

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 DePauw Avenue Historic District

other names/site number _____ 043-446-20000

2. Location

street & number roughly, DePauw Avenue from Vincennes St. to Abersold Dr.; 1200
block of Beechwood Ave.; and 1211 and 1214 Vance St. N/A not for publication
city or town New Albany N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Floyd code 043 zip code 47150

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/30/2008
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
83	25	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
83	26	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
 DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
 DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
 DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
 19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
 19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK
 walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
 BRICK
 roof: ASPHALT
 other: METAL: Aluminum
 SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c1906-1948

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Spath, Adam (builder)

Embrey, Earl (builder)

Hawkins, James A (architect)

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:

DePauw Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

Floyd IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.5 acres

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

1	16	603785	4239675	3	16	604255	4239955
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	504205	4239995	4	16	603815	4239555

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 Teresa Douglass
organization Thomason & Associates date 11-01-2006
street & number 1907 21st Avenue South telephone 615/ 385-4960
city or town Nashville state IN zip code 37212

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 various
street & number telephone
city or town state IN zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

DESCRIPTION

The DePauw Avenue Historic District is located along DePauw Avenue, and portions of Vance Avenue, and Beechwood Avenue in the city of New Albany, Indiana. The district is residential in character and contains dwellings constructed from ca. 1906 to ca. 1948 with the majority built during the 1920s. Representative architectural styles include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman/Bungalow. Also within the district are examples of Late Queen Anne or Folk Victorian cottages and American Foursquares. In addition to single-family dwellings, the district contains one apartment building constructed in 1925. The district contains a total of seventy-one primary buildings, of which sixty-eight or 99% are considered to be contributing to the character of the district. In addition to the primary buildings, there are fifteen contributing outbuildings and twenty-two non-contributing outbuildings. There is one non-contributing structure in the district, which is a modern carport. Dwellings within the district retain much of their historic character and have not been significantly altered. The district possesses a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. There are very few modern intrusions in the district, and the neighborhood retains a strong sense of time and place of the early twentieth century.

The DePauw Avenue Historic District developed in the early twentieth century on lands that originally belonged to Washington DePauw, who had used the land for a summer residence. DePauw was a wealthy New Albany banker and industrialist during the late nineteenth century. His son Charles DePauw inherited the property, and it was Charles and his wife Letitia who later developed the area. Four initial dwellings were built on DePauw Avenue between 1906 and 1908, followed by another four in 1911. The remainder of the neighborhood began to be rapidly developed in the 1920s after the area was annexed to the city proper and city sewer services became available. Construction slowed during the Depression years and then picked up again in the 1940s. The development of the neighborhood coincided with the rise of the automobile age in New Albany and modern improvements and developments throughout the city.

The DePauw Avenue Historic District sits one mile northeast of the city's downtown commercial district and approximately one mile north of the Ohio River. DePauw Avenue is four blocks in length running east to west and is a narrow thoroughfare with on-street parking limited to one side. Houses in the district sit far back from the street and have sizeable front lawns. The district is bordered on the east by Vincennes Street, a major, largely commercial corridor extending from the uptown area. Additional residential development extends to the north for two blocks to Charlestown Road, which is also a major roadway with commercial development. To the south of the district is the campus of New Albany High School. An alley runs behind the dwellings on the south side of DePauw Avenue and a portion of the north side. Dwellings on the eastern half of the north side of the street have long lots and a small creekbed extends through them. The portions of the district that extend along Vance and Beechwood Avenues include those dwellings that sit south of the creek, between the creek and DePauw Avenue.

A variety of architectural styles are represented in the DePauw Historic District. The earliest dwelling constructed in the district is the two-and-a-half story Queen Anne style dwelling at 1718 DePauw Avenue, built in 1906. The Queen Anne style was the dominant residential architectural style during the late nineteenth century. Its popularity began to diminish during the first decade of the twentieth century and few examples were built after 1910.

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The Shine-Thomas House at 1718 reflects the Queen Anne style through its corner tower and asymmetrical façade. The Beck-Wilt House at 1722 DePauw Avenue was built in 1908. It is a more modest version of the style and is an example of a Late Queen Anne cottage. The dwelling's projecting bay with chamfered corners and wrap around porch are typical characteristics.

The Colonial Revival style emerged around the turn of the century, reflecting a renewed interest in the building designs of colonial America. The style marked a return to more symmetrical forms and classical detailing, and it remained widely popular throughout the first half of the century. Colonial Revival style dwellings were often built in rectangular plans with porch columns in Tuscan, Doric, or Ionic orders. Windows are generally multi-light sash design and commonly come in pairs and frame an accentuated entrance, often with a decorative surround or pedimented entry porch. The DePauw Avenue Historic District contains several examples of the Colonial Revival style. One of the best examples of the design is the Morris Best House at 1744 DePauw Avenue. This dwelling was built ca. 1928 and features a large entry porch with Tuscan columns and an oversized gabled roof, paired six-over-six sash windows, and gabled roof dormers.

One-story Colonial Revival houses are generally referred to as Cape Cod cottages and are loosely patterned after early Massachusetts folk houses. A good example of a Cape Cod cottage is the Fleischer-Worley House at 1923 DePauw Avenue, built in 1927. The brick dwelling's central entry porch has Tuscan columns and pilasters, which are replicated in its gable roof dormers. Windows are six-over-one sash and are paired under segmental arches with concrete keystones and springers. A later, more modest example of the Colonial Revival style is found at 2025 DePauw Avenue. Built ca. 1940, this home has a projecting gabled bay that contains the main entrance and multi-light windows.

Dutch Colonial Revival dwellings are distinguished by their steeply pitched gambrel roofs with either separate dormer windows or a continuous shed dormer on the upper story. This design gained favor from around 1900 through the 1920s and a few examples of this style are located in the DePauw Avenue Historic District, including the dwellings at 1924 and 2001 DePauw Avenue. These two dwellings were constructed in the late 1920s and feature large shed roof dormers on the main elevations, and accentuated front entrances with classical columns.

The American Foursquare plan reflects influences of the Arts and Crafts movement. These two-story houses are rectangular or square in massing and form, and have one-story front porches, hipped roofs, and dormers on the main facade. A representative example of this design in the DePauw Avenue district is the Elmer N. Dreyer House at 1922 DePauw Avenue. This dwelling was built ca. 1926 and features a full-width porch with square columns and a hipped roof dormer at the roofline.

The Tudor Revival style was also popular from the 1920s through the 1940s, and examples of this style stand in the DePauw Avenue Historic District. The Tudor Revival style is loosely based on 16th century English building traditions and is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs, decorative half-timbering, large exterior wall chimneys, and narrow casement windows. Commonly, different stories or sections may be of different materials, such as stucco, brick, or stone. One of the best examples of the Tudor Revival style in the district is the Tighe House at 1801 DePauw Avenue. This two-story home was built in 1929 and features patterned brick and half timbering as well as stone on the exterior. The dwelling retains its original rounded arch batten wood door and its chimneys have chimney pots and patterned brick.

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Another example of the Tudor Revival style is the Harris-Strange-Meyer House at 1701 DePauw Avenue. This two-story dwelling was built ca. 1924 and has a stucco exterior with half timbering, a steeply pitched gable roof, an original Tudor style arched batten door, and casement as well as sash style windows.

The overwhelming architectural style found in the neighborhood, however, is Craftsman/Bungalow. This style largely defines the district and gives it its overall character. The Craftsman/Bungalow style was one of the most popular residential architectural styles throughout the country in the early twentieth century, at the time the DePauw neighborhood was being established. Homeowners in the district quickly made it the preferred style in the area. This style of dwelling was widely built throughout the district from ca. 1910 through the 1920s and into the 1930s. Common features of this style include a horizontal form with wide eaves, exposed roof rafters, and large porches with tapered columns and column piers or pedestals. Windows in these dwellings often have decorative upper sashes often in various geometric designs. The historic district contains numerous examples of this style, including both brick and frame examples with varying degrees of elaboration.

Both hipped and gabled roof examples of the Bungalow style appear in the district. Gabled roof examples include the Zeller-Farish House at 1705 DePauw Avenue. This is a brick veneer, Bungalow built ca. 1924. It has a full-width gable roof porch with a raking frieze rail, tapered brick columns, and knee brace brackets. The Ira Shine House at 1903 DePauw Avenue is a frame example built ca. 1924 and has a side gabled roof with an incised full-width porch and a shed roof dormer. The ca. 1926 Bungalow at 1920 DePauw Avenue has a jerkinhead roof and dormer, a shed roof porch, and an exterior brick chimney with stone detailing. The dwelling at 1814 DePauw Avenue is a hipped roof Bungalow built ca. 1922. The dwelling has a and a full-width porch and a hipped roof dormer at the roofline of the main elevation. The district's one apartment building was also designed in the Craftsman style in 1925 and features a hipped roof entry porch, paired windows and two gable dormers at the roofline of the main elevation.

The architectural styles found in the DePauw Avenue Historic District reflect common, popular styles of the early twentieth century. Overall dwellings within the district have not been significantly altered and retain a high degree of their historic character. Collectively, they form a solid representation of the city's residential architecture of the period and convey a strong sense of time and place as an early twentieth-century neighborhood.

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
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INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Properties in the inventory are organized alphabetically by street and numerically by address with odd and even addresses listed separately. Entries list the address of the property, approximate date of construction, and associated secondary resources. Historical information, if known, is also provided for each property.

Key:

CB = Contributing Building

NCB = Non-contributing Building

NCS = Non-contributing Structure

ca. = Circa

Beechwood Avenue (Odd)

1209 Beechwood Avenue, ca. 1928 (CB)

Robert E. Shildeler House

Robert and Jane Shildeler were the original owners of this dwelling, which was built ca. 1928. Robert was a production manager at New Albany Veneering Co.

This one-story, frame, ca. 1928 dwelling combines Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences. It is possibly a pattern book house. The house has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, asbestos shingle siding on the exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. On the main (east) elevation is a gable roof entry bay with gable returns and an extended gable on the north elevation. The entrance is recessed within the bay, which has paneled wood walls and a broken pediment with a ball finial. The entrance has an original six-panel wood door. Adjacent to the entrance within the entry bay is a small rectangular multi-light window with a diamond motif. South of the entry bay on the main elevation is a large exterior stone chimney. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-six wood sash design and have batten wood shutters. Basement windows are original six-light design. On the rear elevation is a shed roof porch enclosed with screen panels.

1217 Beechwood Avenue, ca. 1995 (NCB), Photo 23

At this location is a dwelling built within the past decade. The dwelling reflects influences of the Tudor Revival style and has a brick veneer exterior with an exterior brick chimney on the main elevation. The dwelling has an attached two-car garage.

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1219 Beechwood Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB), Photo 22 Michael Zier House

The original owner of this dwelling was Michael Zier. He was the proprietor of Zier Lumber and Manufacturer.

This is a ca. 1926, Colonial Revival influenced dwelling. It has a steeply pitched side gabled roof of asphalt shingles and a steeply pitched front facing gable. The house has a concrete foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (east) elevation is a one-story, gabled roof entry bay. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door that is set in an original surround with fluted pilasters and a broken swan neck pediment with a central urn. Windows in the dwelling are six-over-six wood sash. On the north elevation is a gabled roof entry bay with a secondary entrance on its east elevation. This entrance has an original paneled wood door. On the north elevation are paired six-light casement windows with a ca. 2000 multi-light vinyl fanlight transom. On the south elevation is an original one-story, gable roof wing with eight-light casement windows. The south elevation of this wing has a large arched window in the gable field. At the roofline of the south elevation is a shed roof dormer. At the basement level of the rear (west) elevation is a two-car garage with ca. 2000 overhead track garage doors.

Beechwood Avenue (Even)

1212 Beechwood Avenue, ca. 1923 (CB) Newhouse-Arnold House

This dwelling was constructed ca. 1923. The original owner was Lee C. Newhouse, who was the assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company. By 1933, Richard C. Arnold and his wife Yvonne N. were occupying the house. The current owner is Steve Koening and he purchased the dwelling from the Morton family in 1985.

The dwelling is a one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow constructed ca. 1923. It has a front facing, jerkinhead roof of asphalt shingles, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (west) elevation is a full-width, hipped roof porch with a solid rockfaced concrete block railing and corner columns. On top of the columns are sets of three short square wood posts connected by a wood hyphen. The porch has a tongue-and-groove ceiling and a concrete floor. The dwelling's main entrance has a ca. 1970 flush wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original five-over-one vertical light sash. In the gable field of the main façade are two six-over-six wood sash windows. On the south elevation, a large shed roof dormer added ca. 1970 extends across the roofline and has four one-over-one wood sash windows and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The dwelling's rear elevation has a small one-story, ca. 1960 gable roof addition with a large exterior brick chimney and a board and batten exterior. A secondary entrance located in the south elevation of this addition has a nine-light glass and wood door. Attached to the rear addition is a frame deck.

To the rear and south of the dwelling is a ca. 1923 frame, single car garage with a jerkinhead asphalt shingle roof, a weatherboard exterior, and a rockfaced concrete block foundation. The garage has paired six-light glass and wood hinged vertical board doors and four-light casement windows. The roof of the garage extends over the doors and is supported by large knee brace brackets. (CB)

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1214 Beechwood Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB), Photo 25 Hauss-Seabrook House

Joseph P. Hauss was the original owner of this dwelling. Mr. Hauss was a salesman for P. N. Curl Grocery Co. By 1931, Paul W. Seabrook, president of the Seabrook Co., occupied the dwelling.

This is a one- and one-half story, ca. 1924 Bungalow. The house has a front facing jerkinhead roof, a vinyl siding exterior, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (west) elevation is a full-width porch with short square wood columns at the corners atop rockfaced concrete block columns, two narrow square wood columns flanking the entry stairs, and a solid rockfaced concrete block railing. The porch has a tongue-and-groove ceiling and a concrete floor. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 flush wood door. Windows flanking the entrance are original five-over-one vertical light wood sash design with transoms and have original exterior four-light glass and wood storm windows. In the gable field are two sets of paired three-vertical light glass and wood windows with an upper crossbar muntin. On the north elevation at the roofline is a jerkinhead dormer with two one-over-one sash windows. This elevation has a band of four-vertical light sash windows with upper crossbar muntins and two single-light fixed rectangular windows. The south elevation has a dormer identical to that on the north elevation. Other windows in the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light wood sash, and basement windows are three-vertical light design.

Attached to the rear of the north elevation is an original, ca. 1924 single-car garage. The garage has a jerkinhead asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl sided exterior, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and a ca. 2000 overhead track metal panel garage door. The roofline extends over the garage door and is supported by large knee brace brackets. The garage has exposed rafters at the eaves. Leading to the garage is an intact concrete ribbon driveway.

1216 Beechwood Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB) Thomas P. Corcoran House

Thomas P. Corcoran was the original owner of this dwelling, which was constructed ca. 1924. Corcoran was superintendent at the Ohio Falls Iron Company in New Albany.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow dates from ca. 1924. The house has a gabled asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl sided exterior, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an interior brick chimney. At the southwest corner is a projecting gabled porch with corner brick columns and a solid brick railing. The dwelling's main entrance has a ca. 1990 oval light glass and wood door. At the roofline of the main elevation is a large through the cornice gabled wall dormer. In the dormer, and on the first story of the main elevation are ca. 1990 bay windows. Other windows in the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl sash. On the south elevation is a secondary entrance with an original four-light glass and wood door. On the north elevation is another secondary entrance with an original single-light glass and wood panel door. Over this entrance is a shed roof canopy. Two ca. 2000 octagonal stained glass windows appear on the north elevation.

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1218 Beechwood Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB) Schaefer-Peters House

Agatha Schaefer was the original owner of this ca. 1924 dwelling. By 1929, Albert F. Peters was residing in the home. He was a freight agent for Pennsylvania Railroad.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow constructed ca. 1924. The house has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, an aluminum sided exterior, a brick exterior chimney, and a rockfaced concrete block foundation. On the main (west) elevation is an inset full-width porch with brick corner columns topped with a set of four small square wood columns connected by a wood hyphen. The porch has a solid brick railing and a new stone tile floor. The dwelling's main entrance has a ca. 1995 fifteen-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance are original large three-over-one vertical light sash windows with original two-light glass and wood storm windows. At the roofline of the main elevation is a large shed roof dormer with a large three-light sliding glass window. Other windows in the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl sash. A secondary entrance on the south elevation has a nine-light glass and wood door, and above the entrance is a metal canopy. On the rear elevation is a ca. 2000 frame porch with an attached gazebo.

To the rear and south of the dwelling is a ca. 1924 garage, which is attached to the house's southeast corner. The garage has a gable roof, an aluminum sided exterior, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and original paired six-light vertical board hinged doors. The roof extends over the garage doors and is supported by large knee brace brackets.

1220 Beechwood Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB) Grover M. Birk House

Grover M. Birk was the original owner of this dwelling. He was a chemist.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow built ca. 1924. It is very similar to 1216 Beechwood. The house has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl exterior, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, an interior brick chimney. On the main (west) elevation is a partial-width gable roof porch with brick corner columns and a solid brick railing. The porch has a tongue-and-groove ceiling, and a carpeted concrete floor. The dwelling's main entrance has been remodeled and contains a ca. 1990 multi-light glass and wood door and sidelights. Windows in the dwelling are ca. 1990 one-over-one and three-over-one vinyl sash designs. At the roofline of the main elevation is a large gable roof wall dormer with three one-over-one sash windows. On the north elevation are two square single-light fixed windows flanking the chimney. On the rear of the south elevation is a one-story addition.

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DePauw Avenue (Odd)

1701 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB), Photo 13, third from right
Harris-Strange-Meyer House

Builder Arthur Harris constructed this house in 1924. The impact of the Depression caused the Harris family to lose the house in the 1930s. It was then purchased by physician Dr. Martin Strange. During his ownership, Dr. Strange had an addition put on the rear that served as his office. Dr. Strange owned the home until the late 1940s. A. Fielder Meyer, longtime band director at New Albany High School, owned the dwelling until his death in 1963. Attorney Michael Ward and his family resided here in the late twentieth century. The current owner of the house is Ed Clere, who purchased the property in 1998.

This is a one-and one-half story, Tudor Revival style dwelling built ca. 1924. It has a steeply pitched gable asphalt shingle roof, a stucco over brick exterior, an interior brick chimney, and a concrete foundation. On the main (south) elevation is a front facing gable with paired six-over-six wood sash windows. The main elevation has a projecting shed roof entry bay with half timbering. The main entrance has an original arched Tudor style batten door with small, rectangular leaded glass panes. The entrance also has an original exterior arched glass and frame storm door. The entrance leads to a concrete stoop with an original wrought iron railing. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-six wood sash and have original wood shutters with diamond, clover, and heart shaped cutouts. Adjacent to the main entrance is a small six-light stained glass window. On the upper story of the main elevation is a inset shed roof dormer with paired four-over-four wood sash windows with original exterior storm windows. Windows in the dwelling have brick sills. On the west elevation, there are six-light casement windows flanking the chimney. Also on the west elevation is a projecting gable bay that contains a secondary entrance on its south elevation. This entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and leads to a set of concrete steps with a wrought iron railing. On the west elevation of this bay are three sets of paired eight-light casement windows, each with a four-light transom. On the rear elevation is a hipped roof wing added ca. 1940 that originally served as Dr. Strange's office. The wing has a set of paired eight-light casement windows with a four-light transom. A second rear hipped roof wing was added to the dwelling in the 1940s or 1950s.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1924 two-car, frame garage. The garage has a gable front asphalt shingle roof with asbestos siding in the gable field, a stucco exterior, two six-light and eighteen-panel overhead track garage doors, and casement windows. (CB)

1703 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB)
Page-Holz House

The original owners of this dwelling were Grover and Gertrude Page. Mr. Page was a cartoonist for the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and often held art exhibits in the home. The Pages owned the dwelling until May 1943. Dr. Martin B. Strange, who moved from the neighboring house at 1701, purchased the home in August 1943. Dr. Strange owned the home for five years. The house then went through a series of owners until Donald H. and Edna M. Holz moved into the house in 1964. Mrs. Holz remains the current owner. Three rooms were added to the rear elevation, one on each story including the basement, in 1979 and new windows on the side elevations were put in during the 1980s.

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The house is a two-story, Tudor Revival style dwelling of concrete block construction with a stucco exterior. A band of soldier course brick extends around the house at the basement level. The house has a gable front asphalt shingle roof, and two exterior brick and stucco chimneys. Shed roof dormers extend the length of the east and west elevations. The main (south) elevation has an inset entry porch and sunroom with square concrete columns and pent hip roof. The main entrance has an original wood panel Tudor style door with a small central stained glass panel. Adjacent to the entrance is an original sunroom with pairs of six-light casement windows. On the east and west elevations are ca. 1985 vinyl casement windows. Windows have brick sills. In the gable field of the main façade are two single-light casement windows. Six-light casement windows flank the chimney. Other windows in the dwelling are original six-over-one wood sash. On the rear (north) elevation is a 1979 addition with a concrete block foundation and a vertical board exterior.

1705 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB) Zeller-Farish House

Fred and Virginia Zeller were the original owners of this ca. 1924 dwelling. The house was constructed by Virginia Zeller's father, Adam Spath, who was a local contractor. Around 1937, Otto L. Farish acquired the property and continued to own the dwelling into the mid-1960s. During the 1960s and 1970s, the home was owned by first John and Mona Briscoe followed by Al and Marien Butler. Steve and Kathy Turner purchased the property around 1985 and continued to own the home until the present owner, Jerry R. Steuerwald, purchased the home in 2001.

The house is a gable front Bungalow/Craftsman style dwelling with a gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior brick chimney, a poured concrete foundation, and a brick exterior. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width gabled roof porch with tapered brick columns, a solid brick railing, and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The porch gable has a stucco exterior and a decorative wood raking frieze rail composed of two cased beams with open flat stiles between them. The upper beam has a wood keystone at its apex. The porch's sides are supported by cased wood arches. The dwelling's main entrance has an original Craftsman style, three-vertical paneled wood door with six stained glass panels that feature a geometric pattern. Windows in the dwelling are sash design with multi-light Craftsman style upper sashes. Windows have concrete sills. On the roofline of the east elevation is a gable roof dormer with a square attic window. Basement level windows are original two-vertical light designs with textured glass. Flanking the chimney on the east elevation are two-vertical light stained glass windows.

1709 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB), Photo 15 Strack-Forste House

George W. Strack was the original owner of this dwelling. In 1947, Lee R. Forste acquired the property.

The house is a one- and one-half story, ca. 1924 Bungalow with a gabled asphalt shingle roof, an exterior brick chimney, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width continuous shed roof porch with square brick columns and a concrete floor. The porch roof adjoins the main roof, but at a more shallow pitch. Triangular arched beams span the porch piers. The dwelling's main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door covered by a modern storm door. Windows in the dwelling are original three-over-one and four-over-one vertical light sash and are flanked by ca. 1990 vinyl shutters. At the roofline of the main elevation is a gabled roof dormer with exposed rafter tails and a row of three three-over-

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one wood sash windows. On the east elevation are paired two-vertical light stained glass casement windows. On the west elevation is an extended window bay and flanking the chimney are paired three-vertical light stained glass windows.

1713 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1922 (CB)
Morge-Craig-Neeld House

This dwelling was the first house constructed on the north side of DePauw Avenue, and it was built by local contractor Adam Spath. Grover and Minnie Morge were the original owners of this dwelling from its ca. 1922 construction until 1938. Mr. Morge worked for the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Stuart A. Craig purchased the property from the Morges in 1938. Craig was an electrical engineer and his family lived in this home until the current owners, Judy and Gary Neeld, purchased the property in 1970.

The house is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow built ca. 1922. It has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior brick chimney, an aluminum sided exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The main (south) elevation has a full-width continuous shed roof porch with tapered brick columns, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, a concrete floor, and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has an original six-light glass and wood door with an identical sidelight. On the main elevation is a row of three eight-over-one wood sash windows with Craftsman style upper sashes. At the roofline of the main elevation is a gabled roof dormer with four eight-over-one wood sash windows and exterior wooden screens. Dormer rafters, like those of the main roof, are exposed and have scroll-tailed ends. On the east elevation flanking the chimney are paired four-light casement windows.

1715 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1965 (NCB)

At this address is a ca. 1965 gable front, contemporary style dwelling with an exterior of synthetic siding.

1717 DePauw Avenue, 1925 (CB), Photo 11
The Oates Apartments

This two-and-one-half story apartment building was built by the Robert N. Oates family, who were from Kentucky and owned a music store in downtown New Albany. The building originally contained five apartments. The Oates and their young children lived in a large apartment on the first floor while their two young married sons occupied two apartments in the basement. Two more apartments were on the second floor and rented for \$50 per month. The Oates family owned and lived in the building until the early 1930s, when they experienced tough economic times during the Depression. The large first floor apartment has since been divided into two.

This two-and-one-half-story Craftsman style apartment building was constructed in 1925. It has a gable-on-hip asphalt shingle roof with deep eaves, a brick exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior brick chimney. On the main (south) elevation is a central partial-width entry porch with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and square brick columns. The porch floor extends across the façade and has a solid brick railing with concrete coping. The main entrance has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door flanked by ten-light sidelights with beveled glass. Flanking the entrance are rows of three one-over-one wood sash windows. On the second story are three sets of paired one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows in the dwelling are one-over-one wood sash, and all windows have concrete sills. At the roofline of the main façade are two small pedimented dormers each with two eight-light attic windows. The roofline has a central gable peak. The basement level of the west elevation has a secondary entrance with an

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original single-light glass and wood door. On the rear elevation is a two-story deck built ca. 2004. On all three levels of the rear elevation – basement, first, and second stories – are two entrances, each with a single-light glass and wood door. The first story of the rear elevation has a twenty-four light structural glass block window.

To the rear of the building is a one-story, ca. 1960 concrete block garage. (NCB)

1729 DePauw Avenue, 1926 (CB) Floyd-Wrege-Scott House

Murray Floyd and his family constructed this home in 1926. They lived there only a short time and sold it to John Wrege, who owned it until the mid-1950s. Mr. Wrege was an official at the Louisville Tin and Stove Company. The property changed hands frequently over the following decades. Owners included the Hocker family and Dr. O.E. Scott, a dentist. JoAnn Hendrich purchased the house in the late 1990s.

The dwelling is a two-story, Tudor Revival style house with a steeply pitched cross gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior brick chimney. Separating the basement level from the first story is a beltcourse of soldier course brick. On the main (south) elevation is a Colonial Revival-inspired gabled roof entry porch with Tuscan columns and an arched tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original rounded arch three-light glass and wood door and an original exterior rounded arch frame screen door. Above the entrance is a triple header coursed semi-elliptical arch. Windows on the first story are original six-over-six wood sash and sixteen-light casement windows with concrete sills and brick soldier course lintels. On the second story is a row of six-light casement windows. In the gable field is a rectangular louvered vent, wood shingles, and half timbering. On the east elevation is a secondary entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door with an original exterior eight-light glass and wood storm door. Above the entrance is a gable roof canopy with knee brace brackets. On the west elevation is a hipped roof extended window bay. Flanking the chimney are four-light square windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original six-over-six wood sash.

1731 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB) Zeller-Harris House

Adolph and Helen Zeller purchased this lot and had this house constructed ca. 1924. Mr. Zeller was the proprietor of Ewing & Zeller, a printer and stationery company in downtown New Albany. Following his wife's death, Mr. Zeller's sister came to live with him. Her son, Charles Harris, and his wife Lucille moved into the home as well. Following the deaths of Adolph and his sister, Charles and Lucille inherited the property. Lucille Harris continued to live in the home following Charles' death, and sold the home in 1974.

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The house is a one- and one-half story, ca. 1924 dormer-front Bungalow with a gabled asphalt shingle roof, a brick exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior brick chimney. On the main (south) elevation is a partial-width inset porch with a tapered brick corner column and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has original paired ten-light glass and wood doors. Adjacent to the entrance is a row of three three-over-one vertical light wood sash windows. On the main elevation, under the same roof as the porch, is an original sunroom with paired ten-light glass and wood doors leading to the porch and bands of ten-light and fifteen-light casement windows. At the roofline of the main elevation is a large, shed roof dormer with a band of four pairs of eight-light casement windows. The dormer has an exterior of vinyl siding. On the east elevation flanking the chimney are six-light stained glass windows. Other windows in the dwelling are one-over-one and three-over-one vertical light wood sash. A secondary entrance on the east elevation has an original single-light glass and wood door and leads to a concrete stoop. The west elevation has a stuccoed projecting box bay with triple windows and shed roof. Basement level windows are original three-vertical light textured glass windows. On the rear elevation at the basement level is a garage with a ca. 2005 overhead track metal panel garage door. A concrete ribbon driveway leading to the rear is partially intact. At the roofline of the rear elevation is a large shed roof dormer with bands of eight-light casement windows.

1733 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB) Franklin L. Stork House

This dwelling was originally owned by Franklin L. Stork, who was a buyer for the Mengel Wood Company in Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Stork often traveled to Africa for his work and had this house built while he and his new wife took a year-long trip there. The Storks lived in the home for several years and then the property went through a series of different owners.

The house is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow built ca. 1924. It has a poured concrete foundation, a jerkinhead asphalt shingle roof, an exterior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of narrow weatherboard siding with a brick exterior at the basement level. On the main (south) elevation is an inset partial-width porch with tapered brick columns and a solid brick railing. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 oval light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is a row of three original six-over-one wood sash windows. The first story sunroom section is housed under the extended main roof and has a band of ten-light casement windows on each elevation. At the roofline of the main façade is a large shed roof dormer with two sets of three, six-over-one wood sash windows. The house and dormer have exposed rafters and knee brace brackets. On the east elevation are square leaded glass windows with a floral design flanking the chimney. The west elevation has a shed-roofed box bay with triple windows. Other windows in the dwelling are six-over-one wood sash, one-over-one vinyl sash, and eight-light vinyl casement designs. On the rear elevation is a ca. 1960 one-story wing with a gable roof. At the basement level is a garage with a three-light and twelve-panel garage door.

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1737 DePauw Avenue, 1924 (CB) Walter L. Heazlitt House

Prominent New Albany businessman E.V. Knight purchased this and several other lots in the area as an investment ca. 1920. Knight had this home constructed in 1924 for resale. John Shrader purchased the property in January 1925 but only lived in the dwelling less than a year. He sold the house to salesman Walter Heazlitt and his wife Gertrude. The Heazlitt family owned the property for over fifty years. In the late 1970s, David and Jeanne Newton, owners of a local antique shop, occupied the dwelling. It was later owned by the Brewers and the Handy family.

This two-story, frame dwelling, built in 1924, combines Craftsman and Tudor Revival features. It has a gable asphalt shingle roof, aluminum siding on the exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior brick chimney. Above the foundation is a band of soldier course brick. The house has a side gable roof with a front facing cross gable on the main elevation. One side of this gable roof extends down to the first story. The corners of the dwelling are tapered. On the main (south) elevation is a one-story, partial-width porch with tapered columns and a solid railing, both of which are covered with aluminum siding. The porch has slightly arched beams and side entrance. The dwelling's main entrance has a single-light glass and wood panel door with a stained glass design. Adjacent to the entrance are two original nine-light glass and wood windows. On both the first and second stories of the main elevation are bands of three narrow, rectangular, single-light windows. Similar windows appear in a hipped roof bay window on the west elevation. Other windows in the dwelling are ca. 2000 six-over-six and four-over-four vinyl sash. Flanking the chimney are original multi-light glass and wood windows. On the rear elevation is an original two-story wing and a later shed roof wing with a brick foundation, and a frame deck. On the east elevation is a small extending hipped roof bay with a diamond-shaped multi-light window on its east elevation. This elevation has a row of three original multi-light windows and one original three-over-one vertical light windows. Also on the east elevation is a secondary entrance with a ca. 2000 metal panel door with a fanlight. At the basement level of the east elevation are two garage bays, both of which have ca. 2000 overhead track metal garage doors. A concrete ribbon driveway along the east elevation remains partially intact.

1739 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB) Breetz-Coleman House

Henry A. and Annie Breetz had this home constructed ca. 1926 and owned the home for several years. By 1953 it was the home of Dr. Arthur N. Coleman, a dentist.

This is a one- and one-half story, ca. 1926 Bungalow with a side gable asphalt shingle roof with a front facing gabled section, a brick exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and a brick exterior chimney. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width porch with its own broad pitched gable roof, tapered brick columns, a concrete floor, tongue-and-groove ceiling, and a solid brick railing. The porch columns have a diamond-shaped concrete panel. The main entrance has an original nine-light glass and wood door. Windows on the main façade of the dwelling are ca. 2005 vinyl sash with multi-light upper sashes. Other windows are original four-over-one and three-over-one vertical light wood sash. Adjacent to the entrance is an original bay window with an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the east elevation is a multi-light structural glass block window. On the west elevation is a hipped roof bay window with a weatherboard exterior. Flanking the chimney are three vertical light square windows. On the rear elevation is a frame deck. Basement level windows are original three-vertical light sash.

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1801 DePauw Avenue, 1929 (CB) Charles P. and Anna Moser Tighe House

This two-story, Tudor Revival style dwelling was constructed in 1929 as the home of attorney Charles P. and Anna Moser Tighe. Anna's parents were the owners of the Moser Leather Company and reportedly financed the construction of the house, which cost \$28,000. Charles Tighe died in 1950, and his wife continued to own and live in the dwelling until her death in 1961. At this time Wilber L. and Fairy Loftus purchased the property. Mrs. Loftus remained at this location until 1994. Martin McCrory and Susan Luther owned the property from 1994 until 1999, when they sold it to the current owners, John and Mary Hoffman.

The house has a hipped terra-cotta tile roof with clay tile coping, and an exterior of stone on the first story and patterned brick with half timbering on the second story. The house has two interior and one large exterior wall brick and stone chimneys with chimney pots. The upper portions of the chimneys have patterned brick, while the bottom portions have a stone exterior. On the dwelling's main (south) elevation is a central entry porch with a hipped roof of flat terra-cotta tile. The porch has chamfered wood posts and a wood railing with square wood baluster. The porch has a tongue-and-groove ceiling, and in the gable field is half timbering. The dwelling's main entrance has an original Tudor arch batten wood door with a small central rectangular light. The entrance has a rectangular stone hood with inset floral spandrel panels flanking the Tudor arch. On the main elevation is a central gable parapet with a stone panel that extends through the roofline to the attic level. Two windows within this panel are directly above the entrance and have rectangular stained glass windows. Windows throughout the dwelling are 2006 four-over-one and three-over-one vertical light vinyl sash designs with false muntins. On the east elevation is a secondary entrance with an original single-light glass and wood panel door with single-light sidelights and an exterior glass and metal security door. This entrance leads to a small gable roof entry porch with chamfered wood posts, a metal pipe railing and brick and half timbering in the gable field. Another secondary entrance appears on the rear elevation and above it is a shed roof canopy with oversized knee brace brackets. On the west elevation is an original one-story, flat roof wing with an exterior of brick and half timbering.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1940 frame garage with an asphalt shingle jerkinhead roof, a weatherboard exterior, and a six-light, eighteen-panel overhead track garage door. In the gable field is stucco and half timbering. On the south elevation, the garage has a ca. 1990 paneled aluminum pedestrian door. Also on this elevation is a row of three original four-light glass and wood windows. (CB)

1805 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB) David E. Jones House

This dwelling was constructed ca. 1924 as the home of David E. Jones. Jones owned the property until ca. 1953. The house is currently used as a rental property.

The house is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow built ca. 1924. It has a gable asphalt shingle roof, asbestos shingle siding, and a poured concrete foundation. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width porch with square concrete columns. The porch was enclosed with frame and screen panels and door ca. 1970. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The dwelling's main entrance has an original nine-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-

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one, three-over-one, and two-over-one vertical light wood sash. At the roofline of the main façade is a gable roof dormers with a row of three vertical light attic windows. On the east elevation is an extended shed roof window bay with exposed rafters. In the half story are three-vertical light attic windows. The basement level has original two-vertical light windows. On the rear elevation is a small ca. 2000 frame deck.

1807 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB)

Herthel-Slider House

Albert W. Herthel was the original owner of this dwelling, which was built ca. 1924. By the mid-1930s, Morris J. Slider had acquired the property. It remained in the Slider family until 1985 when Thomas J. and Julie H. Crone acquired the property. The Crones sold the house to the current owner in 1992.

The house is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow built ca. 1924. It has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width porch with square concrete columns. The porch was enclosed with frame and screen panels ca. 1970. The main entrance has an original six-light glass and wood panel door. Flanking the door are six-over-one vertical light vinyl sash windows. At the roofline of the main façade is a gable dormer with three three-vertical light attic windows. Other windows in the dwelling are four-over-one, and three-over-one vinyl sash. There are paired four-vertical light sash windows in the half story of the west elevation. The dwelling has exposed rafters at the eaves. On the rear elevation is a frame deck built ca. 1985.

1809 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1930 (CB)

Gadient-Melhisier House

This two-story, frame, Colonial Revival style dwelling was constructed ca. 1930 as the home of John A. Gadient, a local banker. The Gadient family was at this location for approximately thirty-three years. After a short ownership by Dudley Burgess, the current owners, Norman and Joyce Melhisier, purchased the home in 1968. The home's address is DePauw Avenue, but it faces Vance Avenue.

The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a weatherboard exterior, an exterior stone chimney, and a poured concrete foundation. The house has full-height paneled pilasters at the corners. A plain entablature runs across the house; gable ends have short returns. On the main (east) elevation is a central entry portico with fluted columns and pilasters, and a pediment with an arched ceiling. The entrance has an original six-panel wood door flanked by ten-light sidelights that have a floral stained glass design. Windows in the dwelling were replaced ca. 1998 with six-over-six and eight-over-eight vinyl sash with false muntins. An original one-story shed roof wing is located on the south elevation and has a simple wood balustrade. In this wing are six-over-six and eight-over-eight vinyl sash windows. On the north elevation is an original one- and one-half story projecting bay. The east elevation of this bay has a secondary entrance with an original six-panel wood door. The basement level of the east elevation has a single car garage bay with a twelve-panel four-light overhead track garage door. Above this is a frame deck.

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1903 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB)

Ira J. Shine House

This dwelling was built ca. 1924 as the home of Ira and Pat Shine. Mr. Shine owned two New Albany car dealerships. The Shines owned the property until ca. 1943, when Henry Hess acquired it.

The house is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow built ca. 1924. It has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl sided exterior, an exterior brick chimney, and a poured concrete foundation. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width porch recessed under the main roof with brick corner columns and solid brick railing with concrete coping, a concrete floor, and tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has a single oval light glass and wood door that appears to be from an older home. Flanking the door are five-light sidelights with textured glass and a central diamond beveled pane. The door has a ca. 1980 exterior glass and metal security door. Windows in the dwelling are ca. 2000, and upper sashes have ten lights with false muntins. At the roofline of the main elevation is a shed roof dormer with four six-over-one vinyl sash windows with false muntins. Flanking the chimney on the west elevation are square stained glass windows. Also on the west elevation is a small projecting window bay. Basement level windows are original four-vertical light design. On the rear elevation is a frame deck with a lattice railing.

1909 DePauw Avenue, 1936 (CB)

Herman L. Lindemann House

Herman Lindemann, treasurer of General Auto Supplies, purchased this lot in March 1936 and had this dwelling built a short time later. The property remained in the Lindemann family for over forty years. Following Mr. Lindemann's death, his widow, Jane, sold the house to the Cash family. Jim Bourne was the next owner, followed by Donna Treitz then Natalie Martin.

This is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival style dwelling built in 1936. The house has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof, an aluminum sided exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior brick chimney. On the main (south) elevation is a central entrance with an original single-light glass and wood panel door. Panes in the door have been replaced with textured glass. The door is set in a surround with fluted pilasters and a blind round arch pediment. Windows in the dwelling are replacement eight-over-eight vinyl sash design with false muntins. On the second story is a central original four-over-four vertical light wood sash window. On the rear elevation is a one-story shed roof wing and a shed roof porch with an attached frame deck.

1915 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB)

Edward C. Ruoff House

This dwelling was constructed ca. 1926 as the home of Edward C. Ruoff. It and the next two houses on the street (1919 and 1923) were built for a reported \$20,000 each. The current owner of this dwelling is Martin Wahking.

It is a one- and one-half story, Colonial Revival style dwelling with a gabled asphalt shingle roof, a brick exterior, an exterior brick chimney, and a poured concrete foundation. The house has knee brace brackets at the eaves. On the main (south) elevation is a central partial-width porch with Tuscan columns. The porch has a rounded arch, tongue-and-groove ceiling and a plain cornice.

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The porch floor is of concrete with inset tiles. The porch has an original wrought iron railing. The main entrance has an original four-light, two-panel glass and wood door. Above the door is a large fanlight transom with a large surround with a keystone and corner stone blocks. On either side of the entrance is a row of three six-over-one wood sash windows set in stone flat arch lintels with central keystones. At the roofline of the main elevation are two gable dormers, each with a rounded arch eight-light casement window. The windows have surrounds with Tuscan style pilasters and central keystones. The dormers' cheeks have an exterior of wood shingles. On the east elevation is a row of three six-light casement windows. Other windows in the dwelling are six-over-six and one-over-one wood sash. Windows have concrete sills and soldier course lintels. In the half story are two three-light rectangular windows. A secondary entrance on the east elevation has a ca. 1990 fifteen-light glass and wood door. This entrance leads to a small entry stoop and a set of concrete steps with a railing matching that on the main elevation. Above the entrance is an original hipped roof canopy with knee brace brackets. Flanking the chimney on the west elevation are pairs of square four-light casement windows. The dwelling's interior includes two rooms that retain original murals painted in 1926 and signed by the artist, C. L. Gordon.

1919 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB)

Walter A. Gadiant House

This dwelling was constructed ca. 1926 as the home of Walter A. Gadiant, who owned the property until the early 1950s. The house was built for a cost of \$20,000. Mr. Gadiant was the president of Union National Bank.

The house is a one-and-one-half story, Dutch Colonial style dwelling with a brick exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and a gambrel asphalt shingle roof. On the main (south) elevation is a central entry porch with an oversized rounded arch pediment supported by fluted Ionic columns. A wrought iron railing connects the columns to the house. The entrance has an original stained glass and wood door with a vase motif flanked by stained glass sidelights. The door surround has dentil molding and a large arch of soldier course brick. Within the arch is a stucco exterior. On the second story, above the entrance is a central window with multi-light upper and lower sashes. The second story of the main elevation has a large shed roof dormer with five one-over-one wood sash windows. A similar dormer appears on the rear elevation. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash and often appear in pairs. On the east elevation is an original one-story, hipped roof wing with rows of eight-light casement windows. On the west elevation is a small original one-story, hipped roof porch with square brick columns and a solid brick railing. A secondary entrance with a ca. 2000 multi-light glass and wood door with false muntins leads to a stoop adjacent to the porch.

1923 DePauw Avenue, 1927 (CB)

Fleischer-Worley House

The original owners of this dwelling were Mr. and Mrs. George Fleischer. Mr. Fleischer was president of the Conrad Kammerer Glue Company of New Albany. Mrs. Fleischer died in 1951, and George continued to live in the dwelling through 1953. At this time he sold the property to Dr. Henry L. Worley and his wife, Elizabeth. Dr. Worley was a physician with a medial practice on East Spring Street in New Albany. Following his death in 1974, Elizabeth Worley continued to own and live in the dwelling until her death in 1996. Mrs. Worley's daughter inherited the property and recently sold the house to the current owners.

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The dwelling is a one- and one-half story, Colonial Revival-Cape Cod style dwelling constructed in 1927. The house has a gable roof of clay tile, a brick exterior, two interior brick chimneys, and a foundation of poured concrete. On the main (south) elevation is a central gable roof entry porch with paired Tuscan columns and pilasters. The porch has a large pediment, and an arched tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original six-panel wood door flanked by multi-light stained glass sidelights on paneled bases. Above the entrance is an elliptical fanlight transom, and a slightly arched lintel of soldier course brick with a concrete keystone and cornerstones. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-one wood sash with concrete sills and have broad segmental arches of soldier course brick with concrete keystones and springers. At the roofline of the main façade are two gabled roof dormers, each of which has a single one-over-one wood sash window set in a rounded arch wood frame with Tuscan pilasters and a central keystone. The dormers have gable returns and clay tile roofs. The east elevation of the dwelling has a one-story bay. Within the bay on the east elevation is a secondary entrance with an original six-panel wood door, above which is a fanlight transom. The entrance is set within a surround similar to the main entrance. This bay has a row of three sets of paired eight-light casement windows. Also on the east elevation are tall, narrow, paired ten-light casement windows. In the gable fields are rectangular louvered vents. At the basement level are three- and four-vertical light windows. The rear elevation of the dwelling has a small, frame, one-story shed roof porch enclosed with two-light glass and aluminum windows. A frame deck is attached to the porch and has wooden steps that lead to the ground level. At the basement level of the rear elevation is an original two-car garage bay with a single large twelve-light and thirty-six panel overhead track garage door. At the roofline of the rear elevation is a single gable roof dormer with one one-over-one wood sash windows. The west elevation of the dwelling has five sets of ten-light casement windows.

2001 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB), Photo 19 Irion-Breece-Zufall House

Jeweler Andrew J. Irion was the original owner of this dwelling following its ca. 1926 construction. It changed hands a few times in the 1930s before being acquired by John T. Breece. Mr. Breece was president of Breece Veneer & Panel Company in New Albany. In 1956, Conrad Zufall purchased the property and remains the current owner.

The house is a one- and one-half story, brick and frame Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling with a gambrel asphalt shingle roof, a brick exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (south) elevation is a central entry gable roof porch with an arched tongue-and-groove ceiling. The porch gable is supported by fluted Ionic columns that rest on rockfaced concrete block piers. The porch has a concrete floor and a wrought iron railing. The dwelling's main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with an original exterior eight-light glass and wood storm door and flanked by multi-light sidelights with stained glass detailing. Windows in the dwelling are original five-over-one vertical light wood sash. On the second story of the main façade is a large shed roof dormer with two five-over-one and one four-over-one vertical light sash windows. The dormer has a weatherboard exterior. A similar dormer appears on the rear (north) elevation. The rear elevation has an entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door with an original exterior eight-light glass and wood storm door. A shed roof canopy extends over this entrance and an adjacent window. Wooden steps lead to the entrance and have a wooden railing. The basement level of the rear elevation has an original garage entrance with a six-light and eighteen-panel overhead track garage door. On the east elevation is an original, one-story, single room wing capped by a flat-decked hip roof. The wing has paired eight-light casement windows. On the west elevation is an extending window bay with three-over-one vertical light wood sash windows. Basement windows are original three-vertical light design.

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To the rear of the dwelling is a concrete block garage built in recent years. (NCB)

2005 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1922 (CB), Photo 4, center Thomas J. Allen House

Thomas J. Allen was the original owner of this dwelling, which was constructed ca. 1922. Allen remained the owner until the late 1940s, after which it changed hands several times.

The house is a one-story, frame gable front Bungalow. It has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of wood shingles. On the main (south) elevation is a partial-width offset gabled roof porch that was enclosed ca. 1980 with aluminum and glass windows. The dwelling's main entrance has an original three-vertical light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original five-over-one and four-over-one vertical light wood sash windows. The dwelling has wide eaves with exposed rafters.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1922 single car garage. The garage was built in a gable front design and has a wood shingle exterior, exposed eave rafters, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, knee brace brackets, and a twelve-panel, four-light overhead track garage door. Leading to the garage is an original concrete ribbon driveway. (CB)

2007 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB), Photo 21 Earl T. Swift House

This dwelling was constructed ca. 1926 as the home of Earl T. Swift. It is a one-story, frame, gable front Bungalow with a gabled asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The main (south) elevation has an offset partial-width gable roof porch with its own roof, supported by corner brick columns and a solid brick railing with concrete coping. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The eaves of both the main roof and the porch roof are enclosed with synthetic siding. The dwelling's main entrance has an original nine-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is a pair of three-over-one vertical light sash windows and a pair of ten-light casement windows. On the east elevation of the dwelling is a projecting gable bay. This elevation has a set of four small four-light casement windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original five-over-one and three-over-one vertical light sash. The basement level has three-vertical light opaque glass windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1970 concrete block garage. (NCB)

2011 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1922 (CB) Crumbo-Hunter House

Edward J. Crumbo was the original owner of this dwelling. By 1943, Ralph P. Davis had acquired the property and owned it for a short period before James B. Hunter became the owner.

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This is a one-story, frame, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1922. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl sided exterior, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width offset porch with tapered columns encased in aluminum and smaller corner posts also encased in aluminum. The columns rest on brick piers and the porch has a solid brick railing. The dwelling's main entrance has an original four-vertical light glass and wood door flanked by two-vertical light sidelights. On the main elevation is a tri-part window with a central five-over-one vertical light sash window flanked by three-over-one vertical light sash windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light wood sash.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1960 concrete block garage with an attached carport. (NCB)

2015 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1922 (CB) Court-Smith-Floyd House

The original owner of this dwelling was Lawrence A. Court, a woodworker for Hoosier Panel Company, who owned the property until about 1927, at which time A. Murry Floyd became the owner. Mr. Floyd was president of Tire Sales Corporation. The house was later owned by Lee O. Smith, a salesman for Korte-Smith Motor Company.

This is a frame, gable-front Bungalow built ca. 1922. The house is one-story in height with a gable asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width porch with offset gable to the west and flat-roofed section to the east. The porch has tapered wood columns on brick piers with rockfaced concrete caps. Leading to the porch is a concrete walkway with a central metal hand rail. The house has wide eaves with exposed rafters. The main entrance has a ca. 1968 three-panel wood door and large single-light sidelights. Adjacent to the entrance on the main elevation is a twelve-over-one wood sash window flanked by narrow nine-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original nine-over-one wood sash. On the west elevation is a projecting gable bay. This elevation has three sets of three ca. 1968 floor-to-ceiling single-light windows. At the rear of the dwelling is a frame, shed roof addition constructed in 1970 with a board and batten exterior. Attached to the northwest corner of the dwelling's rear addition is a ca. 1940 garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a board and batten exterior, and paired louvered wood pedestrian doors.

2017 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1928 (CB) W. Austin Oates House

The original owner of this dwelling was W. Austin Oates, who owned it until the early 1930s. It later became the property of Chester H. Neeld.

This is a frame, one-story, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1928. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, rockfaced concrete block foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (south) elevation is a partial-width gable roof porch with tapered brick columns and a solid brick railing. The porch was enclosed ca. 1990 with vinyl and glass windows. The porch floor extends the width of the façade, enclosing a patio with brick railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 three-horizontal light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original nine-light glass and wood casement design and five-over-one and three-over-one vertical light wood sash.

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To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1928 single car garage with a gable front roof, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. The garage has a three-light and twelve-panel overhead track wood garage door. (CB)

2021 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1940 (CB), Photo 2, center Moore-Nichols House

The original owner of this dwelling was Edgar H. Moore, who owned the dwelling for a short time. Charles A. Nichols occupied the dwelling by 1943 and remained in the home until the mid-1950s. Since that time, the property has passed through several owners.

This is a one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional style dwelling built ca. 1940. It has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an asbestos shingle siding, a poured concrete foundation, and a central interior brick chimney. On the main (south) elevation is a central entry porch with a continuous shed roof with a central steeply pitched open gable. The porch roof is supported by paired milled wood columns. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 wood panel door with five-light sidelights and is framed by fluted pilasters. Windows in the dwelling are original eight-over-one wood sash and six-light casement designs. A secondary entrance on the east elevation has a ca. 1980 nine-light glass and wood door. Above this entrance is a frame shed roof canopy. Basement level windows are fifteen-light structural glass blocks.

To the rear of the dwelling is a frame, ca. 1995 outbuilding. (NCB)

2023 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1928 (CB), Photo 2, right Walter J. Day House

The original owners of this dwelling were Walter J. Day and his wife Honora. Walter was an insurance agent, and the Days owned the property through 1966.

This is a ca. 1928, frame, one-story gable front Bungalow with a gable asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding exterior, poured concrete foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (south) elevation is an offset partial-width gable roof porch with corner brick columns and a solid brick railing. The porch was enclosed ca. 1970 with screen panels. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The dwelling's main entrance has a ca. 1970 three-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-one and twelve-over-one wood sash.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 2000 frame outbuilding. (NCB)

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2025 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1940 (CB)

Nelson B. Eisman House

Nelson and Myrtle Eisman originally owned this dwelling in the 1940s and continued to own the property through 1988. Mr. Eisman was an agent for the Gulf Refining Company.

At this location is a ca. 1940 Colonial Revival style dwelling. The house is one- and one-half stories in height and has a side gable asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gable bay on the main façade. The house has one interior and one exterior brick chimney, a poured concrete foundation, and a brick exterior. The main entrance is located in the projecting gable bay on the main (south) elevation and has an original two-light and four-panel glass and wood door. Also in this bay adjacent to the entrance is an eight-over-eight wood sash window. The gable field of the projecting bay has an asbestos shingle siding exterior and contains a circular louvered vent. The cornice has scalloped wood trim. The corner of the projecting bay has small buttresses with stone caps. The primary elevation of the main portion of the dwelling has a row of three ten-light vinyl casement windows with false muntins. On the west elevation, the exterior chimney is flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows. A secondary entrance on this elevation has a six-light wood panel door. Above the entrance is a gable roof canopy with milled brackets.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 2000 frame garage. (NCB)

2031 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB)

Knox-Sinkhorn House

The original owner of this dwelling was Alex Knox, who was a laborer at New Albany Veneering Company. He owned the home until about 1940. By 1949, Helen B. Sinkhorn was living in the house. Ms. Sinkhorn was the office manager for W.T. Grant Company in downtown New Albany. The property stayed with the Sinkhorn family until about 1961.

This one-story, gable front Bungalow was constructed ca. 1924 and has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an aluminum sided exterior, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an interior brick chimney. The main (south) elevation has a full-width porch with brick corner columns topped with three short wood columns. Its roof is lower than the main roof. The porch has a solid brick railing. The dwelling's main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original five-over-one and four-over-one vertical light wood sash. On the west elevation is a semi-hexagonal window bay.

2033 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB)

Edward Hornback House

Edward Hornback originally owned this dwelling, which was constructed ca. 1926. Mr. Hornback was a superintendent with the New Albany Tobacco Warehouse. He owned the dwelling for about ten years. Numerous residents followed, including Joseph D. Clayton in the mid-1930s, Herschel Radcliff in the early 1940s, and William B. Strickland by 1949. In 1953 Guy V. Wiseman resided in the home, and in 1955 Eugene Baker was the occupant.

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This is a one-story, ca. 1926 gable front Bungalow. The house has a gabled asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width porch with corner brick columns. The porch was enclosed ca. 1970 with aluminum and glass windows and door. Leading from the porch is a frame ramp with a wood railing added ca. 1995. The dwelling's main entrance has a ca. 1960 three-light glass and wood door. Windows flanking the entrance are original five-over-one vertical light wood sash. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light wood sash. At the roofline of the main elevation is a hipped roof dormer with two three-vertical light windows and a central louvered vent. On the east elevation is an extended window bay.

2035 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1930 (CB)

Joseph A. Stewart House

This dwelling was originally occupied by stonecutter Joseph A. Stewart. By 1937, Heron C. and Elizabeth Schmitt were living at this address. Mr. Schmitt was an agent for the Kentucky Central Life Insurance Company. The next owner, by 1943, was D. M. Trusty.

This is a one-story, frame, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1930. It has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (south) elevation is a full-width inset porch with corner brick columns and a solid brick railing. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The dwelling's main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are ca. 2000 one-over-one vinyl sash. In the gable field of the main elevation are paired rectangular louvered vents. On the east elevation is a projecting window bay.

DePauw Avenue (Even)

1702 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1925 (CB)

Amelia Hammersmith House

The original owner of this dwelling was Amelia Hammersmith. Ms. Hammersmith owned the dwelling and lived downstairs while renting out a small apartment in the upstairs. Over its existence the property has changed hands numerous times with no single owner at this location more than a few years.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow style dwelling built ca. 1925. It has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior wall chimney, an ashlar finish concrete block foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width porch with square corner columns of rockfaced concrete block connected by arched beam supports and a solid rockfaced concrete block railing. Leading from the porch is a set of four curved concrete steps. The dwelling's main entrance has an original nine-light glass and wood door with six-light sidelights. The door is set in an original wood surround with a sunrise pediment. Windows on the main elevation are original six-over-one vertical light wood sash and have original single-light glass and wood hinged storm windows. At the roofline of the main elevation is a gabled roof dormer with three four-over-one vertical light wood sash windows. The west elevation has a hipped roof bay window. Windows throughout the dwelling are original five-over-one and four-over-one vertical light wood sash, many of which have original exterior storm windows. On the second story of the west elevation are two ca. 1995 sliding glass windows.

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To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1925 garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The garage has knee brace brackets at the eaves, six-light glass and wood windows, and a ca. 1995 metal panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

1706 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1922 (CB)

Oliver C. Mann House

This dwelling was constructed ca. 1922 and was originally owned by Oliver C. and Mabel Mann. Oliver was a bookkeeper.

It is a two- and one-half story, frame American Foursquare dwelling with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and a poured concrete foundation. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width hipped roof porch with square wood columns on a solid concrete railing. The porch was enclosed ca. 1990 with aluminum and glass windows and door. The dwelling's main entrance leads to the porch and has an original nine-light glass and wood door flanked by six-light sidelights. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main façade is a ca. 2000 gabled roof dormer with a four-over-four sash window flanked by four-light sidelights. In the gable field of the dormer is a rounded arch attic window. On the dwelling's west elevation is an added secondary entrance midway between the first and second floors. This entrance leads to a gable roof entry porch with milled posts with fan style brackets. Beneath, the porch is supported by square wood columns identical to those on the front porch. Leading from the porch is a ca. 2000 frame staircase. Beneath the porch is an original basement entrance.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1922 garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafters, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. At the roofline of the garage is a small cupola with louvered vents, a pyramidal roof, and a finial. The garage has a ca. 1995 metal panel overhead track garage door. (CB) Also to the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1990, frame garage. (NCB)

1710 DePauw Avenue, 1911 (CB)

Buckman-Trautman House

Letitia V. DePauw had this dwelling constructed in 1911. The dwelling remained vacant until Herman V. Buckman purchased the property in April 1913. Buckman was a mechanic for the Interstate Public Service Company. The house was later owned by Tony Hartman. Neal V. Trautman and his wife purchased the property in March 1922, and the Trautmans lived in the home for many years. Mr. Trautman was the president and general manager of the National Ice Products Company.

The house is a one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow built in 1911. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, an exterior of aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width inset porch with square wood columns. The porch was enclosed ca. 1960 with aluminum and glass awning style windows and door. The dwelling's main entrance leads to the porch and has an original single-light glass and wood door flanked by ten-light sidelights. Adjacent to the entrance is a large eighteen-over-one wood sash window. The interior wall of the porch retains original weatherboard siding. At the roofline above the porch is a hipped roof dormer with two square attic windows. The dormer retains

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original exposed eave rafters. Two identical dormers appear on the dwelling's west elevation, and one is on the east elevation. Also on the west elevation is an extended window bay with knee brace brackets at the base. The bay has a central eighteen-over-one wood sash window flanked by ten-light sidelights. Also on the west elevation is a large, fixed eighteen-light window flanked by nine-light casement windows. The casement windows have original two-horizontal light glass and wood storm exterior windows. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. Basement level windows are original three-vertical light design.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1920 rockfaced concrete block garage with a gambrel asphalt shingle roof, a four-panel frame pedestrian door, and a square wood and glass window. Attached to the west elevation is a ca. 1970 frame addition with aluminum siding and a three-horizontal light wood panel door, and one-over-one wood sash windows. (NCB)

1718 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1906 (CB), Photo 12
Shine-Thomas House

This dwelling was one of the first four houses to be constructed on DePauw Avenue following a replatting of the area in 1905. Letitia DePauw, widow of Charles DePauw and owner of the acreage that eventually became the DePauw Avenue Historic District, had the home constructed ca. 1906 and initially rented the property to Ralph E. Macduff, a salesman. She then sold the property to John H. and Mattie Shine on May 26, 1910. Mr. Shine was president of the Second New Albany National Bank and owned J.H. Shine and Company, which operated the Aristes Flour Mill. The Shine family lived here until the mid-1930s. Presley H. and Emilie Thomas then owned the dwelling until the mid-1940s. Over the next few decades, the dwelling passed through several owners.

The house is a two- and one-half story, frame, dwelling built ca. 1906. It shows influences of the Late Queen Anne style. The dwelling has a gabled asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the northwest corner of the dwelling is a two-story, six-sided tower with a pyramidal roof and a ball finial. On the dwelling's main (north) elevation is a full-width Craftsman style porch with a shed roof, brick columns and a concrete floor. Concrete steps lead from the porch and have a central ca. 1960 metal hand rail. The steps are framed by poured concrete walls with curved bases. The dwelling's main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. The second story has a row of three sash windows with multi-light Queen Anne style upper sashes. On the rear elevation is a ca. 1960 two-story addition.

1722 DePauw Avenue, 1908 (CB)
Beck-Wilt House

This was the fourth dwelling constructed on DePauw Avenue following the replatting of the area in 1905. Addie Beck purchased the lot from Letitia DePauw in October 1907 for \$750 and had the dwelling built. William and Kitty Wilt purchased the home in November 1910. Mr. Wilt was employed as a telephone operator. The dwelling remained in the ownership of the Wilt family into the 1950s.

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This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Folk Victorian style dwelling constructed in 1908. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gabled bays, an aluminum sided exterior, an interior central brick chimney, and a foundation of rockfaced concrete block. On the main (north) elevation is a projecting gabled bay with chamfered corners. The bay has gable returns and a one-over-one wood sash attic window in the gable field. The first story of the bay has a large single-light glass and wood window with a multi-light transom. On the main (north) and west elevations of the dwelling is a wraparound porch with two Tuscan columns, two small square wood posts resting on square wood pedestals, and a wood railing. The dwelling's main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the west elevation is a single-light square window and a row of three one-over-one wood sash windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980 garage. (NCB)

1726 DePauw Avenue, 1911 (CB)

Thevenou-Bizzell House

One of the earliest houses constructed on DePauw Avenue, this dwelling was built in 1911 as the home of Harry and Mary Thevenou. The Thevenous purchased the lot from Letitia DePauw on October 5, 1910 and construction of the house was completed by the following March. Harry Thevenou was a chef at the Seelbach Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky. The couple loved to entertain and built the house with a large dining room with a pass through to the kitchen and two large pantries. In 1916, Mary Thevenou's sister, Rose Jollisant, was diagnosed with tuberculosis and passed away a short time later. Rose's young daughter, Florence, then came to live with the Thevenous on DePauw Avenue. The Thevenous continued to own the dwelling until the late 1930s. By this time, Florence had married Phillip Bizzell, and they acquired the property. The Bizzells raised four children in the dwelling, and Florence continued to own and live in the house until her death in 2000. Florence's grandson, Matt Bizzell, purchased the property from his grandmother's estate and continues to be the current owner.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame dwelling built in 1911. It has a central hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gabled bays, an exterior of aluminum siding, a brick foundation, and two interior brick chimneys. A wraparound porch appears on the dwelling's main (north) and east elevations. The porch has both square concrete block columns with inset panels and circular concrete columns with raised banding. These columns rest on a solid concrete block wall with an ashlar finish. The main entrance to the dwelling has original paired single-light glass and wood doors. Adjacent to the entrance is a row of three sash windows with multi-light Craftsman style upper sashes. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has an original single-light glass and wood door. In the gable field of the main façade is a single-light glass and wood window with a multi-light fanlight transom of leaded glass. The dwelling's west elevation has a chamfered corner and a projecting gable bay with gable returns.

To the rear is a ca. 2000 concrete block garage. (NCB)

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1734 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1922 (CB) Hackett-Beal House

Local prominent businessman Edward Hackett, Sr. purchased this lot in 1922 and had the house constructed for his son Edward Hackett, Jr. and his wife. The younger Hackett worked as the manager of Cisco Home Utilities Co. The Hacketts owned the dwelling through the 1920s. The house then passed through many owners, none of whom lived there for very long. Fred and Margaret Beal then purchased the property ca. 1938 and owned it until 1979. For a time during this period Mrs. Beal operated a beauty shop in the house. During the 1980s and 1990s, the property again changed hands several times until the present owner, Lee Ann Koehler purchased it in 1999.

The house is a one-story, frame, Bungalow built ca. 1922. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an aluminum sided exterior, an interior brick chimney, and a foundation of rockfaced concrete block. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width porch with tapered brick columns and a solid brick railing. The porch has a concrete floor and steps with metal hand rails, and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original three-vertical light Craftsman style door with original wood and screen exterior door. Windows in the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light sash and appear in pairs on the main elevation. Basement windows are original three-vertical light design. Flanking the chimney on the west elevation are four-vertical light square windows. On the roof of the west elevation are two added skylights. The dwelling has wide eaves with exposed rafters.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1922 one-car garage of rockfaced concrete block construction with a pyramidal roof of original cement asbestos shingles. The garage has a ca. 1960 twelve-panel, four-light overhead track garage door. (CB)

1736 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1906 (CB), Photo 10 George H. Beers House

This is one of the first four dwellings constructed on DePauw Avenue following a replat of the area in 1905. Charles and Letitia DePauw had the house built and initially used it as a rental property. Grandison Spratt Bridges, vice president of the Todd Manufacturing Co., rented the home in 1907. Newlyweds Jacob H. and Ethel McDonald Fawcett rented the dwelling in 1909. Jacob Fawcett was a vice president and cashier at the Merchants National Bank, and was killed in an attempted bank robbery in 1909. The funeral was held at the DePauw Avenue home. In April 1910, Letitia DePauw sold the dwelling to George H. Beers for \$4,200. The dwelling remained in the Beers family until the mid-1950s.

This dwelling is a two- and one-half story, frame, Craftsman style dwelling built ca. 1906. The house has a side gabled asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of wood shingles, a brick foundation, and both exterior and interior brick chimneys. There are exposed rafters at the eaves. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width porch with paneled wood columns on a solid wood railing with a weatherboard exterior. The porch has a wood floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The porch is screened in with wood and screen panels and a wooden screen door. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and paneled wood door with sixteen-light sidelights. Flanking the entrance are large eighteen-over-one wood sash windows. The second story of the main elevation has a central bay window with three twelve-over-one wood sash windows. Flanking this are eighteen-over-one wood sash windows. Other second story windows are twelve-over-one wood sash. In the half story of the side elevations are six-over-six wood sash windows

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flanked by six-light casement windows. At the roofline of the main elevation is a large shed roof dormer with exposed rafters and a band of six six-light glass and wood casement windows. On the west elevation at the first story level is an extending window bay with a shed roof and exposed rafters. Beneath the bay are knee brace brackets. A similar bay appears on the east elevation. At the basement level are original six-light windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980 carport. (NCS)

1740 DePauw Avenue, 1911 (CB) Sappington-Fleischer House

Newlyweds Jacob H. and Ethel McDonald Fawcett originally purchased this lot from Letitia DePauw in April 1909. At the time the Fawcetts were renting the home at 1736 DePauw Avenue. Jacob Fawcett was a vice president and cashier at the Merchants National Bank. Before the Fawcetts were able to build on their newly purchased lot, Jacob was killed in an attempted bank robbery in 1909. Ethel Fawcett remarried and sold the lot to Otis and Bertha Sappington in December 1910. The Sappingtons had this Craftsman style dwelling constructed on the lot the following year and lived here into the 1930s. Mr. Sappington was an official with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Irvin and Dot Fleischer purchased the home in the 1930s, and Mrs. Fleischer lived in the home until the late 1990s. Gary Collins then purchased the home and owned it for a few years before selling it to the Ring-Risslers, the current owners, in 2001.

This is a one-story, frame Bungalow built in 1911. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with slightly flared eaves, an exterior of ca. 1999 vinyl siding, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width porch with square paneled wood columns on a solid wood railing with an exterior of vinyl siding. The porch was enclosed with wood and screen panels ca. 1980. It has a wood floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original four-vertical light and two-panel glass and wood door. Also leading to the porch are paired fifteen-light glass and wood doors with a six-light transom. This entrance has original exterior paired single-light glass and wood paneled storm doors with a four-light transom. At the roofline of the main façade is a hipped roof dormer with flared eaves, exposed rafters, and two square attic windows. Identical dormers appear on the east and west elevations. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-one wood sash design. On the east elevation is an extending window bay with a twelve-over-one wood sash window flanked by narrow four-over-one wood sash windows. The west elevation has paired three-vertical light windows, and an extending window bay. Basement windows are original three-vertical light design.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980 garage. (NCB)

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1744 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1928 (CB), Photo 9 Morris M. Best House

This home has had only two owners over its nearly eighty-year lifespan. The original owners of this dwelling were Morris M. and Harriet Best. Mr. Best was a concrete contractor. The Best family lived in the house for several years. Following Mr. Best's death, his widow continued to live in the home for a few years, and then his grandson, Dr. Michael Best, lived in the dwelling. In 1978 the current owners, Ruth and Marion McElveen, purchased the property.

This is a two- and one-half story Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1928. The house has a gable roof of slate shingles, an exterior of common bond brick, a brick foundation, and an exterior wall brick chimney. Brick quoins appear at the corners of the dwelling. On the main (north) elevation is a large entry porch with an oversized gable roof with gable returns and a tongue-and-groove arched ceiling. The porch roof is supported by Tuscan columns. The entrance has an original solid wood six-panel door with multi-light leaded glass sidelights. Above the entrance is a large semi-elliptical fanlight transom. This entrance has an original wood and glass storm door. Windows in the dwelling are paired six-over-six wood sash and six-light casement designs with concrete sills and soldier course lintels. Centrally located on the second story is pair of six-light casement windows. Windows on the second story have wooden shutters with a crescent moon cutout. The roofline of the main façade has two gabled roof dormers with six-over-six wood sash windows with arched upper sashes. These window have surrounds with pilasters and wood keystones. On the west elevation is a half-round attic window opening with a louvered vent. Flanking the chimney at the half story level on the east elevation are half fanlight casement windows. On the dwelling's east elevation is an original one-story, gable roof wing. The north elevation of this wing has a row of three eight-light casement windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1928 garage with a brick exterior, a gable asphalt shingle roof, six-over-six sash wood windows, and an overhead track garage door. (CB)

1804 DePauw Avenue, 1908 (CB) Taggart-Walts House

This was the third house constructed on DePauw Avenue following the replat of the area in 1905. Samuel Walts purchased the lot from Letitia DePauw in August 1907 and had this dwelling constructed the following year. He lived there with his aunt, a Miss Mattie Taggart. During the 1917 tornado, the roof was blown off the house. Samuel Walts was a general manager of the River Coal and Supply Company and married Louise Alexander, a teacher at New Albany High School. The Walts family lived here several years and raised three children. Later the McClaren family lived at this address, as did a Dr. Wallace, C.U. Zoeller, and Fred Allen.

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The house is a two- and one-half story, frame, Colonial Revival style dwelling constructed in 1908. The house has a gabled asphalt shingle roof, an aluminum sided exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a partial-width shed roof porch offset to the east. It was enclosed ca. 1970 with aluminum siding. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door with false muntins, and windows in the dwelling are ca. 2000 vinyl sash designs with false muntins. At the roofline of the main façade are two gable roof dormers with a row of three four-over-one wood sash windows. On the west elevation flanking the chimney are two rectangular multi-light windows. On the second story of the west elevation is a row of four three-light casement windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1908 garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an aluminum sided exterior, and a forty-eight panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

1806 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1978 (NCB), Photo 26

At this address is a two-story, frame dwelling that was built ca. 1978. The dwelling was built in a moderate Colonial Revival style and its size and placement are similar to original houses on the street.

1814 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1922 (CB), Photo 16

Frank S. Norton House

The original owners of this dwelling were Frank and Nell Norton. Frank was an accountant. The house remained in the Norton family for nearly sixty years. Frank and Nell's son Robert M. and his wife Martha inherited the house and lived there through 1981. Robert was a draftsman at the Dupont Company.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1922. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with flared eaves, one interior and one exterior brick chimney, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The main (north) elevation has a full-width inset porch with paired square wood columns on brick piers and a solid brick railing. The dwelling's main entrance has a six-panel wood door. Windows throughout the dwelling were replaced ca. 2004 with one-over-one vinyl sash designs. At the roofline of the main elevation is a hipped roof dormer with a band of three square glass and aluminum attic windows. The interior of the dwelling retains original hardwood floors, staircase, box window seat, and paneled wood doors.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1922 garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, exposed rafters, a concrete foundation, weatherboard exterior, and a ca. 1980 overhead track garage door. The garage also has six-light glass and wood windows and a four-horizontal panel frame pedestrian door. (CB)

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Vinton S. Nunemacher House

This was one of the earliest dwellings constructed on DePauw Avenue. Vinton S. Nunemacher purchased the lot from Letitia DePauw in April 1910, and the house was constructed the following year. Mr. Nunemacher was a salesman for John H. Shine & Co., which was his brother-in-law's flour business. In 1913 Nunemacher also purchased the adjacent lot at 1814 DePauw Avenue from Letitia DePauw. The Nunemacher family lived at 1816 DePauw Avenue until 1931. The house then passed through various owners over the following decades and for a time was divided into two apartments.

This 1911 dormer-front Bungalow style dwelling is one- and one-half stories in height with a broad pitched side gabled asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of wood shingles, a rockfaced concrete block foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (north) façade is a full-width continuous shed roof porch with square paneled wood columns and a solid wood railing with wood shingles. The porch was enclosed ca. 2000 with aluminum and glass windows with five-light transoms and a single-light glass and metal door. The dwelling's main entrance leads to the porch and has an original single-light glass and wood door flanked by paired twelve-light sidelights. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one and three-over-one vertical light wood sash. At the roofline of the main elevation is a large shed roof dormer with three sets of three three-over-one vertical light sash wood windows. On the east elevation is a secondary entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door. Above this entrance at the second story level is an entrance with a single-light glass and wood panel door and an exterior wood screen door. This entrance leads to a small frame deck built ca. 1995. The east elevation also has a band of four small four-light casement windows.

To the rear of the dwelling are two ca. 1990 storage sheds. (NCB)

1902 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB)
Hurst-Zabel House

The original owner of this dwelling was Lindza L. Hurst. By 1941, Arthur P. and Anne Zabel and their son Robert had moved into the home, and they continued to be associated with the dwelling into the late 1950s. The Greener family owned the dwelling from 1973 to 2000, at which time the current owner, Barbara Mifflin, purchased the property.

The dwelling is a one- and one-half story, frame, dormer-front Bungalow built ca. 1924. The house has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of aluminum siding, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior brick chimney. The main (north) elevation has a partial-width incised porch with tapered brick columns and a concrete floor. The dwelling's main entrance has an original nine-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-one and four-over-one vertical light wood sash. At the roofline of the main elevation is a large gabled roof dormer with a row of four three-over-one vertical light sash windows. The house has knee brace brackets at the eaves. Flanking the chimney on the west elevation are small square windows. Several windows in the dwelling have vinyl awnings. The dwelling's west elevation has a projecting window bay with a shed roof. On the east elevation is a ca. 1980 exterior wooden staircase that leads to a second story entrance. This entrance has an original three-vertical light glass and wood door. There is a gable roof canopy over the entrance.

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To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1924 one-car, frame garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a weatherboard exterior, and a two-light, eight-panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

1904 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB) Stanfield-Binford-Lopp House

This dwelling was originally the home of James B. Stanfield, a machinist. Joseph A. Binford, a salesman for the Hoosier Panel Company, acquired the house in the late 1930s and continued to own the home until the 1950s. Loran Lopp owned the home by 1953. The current owner of the dwelling is Jackie Hardesty, who purchased the property in 2000. A rear addition was constructed ca. 1990 which eliminated the original basement garage.

This dormer-front Bungalow style dwelling was constructed ca. 1924. The house is one- and one-half stories in height with a steep side gabled asphalt shingle roof, a brick exterior, a brick foundation, and an exterior wall brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is an inset partial-width porch with a tapered brick corner column, a solid brick railing, a concrete floor, and concrete steps with a metal handrail. The dwelling's main entrance has an original six-light glass and wood Craftsman style door. Adjacent to the entrance is a large eight-over-one wood sash window. The projecting section of the house adjacent to the porch is a sunroom that has large four-light glass and wood windows. At the roofline above these windows is a gable. At the roofline of the main elevation is a gable roof dormer with an exterior of aluminum siding and three six-over-one wood sash windows. A secondary entrance appears on the west elevation and has an original four-light glass and wood door. Above this entrance is a gable roof canopy with knee brace brackets encased in aluminum. Flanking the chimney on the west elevation are three-vertical light square windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original six-over-one wood sash. The rear (south) elevation has a ca. 1990 addition with a concrete block foundation and an aluminum siding exterior. An entrance on the west elevation of the addition has a single square light glass and wood door. An original concrete driveway extends along the west elevation to the rear of the dwelling. Attached to the west elevation is a ca. 1990 aluminum carport. Basement windows in the dwelling are original two-light design.

To the rear of the dwelling is a small ca. 2000 aluminum shed. (NCB)

1910 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB), Photo 18 Meyer-Irion-Graf House

The original owners of this dwelling were Oscar P. Meyer and Chester C. Irion, who owned the dwelling from its construction in 1924 until the early 1930s. Mr. Meyer was an executive with J.H. Meyer & Sons, which dealt in GMC trucks and auto parts and repair. Chester Irion was a jeweler. By 1941, Edward F. Graf owned the property. Mr. Graf owned a car dealership on Vincennes Street.

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This is a two-story, Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1924. It has a gable front asphalt shingle roof, a brick exterior, brick foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a one-story, offset projecting gabled bay with three ten-light casement windows with concrete sills, segmental arches of soldier course brick, and a central concrete keystone. The dwelling's main entrance has an original six-light beveled glass and two-panel wood door. The entrance is set within a large surround with Tuscan style pilasters and a cornice supported on two corbels below a broken scroll pediment. The entrance leads to an original concrete stoop with curved brick steps lined by solid brick walls with concrete coping and with an original wrought iron railing. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-one wood sash with concrete sills and segmental arches of soldier course brick with a concrete keystone and wooden louvered shutters. A secondary entrance appears on the west elevation and has a gable canopy with solid knee brace brackets. Windows in the basement level are six-light textured glass.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980 garage. (NCB)

1912 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1928 (CB) Frank J. Walters House

Contractor Frank J. Walters built this Tudor Revival style dwelling ca. 1928. He and his wife lived there for many years. Their daughter, Julia, inherited the property and lived in the house until her death.

The dwelling is two stories in height with a gabled asphalt shingle roof, an exterior brick chimney, a stone veneer exterior and a stone foundation. On the main (north) elevation is a two-story projecting shed roof bay and a two-story projecting gable roofed bay. The gable roofed bay has a steep pitch that extends down to cover the inset entry porch, which has a stone corner column and arched supports with voussoirs. The porch floor extends across the front of the shed roof bay and has a solid stone railing. The entrance has an original fourteen-panel and four-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the main entrance is a second entrance on the main elevation. This entrance has an original eight-light glass and wood door flanked by six-over-six vinyl sash windows with false muntins. Windows throughout the dwelling are ca. 1995 six-over-six vinyl sash with false muntins.

1916 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1948 (CB) Earl Embrey House

Building contractor Earl Embrey constructed this dwelling ca. 1948. Embrey owned the dwelling until the late 1980s. The current owners, John and Divana Harris, purchased the house from the Embrey estate.

The dwelling is a one-story dwelling with a side gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior brick chimney, a brick exterior, and a brick foundation. Its design combines Tudor Revival massing with Colonial Revival detail. On the main (north) elevation is a gabled roof entry porch with ca. 2004 square columns and fluted pilasters and an arched ceiling. The main entrance has an original multi-light four-panel glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance on the main elevation is a row of four six-light casement windows, each with two-light transoms. The windows have original exterior single-light glass and wood storm windows. Above this row of windows is a metal shed roof awning. On the west elevation is an original secondary entrance identical to that on the main façade with the exception of fluted round columns. Windows on the west elevation are diamond multi-light casement design with matching transoms.

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To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1948 brick garage/outbuilding with a cross gable asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, and a ca. 1995 metal panel overhead track garage door on the south elevation. The north elevation of the building has a central gable bay with a band of arch supports. (CB)

1920 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB) Engleman-Thom-Blake-Yates House

The original owner of this dwelling was Herbert L. Engleman, who owned the property from its construction in the mid-1920s until the late 1930s. Engleman was an assistant traffic manager. Alex E. Thom then acquired the home followed by Amzie J. Blake in 1943. The Yates family is the current owner and has owned the home for forty-two years. They enclosed the front and rear porches and added vinyl siding around 1986.

The Bungalow is a one- and one-half story, side-gabled, dormer-front Bungalow built ca. 1926. The house has a jerkinhead asphalt shingle roof, an exterior brick chimney, a concrete foundation, and a brick exterior. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width shed roof porch with square brick columns, a solid brick railing, and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The porch was enclosed ca. 1986 with aluminum and glass windows and door. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door flanked by five-light sidelights. The sidelights have an added opaque plastic covering. Adjacent to the entrance is a central four-over-one vertical light sash window flanked by three-over-one vertical light sash windows. An identical window arrangement is located in a large jerkinhead dormer at the roofline of the main façade. Over these dormer windows is a metal shed roof awning. The dormer has an exterior of vinyl siding and vinyl covered knee brace brackets. On the west elevation is a bay window with an exterior of vinyl siding. Windows in the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light wood sash and have metal shed roof awnings. Flanking the chimney are three-vertical light square wood windows. Basement level windows are original two-light design.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1990 concrete block garage. (NCB)

1922 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB) Elmer N. Dreyer House

This American Foursquare dwelling was constructed ca. 1926 as the home of Elmer N. and Agnes Dreyer, who continued to own the property until the mid-1950s. Mr. Dreyer was employed as a clerk. It was later owned by Jake and Josephine Simon.

The house is two-stories in height with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a concrete foundation, an exterior brick chimney, and a vinyl sided exterior. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width hipped roof porch with square wood columns covered with vinyl siding. The porch was enclosed ca. 1995 with aluminum and glass windows. The dwelling's main entrance has original paired nine-light glass and wood doors. Adjacent to the entrance is a row of three four-over-one vertical light sash windows. At the roofline of the main façade is a hipped roof dormer with two four-vertical light attic windows. On the dwelling's west elevation is a secondary entrance with an original four-light glass and two-panel wood door. Above the entrance is an arched canvas awning. The west

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elevation has a rectangular stained glass window on the first story. At the basement level are twenty-light structural glass block windows. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light sash. Flanking the chimney on the east elevation are square stained glass windows. Also on the east elevation is a semi-hexagonal bay window with three-over-one vertical light wood sash windows.

1924 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1928 (CB), Photo 20 Morris J. McDonald House

This dwelling was built ca. 1928 as the home of Morris J. McDonald. Mr. McDonald was associated with McDonald & Co., a grain dealer in New Albany. No other history of the house is known.

It is a one-and-a-half story, Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling with a gambrel asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of brick on the first story and stucco on the second story, a concrete foundation, and an exterior brick chimney. The main (north) elevation has a central gable roof entry porch with Tuscan columns and pilasters, and an arched tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original six-panel wood door flanked by eight-light sidelights, above which is a large elliptical fanlight transom. The entrance has soldier course voussoirs and concrete keystones. Flanking the entrance are tri-part windows with a central eight-over-eight wood sash window flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows. The second story of the main elevation has a large shed roof dormer with a stucco exterior and three sets of paired eight-over-eight wood sash windows. Remaining windows throughout the dwelling are original eight-over-eight wood sash and have concrete sills and soldier course lintels. On the dwelling's east elevation is an original small gable roof wing with eight-light casement windows. Basement level windows are original three-light opaque textured glass design.

2002 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1924 (CB) Falk-Adams House

Theo H. and Flora Falk were the original owners of this dwelling from its construction ca. 1924 until the late 1940s. Mr. Falk was president of the Ignition Service Company. By the mid-1940s, the property was acquired by Frank M. Adams, who owned the dwelling until 1973. Mike Price was the owner from 1973 until 1983, and Steve and Cara Luckett owned the property from 1983 until 1991. Chris and Lisa Williams then purchased the property and remain the current owners.

The house is a one- and one-half story, frame, Bungalow built ca. 1924. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, one exterior and one interior brick chimney, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width porch with square paneled wood columns with arched beams and a ca. 1960 added metal railing. The dwelling's main entrance has a ca. 1990 paneled wood door with a leaded glass fanlight. The dwelling's original sidelights are covered with wood panels. Adjacent to the entrance is a row of three original four-over-one vertical light wood sash windows. At the roofline of the main elevation is a gabled roof dormer with two single-light square attic windows. A shed roof dormer appears on the east elevation and has two one-over-one casement windows. Windows in the dwelling are one-over-one, five-over-one, and four-over-one vertical light wood sash. On the west elevation is a shed roof dormer.

To the rear is a ca. 1990 garage. (NCB)

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2004 DePauw Avenue, 1926 (CB) Schindler-Fleischer House

This dwelling was possibly constructed by Stephen Day and Sons, Contractors, and was originally owned by Carrie Schindler, widow of Joseph Schindler. Mrs. Schindler purchased the lot from Adolph Day on July 13, 1926. The dwelling was built in this same year and possibly was already constructed when Mrs. Schindler purchased the property. Schindler lived in the dwelling for a short time, and by 1929 Anna Fleischer acquired the property. Ms. Fleischer occupied the house until her death in 1960. During the late twentieth century, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Marsh, who lived down the street, owned the home and used it as a rental property. Mrs. Marsh lived here briefly following her husband's death in the late 1990s.

The house is a one-story, gable front Bungalow constructed in 1926. It has a cross gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick exterior, a concrete foundation, and an exterior wall brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a full-width hipped roof porch with square brick columns, a solid brick railing, a concrete floor, and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The porch was enclosed with wood screen panels ca. 1970. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door with an exterior metal and glass security door. Adjacent to the entrance is a row of three four-over-one vertical light wood sash windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light sash. On the west elevation is a rectangular five-vertical light window. Flanking the chimney on the east elevation are four-vertical light square windows. The dwelling has wide eaves with exposed rafters.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1926 garage with a jerkinhead roof of asphalt shingles, a vertical board exterior, poured concrete foundation, and a ca. 1995 metal panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

2006 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB) Skinner-VanPelt-Genung House

Mark G. Skinner, a traveling salesman, was the original owner of this dwelling. The property passed through a series of owners until it was purchased by the VanPelt family ca. 1931. Ten years later it was the home of Walter Genung and his family. During the late twentieth century, the property was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Rex Marsh, who lived next door and used this house as a rental property.

This is a two-story, frame, Craftsman influenced dwelling constructed ca. 1926. It has a gabled asphalt shingle roof, a weatherboard exterior, a concrete foundation, and an exterior brick chimney. On the main (north) façade is a full-width shed roof porch with tapered columns with a stucco exterior, a solid concrete rail with a stucco exterior, and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The dwelling's main entrance has a ca. 2000 flush wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is a tri-part window with a central five-over-one vertical light wood sash window flanked by four-over-one vertical light wood sash windows. Windows throughout the dwelling are original six-over-one, five-over-one, and four-over-one vertical light wood sash designs. At the basement level are original four-vertical light windows. On the east elevation are square four-vertical light windows flanking the chimney. The dwelling has knee brace brackets at the eaves. On the rear elevation is a shed roof porch with square wood posts and a wood railing.

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To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1926 garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a weatherboard exterior, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and a ca. 1995 metal panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

2008 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1932 (CB)

Roth-Knable House

This dwelling was originally the home of Joseph and Frances Roth. By 1947, William F. Knable owned the property. Mr. and Mrs. Rex Marsh acquired the property around 1974 and owned it for approximately twenty-five years. During this time the Marshes also owned 2004 and 2006 DePauw Avenue and used them as rental properties. Mr. Marsh was a vice president of the Bremner Biscuit Company. After Mr. Marsh died in 1999, his wife sold the homes at 2006 and 2008 DePauw Avenue and moved into 2004 DePauw Avenue. The current owner of the dwelling at 2008 DePauw Avenue is Leatrice Shepherd. In 2000, Ms. Shepherd added vinyl siding and enclosed the front porch.

This is a one-story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1932. It has a jerkinhead asphalt shingle roof with a vinyl sided exterior, a poured concrete foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (north) elevation is a partial-width jerkinhead roof porch with square brick columns and a solid brick railing. The porch was enclosed in 2000 with aluminum and glass windows. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 three-light glass and wood door with a large stained glass panel added ca. 2000. Windows in the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light wood sash. In the gable field of the main façade are paired three-vertical light attic windows.

To the rear is a frame garage built ca. 2000. (NCB)

2010 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB)

Welch-Vogel House

Stanton R. and Minnie Welch were the original owners of this dwelling. Mr. Welch was a barber. It is thought that the dwelling was constructed by Frank Emery. Curtis W. and Fern L. Utz owned the property for a short time in the 1930s before it was acquired by the Vogel family in 1935. Lyman O. and Sara A. Blockberger bought the property in 1966 and owned it until the present owner, Barry S. Baumann, purchased the home in 1990.

The house is a one-story, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1926. It has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick exterior, one interior and one exterior brick chimney, and a brick foundation. The main (north) elevation has a partial-width gable roof porch with square brick columns and a solid brick railing. The porch was enclosed ca. 1960 with metal awning style windows and door. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is a band of windows that have two sets of paired eight-light casement windows with a four-light transom and five-light sidelights. Similar sets of windows appear on both the east and west elevations. Windows have concrete sills and segmental soldier course arches. On the east elevation flanking the chimney are square four-vertical light windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1960 concrete block garage. (NCB)

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2012 DePauw Avenue, ca. 1926 (CB) Chambers-Poff House

The Chambers family originally owned this dwelling, which passed through a series of owners until about 1933 when William A. Poff acquired the property. The current owner is Verlene Hendrich and she has been at this location since 1991.

The house is a one-story, gable-front Bungalow built ca. 1926. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a stucco foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (north) elevation an original incised corner porch was enclosed ca. 1990. Two entrances lead to the porch. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door with single-light sidelights. The second entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. On the main façade is a large single-light window with a rectangular transom flanked by single-light sidelights. Windows in the house are original four-over-one and three-over-one vertical light wood sash. In the gable field of the main façade is a tri-part window with a slightly taller central window; all units are three-vertical light attic windows. On the west elevation is a rectangular six-vertical light window. On the rear (south) elevation is an original entrance with a ca. 1990 nine-light glass and metal door. Above the entrance is an original frame gable canopy with knee brace brackets.

Vance Avenue

1211 Vance Avenue, 1941 (CB), Photo 6 James B. Hawkins House

This Tudor Revival style dwelling was designed by New Albany architect James B. Hawkins and built as his and his wife Florence's home in 1941. Hawkins was with the architectural firm of Hawkins & Walker and lived in the home until his death. His wife continued to reside here and the Schrader family then acquired the property and owned it for several years before selling it to the current owners, Mat and Lisa Hunter, in 1994. During the Schrader's ownership, the attached garage was remodeled into living space and a new, detached garage was constructed.

The house is a two-story, Tudor Revival style dwelling built in 1941. The house has a steeply pitched gable asphalt roof, a stone veneer exterior, a large exterior stone chimney on the main elevation, an interior stone chimney, and a stone foundation. On the main (east) elevation is a central recessed entry bay with large arched wood brackets. The main entrance has an original Tudor style batten door with an original exterior eight-light wood and glass storm door. Windows in the dwelling are primarily original twelve-light or six-light casement design and have concrete sills. At the roofline of the main elevation is a flat roof bay dormer with two six-light and two four-light casement windows. Also on the roofline of the main elevation is a small gable roof dormer situated between the roofline and the exterior stone chimney. This dormer has a small four-light casement window on each side. On the first story of the north elevation is a bay window with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and three fifteen-light windows. On the dwelling's rear northwest corner is an original wraparound inset screened-in porch. The porch has an interior wall of structural glass blocks. On the dwelling's south elevation is a secondary entrance with an original Tudor style batten door with an original eight-light glass and

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wood storm door. The entrance is recessed and set within a small hipped roof entry bay with the same detailing as the main entrance. An original, attached, gable roof two-car garage on the south elevation was enclosed ca. 1980 as living space. The original garage door openings have three tall single-light glass and wood windows, and this section of the dwelling has a board and batten exterior.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980, one- and one-half story, frame garage. (NCB)

1214 Vance Avenue, ca. 1948 (CB)

Albert A. Duitz House

Albert A. Duitz was the original owner of this dwelling. Mr. Duitz was a general agent for Seaboard Airline. His wife Mary continued to live in the home after his death. The property stayed in the Duitz family through 1983.

This is a one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional style dwelling constructed ca. 1948. The house has a side gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of vinyl siding, a poured concrete foundation, an interior chimney, and a large brick exterior chimney on the main façade. The main (west) elevation has a central entrance with an original nine-light glass and wood door with a ca. 2000 exterior glass and metal security door. Above the entrance is a flared metal canopy. The entrance opens onto a concrete stoop with a tile floor and a wrought iron railing. Windows in the dwelling are original six-light casements with three-light sidelights.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1970 frame shed. (NCB)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The DePauw Avenue Historic District is located in the city of New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. New Albany is located on the northern banks of the Ohio River in the southern portion of the state. The DePauw Avenue Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a notable residential development of the early twentieth century. The district contains seventy-one primary buildings, of which sixty-eight or 99% would be considered contributing to the character of the district. Contributing dwellings within the district date from ca. 1906 to ca. 1948 and have not been significantly altered. The district retains a strong sense of time and place from the early twentieth century.

The DePauw Avenue Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C for its early twentieth century architecture. An architectural survey of New Albany completed in 1994 identified DePauw Avenue as potentially eligible for the National Register. The district consists of all three blocks of DePauw Avenue and small portions of Vance and Beechwood Avenues, which extend off of DePauw Avenue. The district is residential in character and consists of single family dwellings with the exception of one 1925 apartment building.

Dwellings within the DePauw Avenue Historic District were constructed between ca. 1906 and ca. 1948. The predominant architectural style found in the district is Bungalow/Craftsman. Additional architectural styles located in the district are Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, and Tudor Revival. The district also contains a few examples of the Queen Anne style and Folk Victorian houses. Dwellings within the district have a high degree of architectural integrity and collectively convey a strong sense of time and place.

Historical Overview

The DePauw Avenue Historic District developed as an upper-class neighborhood in the early twentieth century as New Albany entered the modern era of growth and expansion. The city had experienced a period of economic depression in the 1890s and spent the first decade of the new century recovering and rebuilding its industrial strength. As the new leading industries of plywood and veneer production breathed new life into the city's economy, New Albany began to grow as a number of new neighborhoods emerged. The DePauw Avenue Historic District, located in the northeast section of the city near expanding residential, commercial, and industrial development, quickly became a preferred residential community. The district was largely developed during the 1920s as land and city services became available. The neighborhood's history, however, reaches back to the nineteenth century and the life of one of the most prominent men in the city's history.

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Founded in 1813, New Albany developed as a major shipbuilding center and shipping port by the 1840s. Its position on the Ohio River supported a lucrative shipping and wholesale trade, and ample raw timber in the surrounding hillsides supplied a productive and profitable steamboat building industry. Steamboat construction served as the backbone of the local economy. It employed hundreds of carpenters, shipwrights, and laborers, and supported numerous related industries such as lumber yards, mills, and foundries. Between 1825 and 1867, New Albany produced 353 steamboats and was second only to Pittsburgh in production of the vessels.¹

By 1830, New Albany was one of the largest towns in Indiana with a population of 2,079. It continued to grow over the next decade and incorporated as a city in 1839. Described as the "largest and most commercial business point in the state," New Albany was home to over 8,000 by 1850 and had over 120 shops and stores and seven financial institutions. Its steamboat building industry generated a million dollars a year while wholesalers and merchants generated another three million annually. By this time the city had also gained its first railroad, the New Albany and Salem line, which was constructed from 1847 to 1851.²

But by the end of the 1860s, the bottom had fallen out of the steamboat industry. The rise of railroads revolutionized transportation, and as the number and efficiency of lines increased, reliance on steamboats faded. In New Albany, production of steamboats peaked in 1856. The Civil War hastened the decline of the local shipbuilding industry due to the city's strong commercial ties to southern markets. Contracts from southern states on which the industry heavily depended came to a halt. Following the war, the industry struggled but never recovered.³

Having learned their lesson on relying too heavily on one industry, New Albany's business leaders promoted the development of a diverse array of industries in the late nineteenth century. By the 1880s, the city once again was experiencing an era of prosperity as extensive manufacturing development provided jobs, strengthened the economy, and spurred growth of the city. Furniture manufacturers, breweries, tanneries, and producers of soap, candles, tobacco, pottery, and marble all contributed to the local economy. Chief among the new industrial developments were textile mills, iron works, and the manufacture of plate glass. The Ohio Falls Iron Works and New Albany Rail Mill were founded ca. 1865 and employed 600 workers in the 1880s. New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mills located on Vincennes Street was the largest textile operation in the Midwest and employed 800 workers. The New Albany Hosiery Mill, established in 1879, had 150 employees.⁴

¹ Betty Lou Amster, *New Albany on the Ohio* (New Albany, IN: New Albany Sesquicentennial Inc., 1963), 32-40; Laura Thayer, comp. "City of New Albany Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory," (New Albany, IN: City of New Albany, Indiana, 1994), 11; *This is Our Community* (New Albany, IN: Floyd County Historical Society, 1998), 13..

² Amster, 27, 32-35, 40; Thayer, 11.

³ Amster, 35-38; Mark Spurgeon, "New Albany and the Civil War, 1860-1865," in "A History of New Albany, Indiana", John E. Findling, ed. (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 49.

⁴ Amster, 67-70.

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By far the largest and most important plant in New Albany was the American Plate Glass Works. Established in 1865 as the New Albany Glass Works by John B. Ford, the firm initially produced bottles and jars, but soon also became a pioneer in the manufacture of plate glass. The company was the first to produce plate glass in the United States and installed the first American-made plate glass in a New Albany tailor shop in 1870. By the 1880s, under Washington C. DePauw, the American Plate Glass Works was the largest factory of its type in the country and employed over 1,200 individuals. It occupied over thirty acres along the riverbank and had its own power plant, water works, barge line, foundries, warehouses, sawmill, and box factory.⁵

These numerous concerns resulted in an increase in New Albany manufacturing sales from \$2 million in 1868 to \$20 million in the 1880s. The city experienced a number of improvements during these boom years. By 1882, five railroad lines traveled through the city, and in 1886 the Kentucky and Indiana (K&I) bridge was constructed across the Ohio River to accommodate rail traffic. Telephone service arrived in the city in 1883, and electricity followed in 1887. The city's mule-driven street car system, established in 1867, was expanded to eastern industrial developments along Vincennes Street.⁶

The era was one of opulence due to the success of area industries, and New Albany became home to some of the wealthiest families in the state. Men of power and wealth built lavish homes along East Main Street in what became known as "mansion row." In 1870, a minimum of twenty-one men in the city were worth over \$100,000, and some were millionaires. One of the wealthiest and most influential men in the city was Washington C. DePauw, who was heavily involved in a variety of New Albany enterprises. DePauw was a native of Salem, Indiana and earned his initial fortune through the grain trade and banking. A wealthy man prior to the Civil War, DePauw moved to New Albany in the 1850s to be closer to the economic and business center of the state. He invested in numerous industries and often came to the rescue of failing companies, which he then reorganized and revitalized. DePauw was an original investor in the New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mills and controlled the plant by 1884. He also was a considerable shareholder in the New Albany Rolling Mill and the Ohio Falls Iron Works, and initiated the New Albany Gas Light & Coke Company. He held more than half of the interest in both the New Albany National Bank and the New Albany Banking Company, as well as over a third interest of the Merchants National Bank. He also owned a significant amount of stock in banks in Louisville and Indianapolis.⁷

Greater than all of these interests was DePauw's involvement in the New Albany Glass Works. The company was suffering financially, and DePauw purchased the business from his cousin John Ford in time to rescue the operation from the economic depression brought on by the Panic of 1873. DePauw curbed a potentially devastating labor strike, and saved the company millions in taxes by convincing city officials to de-annex the thirty-acre factory site. He renamed the

⁵ Ibid., 68; *This is Our Community*, 42.

⁶ Amster, 71-72.

⁷ Ibid., 55, 73-74; *This is Our Community*, 42.

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company DePauw's American Glass Works and made it a financial success while significantly reducing the price of American-made plate glass for consumers. By 1890, it produced two-thirds of the plate glass made in the United States.⁸

In addition to his industrial pursuits, DePauw was also involved in many philanthropic activities and financially supported a number of colleges, churches, and charities over the years. Washington C. DePauw was one of the wealthiest men in the state, and like many of his peers built a lavish home on Main Street near the downtown commercial center. DePauw also purchased a summer residence on Charlestown Road, which was just a few miles away northeast of the city but remained a largely rural area. DePauw had purchased around sixteen acres of land in this area in 1866, which contained a fine two-story Italianate style dwelling surrounded by a large landscaped yard. It was on a portion of this land that the DePauw Avenue Historic District developed in the early twentieth century.

Even Washington DePauw's Midas touch, however, could not prevent the shifting economic forces and circumstances that plunged New Albany, and the rest of the nation, into a severe economic depression in the 1890s. Signs of change began to appear in the late 1880s as the city still basked in its industrial success: the iron industries began to lag as the construction of railroads diminished and the use of steel increased; market changes in textiles lowered the production of local mills; and the discovery of natural gas in north-central Indiana signaled the beginning of serious competition for the DePauw Glass Works. The inexpensive fuel was ideal for making glass and a number of small glass operations were established near the source. Not wanting to leave New Albany, DePauw searched fervently for a local source of the fuel, but was unsuccessful. He was still searching when he died in May 1887. DePauw's death was devastating to the city, and thousands attended his funeral.⁹

New Albanians were still mourning the loss of their beloved capitalist benefactor when a six-year economic depression descended on the country in 1893. Without a cheap source of fuel and unable to combat the unstable economy, DePauw Glass Works shut down in June 1893 and much of the DePauw empire went into receivership. The impact on New Albany was devastating. Over 4,000 residents left the city resulting in the first decrease in its population since its founding. The population dropped from 21,059 in 1890 to 16,500 in 1893. Approximately twenty-five percent of the houses in the city stood vacant for the remainder of the decade.¹⁰

New Albany gradually recovered from the downward turn of the 1890s, and during the first decade of the twentieth century the production of veneer, plywood, and paneling emerged as a new leading industry to boost the local economy. The region's plentiful timber resources, available work force, and ample shipping facilities helped to support this new industry as several companies were established. One of the city's first woodworking plants was the Wood-Mosaic Corporation, founded in 1898, which specialized in cut flooring. Arthur Stout established the Indiana Veneer and Panel Company in New Albany in 1901 and others soon followed. John N. Roberts and James Conner began a veneer cutting plant in 1904, and in 1907 the E. V. Knight founded the New Albany Veneering Company. The Hoosier Panel Company

⁸ Amster, 74-75; *This is Our Community*, 42.

⁹ Amster, 75.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 75-76.

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followed in 1915. The new industry proved successful, and by 1920 the city was the nation's largest producer of plywood and Knight's New Albany Veneering Company became the largest veneer plant in the world.¹¹

Additional woodworking operations in New Albany produced furniture, tool handles, boxes, and baskets. Other industries also emerged during the early twentieth century, and area factories manufactured glue and fertilizer. For a short time a few New Albany businessmen tried their hand at manufacturing cars. The American Automobile Manufacturing Company was established in the Old Woolen Mills factory on Vincennes Street in 1910. The site continued as a car manufacturing plant until 1917, during which time the ownership and name of the business changed five times. By 1923 over forty major industrial plants were in operation in New Albany.¹²

It was during this period of renewed industrial activity and economic growth that the residential area surrounding DePauw Avenue was developed on what had been Washington DePauw's summer estate. DePauw's son Charles and his wife Letitia inherited the property. The DePauws first had a section of the southern portion of these lands platted into individual lots in 1903. For some reason this plat was never approved and was declared void. A replat of the area was made in 1905 and this time became official.¹³ Charles DePauw passed away sometime between 1905 and 1910, and Letitia DePauw then became the sole owner of the land.

Two houses were built on the street, which was originally named DePauw Place, in 1906, and two others followed in 1908. All four of the houses were situated on the south side of the road. Perhaps in order to draw interest in the area, the DePauws themselves had the first two houses on the street constructed and initially used them as rental properties. These two dwellings at 1718 and 1736 DePauw Avenue were rented out for a period of four years before they were purchased. Interestingly, the DePauws selected two very different architectural styles for these two dwellings. For the first house, 1718 DePauw Avenue, they chose the Queen Anne style, a design exceedingly popular in the 1880s and 1890s but beginning to fade from favor after the turn of the century. The second dwelling completed on DePauw Avenue was built in the Craftsman/Bungalow Style, a newly emerging trend in architecture.

English architects, particularly Richard Norman Shaw, popularized the Queen Anne style, which is strongly based on designs of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. Early American versions of the Queen Anne style followed the half-timbered and patterned masonry designs of Shaw's work, but in the 1880s American designs featuring decorative spindlework became more dominant in the United States. Common characteristics of the style include asymmetrical massing, a diversity of wall treatments, and large porches. Many examples also display towers, usually on the main facade. Later examples of the style known as Free Classic tended to display less ornamentation and exhibit classical detailing.¹⁴

¹¹ Ibid., 92; Kathy Fisher, "Living In and Loving It: New Albany, 1918-1930," in "A History of New Albany, Indiana." (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 75; *This is Our Community*, 16.

¹² Fisher, 75.

¹³ New Albany Plat No. 454, copy on file at the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library, New Albany, Indiana.

¹⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996), 264-268.

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Several examples of the Queen Anne style were built in New Albany during the late 19th century and display characteristic spindlework and diverse detailing. These early examples of the style appear in the city's older neighborhoods. Far more dominant in the city, however, are dwellings from the later Queen Anne period including Free Classic and Late Queen Anne cottages. The dwelling at 1718 DePauw Avenue, built ca. 1906, is a late example of the Queen Anne style. The home's corner tower and asymmetrical façade are common characteristics of the style, yet ornamentation on the house is limited, reflecting its later construction date in the style's period of popularity.

Both of the first two dwellings built on DePauw Avenue were rented for about four years before being sold in 1910. Both renters and eventual buyers were prominent businessmen. The Queen Anne style dwelling at 1718 was purchased by John H. Shine, president of the Second New Albany National Bank and owner of J.H. Shine and Company, which operated the Aristes Flour Mill. The two- and one-half story Craftsman style dwelling at 1736 DePauw was initially rented to Grandison Spratt Bridges, vice president of the Todd Manufacturing Co. Newlyweds Jacob H. and Ethel McDonald Fawcett rented the dwelling in 1909. Jacob Fawcett was a vice president and cashier at the Merchants National Bank, and was killed in an attempted bank robbery that same year. The funeral was held at the DePauw Avenue home. In April 1910, Letitia DePauw sold the dwelling to George H. Beers for \$4,200.

The next two dwellings built on the street were 1722 and 1804 DePauw Avenue, and were constructed for the families that purchased the lots. Like the first two houses built on the street, the styles of these two dwellings reflected a transitional stage in architectural preferences. The Folk Victorian dwelling at 1722 DePauw Avenue was built with elements of the Queen Anne style, while the dwelling at 1804 was built in the Colonial Revival style, which demonstrated a return to more symmetrical designs and classical detailing.

Four more houses were built on the street in 1911. These also were constructed on the south side of the street at 1710, 1726, 1740, and 1816 DePauw Avenue. One, the dwelling at 1726, was built in a Folk Victorian design, while the other three dwellings reflected the Craftsman/Bungalow style, thus demonstrating the rapid rise in the popularity of this latest architectural form.

One of these four houses, the dwelling at 1726, became the home of young Florence Jollisant, who had come to live with her aunt and uncle following her mother's death. Florence grew up on the street, married, and raised a family in the house. Before her death in 2000, Florence wrote down much of her memories of the street, its residents, and the changes that occurred there over the years. During these early years when only eight houses stood on the street, Florence recalled that the families were all very close and the field across the street was a favorite playground for the children. The street itself served as a drive to Mrs. DePauw's home on Charlestown Road at Vance Avenue and was lined with tapus grass bushes. The area remained rural in character. "It was considered the country," Florence remembers. "We had only a narrow gravel path just outside of our front walk. We had three fenced-in yards of chickens. Mrs. Shine, second house down from us, had a cow."¹⁵

Florence and her playmates had several years to play in the adjacent field and surrounding lots as no other construction took place along the street for over a decade. In 1910 Letitia DePauw continued the plat of her land in this area, extending it down to Beechwood Avenue. In 1912, the area was officially annexed to the city and street lights and

¹⁵ Unpublished memoirs of Florence Jollisant Bizzell, copy in the collection of David Barksdale, Floyd County Historian.

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concrete sidewalks were added, and the street was paved. Still, no new construction took place in the neighborhood until ca. 1922. One reason for this is that many lots were purchased for investment purposes and were sometimes sold and resold before an owner decided to build. At least some of the existing residents on the street purchased adjoining or nearby lots for this reason. Also, the lands on the north side of the street were viewed by many as a poor investment because of the small creekbed that traveled across the back of the lots. During heavy rainstorms water would rise up to the street level, and building on the lots was thought to be out of the question.¹⁶

A major reason for the delay in construction was the occurrence of a devastating tornado that ripped through New Albany on the afternoon of March 23, 1917. The twister caused severe damage throughout the city and resulted in the destruction of five factories and around 500 homes. Hundreds more were damaged. The area along Vincennes Street and Charlestown Road in the vicinity of DePauw Avenue was hit especially hard. Along Vincennes Street, the tornado destroyed the Hercules Motor Works, which had occupied the old Woolen Mills factory, and caused severe damage to the Rasmussen Greenhouses, a large nursery operation immediately south of DePauw Avenue. On Charlestown Road, the old summer mansion of Washington C. DePauw was destroyed. In all, the storm caused forty-five deaths and over a million dollars in property damage.¹⁷

The storm did not destroy any of the eight existing homes on DePauw Avenue, but at least one suffered severe damage as the fierce winds blew the roof off of the Walts-Taggart home at 1804 DePauw Avenue. Although her home was destroyed, Letitia DePauw survived the 1917 tornado, but later moved to Louisville, Kentucky and sold off the remainder of her property in the DePauw Avenue area. Lots went cheaply, again due to the negative aspect of the creekbed. But at least one local resident, banker and businessman John Shine, recognized their potential and purchased several lots. In the early 1920s, the city installed a new sewer system, which eliminated the flooding problem. Lot sales then skyrocketed, and investors like John Shine saw a nice return on their money.¹⁸

Over the following decade, between 1922 and 1932, a total of forty-seven houses were built on DePauw Avenue. The level of activity on the street must have been exciting for Florence Jollisant and her friends and neighbors as first one then another house emerged. The first house to appear on the north side of the street was the ca. 1922 Bungalow built for Grover and Minnie Morge at 1713 DePauw Avenue. Mr. Morge worked for the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and lived in the home until 1938. This dwelling was soon followed by the construction of homes at 1701 and 1703 DePauw Avenue. Both of these homes were built ca. 1924 in the Tudor Revival style, the first appearance of this style in the neighborhood. Eventually, a total of seven homes in the neighborhood were built in Tudor Revival designs.

Tudor Revival emerged as a popular residential architectural style in the early twentieth century. Inspired by early 16th century English homes and late Medieval English designs, the Tudor Revival style emphasizes a steeply pitched gabled roof and a large prominent chimney. Common characteristics include decorative false half-timbering and tall, narrow casement windows. Wall cladding can be of brick, stone, stucco, or wood, often patterned with different stories or

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Amster, 99; Barksdale and Sekula, 95, 101.

¹⁸ Unpublished memoirs of Florence Jollisant Bizzell, copy in the collection of David Barksdale, Floyd County Historian

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sections having different materials. Tudor Revival was a dominant style of domestic architecture throughout the United States in the early twentieth century, and was especially popular during the 1920s and early 1930s.¹⁹

While several examples exist, the Tudor Revival style is not a particularly dominant style in New Albany. The largest concentration of Tudor Revival dwellings are in the DePauw Avenue and Glenwood areas. Bungalow and Colonial Revival styles are much more prevalent in the city's early twentieth century neighborhoods. The DePauw Avenue Historic District contains some of the city's best examples of the Tudor Revival style. The district's earliest examples at 1701 and 1703 DePauw have stucco exteriors and steeply pitched gabled roofs. The 1701 address has brick detailing, and the 1703 dwelling features casement windows. Both dwellings retain original Tudor style doors. The Tighe House at 1801 DePauw Avenue is an outstanding example of the Tudor Revival style. Built in 1929, the house features patterned brick and half timbering as well as stone on the exterior. Its original Tudor arch batten wood door, and chimneys with patterned brick and chimney pots are characteristic of the Tudor style as is its terra cotta tile roof. The James B. Hawkins House at 1211 Vance Avenue is also a fine example of the Tudor Revival style. The house was built in 1941 and has a steeply pitched gabled roof, a stone veneer exterior, and a large exterior stone chimney on the main elevation. It too retains an original Tudor style batten door and features multi-light casement windows.

The Colonial Revival style was also popular in the DePauw Avenue area. This style was dominant in residential architecture throughout the country during the first half of the twentieth century. It developed out of renewed interest in early English and Dutch houses from America's colonial period, particularly Georgian and Adam houses. The Colonial Revival style emphasizes symmetry and balance with elaboration on entrances, cornices, and windows. Accentuated entrances commonly have entry porches and doors with fanlights and/or sidelights. Windows are typically multi-light sash and appear in adjacent pairs.

In New Albany, the Colonial Revival style is somewhat common with a large concentration found in the Glenwood area, which lies several blocks to the southwest of the DePauw Avenue neighborhood. Early examples in the DePauw Avenue Historic District include the dwellings at 1910 and 1915 DePauw Avenue built ca. 1923 and ca. 1924. The 1910 example has an accentuated entrance set within a large surround with Tuscan style pilasters and a broken scroll pediment. The 1915 address has a central porch with Tuscan columns and the door is framed by a large fanlight transom set in a large surround. The Colonial Revival style continued to be built in the neighborhood into the late 1920s and the 1930s. An excellent example is the Morris M. Best House at 1744 DePauw Avenue. This two- and one-half story, brick dwelling was built ca. 1928 and features a central entry porch with Tuscan columns, an original six-panel wood door framed by a large semi-elliptical fanlight and multi-light sidelights, and gabled roof dormers at the roofline.

The dwelling at 1923 DePauw Avenue, is a good example of a one-story Colonial Revival house, or Cape Cod cottage. Built in 1927, the house features Tuscan columns and pilasters, gabled roof dormers, and paired multi-light sash windows. A later, more modest example of the Colonial Revival style is found at 2025 DePauw Avenue. Built ca. 1940, this home has a projecting gabled bay that contains the main entrance and multi-light windows.

Three Dutch Colonial Revival style dwellings were also built on DePauw Avenue in the late 1920s. This subtype of the Colonial Revival Style is loosely based on early Dutch houses. Early examples dating from ca. 1895 to ca. 1915 commonly feature a front-facing gambrel roof, with an occasional cross gambrel at the rear. During the 1920s and

¹⁹ McAlester, 355-358.

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1930s, side gambrel roof designs, typically with long shed roof dormers, were more common.²⁰ The three DePauw Avenue examples were built between ca. 1926 and ca. 1928 and feature gambrel roofs, central entry porches with accentuated entrances, and large shed roof dormers on the second story. The entry porch of the Walter A. Gadiant House at 1919 DePauw Avenue features an oversized rounded arch pediment and fluted Ionic columns. Its entrance consists of stained glass sidelights and a door surround with dentil molding. The dwelling at 2001 DePauw Avenue also displays Ionic columns on its entry porch and sidelights with stained glass detailing. The dwelling at 1924 DePauw Avenue has an entry porch with Tuscan columns and pilaster and an arched ceiling. Its entrance includes sidelights and a large elliptical fanlight transom.

Dutch Colonial Revival forms are not particularly common in New Albany. Early examples of the style stand in the Shelby Place Historic District, which is located a few blocks to the southwest of DePauw Avenue. The Shelby Place examples were constructed between 1907 and 1913 and have cross-gambrel roofs, partial-width porches and chamfered walls. The three Dutch Colonial Revival dwellings on DePauw Avenue represent later versions of the style with large shed roof dormers and side gambrel roofs.

The most popular style by far in the neighborhood was the Craftsman/Bungalow style. This style, which originated in California, was inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement as well as oriental wood designs and quickly became widely fashionable throughout the nation as numerous pattern books and pre-cut, mail-order kits of these types of design were made available. The style became extremely popular throughout the United States from about 1905 into the 1930s. Defining characteristics of the style include low-pitched roofs with wide eaves and exposed rafters, decorative beams and braces, and porches commonly with tapered wood columns.²¹

The Bungalow style is well represented throughout New Albany and is especially common in early twentieth century neighborhoods. In addition to the DePauw Avenue area, the Silver Grove and Meadows neighborhoods have a high concentration of bungalows. The Meadows is a working class neighborhood situated several blocks west of DePauw Avenue. The neighborhood began to emerge around 1900 with a number of houses built in the 1920s and the 1940s and 1950s. Silver Grove lies a few blocks to the southeast of DePauw and developed as a streetcar suburb in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Dwellings within the area are largely modest homes, and in addition to a number of bungalows, the area has numerous shotgun, gabled-ell, and cross-plan cottages.²² The style was particularly dominant in neighborhoods that were emerging during the first two decades of the century. The Bungalow style is also prominent in the Shelby Place neighborhood, which is located a few blocks to the southwest of DePauw Avenue.

The overwhelming majority of homes in the DePauw Avenue Historic District reflect the Craftsman/Bungalow style with a total of thirty-nine of the district's sixty-eight dwellings built in this style. Although each example in the district is different, the large porches, wide eaves, and decorative windows characteristic of this style are common sights throughout the district. The dwelling at 1702 DePauw Avenue is an excellent example of the Bungalow style. Built ca. 1925, the house has a side gabled roof and a full-width porch with square corner columns connected by arched beam

²⁰ Ibid., 322-326.

²¹ Ibid., 453-454.

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

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supports. Another example is 1705 DePauw Avenue. The most prominent feature of this ca. 1924 dwelling is its full-width porch with a raking frieze rail composed of two cased beams with open flat stiles between them. It also displays tapered brick porch columns and knee brace brackets. The ca. 1926 Bungalow at 1920 DePauw Avenue has a jerkinhead roof and dormer, a shed roof porch, and an exterior brick chimney with stone detailing. The dwelling at 1814 DePauw Avenue is a hipped roof Bungalow built ca. 1922. The dwelling has a full-width porch and a hipped roof dormer at the roofline of the main elevation.

In addition to the dwellings, a two-and-one-half story apartment building was constructed in the Craftsman style at 1717 DePauw Avenue in 1925. The brick building features a gable-on-hip roof and a central partial-width entry porch with a hipped roof and square brick columns. The Oates family from Kentucky built and owned the building, which had a total of five apartments. The Oates family lived in one large apartment on the first floor with their younger children, and their two young married sons occupied the two small basement apartments. The second floor also had two apartments, which rented for \$50 a month. The Oates also owned a local music store on Pearl Street in downtown New Albany.

Also within the district are examples of the American Foursquare, a vernacular house form influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement. Examples are located at 1704 and 1922 DePauw Avenue. These dwellings were built in the 1920s and reflect common characteristics of the design in their square form, hipped roofs, full-width porches and central dormers.

By the early 1930s, DePauw Avenue looked much as it does today with only a few open lots remaining. A series of bungalows also had been built down Beechwood Avenue in the 1920s. In addition to houses, concrete sidewalks, street lights, and a paved road had been added to the neighborhood. The district's collection of early twentieth century architectural styles distinguished it from surrounding neighborhoods. With the exception of the two-block long Shelby Place neighborhood, surrounding residential development primarily consists of vernacular housing of the late nineteenth century such as shotgun houses and gabled-ell and gabled-front cottages. Residential construction north of DePauw Avenue occurred around the same time and shares some of the district's architectural styles, but this area lacks the cohesiveness of the DePauw Avenue neighborhood and contains numerous late twentieth century dwellings. The size and scale of the dwellings, their uniform setback from the street, and their collective architectural quality give the DePauw Avenue district a distinct character.

Despite its growing size, the DePauw Avenue neighborhood remained a close-knit community with many of the residents becoming life-long friends. Many homeowners lived in their dwellings for years if not a lifetime, while a few changed hands several times. It was primarily an upper middle-class neighborhood with many of its residents prominent business and professional men. They included physician Dr. Martin Strange, who lived at 1701 DePauw Avenue, bookkeeper Oliver Mann who lived across the street at 1704, Neal Trautman, general manager of the National Ice Products Company, lived at 1710, and Florence's uncle, Harry Thevenou, who was the chef for the renowned Seelbach Hotel in downtown Louisville.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 50DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

Grover Page, a cartoonist for the *Courier-Journal*, lived at 1703 DePauw Avenue and held annual art shows in his home. At 1729 was the John Wrege family. Mr. Wrege was an executive at the Louisville Tin and Stove Company. Across the street at 1731 was Adolph Zeller who owned a downtown print shop and stationery company. Franklin Stork lived at 1733 DePauw Avenue and was a buyer for the Mengel Wood Company. Mr. Stork often traveled to Africa on business and entertained his neighbors with stories from his travels. Concrete contractor Morris Best and his wife Harriet lived in the apartment building at 1717 DePauw before building their Colonial Revival style home at 1744. Samuel Walts was the general manager of the River Coal and Supply Company and lived at 1804 DePauw Avenue. Local banker John Gadiant lived at 1809, and Vinton Nunemacher at 1816 was a salesman for the John H. Shine Company, which was owned by his brother-in-law, who also lived on DePauw Avenue at 1718. At 1923 DePauw Avenue was Mr. and Mrs. George Fleisher. Mr. Fleischer was president of the Conrad Kammerer Glue Company of New Albany. In 1927, a new high school was constructed on the site of the old Woolen Mill, which was destroyed in the 1917 tornado, and the DePauw neighborhood became the home to some of its teachers, including Louise Alexander Walts at 1804 DePauw Avenue, and A. Fielder Meyer, who was the longtime band director at New Albany High School and lived at 1701 DePauw Avenue during the 1940s and 1950s.

Natural disaster struck New Albany again in January 1937 as a major flood consumed much of the city. New Albany had endured previous floods, the most severe occurring in 1907 and 1913, but the 1937 flood was the worst in the city's history. The water crested at 85.48 feet above flood stage before gradually receding and leaving behind over \$8 million in damage. Thousands of people required aid, and the city had to undertake a massive clean-up. Associated creeks and streams naturally flooded as well, including the creek that runs behind the dwellings on DePauw Avenue.

Flood waters filled Vincennes Street and water rose along DePauw Avenue as well and entered many of the houses on the north side of the street (See Figure 1). The Pages at 1703 had an inch of water in their home. Also during the 1930s, the city suffered the effects of the Great Depression. The poor economic conditions caused some leading business and industries to close, including New Albany Veneering and the Ohio Falls Iron Works. The harsh economic times also led to some DePauw Avenue residents to lose their homes. Among them was the Oates family, who owned the one apartment building on the street.

Better economic times came in the post-war era of the 1950s. The city experienced significant growth during this period as returning soldiers began to build homes away from the traditional downtown area. As suburbs began to grow, businesses began to follow. In 1950, New Albany's population reached 29,346. Ten years later it had climbed to over 37,000. This was in large part due to the annexation of a large area of land that more than doubled the city's size in 1956. Manufacturing remained steady with plywood and veneer production continuing to be an important industry. In the 1960s, a new vehicular bridge was constructed over the Ohio to connect New Albany to Louisville. The Sherman Minton Bridge opened in 1962 as part of the new Interstate 64. The development of the interstate and subsequent connections and loops led to increased residential and commercial development in outlying areas, which caused the traditional downtown commercial area to suffer. The city's population peaked in 1970 with 38,402 residents and then began to decline in the late twentieth century.²³ Today the population of New Albany is approximately 37,000.

²³ Greg Seidl, "Building Bridges in New Albany, 1945-1963," in "A History of New Albany, Indiana," John Findling, ed., (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 105, 110.

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

traditional downtown commercial area to suffer. The city's population peaked in 1970 with 38,402 residents and then began to decline in the late twentieth century. Today the population of New Albany is approximately 37,000.

The DePauw Avenue neighborhood continued to thrive throughout the late twentieth century and continues to be a flourishing community today. Dwellings continue to be single-family owned and occupied and many have benefited from long-term ownership as families remained rooted in the close-knit neighborhood. The district continues to maintain a strong sense of its early twentieth century development and the vast majority of dwellings retain a basic degree of architectural integrity. The DePauw Avenue Historic District consists of a cohesive collection of early twentieth century architectural styles, possesses a strong historic character, and is worthy of National Register status.

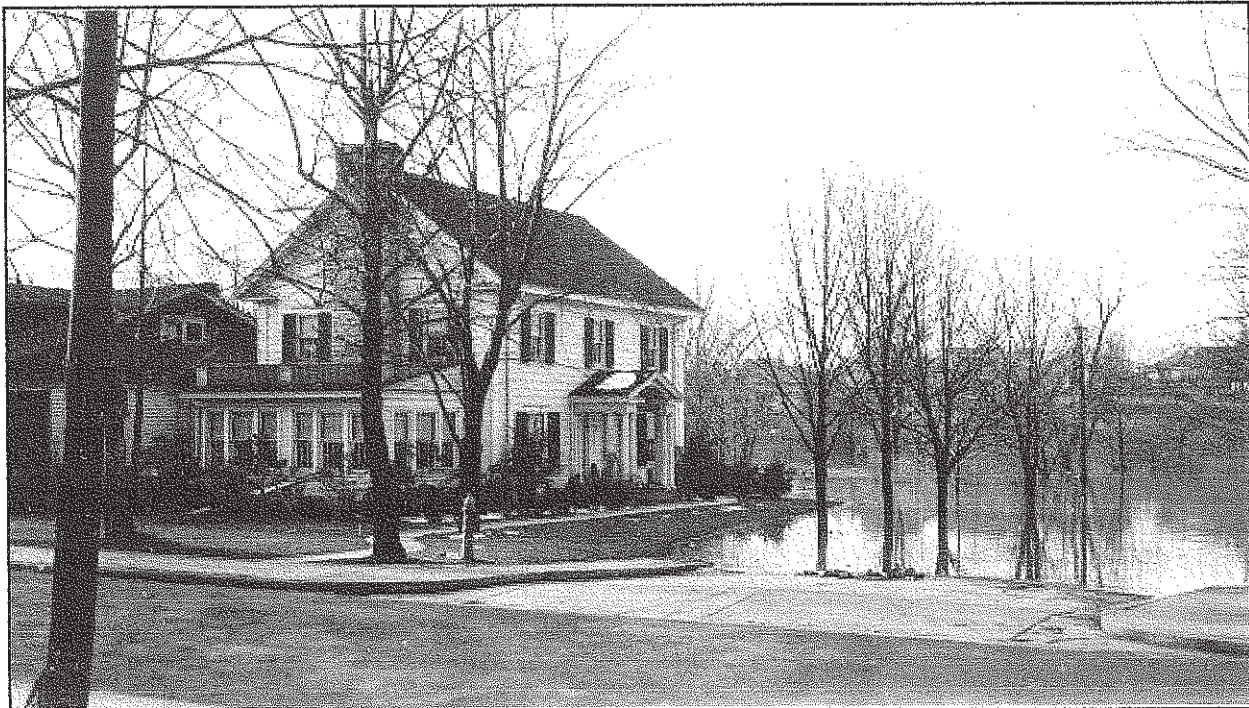


Figure 1: This photograph shows the John A Gadiant House at 1809 DePauw Avenue following the 1937 flood. The Gadiant House faces Vance Avenue. (Photo courtesy of New Albany-Floyd County Public Library.)

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
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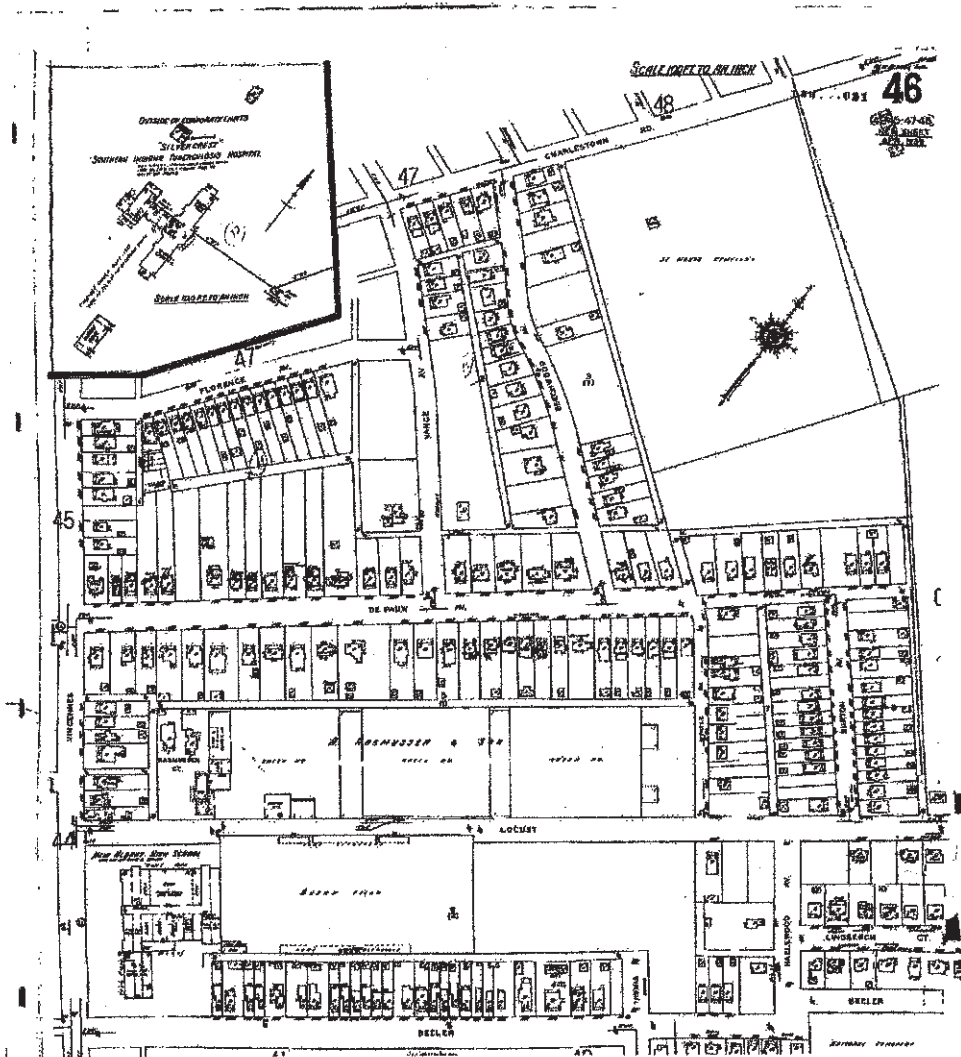


Figure 2: The 1949 Sanborn Map of the DePauw Avenue area.

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of the east curb of Vincennes Street and the north lot line of 1701 DePauw Avenue, go east along the north lot line of 1701 DePauw Avenue to a point on the west lot line of 1709 DePauw Avenue. Turn north along said west lot line to the northwest corner of the lot at 1709 DePauw Avenue, then turn east along the north lot line of 1709 DePauw Avenue. Continue east along the north lot lines of 1713-1801 DePauw Avenue, following said line across an alley, said alley running north-south, just west of Vance Avenue. Go south to the northwest corner of the lot at 1211 Vance Avenue. Go east along said line, crossing Vance and then following the north lot line of 1214 Vance Avenue east across the north-south alley between Vance Avenue and Beechwood Avenue to a point on the west lot line of 1219 Beechwood Avenue. Turn north along said line and go to the north lot line of 1219 Beechwood Avenue. Go east along the north line of 1219, crossing Beechwood Avenue and angling to meet the northwest corner of 1220 Beechwood Avenue. Continue east along the north lot line of 1220 Beechwood Avenue to the west edge of an alley parallel to Beechwood Avenue, to the east. Go south along said alley edge and continue to a point in line with the south edge of the alley parallel to DePauw Avenue, to the north. Follow said alley edge east to the east lot line of 2035 DePauw Avenue, also recorded as the west edge of a north-south alley. Go south along said alley to the north curb line of DePauw Avenue. Go west along said curb line to a point in line with the west curb line of Myrtle Avenue. Go south along said curb line to the north edge of the east-west alley between DePauw Avenue and Locust Street. Turn west and follow said alley edge west, jogging northward roughly eight feet then west again where the alley jogs, abutting the rear lot lines of 1718 DePauw Avenue. Continue west to the east curb line of Vincennes Street. Turn north and follow along said curb line to the point of origin.

The boundary of the DePauw Avenue Historic District includes the following parcels on the accompanying City of New Albany tax maps: 008-6560-009, 008-6560-010, 008-6560-011, 008-6560-012, 008-6560-013, 008-6560-014, 008-6560-015, 008-6560-016, 008-6560-017, 008-6560-018, 008-6560-019, 008-6560-020, 008-6560-021, 008-6560-022, 008-6560-023, 008-6560-024, 008-6560-025, 008-6560-026, 008-6560-027, 008-6560-028, 008-6560-029, 008-6560-030, 008-6630-001, 008-6630-002, 008-6630-003, 008-6630-004, 008-6630-005, 008-6630-006, 008-6630-007, 008-6630-008, 008-6630-009, 008-6630-010, 008-6630-011, 008-6630-012, 008-6630-013, 008-6630-014, 008-6630-37, 008-6630-038, 008-6630-039, 008-6630-040, 008-6630-041, 008-6630-042, 008-6630-043, 008-6630-044, 008-6630-045, 008-6630-046, 008-6630-072, 008-6630-073, 008-6630-074, 008-6630-075, 008-6630-076, 008-6630-077, 008-6630-078, 008-6630-079, 008-6630-080, 008-6630-081, 008-6630-082, 008-6630-083, 008-6630-084, 008-6630-085, 008-6630-086, 008-6640-001, 008-6640-002, 008-6640-003, 008-6640-004, 008-6640-005, 008-6640-006, 008-6640-007, 008-6640-008, 008-6640-009, 008-6640-010, 008-6640-011, 008-6640-012, 008-6640-013, 008-6650-001, 008-6650-002, and 008-6650-003.

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the DePauw Avenue Historic District includes all contiguous residential buildings retaining integrity along DePauw Avenue, the 1200 block of Beechwood Avenue, and the 1200 block of Vance Avenue in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. The boundaries of the DePauw Avenue Historic District were drawn to include all buildings historically associated with the neighborhood. The boundaries exclude Vincennes Street to the west, which is largely commercial in character. The district's southern border is defined by the end of the residential neighborhood and development associated with a large school campus. The district's northern and eastern boundaries are drawn to include dwellings historically associated with the development of DePauw Avenue and that have similar architectural styles. These boundaries also exclude post-1956 residential development.

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

PHOTOGRAPHS

DePauw Avenue Historic District
New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana
Photo by: Thomason and Associates
Date: October 2006; April 2007

- Photo 1 of 27: 1903 DePauw Avenue, view north
- Photo 2 of 27: Streetscape, 2000 block DePauw Avenue, view northwest
- Photo 3 of 27: Garage, 1702 DePauw Avenue, view northeast
- Photo 4 of 27: Streetscape, 2000 block DePauw Avenue, view northwest
- Photo 5 of 27: Garage, 2005 DePauw Avenue, view north
- Photo 6 of 27: 1211 Vance Avenue, view west
- Photo 7 of 27: Streetscape, 1800 block DePauw Avenue, view east
- Photo 8 of 27: 1801 DePauw Avenue, view north
- Photo 9 of 27: 1744 DePauw Avenue, view south
- Photo 10 of 27: 1736 DePauw Avenue, view south
- Photo 11 of 27: 1717 DePauw Avenue, view north
- Photo 12 of 27: 1718 DePauw Avenue, view south
- Photo 13 of 27: Streetscape, 1700 block DePauw Avenue, view west
- Photo 14 of 27: 1705 DePauw Avenue, view northwest
- Photo 15 of 27: 1709 DePauw Avenue, view north
- Photo 16 of 27: 1814 DePauw Avenue, view south
- Photo 17 of 27: 1809 DePauw Avenue, view northwest
- Photo 18 of 27: 1910 DePauw Avenue, view south
- Photo 19 of 27: 2001 DePauw Avenue, view north
- Photo 20 of 27: 1924 DePauw Avenue, view south
- Photo 21 of 27: 2007 DePauw Avenue, view north
- Photo 22 of 27: 1219 Beechwood Avenue, view west
- Photo 23 of 27: 1217 Beechwood Avenue, view southwest
- Photo 24 of 27: 1218 Beechwood Avenue, view northeast
- Photo 25 of 27: 1214 Beechwood Avenue, view east
- Photo 26 of 27: 1806 DePauw Avenue, view south
- Photo 27 of 27: 1715 DePauw Avenue, view north

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

Property Owners

1209 Beechwood Avenue
Permelia Smith
1209 Beechwood Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1212 Beechwood Avenue
Steven and Laura Koenig
1212 Beechwood Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1214 Beechwood Avenue
George and Kathy Smith
1214 Beechwood Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1216 Beechwood Avenue
W. Michael and Lisa Wanty
209 Rosewood Drive
Clarksville, IN 47129

1217 Beechwood Avenue
Robert and Lori Thomas
1217 Beechwood Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1218 Beechwood Avenue
Roy William and Wanda Miller
1218 Beechwood Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1219 Beechwood Avenue
Sarah Homrighausen
1219 Beechwood Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1220 Beechwood Avenue
Douglas and Brenda Kimes
1220 Beechwood Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1701 DePauw Avenue
Edward and Amy Clere
1701 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1702 DePauw Avenue
Jennifer Gross
1702 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1703 DePauw Avenue
Donald and Edna Holz
1703 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1705 DePauw Avenue
Gerald Steuerwald
1705 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1706 DePauw Avenue
Ronnie Borden
1706 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1709 DePauw Avenue
William and Geraldine Kaps
1709 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1710 DePauw Avenue
Eric Bundy
1710 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1713 DePauw Avenue
Gary and Judith Neeld
1713 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

1715 DePauw Avenue
William and Helen Burch
1715 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1717 DePauw Avenue
Benjamin and Sue Ann Mattox
3062 Plantation Drive
Sellersburg, IN 47172

1718 DePauw Avenue
Ellen Blocker
1718 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1722 DePauw Avenue
Timothy Cooke
1722 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1726 DePauw Avenue
Matthew Bizzell
1726 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1729 DePauw Avenue
Anthony and Tina Revak
1729 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1731 DePauw Avenue
Jessica Banet
1731 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1734 DePauw Avenue
Lee Ann Beck
1734 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1735 DePauw Avenue
Kenji and Kaori Tashiro
1735 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1736 DePauw Avenue
Robert and Gwendolyn Beck
1736 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1737 DePauw Avenue
Ty and Kimberly Handy
1737 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1739 DePauw Avenue
Johnny and Beverly Hiatt
1739 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1740 DePauw Avenue
Kenneth Rissler and Sara Ring
1740 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1744 DePauw Avenue
Marion and Ruth McElveen
1744 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1801 DePauw Avenue
John Hoffman and Mary Sauter
1801 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1804 DePauw Avenue
William and Orel Gilliatt
1804 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

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DePauw Avenue Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

1805 DePauw Avenue
Kent and Laura Murphy
963 Atwood Road
Atlanta, GA 30307

1806 DePauw Avenue
Monica Vassallo
1806 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1807 DePauw Avenue
Gabrielle Carr
1807 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1809 DePauw Avenue
Norman and Joyce Melhiser
1809 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1814 DePauw Avenue
Jacqueline Hurst
1814 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1816 DePauw Avenue
James and Pamela Kusinski
1816 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1902 DePauw Avenue
Barbara Mifflin
1902 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1903 DePauw Avenue
Brian and Norma Condra
1903 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1904 DePauw Avenue
Bruce Hardesty and Jackie Mills
1904 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1909 DePauw Avenue
Natalie Martin
1909 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1910 DePauw Avenue
Michael and Deborah Lowell
1910 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1912 DePauw Avenue
Adam and Heidi Palmer
1912 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1915 DePauw Avenue
Martin and Renadda Wahking
1915 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1916 DePauw Avenue
John Michael Harris
1916 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1919 DePauw Avenue
David and Linda Ecker
1919 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1920 DePauw Avenue
Donald Lee Yates II, et al
1920 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

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Floyd County, Indiana

1922 DePauw Avenue
Janet Breeding
1922 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1923 DePauw Avenue
Mary Trueblood
1923 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1924 DePauw Avenue
John Van De Mark
1924 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2001 DePauw Avenue
Conrad and Margaret Zufall
2001 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2002 DePauw Avenue
Lisa Kay Barton
2002 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2004 DePauw Avenue
Myles Bragg
2004 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2005 DePauw Avenue
Nancy Dotson
2005 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2006 DePauw Avenue
Wendy Solnosky
2006 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2007 DePauw Avenue
Michael and Peggy Kayrouz
2007 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2008 DePauw Avenue
Leatrice and Alan Shepherd
2008 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2010 DePauw Avenue
Barry Baumann
2010 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2011 DePauw Avenue
Judith M. Koehler Revocable Trust
3327 Ashley Court
New Albany, IN 47150

2012 DePauw Avenue
Verlene Hendrich Revocable Living Trust
2012 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2015 DePauw Avenue
Tani Ogan
2015 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2017 DePauw Avenue
Ronald Mundy
2017 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2021 DePauw Avenue
Robert and Debra Burton
2021 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

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2023 DePauw Avenue
Charles and Nettie Bell
2023 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1214 Vance Avenue
Bryan Woodard
1214 Vance Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2025 DePauw Avenue
David and Elinda Howard
2025 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2029 DePauw Avenue
Robert Mark Knox
68 Ashby Lane
Sellersburg, IN 47172

2031 DePauw Avenue
Robert Mark Knox
68 Ashby Lane
Sellersburg, IN 47172

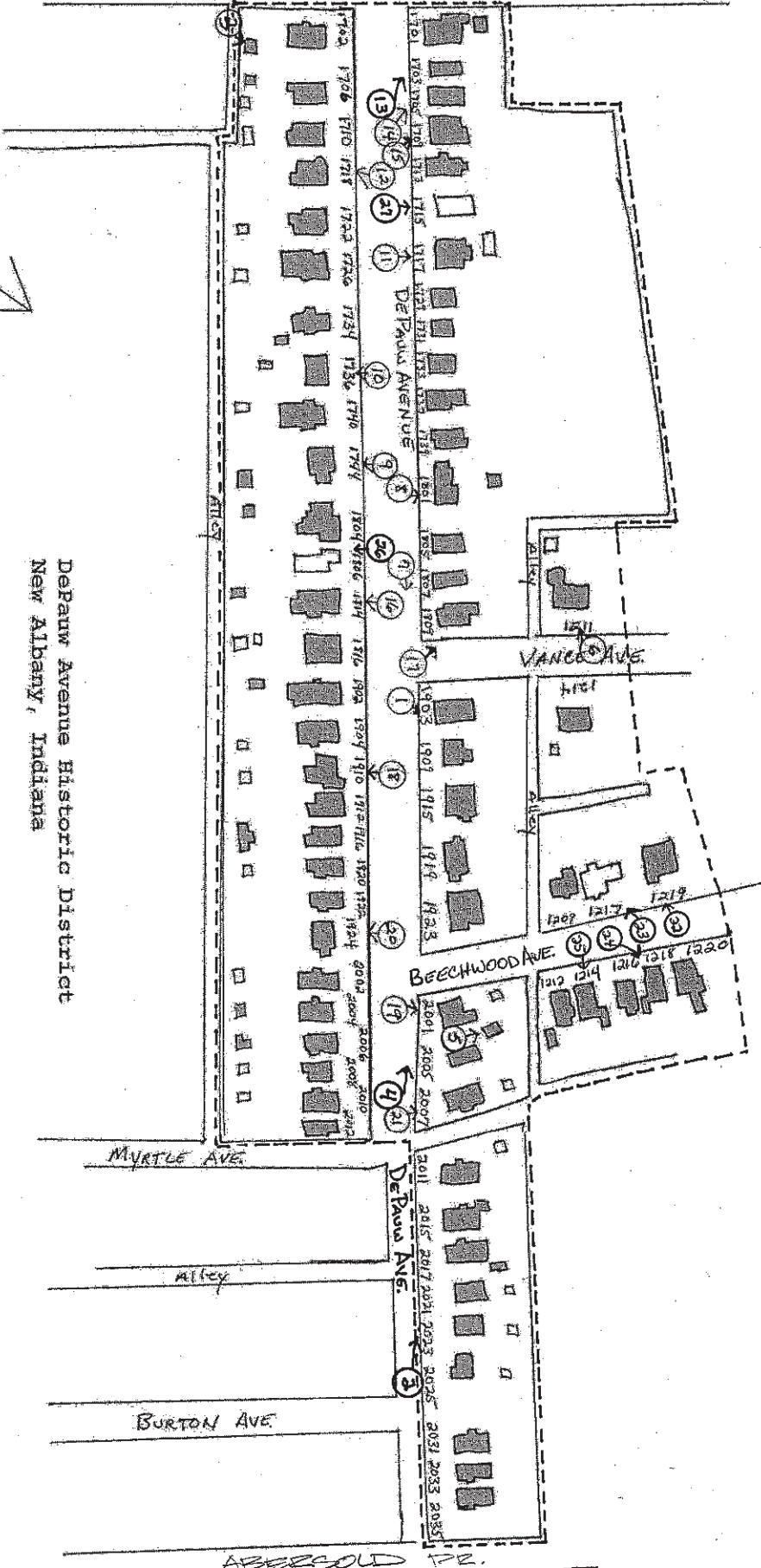
2033 DePauw Avenue
Norma Wheat
2033 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2034 DePauw Avenue
Kenneth and Juanita Phillips
2034 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

2035 DePauw Avenue
George and Willa Daniel
2035 DePauw Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

1211 Vance Avenue
Matthew and Lisa Hunter
12 11 Vance Avenue
New Albany, IN 47150

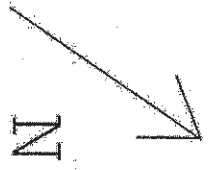
VINCENNES STREET



DePaul Avenue Historic District
New Albany, Indiana

- = Contributing
- = Non-contributing
- - - = District Boundary
- ① = Photo Key

Map not to scale



MYRTLE AVE.

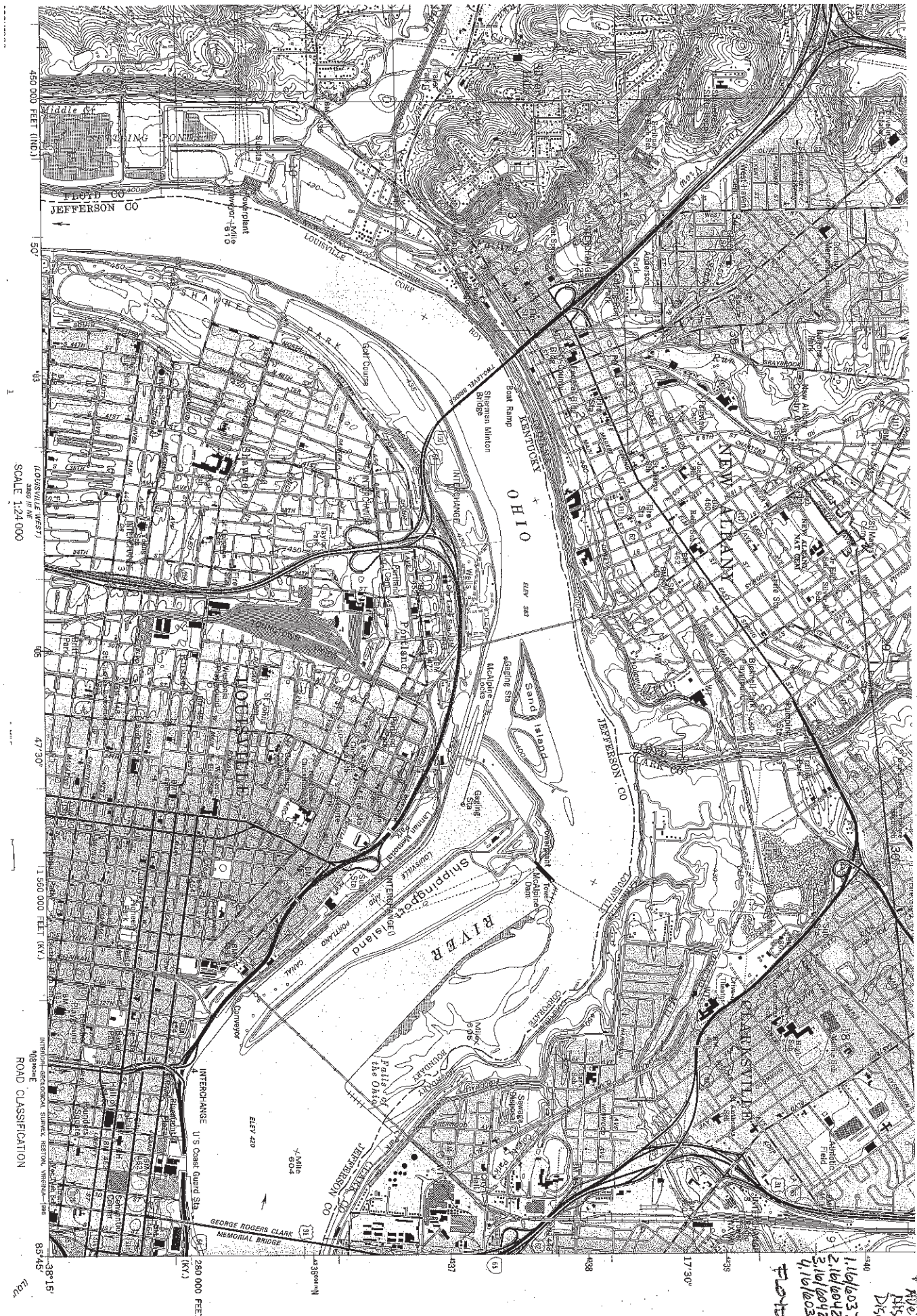
BURTON AVE.

ABERCALD DR.

DePaul Ave.

VANCE AVE.

BEECHWOOD AVE.



Avenue
 Disport
 54412

11/06/03 785/4739675
 2/16/04 205/422995
 3/16/04 251/4239735
 4/16/03 815/4239555

Plot 001111

SCALE 1:24,000
 LOUISVILLE WEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

38°15'