

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

~~SECRET~~ 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 Jamieson/Bennett House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 8452 Green Braes North Drive ☐ not for publication
city or town Indianapolis ☐ vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46234

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 of certifying official/Title

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:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ 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:) _____

Jamieson/Bennett House
Name of Property

Marion IN
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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls STONE: Limestone

roof TERRA COTTA

other

Narrative Description

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

Jamieson/Bennett House
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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.)

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1936

Significant Dates

1936

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

None

Architect/Builder

Federman, Charles R.

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:

Jamieson/Bennett House
Name of Property

Marion IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.1 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 558750 4410970
Zone Easting Northing

2

3

4

☐ 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 John Warner
organization date 02-01-2001
street & number 5018 Broadway Street telephone (317) 283-5450
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46205

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 Mrs. Audrey Bennett
street & number 8452 Green Braes North Drive telephone (317) 293-0857
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46234

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 7	Description
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The Jamieson/Bennett House is a classical example of the Tudor Revival style home popular in Marion County, Indiana, and elsewhere in the United States during the 1920 and 1930s. Built in 1936 on orchard land once owned by Robert F. Marsh, the house was commissioned by Walter A. Jamieson, an Eli Lilly executive, and designed by local architect, Charles R. Federman.

The house is placed on the lot with the long axis north and south and the primary façade facing west. The east façade (the rear of the house) affords a view of Eagle Creek Reservoir and the dam at 56th Street. One of the earliest homes built in this enclave, the house reflects a dominant architectural style of the 1920s and 1930s found in other townships of Marion County, Indiana but rarely in Pike Township.

EXTERIOR:

West Facade

The west façade of this one and one-half story Tudor Revival house contains the main entry door, two gable fronts, the double doors of the below grade two-car garage on the north end of the building, and the closed porch over the garage (see plan 1). Although somewhat obscured by vegetation, photographs 1, 2, and 3 provide a general view of the west façade. The closed porch was an addition to the original configuration of the north end of the house. Originally, an open terrace, the space was framed-in to create a four season living area in the late 1950s. The exterior walls of the house are sheathed in limestone veneer and the roof is tiled. The pattern of the limestone veneer is uncoursed ashlar. The roof-wall junctions on the gable ends are plain with no detailing (photo 4).

The front doorway is typical of the style. The sides of the door surround are comprised of the same rock-faced veneer found elsewhere on the house and the lintel over the opening is fashioned with smooth-faced stone veneer with a decorative detail at the angle of the door. A cast stone trim label mold separates the lintel area of the doorway from the other portion of the exterior wall (photo 5). The original wooden door is paneled and has an arched top. A small square leaded-glass window is centered in the upper half of the door. The panes in the window are diamond shaped (photo 5).

The windows in this façade of the house are either casement with diamond shaped leaded-glass panes, casement with square leaded-glass panes or single-glazed with fixed sashes as found on the porch over the garage. The sills and lintels are stone (photos 3 and 6).

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The garage doors are probably original. The original plans show doors with four lights in the doors but they may have been changed at the time of construction (photo 3).

South Façade

A two-story exterior chimney that services the fireplace in the living room dominates the south façade. The chimney exterior is stone veneer, has sloped stone details at the throat, and a dentil detail around its circumference directly below the stone trim around the chimney cap. The chimney is flanked on both sides by windows on the first and second floors. The windows and their surrounds are the same as previously noted with square leaded-glass panes (photos 4 and 7).

East Façade

The east façade is the most architecturally interesting. The first floor has a set of standard casement windows flanking a three-sided bay on the south or left side of the façade (photo 8). The set of casements on the left has three sashes and the one on the right has four sashes of square leaded-glass panes identical to those already described. The bay window has a combination one/two/one arrangement of sashes of the same type. The hipped roof of the bay is sheathed with the same roofing tile as on the house (photos 8 and 9). Above each of these first floor casement windows are gable-end wall dormers with two sash casement windows topped with roof tiles (photo 10). Flanking the wall dormers is a small shed dormer with a two-sash casement window. The cheeks of all the dormers are fabricated from wood clapboard siding (photo 9).

The right side or most northern portion of the east façade has experienced the most change in an otherwise unaltered house. According to original plans the three arched openings in the first floor were screened as part of an under-roof enclosed porch that abutted the kitchen space (plan 2). In the 1950s, the screen portions of the porch were framed in and single-glazed panes of glass were substituted for the screens (photo 11). In addition to the altering of the screen arches, a shed dormer with a three-sash casement window was added above the kitchen space (photo 11). A penciled note on the original plans re-designated this space from "unfinished storage" to "bedroom" which probably indicates that the change was made during construction not at a later date.

North Façade

The north-facing windows of the enclosed porch and a large square chimney dominate the upper portion of the north facade (photos 12 and 13). In the foreground of the view of the north façade are the outside entrance to the enclosed porch and a set of open stone steps. Before the enclosure of the open terrace, now the porch, these steps

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may well have provided a sense of simple elegance to the terrace and also created a portal, physical and visual, into the quiet of the forested backyard. The sidewalls of the steps are constructed of the same limestone veneer materials present in the rest of the exterior of the house. The windows in this façade are the same types and style as those already described. The exterior door on the enclosed porch is a standard, modern door of wood and glass jalousie construction. The scalloped detail around the cornice of the porch is similar to a detail used inside the house in the library.

INTERIOR

A step into the small entrance hall on the first floor is a step back into the late 1930s when the Tudor Revival style was past its zenith of popularity in Indianapolis but still retained a touch of elegance and wide acceptance among home owners, builders, and designers.

First Floor:

Conventionally laid out, the first floor contains a living room, dining room, library, bedroom, kitchen, and before it was enclosed with windows, a screened area adjacent to the kitchen. The Tudor arch entry point into the living room (photo 14) and the heavy paneled front door seen in the background typify major detail elements of this style. The simple elegance of the relatively plain fireplace surround, the use of the Tudor arch, and the delicate scroll work detail at the corners of the surround highlight the small architectural nuances that made the style so popular (photo 15).

Another Tudor Revival style characteristic is the use of natural finish woods, particularly dark in tone and heavy in mass, and stone that reinforce the sense of permanence that the style embodies. This is seen in the hallway doors (photo 16), the paneling in the library (photo 17), and the relatively massive staircase with its large newel post and balusters (photo 18). The theme is continued throughout the house in the plain paneled doors (photo 19) and the use of rock faced stone veneer in the interior on the porch adjacent to the kitchen (photo 20).

Second Floor:

The second floor contains three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a storage space. The balustrade from the first floor continues to dominate the hallway upstairs and provides, besides a measure of safety, a clear indication of the Tudor style evident throughout the house (photo 21). Built-in storage spaces line the interior walls of the upper hallway. The bedrooms contain a particularly interesting design detail in the small book/curio shelves, with their Gothic arch shape, that are built into the interior wall of

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each second floor dormer window (photo 22). Although painted, the Tudor influence is also seen in the newel posts for the back staircase that leads from the bedroom over the kitchen to the kitchen below (photo 23).

Enclosed Porch:

The enclosed porch is the only major modification to this 1936 house. Mentioned previously, the porch, which started out to be an open terrace, was roofed over and screened in by the first owners sometime before 1958. It remained in that configuration until the current owner fully enclosed the perimeter of the porch and added windows to create a four-season living space. Photographs 24 and 25 provide views of the porch looking at the doorway into the kitchen and looking out the back door toward the stone steps to the yard, respectively.

Section 8 Statement of Significance

The Jamieson/Bennett House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction: to wit, an architect-designed Tudor Revival home built during the late 1930s in Pike Township, Marion County, Indiana.

The Jamieson/Bennett house possesses architectural significance on several levels. First, the house is one of only eight Tudor Revival buildings in Pike Township that were documented in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory *Interim Report* completed in 1994. This number included two "Contributing" houses, one "Notable" stable, and a mixture of five "Notable" buildings including the Lilly Lodge complex in Eagle Creek Park. The Jamieson/Bennett house falls within the "Notable" category. Second, because the Jamieson/Bennett house has experienced so few alterations (the kitchen was updated a single time), the house is almost pristine in its architectural integrity. In other areas of Marion County, Washington Township in particular, the density of Tudor Revival homes is extremely high but many of these homes have undergone one or more alterations that detract from their architectural significance and few are as unaltered as the Jamieson/Bennett residence. Third, the Jamieson/Bennett house marks a time when the more affluent in Marion County sought the quiet of the countryside; even moving to Meridian Hills or another of the developing upscale neighborhoods in the northern end of the county could not provide the same level of ambiance. While seeking solitude, the Jamieson family still required a home that reflected current architectural style trends with an added element of quiet elegance.

Pike Township, the northwestern township in Marion County, was first organized in 1822. Named after General Zebulon Pike, the township was originally part of or joined

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with Wayne Township. In a normal settlement pattern that can be found anywhere in the state, the first settlers established their farms along the predominate stream in the area, Eagle Creek, or their businesses along the newly cleared Michigan and Lafayette Roads built in the late 1820s. These roads became the axes of future commercial development in the township and remain so to this day.

A single small settlement, Augusta was platted by 1830, and appears to be the first organized community in the township. For a number of years, Augusta was the nearest source of dry goods, essential groceries, and services such as a blacksmithing for the local farmers and other residents of the township. Indianapolis was a full 11 miles away and probably took a whole day to reach from this far point in the county. Established as a stopover for travelers on the Michigan Road, Augusta grew slowly for the two decades. In 1852, the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad laid track through the township about a mile from the settlement and then built a depot to service its customers. The town of New Augusta grew up around the depot and Augusta withered on the vine as the center of economic activity in the township.

In 1864, a second settlement near a mill on Eagle Creek, Traders Point, was established. This community, sited where Eagle Creek and Lafayette Road intersect, eventually supported the surrounding area with a cooperage, grocery stores, and stockyards. Like many towns and village in the early and middle nineteenth century, each of the settlements also offered lodging for weary travelers and drovers.

Through the latter decades of the nineteenth century, Pike Township developed an agriculture-based economy and irrespective of the two main thoroughfares that passed through the township, remained somewhat isolated from the burgeoning development in Indianapolis. This sense of and actual separation from the main commercial, industrial, and residential growth in the rest of the county is easily demonstrated by a close look at the pattern of architectural styles implemented in the township and highlighted in the current *Interim Report*. Running the gamut from early settlement vernacular homes and farmsteads to the mixed period homes in New Augusta to the popular styles of the early twentieth century such as Craftsman bungalows, Colonial Revival, and eventually ranch styles in the 1950s and 60s, the township remains a microcosm of the development of architectural styles in the county. Largely undisturbed by a build-demolish-rebuild cycle experienced in other townships, Pike Township contains an architectural "slice" of historic development preserved by its location. The Jamieson/Bennett House is an integral part of that "slice" due to the dearth of Tudor Revival buildings in the township.

In 1936, Walter A. Jamieson, an employee of the Eli Lilly Company, commissioned architect Charles R. Federman to draw up plans for a new house to be built at his Green Braes Farm site on the western edge of the Eagle Creek flood plain,

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south of Centennial Road, later designated West 56th Street. There is no record of the arrangement made between the men concerning price or style but the result remains as testimony to their agreement. Jamieson, a well-respected individual involved in biological research for the Lilly Company, was appointed the director of the biological research laboratory in 1923 and he headed the important Lilly blood bank during World War II. Jamieson had worked for Lilly for 32 years at the time of his retirement in 1949. He died in June 1957 at his summer home at Torch Lake, Michigan.

Charles R. Federman, the architect, was born in Brookville, Indiana, in 1894. He attended Wabash College and then completed his education at the University of Illinois where he matriculated with a degree in architecture in 1917. While his obituary notes that Federman "designed some of the finest homes in the city," he maintained some measure of anonymity by remaining self-employed for the majority of his professional career and abstaining from association with any of the large architectural firms in Indianapolis. He was a member the Indiana Society of Architects. Evidence from city directories indicates that he operated out of his home as a place of business. Federman died at the early age of 50 in 1944.

After Jamieson's death in 1957, the Ivan F. Bennett family moved into the house and a family member continues to occupy the home in 2001. Bennett, a highly regarded psychiatrist and educator, joined the staff of the Lilly Company in 1958 and headed its research efforts in the field of neuropharmacology for many years. Bennett's career included staff affiliation with many local medical treatment facilities, charter membership in a number of professional organizations focused on treatment of drug abuse, and special appointments to public service activities dealing with drug abuse prevention and education.

Even in the recent past of the 1950s, the area surrounding the Jamieson/Bennett house remained secluded from the rest of the township. The construction of the 38th Street Bridge over White River in the 1960s opened the northwest corner of the township to a greatly increased rate of development and the damming of Eagle Creek created new incentives to develop upscale waterfront properties. As the population of Pike Township mushroomed in the 1970s, the dominant architectural styles of the period prevailed and the few examples of the limited township development of the 1900-1930 period became more significant for their small numbers.

The Jamieson/Bennett house remains a singular example in Pike Township of an upper middle class home that reflects many of the architectural details of a highly successful style of the 1920s and 1930s. While not as grand as the Lilly buildings of the same style in the township, the home possesses significance through its pristine condition and its architect designed special details that set it apart from the seemingly

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massed produced Tudor Revival homes that proliferate in other townships of Marion County.

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Sections 9 and 10

Section 9 Bibliography

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Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory. *Pike and Lawrence Townships, Marion County Interim Report*. 1994.

Indiana, Marion County. *1995 Residential/Agricultural Improvements & Computations Form*. Pike Township Assessor's Office.

Indianapolis Star, 29 March 1944.

Madison, James. *The Indiana Way*. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1986)

Indiana State Library. *Indiana Biography Series*, Volume 48.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989)

Who's Who in the Midwest, 1984-1985. (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, Inc., 1985)

Section 10 Geographical Data

Boundary Description:

From the start point at the intersection of the residence driveway and Green Braes North Drive proceed north/northeast approximately 363 feet to the waterline of Eagle Creek Reservoir; turn northwest and follow the waterline curve for approximately 327 feet; turn southwest and proceed approximately 225 feet; turn south and proceed 169 feet to the north edge of Green Braes North Drive; turn east and proceed approximately 337 feet to close on the start point.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is the surveyed limit of Lots 4 and 5, Green Braes Estates 2d Section, Pike Township, Marion County, Indiana.

4410900

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

