

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: Strohm-Ade-Barr 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: 508 N. 3rd Street

City or town: Kentland State: IN County: Newton

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: WOOD/Shingle
ASBESTOS
STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT
other: BRICK
STONE/Limestone

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Strohm-Ade-Barr House is a two-story, wood-frame structure located at 508 N. 3rd Street, Kentland, Newton County, Indiana. Constructed in 1898, the house is an excellent example of Queen Anne-style architecture with added Craftsman features. The home sits on a rough-cut stone foundation and full basement with an irregular plan. The wood-frame structure is clad in asbestos shingles, patterned wood shingles, half timbering, and stucco. The Barr family completed substantial renovations to the house in 1925. These changes included replacement of the columned Free Classic front porch with a larger, wraparound Craftsman-style porch featuring tapered piers on massive brick pillars, a porte-cochère with matching brick pillars, construction of a second story on the existing rear third of the house, and a two-story addition to the front third of the south elevation. A cross-hipped roof with offset domed octagonal tower and cross-gables tops the building. The interior of the house features most of the floor plan as it existed

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following the 1925 renovation: original flooring and ornate decorative woodwork. Both the interior and exterior of the house retain a high level of architectural integrity, except for asbestos siding that was added at an unknown date. At the rear of the lot is a one-story wood frame garage with a gable roof.

Narrative Description

Located in Newton County, in the northwest corner of Indiana, is the town of Kentland. Platted in April 1860, by Alexander J. Kent, the town grew to the current population of 1,676 and remains the county seat. The town's first plat was eighteen blocks, laid out in a rectilinear grid pattern, which was bisected by the existing 1859 Logansport, Peoria, and Burlington Railroad right-of-way. Dunlap Street served as the northern boundary. Immediately north of the original plat lies Kent's Northern Addition, proceeded by the Ade, McCray, & Cones Addition.

The Strohm-Ade-Barr House is situated to the north of the commercial downtown on N. 3rd Street in a long-standing residential area of the town. The house is situated on a modest lot at the southwest corner of N. 3rd Street and Lincoln Street. The house is located at the front of the relatively flat lot with a setback matching an immediately adjacent house to the south. The house is oriented east towards 3rd Street and surrounded by small yards on the north and south elevations with larger yards on the east and west elevations. A driveway approaches the northside of the house from Lincoln Street, passes through the porte-cochère, before linking with a driveway servicing a later garage at the rear of the lot and returning to Lincoln Street. Mature trees fill the rear half of the lot.

The Queen Anne-style house has an irregular plan with a rough-cut stone foundation and is two stories in height. Appropriate to the style, the walls of the house are clad in a variety of materials and applications, including stucco, patterned wood shingles, and half-timbering. Asbestos siding has replaced the bottom two-thirds of the exterior cladding, which was originally stucco. The cross-hipped roof of the house includes a domed octagonal tower, side cross-gable, three gabled dormers, and three chimneys. The slight eaves of the house include original wood soffits with built-in gutters over two rows of rectangular wood shingles simulating a frieze board.

The Queen Anne stylistic features of the structure include the asymmetrical elevations, cross hipped roof with offset tower and cross gable, patterned wood shingle work, half-timbering, box bay windows, and multi-lite windows. Craftsman features of the house include the later wrap around porch with tapered piers in massive brick pillars and a matching porte-cochère.

The property has had few modifications since it underwent major renovation in 1925. That renovation enlarged the house with a second-story addition at the rear and two-story addition on the south elevation, introduced a new front porch, and added a porte-cochère. Replacement of the original stucco that clad two thirds of the exterior with asbestos shingles likely occurred during the 1925 renovation with remnants of the stucco under the front porch roof. There are modern upgrades to the kitchen, and a pantry was converted into a bathroom.

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Facade (East Elevation)

The east elevation is the main façade of the house and is four bays wide with a shallow, cross hipped roof and octagonal tower offset to the north (Photo 0001). Asbestos shingle siding covers the bottom two thirds of the walls and patterned wood shingles cover the top third. Window and door openings on this elevation have implied entablatures unless otherwise described.

The north three bays have a wide, one-story Craftsman-style porch that wraps around the northeast corner of the house. Four broad concrete steps with limestone capped brick sidewalls lead up to the porch which has a poured concrete floor and beadboard ceiling. Brick topped with a smooth limestone cap form a solid balustrade. Four brick pilings spaced across the porch support the roof and a dentilated cornice adorned with raised wood circles in the frieze board. The brick pilings are comprised of a brick pier topped with a limestone column base and a tapered brick column terminated with a limestone capital. The brick columns give the appearance of continuing through the roof to serve as posts for the wooden balustrade on the balcony. Approximately 1-inch square spindles, positioned in an alternating pattern of three vertical and two horizontal spindles between the top and bottom rails, form the balustrade. The brick posts are topped with limestone spheres.

The main entry is slightly off-center to the north. The curved base of the turret sits to the north of the entry and has a group of three, 12/1 double-hung wood windows (Photo 0006). The portion of the porch south of the entry is screened in and can be accessed by a wood frame screen door or from inside the house through French doors. The southernmost bay is positioned on the south addition with a large, 3/1 picture window.

On the second story, evenly spaced 8/1 double-hung wood windows comprise the north three bays with a doorway immediately north of the center window and aligned with the main entry. A similarly sized, 8/1 double-hung window is positioned on the south addition. A narrow wood fascia board stretches across the entire elevation separating the second story from the roof and upper portion of the turret. On the hipped roof portions, the top edge of this board is wrapped in metal and faces the built-in gutters. Immediately below the shallow eaves are two rows of rectangular cedar shingles, followed by circular-patterned cedar shingles that continue halfway down the window openings, terminating with a shallow flare. The circular-patterned shingles are flush along the rounded turret. Asbestos shingles cover the remainder of the wall down to the porch roof. This horizontal band of flared shingling and the built-in gutters continue around the entirety of house unless otherwise described.

At the northeast corner, the turret continues to climb above the hipped roof, transitioning to an octagonal shape with recessed wood panels infilled with vertical siding, and shallow, molded eaves. A domed roof with asphalt shingles and metal finial completes the turret. A small, gabled dormer is centered on the shallow-hipped roof. The fascia boards project out from the dormer wall, which is accented by half timbering in the gable and a pair of square louvres below. The side walls are clad in wood paneling with a simple rectangular trim.

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North Elevation

The north elevation is more easily defined in parts, starting with the central massing from the original 1898 construction, before the exterior wall steps back to begin the 1925 addition, and then again to a small, rear bay. It is not known when the rear bay was added, but it was likely added with the 1925 addition. (Photo 0003). The shallow-hipped roof narrows as the exterior wall of the house steps in. The central massing is punctuated by the front turret, wraparound porch, and full-height, projecting bay. The porte-cochère extends perpendicularly from the house along the first stepped-back section.

The front porch wraps around to the north elevation and is accessed on the west side by four concrete stairs. The porch is comprised of three evenly spaced brick pilings and measures three quarters the length of the east-facing side of the porch. The Classical adornments continue to the north side of the porch, with the eastern half of the rooftop balustrade missing. The solid brick balustrade with limestone cap is more easily visible on the north elevation, including a soldier course of bricks marking the porch floor level (Photo 0002).

The east face of the turret continues the materials and patterns from the north elevation, with an 8/1 double-hung wood window centered on the second story. Beyond the turret, the horizontal band of flared shingling and built-in gutters seen on the façade continues along the north elevation, except for on the projecting bay.

Projecting from the east end of the elevation, just behind the turret, is a narrow, five-sided bay clad primarily in asbestos shingle. The bay is supported by a rough-cut stone foundation and extends the full height of the house, terminating with a gabled roof. The fascia boards project out from the gable wall, which has a centered pair of square louvers surrounded by half timbering. The gable wall runs flush with the bay's most exterior wall, but projects out over the two flanking sides that angle back towards the house. Recessed wood paneling with vertical siding matching that found on the turret appears immediately below the gable wall, meeting the horizontal band of patterned shingling around the house. Below, a trio of 12-lite fixed windows form the top of a prominent T-shaped window feature. A fourth 12-lite window is positioned below the trio, followed by a tall, narrow picture window.

Moving west, a wood casement window is in the foundation between the bay and the porte-cochère. A large, 5/1 wood picture window is positioned on the first story, above the basement window. On each side of the picture window is a pair of horizontally oriented casement windows. The wood windows are vertically divided, 3-lite windows, with exterior wood storm windows. The current owner has placed stained glass between the window sashes and the storm windows, but it is not attached or original to the house. Centered on the second story is an 8/1 double-hung wood window flanked to the east and west by 12-lite, casement windows.

The flat-roofed porte-cochère is positioned where the exterior wall steps in as part of the 1925 addition. The brick pilings and Classical adornments of the porte-cochère repeat from the front porch. A limestone capped brick wall acts as a solid balustrade between the two pilings, with a soldier course of bricks that continues the horizontal band from the porch. The original wood beadboard ceiling remains.

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A wood casement window is in the foundation at the western end of the porte-cochère. Underneath the roof, four narrow concrete stairs lead up to a concrete landing and exterior door. A limestone capped brick sidewall steps up once along the stairs. An original two-panel wood storm door with a top glazed panel protects the original wood door. A trio of 8-lite wood casement windows are positioned to the west of the door and are shorter and set higher on the first story to accommodate for the interior layout. Wood storm windows are installed.

Positioned on the wall above the porte-cochère and off-center to the east is a group of three 12-lite wood casement windows. The easternmost window sash has been removed and the window partially boarded up to accommodate a window mounted A/C unit.

The foundation along the small, rear bay appears to have been closed in with concrete block at an undetermined date. A parge coat has been applied to the exterior to blend the concrete block with the original stone. There are no features on the first story of the asbestos shingle clad wall except a small air vent painted to match the shingles. On the second story, there is a small 6/2 double hung wood window followed by an 8-lite wood casement window to the west. Both windows overlap the patterned shingle band and asbestos shingles.

West Elevation

The central massing of the house is extended to the rear by a two-story segment approximately two-thirds the width of the house, and again by a shed roof segment two-thirds the width of the former. Queen Anne elements continue from the street-facing elevations, including the asbestos shingle and patterned wood shingle cladding. Window openings on this elevation have implied entablatures.

A wood casement window is located at the northern end of the foundation, and another is immediately south of the rear stairs. Four narrow concrete stairs with limestone capped brick sidewalls lead up to a concrete landing and the back door, which is centered on the projecting addition. The door has implied entablatures to match the windows, including the adjacent trio of 8-lite wood casement windows with wood storm windows to the south. A modern aluminum storm door covers the original wood door, which has a top glazed panel framed by decorative molding and a lower half consisting of three panels, the top one further divided into three equal size squares. The northern end of the west elevation has a trio of 8-lite wood casement windows that are shorter and set higher on the first story to accommodate the interior layout

On the second story, there are three groups of 8-lite wood casement windows. There are two sets of four windows that encompass most of the projecting segment wall, and one set of three windows to the north. The flared shingling and built-in gutters continue across the west elevation.

A shallow-pitched shed roof tops the rear extension, connecting to the central mass of the house underneath the rear hipped roof. An off-centered, square brick chimney rises from the roof.

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South Elevation

The long exterior wall of the south elevation is punctuated by a projecting wing addition on its east end and a one-story, rectangular bay tucked behind to the west (Photo 0004). Queen Anne elements continue from the façade, including the patterned wood shingles and multi-lite windows. Asbestos shingle siding covers the bottom two thirds of the walls and patterned wood shingles cover the top third. Window openings on this elevation have implied entablatures unless otherwise described.

On the basement level there are five, three-light, wood sash windows. Two of the windows flank the rectangular base of the chimney on the front projecting wing of the house. Another window is centered on the rough-cut stone foundation that supports the first-floor bay window. West of the bay window are two more windows.

The brick chimney originates from the foundation of the 1925 addition and rises, puncturing the hipped roof. The chimney is comprised of wire struck brick laid in common bond with a soldier course continuing the horizontal line from the front porch. Flanking the chimney on the first story are pairs of 10-lite wood casement windows with wood storm windows. The current owner has placed stained glass between the window sashes and the storm windows, but it is not attached or original to the house. Beginning at the top of the window moldings and moving up, the chimney width is stepped from nine bricks to four bricks wide. A large 3/1 picture window, matching the one on the façade (east elevation), is positioned on the first story west of the addition.

Continuing west along the wall, the rectangular bay is clad in asbestos shingles and has windows on all three sides. Tall and narrow, 1/1 single-hung wood windows are located on the sides of the bay. The south face of the bay has a large opening comprised of a central picture window and divided lite transom, flanked by narrower picture windows with single-lite transoms. All the windows on the bay are protected by wood storm windows. Immediately to the west of the bay are two small, 6-lite, fixed wood windows, one stacked above the other. The first is centered on the first story with the second located along the division between the first and second stories. At the end of the wall is a group of six, 8-lite wood casement windows with wood storm windows.

The second story features windows in various sizes, configurations, and groupings. Two pairs of 10-lite wood casement windows flank the chimney, which continues upward through the roof. Continuing west on the wall, an 8/1 double-hung wood window is located on the rear of the projecting wing. Centered above the first story bay is an 8/1 double-hung wood window flanked by 12-lite, casement windows. A pair of 8/1 double-hung wood windows, half the size of the previous windows described are positioned at the end of the hipped-roof portion of the house. Immediately to the west, a group of six, 8-lite wood casement windows mirror those found on the first story, but without storm windows.

The cross-hipped roof stretches the length of the front three bays of the house before transitioning to a shallow-pitched shed roof that tops the rear bay. A small, gabled dormer is centered on the hipped roof. The fascia boards project out from the dormer wall, which contains a framed louvre. The side walls are clad in wood paneling with a simple rectangular trim.

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Basement

The basement is accessed by interior wooden stairs located underneath the grand staircase. Interior wooden stairs remain at the rear of the basement, but the doorway on the north elevation has been permanently enclosed. The full basement is divided into three sections.

The front of the basement consists of a large room with a small crawl space underneath the south addition. Support walls of rough-cut stones in irregular courses divide the front and rear of the basement and further divide the rear portion lengthwise (Photo 0007). The perimeter foundation for the house is visible in this photo. The foundation is comprised of rough-cut stones in regular courses.

Concrete floors run throughout the basement, including a raised portion in the southwest corner. Overhead, the ceiling is unfinished and displays plumbing pipes and electrical wires. These reflect both modern and legacy systems. A modern boiler is in the rear portion of the basement, adjacent to one of the brick chimney foundations.

First Floor

The first floor now has seven rooms with approximately two rooms in each of the three pile sections that were created by the load bearing walls. The first floor is the most ornately finished of the house. The front or eastern most section contains the front parlor and the foyer, which includes the main stairwell of the house. The middle section contains the dining room and rear parlor, and the rear section contains the kitchen and pantry. The sunroom and bathroom sit within their own section of the house that extends outward from the west elevation.

Throughout the first floor, all the public spaces retain their original wood floors and woodwork, including tall baseboards and decorative door and window moldings. Major alterations on this level are reserved to the kitchen and the addition of a bathroom. The plaster walls are either painted or clad in wallpaper.

Upon entering the front door, there is a small rectangular vestibule with a wood floor. A second door identical to the front door, with a top glazed panel and three wood panels below, leads to a foyer. The second door is accented with decorative molding, and wood paneling clads the bottom third of the side walls. Looking west into the foyer, there is a doorway leading to the dining room and the main staircase to the north (Photo 0008). There is decorative oak paneling on the bottom third of the foyer walls that continues up the stairs and into a small circular sitting area. This small, circular sitting area occupies the northeast corner with a built-in, wraparound wood bench (Photo 0009). Oak pocket doors, each with three vertical panels on the top half and three horizontal panels on the bottom half, divide the foyer from the front parlor.

In the front parlor there is a fireplace on the south wall, which occupies the later, 1925 two-story addition, separated from the rest of the room by a wide, four-centered arch opening (Photo 0010). The fireplace has a recessed brick surround, wood mantel, and glazed green tile hearth, flanked by built-in wood benches. The ceiling has a textured finish coat. On the east wall is a pair of wooden French doors that lead to the front porch. On the west wall are two doors, one leads into the dining room and the other leads into the rear parlor.

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The rear parlor has the most detailed finishes, including an ornate fireplace centered on the east wall, parquet wood floors, and built-in bookcases (Photo 0011). The fireplace has a decorative cast iron insert and glazed decorative tile surround and hearth. An ornate wood mantel surrounds the entire fireplace and features fluted Corinthian columns, entablature, and a beveled rectangular mirror surrounded by egg-and-dart molding. The wood parquet floors were laid in a diagonal standard block pattern with a two-tone oak boarder featuring an elongated accordion pattern. Built-in bookcases approximately 5ft. in height, extend the length of the north wall. The bookcases are enclosed with glass panel doors and feature six pull drawers at the bottom and egg-and-dart molding on the top. The projecting bay with a transomed group of windows provides extra space and natural light for the rear parlor. A five-panel wood door on the west wall leads into the pantry and rear stairwell landing, and a pair of French doors on the north wall lead into the dining room.

The dining room is approximately the same size as the rear parlor without the bay. The west wall features a five-panel wood door leading into the kitchen and a double-door pass-through window with decorative molding to match the door (Photo 0012).

The small, rectangular kitchen, updated in the mid-20th century, has painted woodwork and a modern tile floor that continues through the pantry, bathroom, and sunroom. Upper and lower kitchen cabinets surround the pass-through window on the east wall and lower cabinets on the west wall (Photo 0013). An exterior door on the north wall opens to the porte-cochère and a door on the west wall leads into a full bathroom added in 1987. The south wall has two doorways, one leading into the pantry, which contains the second staircase, and the other into the sunroom at the rear of the house.

Second Floor

On the second floor, the U-shaped, single landing staircase (Photo 0014) leads to an open landing with access to the hallway (Photo 0015) that stretches through the center of the house and a doorway to Bedroom One's sitting room. All bedrooms are numbered for reference purposes rather than identified by directional location within the house. Throughout the second floor, all the public spaces retain their original wood floors, door hardware, and woodwork, including tall baseboards and decorative door and window moldings. The plaster walls are either painted or clad in wallpaper.

The round sitting room features a built-in bench identical to the one on the first floor except that it is painted. The sitting room is immediately adjacent to Bedroom One, separated by a five-panel wood door, and offers access to the front porch roof via a wood French door (Photo 0016). Bedroom One, in the southeast corner of the house, has two windows on the east wall, a small walk-in closet on west wall, and an opening on the south wall leading into additional living space as part of the 1925 addition. This space has four windows to take advantage of the natural light on the south side of the house.

Bedroom Two is generally rectangular in shape with a cutaway corner to accommodate for a bend in the central hallway. The room has a large window opening on the south wall consisting of a

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double-hung window flanked by two tall, multi-lite casement windows. A small closet with a wood paneled door is on the east wall of this room (Photo 0017).

Bedroom Three is located across the hallway from Bedroom Two and has a similar, yet narrower rectangular form and identical window opening on the north wall. A medium sized closet with a wood paneled door is on the west wall of this room.

At the end of the central hallway is a built-in oak linen case (Photo 0018) on the north wall and a doorway on the west wall leading into Bedroom Four. The rectangular bedroom features two banks of three multi-lite casement windows on the north and west walls and exclusive access to a sleeping porch at the rear of the house reached by a door on the south wall. The sleeping porch is fully enclosed and finished with plaster walls and ceilings, and a hardwood floor. Banks of multi-lite casement windows make up most of the space on the north, west, and south walls of the parlor. A small closet is located on the west wall of the bedroom. Simple, squared-off moldings that are now painted, differentiate the window and door surrounds in Bedroom Four and the sleeping porch from the rest of the Second Floor.

The three-piece, second floor bathroom retains its 1925 porcelain fixtures and original ceramic tile cladding the lower half of the walls (Photo 0019). The wall tiles are painted, and the modern floor is finished with linoleum. An elevated, two-panel wood door is situated on the east wall to provide access to the attic staircase. Two double-hung windows on the south wall light the room.

The narrow, rear staircase is located at the end of the hallway, adjacent to the bathroom door, and oriented towards the south wall of the house. A six-lite, fixed wood window is positioned on the south wall where the staircase descends and turns west.

Attic

The attic is accessed via a small wood staircase between the second-floor bathroom and Bedroom 2. The attic is an unfinished, rectangular space. Blown insulation fills in the gaps between the exposed floor joists. The two interior brick chimneys are present at the side and rear of the attic space and the field of the original rear roof is visible and still clad in wood shingles (Photo 20).

Garage

Believed to have been built around the same time as the 1925 house renovations, the garage sits west of the house (Photo 0005). The 1921 Sanborn Map shows a two-story carriage house originally occupied the location on the lot. The one-story, rectangular garage has two stalls accessed by multi-panel wood garage doors, which are oriented north towards Lincoln Street. It appears that the building is clad in asbestos shingles with an asphalt shingle roof to match the house. Exposed rafter tails, double-panel door, and two, six-lite fixed windows are the only exterior elements of note.

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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

Period of Significance

1898-1925

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

N/A

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for this structure begins in 1898 when construction of the Strohm-Ade-Barr House began and ends in 1925 with the last major renovation. Construction was complete in 1898 although Mary Agnes Strohm, the wife of Harry A. Strohm, died before the family moved in. The period of significance includes a renovation phase in 1925 that saw three major additions and the replacement of the front porch. This period incorporates the home's primary years of architectural and social significance – Strohm, Ade, and Barr all were involved with the home either owning, residing in, or renovating the home.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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 Strohm-Ade-Barr House is a large wood-frame Queen Anne structure that qualifies for placement upon the National Register under *Criterion C* for its architecture as an exceptional example of the Queen Anne style in the Town of Kentland and Newton County. Research did not identify the architect who designed the house, although it is likely a professionally trained architect was involved given the detailing and execution. The house retains a high degree of historic integrity on the interior and exterior, including the later 1925 addition of the Craftsman style wrap around porch and porte-cochère. The house was completed in 1898 by an unknown builder. The house was occupied by families with prominent social standing in Newton County, including the Strohm, Ade, and Barr families.

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

ARCHITECTURE

Queen Anne architecture, popular roughly from 1880 to 1910, was primarily a residential mode of design and ornament. Its origins stem from a confluence of historic design and the growing availability of mass-produced ornaments and the ease by which they were distributed. The use of the term Queen Anne is misleading historically. This term was named and popularized by architect Richard Norman Shaw. The style indulges very little of the formal Renaissance architecture that was prominent during the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714) but borrows more heavily from the late Medieval styles of the earlier Elizabethan and Jacobean periods (roughly 1558-1625).¹

¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003), 268.

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The Queen Anne period in American architecture saw the rise of the professional architect, the mass publication of architectural pattern books, and order by mail businesses that sold mass produced architectural plans that had been produced by professional draftsmen and designers. Most published sources of the era focused on artistic, picturesque massing and asymmetrical floor plans. The homes were highlighted by towers, bays, wrap-around porches, and a variety of surface ornamentation made possible by an abundance of wood in the United States and industrial age machinery that could mass produce all manners of turnings and carvings. Interiors were often more open than those of previous decades. Pocket doors and bay windows allowed for the use of a flexible, floor plan. Built-in inglenook seating and elaborate staircases were common. Stained wood moldings and wood paneling became more common than painted moldings.

Architectural historians, Virginia, and Lee McAlester, divide the Queen Anne style into four subtypes: Spindle-work, Free Classic, Half-timbered, and Patterned Masonry. The Spindle-work style is also referred to as Eastlake, named after Charles Eastlake, the English furniture designer/manufacturer. This subtype uses machine turned wooden decorative elements to ornament the house. Many of these machine-produced elements resemble the turned legs and spandrels that were used in the furniture of the era. The Free Classic style replaces the machine turned elements with the decorative elements of Classic architecture using elements such as Palladian windows and cornice-line dentils. The Half-timbered style reflects backwards, looking more effectively towards a much truer historic influence of the late medieval period. This was reflected upon the Strohm-Ade-Barr house with the use of half-timbering, placed most often in the upper portions of the structure such as in the gables or upper story walls. The Patterned Masonry style utilizes brick or stonework set in a decorative pattern, while using very little wood in its detailing.²

The Strohm-Ade-Barr House exemplifies the Queen Anne style and combines elements from both the Free Classic and Half-timbered subtypes. Appropriate to the style, the house has an asymmetrical façade and overall irregular plan, and the walls are clad in a variety of materials and applications, including stucco, patterned wood shingles, and half-timbering. The cross-hipped roof includes an offset, domed octagonal tower, side cross-gable, three gabled dormers, and three chimneys. The slight eaves of the house include original wood soffits with built-in gutters over two rows of rectangular wood shingles simulating a frieze board.

Exterior details such as the columns set on pedestals exhibit some classical characteristics in line with the Free Classic subtype of the larger Queen Anne style. These details were added sometime in the early 20th century. While some classical characteristics continue to the interior with the use of molded baseboards, crown molding, and door and window surrounds, the original building photographed the day of George Ade's funeral exhibits a more traditional Queen Anne styling, which includes the overall irregular floor plan.³

² McAlester, 264.

³ Newton County Historical Society. "George Ade's funeral." Undated photograph.

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The Barr family completed substantial renovations to the house in 1925, including replacement of the columned Free Classic front porch with a larger, wraparound Craftsman-style porch with tapered piers in massive brick pilings, a porte-cochère with matching brick pilings, and construction of a second story on the existing rear third of the house and a two-story addition to the front third of the south elevation. The additions were stepped back from the original form and matched the exterior elements of the existing house. The Craftsman-style porch and porte-cochère represented a divergence from the original Queen Anne design, with tapered masonry pilings and square spindle balustrade on the porch roof, characteristic of the style. The Craftsman additions were appropriately positioned, scaled, and executed by using an architectural style popular at the time. Design features of the new porch and porte-cochère such as the dentilated cornice and frieze board reveal the continued use and reinterpretation of classical elements across styles.

The interior of the house features an irregular floor plan, most of which is intact as it existed following the 1925 renovation, including ornate decorative woodwork. Both the interior and exterior of the house retain a high level of architectural integrity, except for later asbestos siding. At the rear of the lot is a one-story wood frame garage with a gable roof.

The Queen Anne stylistic features of the structure include the asymmetrical elevations, cross hipped roof with offset tower and cross gable, patterned wood shingle work, half-timbering, box bay windows, wrap around porch, and multi-lite windows.

The property has had few modifications since it underwent major renovation in 1925. That renovation enlarged the house with a second-story addition at the rear and two-story addition on the south elevation, replaced the front porch, and added a porte-cochère. Replacement of the original stucco that clad two thirds of the exterior with asbestos shingles likely occurred during the 1925 renovation with remnants of the stucco under the front porch roof. There are modern upgrades to the kitchen and a pantry was converted into a bathroom.

The builder of the house is not known. No announcement could be found in the Kentland newspapers announcing plans to construct the house. Whomever Harry Strohm used was a highly skilled builder and finisher.

Comparable Architecture in the Region

The Town of Kentland has an eclectic mix of architectural styles in the earlier residential neighborhood located north and west of downtown, dating from the 1880s to the 1930s. The styles include Craftsman, Free Classic, American Foursquare, Colonial Revival, Upright and wing, front-gabled, and bungalow. There are several other residential examples of the Queen Anne style within Kentland that were executed on a scale like the Strohm-Ade-Barr House and that retain their integrity, but none blending the Free Classic and Half-timbered subtypes. The Newton County Interim Report, published in 2009, identified thirteen residential properties in Kentland. The survey team rated two as Contributing, six as Notable, including the Strohm-Ade-Barr House, and five as Outstanding. Of the surveyed residential properties, almost all would be

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best categorized in the spindle work or half-timbered subtypes of Queen Anne, and none of them exhibited many of the characteristics of the half-timbered subtype.

The houses located at 308 E. Lincoln Street, 501 N. 3rd Street, and 308 E. Washington Street are the only houses in Kentland that retain their historic integrity comparable to the Strohm-Ade-Barr House. They all are grand, two-and-a-half story houses executed with extensive ornamentation in the Queen Anne style and built in the last decade of the nineteenth century. 501 N. 3rd Street (IHSSI 111-312-47040), the former home of Indiana Governor Warren T. McCray, is perhaps the best example of the Queen Anne style in town, prominently featuring decorative details best categorized within the spindle work and free classic subtypes. The large, irregular plan and asymmetrical façade, features a turret, numerous cross gables, and a wraparound porch with a brick foundation and paired Tuscan columns. Embellishments in the gables and cornice lines include intricate shingle and millwork and original multi-color, multi-lite wood windows are used along with leaded around the first story. 308 E. Lincoln (IHSSI 111-312-47029) is a side-gabled, two-and-a-half story, wood frame house with three prominent gabled dormers adorned with decorative trusses, and a wraparound porch with elaborate spindle work and turned posts. The two-story house at 308 E. Washington Street (IHSSI 111-312-47041) displays a similar level of millwork and shingle ornamentation as the McCray House, with a narrower, more prominent round turret and central cross gable featuring shingles and wood siding in various orientations. A later, inappropriate addition was built on the rear of the house.

The Strohm-Ade-Barr House is among the best examples of the Queen Anne style, specifically in exhibiting various subtypes in its decorative features, in Kentland. Despite the minor changes to the house footprint with the 1925 renovation, addition of modern features, and application of asbestos siding, the house has retained historic integrity. The exterior of the house is mostly intact.

The house and its setting are still highly representative of its time and place in history and are highly representative of the Queen Anne style and for this reason qualifies for placement on the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Kentland

Jefferson Township, in the southwestern corner of Newton County, is bounded by the Iroquois River to the north and Benton County to the south. Jefferson Township was one of the original townships formed with the establishment of Newton County in early 1860. The Newton County seat of government, Kentland, is in Jefferson Township. Alexander J. Kent, a local entrepreneur originally from New York, platted the town in April 1860 and local commissioners soon named it the county seat.

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Prior to white settlement, this area was home to Native American groups who made their villages and camps along the Iroquois River. The first white settlers followed the same patterns as the Native Americans and constructed houses along the river. The river provided these early arrivals with food, water, and timber. Shortly after the first white settlers arrived in Jefferson Township, the railroad also came through. In 1859, the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad spanned the township with stops in Kentland and Effner. Kentland, as county seat, quickly developed into a large community. The township remains anchored by Kentland and agricultural pursuits in the outlying areas. In the latter half of the twentieth century light manufacturing also contributed to the economy of Jefferson Township.⁴

Alexander J. Kent, farmer and entrepreneur, is the namesake of the town of Kentland. Originally from New York, Kent moved to California on the heels of the 1849 gold rush and became a wealthy merchant. He returned to New York in the early 1850s. In 1855, he joined his brother, P.M. Kent, in New Albany, Indiana. It was said that P.M. Kent operated the largest wholesale grocery business in Indiana. By the late 1850s, Alexander Kent had bought a 25,000-acre tract of land in what was to become Newton County and began a large farming operation. In 1859, he moved his family north to what is now Newton County and constructed a large home. He platted the town in 1860 on 7,000 acres of his land, then known as simply Kent. The town's first plat was eighteen blocks; Dunlap Street was the northern boundary. Indiana Governor A.P. Willard, a friend of Kent's, appointed county commissioners to select the location of the county seat. Kent's proposal was locally accepted, and the village of Kent became the county seat in April.⁵ Kentland, however, was not readily accepted as the county seat by other Newton County residents. Morocco, Brook, and Goodland all petitioned to remove the county seat from Kentland at various times throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Location may have been the largest factor in the protest, as Kentland is in the southernmost part of the county, while Morocco and Brook are more centrally positioned. Numerous court proceedings subsequently supported Kentland each time. In more recent years, this discussion once again arose, as Morocco is now the location of the Newton County Government Center, but the county courthouse remains in Kentland.

The Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad passed through what would become Kentland in 1859. The town grew in prominence during the 1860s and 1870s, as expected for a county seat of government. Unfortunately, Kentland was devastated by fires on several occasions. The town prospered and quickly recovered, but at least twelve serious fires caused substantial amounts of damage in the 1880s and 1890s.⁶

In its first decades, the town was embroiled in various controversies. First, the town's name of Kent was already used by another Indiana town, and mail was often delayed or confused. A series of name changes began in the 1860s until Kentland was finally suggested by Schuyler Colfax, a congressman from the area and later U.S. vice president.⁷

⁴ Newton County Interim Report, 73.

⁵Kentland-Newton County, 4-6.

⁶ Newton County Interim Report, 76.

⁷Ibid, 79.

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Ownership

Harry A. Strohm

Harry A. Strohm was among the first generation of European settlers born in what is now Newton County. His father, John Strohm, served in the 12th Indiana Calvary during the Civil War and purchased a farm in Newtown County. Harry was born on November 21, 1868, in Jefferson Township, where he was raised and worked on the family farm while attending school. At the age of 16, Strohm attended Kentland High School before studying law with William Cummings. In 1890, he was appointed to a two-year clerkship in Washington D.C. with the U.S. Census Department. Upon his return in 1892, Strohm purchased a half-interest in the Newton County Enterprise, eventually becoming editor of the newspaper.⁸ Strohm also got involved with politics at the state and federal levels, serving as custodian of bills for the Indiana legislature in 1895 before becoming private secretary to Congressman J.A. Hatch who represented Indiana's 10th Congressional District. In 1898, Strohm became postmaster of Kentland.⁹ He was also a member of the Sons of Veterans and Knights of Pythias. Strohm and his wife Mary Agnes Perry, married in 1893. Mary moved to Newton County in 1851 with her parents from Logan County, Ohio.¹⁰ Jerry V. Dodson, Harry's father-in-law, purchased the property on which the house sits in 1899 and transferred it to Strohm in October 1905. Within a month, Strohm sold the property to George Ade.¹¹ It is assumed Strohm lived in the house from 1899 to 1905, albeit as a widowed, single man. Mary Strohm died in 1900.

George Ade; John Ade

George Ade purchased the property from Harry Strohm for \$5,000 in October 1905.^{12 13}

John Ade reportedly worked on *Newton County 1853-1911* in the library of the house.

Ade sold the property to William and Ida Shonkwiler in 1914, following the death of both his parents.¹⁴ The Shonkwiler family owned the property for two years before sale to John P. Barr. Ross and Ruth Barr would own the property until 1943, during which time, sizeable renovations were completed. The property exchanged hands more than five more times until the current owner.

⁸ *History of Newton County*, 763.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Property Deed. Newton County Recorder's Office.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ <https://www.newspapers.com/clip/112060775/the-brook-reporter/>.

¹⁴ Property Deed. Newton County Recorder's Office.

Strohm-Ade-Barr House
Name of Property

Newton County, Indiana
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Strohm-Ade-Barr House
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Starting at the southwest corner of Third Street and Lincoln Street; proceeding west along Lincoln Street for approximately 125 feet, thence south 75 feet, thence east 75 feet, thence north 9 feet, thence east 150 feet, thence north approximately 66 feet to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary described above corresponds to the real estate titled on the current deed for the house. The boundary encompasses the North 66 feet of Lots 7, 8, and 9, and the East 25 feet of the North 75 feet of Lot 5 and the North 75 feet of Lot 6, all in Block 26 of McCray, Ade, and Cones Addition to the town of Kentland. The current boundary was recorded in 1880, predating construction of the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Blake Swihart, Director - Northwest Field Office
organization: Indiana Landmarks
street & number: 1320 Chapel Drive S.
city or town: Valparaiso state: IN zip code: 46383
e-mail bswihart@indianalandmarks.org
telephone: 219-947-2657
date: May 20, 2024

Strohm-Ade-Barr House
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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: Strohm-Ade-Barr House
City or Vicinity: Kentland
County: Newton State: Indiana
Photographer: Brad Miller
Date Photographed: August 13, 2020

- 1 of 20: Looking west at front (east) facade
- 2 of 20: Looking southwest at front (east) façade and side (north) facade
- 3 of 20: Looking southeast at rear (west) façade and side (north) facade
- 4 of 20: Looking northeast at side (south) facade
- 5 of 20: Looking southeast at garage
- 6 of 20: Looking south on the front porch
- 7 of 20: Looking south in the basement
- 8 of 20: Looking northwest in the receiving room
- 9 of 20: Looking east in the turret

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- 10 of 20: Looking south in the front parlor
- 11 of 20: Looking northeast in the rear parlor
- 12 of 20: Looking west in the dining room
- 13 of 20: Looking northwest in the kitchen
- 14 of 20: Looking north over the staircase
- 15 of 20: Looking west in the hallway
- 16 of 20: Looking south in the Bedroom 1 sitting room
- 17 of 20: Looking northeast in Bedroom 2
- 18 of 20: Looking north in the hallway
- 19 of 20: Looking southwest in the bathroom
- 20 of 20: Looking northeast in the attic

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Appendix A – Historic Photographs



Image 1. (1914) A large crowd gathered for the memorial service of John Ade after his death on April 28, 1914. The photo shows the house as originally constructed: a simple rectangular plan and a round, wraparound front porch. Note the single window on the second story and what appears to be the original stucco siding on the bottom two thirds of the house.

Photo courtesy of the Newton County Historical Society

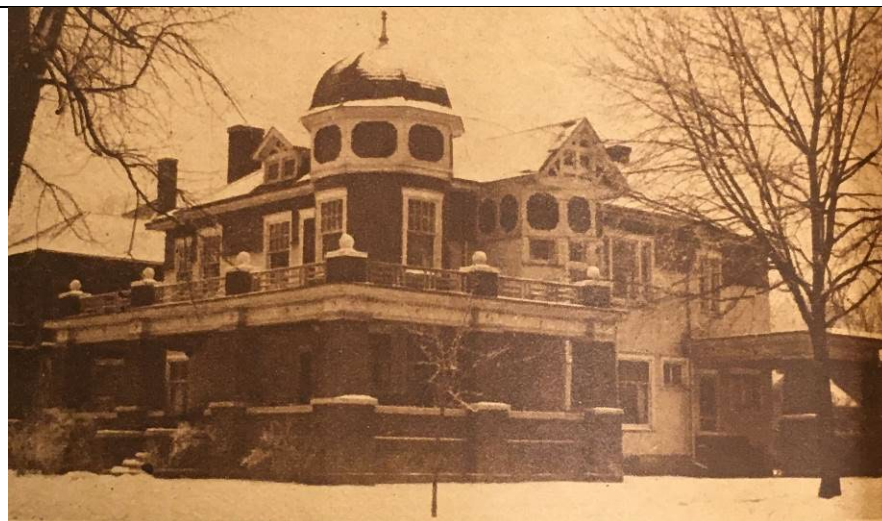


Image 2. (1927) The “John Barr home” featured in a full-page advertisement promoting Kentland, Indiana, in *The Indianapolis Star*. The photo shows the house shortly after the major renovation by the Barr family, including a new porch, porte-cochère, and rear and side additions.

The Indianapolis Star,
January 23, 1927

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.

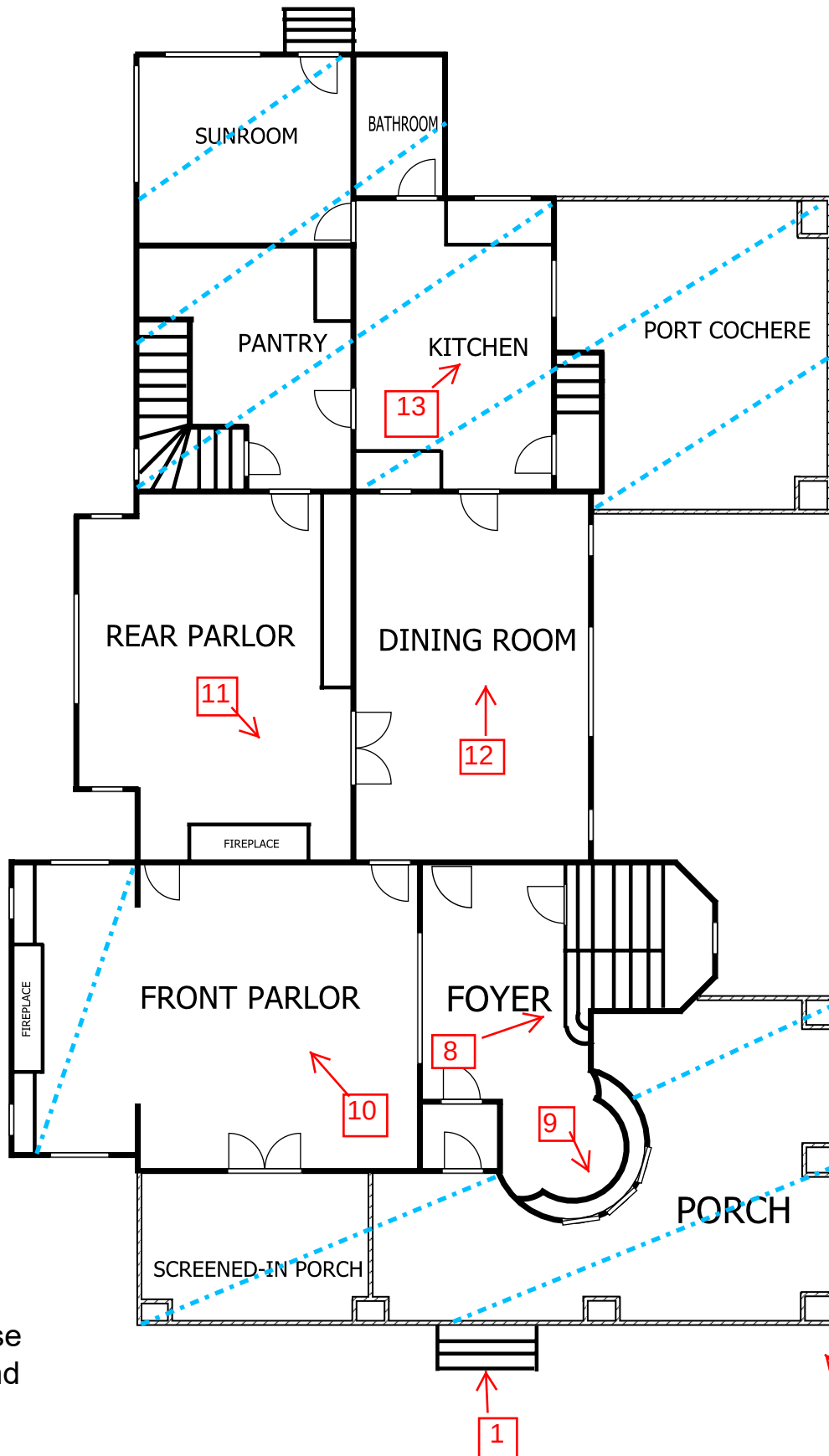
Garage



PHOTO NUMBER &
CAMERA DIRECTION

MAP DRAWN BY BRAD MILLER
MAP NOT TO SCALE

1925 Addition/Alteration



Strohm-Ade-Barr House
508 N. 3rd St., Kentland
Newton County, IN

Garage

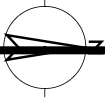


PHOTO NUMBER &
CAMERA DIRECTION

MAP DRAWN BY BRAD MILLER
MAP NOT TO SCALE

ROOM THREE

ROOM TWO

Basement

FIREPLACE

7

FIREPLACE

CRAWL SPACE

ROOM ONE

Strohm-Ade-
Barr House
508 N. 3rd St., Kentland
Newton County, IN

Garage

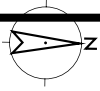
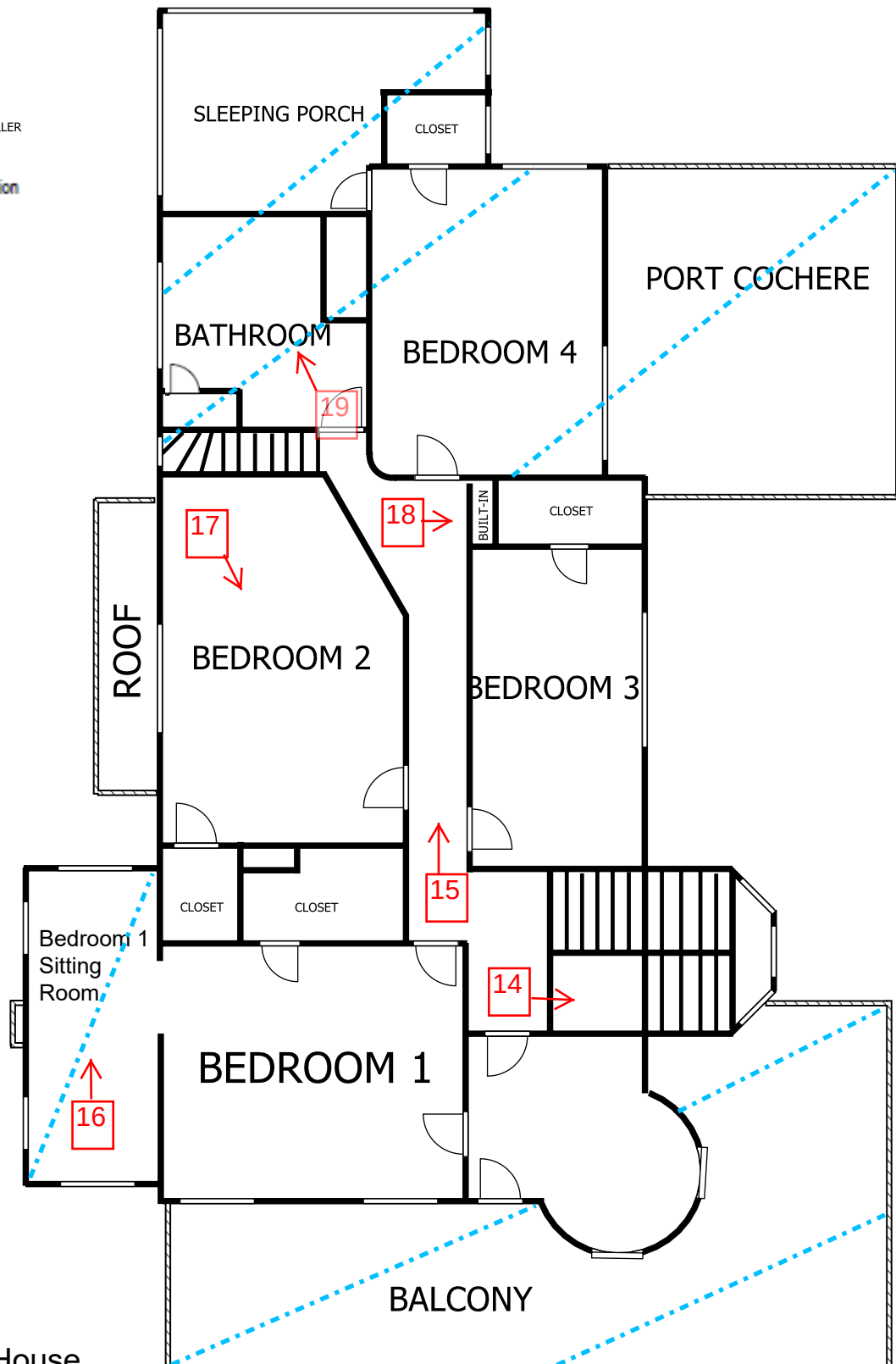


PHOTO NUMBER &
CAMERA DIRECTION

MAP DRAWN BY BRAD MILLER
MAP NOT TO SCALE

1925 Addition/Alteration



Strohm-Ade-Barr House
508 N. 3rd St., Kentland
Newton County, IN

Garage

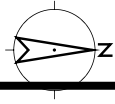
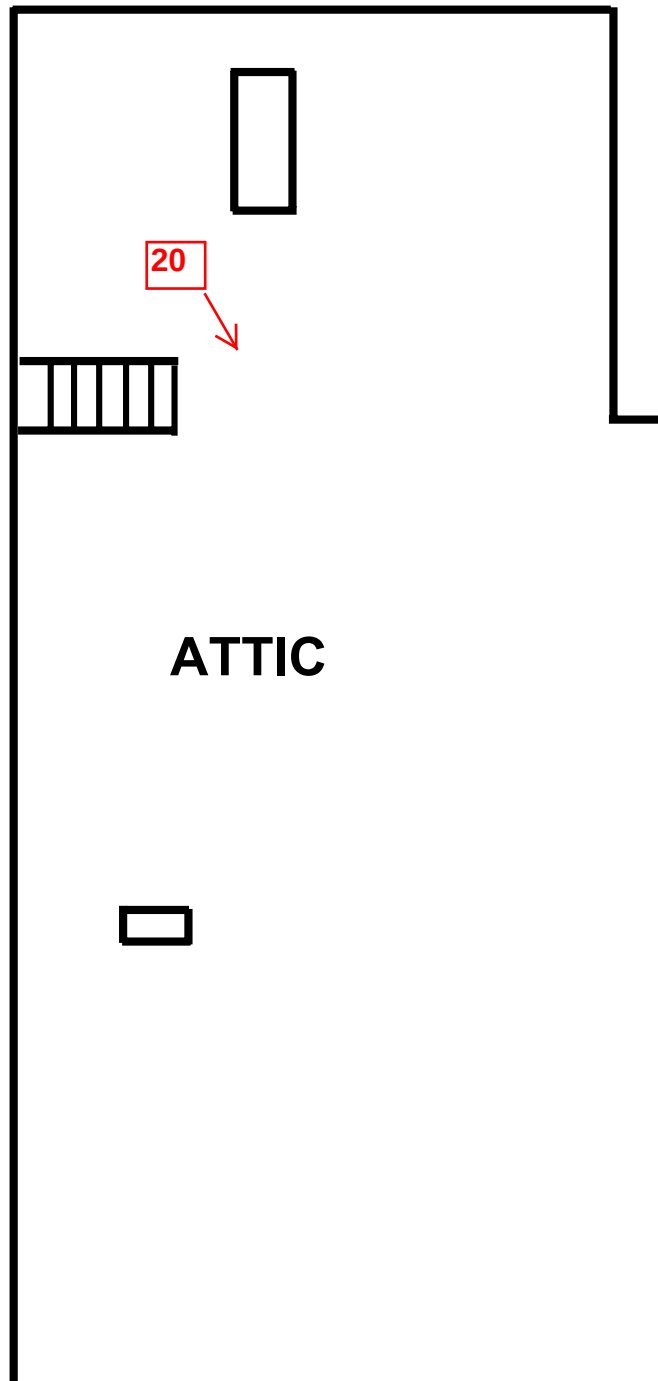


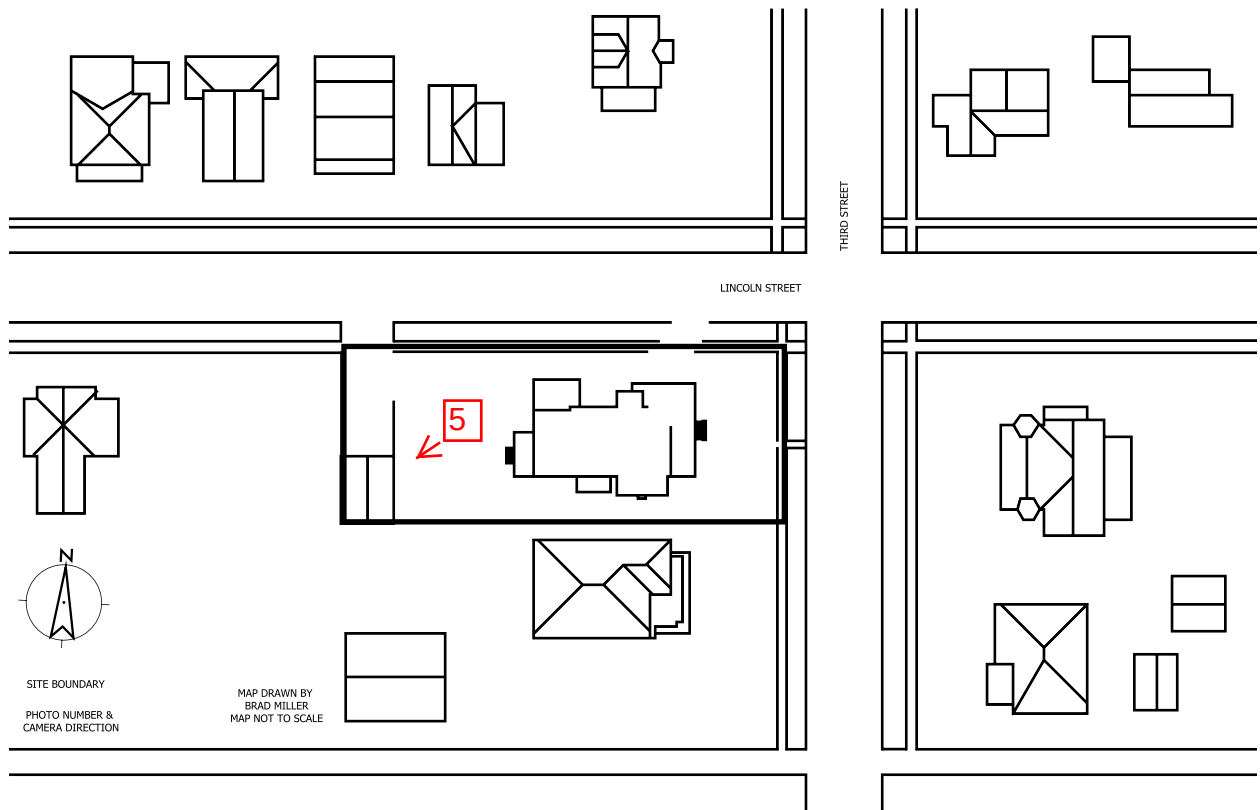
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MAP NOT TO SCALE

1925 Addition/Alteration



Strohm-Ade-Barr House
508 N. 3rd St., Kentland
Newton County, IN

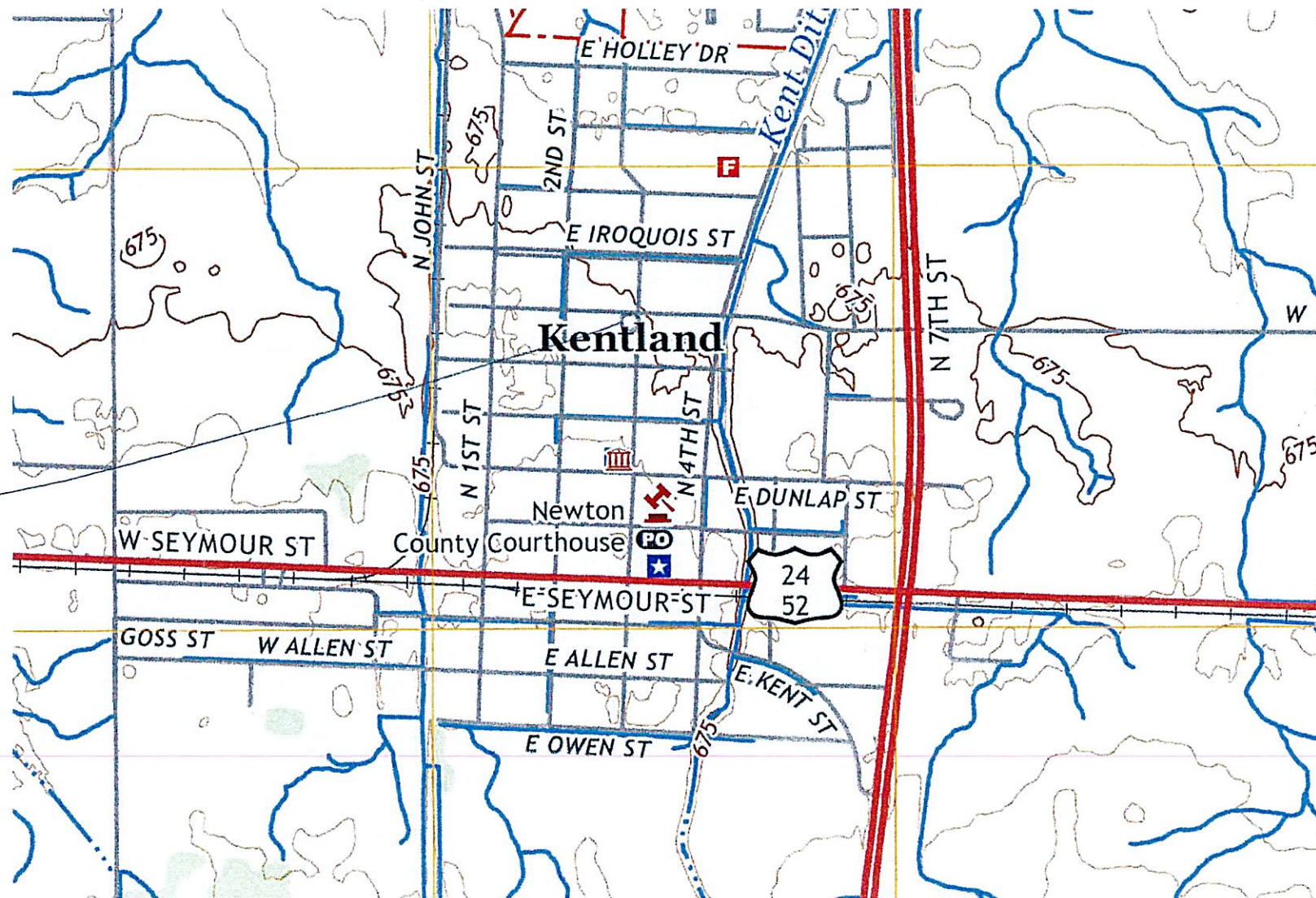


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508 N. 3rd St. Kentland
Newton County, IN



Strohm-Ade-Barr House
508 N. 3rd St. Kentland,
Newton County, IN

508 N. 3rd Street
Kentland, IN



STROHM-ADE-BARR HOUSE
NEWTON CO., IN
NAD 83 UTM
ZONE 16 462468 4513575



IN_NewtonCounty_StrohmAdeBarrHouse_0001



IN_NewtonCounty_StrohmAdeBarrHouse_0002



IN_NewtonCounty_StrohmAdeBarrHouse_0003



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