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TES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM DATE ENTERED SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS NAME Johnson-Denny House HISTORIC AND/OR COMMON Johnson/Manfredi House 2 LOCATION STREET & NUMBER 4456 North Park Avenue NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CITY, TOWN Fifth VICINITY OF Indianapolis CODE COUNTY STATE Marion 46205 Indiana CLASSIFICATION PRESENTUSE STATUS CATEGORY OWNERSHIP __MUSEUM AGRICULTURE OCCUPIED __DISTRICT __PUBLIC __COMMERCIAL __PARK _UNOCCUPIED __PRIVATE _BUILDING(S) __PRIVATE RESIDENCE _EDUCATIONAL _WORK IN PROGRESS _STRUCTURE __ВОТН __RELIGIOUS _ENTERTAINMENT PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE _SITE _SCIENTIFIC __GOVERNMENT __YES: RESTRICTED IN PROCESS _OBJECT _INDUSTRIAL __TRANSPORTATION _YES: UNRESTRICTED BEING CONSIDERED OTHER MILITARY 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY Dr. and Mrs. Felice Manfredi STREET & NUMBER 4456 North Park Avenue CITY, TOWN 46205 Indiana VICINITY OF Indianapolis, LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE Office of the Recorder of Marion County, Indiana REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. STREET & NUMBER City-County Building STATE CITY, TOWN Indiana 46204 Indianapolis

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Marion County Survey

1976 DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE X_COUNTY

CONDITION

__EXCELLENT __DETERIORATED
__GOOD __RUINS
__FAIR __UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__UNALTERED __ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Now situated in an urban residential area of Indianapolis, the Johnson-Denny House originally was a farmhouse in rural Marion County. Constructed in 1862, the frame structure now has a "T" shape. The main block has two stories with a low gable roof. The main facade has five bays with the entrance in a projecting vestibule with a gable roof. Simple pilasters flank the door and support a simple pediment. The vestibule sides have small, round-arched windows. The other windows in the main facade have double-hung sashes with six over six lights and shutters. Double brackets support the roof. There are two gable end chimneys. The ends of the main block have plain boxed cornices and two windows on the ground floor with a single window in the second story.

The rear section is two stories with a gable roof and a chimney. The north elevation of this section has an entrance and five windows on the first floor and five windows on the second floor. The south elevation also has five windows on the second floor; there are two entrances and a window on the first floor. The west end has two entrances, two windows, and an enclosed porch below three windows on the second story.

There have been a number of changes to the structure. The main facade originally had a four by eight foot open porch with brackets beneath its roof. This original treatment suggested a stronger Italianate influence. About 1898 the small porch was removed and a larger porch with four columns was added. The second porch was, in turn, removed in 1920 to add the present vestibule. An addition to the west was added between 1873 and 1876 by Oliver Johnson as a home for his son, Franklin. About 1888 this addition was sold and removed to another location. In 1920 the house, itself, was moved 160 feet and turned 180°. This move was made after the farm was divided into residential lots. After the move, a number of windows in the rear section were added or altered. A woodshed attached to the rear was also removed. Between 1941 and 1957 a number of interior alterations were made; the only exterior change was enclosing the back porch added in 1920.

Also included on the property is a one-and-a-half story frame garage. This structure was constructed as a carriage house workshop in the nineteenth century.

FHR-8-300A (11/78)

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Between 1873 and 1876, Oliver Johnson had a four-room wing attached to the north side of the house for his son, Franklin, and Franklin's family. This wing included a sitting room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, hall and one bedroom. In 1888 Franklin purchased his own farm located south of the present fair grounds. About this time, the wing to the house was removed and moved elsewhere.

Franklin Johnson shared in the management of his father's farm, having a half interest in the stock and farm equipment and in the operation of the farm, itself. While still on his father's farm, he began breeding poultry, becoming known as a breeder of fine light Brahma poultry in later years. He began exhibiting poultry at the Indiana State Fair in 1869 and was a continuous exhibitor for the next 50 years. For more than 20 years he won prizes in Chicago for poultry breeding. Franklin Johnson sent three birds to Barcelona, Spain, for the World's Poultry Exhibition in 1923-24, being one of two breeders selected to represent the United States.

Oliver Johnson's grandson, Howard Johnson, grew up on this grandfather's farm until his father, Franklin, bought his own farm in 1888. When Howard married in 1894, he returned with his wife to live and farm his grandfather's property until 1906. Stories told to Howard of Oliver's childhood on his father's farm are related in the book, \underline{A} Home in the Woods, written by Howard Johnson in 1951 at the request of the Indiana State Historical Society.

The Johnson family contributed significantly to the development of the city as it continued to move northward. The eastern half of the Oliver Johnson farm was sold by the family to the Realty Investment Company in 1901 to be platted and developed. Along the division line of the east and west halves of the farm, easements for a traction line and a public highway were granted. The first easement was granted in 1903 for a traction line to Broad Ripple and Noblesville. Another easement was granted in 1905 for a public highway along the same division. Both ran along present-day College Avenue. The traction line and highway opened up that part of the township to both residential and commercial development. Along College Avenue, multi-family dwellings and businesses were established. These businesses and the transportation facilities that developed were conveniently located but far enough away that the residential quality of Central Avenue was maintained.

The western half of the farm was retained by the Johnson family and in 1909 was platted by Silas and Franklin Johnson, becoming the Oliver Johnson's Woods Addition. Upon the death of Oliver Johnson in 1907, Franklin Johnson inherited his parents' home, including what became the southern portion of the Oliver Johnson's Woods Addition, lots 1 to 30.

In 1909, the Buschmann brothers, Charles and George, purchased lots 4, 5, 6, and 7, including the house, in the Oliver Johnson's Woods Addition. The Buschmann family emigrated from Gormany to Indianapolis in 1852. Charles Buschmann began as a bookkeeper, advancing

SIGNIFICANCE

	PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
	PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
	_1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
	1500-1599	X_AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
	_1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
V	1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
\ V	1800-1899	COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
^	1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
			INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1862

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Joshua L. & Moses K. Fatout

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE The Johnson-Denny House is notable for its architectural features and its historical associations with the Johnson and Denny families. The house retains the original Italianate treatment in the bracketed cornice. The neo-colonial vestibule is a unique addition that is representative of the neo-colonial revival which was popular in the 1920's. The blending of these two dominant features provides an example of the architectural growth of a structure through several succeeding generations of popular styles

The structure was built in 1862 for Oliver Johnson, who was a member of a pioneer family influential in the development of northern Marion County. The family had come to Marion County in 1822, one year after Oliver was born. The Johnsons were farmers and Oliver began to acquire farm land in 1855 in an area known as "Sugar Flats" for the many hard maple trees in the region. Oliver's family first lived in a cabin built by the previous owners. In 1862 Johnson contracted with Joshua L. and Moses Kitchell Fatout to construct a new house

The Fatout brothers were successful Indianapolis contractors who erected many structures in the business section of Indianapolis, including the H. P. Wasson store. The home, according to the specification agreement, was to include a brick cellar, kitchen, pantries, parlor, sitting room, portico, wood shed, pine shaved shingle roof, pine siding, tin gutters, floors of yellow poplar and ash, white walnut outside doors and mantels, all to be completed "in a substantial and workmanlike manner according to plans and specifications." The cost of the house was \$2,375.00. The agreement for construction of the house was signed February 17, 1862, and the house was to be completed and ready for occupancy by October 1, 1962.

Oliver Johnson had helped farm his father's homestead along Fall Creek and this experience contributed greatly to his later farming successes. With his sons, James, Silas and Franklin, Oliver Johnson developed his own farm until it was known throughout the county as a model for others to emulate. Beginning with the second Indiana State Fair in 1852, he was noted for his prizewinning crops and livestock. His farming showed diversity by the inclusion of grains, fruits, vegetables, and livestock. The sugar maple grove was very important each spring with its sugar camp, producing maple syrup and sugar for sale. By the 1880's, in addition to the farm house, the property included a carriage house and workshop, a maple syrup boiling house, hen house, smoke house, barn, ice house, hog, calf, boar and horse lots, garden, orchard, and 60 acres of woods and pasture lands.

Oliver Johnson became a leading citizen and served as a County Supervisor interested in establishing good roads and supported the development of the toll road system in Marion County. Pamelia Johnson was a charter member of the Sugar Grove Mission which began meeting in 1843 with a Methodist circuit rider. By 1900 the name of their church was changed to the Mapleton Methodist Episcopal Church. Today this church continues as the North United Methodist Church at Meridian and 38th Streets.

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Charles and George Buschmann sold the house to Silas Johnson in January, 1912. Although owned by Silas Johnson, the house stood vacant much of the time until sold in 1919 to the Burns Realty Company.

George L. Denny purchased Lot 6 and the house in Oliver Johnson's Woods Addition from the Burns Realty Co. in 1920. The house was moved from its location on Lots 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the addition to its present location, Lot 6 with a new address, 4456 North Park Avenue. The move entailed relocating the house approximately 160 feet east of its original site. After the house was moved, the Burns Realty Company remodeled the structure. Burns Realty Company was a firm which included two noted Indianapolis architects, Lee Burns and Edward James. Their firm designed other Indianapolis structures including the Thomas Taggart Memorial in Riverside Park, the residence of Mrs. Walter C. Marmon, and the Saddle Horse Barn at the Indiana State Fair. The extensive remodeling of the house by the Burns Realty Company including a new front porch, kitchen cabinetry, a central hall for a second floor, central heating, modern plumbing, and the addition of windows cut in the blank ends of the front section.

George L. Denny, the owner of the house from 1920 to 1941, was the son of Caleb Denny, the only three-time Mayor in Indianapolis history. He graduated from the Indianapolis Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1902. His first political position was as a member of the Indianapolis City Council from 1911-1914. Later, he was appointed City Comptroller in 1947, becoming Mayor of Indianapolis the same year upon the death of Mayor Tyndall. Denny ran an unsuccessful race as a Republican candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District.

The Denny's sold the house in 1941 to the Joseph L. Hanna family. Hanna was the Indianapolis manager of General Outdoor Advertising Co. He was the president of the Madison-Penn Realty Co.

The house was sold by the Hanna's to Robert W. Greenleaf in 1958. Mr. Greenleaf is an educator and author on the faculty of the Graduate School of Business of Indiana-Purdue University, Indianapolis. He wrote an <u>Introduction to Corporate Financial Statements</u> in 1965.

The house then passed to its current owners, Felice and Barbara Manfredi in January, 1963.

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Johnson-Denny House

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WAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
SEE ATTACHED
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 0.4 of an acre
UTM REFERENCES
A[1,6] [5 7,2 8,4,0] [4,4 0,9 8,7,0] B[, , ,, ,, ,,
ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE EASTING NORTHING
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Lot 6 in Oliver Johnson Woods Addition in the City of Indianapolis
200 0 111 011 ver commisch woods Addreton in the City of Indianapolis
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LICT ALL CTATES AND COUNTED TO
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE COUNTY CODE
CTATE
STATE CODE COUNTY CODE
FORM PREPARED BY THE WALL
11 FORM PREPARED BY Felice Manfredi, assisted by NAME/TITLE 1) Harriet O'Connor - Warren/O'Connor Research Service
3115 Albright Ct., Indianapolis, Ind. 46268, Phone 283-5886; and
ORGANIZATION DATE .
2) Laurence R.O'Connor, A.I.A.
4451 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205, Phone 283-5886
CITY OR TOWN STATE
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL STATE LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665). I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the

PRESERVATION OFFICER

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

