

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 **Brendonwood Historic District**
other names/site number **Brendonwood Common** **097-295-02000**

2. Location

street & number **roughly bounded by Fall Creek, 56th St., and Brendon Forest Dr.** **N/A** not for publication
city or town **Indianapolis** **N/A** vicinity
state **Indiana** code **IN** county **Marion** code **097** zip code **46226**

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 **JCS**
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date **10-26-04**

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 _____

Brendonwood Historic District
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
- landscape

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
85	22	buildings
2	0	sites
0	3	structures
1	0	objects
88	25	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
 SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
 RECREATION/CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation
 LANDSCAPE: Plaza
 LANDSCAPE: Natural Feature

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
 RECREATION/CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation
 LANDSCAPE: Plaza
 LANDSCAPE: Natural Feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
 19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
 19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsman
 MODERN: Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
 walls BRICK
 WOOD: Weatherboard
 roof ASPHALT
 other STONE: Slate
 STUCCO

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1917-1954

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lewis, Charles S.
Kessler, George Edward
Sheridan, Lawrence

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:

In possession of Sallie W. Rowland

Brendonwood Historic District
Name of Property

Marion IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 350 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	580810	4413060	3	16	578450	4412080
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	580810	4412090	4	16	579650	4413200

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 Sallie W. Rowland
organization BRENDONWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMON date 06-11-2004
street & number 6140 Old Orchard Road telephone 317/545-5880
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46226

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 Brendonwood Common, Randy S. Cline, President and individual plot owners
street & number 6220 E. 56th St. telephone 317/549-9066
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46226

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

Brendonwood Common is a self-regulating residential neighborhood made up of 350 acres established as a suburban development in 1917. It is bordered on the south by 56th Street for nearly a mile and a half. On the west and north it is bordered by approximately two miles of the Fall Creek, and on the east at the corner of Brendon Forest Road straight north to the Fall Creek.

When Brendonwood was established 56th Street was called Military Road and was a two lane dirt road leading to Fort Benjamin Harrison. Millersville's edge was to the immediate west of Brendonwood & Laurel Hall, the countryseat of Stoughton A. Fletcher, was on the south side of Military Road.

Of the 350 acres, 250 were laid out and reserved for "country" homes on 110 individual lots. The remaining 100 acres were to be used in common by all the property owners for roadways, walking & bridle paths, a golf course and other park and recreational purposes. Of the original 110 home lots, there are 106 actual homes, one house occupying three lots, two homes splitting an adjacent plot, and one plot dedicated to the Brendonwood Common for a Common Building.

There are a total of 85 contributing buildings. One was built in 1895 and 17 were newly constructed between 1920 & 1929, of which 14 remain [3 having burned to the ground]. One of the early buildings is the Common House built in 1924, designed by T.E. Hibben, and deeded to the Brendonwood Common by Charles S. Lewis as a community building. Between 1930 and 1939 a total of 16 houses were built. Between 1940 and 1949 there were 21 homes built, and between 1950 and 1954 there were 37 homes completed. There are 22 non-contributing homes. Nineteen of them were built between 1955 and 1983, and 3 were built earlier but additions to them have obscured their original appearance. Detailed information regarding each home follows this narrative.

The two contributing sites are the main entry drive and the golf course. The golf course is located on a crescent shaped meadowland known as the Sycamore Flats. It is adjacent to the Fall Creek and still contains a number of Sycamore trees. The course was designed in 1923 by Lawrence V. Sheridan and was given to the Common by Charles S. Lewis for the use of the its members. The course has seen both neglect and rebirth and continues today as a private PGA rated nine-hole golf course. The main entry is a broad formal double lane drive named The Mall. Rows of stately trees line it and it is a profound announcement that you have arrived and are entering the neighborhood called Brendonwood. Originally bordered by seven rows of elms, those trees fell victim to the Dutch Elm disease in the 40's & 50's and have been replaced with Scarlet Maple trees.

One contributing object is an enormous boulder located at the entrance to The Mall on which is a bronze plaque etched with the name Brendonwood. This was put in place as part of the original landscape design. On the property named Lone Oak [plot 95] is a white oak tree documented at the Purdue University Department of Forestry as being one of the oldest such trees in the nation [approximately 400 years old]. The last measurements taken indicate it has a circumference of 16.5'. It stood on a clearing most of its developmental life, and was never part of the woods. It survived a fire that burned down the house on the property.

A non-contributing structure is a curved stone bridge across a creek on the golf course near Braewick Road. It was added in more recent years. Also non-contributing are a swimming pool and tennis court.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

Brendonwood is the result of the ingenuity, tenacity and vision of Charles S. Lewis, its founder and developer. Mr. Lewis had been the developer of another neighborhood closer to the city of Indianapolis called Warleigh, but Brendonwood was his dream of a fine suburban residential park and the arrival of the automobile made the possibility of country living more practical & his dream a reality.

To find the most beautiful land in the vicinity for his vision, he spent several years investigating & exploring. However, "He gradually became convinced that no section of the county was more picturesque than the Fall Creek valley" (Lewis). In 1909 he bought Mt. Nebo and some adjacent land on a high bluff overlooking the valley. Mt. Nebo had been a popular picnic spot in the area at the turn of the century. As his plans matured he acquired nine different parcels of in 1914 and 1915 to embrace the 350 acres that would become Brendonwood.

The question of how to develop home sites in this varied terrain was not simple to answer. The parcels were farmland and wheat fields, ravines & wood hills, as well as areas of wild & thick underbrush. Except for an occasional wagon track or farmers lane there were no roads and much of the land seemed impossible for home sites. Just drawing lines on a map would not work for most of the acreage, so first a topographical survey was made.

A.H. Moore, of the Indianapolis firm of Jeup & Moore, was retained as the civil engineering consultant to provide the survey. This was not easy as the changing contours coupled with underbrush & weeds made the surveyors job of covering every foot challenging, The resulting map provided the starting point for studies of alternate locations for roadways by Mr. Lewis & Mr. Moore.

Starting the fall of 1914 until spring of 1916 Mr. Lewis retained the design services of Mr. George E. Kessler of St. Louis, who was a nationally known landscape architect and city & park planner, to undertake the preparation of a road plan for Brendonwood. Mr. Kessler was enthusiastic about the project and successfully developed a design that transformed the rugged topography into a residential enclave.

As O'Day explains in his 1988 Ball State University graduate paper on Brendonwood, the City of Indianapolis hired George Kessler to plan a system of parkways and boulevards that would link the growing metropolitan area together. Fall Creek Parkway was part of the concept Kessler created and it followed northward to the Brendonwood property. Mr. Kessler completed the plan of Brendonwood, but he was called away by the U.S. Army to assist in planning of new army cantonment camps brought on by World War I.

Lawrence V. Sheridan, himself a landscape architect & city planning consultant, had worked with George Kessler on the development of the Fall Creek Parkway. Sheridan in 1920 was retained by the City of Indianapolis as Secretary of the Indianapolis Planning Commission and helped write the 1922 zoning ordinances. He worked closely with George Kessler & Charles Lewis on the development of Brendonwood, and was the designer of the golf course in 1923. Mr. Sheridan named one of his sons, Roderick Kessler Sheridan, after George Kessler. L.V. Sheridan built a home in Brendonwood in 1929 at Roundtoft.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

The part of Brendonwood that lies between 56th Street & Lawrence Dr. had scarcely a tree, "was barren & rather forlorn," according to Montgomery Lewis' Brendonwood history. Nature had taken care of the wooded hills, but a massive planting program was needed to make this area a fitting complement to the wooded hills.

A nursery was developed on the south side of 56th Street to grow the thousands of trees & shrubs that eventually lined the plots and roadways of the farmland plots of the neighborhood. Elm trees of uniform size lined both sides of Lawrence Drive and The Mall. These beautiful majestic trees that shaded the roads fell victim to the Dutch elm disease, and Brendonwood Common Board minutes reflect the on going fight in the 1940's and 50's to save the doomed trees. The Mall is now lined with maple trees in keeping with the early landscape design.

In the spirit of the English countryside, each plot was to be completely surrounded by wide shrubbery borders of irregular contour, with spiraea and barberry among the early plantings. A crew of men nurtured the early plants to maturity and the quantity of shrubbery involved [had it been put end to end] would extend more than twelve miles. The shrubbery borders still continue in place today and provide a sense of privacy that is unique to the neighborhood; with winter providing the only glance that one has of many of the homes.

The name for the residential park was created by Mr. Lewis from the old English or Saxon word, bryndon or brendon, meaning "hills". That combined with the natural woods of the area evolved into Brendonwood.

The individual home plots were given names in addition to a number. The names were carefully selected by Mr. Lewis to reflect the charm of the property or the unique features or vista of the plot. Names such as Farlook, Long ridge, Lone Oak, Gracefield & October Garden still appear on the mail boxes of the homes with only a few names having been changed by the home owners over the years. The lot sizes are large, the smallest being 1.37 acres and the largest 5.73 acres, with generous setbacks from the roads and the neighbor's property. Careful attention was given to the placement of the homes on the lots so that the house took advantage of the best views, and in turn the house always looked its best from the driveways and roads. Rarely would plans be approved if the garage doors were on the front of the house. There is great variety in the sizes of the homes and in their architectural style, making for a stimulating and diverse gathering of residence.

The road names were selected to fit the name to the land, thus you find Ridge Road, Old Orchard Road, Around the Hills Road, and Brookwood among others. Many of the roads were carved out of the hills and valleys and until 1954 were dirt and gravel. There are no curbs, the roads fitting into the landscape. For the years prior to 1954, the dusty gravel roads were the subject of much debate among the members, with the application of road oil being the primary treatment. With the approval of 103 property owners the vote was approved in 1954 to treat the existing roads with a double asphalt coating. Today the roads are much the same with a few more layers of asphalt added.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

Looking to the future, Mr. Lewis allowed space for the possible need of a pump house & water tower on the highest ground, and at another location a place for a possible disposal plant for a sanitary sewer system. Thus far neither have been needed.

A very important and innovative part of the continued integrity of the Brendonwood concept is the governance put in place to perpetuate its beauty and maintenance. In concert with his attorney, Edward Daniels [one of the original partners of Baker & Daniels] & later with Joseph Daniels, Mr. Lewis established a non-profit association of owners incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, and it was called Brendonwood Common. Mr. Daniels created the legal machinery that has been court tested and upheld, and a plan that has been used as a model by others in many different cities. The full details of it are in the library of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture.

Mr. Lewis transferred by deed to Brendonwood Common "every square foot of land in Brendonwood that was not within the boundary lines of the 110 plots". The Common became a "Self Regulated Residential Zone" and is an "organized body of the living owners of Brendonwood clothed with the powers for their mutual protection and to further their mutual interests" (Brendonwood March 1920 Summary of Organization)

Mr. Lewis felt that he should bear the full cost of maintenance of Common property until January 1, 1924 when the Common Board took over the responsibility for the care and maintenance; with property owners assuming the cost through assessments based on acreage. Following Charles Lewis' death in 1931, the organization continued on as planned. Mr. Walter C. Marmon succeeded him as President of Brendonwood Common, and Charles Lewis' son, Montgomery, served as Treasurer & Secretary of the Common until his death in 1953. Montgomery also served as the Maintenance & Grounds Chairman until 1949, and safeguarded the restrictions and standards governing the community.

A tribute to beauty, fun and sense of community that Brendonwood provides is that currently there are 16 home owners who grew up as children in the neighborhood, and 5 of their parents still are home owners.

Although now completely surrounded by residential development, Brendonwood today remains the thriving, unique community as designed, with a true sense of a neighborhood. This has been under the continued leadership of the dedicated homeowners who have served as officers and directors of the Common and have embraced the Brendonwood vision.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

0 Indicates contributing buildings

0 Indicates non-contributing buildings

1 Plot Name: **Old Ford**
 Address: 5250 East 56th street
 Acreage: 5.73
 Original House Owner: Woflord T. Gradison
 House Built: 1955
 Architect: Marion Cordill
 Builder: Norm Miller
 Architectural Style: Ranch

4 Lot name: **Four Winds**
 Address: 5450 East 56th Street
 Acreage: 2.720
 Original House Owner: Frank S. & Mary E. Fishback
 Bought Property: 1918
 House Built: 1925 -1927
 Architect: probably Lee Burns
 Builder: Burns Realty Company
 Architectural Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

2 Plot Name: **Two Knolls**
 Address: 5300 East 56th Street
 Acreage: 3
 Original House Owner: Russell B. Moore
 House Plan Approved: 7/11/51
 House Built: 1951- 1952
 Architect: Charles Brown
 Architectural Style: California Contemporary

5 Plot Name **Farlook**
 Address 5500 East 56th Street
 Acreage 5.180
 Original House Owner: Warrack Wallace
 House Built: 1939
 Architect: Willard Osler
 Architectural Style: Neoclassical Revival
Photo Number: 13

3 Lot name: **Wenlock Edge**
 Address: 5350 East 56th Street
 Acreage: 4.18
 Original House Owner: Dr. Irving E. Reibel
 House Plan Approved: May-48
 House Built: 1948-50
 Architect: unknown
 Architectural Style: Ranch

6 Plot Name **Forestdear**
7 Plot Name **Guard Hill**
9 Plot Name **Woodbank**
 Address 5610 East 56th Street
 Acreage 6.51
 Original House Owner: Walter C & Annie Marmon
 Bought Property: 1918
 House Built: 1928-1930
 Architect: Lee Burns & Edward James
 Builder: Burns Realty Co.
 Landscape Architect: MacDougall
 Architectural Style: Tudor
Photo Number: 14

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

8	Plot Name: Hart's Leap Address: 5655 Guard Hill Lane Acreage: 3.170 Original House Owner: Fred W. & Betty Kohlmeyer Original Plot Owner: Walter C. Marmon 1918 House Built: 6/11/1968 - 1969 Architect: Thomas B. Laycock Builder: A.H.M. Graves Architectural Style: Colonial Revival	13	Plot Name: Frostland Address: 5840 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.469 Original House Owner: unknown House Built: 1941 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
10	Name of Plot: Woodsmound Address: 5660 East 56th Street Acreage: 3.35 Original House Owner: J.C. Wilson House Built: 1958 Architect: C.H. Byfield Architectural Style: Ranch	14	Plot Name: Willowford Address: 5850 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.377 Original House Owner: Robert M. Barker Bought Property: 1959 House Built: 1960 Architect: Robert E. Campbell Builder: Robert M. Barker Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
11	Name of Plot: Springhead Address: 5800 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.550 Original House Owner: Seloh N. & Orland Church House Built: 1934 Architect: Lee Burns & Edward James Architectural Style: Georgian Revival Photo Number: 15	15	Plot Name: Dearwald Address: 5920 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.377 Original House Owner: Mr. & Mrs. Salem G. Pattison House Plan Approved: May, 1925 House Built: 1927 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
12	Name of Plot: The Scarlet Maples Address: 5815 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.507 Original House Owner: Phillip & Elizabeth Miller Bought Property: 1855 House Built: 1895 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Bungalow	16	Plot Name: Mallworth Address: 5930 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.377 Original House Owner: J. M. & Jean Prendergast, Jr. House Plan Approved: Aug-50 House Built: 1951 Architect: W. Lockwood Martling, Jr. Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

17	Plot Name: Rosemere Garden Address: 5950 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.377 Original House Owner: Leonard C. LaCoss House Plan Approved: October, 1950 House Built: 1950-51 Architect: Clarence T. Myers Architectural Style: Colonial Revival	21	Plot Name: Quailthorps Address: 6150 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.607 Original House Owner: L. G. & Margaret H. Kiewitt House Plan Approved: May-50 House Built: 1950-51 Architect: Hugh Bremerman Builder: Hugh Bremerman Architectural Style: Ranch
18	Plot Name: Wancroft Address: 6010 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.377 Original House Owner: probably Fred P. Baker House Built: 1940 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Colonial Revival	22	Plot Name: Brendonwood Garden Address: 6220 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.607 Original House Owner: E. Russell Etter House Plan Approved: April, 1948 House Built: 1948 Architect: unknown Builder: Walter Stace Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
19	Plot Name: Graystones Address: 6010 E. 56th Street Acreage: 2.020 Original House Owner: Vincent M. Concannon House Plan Approved: March, 1954 House Built: 1954 Architect: Edward D. Pierre Builder: Ed Hohlt Architectural Style: Moderne Was 1954 Indpls. Home Show House	23	Plot Name: Larkwing Address: 6230 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.377 Original House Owner: Anthony T. Zappia House Plan Approved: July, 1952 House Built: 1952 Designer: unknown engineer Builder: McDaniels Construction Architectural Style: Ranch
20	Plot Name: Graymead Address: 6130 East 56th Street Acreage: 2.296 Original House Owner: Paul R. Lustgarten House Plan Approved: September, 1953 House Built: 1954 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch		

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 8

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

<p>24 Name of Plot: Greensworth Address: 6240 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.377 Original House Owner: John B. & Lucile Craig House Plan Approved: 4-Jul-52 House Built: 1952 House Designer: Homograf Planner Corp. Builder: J. McDaniel Construction Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>28 Name of Plot: FairFarms Address: 6465 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.318 Original House Owner: Clarence E. & Gladys Oldham House Plan Approved: 9-Jan-53 House Built: 1956 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch</p>
<p>25 Name of Plot: Starling Haven Address: 6330 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.377 Original House Owner: Horace [Hal] A. Veit House Plan Approved: March, 1950 House Built: 1951 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>29 Name of Plot: Oriole Lodge Address: 6470 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.8 Original House Owner: Earl A.[Tim] & Jeanne Blakely House Plan Approved: July, 1952 House Built: probably 1952-53 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch</p>
<p>26 Name of Plot: Bradthorpe Address: 6350 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.837 Original House Owner: Robert W. Whitham House Built: 1954 Architect: Robert Wirsching Builder: Robert Wirsching Architectural Style: Colonial Revival</p>	<p>30 Name of Plot: Great Maple Address: 6460 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.32 Original House Owner: Harold I. Peters House Plan Approved: March, 1947 House Built: 1948 Architect: Oscar Poole Architectural Style: Neo-Classical Revival Photo Number : 25</p>
<p>27 Name of Plot: Berberry Garden Address: 6420 East 56th Street Acreage: 1.463 Original House Owner: Orville F. & Martha Shriner House Built: 1953 Architect: unknown Builder: Swiggett & Sons, Inc. Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>31 Name of Plot: Green Court Address: 6440 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 3.2 Original House Owner: Sidney P. & Elizabeth Craig, Jr House Plan Approved: November, 1949 House Built: 1949-1950 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch</p>

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 9

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

32	Name of Plot: Grange Court Address: 6445 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.1 Original House Owner: Francis & Genevieve Hackett House Built: 1940-1941 Architect: M. Carlton-Smith Builder: M. Carlton-Smith Architectural Style: Dutch Colonial Revival Photo Number : 24	36	Name of Plot: Grasmere Address: 6235 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.395 Original House Owner: Harry Blasingham Bought Property: 1937 House Built: 1937 -1938 Architect: Warren Atkinson Builder: Warren Atkinson Architectural Style: Georgian Revival
33	Name of Plot: Wood's Edge Address: 6425 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.72 Original House Owner: Ray C. & Gladys M. Friesner House Built: probably 1941 Architect: unknown Builder: Linton Atkinson Architectural Style: Neo-Classical Revival	37	Name of Plot: Cardinal Show Address: 6225 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.395 Original House Owner: Richard H. & Mrs. Dickson, Jr. House Built: late 1930's or early 1940's Architect: unknown Architectural Style: French Renaissance Photo Number : 22
34	Name of Plot: Plumetoft Address: 6345 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.75 Original House Owner: Charles E. & Edith Binkley Bought Property: 1921 House Built: December, 1939 Architect: M. Carton Smith Architectural Style: Colonial Revival	38	Name of Plot: Fairshaw Garden Address: 6215 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.627 Original House Owner: Roland R. Reeder House Built: 1950 - '51 Architect: Hugh Bremerman Builder: Hugh Bremerman Architectural Style: Ranch
35	Name of Plot: Elmhedge Address: 6325 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.387 Original House Owner: Kenneth P. & Mildred J. Fry House Built: 1939 Architect: Maurice E. Thornton Architectural Style: French Renaissance Photo Number : 23	39	Name of Plot: Maydown Garden Address: 6145 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.627 Original House Owner: Ed J. & Alice Hamner House Plans Approved: October, 1947 House Built: 1948-1949 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch to Colonial Revival

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 _____ Page 10 _____

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

<p>40 Name of Plot: Greywings Address: 6125 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.323 Original House Owner: Roesch, Edward J. F. House Plans Approved: July, 1948 House Built: 1947 - 1949 Architect: Ed Pierre Builder: George Adrian Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>43 Name of Plot: Brookpath Garden Address: 5935 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.718 Original House Owner: E.L. Niles House Built: 1955 Architect: unknown Builder: E.L. Niles Architectural Style: Ranch</p>
<p>41 Name of Plot: Graylock Address: 6035 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.045 Original House Owner: Lawrence H. & Orpha Hinds House Plan Approved: July, 1950 House Built: 1950-1951 Architect: H.A. Goeble Builder: Lawrence H. Hinds Architectural Style: Ranch originally Remodeling: 1997 changed to Craftsman Architect : Eric J. Rowland Photo Number : 19</p>	<p>44 Name of Plot: Westermain Address: 5925 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.669 Original House Owner: Montgomery & Helen H. Lewis Bought Property: 1918 House Built: 1921 [first new house built] Architect: probably Frederic Wallick Architectural Style: Colonial Revival Photo Number : 18</p>
<p>42 Name of Plot: Wake Robin Address: 6015 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.395 Original House Owner: Lenard C & Nora M. Morgan House Built: 1939 Architect: unknown Builder: Charles H. Federman Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>45 Name of Plot: Hawthornden Address: 5915 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.62 Original House Owner: Mr. & Mrs. John W. Brouwer House Built: 1951 Architect: unknown Builder: Swiggett & Son Architectural Style: Ranch</p>
	<p>46 Name of Plot: Cloverhill Address: 5835 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.53 Original House Owner: Com. & Mrs. Ralph H. Mathews House Built: 1939 Architect: unkown Architectural Style: Ranch</p>

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 11

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

47	Name of Plot: October Garden Address: 5825 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.23 Original House Owner: H.P. & Ruth W. Werkman House Built: approx. 1939 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch	51	Name of Plot: Overbrook Address: 5730 Ridge Road Acreage: 3.34 Original House Owner: Frank J. & Elizabeth Hoke House Built: 1954 Designer O.C. Winters Builder: O.C. Winters Architectural Style: California Ranch
48	Name of Plot: Wedgemere Address: 5820 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.46 Original House Owner: Mr. & Mrs. T.N. Meredith House Built: 1936 Architect: Herbert Fultz & Son Builder: Maten G. Gerdenich Architectural Style: Tudor Revival	52	Name of Plot: Beech Wood Address: 5740 Ridge Road Acreage: 2.47 Original House Owner: Donald N. Test House Plan Approved: September, 1947 House Built: 1948 - 1949 Architect: Burns & James Builder: O.C. Winters Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
49	Name of Plot: Little Groves Address: 5725 Ridge Road Acreage: 2.58 Original House Owner: Cassatt Martz House Built: 1954-1955 Architect: Joseph O. Cezar Architectural Style: Ranch	53	Name of Plot: Oak Ridge Address: 5750 Ridge Road Acreage: 2.950 Original House Owner: Frank J. & Elizabeth Marmon Hoke House Plan Approved: August, 1925 House Built: 1925 Architect: Thornton & Rodecker Builder: Charles A. Gardner & Sons Architectural Style: Tudor Photo Number: 16
50	Name of Plot: Boulder Side Address: 5810 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.7 Original House Owner: John Brouwer House Built: 1957 Architect: Marion Cordill Landscape Architect: Frits Loonsten Architectural Style: California Ranch		

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 _____ Page 12 _____

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

54	Name of Plot: Long Ridge
	Address: 5745 Ridge Road
	Acreage: 2.950
	Original House Owner: Benjamin D. & Elizabeth H. Hitz
	Bought Property: 1919
	House Built: 1923-1924
	Architect: Willard Osler & Lee Burns
	Builder: Burns Realty Company
	Architectural Style: Tudor
	Photo Number: 17

55	Name of Plot: Forest Hill
	Address: 5710 Brookwood Road
	Acreage: 3.19
	Original House Owner: Eugene P. & Adelaide Fishburn
	House Built: 1941, remodel 2003
	Architect: unknown
	Architectural Style: Ranch to Neoclassical Revival

56	Name of Plot: Deeping Gate
	Address: 5920 Lawrence Drive
	Acreage: 1.45
	Original House Owner: George Weidlich
	House Built: 1946
	Architect: unknown
	Builder: George Weidlich
	Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

57	Name of Plot: Wendover Gate
	Address: 5940 Lawrence Drive
	Acreage: 1.94
	Original House Owner: Frank J. Pinella
	House Plan Approved: May, 1953
	House Built: 1953-'54
	Architect: O.C. Winters
	Builder: O.C. Winters
	Architectural Style: Ranch

58	Name of Plot: Three Glens
	Address: 5725 Brookwood Road
	Acreage: 3.380
	Original House Owner: Harry A. & Helen C. Sharp
	Bought Property: 1922
	House Built: 1923
	Architect: Robert Frost Daggett
	Architectural Style: French Renaissance
	Photo Number: 38

59	Plot Name Indian Lodge
	Address 5735 Brookwood Road
	Acreage 2.740
	Original House Owner: Rieke, Herbert & Dorothy
	House Plan Approved: July, 1948
	House Built: 1948
	Architect: Wilbur C. Foster
	Builder: Boyd Goldman
	Architectural Style: Ranch

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 13

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

60	Plot Name Whispering Trees Address 5775 Brookwood Road Acreage 3.1 Original House Owner: Harold Schiele House Plan Approved: unknown House Built: probably 1952-53 Architect: Richard Carl Zimmerman Architectural Style: Wrightian	64	Plot Name Glenwick Address 5870 Hunterglen Road Acreage 1.640 Original House Owner: Oprel Wood House Plans Approved October, 1951 House Built: 1951 -52 Architect: Better Homes & Gardens Architectural Style: California Ranch
61	Plot Name Westwick Address 5855 Brookwood Acreage 3.6 Original House Owner: William G. Niehaus House Plan Approved: 12-May-53 House Built: 1953-54 Designer: drawings signed by W. Neihaus Architectural Style: Ranch	65	Name of Plot: Burnwick Address: 5815 Braewick Road Acreage: 1.970 Original House Owner: White House Built: 1934 Architect: Frank B. Hunter Architectural Style: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Photo Number: 36
62	Plot Name Sedgewick Address 5735 Braewick Road Acreage 1.49 Original House Owner: John S. & Ruth Fishback House Built: 1922 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Tudor Revival Photo Number: 37	66	Name of Plot: Braewick Address: 5835 Braewick Road Acreage: 1.410 Original House Owner: Dr. Henry O. & Ida E. Mertz House Built: 1939 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: French Renaissance
63	Plot Name Greenwick Address 5755 Braewick Road Acreage 1.770 Original House Owner: Bon O. & Katie Aspy House Built: 1932 Architect: McGuire & Shook Architectural Style: Colonial Revival	67	Plot Name Meadowwick Address 5855 Braewick Road Acreage 1.500 Original House Owner: Arthur E. & Maxine Robbins, DDS House Built: 1957 Designer: Michner Construction Co. Builder: Michner Construction Co. Architectural Style: Ranch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

<p>68 Plot Name Woodsnook Address 5865 Hunterglen Road Acreage 3.460 Original House Owner: Joseph J. & Katherine A. Daniels House Built: 1924, addition 1934 Architect: Willard Osler & Lee Burns Builder: Burns Realty Company Architectural Style: Tudor</p>	<p>72 Plot Name Brendon Beeches Address 5850 Highfall Road Acreage 2.720 Original House Owner: Dr. John B. & Dottie White House Built: 1960 Architect: Wilbur Mees & Carlton Smith Builder: Carlton Smith Architectural Style: Ranch</p>
<p>69 Plot Name Bark-a-boom Address 5855 Hunterglen Road Acreage 1.940 Original House Owner: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas S. Hood House plans approved: March, 1952 House Built: 1952 Architect: Charles L. Palmer Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>73 Plot Name Squirrel Hill [or "Walnut Hill"] Address 5840 Highfall Road Acreage 2.560 Original House Owner: Dr. Horace M. & Linda Powell, Jr. House plans approved: July, 1950 House Built: 1950-51-52 Architect: Linda Hamilton Powell Builder: O.C. Winters Architectural Style: Ranch</p>
<p>70 Plot Name Peak-A- Moose Address 5775 Hunterglen Road Acreage 2.620 Original House Owner: probably Samuel J. Kagan House Built: 1955 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Colonial Revival</p>	<p>Photo Number: 33</p>
<p>71 Plot Name Crowthorne Address 5725 Hunterglen Road Acreage 3.050 Original House Owner: Robert F. Waddell, Jr. House plans approved: June, 1954 House Built: 1954 Architect: Joseph O. Cezar, Jr. Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>74 Plot Name Roundtoft Address 6140 Old Orchard Road Acreage 2.870 Original House Owner: Lawrence V. Sheridian, Sr. House Built: 1929 Architect: Willard Osler Architectural Style: Tudor Revival/English Cottage Photo Number: 32</p>

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 15

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

75	Plot Name Greenstoke
Address 6120 Old Orchard Road	
Acreage 1.730	
Original House Owner: Charles S. & Mary P. Lewis, Sr.	
House Built: 1924	
Architect: Robert Frost Daggett	
Builder: C.A. Gardner & Son	
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival	
Photo Number: 31	

78	Plot Name: Edgelea
Address: 6120 Lawrence Drive	
Acreage: 2.150	
Original House Owner: Ralph J. McQuiston	
House Built: 1939	
Architect: Linton Atkinson	
Builder: Warren Atkinson	
Architectural Style: French Provincial	
Photo Number: 21	

76	Plot Name: Owlthwaite
Address: 6010 Old Orchard Road	
Acreage: 2.970	
Original House Owner: Blair, Francis L.	
House Built: 1957	
Architect: unknown	
Builder: H. C. Bartholomew	
Architectural Style: Ranch	
Photo Number: 30	

79	Plot Name: Nutwoodlea
Address: 6115 Old Orchard Rd.	
Acreage: 1.970	
Original House Owner: Clayton O. & Gretchen Craig	
House Built: probably 1924	
Architect: unknown	
Architectural Style: Tudor	
Photo Number: 29	

77	Plot Name: Glen Gate
Address: 6050 Lawrence Drive	
Acreage: 2.540	
Original House Owner: Robert D. & Patty H. Eaglesfield	
House Built: 1922 or 1923	
Architect: probably Robert Frost Daggett	
Builder: Eaglesfield	
Architectural Style: Prairie	
Photo Number: 20	

80	Plot Name: Birchlea (not included in resource count)
Acreage: 1.720	
Original House Owner: No house on this property	
Current Owner: owners of plots 78 & 82	

81	Plot Name: Ranglelea
Address: 6145 Old Orchard Rd.	
Acreage: 1.800	
Original House Owner: Emil E. & Ruth C. Linegar	
House Built: 1940-'41	
Architect: unknown	
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival	
Photo Number: 28	

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 16

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

82	Plot Name: Buzzardlea Address: 6220 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.570 Original House Owner: Elmer H. & Helen Josie 1923 Second House Owner: Gillespie, Dr. Jacob E. House Built: 1939 rebuilt after fire Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch	86	Plot Name: Elfland Address: 5815 Highfall Road Acreage: 2.170 Original House Owner: Cornelius [Neal] C. Ihrer House Built: 1953 - 1954 Architect: L.E. Byfield Builder: O.C. Winters Architectural Style: California Ranch
83	Plot Name: Hedgerlea Address: 6240 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 2.340 Original House Owner: Kenneth G. & Bertha M. Baker House Plans Approved: Feb., 1948 & July, 1950 House Built: 1950-51 Architect: Leslie F. Ayres Architectural Style: California Ranch	87	Plot Name: Greenslopes Address: 5825 Highfall Road Acreage: 2.000 Original House Owner: Joseph W. & Mary York House Built: 1955 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch
84	Plot Name: Hillslea Address: 6215 Old Orchard Road Acreage: 2.570 Original House Owner: Russell B. & Grace E. Moore House Built: 1938 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Classical Revival	88	Plot Name: Wind-sweep Address: 5845 Highfall Road Acreage: 2.930 Original House Owner: Clifford, Scott B. House Built: 1943 Architect: Leslie Ayres Builder: Marion Bugher Architectural Style: Art Deco Photo Number: 34
85	Plot Name: Robindale Address: 6220 Old Orchard Road Acreage: 1.660 Original House Owner: Ober, John & Betty House Plans Approved: May, 1952 House Built: Aug. 1952- Jan. 1953 Architect: Arthur Broecker Architectural Style: Ranch	89	Plot Name: Meadowside Address: 5865 Highfall Road Acreage: 1.740 Original House Owner: James W. Juvinal House Plans Approved: October, 1949 House Built: 1949-1950 Architect: Oscar J. Pool Architectural Style: Ranch

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 17

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

<p>90 Plot Name: Brendonwood Common Address: 5925 Braewick Road Acreage: 3.75 Original Plot Owner: Charles S. Lewis Plans Approved: 1924 for community building Structure Built: 1924 Architect: T. E. Hibben Architectural Style: Classical Revival Photo Number: 35</p>	<p>94 Plot Name: Delcombe Address: 6320 Braewick Road Acreage: 1.500 Original House Owner: Thomas C. Waddell House Built: 1959 Architect: probably Joseph O. Cezar, Jr. Architectural Style: Ranch</p>
<p>91 Plot Name: Twin Oaks Address: 5960 Braewick Road Acreage: 3.670 Original House Owner: Loyal (Larry) E. Stovall House Built: 1954 Designer & Builder: probably Mr. Stovall Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>95 Plot Name: Lone Oak Address: 6335 Around the Hills Road Acreage: 2.570 Original House Owner: Dr. John C. & Judy Lowe House Built: 8.19.1972 Architect: Jay Welty Builder: H. Emerson Young Architectural Style: Colonial Revival</p>
<p>92 Plot Name: Brimcombe Address: 6340 Around the Hills Road Acreage: 2.730 Original House Owner: Robert C. Mogg House Plans Approved: June, 1953 House Built: 1954 Architect: Joseph O. Cezar Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>96 Plot Name: Skyland Address: 6325 Around the Hills Road Acreage: 3.480 Original House Owner: Joseph L. & June Feltz House Built: 1951 Designer: Paul I. Cripe, Engineers Architectural Style: Ranch</p>
<p>93 Plot Name: Breckcombe Address: 6360 Around the Hills Road Acreage: 2.460 Original House Owner: A. Hastings Fiske House Built: 1941 Architect: Charles Palmer Architectural Style: Ranch</p>	<p>97 Plot Name: Witching View Address: 6350 Old Orchard Road Acreage: 2.470 Original House Owner: Harper H. Bushgong House Built: 1928 - 1929 Architect: Fermor Spencer Cannon Builder: Egerton Lumber Architectural Style: Tudor</p>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

98	Plot Name: Forest Glade Address: 6320 Old Orchard Road Acreage: 2.740 Original House Owner: R. H. Clark House Built: 1953 Architect: George Caleb Wright Architectural Style: California Ranch	102	Plot Name: Gracefield Address: 6330 Braewick Road Acreage: 1.42 Original House Owner: Harry J. Enders House Built: 1941-1942 Architect: Willard Osler Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
99	Plot Name: Harefield Address: 6315 Old Orchard Road Acreage: 1.450 Original House Owner: Leonard E. Tanner House Built: 1940 Architect: unknown Builder: W. Paul Swiggett, Swiggett & Sons Architectural Style: Colonial Revival	103	Plot Name: Fallowfield Address: 6340 Lawrence Drive Acreage: 1.86 Original House Owner: Everett N. Stehman House Built: 1954 Architect: unknown Architectural Style: Ranch originally Major remodeling: 2002 changed to Colonial Revival Designer: Robert Frist
100	Plot Name: Thrushfield Address: 6335 Old Orchard Road Acreage: 1.56 Original House Owner: Lucius Vachel Hamilton House Built: 1949 Architect: Linda Hamilton Powell Builder: O.C. Winters Architectural Style: Ranch	104	Plot Name: Wadalincon Address: 6240 Around the Hills Road Acreage: 2.02 Original House Owner: Dr. Allen W. & Bethel Jones House Built: 1956 Designer: Donald Morris Builder: Donald Morris Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
101	Plot Name: Lindenfield Address: 6355 Old Orchard Road Acreage: 1.58 Original House Owner: George V. Davis or Philip Lewis House Built: 1925 or '26 Architect: probably Frederic Wallick Architectural Style: Bungalow/Craftsman Photo Number: 27	105	Plot Name: The Greenwood Tree Address: 6464 Around the Hills Road Acreage: 2.690 Original House Owner: Charles & Louise Goss House Built: Aug. 1966-May 1967 Architect: C.C. [Bud] Shropshire Builder: Wm. Sollenberger & Wayne Irvine Architectural Style: Moderne

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 19

Brendonwood, Marion County, IN

106	Plot Name: Oak and Ash and Thorn Address: 6470 Around the Hills Road Acreage: 3.260 Original House Owner: James A. & Edna McDaniel House Plan Approved: March, 1951 House Built: 1951 -1952 Designer: Paul I. Cripe, Engineer Builder: James A. McDaniel Const. Co. Architectural Style: Tudor Revival	109	Plot Name: Windoor Hill Address: 6410 Around the Hills Rd. Acreage: 2.840 Original House Owner: Harry A. Wade House Plan Approved: April & June, 1954 House Built: 1954 Architect: Charles M. Brown Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
107	Plot Name: Highdown Hill Address: 6460 Around the Hills Road Acreage: 5.090 Original House Owner: Sidney & Gretchen Horn House Built: 1952 Architect: Unknown Architectural Style: Ranch	110	Plot Name: Beacon Hill Address: 6411 Windoor Road Acreage: 1.960 Original House Owner: Wisler, Tom & Patsy Property Purchased: 1950, Wislers purchased in 1983 House Built: 1983 Designer: apparently Keeler Construction Builder: Jim Keeler, Keeler Construction Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
108	Plot Name: Puck's Hill Address: 6450 Around the Hills Rd. Acreage: 2.600 Original House Owner: Robert D. & Jessie Marie Arnold House Built: 1956 -1957 Architect: Harry E. Cooler Architectural Style: Wrightian Photo Number: 26		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20 *Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN*

This is information on a cross section of 16 Brendonwood homes and buildings that illustrate variations in architectural style, materials used, and date of construction. The description is addressing the front facade of the houses primarily.

Plot 5, Farlook, is located at 5500 East 56th Street and was built in 1939. It is a Neoclassical Revival style house designed by Willard Osler, Architect. It has a rectangular footprint with extensions on each end. The center portion of the house is formally balanced, five bay design with centered entrance with the extensions being porches and garages. A full-width, two story, square-columned portico with flat roof shades the front. The basement is cement block and the exterior is brick with painted wood trim and square columns. The windows are wood double hung six over nine of the first floor and six over six on the second floor. The shutters are wood. The roof is slate; main roof is a steep hip roof, the dependencies are gabled. This is a contributing building. See photo #13

Plots 6, 7, & 9, Forestdear, Guard Hill & Woodbank, are located at 5610 East 56th Street and contain a residence built between 1928 and 1930. It is a Tudor Revival style house designed by Lee Burns and Edward James, Architects, and was constructed by Burns Realty Co. The house has a modified V shaped footprint and has a poured concrete basement and foundation. The main front has a porte-cochere to the south, then a two story front gable which joins to a hipped roof section extending north. The northeast corner has a distinctive crenellated polygonal "tower." The exterior is brick with carved limestone at several of the door and window openings. The brick detailed chimneys are topped with clay chimney pots. The windows are metal casement with leaded glass inserts. The roof is slate with lead coated copper gutters and downspouts. The garages are in a totally separate building. There have been no exterior alterations or additions to the original house design. This is a contributing building. See photo #14

Plot 11, Springhead, is located at 6460 Lawrence Drive and was built in 1934. It is a Georgian Revival style house designed by Lee Burns and Edward James, Architects. It has an L footprint and a concrete block foundation. The exterior is brick with wood trim. The windows are wood double hung nine over nine on the first floor and six over six on the second floor. There are wood shutters. The roof is asbestos shingles. The original porch has been glass enclosed and a breakfast room and bedroom have been added to the rear of the house. This is a contributing building. See photo #15

Plot 30, Great Maple, is located at 6460 Lawrence Drive and was built in 1948. It is a Neo-Classical Revival style house designed by Oscar Poole, Architect. It has a modified Y footprint and a concrete block foundation. The exterior is brick with wood trim. The windows are wood double hung, and a fan window above and side windows flank the main front entrance door. Wings aside, the house is two-story, three-bay, and Georgian-inspired. The half round two story portico has Doric columns of painted wood. The side gable roof is asphalt shingles. The only alteration to the original rectangular part of the house was to convert the basement garage to a recreation room. The additions to the house have been to the rear and have not altered the original façade. This is a contributing building. See photo #25

Plot 32, Grange Court, is located at 6445 Lawrence Drive and was built in 1940 and 1941. It is a Dutch Colonial Revival style house and was designed by M. Carlton Smith, Architect. It has an H shaped footprint and a cement block foundation. The exterior materials are brick on the lower level and wood shakes on the second level. The windows are double hung vinyl covered wood and there are wood shutters. The gambrel roof is asphalt shingles. To the back of the house have been added a family room, two bedrooms and baths. This is a contributing building. See photo #24.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21 *Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN*

Plot 35, Elmhedge, is located at 6325 Lawrence Drive and was built in 1939. It is a French Renaissance style house and was designed by Maurice E. Thornton, Architect. It has a rectangular footprint with an angled arm, and a concrete block foundation. The exterior is all brick except for the dormer style window surrounds that are wood. The windows are wood, some fixed and some casement. The entry door in the turret is raised panel wood flanked by full height wood shutters. The steep hip roof is asphalt shingled; the entrance turret has a conical roof with through-the-cornice segmental arched dormer. The original porch has been enclosed and a second floor added to it. Other additions have been to the rear of the house. This is a contributing building. See photo #23.

Plot 41, Graylock, is located at 6035 Lawrence Drive and was built in 1951 and significantly remodeled in 1997. It is a Bungalow/Craftsman style house that was designed by Eric. J. Rowland, Architect. The original house was a typical Ranch style house with a rectangular footprint, limestone exterior and picture windows. It is now has an L shaped footprint, a second floor, and a front porch with a post and railing enclosure above it for a second floor porch. The original cement block basement and foundation remain. The exterior material on the lower level remains the original limestone and the upper part is cedar singles with wood trim. The columns and porch are painted wood. The doors on the house are salvaged Craftsman style. The windows are all new and are tall wood casement and French doors with custom Craftsman style dividers. The roof is asphalt shingles. An enlarged garage was added to the rear of the house. This is a non-contributing house. See photo #19.

Plot 65, Burnwick, is located at 5815 Braewick Road and was built in 1934. It is a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style house and was designed by Frank B. Hunter, Architect, built for the White Family and called Casa Blanca. It has a T shaped footprint with an attached garage at the back of the house. There is a partial basement that is poured concrete. The floor slab, walls and ceilings are also poured concrete. The exterior finish is stucco. The roof is partially flat and is partially clay tile. Most of the windows in the house are French doors of wood with leaded glass inserts. A family room and open porch have been added to the house. This is a contributing building. See photo #36.

Plot 73, Squirrel Hill, is located at 5840 Highfall Road and was built in 1951 and 1952. It is a Ranch style house designed by Linda Hamilton Powell McLaughlin and built by O.C. Winters. It has a T shaped footprint and the foundation is cement block. The exterior material is painted brick with wood trim. The windows are mostly wood double hung, but a large picture window is in the end of the living room and a sliding door is in the family room addition. The roof is asphalt shingles. The garage is joined to the house by a breezeway and sits behind the house. The original porch has been screened in. A family room was added incorporating the original building details. This is a contributing building.
See photo #33.

Plot 74, Roundtoft, is located at 6140 Old Orchard Road and was built in 1929. It is a Tudor Revival style house and was designed by Willard Osler, Architect. It has a cross shaped footprint and a poured concrete basement and foundation. The exterior is brick with stained wood trim. The chimneys have clay chimney pots, there is a small wood balcony over the main entry, and some of the window lintels are layered slate. The roof is slate with copper gutters and downspouts. There are no alterations to the exterior of the house. The garage is a separate building away from the house. This is a contributing building. See photo # 32.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22 *Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN*

Plot 75, Greenstoke, is located at 6120 Old Orchard Road and was built in 1924. It is a Colonial Revival style house and was designed by Robert Frost Daggett, Architect. It has a rectangular footprint and a concrete foundation. The exterior is painted horizontal wood siding with wood trim. The windows are double hung eight over sixteen on the first level and eight over eight on the second floor. They have recently been replaced in kind. There is a set of three stained glass windows on the stairway landing reflecting the nautical interest of the original owner, Charles S. Lewis. The shutters are wood and custom designed. The chimney is painted brick. The roofs are asphalt singles. The only alteration to the house is the glass enclosure of the original back porch. This is a contributing building. See photo #31.

Plot 81, Ranglea, is located at 6145 Old Orchard Road and was built in 1941. It is a Colonial Revival style house said to be patterned after the architectural style of the Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg. The architect of this house is unknown. It has a T shaped footprint with a concrete block foundation. The exterior is horizontal painted wood siding with wood trim. The windows are wood double hung nine over nine on the main floor and six over six on the dormers. The shutters are wood. The roof is asphalt shingles. There has been a family room added to the back of the house, and an enlargement of the master bedroom is currently under construction. This is a contributing building. See photo #28.

Plot 88, Wind-sweep, is located at 5845 Highfall Road and was built in 1943. This unusual house is among the best Indianapolis renditions of Art Deco / Moderne style in a residential context and was designed by Leslie Ayres, Architect. It has a rectangular footprint and a cement block foundation. The exterior of the house is stucco with wood trim. The window styles in the house are many from fixed round to various height wood fixed and casement windows with emphasis on the horizontal pane dividers. The stucco detailing also emphasizes horizontal lines. There are wrought iron rail accents at the main entrance and tall windows. Part of the roof is flat and part has asphalt shingles. The original open porch at the end of the living room as been glassed in, and bedrooms were built above the garage at the other end of the house. This is a contributing building. See photo #34.

Plot 90, Brendonwood Common, is located at 5925 Braewick Road. Charles Lewis hired Thomas E. Hibben to draft plans for his community's meeting place in 1924. Hibben was a draftsman in the office of Robert Frost Daggett in the 1920s, in which capacity he helped plan Butler University's Jordan Hall, completed in 1928. Brendonwood Common is a Classical Revival / Colonial Revival style building of wood frame construction. It is a three-bay, side gabled structure. Though only 1 ½ stories high, the primary story is tall in its proportions, and the the square columns of the central portico give an air of monumentality to the design. The tall multipaned double hung windows on either side of the tall paneled door have round arched fanlights. The gabled dormers echo the main windows with arch-topped sash.

Plot 101, Lindenfield, is located at 6355 Old Orchard Road and was built in 1925 and 1926. It is a Bungalow/Craftsman style house that was approved by Frederick Wallick, Architectural Consultant to Brendonwood. The center part of the house is an early cottage that was moved from Plot 103 in 1924 and placed on a cement foundation. To complete the house there were symmetrical wings added to each side and garages to the back. The exterior is wood siding and trim, and the side gabled roof is asphalt shingles. The main roof has a large shed dormer with banks of multi-paned casements; the roofs of the flanking wings have smaller dormers. The windows are wood frame and include casement type on the second floor center; double hung elsewhere and French

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23 *Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN*

doors to the front patio. Trelliswork flanks the patio doors. Wood post & railing detail surround the flat roof section on the second level of the wings. This is a contributing building. See photo #27.

Plot 108, Puck's Hill, is located at 6450 Around the Hills Road and was built in 1956 and 1957. It is a contemporary style house with Wrightian influence and was designed by Harry E. Cooler, Architect. It has a T shaped footprint and the foundation is cement block. One of the walls of the house is rough-cut limestone starting at the foundation and extending the full height of the house to house the fireplaces on the first and second levels. The exterior is butt joined stained redwood. The redwood boards are used horizontally on the two-story section of the house and vertically on the one story section. Windows are large single pane, with sliding doors to the cantilevered porch and entrance deck. The roof is asphalt shingles with no gutters or downspouts. This is a non-contributing building. See photo #26.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 24

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

Brendonwood meets the National Register criteria A & C, as an outstanding example of a planned suburb, complete with fine examples of popular housing styles of the early 20th century.

The development of Brendonwood in 1917 marked one of the earliest planned automobile suburbs in Indianapolis. It was established to be a fine suburban residential park that required the convenience of the automobile as it is located about 10 miles northeast of downtown Indianapolis. Its development occurred as the City Beautiful work was reaching its zenith in Indianapolis with construction of the Indiana World War Memorial Plaza in the 1920's. While its concept acknowledged ideas of other communities that were addressing the City Beautiful movement, Brendonwood as a planned neighborhood was comprehensively developed as a self-contained community unlike any other in the city.

Charles S. Lewis was the developer. The Brendonwood abstracts start with the U.S. Government buying the land from the Native Indians, but Charles Lewis actually started accumulating the land in 1909 along the Fall Creek Valley, and had acquired all 350 acres by 1915. Mr. Lewis's vision was for a private country park in the heart of the beautiful & desirable Fall Creek Valley capturing the natural beauty of the area and providing spacious sites for fine homes & estates in a protected environment.

In 1914 Mr. Lewis retained George Edward Kessler as the landscape architect to assist in the planning and layout of the area, and the final plan presented in 1917 included Mr. Kessler's plans for the roads and pathways of Brendonwood. Mr. Kessler's firm was from St. Louis, Mo. and was retained in 1907 to design the City of Indianapolis Park & Boulevard System. Included in his work are Fall Creek and Pleasant Run Parkways, University Square, Garfield & Riverside Parks. He also was noted nationally for his many park designs including the Kansas City, Missouri Park System. Brendonwood is one of few private, residential commissions he executed in Indianapolis, certainly, it was his most extensive private commission in the city if not in the State of Indiana.

Other members of the original design team included A.H. Moore, civil engineer of Jeup & Moore, Indianapolis; Frederick Wallick, consulting architect, Indianapolis; and Lawrence V. Sheridan, city planner & landscape designer who succeeded Kessler in the implementation of his Brendonwood design and who designed the Brendonwood golf course in 1923.

Sheridan had also worked with George Kessler in the development of the Indianapolis Park & Boulevard System and succeeded Mr. Kessler in that capacity following Mr. Kessler's death in 1923. Mr. Sheridan served on the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners from 1911-1914, on the City Plan Commission from 1921-1923 and as Executive Secretary of the Plan Commission in 1922 devised recommendations for a city zoning ordinance. He planned Kessler Blvd., designed landscape & site work for Lockefield Gardens, Frederic Ayres Estate "Walden" on Sunset Drive & provided city plans and landscape architecture in over 100 communities. As a Colonel in World War II he wrote the Repairs and Utilities Manual for the Army Corp of Engineers.

Another very important member of the team was Edward Daniels, a founding partner of the Indianapolis law firm of Baker & Daniels, & his attorney son Joseph, who wrote the innovative and ground breaking governance of Brendonwood. While the city has now grown around Brendonwood, the survival of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 25

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

integrity of the Lewis, Kessler, Sheridan design is due in great part to the unique way the neighborhood was incorporated.

Brendonwood Common is an Association of the owners of the 109 home sites in Brendonwood. It was incorporated as a not for profit organization to carry out the general plan to make Brendonwood a "self-regulated residential zone" by owning & holding certain lands for the use in common by owners and through its Articles of Incorporation and By-laws to have the right to levy & collect for development and maintenance assessments from its members to promote the general welfare of the Brendonwood Community. On September 13, 1917 title to all land in Brendonwood outside the boundaries of the home sites was conveyed to Brendonwood Common, and it is all private, including the roads. Other neighborhood enclaves may today carry many of the same deed restrictions that were first introduced in Brendonwood, but their streets are public & maintained by a government entity. Brendonwood's are private, and while they must be maintained by homeowner's assessment, those same homeowners may use scooters, bicycles, horses, skates, & golf carts on the roads that elsewhere would be prohibited.

Each owner of a plot is a member of the Common and has one vote. A nine member Board of Directors voted yearly is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Deed of Restrictions and addressing the needs for security, safety, traffic flow, maintenance, planning, & beautification of the community. Assessments are based on acreage. The home sites are spacious, smallest plot is 1.37 acres and the largest is 5.73 acres.

Without attaching a copy of the actual Deed of Restrictions, following is a summary:

- No plot may be subdivided. An estate may occupy more than one plot, but only one residence is permitted on each plot.
- Only private single family residences are permitted, no business structures of any kind.
- Any other structure on the property may be only for a temporary guesthouse, servant's quarters, garage or stable [early on].
- Board approval is required for plans [new or remodeling] of all buildings, driveways, fences or walls, removal of trees & shrubbery, easements, & variations from set backs.
- No signs of any kind may be posted including "for sale" signs.
- Wild flowers are not to be picked.
- Each owner must maintain their own property in a condition satisfactory to Brendonwood Common.

The restrictions, covenants, governance and method of assessment have all been tested in the courts and upheld.

Starting in 1920, Theodora Kimball Hubbard, the Harvard librarian, wrote a series of letters to Charles Lewis inquiring about the status of the new community. Her husband was Henry Vincent Hubbard, Dean of Harvard's School of Landscape Architecture. The documents and plans regarding Brendonwood still reside in the library of Harvard's Graduate School of Design in Cambridge, Mass., and have been studied by landscape students through the years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 26

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

The founders and planners of Brendonwood participated directly in its growth. Lawrence Sheridan built his Brendonwood home on Plot 74 [Roundtoft] in 1929. Joseph Daniels built his home in Brendonwood on Plot 68 [Woodsnook] in 1924. Charles S. Lewis built his Brendonwood home on Plot 75 [Greenstroke] in 1924. Montgomery Lewis, a son, built his home on Plot 44 [Westermain] in 1921. Phillip Lewis, a son, built his home on Plot 101 [Lindenfield] in 1924. All of these houses remain.

Charles Lewis died in 1931, and his son Montgomery Lewis, as a member of the Brendonwood Common continued to nurture the growth & integrity of his father's vision until his death in 1953.

Landscape planning was key to the Brendonwood plan. In addition to the George Kessler and Lawrence Sheridan roles in the actual design of the roads and paths of the development, they also were responsible for the individual landscaping of many of the early residences. Fritz Loonsten was responsible for the landscape design of several homes built in the 1930s and 1940's.

In the spirit of the English countryside, each plot was to be completely surrounded by wide shrubbery borders of irregular contour, with spiraea and barberry among the early plantings. A crew of men nurtured the early plants to maturity and the quantity of shrubbery involved [had it been put end to end] would extend more than twelve miles. The shrubbery borders still continue in place today and provide a sense of privacy that is unique to the neighborhood.

Most of Brendonwood's landscape is naturalistic. But the Mall, the main entry to the neighborhood, is formal, and is an 800-foot dual-lane drive. The inspiration for the Mall's landscape treatment is attributed to the 17th century English landscape gardener, John Evelyn. Evelyn's admiration for the Mall of Tours, France, with its seven rows of tall elms was an image that Charles Lewis saw for the grand entrance to the neighborhood. At the beginning of the Mall is a massive boulder as a landmark with a bronze plaque bearing the Brendonwood name.

Under the direction of George V. Davis, Superintendent of Grounds, a nursery was developed on the south side of 56th Street to grow the thousands of trees & shrubs that eventually lined the lots and roadways of the farmland plots of the neighborhood. Elm trees of uniform size lined The Mall drives and both sides of Lawrence Drive. These beautiful majestic trees that shaded the roads fell victim to the Dutch elm disease, and Brendonwood Common Board minutes reflect the on going fight in the 1940's and 50's to save the doomed trees. The Mall is now lined with maple trees in keeping with the early landscape design. Comparison of historic maps and aerial views with the surviving landscape show a remarkable degree of integrity to the Kessler / Sheridan landscape. Extensive hedges visible in historic images still survive; roadways and paths remain as planned, public green areas like the Mall and golf course, though restored, remain as intended.

Entertainment & recreation were always a part of the Lewis vision. In 1924 Charles Lewis deeded to the Brendonwood Common Plot #90 on which he built a Common House for the use of the members. T.E. Hibben designed the Common House. The building and its grounds were intended for, and still are used for, activities relating to holiday celebrations and picnics, neighborhood pitch-in dinners, the Garden Club and Bridge Club gatherings, tennis, golf, swimming, Easter egg hunts, touch football games, as well as

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 27

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

meetings of the Brendonwood Common and Country Club Boards. The Brendonwood Chapter of the Bundles for Britain also used it.

Kessler's plan, in addition to roads for the automobile, included hiking and bridle paths through the woods and ravines. The pathways still remain; some more heavily traveled than others. They were named Boulder Gap, Serpentine Trail, Penbroke Lane, Brookpath, and Woodland Path. In the 1920's and 1930's many of the residence rode horseback and several had stables on their property.

Near the #3 tee on the golf course is an area called Brendonwood Island. It was created by a small diversion of the Fall Creek that separated the land from the rest of the acreage. Mr. Lewis had a footbridge built to the island, added picnic tables & built a tree house for the children of the neighborhood. The "island" still remains although the water no longer surrounds it. At the base of Plot 91 Mr. Lewis had dammed up one of the waterfalls as it entered into the Fall Creek, and the children of Brendonwood used it for ice-skating in the winter. In 1941 he tried to get that portion of #91 deeded over to the Common so it would always be available for the children, but failed to get the needed votes from the Common membership.

The Kessler plan included a location for golf links on the land along the Fall Creek. That golf course was designed and built in 1923. It was designed by Lawrence V. Sheridan, and was used by the Common members and cared for by the Commons grounds crew. When the depression hit, the maintenance of the course slipped and during World War II part of it was used as a victory garden. Board minutes reflect an effort to restore the course in 1947, but that would have required a significant assessment on the property owners, and also required approval of 106 of the property owners. It did not happen, and it was not until 1956 that the course was finally put back in good playing form.

Since the required 106 members would not agree to the expense involved in restoring the golf course, a group of approximately 30 homeowners put up the money and the muscle to get it done. Thus the Brendonwood Common Board approved the establishment of the Brendonwood Recreation Club for that purpose and leased the land to them for a dollar a year. The Club next replaced the original 1920's tennis court. Shortly thereafter another group of neighbors put up the money to build a swimming pool on the Common property. The Brendonwood Country Club has evolved from these efforts and continues to host holiday activities such as July 4th & Labor Day neighborhood picnics, swim races for the children, tennis and golf competitions; the Halloween party, Easter egg hunt, Christmas caroling and the Holiday dance. The Country club is available only to current & former Brendonwood residents and carries a separate & additional assessment structure.

The Brendonwood Garden Club formally established in 1948 continues as an active organization for the beautification of the neighborhood. Living in Brendonwood has from the Lewis beginning meant more than owning a home; it provides privacy and yet a true feeling of belonging to a community, and contributing to a unique & special "way of life".

Architecture: Timing for the development of homes in Brendonwood did not work in Charles Lewis's favor. The formal marketing of the project in 1917 coincided with World War I. Thirty-four lots had been sold by 1919, but the first houses were not built until the 20's with the first new house being completed in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 28

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

1921 at Westermain for his son, Montgomery Lewis. There were 17 houses built in the 1920's, [3 burned down and 14 remain]. This was during the same time period that fine homes were being constructed in Golden Hill, Wynndale, Crows Nest, Forest Hills, and one after the other on North Meridian Street & Washington Blvd. The competition to attract the owners of these fine homes to this more remote suburban park was considerable.

The consulting architect for Brendonwood was Frederick Wallick, a very prominent designer of many of fine homes in Indianapolis and Winter Park, Florida. Wallick designed at nine houses in the exclusive Golden Hill neighborhood (NR, 1991) and two on North Meridian Street (NR, 1986), as well as others in Indianapolis. In addition to Mr. Wallick's work, other architects who designed the early homes in Brendonwood were Robert Frost Daggett, Willard Osler, Lee Burns, Frank B. Hunter, Thornton & Rodecker, Thomas Hibben and Fermor S. Cannon. These gentlemen were the "who's who" of the Indianapolis architectural profession in that period. The architectural styles included Tudor, Colonial Revival, Craftsman/bungalow, French Renaissance, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical Revival. The homes were of various sizes and all required Brendonwood Common Board approval.

One of the earliest plot owners was Walter C. Marmon of the Marmon Automobile Company. In 1919 he purchase 10 lots totaling a little over 27 acres. The Marmon Family Estates was completed in 1930, was designed by Burns & James and built by Burns Realty Co. It is of Tudor design with a separate 4 car garage, and occupies three of the original lots he purchased.

The depression and then World War II were the next challenges to Brendonwood's growth, but there were 16 homes built in the 1930's and 21 in the 1940's. The oldest house in Brendonwood is a bungalow farmhouse built in 1894. The variety of architectural styles continued with the addition of mission/Spanish, art deco, prairie, and ranch. Adding to the already impressive group of architects designing houses in the community were Leslie Ayres, Charles Palmer, Ed Pierre, McGuire & Shook, Maurice E. Thornton, Oscar Poole, M. Carlton Smith, & Wilbur Foster. Linda Hamilton Powell McLaughlin, an early resident of Brendonwood, designed two homes in the 1940's.

With the 1950's came an explosion of growth with 37 houses being built between 1950 and 1954. The remaining 18 homes in the neighborhood were built between 1955 and 1983. Currently there continue to be additions made to some of the earlier homes. With so much construction going on in the late 40's and early 50's, the Common Board retained the services of Edward D. James followed by M. Carlton Smith, architect s of several Brendonwood homes, to review the specifications, drawings & plans being submitted for approval to assist the Board in being assured that the quality of homes being proposed met the Brendonwood standards.

One of the important things about the community is the variety in size & style of the homes. Several families lived in different houses during their stay in Brendonwood, downsizing to one of the smaller houses as their children left home or their needs changed. Certainly not all are anything close to being architectural masterpieces, and the records of who may have been the designers of many homes are lost. The 1950's added many ranch style houses, California contemporary, Colonial Revival and the Wrightian influence. The 1954 Indianapolis Home Show house designed by Edward D. Pierre was rebuilt on lot

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 29

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

#19, Graystone, and there is a Better Homes & Gardens designed home on lot #64, Glenwick. Architects responsible for some of the early 1950 designed homes include L.E. Byfield, Harry Cooler, Charles T. Myers, Joseph Cezar, C.C. Shropshire, O.C. Winters, & George Caleb Wright.

A complete listing of the information known about each house is outlined under Section 7, Description.

Testament to the integrity of Charles Lewis and Montgomery Lewis is that they did not compromise the George Kessler landscape design or the Edward Daniels governance, when the financial burden would have made that idea so tempting. The Lewis family never made a profit on this development, but were so dedicated to its vision, that they and those who have followed have protected & nurtured it, and kept it alive and improving.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 30 *Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN*

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Brendonwood Garden Club Directory 1951-52

Brendonwood Original & subsequent sales brochures

Brendonwood Original property abstract

Brendonwood original photographs of area under construction, circa 1917 – 1922

Brendonwood original aerial photograph, circa 1926

Brendonwood original map as designed by George E. Kessler & Charles S. Lewis

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 31

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 32

Brendonwood Historic District, Marion County, IN

Verbal Boundary Description:

The south boundary of Brendonwood is the north curb line of East 56th Street. Starting at the west end of 56th Street, the south boundary begins where Fall Creek crosses 56th Street and continues east along said north curb line approximately 1.5 miles to the intersection of the west curb line of Brendon Forest Drive (the east lot line of plot 29 of Brendonwood).

The east boundary is the east lot lines of Brendonwood plots number 29, 30, 31, 105, 106, 107, 108, and 110.

The north and west boundaries are defined by Fall Creek. Starting at the point where the roadbed of E. 56th Street intersects the south shore line of Fall Creek, follow the south or east shore eastward to a point immediately east of the point of Brendonwood Island, then follow across Fall Creek to the west edge of Brendonwood Island and follow to the north point of the Island, then cross Fall Creek to the south / east shore of Fall Creek, and continue to follow said shore line east to a point where plot 109 of Brendonwood adjoins Fall Creek, then follow the north lot line of plot 109 and the north line of plot 110 of Brendonwood to the east lot line of plot 110. Include also a 10 foot wide easement immediately adjoining and parallel to the north line of plot 110, that extends to the shore of Fall Creek. The 10 foot easement is described in the original plat as a vicinage reservation.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

This is the original parcel of land acquired by Charles Lewis for the development of Brendonwood. Lewis bought other lands south of 56th Street and used them as a staging area for the development. In the 1960s and 1970s, these areas south of 56th Street were developed into a modern subdivision. The boundary includes the golf course and Brendonwood Island, both part of the original concept of the development. The 10 foot wide vicinage reservation easement was originally set aside for access to Fall Creek for a water system; it still belongs to the neighborhood association as commonly held property.

77 78 79 80 81 83
5' 2.30"

