supporting the eaves.

There are a number of houses displaying the popular English Cottage look, from the very modest, such as the little brick dwelling at 685 Barbour (photo 18), with its tapered fireplace chimney and round arched entrance into a gabled foyer, to the attractive stone-trimmed brick house at 2637 North 8th (photo 19). The house has since been enlarged a great deal, although the original main facade is still obvious, with its round-arched recessed entrance and shed dormer sided with shingles.

There are a few other revival styles represented in the neighborhood, notably a very fine Dutch Colonial Revival at 2425 North 8th. The two-story gambrel-roofed frame dwelling features shed dormers, six-over-six and six-over-one double-hung wood sashes, and a one-story gabled entrance porch. A more modest example of the style, also sided in clapboard, is at 2408 North 10th.

The American Foursquare, more a form than a style, appears with great frequency (see photo 20). Some boast Craftsman details, others are influenced by the Free Classic, still others borrow stylistic elements from the Colonial Revival. But many are plain. The majority are brick or brick with stucco on the second story, although there are several frame examples, a few still clad in their original clapboard siding, such as 724 Collett (visible at right, photo 14). Another Foursquare that retains its original narrow clapboard siding stands at 2540 North 8th. A brick porch dominates the main facade and the roof has a broad overhang. A side entrance is sheltered with a shed roof supported by brackets. A fine brick Foursquare stands at 2614 North 8th, plain-featured but with a steeply pitched hipped roof. The house has four-over-one wood frame double-hung sash windows and a brick porch with a hipped roof.

While there are several outstanding and notable high style houses in the district, a number of generic styles are especially prevalent. One common example is a Queen Anne-influenced transitional type, a full two stories high, with a hipped roof,

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usually steeply pitched, and asymmetrical gable front, often directly over a porch (see, for example, photo 21). Exhibiting some Free Classic influence, another hipped-roof dwelling with an asymmetrical gable front and gabled porch stands at 2205 North 10th Street. The porch is supported with turned posts and sidelights flank the front door. As mentioned earlier, there are many examples of Queen Anne derivatives scattered throughout the district (see photo 22).

There are some examples of twin or mirror-image houses adjacent to each other; by the far the most intact pair are at 2348 and 2350 North 11th, the latter maintaining the most architectural integrity (photo 23). Built around 1900, they are both two stories high with steeply hipped roofs. 2350 retains the turned posts supporting its front porch and dentils beneath the eaves; 2348 has a gabled dormer in the attic story; likely 2350 originally had one as well. Each house has a bay window facing the other, on the north and south sides, respectively.

The Colonial Revival style popular in the 1930s is well represented in the district, the majority in the northernmost blocks of 8th, 9th, and 10th streets, as are Cape Cod dwellings of the same period. The house at 2511 North 10th (see photo 8, on the left) is typical of the former style, apart from the fact that it is faced with sandstone; most of the Colonial Revival houses in the district have clapboard siding. A few of the houses of these styles were constructed in the 1950s, but most were earlier. Another example of a dwelling exhibiting Classical Revival influence stands at 2620 North 10th. Although its aluminum siding likely covers the original clapboard, the gabled house has eight-over-eight double-hung sashes; sidelights flank its entrance, and the second story projects over the first. In the same block are smaller, more modest dwellings that boast some NeoClassical details often seen in house and garden magazines of the day. Variations on and derivations on the popular Cape Cod style are abundant; a fine example is 2524 10th, one-and-a-half stories with a gabled roof, six-over-six double-hung sashes, and clapboard siding.

The brick house at 701 Delaware (photo 24), built on a large lot in 1946, is the earliest of a handful of post-World War II ranch houses in the neighborhood, most of which are in the district's

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northernmost blocks and adhere to the setback of their older neighbors. Custom-designed, 701 Delaware is much influenced by the then-new ranch style coming into popularity, but also shows some elements harkening back to the Prairie style, with its broad hipped roofs, wide overhangs, and low profile. The garage, while clearly part of the building's main facade, is less obvious than in typical ranch style dwellings, and larger windows in the rear and within the more secluded corners of the structure offer views bringing the wooded setting into the house. Because of its early construction date and non-intrusiveness at the northwestern corner of the neighborhood, the house is considered contributing. On the other hand, a much more modest ranch-inspired dwelling at 901 Collett, built about 1960 in the midst of mostly larger and much older houses, is not. It is brick, one story with a hipped roof and stone trim.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Along with a park (already listed in the National Register) that stimulated the development of the area, a fine collection of houses built over a period of about fifty years in a range of architectural styles representative of the early twentieth century comprises the Collett Park Neighborhood Historic District. The district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for its collection of architecture; styles include Queen Anne and vernacular derivatives, a variety of Craftsman and bungalow types, Colonial Revival and Cape Cod variants, some revival styles, notably English Cottage, and a number of singular examples in other styles. The district is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development, since the donation of the park, which stimulated adjacent development was predicated upon no commercial enterprises being located nearby, and early lots were sold for residential construction only, with some restrictions as to setback, at least on some of the streets.

This nomination also serves to update the significance of the already listed park. Recent (2003) discovery and analysis of original plans for the park, dated 1883, show that the park has retained a number of significant elements, including circulation patterns and focal points. No planting plan has been located, however, the original intention can be ascertained from the plans, and the park appears to retain a good measure of the intended groupings, and certainly it retains purposeful tree plantings from before 1950. The original plans are marked as the work of Benjamin Grove, "Landscape Engineer." The park and district therefore have significance in the area of landscape architecture (Criterion C).

Terre Haute's advantageous location above the Wabash River (the name is French for "high ground") augured well for its future. The village was established by a group of developers in 1816 at the site of an earlier Wea Indian settlement and laid out paralleling the river. Terre Haute became the county seat two years later, largely owing to the efforts of its founders. In the early 1820s, after the establishment of Indianapolis as the state's capitol, a rudimentary road was constructed between the

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an important transportation crossroads when the Wabash and Erie Canal reached the city in the late 1840s, but even more so when several railroads were built through the city, starting in 1852. The abundance of coal in the region--the first mine in the area opened in the 1850s--established Terre Haute as a manufacturing center as well.

Industry developed mostly southward from the town's center along the river, as well as eastward along the railroads that paralleled the National Road. As the town grew and prospered, many of its wealthiest citizens settled in an area south of the original plat and downtown commercial area in what later became known as Farrington's Grove (today listed in the National Register of Historic Places). Although residential development of the area began as early as the 1840s, prominent citizens continued to build their dwellings there as late as the early twentieth century. Once Collett Park was established north of town, however, many affluent as well as middle-class residents chose to build houses in what was then virtually a rural area discontinuous--although not for long--from the city.

Josephus Collett, born in 1832 (some sources say 1831) in Vermillion County, donated to the city of Terre Haute a little over 21 acres of land two miles north of downtown to create Collett Park--the city's first--in 1883. Collett hired Benjamin Grove (1824-1915), a well-known landscape architect and civic engineer, from Louisville, Kentucky to draft plans for the park. The plans appear to have been largely implemented, with one exception. In laying out the park, the scale of the narrow side of the park was miscalculated, so that the entire circulation pattern is offset to the south. Grove designed a Victorian Romantic park, with winding carriage roads, a fountain, an observation tower, and picnic lawn. During his long career, Grove designed parts of Cave Hill Cemetery, a Jewish cemetery, and several subdivisions in his hometown, as well as cemeteries in many other Kentucky towns, and a college campus in Tennessee. The park plan predates Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute by one year, making it the earliest known designed landscape in the city.

The gift of Collett Park to the city rested on the condition that no commercial development would be allowed in the immediate area. Collett, himself a builder of railroads, was a good friend of railroad magnate Chauncey Rose, and was among those involved in helping Rose found what began in 1874 as the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science, soon to be called Rose Polytechnic Institute. Rose donated ten acres at the northwest corner of 13th and Locust for the campus; Collett was the first Vice-President of the school's Board of Managers, and on Rose's death in 1877, became the President, serving in that position until his death in 1893.

Soon after donating the land for Collett Park, Collett platted his subdivision Collett Park Place to the east and north, correctly anticipating that the area would be perceived as a desirable place to live. Lots were sold for residences only. Other landholders in the vicinity thought the same and also platted subdivisions, although the area was still beyond city limits (a nineteenth century farmhouse still stands about a block north of the district boundary on 7th Street; the street had been an extant

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county road.) Shortly after the turn of the century, the city annexed the rapidly growing Collett Park Place and adjacent subdivisions.

By the early 1890s scattered houses had begun to appear just south of the newly established Collett Park and started to line maple Avenue. The west border of the park, 7th Street, was virtually a country road and a number of individual property owners began to build houses on the opposite side of the street. As was still typical at the time, several of these homeowners kept cows and chickens, and some sold the surplus milk and eggs. The practice continued at least into the early 1920s.

It did not require a crystal ball to predict the popularity of this suburban development, nor were Collett and his fellow speculators gambling against great odds. After all, besides the proximity of the park (formally dedicated in 1890 and fully developed by 1894) and the healthy aspects of suburban living that made the area attractive, it was convenient to a growing educational institution. Rose Polytech was approximately a mile and a half to the southeast, and for many years a large contingency of that institution's professors lived in the Collett Park neighborhood, to the extent that both 9th and 10th streets were referred to as "Professors' row." One of the earliest to take advantage of the area's purported healthy climate (being away from the city and on high ground) was Malverd A. Howe, a professor of civil engineering. In 1892 he built the vernacular two-story frame house at 2108 North 10th Street. A later owner converted it into apartments, but it has since been turned back into a single family dwelling.

One of Rose Polytech's original faculty members, professor of chemistry William A. Noyes, lived at 2115 North 9th Street, which he had built in the mid-1890s. His colleague James A. Wickersham, who taught Greek, lived at 2205 North 10th Street, a large Free Classic-influenced dwelling. Across the street at 2206 North 10th lived Arthur Hathaway, a professor of mathematics. John Peddle, a professor of machine drawing and design (later, acting president of Rose Polytech in the late 1920s), had the house at 2117 North 10th built two years after the birth of his daughter Juliet. Juliet Peddle (1899-1979) was raised in the house. At a time when it was an extraordinarily uncommon pursuit for a woman, she became an architect, earning her license in 1926. She worked in Illinois for a time but returned to Terre Haute in 1935, where she became a prominent artist and preservationist as well. A contemporary article labels the house as "colonial and old English from a to z"; today we would note its Craftsman influence.

Ultimately two street railway lines served Collett Park and the neighborhood growing around it. One ran up 13th Street then turned west toward Collett Park on Collett Avenue, terminating at the park's northeast corner and convenient also to the short-lived Harrison Park Casino at 7th and Indiana, an open-air entertainment venue popular in the 1890s. (Harrison Park was subdivided in 1903 and renamed Barbour Place; its south boundary is Indiana Avenue.) The 13th Street line was especially convenient for the professors and other employees of Rose Polytech, since it offered direct transportation to the school. The other street car line was only four blocks to the west of the institute;

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the tracks ran north from downtown on 6th Street but turned east at Locust Avenue and then ran north up 8th Street, terminating at the south edge Collett Park. This line survived into the 1930s.

The move of Rose Polytechnical Institute in the early 1920s from its original location at 13th and Locust to its present campus far east of town (formerly a farm owned by the Hulman family) did not seem to have a deleterious effect on the neighborhood. Of course, the aforementioned professors and administrators of Rose Polytech had not been the only ones to settle around Collett Park. Some of their professorial colleagues from Indiana State Normal School (later, Indiana State Teachers College; today, Indiana State University), less than two miles to the south, also chose to live around Collett Park. The men's professor of physical culture, John P. Kimmell, lived with his family at 1015 Maple in the early 1900s. Later, in the mid-1910s, Charles Roll, an assistant professor at Indiana State Normal, moved into his new house, a fine brick Foursquare, at 2614 North 8th. The neighborhood housed a number of secondary school teachers and administrators as well, especially after Garfield High School (since demolished) was built nearby at Maple and 12th in 1912.

Prominent attorney Buena Vista Marshall and his wife built the large house at 2111 North 9th about 1902. A Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style, it features a wraparound porch supported by Doric columns, three gabled dormers, a projecting bay, along with a porte-cochere on the north. Albert R. Owens, the prosecuting attorney of the county, moved into his large but plain dwelling, a two-story Queen Anne derivative at 2340 North 10th, sometime before 1910. Theater manager Samuel M. Young lived in the steeply gabled dwelling at 2411 North 9th, built the same decade. Young managed both the Air Dome Theater, a vaudeville house, at 5th and Cherry and the Stag Hotel at 2nd and Wabash.

Both labor leaders and industry executives called Collett Park home. Philip H. Penna, who started out as a coal miner and rose to the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, lived in the large Free Classic dwelling at 2222 North 10th Street. Born in England, he emigrated to Indiana in 1881. Penna came to Terre Haute in 1909 and settled into his newly constructed house, where he died in 1939. On the other hand, Walter A. Bledsoe, a coal company operator, lived in the magnificent Dutch Colonial-inspired frame house built in the 1920s at 2425 North 8th. Many others involved in the coal industry, so important to the economy of the region, called the Collett Park neighborhood home. Equally important was the railroad industry, represented, for example, by John Welch, a yardmaster, who lived at 817 Maple in the early part of the century. He was not alone; in the neighborhood also dwelt conductors, engineers, switchmen, and clerical workers for the many railroads in the city.

The smaller dwellings along 7th Street and the south side of Maple Avenue housed storekeepers, salesmen, clerks, and professionals. Even some of the Rose Polytech professors lived there. For a time in the mid-1890s, the modest one-story house at 915 Maple was the home of Dr. Charles S. Brown, a professor of Steam Engineering and Machine Design, and his wife. Within a few years it became the home of Edwin Place, a lab instructor at the same institution. The district offered such a

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variety of housing opportunities that the range of social classes who lived amongst one another was very broad.

The Great Depression, while curtailing construction in many places, seemed to have had little negative effect on the Collett Park neighborhood. Building continued in the 1930s, even including a very modern Art Deco influenced house at 2501 North 9th for the president of the Linton-Summit Coal Company, Charles N. Templeton. A great many houses, adhering to the contemporary stylistic influences of Cape Cod and Colonial Revival, were constructed in the 1930s, especially in the 2500 and 2600 blocks of 9th and 10th. A fine example of the latter is the house at 2511 North 9th, built in 1938 and faced with stone. These styles continued to blossom after World War II, but the majority of these types of houses in the district were built before the war.

Immediately after World War II, ranch houses began to appear on some of the vacant lots remaining in the Collett Park area. Ranch houses, of course, are notable particularly for their emphasis on the garage as an intrinsic element of the main facade, indicating the automobile's dominance in postwar America. The earliest was built in 1946 at 701 Delaware and was featured in the May 1948 Better Homes and Gardens magazine, since it was among the first of its type to be constructed in the Midwest. Charles Pease, a lumber company executive, designed the house for his family. Prior to his building this "state of the art" house, Pease and his family lived in a fine Craftsman bungalow at 2421 North 9th.

The district has suffered very little loss of fabric except at its edges, which helped define the boundaries. While some contemporary dwellings occupy lots around the district, there is almost no infill intrusion. Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, the Collett Park Neighborhood Historic District contains a wonderful collection of houses built over a period of about fifty years in a range of architectural styles representative of the early twentieth century, including Queen Anne and vernacular derivatives, a variety of Craftsman and bungalow types, Colonial Revival and Cape Cod variants, and some revival styles. Also eligible under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development, the district surrounds the park (already listed in the National Register) that stimulated the development of the area. The land for the park was donated on condition that no commercial enterprises be allowed to locate nearby; lots in Collett Park Place and Barbour Place (which comprise most of the district) were sold for residential construction only.

Section 9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Bloxsome, John L. Rose: The First One Hundred Years. Terre Haute 1973.

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Filson Historical Society, Louisville, Kentucky. Album by Benjamin Grove (album of photos of his works), 1856-1897. includes plan of Collett Park.

Rerick Brothers, The County of Vigo, Indiana: An Imperial Atlas and Art Folio. Richmond IN 1895.

Terre Haute City Directories, 1892-1940.

Vigo Atlas Map Company, comp., Standard Atlas of Vigo County, Indiana. Terre Haute 1907.

Vigo County Assessor Records, Vigo County Courthouse.

"Terre Haute: Crossroads of the World." Vigo County Oral History Program. 1980-1981. Transcripts on file, Vigo County Public Library.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

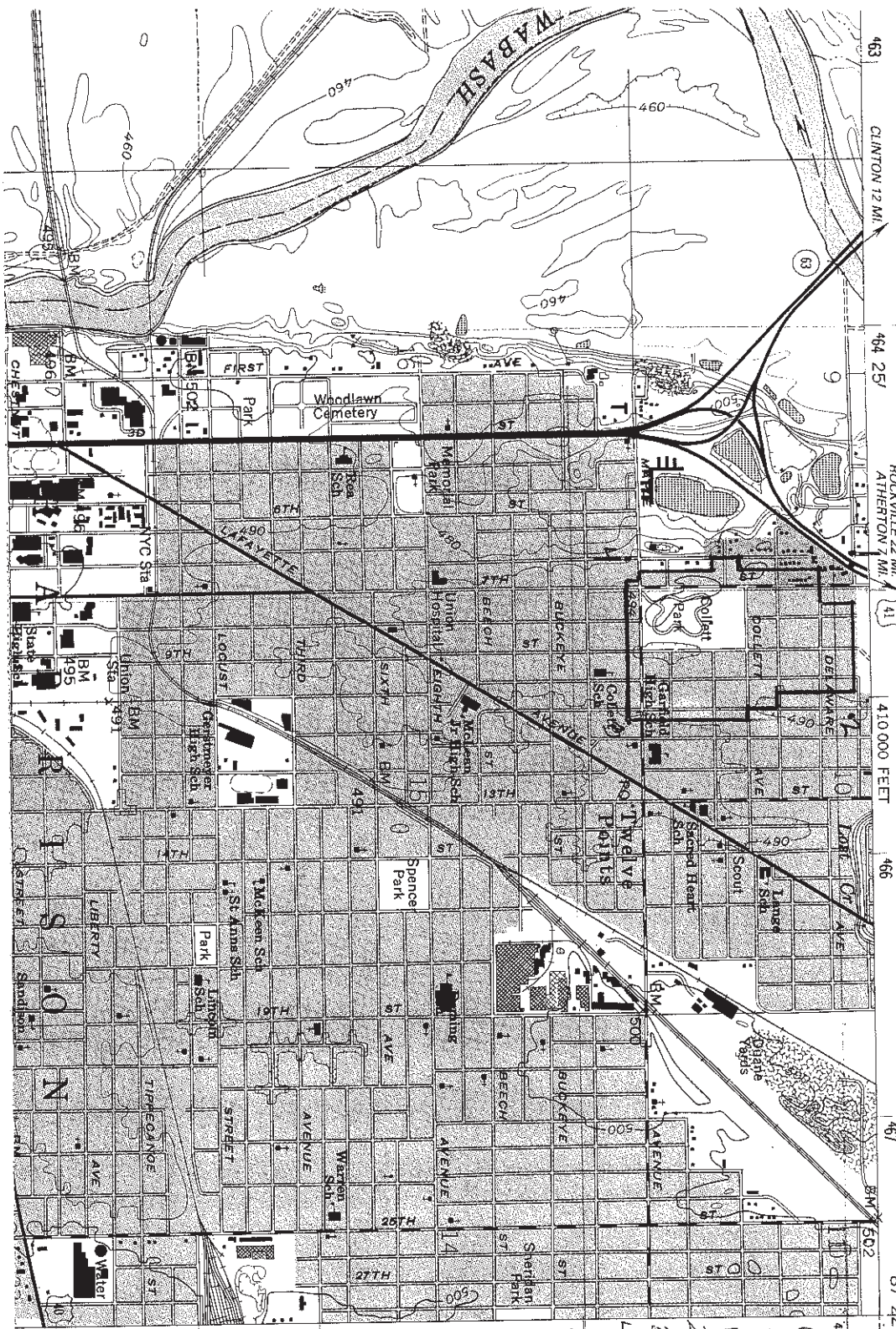
Starting at the southwest corner of 2058 North 7th Street and proceeding east to the east side of 7th Street and south to the southwest corner of 701 Maple Avenue, the district is bounded on the south by the rear (south) property line of the lots on south side of Maple Avenue, from the west side of 7th Street to the east side of 11th Street. From the southeast corner of 1101 Maple Avenue, proceed north to the north side of Maple, then east to the southeast corner of 2101 North 11th Street. Proceed north along the rear (east) property line of the east side of 11th Street, to the south side of Collett Avenue, and from there proceed west to the west side of 11th Street, then proceed north to the south side of Indiana Avenue. From there proceed west to the rear (east) property line of the east side of 10th Street, and proceed north to the westward extension of Florida Avenue, the north boundary line. Proceed due west along this line to the rear (west) property line of the west side of 8th Street, then proceed south to the south edge of Delaware Avenue and continue due west along this line to the rear (west) property line of the west side of 7th Street. Proceed south along this line (this follows an alley much of the way) to the rear (north) property line on the north side of Barbour Avenue, follow this line west to the east edge of 6 1/2 Street. Proceed south along this line to the rear (south) property line on the south side of Barbour, following it east to the west property line on the west side of 7th Street; from here proceed south to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

Encompasses Collett Park along with most of Josephus Collett's original plats (Collett Park Place et al.) and Barbour Place, thereby including most of the residential district developed as a direct consequence of the proximity of Collett Park.



standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



TERRE HAUTE QUADRANGLE
INDIANA-VIGO CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

883 III SE
ROSEDALE

4372
87°22'30"
-39°30'

COLLETT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. 16 444850 4272070
2. 16 465490 4272070
3. 16 445480 4271200
4. 16 444870 4271200

4371

720 000
FEET

BRAZIL 14 MI.

Original Master Plan Analysis

