

**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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: David and Harriet Hopwood House

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 602 N. Fifth Street

City or town: Lafayette State: Indiana County: Tippecanoe

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ A      \_\_\_ B      X C      \_\_\_ D

<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object



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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick

walls: Wood: Weatherboard

roof: Asphalt

other: \_\_\_\_\_

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The David and Harriet Hopwood House, built ca.1846, is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, center-hall, wood-frame, Greek Revival cottage at 602 N. Fifth Street in Lafayette, Indiana. The house faces Fifth Street, with its south side elevation facing Cincinnati Street. It is located within the Centennial Neighborhood District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983, and was listed as a contributing resource in that nomination. It was listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures in 2008. The house retains a high degree of integrity.

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## Narrative Description

The property is located at the northwest corner of Fifth and Cincinnati Streets in Lafayette's Historic Centennial Neighborhood. The property consists of the east half of lot 53 in Bartholomew & Davis' Addition to Lafayette, platted in 1829. This portion of the neighborhood is part of a relatively flat plain between the Wabash River and the hills to the east. The property contains less than one acre (6520 sq. ft.).

The site currently includes concrete curbs and sidewalks along Fifth and Cincinnati Streets. The yards and tree lawns include turf grass with deciduous trees as well as plantings of shrubs and flowers. The back yard is enclosed by a wood picket fence inspired by mid-nineteenth century wood fences common in the area. A concrete walk extends to the front steps of the house and a modern brick paver walkway extends from the rear door to the Cincinnati Street sidewalk.

In 1853, the year after the Hopwoods sold the house, a railroad line was built down the center of Fifth Street. Later known as the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville or Monon Railroad, these tracks remained active until the massive Railroad Relocation project of the 1990s. President Abraham Lincoln's funeral train passed the Hopwood House late in the night of May 1, 1865.

The property originally included the entire depth of the lot and wood-frame outbuildings were historically present at the southwest corner of the lot. Sometime between 1907 and 1915, the lot was divided in half and the two halves passed into separate ownership. On the west half, the outbuildings were demolished and a bungalow (414 Cincinnati Street) was built; that property remains under separate ownership. The east half of the lot contains the house and its immediate surroundings.

The main block of the house is the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled front wing, built ca. 1846. The foundation is of brick covered with stucco parging. The exterior is clad in horizontal weatherboard siding. The corners are accented by wood pilasters with simple bases and molded caps. The standard window unit is a six-over-six window featuring shouldered architraves with battered sides and accented by backband moldings.

The east façade facing Fifth Street is divided into three bays. (Photo 0017) The outer bays each contain a single window. The center bay contains the main entrance and features a projecting pedimented portico. The front of the portico is supported by two fluted Greek Doric columns with tall, polygonal bases. Two pilasters, matching those at the corners of the house, support the rear of the portico. A contiguous frieze with simple moldings rises above the pilasters and columns and is topped by simple boxed eaves. The main entrance includes a Greek Revival door with two tall, narrow panels. Vertical mullions divide the door from the flanking five-lite sidelights with wood base panels. A horizontal mullion divides the door and sidelights from the six-lite transom above. The outer two muntins at each side of the transom continue the line of the

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vertical mullions below. A square brick chimney rises from the ridge of the roof at the center of the north bay.

The south side elevation facing Cincinnati Street is divided into two bays at the first-floor level, with one window centered in each bay. (Photo 0019) A single window is centered at the second-floor level. The frieze of the east façade and west elevation returns at this side for the width of the pilasters. A simple raked frieze follows the line of the boxed eaves and terminates in simple boxed cornice returns. The north side elevation is identical to the south. (Photo 0018)

At the west (rear) elevation, the south bay matches the south bay of the east (front) facade, with a single window centered at the first-floor level. An identical frieze also extends along this elevation. The center and north bays of this elevation have always been covered by a one-story rear wing. A four-lite window is set within the frieze at the center bay.

The existing rear wing was built in the 1990s approximates the outline of the historic rear wing. (Photos 0018 and 0019) This wing includes a side-gabled, one-story garage. A single six-over-six window with a simple casing is centered on the south elevation of the garage. A small hyphen connects the garage to the rear of the house, with a small, incised porch and a door along its south elevation. The garage door is on the north elevation, facing a driveway connecting to a private alley.

The original house follows a center-hall plan with two rooms on either side of the hall at the first floor. The interior features flat plaster walls and ceilings and exposed wood floors. The typical interior door features two vertical panels with Greek Revival panel moldings. A few interior doors have horizontal raised panels and were likely installed around the turn of the twentieth century. Although it is not visible at the exterior or interior, the house features a timber frame with mortise and tenon joints, many large components of which are hand-hewn.

The center hall is divided into two sections; the entry hall occupies the front three-quarters of the space while a smaller rear hall occupies the rear portion below the stair landing. The stair rises westward along the north wall of the entry hall before reaching an intermediate landing and then rising eastward along the south wall. (Photos 0001 and 0002) The well between the flights of the stairs at the landing is semicircular. The stair features a wood newel post square in plan with a shaped profile reflecting a vernacular interpretation of Greek Revival moldings. Round tapered balusters rise to a continuous handrail. Casings within the entry hall feature flat moldings and raised square corner blocks without turning or carving. Doors in the north and south walls lead to the adjacent rooms. A door beneath the stair landing leads to the rear hall. This rear hall also includes doors on the north and south walls, a door on the west wall, and a small door on the east wall leading to the cellar stair.

The two front rooms feature shouldered architraves composed of two-step moldings and terminating in plinth blocks at the floor. The northeast room is a parlor with the highest level of woodwork. (Photos 0008, 0009, and 0010) In this room, the window casings extend to the floor and the space below the sill contains a horizontal panel matching the profiles used on the doors. The west wall of the parlor contains a central fireplace. The wood mantel is of typical Greek

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Revival composition with pilasters at either side supporting a wide frieze, cornice, and mantel shelf. The moldings are executed in a bold manner typical of vernacular Greek Revival woodwork. To the north of the fireplace is a built-in chimney cupboard. This cupboard is trimmed with a shouldered architrave like other openings in the room. It features paired doors at two levels. The lower level contains a pair of paneled doors matching the profiles of the house's doors. The upper level contains a pair of doors fitted with glass lites.

The southeast room is a sitting room (known as the "keeping room" by the current owners). (Photos 0005 and 0009) This room features similar woodwork to the parlor except that the window casings terminate at sills rather than extending to the floor. The west wall contains a double door opening fitted with pocket doors. A chimney is located in the north end of the west wall and appears to have originally served stoves in the two south rooms.

The southwest room is currently the kitchen. (Photo 0007) This room features simpler casings with applied backband moldings. A small pantry has been sensitively built in the northeast corner. The northwest room is currently used as a bedroom. (Photo 0016) Its woodwork matches that of the southwest room. The brick chimney breast at the east wall is the back side of the parlor fireplace. This chimney breast includes evidence of at least two generations of stovepipe openings. To the north of the chimney is a built-in chimney cupboard. This cupboard features a lower section with a pair of two-panel doors and a shallower upper section with a pair of single-panel doors. The proportions of the doors suggest that the shorter doors may have originally been at the bottom and the taller doors at the top.

The rear wing, rebuilt in the 1990s, contains a bathroom, laundry room, and garage.

The intermediate stair landing includes a small room that now contains a bathroom. The upper stair landing at the second floor includes doors on the north and south walls leading to the two bedrooms and a small door at the east leading to a side attic. (Photo 0012) All second-floor openings are fitted with backband casings like those seen in the west rooms of the first floor. The second-floor ceilings follow the slopes of the roof at the east and west and include a flat section below the ridge. The north bedroom includes a central chimney rising from the parlor fireplace below. Small doors in the north and south walls of these bedrooms lead to low side attics.

The Hopwood House retains a high degree of integrity to its period of significance (ca. 1846-1852). The exterior and interior of the main house are largely unaltered except for the replacement of a few interior doors and minor additions within the kitchen that do not obscure the room's historic volume or woodwork. Overall, the house is a remarkably intact example of a Greek Revival cottage.

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## 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

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**Period of Significance**

ca.1846-1852

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**Significant Dates**

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**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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**Cultural Affiliation**

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**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

Hopwood, David

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### Period of Significance (justification)

The house was built ca.1846 and was owned by the Hopwood family until 1852. The house retains a high degree of integrity to this period and retains no significant alterations postdating 1852.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The David and Harriett Hopwood House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, with local significance in the area of **Architecture**. The Hopwood House is an outstanding example of a high-style Greek Revival cottage built by a carpenter in the Wabash Valley during the boom years following the opening of the Wabash & Erie Canal in 1843. The house retains a high degree of integrity to the period of significance of ca.1846 (the date of construction) to 1852 (the date that the Hopwoods sold the property).

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The David and Harriett Hopwood House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, with significance in the area of **Architecture**. The Hopwood House is an outstanding example of a high-style Greek Revival cottage built by a carpenter in the Wabash Valley during the boom years following the opening of the Wabash & Erie Canal in 1843.

David Hopwood (1814-1854) was born in Maryland in 1814. His parents were John Hopwood (1781-1830) and Henrietta Hyatt (1784-1850). Hopwood came to Lafayette around the time the Wabash & Erie Canal opened in 1843. On October 8, 1846, he married Harriett Dunlap (1827-1906) in Tippecanoe County. The couple's children included Alice Z. Hopwood Stockton (1849-1931), John R. Hopwood (born 1850), David J. Hopwood (1852-1904), and Cyrus C. Hopwood Northcutt (1854-1904). At the time of the 1850 census, the Hopwood household included David, Harriett, their children Alice and John, David's mother Henrietta, Melvina Dunlap (probably Harriet's younger sister), and Sarah J. Scrutchfield (age 7, relationship unclear). David's occupation is listed as "Carpenter." David Hopwood died September 2, 1854, at age 40. In 1857, Harriet married Levi J. Northcutt, who adopted her children from her first marriage. The house was still known by its builder's name in 1862, when it appeared in an advertisement of properties

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for sale: "The house known as the Hopwood House, on the corner of Cincinnati and Mississippi or Fifth streets."<sup>1</sup>

### **The Hopwood House as a Greek Revival Cottage**

The Hopwood House is significant in the area of Architecture for its high-style Greek Revival expression. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival as expressed by local builders working with architectural pattern books in the Wabash Valley during the mid-nineteenth century. The well-proportioned exterior with its corner pilasters, wide frieze and the east façade and west elevation, Doric portico, and front door surround reflect skillful use of architectural pattern books by a local carpenter. The two-room-deep center-hall (central-passage) plan was particularly common for one-and-one-half-story cottages built in Indiana in the mid-nineteenth century. However, surviving examples with high-style Greek Revival expression are rare. Still rarer is the survival of a high-style Greek Revival cottage built by a carpenter as a home for his family. The Hopwood House retains a high degree of integrity to the period of significance of ca.1846 (the date of construction) to 1852 (the date that the Hopwoods sold the property).

The exterior casings of the windows, featuring shouldered architraves with battered sides, is a treatment that may reflect the influence of the Egyptian Revival. This treatment is relatively uncommon among documented Greek Revival buildings in Tippecanoe County. The John M. Lloyd House (ca.1845, demolished) at 815 Columbia Street featured a very similar treatment. The David Shuee House (ca.1845, demolished ca.2003-2005) that stood on the north side of County Road 1225 South west of 625 West had a more vernacular adaptation of this treatment, lacking the backband molding seen on the Hopwood and Lloyd Houses.

The house's Doric entrance portico is another atypical, high-style feature. One-story entrance porticos with two Doric columns were seen on other Greek Revival buildings in Lafayette. The Lafayette Branch of the State Bank of Indiana (1837, Edwin J. Peck, demolished 1877) at the southwest corner of Main and Sixth featured a massive Doric portico on its façade and a smaller Doric entrance portico on the Sixth Street side, likely the entrance to the banker's residence. The John L. Reynolds House (ca.1845-1850, demolished 1966) that stood at the northwest corner of Sixth and Columbia Streets had a Doric portico on its side entrance and a distyle Doric portico in antis on its façade. The William K. Rochester House (ca.1845-1850, demolished ca.1934) at 7 S. Fourth Street had a Doric portico on its front entrance. The cottage (likely 1840s) at 822 Tippecanoe Street had a Doric portico until an 1890s remodeling. The William Potter House (1845 or 1850<sup>2</sup>) at 915 Columbia Street is the most intact high-style gable-front Greek Revival house surviving in Lafayette and features a distyle Doric portico in antis.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "For Sale," *Lafayette Daily Courier*, 19 March 1862, 2.

<sup>2</sup> Several twentieth century sources list the 1845 date, but the following appeared in a local newspaper in 1850: "William A. Potter Esq., is building a large and tasteful two story brick residence on Columbia street. This will be a beautiful addition to his already ornamental part of town." *Lafayette Daily Courier*, 3 October 1850, 2, c2.

<sup>3</sup> The Elijah Moore House (ca.1845) at 801 South Street is a Greek Revival house featuring a door surround adapted from Asher Benjamin's *Practice of Architecture* (1833). This entrance is now fitted with a Doric portico, but it appears to be a Colonial Revival addition dating to a remodeling sometime between 1907 and 1915.

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**The Hopwood House as a Carpenter's Own House**

The Hopwood House is an outstanding example of a Greek Revival cottage built by a carpenter for his family. While hundreds of carpenters were active in Lafayette during the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s, few can be connected to any known buildings. It is even rarer to find documentation of a house that a carpenter built for himself. David Hopwood purchased the undeveloped lot in 1844 for \$400 and sold the property for \$3,000 in 1852.

The Hopwood House reflects the distinctive characteristics of Greek Revival architecture as expressed in the mid-nineteenth century by local builders (like David Hopwood) in the Wabash Valley working with architectural pattern books. The house's frieze and portico columns details appear to follow the Greek Doric order as illustrated in most American architectural pattern books of the 1830s and 1840s, including those by Asher Benjamin, Minard Lafever, Edward Shaw, and Chester Hills. The frieze molding is simpler than that illustrated in many pattern books and is similar to that illustrated by Benjamin on Plate IX of his *Practice of Architecture* (first published in 1833),<sup>4</sup> Plate VI of Benjamin's *The Architect or Complete Builder's Guide* (first published in 1838), and Plates 44-45 of Lafever's *Modern Builder's Guide* (first published 1846). The profile of the pilaster capitals is somewhat atypical and is very similar to that illustrated on Plate XVIII of Lafever's *The Beauties of Modern Architecture*, first published in 1835 and widely used in Indiana in the 1840s. The square newel post of the front stair features a four-sided cutout profile that may be derived from designs for turned newels and balusters like those shown on Plate XXIII of Benjamin's *The Architect or Complete Builder's Guide*, Plate 49<sup>5</sup> of his *Practice of Architecture*.

Like the vast majority of carpenters and builders active in Indiana in the 1840s and 1850s, little is known of David Hopwood's career. He settled in Lafayette by 1844, during the early years of the boom brought on by the opening of the Wabash & Erie Canal. He may have built a wide range of buildings or may have specialized in a particular type. From at least 1847 to 1849 Hopwood practiced in partnership with John M. Lloyd, a carpenter from Newburgh, New York, who settled in Lafayette in the 1830s after practicing in Chicago. In 1847, the Town of Lafayette paid "Lloyd & Hopwood" for building a new city Market House near the south end of the market space on the west side of Fifth Street between Main and Columbia.<sup>6</sup> In 1893 the *Lafayette Daily Courier* reported on the visit of John Magee, who had left Lafayette for the west in 1857 and was returning to the city for the first time since his departure 36 years earlier. "Mr. Magee served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with the firm of Lloyd & Hopwood (the late John Lloyd and James [sic] Hopwood), of this city, beginning in 1849."<sup>7</sup> The 1850 census records "John McGhee" as an 18-year-old carpenter living in the household of John Lloyd.

The best-documented builder active in Lafayette during this period was Strother Moore (1812-1866), a Virginia-born carpenter and builder active at Lafayette between 1835 and his death in

<sup>4</sup> This book was in use locally in the 1840s; see note above.

<sup>5</sup> The plates as originally published vary between Roman and Arabic numerals.

<sup>6</sup> "Annual Report," *Lafayette Weekly Courier*, 30 April 1847, 2. The Market House was in poor condition by 1863. In February 1864 it was sold to Judge Rowe of Benton County, who was to remove it from the market space within 30 days. "Sale of the Old Market House," *Lafayette Weekly Courier*, 2 February 1864, 3.

<sup>7</sup> "An Old Timer," *Lafayette Daily Courier*, 18 August 1893, 1.

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1866.<sup>8</sup> Moore's known projects at Lafayette include the Southern School (1852-1853, demolished 1870s) at the northeast corner of Fourth and Fountain Streets and the Eastern School/Jenks School (1853-1854, extensively remodeled 1870 to a design by William H. Brown of Indianapolis, demolished 1900 to make way for Washington School) at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Elizabeth Streets, where much of the work was subcontracted to Anthony Korty (1821-1904).<sup>9</sup> An 1858 directory lists Moore as a carpenter and joiner.<sup>10</sup> The 1860 census lists Moore as a carpenter, an occupation shared by his 19-year-old son, William H. Moore (1840-1894). The Moore homestead stood at the northeast corner of Third and Ferry Streets and was demolished (sometime between 1868-1889) to make way for the Litzenberger mill, later the Lafayette Milling Company.<sup>11</sup> Moore also reportedly "built and owned most of the tenement houses in the city at that time."<sup>12</sup> A copy of Samuel Sloan's two-volume pattern book, *The Model Architect* (1852), now in the collection of the Tippecanoe County Historical Association, is inscribed with William H. Moore's name and may have been owned by Strother Moore.<sup>13</sup> This suggests that Moore could possibly have been the builder of several of the houses derived from designs in Sloan's book that are known to have been built in Lafayette, Delphi, Williamsport, and Attica during the 1850s.<sup>14</sup> The fragmentary evidence of Moore's career and the tantalizing clues suggesting his possible association with other known buildings give context for the absence of documentation of David Hopwood's works beyond his own house.

The nearest example of a house built by a carpenter for his own family in Lafayette from this period appears to be the John M. Lloyd House that stood at 815 Columbia Street. John Matchett Lloyd/Loyd (1802-1891) was born in Newburgh, New York, and moved to Chicago in 1832. Lloyd built the City Hotel (1836-1837, later known as the Sherman House) for Francis Cornwall Sherman and seems to have moved to Lafayette by 1838, when his wife Nancy died and was buried in Greenbush Cemetery. He married Mary Morris Rawles in 1839. Lloyd built a wood-frame, two-story, gable-front Greek Revival house at the southwest corner of Ninth and Columbia, probably in the mid-1840s. The house featured six-over-six windows, a pediment gable with an arched vent, and shouldered architraves with battered sides (similar to those on the Hopwood House) on all openings on the façade. Lloyd was a business partner of David Hopwood from at least 1847 to 1849 and appears as a carpenter on the censuses of 1850, 1860 ("Master Carpenter"), and 1870, although he owned a grocery in partnership with his son-in-law

<sup>8</sup> "Pioneer Woman Called to Rest," *Journal and Courier*, 19 March 1923, 12.

<sup>9</sup> *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of Indiana*, Vol. XI (Indianapolis: Merrill & Co., 1859) 342; Robert C. Kriebel, *The Midas of the Wabash: A Biography of John Purdue* (West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University Press, 2002) 35.

<sup>10</sup> *G. W. Hawes' Indiana State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1858 and 1859* (Indianapolis: Geo. W. Hawes, 1858) 216.

<sup>11</sup> "Pioneer Woman Called to Rest," *Journal and Courier*, 19 March 1923, 12.

<sup>12</sup> "Pioneer Woman Called to Rest," *Journal and Courier*, 19 March 1923, 12.

<sup>13</sup> TCHA Object ID 83.124.01 A & B, AC 114 Rare Books Room.

<sup>14</sup> These included the Junction Hotel (ca.1856, demolished) in Lafayette and Rinehart-Baum House (1858, extant) in Delphi, both derived from Design XXI in Sloan's *Model Architect*. Curiously, the Moore copy of *The Model Architect* contains a detached plate from William H. Ranlett's pattern book, *The Architect* (1847), including the perspective view of Design XXXIII, an Italian Villa with a distinctive angled tower. This was the source design for the twin Kent House (1854-1855, demolished) and Hitchens House (1854-1855, extant) in Williamsport and the Carnahan-Tinsman House (ca.1855, demolished) in Attica. The Kent and Hitchens Houses stood across the street from the B. F. Gregory House (ca.1855), a close adaptation of Design I from Sloan's *Model Architect*.

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Kellogg S. Stebbins in the 1860s. Lloyd seems to have retired in the 1870s and remained in Lafayette until the late-1880s. Limited documentation survives for Lloyd's body of work in Lafayette. Aside from the likely attribution of his own house, his construction of Lafayette's Market House (1847) in partnership with Hopwood, and his apparent role as contractor for Adams Earl's "Fountain Grove" / "Earlhurst" (1857-1859, demolished 1971), little is known of his projects.<sup>15</sup> The Lloyd House was demolished sometime between 1965 and 1981.

### **Context: The Greek Revival in Lafayette**

Lafayette saw significant development in the decade following the opening of the Wabash & Erie Canal. The opening of the canal shifted the Wabash Valley's commercial focus to New York City. With a population larger than all the major cities on the Ohio and Mississippi combined, New York offered a more profitable market for agricultural exports and a wider selection of goods for importation to Indiana. Towns along the waterway grew rapidly and commerce boomed as settlers from eastern states and immigrants from Ireland and the German states flooded in. Canal traffic peaked in 1852, the year that the first two railroads were completed to Lafayette, connecting the city with the Ohio River ports of Madison and New Albany as well as Indianapolis. In 1856, the Wabash Railroad opened for service, paralleling the canal. Lafayette's railroad connections brought another boom of development, and the city saw population growth of more than 40 percent per decade through the 1860s.

Prior to the opening of the canal, buildings in the Wabash Valley were primarily vernacular in expression. They reflected styles and forms that their builders had learned elsewhere. Buildings of the 1820s and 1830s tended to be simple, with some Federal style details evident around the entrances and eaves of more permanent structures. Many carpenters and builders working in the region during this period likely had access to carpenter's guides that featured select details, along with lessons in practical geometry and the design and construction of staircases and roof trusses. In a period before formal architectural education existed in America, these books gave carpenters key design tools and information to apply refined details to their projects. The study of one or more of these books could help a carpenter or builder move up into a more expert role as a master builder or architect. Three influential Greek Revival pattern books, Asher Benjamin's *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter*, first published in 1830, Minard Lafever's *The Beauties of Modern Architecture*, first published in 1835, and Asher Benjamin's *Builder's Guide*, first published in 1838, appear to have been in use in the Wabash Valley prior to the opening of the canal and remained popular sources in the region into the 1850s.

The opening of the canal and later the railroads brought architectural publications from New York and other eastern cities into the Wabash Valley with greater rapidity. Innovations in printing technology in the 1840s made illustrated books more affordable to print, allowing architectural pattern books and periodicals to carry an increasing number of illustrations.

The Greek Revival was the dominant architectural style throughout the United States in the 1830s and 1840s and remained popular in the Wabash Valley through the 1850s, when the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles gained popularity. The high-style Greek Revival appeared in

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<sup>15</sup> "Suburban Improvements," *Lafayette Daily Journal*, 9 December 1859, 3.

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Lafayette by late-1830s with the construction of the Lafayette Branch of the State Bank of Indiana (1837, Edwin J. Peck, demolished 1877) at the southwest corner of Main and Sixth, a monumental temple-front building with a tetrastyle Doric portico. The city's booming development during the 1840s and 1850s was marked by the construction of Greek Revival public buildings. The second Tippecanoe County Courthouse (1845, possibly designed by George Brown), First Baptist Church (1845), Methodist Episcopal Church (1845), First Christian Church (1845/1850), Sts. Mary & Martha Catholic Church (1845), and the Eastern Charge Methodist Episcopal Church (1854) were all gable-front, rectangular brick masonry buildings with pilastered facades. These buildings made use of relatively generic Grecian elements—typically Doric or Ionic columns and simple friezes—that could have been drawn from many available pattern books. Lafayette's continued growth meant that all of these buildings were replaced later in the nineteenth century; they were subsequently demolished.

Perhaps the dominant Greek Revival form in Lafayette was the two-story, gable-front house, often in brick, with the front gable treated as a pediment. Among the earliest surviving examples of this type is the Henry Taylor Sample House (ca.1840, extant) at 110 S. Third Street, and multiple other examples survive including the houses at 206 and 402 S. Sixth Street. The Richard E. Eldridge House (1844, demolished ca.1912) at 633 Main Street, and the William Potter House (1845, extant) at 915 Columbia Street were typical examples of this type.<sup>16</sup> Wood-frame versions of this type were also known, including the Wilstach House (ca.1845, demolished ca.1897) at 103 N. Sixth Street, the Charles Eldridge Avery House (ca.1845, demolished ca.1906) at 103 N. Seventh Street, and the John M. Lloyd House (ca.1845, demolished) at 815 Columbia Street.

Two temple-front variants of the gable-front, side-hall, two-story house are documented in Lafayette. The Albert S. White House (ca.1840-1845, demolished 1889) at the southeast corner of Columbia and Sixth Streets featured a pilastered façade and a two-story tetrastyle Ionic portico. One of the largest and most elaborate wood-frame Greek Revival houses built in Lafayette was the Nathan H. Stockwell House (ca.1845, demolished ca.1960) at 637-639 Columbia Street. The gable-front house featured a two-story tetrastyle portico with square Doric columns backed by four pilasters.<sup>17</sup>

Other Greek Revival house forms were also seen during this period. The side-gabled William K. Rochester House (ca.1845-1850, demolished ca.1934) at 7 S. Fourth Street and the hipped-roof William F. Reynolds House (ca.1850, extensively remodeled in 1882 to a design by C. A. Wallingford of Indianapolis, demolished) at the northeast corner of Fifth and South Streets were examples of two-story, double-pile, center-hall Greek Revival houses without pilasters. The Henry L. Ellsworth House (1844-1845, demolished ca.1956) at the northwest corner South and Seventh Streets was a two-story, double-pile, center hall Greek Revival house with a gable-front,

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<sup>16</sup> Other gable-front Greek Revival houses with pilastered facades that survive, with later alterations, are the Jones-Carnahan House (1849) at 729 Brown Street, the Robert C. Gregory House (ca.1850) at 213 S. Seventh Street, and the Peter Ball House (1850) at 221 S. Seventh Street. Lost examples of this type include the Richard E. Eldridge House (1844, demolished ca.1913) at 633 Main Street and the George W. Warwick House (1846, demolished 1901) at 320 N. Fifth Street.

<sup>17</sup> The treatment of the pilaster and column capitals of the Stockwell House appears to have been adapted from those used for the Lafayette Branch of the State Bank (1837, Edwin J. Peck, demolished 1877).

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pilastered façade. The high-style Greek Revival house with a double-pile, center-hall plan, cubic form, pilastered façade, and a low hipped roof was seen locally in the John L. Reynolds House (ca.1845-1850, demolished 1966) at the northwest corner of Sixth and Columbia Streets and in the James Spears House (1851-1853, demolished 1934), probably the largest Greek Revival house built in Lafayette. John Taylor's "Oakland Place" (1854) at 1101 South Street was an I-house with a two-story portico overlooking the city prior to an extensive Italianate remodeling in the 1870s.

Although it is in a different style, the Moses & Eliza Fowler House (1851-1852) at 909 South Street, the largest and most elaborate Gothic Revival house ever built in Indiana, showcases the role of pattern books and architectural publications in the region during this period. The house's plan and overall exterior appearance follow a design published in the April 1851 issue of influential architect, landscape architect, and author A. J. Downing's magazine, *The Horticulturist*. Many of the Fowler House's exterior details, including the verandahs, chimneys, and windows, were adapted designs in Downing's pattern book *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). Much of the spectacular interior woodwork and plasterwork follows designs in David Henry Arnot's *Gothic Architecture Applied to Modern Residences* (1850).

#### **Context: The Greek Revival Cottage in Lafayette**

While wood-frame Greek Revival cottages were once a common building type in Lafayette, continued development of the city during the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries led to the demolition or alteration of most of these houses.

At least three temple-fronted, wood-frame Greek Revival cottages are known to have once existed in Lafayette. The Henry C. Wagstaff House (1845, demolished ca.1957) at the northeast corner of Main and Eleventh Streets is the best-documented example. The Wagstaff House was a one-story, gable-front frame cottage featuring a portico with four square columns with molded capitals supporting a frame pediment. The façade beneath the portico featured floor-length casings for windows and doors interspersed with smooth plaster panels. Other wood-frame, temple-fronted cottages in Lafayette included the house at 322-324 S. Sixth Street (remodeled in the Stick Style sometime between 1892-1899, leaving no trace of its earlier appearance), and a cottage with wings that stood at 802-804 Columbia Street (demolished between 1907-1915).

Two somewhat comparable Greek Revival cottages survive in Cabot & Huntington's First Addition (laid out before 1841). Like the Hopwood House, both were likely built in the 1840s. Unlike the Hopwood House, both of these houses were more modest in character and have seen significant alterations.

A historic photograph of the cottage at 822 Tippecanoe Street (Park Mary Historic District) documents that it was originally a Greek Revival cottage with a Doric portico similar to that of the Hopwood House. The house at 822 Tippecanoe Street was probably built in the 1840s and also had six-over-six windows, a side-gabled roof, and a center-hall plan. It was more modest in scale and detail than the Hopwood house, being a single story, having a front wing one room deep, and having simple corner boards rather than pilasters. The house was extensively altered in



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the 1890s, replacing its portico with a Queen Anne porch, replacing the six-over-six windows with longer one-over-one windows, and replacing the original door with a Queen Anne door.

The William Thieme House at 1114 N. Seventh Street features a gable-front wing of one-and-a-half stories and a single-story ell. The gable-front wing is similar in overall configuration to the south side elevation of the Hopwood House and includes more modest versions of corner pilasters and a plain frieze. The first-floor windows appear to have originally extended down to floor level along the façade. The one-story ell featured corner pilasters and a frieze matching the gable-front wing. The Thieme House's windows were later replaced by one-over-one sash and a Queen Anne porch was installed along the face of the ell. Although it was rated "Notable" in the 1989 *Tippecanoe County Interim Report*, the Thieme House was later covered with vinyl siding, concealing the pilasters and frieze, and retains a low degree of integrity.

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### **Developmental History/Additional historic context information**

The property has had at least eighteen owners since 1844. Mildred Beasley and her family owned the property from 1866 to 1900. Mildred Beasley's husband, a chaplain in the Union Army, died in the Civil War. The widow moved to the Hopwood House after his death to raise her children. George Beasley, one of her children, was a doctor and surgeon. A Civil War veteran, Nathan Hammel, Co. I, 86<sup>th</sup> Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, died September 2, 1909, at the house.

The Hopwood House was divided into single-room apartments during the Great Depression and was home to over fifteen people at one time. After roughly sixty years of heavy rental use, the house had fallen into disrepair but retained a high degree of integrity. Michael O. and Phyllis J. Hunt purchased the house in June of 1993. The Hunts restored the surviving front wing of the house, removing unsympathetic additions including composition shingle siding to expose long-hidden historic features. The house was brought back to a sound condition structurally, and both the interior and exterior were returned as faithfully as possible to the original appearance. The Hunts replaced the heavily altered rear wing with a compatible new addition similar in outline and form to the historic rear wing. The house was also used as a test case for Dr. Hunt's method for painting historically painted exterior wood surfaces, demonstrating that, with proper surface preparation and application, paint finishes on historic wood can outlast the anticipated service life of materials like vinyl siding, maintaining the building's historic character and integrity. On August 28, 1994, Phyllis J. and Michael O. Hunt were married in the keeping room of the house. The Hunts furnished the house with nineteenth century antiques and compatible reproductions.

The Hunts' rehabilitation of the house was a catalyst for reinvestment in Historic Centennial Neighborhood. The project received a Tippecanoe County Historical Association award and both a plaque and Silk Purse Award for extraordinary restoration from the Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation. The Hopwood House was also featured in the Centennial Neighborhood Walking Tour brochure and in the Marquis de Lafayette video, produced by the Greater Lafayette Visitors Center, that highlights Lafayette and West Lafayette's historic neighborhoods. Over the twenty-eight years since it was restored the house has hosted five public tours and

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numerous individual visits. The most recent house tour was the May 2017 Unseen City Tour sponsored by the Friends of Downtown, with nearly 300 participants.

In addition to their work on the house, the Hunts remained active in the preservation movement. Phyllis Hunt was long-time president of Historic Centennial Neighborhood Association, and was awarded the Marquis de Lafayette Award, Lafayette's highest community service award, in 2019. During his tenure at Purdue University, Dr. Michael O. Hunt led key research in the methods for preparation and application of paint finish to historically painted exterior wood surfaces and on non-destructive structural evaluation of wood floor structures in masonry bearing-wall historic buildings. Long-time active members of the Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation, the Hunts opened their house to public tours to showcase how a historic house could be rehabilitated for contemporary use while maintaining its historic and architectural integrity. The Hunts were also founding members of the Centennial Neighbors Investment Group (CNIG), formed by residents of Historic Centennial Neighborhood to purchase and redevelop a blighted industrial complex that had been built in the core of the neighborhood in the 1960s. As a result of CNIG's investment, the property was redeveloped with compatible infill construction of new rowhouses.

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Tippecanoe County, IN  
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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: Tippecanoe County Historical Association, 1001 South Street,  
Lafayette, IN; Michael O. Hunt, 602 N. Fifth Street, Lafayette, IN

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 157-333-27131

David and Harriet Hopwood House  
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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property** Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 509151 | Northing: 4474704 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

From the northwest corner of Fifth and Cincinnati Streets, 65 feet north along the east line of lot 53 Bartholomew & Davis' Addition to Lafayette, thence 75 feet west, thence 65 feet south, thence 75 feet west along the south line of said lot to the point of beginning.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries encompass the entire property associated with the house. The west (rear) end of the lot was a part of the property until sometime between 1907-1915, when it was sold off. That property remains under separate ownership and contains a bungalow unrelated to the Hopwood House.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael O. Hunt, revised by Benjamin L. Ross  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 602 N. Fifth Street  
city or town: Lafayette state: Indiana zip code: 47901  
e-mail: HuntM@Purdue.edu, Bross@RATIOdesign.com  
telephone: 765-427-2833  
date: February 2023, revised August 2024

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## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: David and Harriet Hopwood House

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

David and Harriet Hopwood House  
Name of Property

Tippecanoe County, IN  
County and State

County: Tippecanoe

State: Indiana

Photographer: Shauntiana Ortiz, Michael O. Hunt, Elizabeth Hunt Schwartz, and Joe Poremski

Date Photographed: November 2021 and January 2022

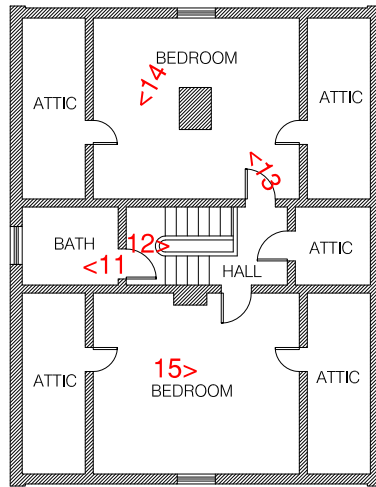
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 19. Entry hall, front door transom, sidelights, door to parlor on left, door to right to keeping room. Facing east.
- 2 of 19. Entry hall, stairs to landing bath and second floor. Facing west.
- 3 of 19. West end of entry hall, door to double garage and south opening exterior door. Facing west.
- 4 of 19. Door to cellar with original lead-oil paint encased in clear acrylic. Facing northeast.
- 5 of 19. Keeping room looking west through pocket doors into kitchen. Facing west.
- 6 of 19. Keeping room looking south. Facing south.
- 7 of 19. SE corner of kitchen and south window. Facing southeast.
- 8 of 19. North view parlor, showing fireplace, chimney cupboard, and Greek Revival woodwork. Facing northwest.
- 9 of 19. SW corner of parlor. Facing southwest.
- 10 of 19. Looking south from parlor to entry hall. Facing southeast.
- 11 of 19. Bathroom at intermediate stair landing. Facing west.
- 12 of 19. Upstairs landing, only original closet. Facing east.
- 13 of 19. North second-floor room (chimney room). Facing northwest.
- 14 of 19. North second-floor room (chimney room). Facing southwest.
- 15 of 19. South second-floor room. Facing east.
- 16 of 19. First-floor northwest room (bedroom). Facing northeast.
- 17 of 19. East façade. Facing west.
- 18 of 19. North elevation. Facing southeast.
- 19 of 19. South elevation. Facing north.

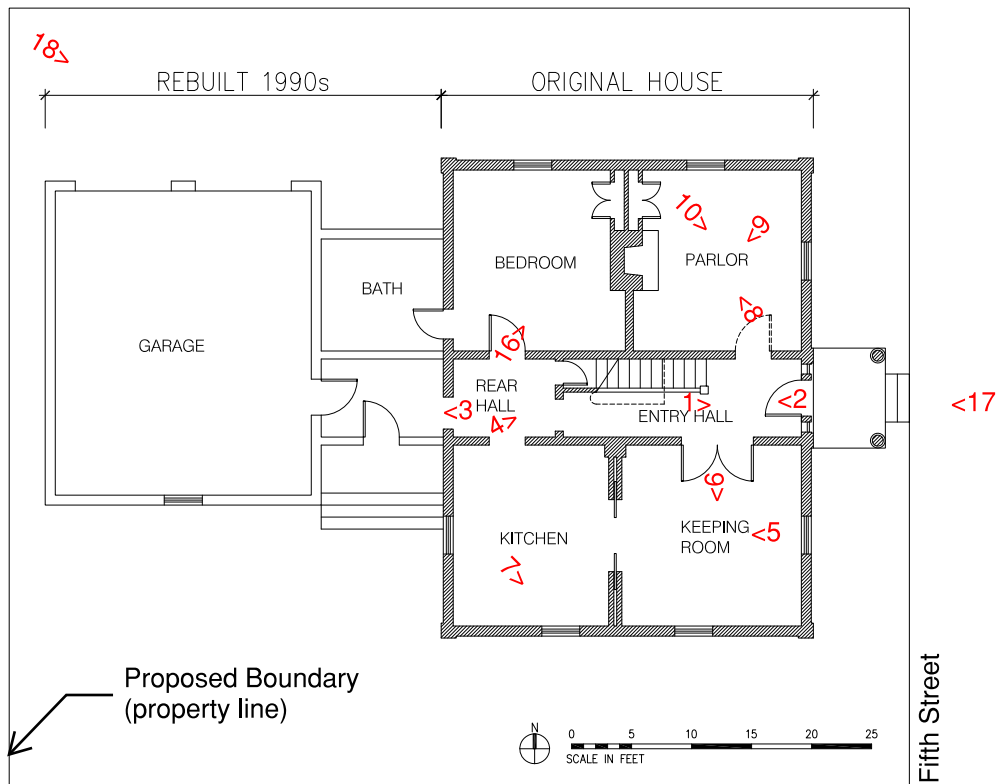
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





Second Floor



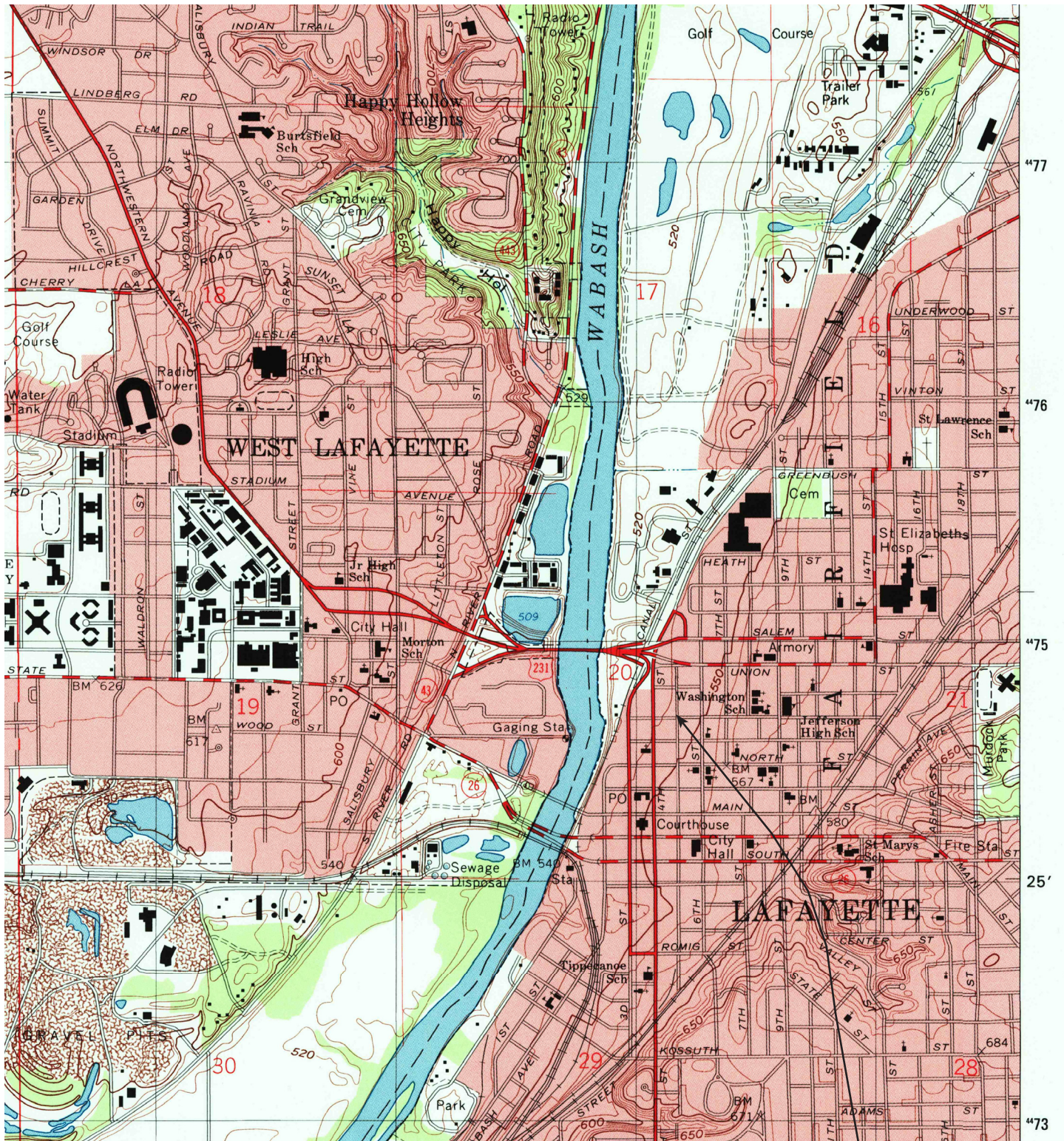
Cincinnati Street Fifth Street  
Site Plan & First Floor

# David & Harriet Hopwood House

602 N. Fifth Street, Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Sketch plans prepared by Benjamin L. Ross, 2023





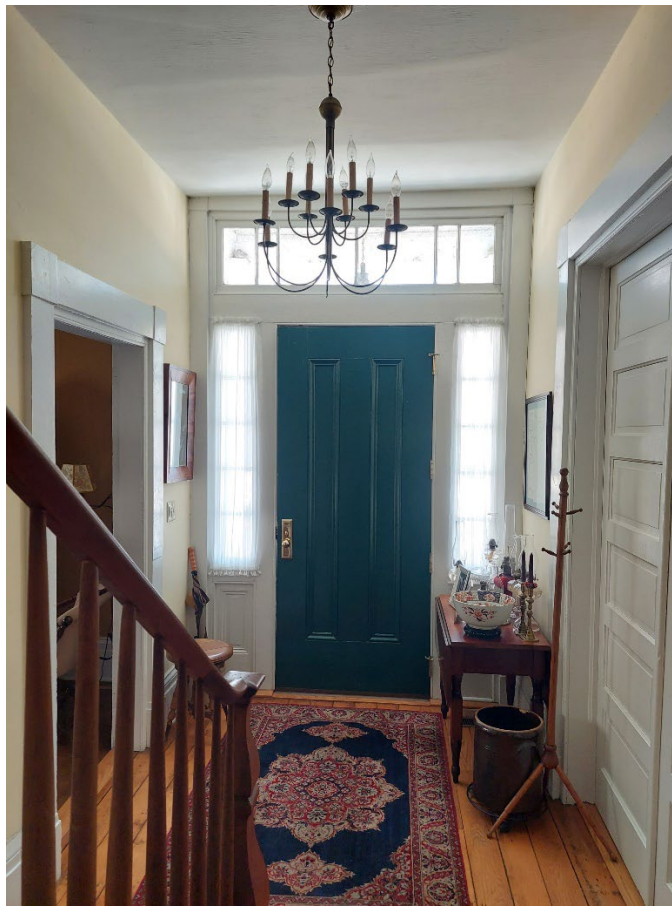
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David and Harriet Hopwood House

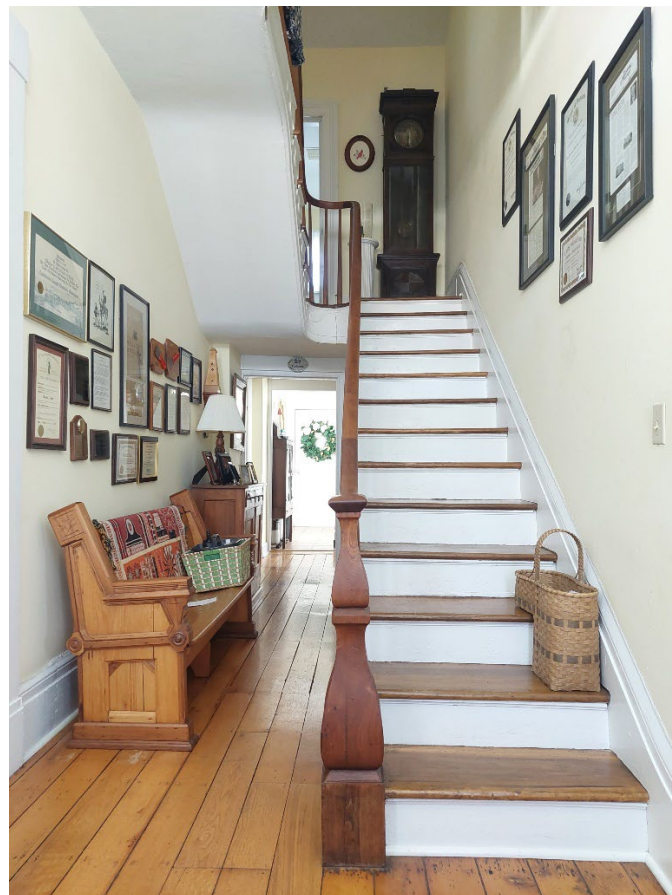
Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana | 2022

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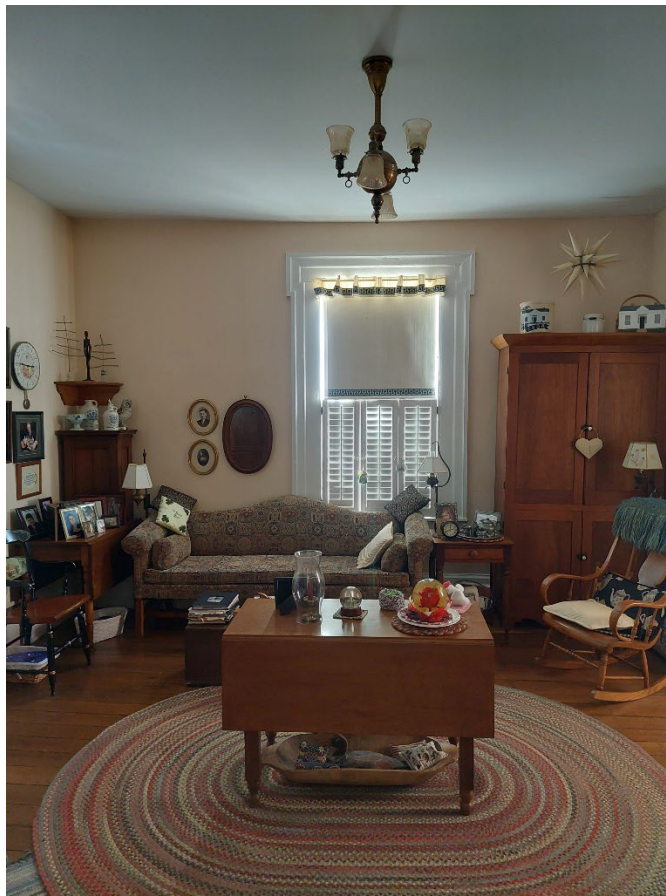




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IN\_TippecanoeCounty\_HopwoodDavidandHarrietHouse0002



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IN\_TippecanoeCounty\_HopwoodDavidandHarrietHouse0008





IN\_TippecanoeCounty\_HopwoodDavidandHarrietHouse00016



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