

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 Tomlinson, George Washington, House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 5140 Reed Road N/A  not for publication  
city or town Indianapolis N/A  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46254

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

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Tomlinson, George Washington, House  
Name of Property

Marion IN  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Georgian Cottage  
MID-19th c.: Greek Revival

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof WOOD: Shingle

other BRICK

**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.)

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 #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1862

Significant Dates

c.1862

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

National Register file

Tomlinson, George Washington, House  
Name of Property

Marion IN  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

1 

16	560750	4410780
Zone	Easting	Northing

3 

Zone	Easting	Northing

2 

Zone	Easting	Northing

4 

Zone	Easting	Northing

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 Paul C. Diebold, Ray Rice, Teresa Cambridge  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 08-11-2005  
street & number 5140 Reed Road telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46254

### 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 Ray Rice  
street & number 5140 Reed Road telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46254

**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**

5140 Reed Road was built in 1862. It is a one and one-half story, wood-frame building. It stands on a wooded lot on Reed Road in northwestern Indianapolis. The site is within Pike Township of Marion County. Originally, the house was located at 7444 W. 38<sup>th</sup> Street, near the present-day entrance to Eagle Creek Airport. In some documents, the address was listed as 7844 W. 38<sup>th</sup> Street. On its original site, the house had various outbuildings, including a small barn or carriage house with openings or doors facing east, located just behind and to the east of the house; and a transverse frame barn or corn crib further east and north. In January 1979, the owner, in conjunction with Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, moved the house about 1 ½ miles nearly due north to Reed Road, then a rural lane spotted with occasional single family homes facing the road. The house was "parked" in a cornfield across from its present site for a short time before its owners purchased the present site and moved the house onto it. Currently, Reed Road is nearly fully developed with single family homes and subdivision entrances.

The present site is surrounded on the front by a wooden picket fence, and has an open front yard. Mature hardwood trees on the south and west sides of the lot were maintained when the house was moved to it. Now, some twenty-five years later, secondary tree growth has filled the rear and sides of the lot, and mature contemporary flower and shrub plantings surround the house. Additions from 1980 extend the house to the rear (west) by way of a short, two bay wide connector, to a family and bedroom section. A breezeway connects to a garage added at this time. The current owners added a small, cottage-like storage shed to the property in the 1990s. It stands west of the garage. There are two non-contributing buildings on the lot, the garage and the shed.

The house is a side gabled, center passage, double pile house with Greek Revival details. It rests on a brick-faced foundation; movers dug a new concrete-lined basement for the house in 1979-1980. Siding is wood clapboard. If not original to the 1862 construction date, the wood siding on all exposed portions of the original house is certainly pre-1900. Well worn in areas, several square-headed nails are still visible on the wall surfaces. The sill plate board (not the sill itself) is relatively new. Other elements, such as the frieze board and cyma molding in the cornice, appear to be older.

The five bays of the front (east) elevation are symmetrically placed (photo 1). The small portico with square Doric columns is the focal point of the house. The portico has brick steps and a brick floor, added after the move. The stout square columns are tapered and have a flared capital at the top. There is a short frieze, and a wide wooden cornice around the portico. The roof is nearly flat. Under the portico, the original pilastered entryway with sidelights and transoms fills the wall (photo 2). Sidelight rails and transom bars create a transom for the original door, and transoms for the three paned sidelights. There are kick panels under the sidelights. Two windows on either side of the entrance are six-over-six double hung wood windows with a narrow casing surrounding each. The windows have no counterweights and must be held open with a dowel rod. The window casings accommodate horizontal four-pane wooden storm windows (likely c.1980). The windows were restored after the move in 1979-80, and are likely original (Tomlinson House Saga). The shutters are new, though, it appears from markings and photos that the house had them originally.

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Principal wall corners have pilaster corner boards with "capitals." A plain frieze board runs atop the walls and there is a narrow transitional cornice board that connects to the closed eaves. There are no gutters. The roofing was replaced in the 1990s and continues to be split wood shakes, as it has been since the house was moved. The roof was slate originally; slate was present when the staff of the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission photographed and completed a brief data sheet their files in 1977. The original widely spaced roof sheathing boards are still in place underneath. There are four tall brick chimneys visible on the roofline, two are at the gable ends of the front slope, while the other two are symmetrically placed on the gable end of the rear slope (one for each of the four original principal rooms). When the house was moved, the chimneys had to be disassembled. All the current chimneys are brick veneered boxes. Functional flues and fireplaces were reinstalled in two rooms, however, two of the chimneys are brick veneered boxes with no function, other than to recreate the roofline of the house as it was in 1979, including chimney cap cages.

The flanking gable ends are similar. Each has no first floor windows, and a centered six-over-six window similar to the front units in the upper half story. The gable ends do not have the usual cornice returns, but instead, the frieze rakes along the roof slope. The corner pilaster treatment wraps around to this side elevation. The only significant difference between the two is that the north wall has an exposed brick hearth at the base of the first floor (photo 7). The rest of the chimney is internal. None of the other chimneys had or have this treatment, which was occasionally seen on pre-Civil War housing in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. All other chimneys are completely internal. The house had this feature before it was moved in 1979. Photo 3 shows the south gable end.

Portions of the west wall of the original house are visible (photo 4). The south half of the west wall has two original windows, spaced about evenly with the front openings. Windows are also visible under the breezeway roof, along the original north half of the rear west wall. A one and one-half story connector covers the area of the original back door. It has a wood-shake covered gable roof perpendicular to the main roof. Its eaves line and roof ridge is about two feet lower than the main house, since this section is at-grade. The connector has glass doors on either side. The rest of the gabled mass extends back from the house about twenty-five feet and has paired double-hung windows on its north and south sides. The west end wall is blank, and its details are simplified, there are no corner pilasters, the frieze is narrower, windows are smaller. The addition also has several skylights on its roofline at the connector section.

An overhead, open wooden trellis connects house and garage (photos 6, 7). Because no enclosed structure connects the two, the garage is counted separately. In placement, scale, and orientation in regard to the main house, the garage approximates the small carriage barn structure that accompanied the house on its original site. It is a wood-frame, one story, two-bay garage with overhead doors facing north. Its gable roof is shake covered and the roof pitch is similar to that of the main house. The small gable-front shed also mimics the main house, and has a small shed roof porch with posts across its front. Each side of the shed has a small double hung window centered on the wall. The shed faces east (photo 5, center).

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The inside of the house retains characteristic spaces and appears to have original moldings in most principal rooms. According to articles and other sources quoting the project director, what remained of the original plaster was removed, and all interior surfaces were replastered in 1979-80. Wood floors were covered in new wood flooring. Original subflooring remains throughout the house. The interior plan conforms to the center-passage, double-pile configuration, with a central stairhall running the depth of the original house, flanked by two rooms on either side. Sources mention that the house had cupboards, mantels, and the original staircase before the move, though, the stair rail and mantels were lost to thieves (Tomlinson House Saga).

The front entrance leads to the stairhall (photo 8). The staircase itself is intact and remains. Most of the stair treads, risers and stringer ornament are original. The newel, balusters, and handrail were recreated as best as possible. In a bizarre twist, about 10 years ago, the present owner found an eight foot section of original hand rail and newel cap in the driveway one day; it had been returned by its erstwhile thieves. Photos taken before the move show that the newel post was a lathe-turned urn-like post in the Italianate style. The original rail is displayed in the corner of the southwest room. The stairway has a grand treatment for its scant upper half story space. As it rises, the stairs and supporting wall beside it curve in a semi-circle, with a high baseboard along it.

Moldings throughout the first floor of the house are likely original, or certainly duplicate original moldings as shown in photos taken during the time of the move. They are simple flat boards, with a pedimented header and simple cyma cap. The same treatment is used on the back of the front door, and on door and window openings. Doorways are transomed. The south parlor has no fireplace, though it likely had one originally. The north parlor is now used as the dining room (photo 9). A mantel was reinstalled in this room. The built-in flanking cupboards appear to be original, though, the glass upper doors were added by the current owners. Transomed doorways connect the front and back rooms.

The southwest room also has a functional fireplace, with flanking built-in cupboards (photo 10). Residents at the turn of the century recalled that this room was the kitchen. Originally, the hallway wall divided this room off, but, in the rehabilitation, this wall was removed. A vertical post embedded in the west wall marks the location of the wall. A large pantry room was added, about two feet into the width of the former hallway, filling the location of the back part of the hall. Its south wall now defines the north limit of the southwest room. The pantry room has doors into the kitchen side. The northwest room is now the kitchen, with all modern conveniences, modern cabinets, counters and appliances. Windows remain accessible. The other side of the pantry room helps define the kitchen's south wall.

Ascending the main stairs, there is a bedroom and bathroom. The back of the curved wall of the stairway projects into the attic space. Ceiling pitch follows the roof angle. There were two small bedrooms on this level originally. Today, there is a large closet with room for furnace and blower near the center of the house on this level, alongside the stairway, and there is a south bedroom and north bathroom area.

There is a broad opening at the former location of the back door, straight back from the front door. On

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the west face of this wall, inside the connector, is newer wood siding and a pedimented opening. The connector area is open and spacious, with glass doors opening from either north or south sides. It opens into a family room area, with spiral stairs to upper bedrooms.

**Section 8 – Statement of Significance**

The George Washington Tomlinson House, c. 1862, is significant under Criterion C as an example of a vernacular, Greek Revival-influenced house. Though once common in Central Indiana, only a handful of houses from the pre-Civil War era now survive. Though moved to its site in 1979, the house merits National Register listing under Criterion Consideration B, because: 1) the house move has left it very close to its original location, 2) a considerable amount of historic fabric of the house survives today, and 3) the house continues to convey its architectural significance on its present site.

History

Pike Township is in the extreme northwest portion of Marion County. Opened to Euro-American settlement by terms of the Treaty of St. Mary in 1818, farmers soon cleared the land for agriculture in the first decades. Local and state officials recognized Pike Township in 1822, as part of Wayne Township to the south. In 1828, officials shifted the northeast boundary to include former areas of Washington Township and set Pike off from Wayne. The area had advantages, both natural and man-made, that lured pioneers. In 1828, workers cut the Michigan Road through the township, and the next year, the Lafayette Road was built through the area. No farm in the township was too far from either route, that could lead to markets as far as Michigan City, Madison, or Lafayette as well as the young capital city, Indianapolis. Settlers platted villages that served as small trade centers on these routes, Augusta on the Michigan Road in 1829, and Trader's Point on the Lafayette Road, in 1834. Eagle Creek offered the only geographic challenge. Land here fell sharply away to the creek, making farming difficult for those who bought land nearby. But, the creek offered water power, and the millers who were part of the agriculture cycle found it ample enough to set up shop.

Rail service brought the township out of the settlement era and into the national economy. The Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad planned a route across the township in the 1850s, and landowners near Augusta platted out New Augusta in 1855, right along the route. Access to rail shipping bolstered the agriculture-based economy of Pike Township.

The Tomlinson family came to Pike Township in the 1830s. Jesse Tomlinson, Jr. bought the original site of the nominated house, including forty acres of land, from Jeremiah Wright on August 6, 1836. He and his wife Hannah (born in Maryland) had emigrated from Pennsylvania with five children. According to family tradition, the house was built in 1862, by George Washington Tomlinson. George Washington Tomlinson (1821-1897) was a local millwright who helped build mills on Eagle Creek. He also farmed, with his wife, Martha. The 1866 Titus map of Marion County shows G.W. Tomlinson in ownership of forty-nine acres of land and it indicates a residence on the site, at the proper location to be the nominated



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house. The map also reveals that J. Tomlinson (likely, Jesse, Jr.) owned other farmland nearby.

Family members have recalled in interviews and newspaper articles that George Washington Tomlinson built the house for his son, John Quincy Tomlinson, born in 1845. In all, George and Martha had eight children, including J.Q., as he was known, the eldest. J.Q. served in the Civil War, just after the house was built. He enlisted as a private at age 17 in the Indiana 8<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, was accepted into service in March 1864, and mustered out in June, 1865. During his service, J.Q. was captured on July 31, 1864 at the Battle of Sunshine Church, Georgia and was sent to Andersonville Prison. He returned home in 1865.

J.Q. married a neighbor, Charlotte Pugh, in September the next year. The two moved into the house and J.Q. took after his father as a millwright. The couple had three children. In 1877, J.Q., Charlotte, and a small group of friends and their families decided to move to Kansas. J.Q. lived there until his death in 1915. The small frame farmhouse and its land were left to Henry Clinton Tomlinson, J.Q.'s brother. George W. Tomlinson moved back in with Henry and Sarah (Jones). George remained until he died in 1897. Henry and Sarah had three children, John D., Walter V. and Vernice V. Walter evidently lived in the house with his wife Eunice by at least 1914, since their daughter Vernice V. Tomlinson was born in the house in 1914. Henry C. Tomlinson died in 1916. The house was passed down to the children, with Walter surviving until 1974 and Eunice until 1970. Plat maps from the 1940s show the acreage still intact as a farm. James J. and Barbara Bright bought the house and farmed the land beginning in 1957. Mrs. Bright remained the owner when the Airport Authority sought the land in the 1970s.

The growth of Indianapolis had reached out to Pike Township by 1950s. In fact, as early as 1928, Lawrence Sheridan had proposed a vast extension of the Kessler Park and Boulevard Plan of 1909. Sheridan's plan called for scenic parkways along Eagle Creek, bordered by a ribbon of park land. The Depression and ensuing Second World War delayed much action on new land acquisition. Indianapolis' industrialists had also discovered the beauty of the Eagle Creek area by the early 1900s. County seats for families named Krannert or Lilly became common; further north toward the county line, hunting lodges and a hunting club spoke to the new leisure activities of the era. Josiah K. Lilly had gradually bought much of the land bordering Eagle Creek in the inter-war period. Lilly donated his holdings to Purdue in the late 1950s. Recent flooding had caused Indianapolis officials to plan a reservoir to contain the creek's waters. Sheridan's idea would be realized, but in a way that would drastically alter the small scenic valley forever.

In 1964, the City of Indianapolis acquired most of the land for the reservoir and park, and by 1968, the creek area had been flooded with water. The dam along 56<sup>th</sup> Street was completed and the park dedicated in 1972. Interstate highways were reaching across Pike Township. I-465 was complete around Indianapolis by 1970. Now, the Tomlinson Farm was adjacent to a major city suburban park, and the construction of Lafayette Square Mall was bringing commercial growth. Concurrent with the development of Eagle Creek Park, city park planners acquired the former Tomlinson parcel to develop a small airfield. Sky Harbor Airport moved its operations to the site in the 1970s. For a time, the Indianapolis Parks Department used the old Tomlinson place as an office. The house then was abandoned, and fell into disrepair. Just before this time, the house was a rental property. A former renter

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took the stair banister and newel post from the house during its vacancy. In 1998, the perpetrator left the banister and newel in the driveway of the house, on its Reed Road site. Two years later, in 2000, a woman admitted to the owner that they believed they were to be the last renters and wanted a memento of the house before its demise, and so took the railing and newel post.

By 1979, city officials were indeed considering the demolition of the Tomlinson House. The city instead donated the house to Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Martha Carmody agreed to accept the house, and pay for its relocation and restoration. Contractors moved the house to a farm field about 1 ½ miles due north of the original site, on the east side of Reed Road. At this time, Westinghouse Electric Corporation was developing Eagle Creek Woods subdivision and they made the site on Reed Road available to the Carmodys. The moving process began January 24, 1979, and took thirty-five days due to weather and other logistical concerns. Mrs. Carmody hired Frederick Simmons to design additions to the house, and contractor Leo Stenz of Stenz Corporation completed the restoration of the house (Historic House, Tomlinson House Saga). The restoration and additions were completed within about one year and the Carmodys held an opening reception on February 17, 1980.

Much of the story of the house that cannot be confirmed by documentation, literally walked into the house in January of 2004, when Vernice (Tomlinson) Irish appeared on the doorstep of 5140 Reed Road. She related much of the history of the house, including information about George Washington Tomlinson's trade as a millwright. Mrs. Irish recalled the well pump located just outside the back door, forest areas behind the house, farm fields, and childhood games. She was able to confirm that the banister and newel returned several years before were original to the house. She also recalled that cleaning the stairway balusters was very hard, but that polishing the banister was easy, since this was accomplished by sliding down the rail.

Architectural significance

The Tomlinson House meets Criterion C as a locally significant example of vernacular design. The house is a one story, double-pile configuration with a central hallway. Categorically, the house would be best described as a Georgian Cottage. Denny and others describe this house type as a "...low, double-pile, story-and-attic, gable-ended, with emphasis on the horizontal." (Denny, p.64) Illustrations of floor plans compare favorably to the Tomlinson House plan. Most Georgian Cottages are three or five-ranked across the front, and have four chimneys, one for each room. The most relevant deviation from the Georgian Cottage plan is that the Tomlinson House features a prominent staircase in the center of the hall. Also, its roofline, and that of the only other intact cottage of this type, at 8150 N. Michigan Road, is both steep and broad compared to southern examples. The original slate roofing would have complemented the roof pitch and the degree of finish of the exterior. Both Pike Township houses have easily habitable attic levels, unlike those in Upland South states. Perhaps the grand stairs reflect the permanent nature of the attic bedrooms. Most southern Georgian Cottages seemed to have had less conspicuous stairs since upper rooms were non-public. The Tomlinson House is more akin to the first floor plan of a full two-story Georgian double-pile house.

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Origins of the Georgian Cottage type seem to point to Tidewater areas of Virginia and Maryland, where as Denny notes, Historic American Building Survey drawings captured several early examples. Certainly, the two-story Georgian double-pile house was known in the Colonies by the early 1700s, as attested by numerous surviving examples of this house type. By the first decade of the 1800s, the one story type was evidently known to builders and was being spread across the upper south. In Indiana, the Merit-Tandy House (c.1850) in Switzerland County in Southern Indiana, is an early variant of the type, with a hip roof rather than a side gable roof. This hip roofed type of Georgian Cottage was identified in South Carolina (Swaim, p. 40.) Historic photos of Indianapolis, as well as houses drawn from memory by Christian Shrader, depict the type early in the history of Indianapolis. With the city's heavy influence from the Upland South, it is not surprising that the Georgian Cottage housing type would be found here.

Within Marion County, pre-Civil War housing is rare. With the virtual reconstruction of the original Mile Square area over time, nearly all indigenous vernacular architecture in the center of the city has been lost. Outlying townships, therefore, represent the range of vernacular types once present throughout Indianapolis. A number of early (c.1860) gable-front cottages survive in the Lockerbie Square Historic District, with later modifications such as Queen Anne era porches. The so-called "oldest" house in the county, the Sanders-Childers House, c.1822, is in fact a two-room deep house, more akin to the Georgian cottage, though its plan may have evolved over time. The double pen was also a known vernacular type, the West House at 7607 Allisonville Road (c.1836) is one of the earliest remaining examples of this type. The I-house was popular in Marion County, with variants including the Boardman House, 7718 Michigan Road (c.1834); the Hartman House, 5802 Brookville Road (c.1842); and the Apple House, 11663 Pendleton Pike (1859, National Register, 1980). Two story, double-pile houses were rarer, the Askren House on E. 16<sup>th</sup> Street (1828) is among the oldest remaining.

Within Pike Township, suburbanization has reduced the historic rural building stock considerably. According to the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, the most notable older houses remaining include the Boardman House, the Hollingsworth House, a c.1854 I-house (National Register, 1977); the Toll-Kennedy House, a c.1840 frame I-house at 6358 Michigan Road,; the Aston Inn, a c.1852 two-thirds I-house on Michigan Road (National Register, 1985); and the DeLong-Aspey House, 8150 Michigan Road. The DeLong-Aspey House dates from about 1850 and is very similar in form to the Tomlinson House. The owners of 5140 Reed Road visited the DeLong place in 2005. Although the exterior appears to be largely unchanged, the interior has had some modifications. The owner of the DeLong House also stated that the house had been moved back from Michigan Road (on the same lot) at an earlier time, though this has not been confirmed (Letter, Teresa Cambridge to Paul Diebold). Though moved, the Tomlinson House has comparable integrity otherwise to these five other pre-Civil War houses in Pike Township. It is furthermore a fairly rare vernacular house type that helps illustrate the range of housing brought to Central Indiana by Euro-American settlers.

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Section 9 – Bibliography

“A House Needs Friends,” *Indianapolis Star*, October 10, 1977, unknown page number (editorial section).

Cambridge, Teresa (co-owner of 5140 Reed Road). Letter to Paul Diebold, August 8, 2005. In National Register file.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Section 10 – Geographical Data, Verbal Boundary Description

Legal Description of Property

Part of the Southeast Quarter of Section 10, Township 16 North, Range 2 East in Marion County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of said Quarter Section; thence South 00 degrees 49 minutes 53 seconds West along the East line thereof 200.00 feet; thence North 89 degrees 44 minutes 01 seconds West parallel with the North line of said Quarter Section 200.00 Feet; thence North 00 degrees 49 minutes 53 seconds East 200.00 feet parallel with the East line of said Quarter Section 200.00 feet to a point in the North line of said Quarter Section; thence South 89 degrees 44 minutes and 01 seconds East along said North line 200.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This is the lot that house was moved to in 1979. It includes the house, its additions, and a non-contributing garage and shed.

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