

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

FINAL

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name The Steele Dunning Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet N/A not for publication

city or town Bloomington N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Monroe code 105 zip code 47404

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

8/8/00
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
25	8	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
27	8	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN:

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

WOOD: Shingle

roof ASPHALT

other STONE: Limestone

CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
 COMMUNITY PLANNING &
 INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1898-1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

The Steele Dunning Historic District
Name of Property

Monroe IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.73 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	539140	4335580	3	16	539880	4334860
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	539140	4335880	4	16	539880	4334580

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eliza Steelwater, PH.D
organization _____ date _____
street & number 4541 Stidd Lane telephone 812-334-1107
city or town Bloomington state Ind. zip code 47408

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 5 Page 1

Steele Dunning Historic District, Monroe County, IN

List of Contributing Buildings in the Steele-Dunning Historic District

West Fourth Street

1. 620 West Fourth Street
2. 612 West Fourth Street
3. 608 West Fourth Street
4. 600 West Fourth Street
5. 522 West Fourth Street
6. 520 West Fourth Street
7. 715 West Fourth Street
8. 713 West Fourth Street
9. 705 West Fourth Street
10. 701 West Fourth Street
11. 621 West Fourth Street
12. 613 West Fourth Street
13. 607 and 605 West Fourth Street
14. 603 and 601 West Fourth Street
15. 521 West Fourth Street
16. 517 West Fourth Street

West Third Street

17. 712 West Third Street
18. 710 West Third Street
19. 706 West Third Street
20. 704 West Third Street
21. 618 West Third Street
22. 616 West Third Street

South Jackson Street

23. 210 South Jackson
24. 213 South Jackson

South Fairview

25. 209 South Fairview

Contributing Objects

26. Limestone sidewalk in front of 213 South Jackson
27. Limestone sidewalk in front of 210-218 South Jackson

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Steele Dunning Historic District, Monroe County, IN

List of Non-contributing Buildings in the Steele-Dunning Historic District

West Fourth Street

1. 518 West Fourth Street
2. 519 West Fourth Street

West Third Street

3. 708 West Third Street

South Jackson Street

4. 218 South Jackson Street

South Fairview

5. 206 South Fairview
6. 212 South Fairview
7. 217 South Fairview
8. 225 South Fairview

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Steele Dunning Historic District, Monroe County, IN

DESCRIPTION

The Steele Dunning District in Bloomington, Indiana, consists of a compact residential area on a moderate north-facing slope at the northwest boundary of the previously nominated Prospect Hill Historic District. The Steele Dunning area contains 27 contributing and 8 non-contributing resources. Contributors include 25 buildings and two objects, both sidewalks.

Contributing buildings date from 1898 or earlier to 1948-1950 (closest available dating). This unusually extended range of style periods, contained within a roughly two-block area, results from gradual subdivision of a large, one-owner parcel of land. The parcel was attached to the Paris Dunning House (built 1822-1845), an individually nominated resource within the original Prospect Hill Historic District. The Steele Dunning District is composed of mostly one-story buildings influenced by the Late Victorian, Early 20th Century American, and Modern style periods. Of its vernacular buildings, two reflect the continuation of log-built forms into post-railroad-era frame housing. The Steele Dunning District, though more modest architecturally than nearby Prospect Hill, is linked architecturally through a similar preponderance of certain historical styles: 5 Free Classic houses, 8 Bungalows, 2 Pyramidal-roof cottages, and 4 T-plan cottages (similar in appearance to double-ells). The Steele Dunning District lies adjacent on the northwest to Prospect Hill Historic District and adjacent on the south to the West Side Historic District. The Steele Dunning District is north and east of a not-yet-designated area, developed by 1913 or earlier, that contains Late Victorian and Early 20th Century American houses of similar scale.

The Steele Dunning District illustrates stylistic development through time of modest, production-designed housing. It stands in contrast to other Bloomington neighborhoods in that as many as half of its houses built circa 1900-1930 were occupied from the beginning as rental units. Four one-story, wood-framed Free Classic houses designed for two households (photo # 4, 8-11) achieved the prestigious appearance of single-family dwellings through asymmetrically shaped street facades and inconspicuous placement of each entryway within a corner of the porch. As a comparison, two-household dwellings in the University Courts Historic District present more contrasts than similarities. University Courts is a later and grander neighborhood whose houses are mostly two-story, brick- or limestone-veneered, or built of mixed masonry and wood. Styles

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are chiefly 20th Century Revival. Of approximately 17 two-household buildings in University Courts, only three, which are one-over-one flats, present an illusion of one-household units.

In the Steele Dunning District small-scale streetscapes, strongly east-west oriented, maintain good-to-excellent historical character, except at the east end of Fourth Street adjacent to a business development. In particular, West Fourth Street between Fairview and Jackson contains stylistically related turn-of-century cottages, four built from the same plan. The north side of West Third consists of a row of five Craftsman-influenced Bungalows (704-712 West Third, photo# 16,17). Condition of contributing buildings is generally good to fair, with some deteriorated or inadequate foundations, but no examples in poor condition. Integrity is variable. Nine contributing buildings are near original in appearance, sensitively restored, or altered during the historical period only. But the majority of buildings are wall clad in non-historical materials, and about a third of porches have undergone modern alterations. Six of eight non-contributing buildings are scattered through the south half of the Steele Dunning District, and an altered house and non-contributing church stand near the northeast corner.

SETTING

The Steele Dunning District lies about one-third mile south-southwest of the Monroe County Courthouse, Bloomington's downtown center. The city and county as a whole, hilly in topography, draw their natural character from their situation on the Mitchell Karst Plain. This sedimentary formation lies just beyond the southernmost edge of glacial advance in Indiana. Numerous post-glacial watercourses, most no longer running, finely dissected the surface into finger-shaped systems of ridges and narrow "bottoms." Soils are thinly laid over rich deposits of limestone. Karst sinkholes, poorly draining surface clay, and frequent changes of elevation within a short distance create numerous ponds and wet spots, now mostly drained or contained, throughout the area. Dense hardwood forests, many times cut over, form the naturally dominant vegetation. The adjacent Prospect Hill neighborhood is named for a "knob" or hilltop, one of several in the immediate area, where the neighborhood's centerpiece building, the Paris Dunning House, was built between 1822 and 1845. To the north, a large portion of the Near West Side District is located on a hill called Fairview that gave rise to the name Fairview for a subdivision, church, and school in the

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Steele Dunning Historic District, Monroe County, IN

district, as well as a street running north-south through the Steele Dunning District area. Crests of two other hills in the general area are located at Banneker Center and Rose Hill Cemetery. The Steele Dunning District lies due north of the hilltop and slopes northeast toward the flatter downtown part of the city.

The Steele Dunning District is made up of parts of six city blocks. An irregular street grid, imperfect alignment from block to block, and varying street widths reflect the location of the Steele Dunning District area at the intersection of several historical plats whose form changed over time. West Fourth Street narrows from about 82 to 48 feet wide west of South Jackson, both Jackson and West Third are only about 30 feet wide, and Fairview measures approximately 40 feet wide. The southwest bounds of Bloomington's original townsite, South Jackson and West Third streets, pass through the northeast side of the Steele Dunning District. Townsite blocks are nearly square at 260 by 306 feet, divided into four pairs of lots by crossed and intersecting alleys. Each north-south rectangular lot measures 66 by 132 feet (all measurements approximate). Two original townsite blocks form the northeast edge of the Steele Dunning District. Crossing South Jackson going west along the north side, lots on the next block are deeper (147 feet) and slightly narrower. The following block, north of Fourth between Fairview and Maple, is divided into 10 lots of 62 by 147 feet, also crossed by intersecting alleys. The eastern part of this block is inside the Steele Dunning District. These blocks and other remaining parts of the Steele Dunning District were "out lots" of the original townsite and later developed as various named additions.

The developed lots carved from out lots in the two southern blocks of the Steele Dunning District vary considerably in size and shape, for example, 46 by 248 feet along part of Fairview and 46 by 127 or 63 by 127 across the street. This part of the Steele Dunning District area occupies most of a large square bounded by West Fourth on the north, South Jackson on the east, West Third on the south, and South Maple on the west. Most of this square was originally part of the Paris Dunning parcel, whose piecemeal sale over time shaped street, alley, and building placement. Fairview Street, previously laid out both north and south of this parcel, did not originally run between Fourth and Third. This block may have been used informally as early as

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1927, but it was not regularly recognized as a street with postal addresses until after 1950. Previous siting of houses on West Third created a curving block and an eastward misalignment of South Fairview as it crosses West Third on the southern edge of the Steele Dunning District. On the east edge, West Third going west narrows and jogs southward at Jackson, reflecting Third's abutment on the Paris Dunning parcel west of Jackson.

STREETSCAPES AND ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

The Steele Dunning District, containing 33 buildings and two objects in an area of 8.73 acres, is a residential area of sloping streets whose overall visual harmony is created by consistently small-scale, frame (plus one brick) houses; mostly shallow building setbacks; very narrow streets; and very large mature shade trees, mostly silver maples. The presence of limestone in porches, foundations, steps, and walks is a further unifying element. A village mood is established by tiny front lawns and house styling that is emphatically single-family. Most Free Classic houses appear to have been originally designed for two households, but they are distinguished by mimicry of single-family dwellings through asymmetrical street facades and placement of each entryway within a corner of the porch.

Each of the blocks in the Steele Dunning District has its own character, however, determined by groupings of houses predominately within one given style period and similarly placed on their lots. Most houses are sited along east-west running West Fourth and West Third streets.

Steep-roofed, multi-gabled late Victorian styles, circa 1898-1907, accented with picket fences bordering some yards, dominate West Fourth Street. The western end of the Steele Dunning District contains four houses of varying styles infilled circa 1927, three of which may have been moved and perhaps rebuilt from previous elements. The shotgun (713 West Fourth, photo #7) and T-plan cottage are marred by alterations, but a Bungalow (715 West Fourth, photo #6) with Craftsman massing and detail is a strong contributor. A notable group of five front-gable-and-pyramid Free Classic houses with Queen Anne massing and wrapped porches with Tuscan columns are all located in the 600 block of West Fourth (photo #4, 8-11). The Steele Dunning

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District's edge at the east end of West Fourth (500-block odd numbered) features three Late Victorian houses (photo#12, 13). These abut two parapet-walled business buildings that are just outside the Steele Dunning District. The business buildings, contributing structures within the West Side Historic District, are a former repair garage (505-507, 1947, now County Sheriff's Garage) and the City Garage (509-511, 1934). Some harmony is maintained by close placement of all buildings and their similar setback at zero lot line. A downhill view of the downtown, attractively lighted at night, helps establish the context of the Steele Dunning District as a near-downtown residential area.

Also notable, the 700 block of West Third, uphill from West Fourth, features a fine brick Craftsman bungalow (704 West Third, photo# 16), a simpler version in wood next door (708 West Third, photo# 17), and three compatible cottages with bungalow-type limestone porches. 708 West Third Street is non-contributing due to window and roof alterations but its porch relates it to neighboring houses. All but two houses on the other side of West Third turn sideward to the street rather than facing this row of houses in the Steele Dunning District. Properties on West Third Street including addresses 710 and 712 retain brick sidewalks

South Jackson Street is distinguished on both sides of the 200 block by a WPA sidewalk, (contributing but in need of restoration) of mortared, pentagonal and rectangular limestone pavers. Two excellent "double pen" (two-unit) frame houses with porches of Folk Victorian influence are located adjacent, including 521 West Fourth (photo# 12). Behind it at 213 South Jackson (photo# 14) was moved before 1927 from another Jackson Street location.

South Fairview Street, an informal route since the 1920s or earlier, was not opened formally until the 1950s. It has the bucolic, "back-lot" air of having been sparsely built up with converted outbuildings or moved structures set back almost haphazardly from the street. These buildings were followed by several more substantial post-1950 houses, such as the pleasant Traditional

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Ranch (212 South Fairview, photo# 12), non-contributing because of recent date), veneered in ashlar-laid limestone under two aligned side gables, dating from 1958.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OF THE STEELE DUNNING DISTRICT AREA

Of 25 contributing buildings, 16 are styled examples. Six are Late Victorian in period (1 Queen Anne, 5 Free Classic), 8 Early 20th Century (3 Craftsman Bungalow, 4 Bungalow lacking stylistic details, and 1 Post-Depression Bungalow), and 2 Modern Movement (Minimal Traditional, (photo# 15) . Nine buildings are vernacular examples in four styles: 4 T-plan Cottage, 2 Pyramidal Cottage, 2 wood-framed Double-Pen, and 1 Shotgun.

LATE VICTORIAN STYLE PERIOD

Queen Anne

Late Queen Anne houses in the United States (1880-1910), with their irregular massing and asymmetrical, large-porched facades, were “statements of individuality and uniqueness in an ever more regulated and mass-produced world” (HLFI 1999, xxvi). Ironically, factory-made wooden ornamentation detailed multiple copies of these often speculator-built dwellings. The one Queen Anne example in the Steele Dunning District area (600 West Fourth ; photo# 5, 1898 or earlier) is a one-story, T-plan cottage with front-facing chamfered gable and 1/2 width front porch filling in between gable and house corner. The porch is heavily remodeled or rebuilt with limestone balustrade and iron supports, but surviving Queen Anne details include diamond shingles filling in the front gable and scrollwork decorative brackets and drop-spindles at gable corners. Other T-plan cottages with chamfered gables (612, 705, and 517 West Fourth, photo# 13), discussed below, may have had Queen Anne detailing before having porches altered and being re-sided with modern materials.

Free Classic

The Queen Anne variation known as Free Classic, popular circa 1900-1910, formalized Queen Anne massing and footprint with classical detail (HLFI 1999, xxvi). Free Classic is represented by five examples in the 600 block of West Fourth Street. All are frame on limestone foundations. Walls are clad with aluminum or vinyl siding (605-621 West Fourth, photo #8, 9,10)

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or weatherboarding (620 and 601-03 West Fourth, photo #1 and 11). Porches of all but 620 West Fourth stand on lattice-covered piers with limestone entry steps. Three were built from identical plans ([613;1900-1907] photo# 9; [609-607, 1907-1910] photo# 10; [605-603; 1900-1910] photo# 11, and a fourth [621; 1900-1907] photo# 8,) was built from a nearly identical plan reversed. All feature Late Victorian massing--irregular plan; pyramid roof with multiple dropped gables; and multiple porches including square-cornered wrap porch under separate dropped roof--and classical details including pedimented (closed), front-facing gable and Tuscan porch columns. Front-facing gables on 601 -03 and 621 West Fourth Street s (photo# 8 and 11) have diamond vents. Front gables have flared weatherboarding above gable closure. Wrap porches contain two entry doors across the inner front corner and an angled third door at the side terminus of the porch, forming one side of a bay under gable roof. A large window is placed beside the front-facing entry door, and front-facing gables also contain a single window. Side gables project over bays containing pairs of flat windows. A small corner porches at 621 West Fourth has been enclosed, and the side location of entry steps on 601-3 West Fourth Street may not be original.

The outstanding example of Free Classic is 620 West Fourth (photo# 1, 1900-1907). It differs from other examples in the Steele Dunning District by having a round-cornered wrap porch and a three-sided bay (resting on main foundation) whose pitched roof closes the front-facing gable. This house has been restored with a rebuilt porch and is painted buff with cream trim. The lot is enclosed with a picket fence.

EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN STYLES

In reaction to both Queen Anne elaboration and Classical formality, Craftsman Bungalows (1905-1930) emphasized untreated, natural materials and exposed structural members (McAlester and McAlester 1992, 453-463). House was linked to site, indoors to outdoors, through multiple windows, deep eaves and porches, and overall low, broad proportions. The elegance of Craftsman design precepts was soon engulfed by the popularity of bungalows--inexpensive, easy to build, and easy to fit onto an urban lot-- in a newly expanded housing market dominated by developers (HILFI 1999, xx-xxii). By the time of the Post-

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Depression Bungalow, only a simple, usually one-storied form, without porches and rustic detail but retaining multiple windows, remained. Nine houses in the Steele Dunning District are bungalows.

Three of these houses are diverse examples of the Craftsman-influenced Bungalow. The house at 715 West Fourth (photo# 6, 1925-1926) is a frame-on-limestone-foundation, side-gabled bungalow with front-gable, 3/4 width porch and rear additions. Craftsman detail includes shingle cladding in porch gable and fish-mouth knee-braces and exposed rafters. Atypical features are the doubled porch columns in paneled wood, open porch balustrade with squared wood balusters, and symmetrically placed pair of entry doors each flanked by a single window. The unaltered foundation is configured to the house's present size and shape; however, physical evidence on the interior suggests that a double-unit frame dwelling was moved to the site and the present house restyled around this core. Interior entries gave access from both sides of the dwelling to a shared bath and telephone, which can be found listed to two persons of differing surname in the 1927-1928 City Directory. The house was occupied by one owner and one tenant household for some years.

The only brick house in the Steele Dunning District area located at 704 West Third (photo# 16, 1928-1932) is a notable Craftsman-influenced example, well built, carefully detailed, and maintained at near-original integrity. (A simpler design in wood on identical limestone basement, also well maintained at excellent integrity, is next door at 706 West Third (photo# 17, 1928-1930]). 704 West Third Street is built of dark red, wire-cut bricks on an ashlar-laid limestone basement that is a full story above ground, with built-in garage and entry door, at the building's rear. Smooth-cut limestone forms a cap course on the porch balustrade and headers and sills for windows, as well as entry steps to the porch. The building has a low-pitched pyramidal main roof with center chimney. Porch and side bay are placed under low-pitched gables with exposed rafters, tailed bargeboards, and knee braces. Windows are 3/1, paired in bay and single elsewhere. An end chimney, flanked by small casement windows with three vertically divided panes, is placed on the east facade between front porch and side bay. Porch

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has square brick piers. Judging by catalog examples, the wood-and-glass porch enclosure may be original. Notable details include full-sized basement windows identical to those of main floor, limestone flowerbox set into closed porch, and basketweave brick course above the limestone foundation.

Bungalow

Five vernacular Bungalows, without Craftsman pretensions or regional styling, are 522 West Fourth (present house 1920-1927); 520 West Fourth (present house 1920-1927); 708 West Third (1910-1913, non-contributing); and 209 South Fairview (photo# 19 circa 1930). 209 South Fairview is a minimal house--possibly a catalog model--with side gable, portico entrance, and 3/1 windows. It only appears in the 1952-53 City Directory (listed as 210-1/2 South Jackson) but probably dates from the 1920s-1930s and was moved recently. The houses at 522 West Fourth and 708 West Third Street are front-gable Bungalows, the former with a nondescript shed-roofed porch, the latter with a handsome random-ashlar limestone porch. The Third Street example is non-contributing due to a second-story addition including shed gable on the side and replacement window in the front gable. The best of these Bungalows is located at 520 West Third, a low-pitched front-gable building with a brick porch and battered wood support piers. It retains symmetrically placed 4/1 windows and has a space next to its one, off-center entry door where a second door might have been placed. Two of the porch piers have been replaced by iron.

One T-plan Cottage, 608 West Fourth (photo# 2, 1898 or earlier, discussed below) was restyled circa 1920 with a 2/3 width limestone porch. With a visually strong front-facing cottage gable and narrow windows and doors, yet dominated by a bungalow-style porch, the house relates the streetscape of cottages on its west to that of bungalows on its east.

Post-Depression Bungalow

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A Post-Depression Bungalow (701 West Fourth) reflects the simplification and loss of Craftsman influence by its probable construction date of 1940. The house is a frame structure, originally without porch, under a side-ridged hip roof. It has an asymmetrically fenestrated (1/1) facade featuring a paired window as focus. The metal-framed porch is added.

VERNACULAR STYLES

Vernacular, folk, or traditional house forms, previously confined within geographical regions and made of locally available materials, became nationally distributed as the railroad network spread during the mid-1800s (McAlester and McAlester 1992, 89ff). Traditional shapes were retained, but built of milled lumber and detailed with pre-made decorative elements or small amounts of luxury materials. Vernacular styles of the Steele Dunning District include wood-frame Double-pen, Shotgun, T-plan Cottage, and Pyramidal Cottage.

Double-pen/ wood frame/ Folk Victorian influence

Two very similar houses in the Steele Dunning District area are of the "double pen" house type--two interior units, each with narrow, transomed entry door flanked by a tall, double-hung window. The double-pen form appears to derive from log construction in which the units were structurally independent, but the form itself probably has multiple historical sources since it occurs widely in European countries as well as in Midland log-built houses (HLFI 1999, xv-xvi). Judging from other examples in Bloomington, both houses probably had original, centered, 1/2 width entry porches, though present porches are restored. Both houses have a rear shed addition, also typical, under continuous roof with minimal closed eaves. 213 South Jackson (photo#14) was moved to its present location circa 1927 and 521 West Fourth (photo# 12) may have been moved also, perhaps before 1907. For this reason, and their lack of stylistic particularity, both houses are difficult to date.

521 West Fourth Street (before 1898), is the "saddlebag" house type with center chimney. Its porch has three turned posts decorated with scrollwork brackets and a spindlework frieze. 213 South Jackson (before 1898), has a porch with chamfered wood posts and no balustrade. Porch and building carry a continuous frieze, detailed by the present owner with an applied

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wooden pattern of alternating diamond-and-dot. The pattern is inspired by pre-Civil-War, primitive German or "country Biedermeier" furniture. Windows are 3/1. A sign on the frieze reading "Jackson Street" indicates that one side of the house (to left as one faces the front facade) may have originally abutted Jackson at another location. The symmetrical facades and post treatments of porches on both houses mark the houses as influenced by the Folk Victorian style (1870-1910; McAlester and McAlester 1992, 309ff).

Shotgun

The one Shotgun example in the Steele Dunning District, 713 West Fourth (photo# 7, 1926-1927) was originally the typical, Southern form, perhaps derived from Afro-Caribbean models: a row of rooms stacked front-to-back along the lot (McAlester and McAlester 1992, 90). It has a front-facing gable, shed-roofed porch with gabled portico, and side and rear additions. The porch has recently been remodeled with turned posts, balusters, and railings. The house is shown in the 1977 Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory photograph with spindlework porch frieze, now missing. This house may also have been moved into this infilled block of West Fourth. The house retains a tall, narrow, front window known to correspond to its original appearance, also a tall, narrow, 2/2 west window that is original or historical.

T-plan Cottage

Six T-plan cottages form the most common vernacular house type in the Steele Dunning District as in other neighborhoods in Bloomington and elsewhere (HLFI 1999, "Gable-front," xix). All have front-facing gables plus one side and one rear gable. Five that date from about 1900 have suffered loss of detail, mostly through replacement cladding and porch materials, that might have allowed them to be classed as Queen Anne. (See discussion of 600 West Fourth above.) The sixth, 210 South Jackson (1950) is a nondescript example except for 3/1 windows and was probably moved, with additions, from another site.

The five early cottages, all on West Fourth, (612; 1898 or earlier); (608; 1898 or earlier); (705; 1920-1927 in present location); (519; 1900-1907, non-contributing); and (517; 1900-1907). 612, 705, and 517 West Fourth have steeply pitched, front-facing,

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chamfered gables. The first two examples have roofed bays in the front gable, with paired windows, that may be original. 705 West Fourth is a 1-1/2 story house whose preponderant style suggests an earlier date than 1920-1927. A side gable over full-width bay has Craftsman-style exposed brackets. The house may have been moved and assembled on site like at least one of its neighbors on the block (715 West Fourth). 519 West Fourth (noncontributing) is seriously compromised by a highly visible altered roofline and replacement windows. 608 West Fourth, mentioned at the end of "Bungalows" above, has a flat, front-facing gable with centered single window (1/1, tall and narrow), matching window under porch, and cornered entry doors with one-light transom. Prominent 2/3 width entry porch is a replacement (circa 1920) in random-ashlar limestone with square end piers, capped balustrade, and stone step-wall. 517 West Fourth has a sensitively restored front facade with Victorian gable details and porch details including scrollwork brackets. It originally had a square-cornered, 1/2 width wrap porch set into the chamfered gable and may have been a Sears catalog house.

Pyramidal-roofed Cottage

The Pyramidal-roofed Cottage is a late 19th century house form of uncertain historical origin (HLFI 1999, xix). Two nearly-identical Pyramidal-roofed Cottages adjacent on West Third are 712 (1914-1918) and 710 (1920). Roofs are shallowly pyramidal with short ridge and a center chimney, and the frame dwellings (sided with replacement materials) stand on limestone basements. Both examples have Craftsman-influenced porches under a front-facing gable at 45-degree pitch. This porch helps create a harmonious streetscape of five front-gabled houses, including the Craftsman examples described above, with a bungalow flavor. Historically transitional from Late Victorian cottage to Early 20th Century bungalow, (712 and 710 West Third) are cottages in plan--cornered entry doors in the porch, with the front-facing door flanked by a window and another, similar window set into the front-facing gable--the way that fully one-third of the neighborhood's houses (1898-1920) are arranged.

MODERN MOVEMENT

Minimal Traditional

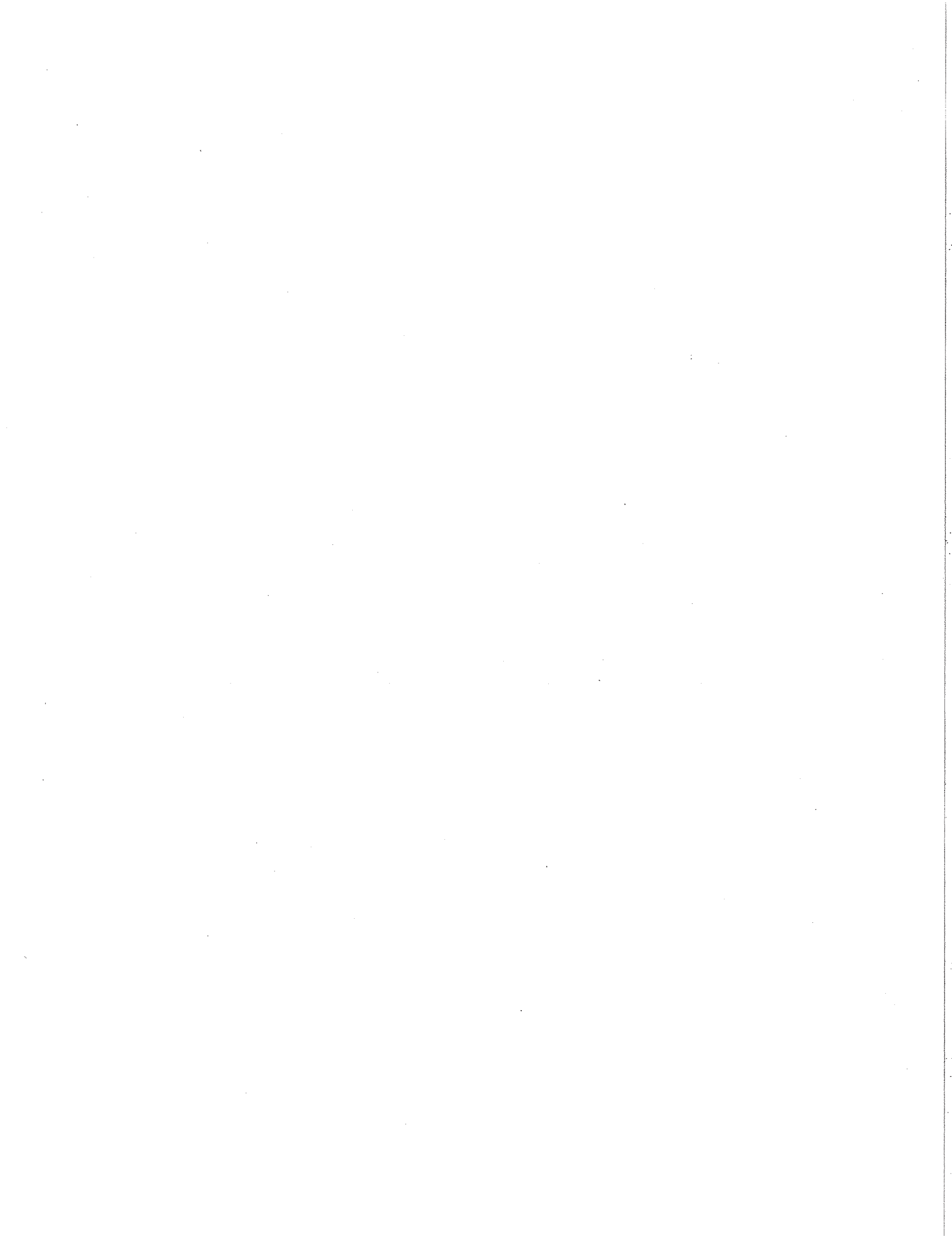
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The Minimal Traditional style (circa 1935-1950), with its dominant front-facing gable and simple one-story form, creates a transition from pre-World-War-II Tudor Revival to postwar Ranch (McAlester and McAlester 1992, 477-478; HLF 1999, xxii). Two Minimal Traditional houses are located on West Third Street at 618 (1948-1950) and 616 (1945-1946). 618 West Third is cross-gabled with brick-trimmed entry door and a stoop under a front-gabled portico. The entry is flanked by a 2/2, horizontally divided double window on the left as focus, and a small 2/2 kitchen window on the right. 618 West Third is Sears catalog house #215, variously known as "The Berwyn" (1929-1933) and "The Mayfield" (1933-1939; Stevenson and Jandl 1986, 215). It is a cross-gabled house with unusual arched corner entry cut into the front gable on the wall plane, without trim or projection. The original, weatherboarded corner post has been replaced with iron, and wall cladding is now vinyl. A double window to the left of the door and a single window to the right are 6/6. The building sits on a foundation of rock-faced limestone. Given its date of appearance on the site, 6 or 7 years after the model last appeared, this house too may have been moved from another location.



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Narrative Statement of Significance

SUMMARY

The Steele Dunning Historic District, containing 33 houses and two contributing sections of historic sidewalk, consists largely of the part of Prospect Hill neighborhood that formerly lay within the original Paris Dunning tract. The Paris Dunning House, an individually nominated National Register building, forms part of the original Prospect Hill National Register District, thus linking the original district historically and geographically to the adjacent area. Architectural styles, predominantly Free Classic, Pyramidal-roofed Vernacular, and Craftsman Bungalow, relate the Steele Dunning District to grander examples of the same styles found in adjacent Prospect Hill. Most of the Steele Dunning Historic District developed later than surrounding neighborhoods, as the Paris Dunning parcel was inherited and developed piecemeal. In addition, the northern and eastern edges of the Steele Dunning District represent an early, transitional area between in-town urban development before the turn of the century and the somewhat separate development of the formerly outlying Prospect Hill District.

The Steele Dunning District is eligible for National Register district nomination under criteria A and C for its local significance in architecture, community planning and development, and industry. Additionally, over a period of significance circa 1898-1950, the Steele Dunning District illustrates the evolving visual ideal of single-family, owner-occupied housing (architecture). In terms of community development, the Steele Dunning District illustrates changing economic and architectural strategies for reconciling this ideal with purpose-built rental housing that captured the investor opportunities and housing needs of a lower-income housing market. The Steele Dunning District is also significant to community development as a late-developing enclave of speculative development created by the presence of an estate-sized parcel within an urban grid. Last, the Steele Dunning District adds to urban industrial history as a residential location of choice for lower-paid workers in the limestone industry circa 1910, when numerous quarry operations, not yet consolidated, were located along the Morton Street railroad alignment only one block west of the area's eastern edge (industry).

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The resident profile of the Steele Dunning District, and the fact that African-Americans did not live south of West Fourth Street, distinguishes the Steele Dunning District historically from the Near West Side District, to which limestone workers moved during the later, corporate and consolidated period of the limestone industry. Architecturally, Steele Dunning District housing that was purpose-built for two households can be contrasted to rental housing of the University Courts District. Steele Dunning District housing is not only earlier in period and more modest in conception but also distinctively designed to resemble single-family dwellings. It is not yet known whether other, still unsurveyed Bloomington neighborhoods west and south of the Steele Dunning Historic District may partially share the above bases of significance.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, 1794-1935

Only two years after Indiana statehood, the city of Bloomington was established in 1818 as the seat of Monroe County. Native Americans were the area's earliest known inhabitants, archaic-period hunter gatherers who predated the Mound Builder cultures. The sedentary, agricultural Mound Builders chose more productive parts of Indiana in which to farm. Native Americans did not again occupy Monroe County until members of the Miami, Delaware, and Potawatamie groups were forced off better land by the coming of Europeans. Indiana as part of the Old Northwest passed from French to British, then American, control at the end of the Revolutionary War. The western lands became the first possessions--territories--of the new government, and it was in order to govern them that Congress established the township-and-range survey system and set up the guidelines for future statehood. Once Native American resistance was crushed at the battles of Fallen Timbers (1794) and Tippecanoe (1811), eternally land-hungry Americans poured into the Northwest Territory, settling Indiana beginning in the south.

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Bloomington's founders came from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, and the city remains embedded in a region of Appalachian-influenced culture with its predilection for mixed small farming even on marginal land and its landscape of tiny settlements anchored by evangelical churches and extended-family graveyards. At first a deeply isolated farm service center, Bloomington came to be shaped physically and economically by the presence of an embryo state university (Indiana Seminary, 1825, renamed a college in 1829 and university in 1848), by the coming of the New Albany and Salem Railroad (1854, soon followed by others), and by the state's turn to manufacturing in the industrial aftermath of the Civil War. The region's great hardwood forests and rich limestone deposits, and a railroad alignment running north-south through the middle of Bloomington, set the stage for two leading industries and employers among the city's 40-odd manufacturers circa 1900: furniture making and limestone production.

Within the Steele Dunning area, employment conditions and real-estate purchase arrangements, changing throughout the area's period of significance 1898-1950, affected patterns of rental and ownership. After about 1907, the most widespread and direct influence on the layout and architecture of the Steele Dunning District was speculative building by Permelia and Henry Steele. Mrs. Steele inherited a portion of the original Paris Dunning parcel and, with her husband, owned it until their deaths in 1930 and 1934 respectively. Contexts of significance for the Steele Dunning District are derived from the time periods before, during, and after subdivision of the Dunning-Steele property. Each period embodies a stage in the development of one or more areas of significance in architecture, community development, and industry.

HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

1. Regional roots and "village" life at the turn of the century

The Steele Dunning District circa 1898, when its houses first appeared on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, showed clear connections to the region's 19th century character. Appalachian ancestry of many residents and the presence of a pre-1900,

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folk-form house (521 West Fourth, photo# 12) signaled the connection. In 1900, according to a newspaper's birth announcement for the William Stimpsons of 621 West Fourth (photo# 8), their address was still "south of the city." West Third Street was still known as "Whitehall Pike," but the area from West Third south to West Second was already settled. The few residents of the Steele Dunning Historic District area, however, lived at the north edge of a bucolic enclave between Fourth and Third created by the six undeveloped acres of the Paris Dunning parcel.

At least three of the seven houses then standing on West Fourth have been replaced (522, 517 photo# 13, 518 photo# 3 [now non-contributing]). Both rental and owner-occupied housing was present from the beginning and resembled what was available elsewhere on the West Side--with one exception. Rentals included two Queen Anne influenced cottages (608 photo# 2, and 600 photo# 5) and a purpose-built duplex (formerly at 518 West Fourth). Most distinctive, however, was a wood-frame, post-railroad double pen house (521, photo#12 -recently restored). Given the residents' propensity to move houses from place to place, and the presence of several houses of similar footprint on early Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the house cannot be accurately dated. It presents an ambiguity in that the site's "dwelling" on the 1898 and 1907 Sanborn maps is drawn with small differences that may or may not indicate a replacement between those dates. In either case, 521 West Fourth, like its near-twin around the corner 213 South Jackson Street (moved to the site by 1927), could and did serve as a duplex because its two joined units with twin entry doors from the front porch readily accommodated separate households. (The same is true of 715 West Fourth Street, restyled as a bungalow around a two-unit core.)

The ten job-holding residents in seven households within the Steele Dunning District in 1900 participated at a modest level in Bloomington's growing prosperity. They were laborers, practitioners of trades (including a woman milliner, daughter of a blacksmith, 600 West Fourth), and in one instance a saloon-keeper (522 West Fourth). More than one-fourth made their living, as blacksmith or hostler, from the horse which was still the predominant means of transportation. However, judging by

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available job descriptions, these workers had not secured a significant tie to local manufacturing establishments or the railroad in spite of the importance of these to the local economy. Reflecting southern Indiana's Appalachian derivation, over one-third of residents' parents (but only one resident) came from Kentucky, Tennessee, or North Carolina. At the 1905 death of the saloon keeper, Daniel A. "Bud" Stout (522 West Fourth), a well known Bloomingtonian whose birthday party was once reported in the newspaper, a *Bloomington Telephone* obituary (26 Dec 05) felt called upon to reconcile Stout's good community standing with his controversial occupation as a seller of spirits.

2. Extractive Industry, Urban Growth, and the Urban Look, 1907-1913

From 1887 to 1900, the Indiana limestone industry had grown at a rate "unprecedented in American industrial history" (McDonald 1995, page 22). The industry's quick capture of its potential market was particularly remarkable, McDonald notes, for the fact that limestone was produced in an extremely small and concentrated geographical region, chiefly small areas of Monroe and Lawrence counties. Growth of Bloomington's population and urbanization of Monroe County were especially intense between 1890 and 1900, probably in response to employment opportunities in limestone as well as the ever-growing Showers Brothers Company furniture factory and numerous other industrial establishments. These opportunities led to a demand for housing resulting in the construction of 652 dwellings, an increase of over 40 percent, between 1900 and 1910. For most of Bloomington's work force circa 1910, however, jobs were poorly paid and insecure, as reflected by the high number of multi-worker households in the Steele Dunning District. Besides a large minority of limestone workers, the area's work force featured a variety of occupations including building trades (4) and a full 20 percent (5) who were female service workers. It is probable both that rents were high and that wages were low.

Bloomington's Sanborn map of 1913 listed and mapped some 20 stone quarries and mills located along an 8-10 mile stretch of the north-south railroad alignment on Morton Street, one block east of the Steele Dunning District and one block west of the county courthouse. Railroad spurs served each quarry and mill site, and railroads ran special morning and evening workers'

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trains through the region. Limited technology meant that limestone production was labor intensive and employed many unspecialized, often transient workers. Of 20 employed males living in the Steele Dunning Historic District at the 1910 U. S. census, 40 percent (8 persons) worked in limestone. All were American, born in Indiana (one in Kentucky), though the parents of two were Irish. Their occupations included independent contractor, mill foreman, machinist, planerman, quarry engineer, and quarry watchman. In contrast to neighborhood residents in six other households, the limestone employees lived in one-worker households whether or not they were buying a house. Only two limestone workers, the foreman and the engineer, reported themselves as mortgage holders, and they lived in two of the T-plan cottages (612 and 608) north of Fourth that had been built in 1898 or earlier. Next to them was the street's most architecturally significant house to date, a Free Classic cottage (620 West Fourth, recently restored) with rounded wrap porch and Queen Anne massing. The cottage, being purchased in 1910 by the owner of a blacksmith shop, is a primary visual anchor of the Steele Dunning District and one of its strongest architectural connections to the original Prospect Hill District. By 1900-1907, 620 West Fourth's construction period, Fourth Street had filled with houses in the Steele Dunning District as far west as what is now South Fairview Street. In all only four of the neighborhood's 16 householders were buyers, a far lower rate than that of Bloomington's 46.7 percent (U. S. Census 1900). At least eight of these householders lived in two-household rentals, and a pair of houses (517 and 519 West Fourth) for an owner-occupant and next-door renter had been crammed onto one site formerly occupied by a single dwelling. Two Bungalows, one with battered piers on brick posts (520 West Fourth and the other is 522 West Fourth), were built. The most interesting development, however, was occurring on the south side of Fourth Street within the former Paris Dunning parcel.

Permelia J. Steele, wife of Henry S. Steele, had inherited approximately six acres of Paris Dunning land--originally 15 acres or more in extent--from an intermediate owner of the smaller parcel, Matthew Dillon, in 1895. In the years circa 1895 to 1930, the Steeles apparently sold off some part of this inheritance, whose initial boundaries may have extended beyond the edges of the present Steele Dunning District in one or more directions. Based on research to date, the sale of four lots can be confirmed.

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Three are in the 600 block on the south side of West Fourth (621, 613, and 601-603) and one outside the Steele Dunning District on Third and Jackson. All four lots, and a fifth adjacent (605-607, photo# 4) that was still owned by the Steeles, were built on between 1900 and 1910. Three of the houses (601-613) were identical and the fourth (621), perhaps first to be built, was slightly smaller with a reversed plan. The style was Free Classic, massed and detailed similarly to survey (620) across the street, but with a squared corner porch instead of rounded. It is probable that the Steeles had sold the three lots south of Fourth on contract, as they would do again later with other parts of the parcel. But all four of the houses were rentals. 601-613 West Fourth were clearly built for occupancy by two households and were occupied by two households from their construction. These three houses featured two separate entry doors inconspicuously and asymmetrically placed across an inner porch corner within the expansive, asymmetrical facade. The effect of the whole was of a substantial, one-family cottage, and at least two of these duplexes were rented by higher-income limestone workers. The original inspiration for the two-entry layout was almost certainly the T-plan cottages of the 1890s. The double-entry plan may have been intended originally to provide separate formal and family entrances, but the distinction of the Free Classic group on West Fourth was that the plan was used with two-household rental in mind, rather than adapted later to such use. This approach, which was also used in other unsurveyed West Side neighborhoods, conformed to the prevailing ideal of single-family residence, preferably in a cottage on its own grounds. In the Fourth Street houses, a level of status associated with owning a "styled," apparently single-family home could be derived from a two-household rental, thus conferring maximum benefit on both landlord and tenant. When the Steeles built two more cottages between 1914 and 1920 at 712 and 710 West Third on the southern edge of their property, the model was again an asymmetrical facade with two cornered entry doors. But the identical cottages were apparently not meant as investment rentals, and their Bungalow-influenced limestone porches suggest that the Late Victorian cottage ideal had come to an end in the Steele Dunning District area.

3. A Little Bungalow of Our Own: Corporate Consolidation, Social Class, and Housing Speculation, 1920-1950

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Between the 1913 and 1927 Sanborn maps, the number of limestone-producing and processing establishments in Bloomington had shrunk by more than half. The number of proprietors statewide had fallen by 87 percent between the 1910 and 1920 U. S. censuses. Those remaining tended to be large corporations whose advancing technology required fewer workers. By far the dominant local employer was Showers Brothers Company, by now including four plants in Bloomington alone. Nearly a third of those employed in the Steele Dunning District worked for Showers or the related Nurre Glass factory--a proportion somewhat lower than in the Near West Side District. Significantly, perhaps, the proportion of general or casual laborers in the Steele Dunning District had again risen and was higher than that in the Near West Side. Even through the Depression, higher level jobs with Showers and other corporate entities were relatively stable and well paying. The category of corporate employment increasingly included Indiana University, which was bringing a million dollars per year into the community by the 'teens.

But the employed residents of the Steele Dunning District area participated in only a narrow segment of the corporate job market. In 1920, about one-third of the 28 employed residents held a miscellany of less secure jobs, such as clerk, farmhand, or taxi driver. This situation remained roughly constant through the 1930s with some divisions by area between the early settled blocks and the newer settlement developed on the Steeles', formerly Paris Dunning, property. The 600 block of West Fourth housed an apparently more prosperous group including several blue-collar supervisors and business proprietors and the most illustrious resident of the Steele Dunning District, John L. Hetherington (608 West Fourth). Hetherington (1891-1966), Republican mayor of Bloomington from 1926 to 1930, owned and lived at 608 West Fourth during his term of office. He was a World War I veteran and a veterinarian of distinguished career, chair of the governor's committee to organize a veterinary school at Purdue University. He was county civil defense director during World War II, served on the local draft board, and later served on the county animal control commission and board of health.

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During the 1920s, however, the 700 block of West Fourth and the Paris Dunning parcel began to house a more modestly circumstanced group. The Steele Dunning District as a whole continued to contain a higher proportion of renters, about three-fourths, than Bloomington generally. But it is not clear that the Steeles intended to act only as landlords. Evidence shows a contract sale for 713 West Fourth (1926-1927) and 706 West Third (1928-1930) respectively, which were apparently built and then sold by the Steeles. Several residents of Steele property (715 West Fourth, 712, 710 and 704 West Third) are described in city directories and the U. S. census as buying with a mortgage. If so, this instrument must have been a contract in favor of the Steeles, since the "mortgaged" properties mentioned were part of the subdivision put up for sale the year after Henry Steele's death in 1934.

The Steeles' ownership of a large parcel combined with the relatively insecure employment of some purchasers, and most renters, had consequences both architecturally and economically. After the early creation of six or more striking houses (mentioned in the preceding section), most houses built on Steele land during the 1920s have an improvised quality. They serve as reminders that a wildcat building market existed in the 1920s and 1930s, side by side with the development of the first mass-built subdivisions. Many low-income owners resorted to building their own houses from parts or even scrap, or buying pre-built houses of modest quality. Self-build housing has not yet been extensively documented in Bloomington, but may be found when the areas west and south of the Steele Dunning District are surveyed.

Would-be owners in the self-build market would not have had income that was sufficient, or sufficiently steady, to qualify for the newer type of amortizable, long-term mortgage dependent on regular monthly payments. Rather, they resorted to contracts with individuals such as the Steeles. Contracts were an avenue to home ownership, and their rate of repossession may not have been higher (or lower) than that of amortizable loans. But what was purchased varied more widely in quality than was the case with a bank or saving-and-loan sponsored mortgage. Minority-group members such as Hispanics and African-Americans have

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been identified as restricted to contract purchase, but certain houses within the Steele Dunning District, whose population was entirely white, suggest that poverty was at least as compelling a factor as racial or ethnic discrimination.

Several houses on former Steele land appear to have been moved and/or put together from parts of other buildings, perhaps buildings that are shown on the Paris Dunning parcel in earlier Sanborn maps. One of these buildings, a Craftsman Bungalow at 715 West Fourth (1925-26) is nicely detailed. Its near neighbor at 705 West Fourth (1920-27) is a 1-1/2 story T-plan cottage much too early stylistically for its date on this site. Two houses at the interior of the Steele Dunning District are stylistically minimal but may be historically interesting as pre-cut examples sold as temporary housing by Sears or another manufacturer. 217 South Fairview (1927) has been too much altered to contribute. 209 South Fairview has 3/1 windows suggesting a 1920s or 1930s date.

Shortly before and shortly after the subdivision of the Steele property in 1935, both high quality and marginal housing continued to be built. Two of the most architecturally significant and best maintained houses are the Craftsman Bungalows at 704 and 706 West Third (photo# 16, 1928-32; photo# 17, 1928-1930). A minimally styled Post-Depression Bungalow (1940) was built and rented at 701 West Fourth, completing that block of infilled Steele lots. A last development in economical housing is exemplified in the Sears catalog house at 616 West Third (photo# 15). Because this model was not offered after 1939, but appeared on the site only in 1945, it too may have been moved. Next door (618 West Third) is another modest Minimal Traditional example, built 1948-1950 by a carpentry contractor. Its date closes the period of significance of the Steele Dunning Historic District.

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10. Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of South Fairview and West Fourth Street and proceeding along the east curb line of South Fairview north to its intersection with the south property line of an east west running alley. Then proceeding east along said south property line to its intersection with the west property line of a north south running alley lying east of 518 West Fourth Street. Then proceeding south along the west property line of said alley to its intersection with the south property line of 213 South Jackson Street. Then proceeding west along said property line to its intersection with the west curb line of South Jackson Street. From this point proceeding south along said west curb line to its intersection with the south property line of 218 South Jackson. From this point continuing west along said property line to its intersection with the west property line of a north south running alley. From this point turning south along said alley and proceeding to its intersection with the north curb of West Third Street. From this point turning west and proceeding along the north curb of Third Street to its intersection with the east curb of a north south running alley. From this point proceeding north along the east property line of the alley to its intersection with the south curb of West Fourth Street, then proceeding east to the intersection of east curb of South Fairview then turning north to the point of beginning.

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Photographic Description

All Photographs taken by:

Nancy Hiestand
City of Bloomington
P.O. Box 100
Bloomington, IN 47402

The Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission holds all negatives to the photographs submitted

1. 620 West Fourth Street (photographer facing north) 7/99
2. 608 West Fourth Street (photographer facing north) 7/99
3. 518 West Fourth Street (photographer facing north) 7/99
4. streetscape 601 through 621 West Fourth Street (photographer facing southwest) 8/98
5. 600 West Fourth Street (photographer facing north) 7/99
6. 715 West Fourth Street (photographer facing south) 7/99
7. 713 West Fourth Street (photographer facing south) 7/99
8. 621a-621b West Fourth Street (photographer facing south) 7/99
9. 613-613a West Fourth Street (photographer facing south) 7/99
10. 607-605 West Fourth Street (photographer facing south) 7/99
11. 601-603 West Fourth Street (photographer facing south) 7/99
12. 521 West Fourth Street (photographer facing south) 7/99
13. 517 West Fourth Street (photographer facing south) 7/99
14. 213 South Jackson Street (photographer facing east) 7/99
15. 616 West Third Street (photographer facing north) 7/99
16. 704 West Third Street (photographer facing north) 7/99
17. 706 West Third Street (photographer facing north) 7/99
18. 212 South Fairview Street (photographer facing west) 7/99
19. 209 South Fairview Street (photographer facing west) 7/99



4333

4334

4337

Sparring T. 8 N.

10'

45

46

UNIONVILLE 7 MI.

BELMONT 9 MI.

COLUMBUS 34 MI.

- ① 16 539 140
- ② 4335 880
- ③ 16 539 880
- ④ 4334 860
- ⑤ 16 539 880
- ⑥ 4334 580
- ⑦ 16 539 880
- ⑧ 4334 580