

28. 318 W. Water - c. 1862 Greek Revival. Its plan was a model home in the Paris Exhibition. The porch was added in 1896.

29. 400 S. Water - c. 1885 Anglo-Italianate. The front porch was added in 1896.

30. 406 S. Water - c. 1873 Arts & Crafts. Modernization occurred in 1900.

31. 414 S. Water - c. 1858 Greek Revival. The north wing was added in 1877.

32. 411 S. Water - c. 1895 Stick Style

33. 405 S. Water - c. 1848 Classical Greek Revival

34. 315 S. Water - c. 1890 Neo-Jacobean

35. 212 S. Green - **St. John's Episcopal Church** - c. 1837 Greek Revival. Indiana's first Protestant Episcopal church was erected in 1837 on a lot of Ambrose Whitlock's, founding father of St. John's. The chapel was built at the northwest corner of Water and Market, but was moved to Green during the winter of 1872.

An unexpected thaw left the small building standing for 2 ½ months in the intersection of Water and Pike. Worship services never ceased. Greek Revival was used extensively for church design in the American Colonies. The simplicity of the white walls, black walnut woods and arched window communicates the era and lifestyle of the town's earliest history. The Tiffany window in the east wall of the chancel date to 1873 and was dedicated to the Rev. Isaac Augustus Hagar, an early beloved member of the small congregation.

Due to an increase in membership, alterations were made in 1917, 1960, and 1989. In order to retain the original building's historic heritage the Hagar window remains the focal point.

36. 201 E. Pike - c. 1913 Arts & Crafts. Crawfordsville's second YMCA. Total cost of construction was \$80,000.

37. 211 E. Pike - c. 1852 Greek Revival

38. 218 E. Pike - c. 1920 Arts & Crafts

39. 212 S. Water – **Lane Place** - c. 1845 Greek Revival - Henry Lane bought this 4-acre site with a 3-room cottage in 1844. In February of 1845 he married Miss Joanna Elston, daughter of his next door neighbor. The Lanes lived in the cottage while the west wing of four

rooms and central hall was added. The age dictated its Greek Revival style. The nineteen-year-old bride supervised the construction and landscaping. Furnishings bought in Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, and Europe. In the 1850s Lane became politically prominent as the founder of the Republican Party, thus creating "Birth-place of Republicanism" as a name for Lane Place. The Lane home and its Elston Grove setting also became the town's Village Green.

The Lane Place, Elston Homestead and their surrounding park gave antebellum elegance to this pioneer village. On the north side of the Lane home you find the Speed Cabin, once a haven for runaway slaves. Built around 1838, the cabin was moved in 1990.

40. 400 E. Wabash - c. 1882 Queen Anne & Eastlake. The Dorothy Q Chapter of DAR purchased the home in 1927. The unique color scheme for the exterior reproduced the house décor of 1882.

41. 408 E. Wabash - c. 1896 Colonial Revival. Originally had a distinctive front porch across the front, which was an elegant example of the use of ornate "Carpenter's Lace".

42. 414 E. Wabash - c. 1897 Arts & Crafts The stone is from the Sugar Creek bed.

43. 500 E. Wabash - c. 1863 Gothic Revival. The north wing garage, and apartments were added in the 20th century.

44. 203 Wallace - c. 1903 Arts & Crafts

45. 201 Wallace - c. 1903 Classic/American Four Square. President Taft stayed here in 1918.

46. 400 E. Pike - c. 1835 Federal. Major Isaac C. Elston and wife Maria Akin Elston built this "Country House". This **Elston Homestead** originally faces Main When East Pike was extended eastward in 1918; Henry Wallace remodeled so that the front entrance faced south.

A north wing and dormer windows were added but the largest restoration occurred in 1935 when I.C. Elston III gained possession of the homestead. Mr. Elston then willed the estate to Wabash College in 1964 for use as the College President's home.

WALKING TOUR OF ELSTON GROVE, CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

*Placed on the National Register of
Historic Places in 1992*

Elston Grove is a residential area, which includes much of the original Elston property as well as the Lane Place. Having been home to many of Montgomery County's most prominent citizens, this area is rich both in history and architecture. It contains some of Montgomery County's finest examples of domestic architecture ranging in date from the 1830's through the mid-twentieth century.

Major Isaac Elston was instrumental in bringing the first railroad service to Crawfordsville. He has his house built on property east of the original town plat in a densely wooded grove. This property included the land around the Lew Wallace Study. Elston's children and in-laws lived in homes built on this property later in the 19th century. Water Street and Wabash Avenue remained the town's east and south boundaries as late as the 1860's. Nearly all of the major styles of domestic architecture appeared along the streets in Elston Grove as Crawfordsville expanded eastward and southward during the last quarter of the 19th century.

This tour is approximately 1.5 miles. Allow about 2 hours.

PLEASE NOTE: As was in the late 1800s and early 1900s these homes are residential and are not open to the public, except the Lew Wallace Study and Lane Place which are open for a fee.

1. 401 E. Main - c. 1906 Outstanding Queen Anne
2. 405 E. Main - c. 1908 American Four-Square
3. 407 E. Main - c. 1908 American Four-Square/Prairie
4. 415 E. Main - c. 1903 American Four-Square/Free Classic
5. 417 E. Main - c. 1900 Queen Anne
6. 419 E. Main - c. 1900 Queen Anne
7. 412 E. Main - c. 1857 Gothic Revival. "The Storybook House". This Gothic Revival dates to 1857 and until July 1988 stood a few blocks away on North Water
8. 414 E. Main - c. 1870 Queen Anne

9. 107 S. Wallace - c. 1911 Arts & Crafts The round stones used to give this home its distinctive flair are from the bed of nearby Sugar Creek.

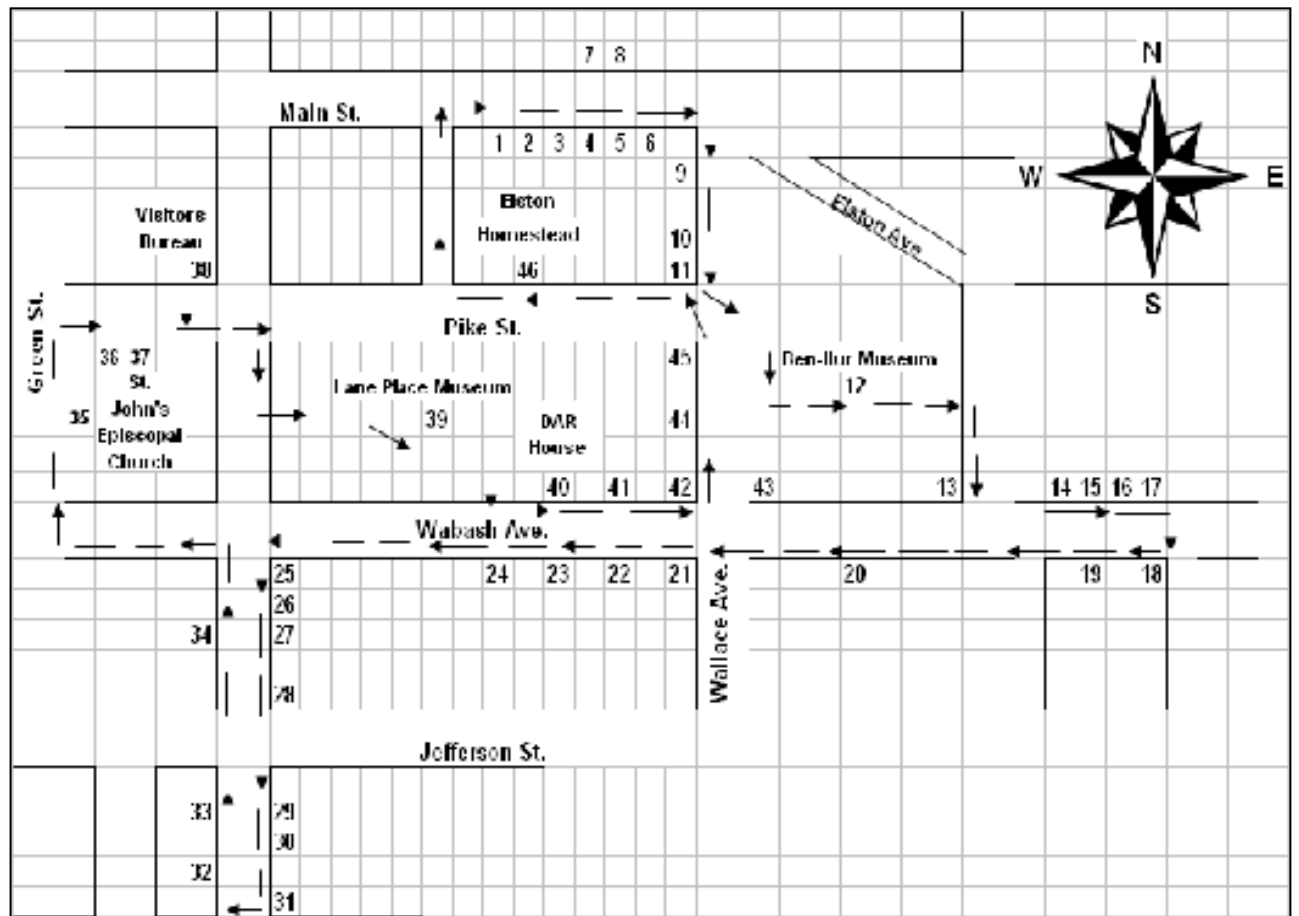
10. 109 S. Wallace - C. 1907 Bungalow. Unique features of this home are the oriental face brick (an invention of Poston Brick) and the octagonal design of the pillars on the porch.

11. 111 S. Wallace - c. 1906 Tudor Revival. Known as the county's first "half-timber" house.

12. **General Lew Wallace Study & Museum** - c. 1896 Victorian Eclectic. The Lew Wallace Study is an example of the architectural style presented at the Columbian Exposition. Lew Wallace had been planning an eclectic design for his library since his years in Turkey, 1881-85. Note the stone frieze trim which carries sculpted heads of characters from Wallace's fiction. Where the bronze statue of Wallace stands since 1910 was the huge beech tree under which two-thirds of *Ben-Hur* was composed.

The statue is 20 feet high and a replica of the one unveiled in Washington D. C. in January of 1910. The Wallace carriage house has been remodeled. The wall is built with Poston Bricks.

13. 514 E. Wabash - c. 1937 English Style Cottage. This is the site of the Lew Wallace Homestead, built in 1868. The winding Brick wall to the house currently standing is a remnant from the Wallace home. On down the street the gates stand open for the carriages to enter the Wallace Home. In 1937, the home was



remodeled into an English Style Cottage. Only two rooms remain of the original structure.

14. 604 E. Wabash - c. 1840 Federal Style

15. 606 E. Wabash - c. 1890 Queen Anne

16. 608 E. Wabash - c. 1878 Eluding stylistic classification this house is known locally as the "Wedding Cake House."

17. 610 E. Wabash - c. 1878 Italianate

18. 611 E. Wabash - c. 1864 Gothic Revival

19. 605 E. Wabash - c. 1880 Italianate

20. 509 E. Wabash - c. 1870 Queen Anne. This house may be the earliest Queen Anne structure built in Crawfordsville.

21. 415 E. Wabash - c. 1898 Italianate

405 E. Wabash - c. 1920 Jacobean

23. 401 E. Wabash

c. 1900 Queen Anne. I. G. Poston and his wife, Josephine, came to Crawfordsville in the 1890's to build a brick "manufactory". The striking feature of this magnificent Queen

Anne is the size and quality of the bricks used in construction. The Poston plant manufactured these bricks.

24. 313 E. Wabash - c. 1895 Queen Anne

25. 300 S. Water - c.1837 This home was built for the Crawfordsville Female Academy and served as a day school until 1845.

26. 304 S. Water - c. 1895 Carpenter-Builder

27. 306 S. Water - c. 1908 Bungalow