

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Irvington Terrace Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by E. Washington St., Pleasant Run Pkwy., N. Arlington Ave., and the east side of N. Irwin St.

N/A
N/A

 not for publication  
city or town Indianapolis vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46219

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

[Signature] 10/27/2011  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR - Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain: \_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
578	110	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
579	111	<b>Total</b>

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

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

Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S., 1830-1960

1

**6. Function or Use**

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

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE: trade
- TRANSPORTATION: road-related

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

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE: trade

**7. Description**

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

- AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Craftsman/Bunglaow
- 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
- 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: CONCRETE
- walls: WOOD: weatherboard
- STONE: limestone
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: BRICK
- SYNTHETICS: vinyl

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraph

Irvington Terrace Historic District is located on the east side of Indianapolis. It is a ninety-eight acre residential area bordered by a mixed use corridor on the south, the historic National Road. Known in Indianapolis as Washington Street, the National Road portion of the district includes single family homes, doubles, purpose-built apartments, and historic and non-historic retail buildings. The rest of the district consists mostly of single family homes. The north edge of the district is a historic parkway corridor, Pleasant Run Parkway, planned as part of the 1909 Park and Boulevard Plan for Indianapolis, envisioned by George Edward Kessler. While some areas of the district were platted as early as the 1870s, most homeowners built on their lots during the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Consequently, bungalows, American Four-Squares, and other Craftsman-inspired variations of these two form the predominant character of the district. The parkway and the easternmost streets of the district are exceptions to this. Being slightly later in date of development, residents in these areas of the district tended towards period revival housing forms, primarily the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival-inspired small houses of the 1920s through 1940s. Finally, the district includes some Ranch house / mid-century modern houses. A mid-century modern former public school (now a charter school) is among the notable later buildings.

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### Narrative Description

Irvington Terrace lies roughly six miles due east of downtown Indianapolis, in Warren Township of Marion County. Though devoid of any abrupt changes in terrain, the grade of the land generally rises as one travels east. Lots along Washington Street are terraced well above sidewalk level, this is most dramatic between Sheridan and Ridgeview, where homeowners have installed terraced gardens and concrete stairs of several flights to reach front porches. Washington Street does not follow a true east-west course; it angles a few degrees northeast/southwest. At the north edge of the district, Pleasant Run Parkway forms a broad, gently meandering drive, bordered by Pleasant Run and its heavy foliage. The creek runs within the boundaries of former School 77 (now a private school) and the Pleasant Run Golf Course.

Streets follow a grid pattern, with most lots oriented to the dominant north-south streets. As these streets descend to meet the National Road (Washington Street), they too seem to sink into the terraced yards described before. Kenmore, Ridgeview and Kenyon have lawn strips between the curb and sidewalk, planted with now-mature trees. There is no uniform planting plan to public spaces, but owners or the city have planted various species of street trees. Generally, the streets west of Kenyon have actively used alleys with garages oriented to the alleys. The further east one goes, the more streets tend to have side driveways with garages designed to accept vehicles from the street rather than the alley. In many cases, the drives retain the original configuration of two strips of concrete with lawn or steps in between. Retaining walls of concrete shield some driveways, where the lot is terraced above the street. In one case, between Catherwood and Webster south of Lowell, the City of Indianapolis permitted vacation of the alley and sold portions to adjoining owners.

The Irvington Terrace area is distinct from its surroundings. Arlington Avenue is a well trafficked multi lane street, dividing this district from the Irvington Historic District (NR, 1987). Washington Street, the historic National Road, forms the south edge of the district. Today, Washington Street is a four-lane principal street that connects Irvington to downtown Indianapolis to the west, to the Hancock County seat of Greenfield to the east, and beyond, from coast-to-coast. Across Washington Street is Irvington Plaza, a heavily modified early 1950s strip mall development. To the east is additional residential development, mainly of the post WW II era.

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In all, there are 416 primary buildings, 323 garage/secondary buildings (including one non-contributing pool house), and one structure, the gas station canopy at 6014 East Washington. The district itself – its platted streets, their width, sidewalks, mature tree plantings, and alleys – count as one contributing site that adds to the community development significance of the district. Mature tree plantings and planned house setbacks contribute to the feeling of the district. Along Pleasant Run Parkway, or in tree lawns (the strips of turf between curb and sidewalk), these were likely the result of publically-initiated efforts. In other cases, property owners planted deciduous and later, conifer trees to suit their own needs of ornamenting their lawns and providing shade. Private or public, the variety, scale, and density of tree plantings add to the historic feeling of the community. On some streets, natural changes in grade necessitated construction of retaining walls, steps, or other features for better access. Some of these efforts post-date the period of significance, while some are contemporary to the historic house on that lot. Lots along North Arlington just south of Lowell show many such features. The contemporary landscaping at 6322-6324 E. Washington, attractive as it, is an example of a landscape feature that does not contribute to the history of the district. Signage is rampant in nearly any modern city, and Irvington Terrace is no exception. Particularly along East Washington Street, several modern business signs do not add to the historic feeling of the district. These include tall pole type signs associated with businesses at 6060 E. Washington and 6110 E. Washington Street. There is recent billboard at 6138 E. Washington Street. Many such signs are “temporary” in the sense that they are “grandfathered”. Therefore, they are not counted, but they do diminish the character of the district.<sup>1</sup> Of the buildings, 338 of the primary buildings are contributing, and 240 of the garages fall within the period of significance of the district, making the total count of contributing elements, including the district site, 579 contributing resources.

Of the non-contributing resources, 27 primary buildings are non-contributing, 1 structure, and 82 garages and one pool house are non-contributing, making a total of 111 non-contributing resources. One resource has been previously listed on the National Register. Pleasant Run Parkway was included as part of the Indianapolis Park & Boulevard System. Even though this nomination includes only a portion of the entire length, the fact that it is located within the boundaries of another listed district necessitate that it not be counted here. Additionally, former IPS School 77, 6040 Pleasant Run Parkway, also was included within the boundary of the Indianapolis Park & Boulevard System nomination. However, since it was counted as non-contributing to that nomination, and this application for Irvington Terrace counts it as contributing, it is included in the resource count as a contributing building to the Irvington Terrace Historic District.

The district is overwhelmingly residential. Of the residential, roughly 90% of the district remains single family units; the others were built as doubles, and a handful were converted into multiple units. There is one historic apartment building, 1-9 N. Webster Avenue, that appears to have had commercial first floor storefronts originally. Only fourteen of the district's primary historic buildings were purpose-built commercial structures. One type of free-standing commercial use is represented on Washington Street: historic filling stations. For obvious fire/safety purposes, owners built the former gas stations on Washington Street as free standing buildings. None function as gas stations any longer, however, several still serve auto-related uses. One is vacant but served as a convenience store in the 1990s (6040 E. Washington); another is intermittently used as an office for an auto repair garage, but also housed a jewelry store in the 1990s (6138 E. Washington); the other is an office and service bays for an auto rental shop but was an active Shell Oil gas station from its construction in c.1965 until about 1980 (6602 E. Washington). The only filling station still in use in the district is the Village Pantry at the northeast corner of Washington and Arlington. A gas station has occupied this corner since the 1950s, but, the current building dates from c.1970. Other buildings on Washington Street were modified into commercial uses. In most cases, the uses, such as professional offices, have had minimal

<sup>1</sup> Marion County zoning laws require post signs such as these to conform to the zoning of the business which they represent. A later business occupying the building may not have the right to re-use the sign and might be required to remove it. Therefore, both signs are “temporary” structures. Billboards are often required to be removed under zoning or ownership changes as well; the billboard at 6138 is therefore “temporary.”

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impact on the exterior architecture. Some, however, have been drastically altered, such as 6036 E. Washington. 6036 was built as a bungalow in c.1915. In about 1950, a masonry storefront room addition radically changed the massing of the house. The number of non-contributing buildings seems artificially low, however, their impact is felt, especially in the commercial area. The metal-sided NAPA auto parts store at 6110 E. Washington, c. 2005, stands on the site of a brick and terra-cotta clad 1920s commercial strip that suffered a fire in the late 1980s.

Buildings were rated non-contributing or contributing based on age and physical integrity. Present use, in of itself, was not considered a reason for rating a property non-contributing. Since the original plat of Irvington Terrace permitted and even regulated the appearance of commercial buildings, the neighborhood's founders fully expected some degree of business interest in their lots. The two commercial buildings mentioned above are examples of properties that are too modified to contribute to the district; they lack original massing, patterns of openings, and have obscured the building in a material that has no relationship to the original materials. While artificial siding diminishes the character of houses, so long as it is in keeping with the original materials, or does not obscure windows or openings, it is generally acceptable for contributing buildings. For example, board-and-batten style aluminum on a once clapboard sided house, or brick veneer over a wood-sided house would render that property non-contributing.

The district's period of significance, c.1895 – 1959, acknowledges the time frame when the Irvington Terrace district was a significant suburb. The earliest houses date from c.1895. After World War II, Irvington Terrace continued to develop as a neighborhood. Several significant examples of ranch houses date from the 1950s. Former IPS School 77 at the corner of Pleasant Run Parkway and N. Arlington, a significant institution for the neighborhood, dates from 1952.

Most of the houses in the district were constructed from c.1910 to 1940, the majority between 1910 and 1930. Wood framed bungalows and four squares are common. Other housing types include Dutch Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival cottages. Most houses are sheathed in clapboard, stucco, or any various artificial sidings. Although brick foundations and large brick porches are common, few homes have exterior walls of brick. Stylistically, the Arts and Crafts mode is dominant. Toward the end of the '20s, some builders began to use Colonial Revival motifs – wooden Tuscan columns, or quarter-round lights in a gable end – on any otherwise straightforward bungalow.

### *Representative properties*

6033 E. Pleasant Run Parkway, South Drive contributing photo 2  
Houses that front onto the George Kessler - designed Pleasant Run Parkway enjoy the distinction of ample setbacks and shady, tree-studded lawns. This brick house dates from about 1935 and occupies a manicured lawn accented by two massive pine trees flanking the entry walk. The main house is a cubical mass of dark red brick; its designer drew on the French Renaissance Revival and Tudor Revival for inspiration. The main entrance is recessed into a stone quoin-framed opening, flanked by tall French windows. A bull's-eye multi-paned window is centered over the doorway on the second floor, flanking it are two double hung sash windows set into through-the-cornice segmental arched dormers. The principal roof is 6 or 7: 12 pitch hipped roof with asphalt shingles and shallow eaves. The east elevation has a large chimney. An original attached garage opens onto the side street, Webster Avenue. Ralph and Alice Hamill lived here in the 1940s. Mr. Hamill was a judge in Marion County Superior Court.

6161 E. Pleasant Run Parkway, South Drive contributing photo 3  
This house is a well-appointed ranch of the post war period, built in about 1952. The house has limestone walls, a tile roof, and aluminum framed windows. Rich use of materials set this design aside from other ranches in the neighborhood. The house has a classical wooden entablature with dentil course. The roof tiles are variegated light green/pale burgundy in color. The limestone walls have variable width courses of split-faced, warm tan stone. Several rooms project outward from the rectangular bulk of the house: a sunroom to

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the east, and a small projection to the north at the west corner likely houses a large bedroom. The attached garage wing extends south along the Sheridan Avenue side of the house. Deep eaves shadow the walls and the massive but shallow pitched roof rises to a three flue chimney and smaller square chimney. The house is among the latest ones that contribute to the district. John C. and Lillian Siegesmund were the first residents; John was the Vice-President at Eli Lilly & Company, major pharmaceutical manufacturers.

6215 E. Pleasant Run Parkway, South Drive contributing

6215 is one of several brick Tudor Revival homes in the district. Roughly rectangular in plan, the house is one and one-half stories high. The forward projecting eastern mass of the house forms an inside corner filled by a metal awning porch on imitation cast iron posts. Beside the steeply pitched east gable is an abutting but parallel entry foyer gabled section with lower roof. The doorway is Tudor arch shaped with headers and stone keystone and springers. The larger gable end has a window and there are stone blocks ornamenting the gable end. Behind the porch, a massive tapered chimney climbs higher than the main gable roofs. The main section of the house has a broad gable roof perpendicular to the front facing gables. The east wall has a small, three-sided bay window. Roofing is asphalt shingle and eaves are close. Kenneth A. and Margaret Stillabower lived here in the 1940s. Mr. Stillabower was a displayman at Eli Lilly & Company.

6307 E. Pleasant Run Parkway, South Drive contributing

Built in about 1925, 6307 E. Pleasant Run is more typical of the rest of the district to the south. It is a one story, gable-fronted, wood-framed bungalow with a brick foundation, its walls now covered in aluminum siding. Though Arts & Crafts in type and massing, this house has Colonial Revival elements. The hip roofed front porch has tripled Tuscan columns at the northwest corner, next to the front door. The east half of the porch is a sunroom, enclosed with bands of double-hung sash. In the gable end, the deep, open eaves of the house shade two radial-paned quarter round windows that flank a massive battered brick chimney. The centered chimney breaks the eave line and terminates with three flue pots. The west side of the house has a gabled projection toward the rear. City directories show listings in the 1920s; in 1929 the house was vacant, in the 1930s, John M. and Dorothea W. White lived here; John was a teacher at Arsenal Technical High School. In the late 1950s, William A. and Rebecca S. Clark lived here. William was a salesman for J.S. Cruse Realty Company.

6427 E. Pleasant Run Parkway, South Drive contributing photo 4

The designer of this c.1920 house combined traits of Dutch Colonial Revival and Art & Crafts bungalows in this residence. The foundation is brick, and walls retain the original wood clapboard. The main portion of the house is a gable fronted mass with a distinctive 12:12 pitch to the main roof. The concrete deck front porch has triple wooden Tuscan columns at each corner supporting its hipped roof. Wood multi-paned French doors are under the porch, on the second floor above are two six-over-one double hung windows. A broadly arched vent is at the apex of the gable. The eaves are open and about 12" deep. The front eaves are skirted by a wide bargeboard that flares at the ends. The west elevation has a gabled, one story entrance foyer with columns. Flanking this are paired double hung windows. The broad shed dormers along the flanks of the house give the impression of a Dutch gambrel roof; each has pairs of windows at either end and a small window in the center. James A. and Marie Crewes owned the house in the mid-1940s, during which time James was Secretary-Treasurer of Indiana Typewriter.

6446 E. Pleasant Run Parkway, South Drive contributing photo 5

Built in about 1937, architect Edward James and wife Catherine lived here at first. It is a wood clapboard sided, five bay, side gabled, one story Colonial Revival house. Its design and proportions are highly reminiscent of Midwest, 19<sup>th</sup> century, center-passage houses. James was a partner in the well-known firm of Burns & James, prominent residential architects in early 20<sup>th</sup> century Indianapolis. The house is consistent with other works by Burns & James from this time period, it is probable that James designed the home himself.

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Dorothy Morlan Studio, 6030 Lowell Avenue contributing photo 6

This wood framed, cross plan cottage predates most other homes around it. The Morlan family occupied it from about 1900 – 1967. Dorothy Morlan, Irvington Group artist, was the best known member of the family; she had a studio in the house. It appears that Dorothy added a studio addition to the house in about 1913. Resting on a brick foundation, the home has a front facing gable and two gables facing west. Any touches of Victoriana the house may have had, such as porches or other millwork, were swept away in what appears to have been a mid to late 1930s remodeling. Walls were clad in a fibrous artificial shingle material, over which vinyl siding has been installed, c.2005. The front gable has a single, large, multi-paned fixed window that appears to date to the mid-1930s. The roof is asphalt shingled. The house contributes to the district because the most drastic remodelings were done during the period that a significant person resided in the house.

6043 Lowell Avenue contributing

Three Dutch Colonial Revival homes stand on this block of Lowell. The builder of this one oriented the house parallel to the street. The others, and most like it in the district, were placed gable end to the street to conserve lot space. It has a brick foundation and aluminum siding. The one story hip roofed front porch is divided between enclosed sunroom to the east and open corner porch. Slender columns support the open corner; the corner column is missing. The main entry is under the porch. The requisite steeply pitched gambrel roof has pent returns, and a full width shed dormer with paired six-over-one windows. The west elevation has paired windows on the first floor, two single windows above these, and a pair of small attic windows. A chimney stands in the center of the asphalt shingle roof. The house was built in about 1925. In 1929, James W. Elder, the Marion County Assessor, lived here. In the late 1930s, Nettie C. Gilmore, a teacher at Arsenal Technical High School, was residing at 6043 Lowell. Jacob and Ellen Worley moved here in the 1950s; Mr. Worley was a department manager at the Indianapolis RCA plant located on the near east side of town.

6103 Lowell Avenue contributing

A number of bungalows in Irvington Terrace reflect the transition from Arts & Crafts bungalow to period revival house, as does this example. Built in c. 1920, the house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation. Walls are covered in aluminum siding. It is one story, gable-fronted house with hip roofed, full width front porch. The screened-in porch is Colonial Revival-styled, with wood columns tripled at the corners and doubled at the center. The quarter-round attic windows are also Colonial in inspiration. A large tan brick chimney with neck band rises from the front wall between the quarter-round windows. Harry E. and Clara M. Hydron lived here in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Harry was an engineer.

29 N. Arlington Avenue contributing photo 8

Built in c. 1915, 29 N. Arlington is an intact Arts and Crafts inspired bungalow. The one and one-half story wood framed house has a brick foundation, and wood clapboard sided walls and a 7:12 pitched front facing gable roof. The Arts and Crafts style porch fills the width of the house. Heavy square columns support the porch, the three symmetrically placed across the front. A railing of flat balusters encloses the porch. The railings are jigsawed with two vertical narrow rectangle cut outs on each. Two newels flank the porch steps. A door with sidelights to the north and a large fixed window line the wall under the porch. The gable end has a grouping of three windows in the center, a wider double hung flanked by narrow double hungs. Small square multi-paned windows are placed on either side of the center grouping, toward the corners. The open, moderately deep eaves rest on wood angle brace style brackets. The south elevation has a shed dormer. The Mahan family were long-term residents. From 1929 to at least 1957, the family lived here. John Mahan was an agent with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Later, after his death, John T., a son, and his wife Catherine moved in, or possibly, lived here along with the elder Mrs. Mahan. John T. Mahan was also a life insurance agent.

33 N. Arlington Avenue non-contributing photo 8

This house, and its neighbors to the north and south, were part of a grouping of similar Arts and Crafts style bungalows. 33 N. Arlington, however, has lost a substantial amount of its original character: the porch is

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enclosed with sided walls, any small corner windows eliminated or panned over, and awnings obscure the massing of the house. Although a rehabilitation might recover some of the original character of the house, for purposes of this nomination, it is a non-contributing property. The house was built in 1914.

307-309 N. Arlington Avenue contributing photo 10

Built in about 1895, this two story, wood framed Queen Anne house with Craftsman porch is one of the oldest houses in the district, if not the oldest. The cross plan, gabled roofed house rises from a brick foundation and has wood clapboard walls. The square, battered column porch wraps around to the south elevation and a small portion of the north elevation. There are now entrances to several apartments via doors at either end of the porch. The front projecting gable has a single window. The second floor has a single large one-over-one window, and the wall corners are chamfered with a single narrow double hung window located in the diagonal walls. The steep gable end (roughly 11:12 pitch) is clad in imbricated wood shingles, painted in bands to accent the patterning. A small triangular-headed vent is centered in the gable. Behind the gable, a flat roofed section extends forward to meet the porch – an apparent modification to accommodate apartments. A variety of functionally placed windows line the sides of the house. The earliest city directory listings for this house date to 1905. At that time, Edward T. Branham, President of the Indianapolis Wire Bound Box Company, lived here.

1-9 N. Webster Avenue contributing photo 11

Occasionally, property owners in the neighborhood sought renters, who wanted to take advantage of the trolley and interurban lines on Washington Street for easy transportation downtown. Doubles on Washington Street are usually the response to this demand, however, in this case, the owner built a small commercial block and apartment building. It dates from about 1924, and is a two story brick functional-looking structure, though its transomed first story windows and frank expression could be influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement. The first floor has a series of double and triple grouped three-over-one, vertical pane sash with three-light transoms. Typically, a door with transom separates the groupings. Four transomed doors, leading to various units, are centered in the front elevation. The second floor has five symmetrically placed pairs of double hung sash. The north side of the building has one window on the first floor and an exterior side stair to an intermediate level door. Second floor windows are functionally placed. The south side of the building abuts a commercial building of the same age that faces Washington Street, cutting around the corner lot. The space at 7 N. Webster was home to several groceries, including Garrett Grocery (1921) and Standard Grocery (1924). Next to it on the ground floor was an upholsterer's shop in the 1920s. Residents of the apartment units from the 1920s through the 1950s have included white collar workers, such as a clerks, stenographers, and salesmen. Several machinists for the U.S. Navy Ordnance Depot at 16<sup>th</sup> and Arlington lived here during WW II, during which time the depot manufactured precision parts for Norden bomb sites.

36 N. Webster Avenue contributing photo 12

The west side of Webster in this block is lined with Craftsman bungalows, in varying degrees of integrity. This house has a high degree of authenticity. It is a gable fronted house of one and one-half stories with a brick foundation. The builder sought interest in the home's massing by interplay of the porch and main roof. The porch roof is a broader 5:12 pitch while the main roof is a 6 or 7:12 pitch. The porch has brick knee walls with stone copings and clean out scuttles on each side. The floor is poured concrete. The center stairs break the knee wall. Four truncated square piers are symmetrically placed, with two flanking the stairs. Sturdy square battered wood columns rise from the piers to support the broad gabled porch roof; each has a keystone/triangle raised ornament at the capital on each column face. The porch gable has a cased beam over the columns, treated like an entablature, wood siding, and knee braces. The roof is edged by a plain bargeboard with inverted triangle ornament at the apex. Under the porch, the main door is centered, flanked by windows. There are two small windows in the main roof gable end, which has knee braces and similar treatment to the porch roof. A shed dormer hinges off of the north roof line. An early resident here in the 1920s was Harold E. Wilcox, Secretary for Florist's Supply House, Inc.



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41 N. Webster Avenue contributing photo 13

The other pervasive house type in the district is the American Four Square, and 41 Webster is a classic example dating from about 1915. This two story, wood framed cubical house with massive hip roof has a brick foundation. Walls are clad in wood clapboards. The front porch has brick knee walls marked by square piers. Tapered wood columns stand on the piers. The columns are spaced functionally, two flanking the porch steps and one at the south corner. The porch roof is hipped. The front door with wide sidelights aligns with the porch steps, and a triple window group is offset to the south. The windows are three-over-one with Craftsman vertical pane upper sash. The second floor has two symmetrically placed windows. Deep eaves mark the roofline and the main roof has a flared or "kicked" pitch at the base. The large monitor dormer has three six-light casement windows and a roof that mimics the main one. The north roof slope has an identical dormer. The south elevation has a brick chimney and square oriel bay with triple windows on the first floor, lighting the dining room, the north wall has a square stair landing bay. In the 1920s and 30s, George and Lydia Price lived at 41 N. Webster. George was a civil engineer for the Big Four Railroad.

314 N. Webster Avenue contributing photo 14, left of center

Although a few c.1900 cottages line Webster north of Lowell, later houses like this c.1930 house also stand on this north-south street. One and one-half stories tall, 314 N. Webster is a tan brick Tudor Revival house with a variety of architectural influences ranging from Craftsman, to Tudor Revival, to Colonial or Dutch Colonial Revival. The main section of the house has a broad, side-oriented gambrel roof, like many Dutch Colonial Revival houses. However, a very steep cross gable is offset to the north of center on the front; this, with its flat arched front doorway, is somewhat Tudor Revival in style. The porch with brick pier to the south of the front door and stuccoed shed dormer above it might be at home on a Craftsman bungalow. A pair of French doors open onto the porch from the recessed wall under the main roof. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

331 N. Webster Avenue contributing photo 15

A spacious double lot and deep setback set this home aside from others on usually densely spaced Webster Avenue. The house is generically of the Arts and Crafts style. It is stuccoed, and stands one and one-half stories high. It is rectangular, with a broad gable to the south and a perpendicular gable to the north. A one story pent roof runs across most of the front; a gabled entry hood interrupts it and merges with the pitch of the south main gable. The main entry is under the bracketed hood, with a triple window group extending south. A porch is incised under the main roof at the southwest corner of the house. North of the doorway is a pair of small windows. In the broad gable end, paired windows fill the stuccoed gable wall. This house is likely a kit house ordered from Aladdin Company. Its plan and elevations conform to the "Victoria," a stuccoed bungalow offered by the Bay City, Michigan firm in the 1920s. William E. Springer, a real estate agent, was the first resident in 1921. In the late 1940s, Wayne Hilty, a chemist for Eli Lilly & Company, lived here with his wife Phyllis.

41 & 43 N. Catherwood Avenue contributing photo 16

Catherwood Avenue developed later than most of the other streets in the district. The Townsend family owned most lots on Catherwood and they built doubles as investment properties. This one dates from about 1935. It is in a simple Colonial Revival style, generally seen in many builder's periodicals of the time. The house is a one story, wood framed house with a "rock faced" molded concrete block foundation and a side gabled roof. The broad "ell" is gabled and runs the width of the rear of the house, providing substantial floor space to each unit. Walls are clapboard-sided, the roof is asphalt shingle. As with many doubles, the builder uses the porch to discretely hide the two entries with single window beside them. The shed roofed, full width porch is carried on simple square columns and the architrave beam is formed into segmental arches, giving the impression of an arcade. Each unit has paired windows on its flank and a side entrance. Two strips of concrete make a side drive on either side of the house. Residents in the 1940s included a U.S. Post Office clerk, a manager at International Harvester (nearby on Brookville Road), a toolmaker for Allison Division (in Speedway), and a piano tuner.

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14 N. Sheridan Avenue contributing

Built c.1915, this small, one story, stuccoed Craftsman bungalow has a double-gabled front elevation. The main roof has a broad pitch, overhanging eaves, and is side gable oriented, but two side-by-side shallow gables with pent roofs face to the front. The front porch is housed under the main roof and occupies the north half of the front, with windows and a corner pier enclosing it. The south half of the front is a sunroom, with four pairs of multi-paned wood casement windows. The small front gables have vertical pane casement windows filling their shallow gable faces.

30 N. Sheridan Avenue contributing photo 17

Owners built on their Sheridan Avenue holdings south of Lowell fairly quickly. As a result, Arts and Crafts bungalows dominate the streetscape. 30 N. Sheridan is a more unusual variation on the Arts and Crafts theme within the district, however, homes like it can be found elsewhere throughout Indianapolis. Terraced up above sidewalk grade, the house is a rectangular, two story, gable front house with a distinctive jerkin headed main roof. Foundation is molded "rock faced" concrete block, walls are clapboarded, and the roof is asphalt shingle. The front porch has brick knee wall with piers marking locations of the three squat, battered wood columns that hold up the hip roof. The doorway is offset to the north and two windows are beside it to the south under the porch. The second floor has a distinctive Arts and Crafts design with two small six-light casements with broad surround sheltered under an open-eaves shed roofed hood with braces in the center of the wall. Single four-over-one vertical pane sash flank the casements, each retains its entablature-linteled surround. Two diminutive casements mark the attic level, under the jerkin head. Main eaves are deep and open, with a bargeboard masking the edge. At the side elevations the eaves are boxed and the flared ends of the bargeboard hide the transition. The sides of the house have a belt course with drip mold atop between the first and second stories. The north side of the house has a rectangular oriel bay.

102 N. Sheridan Avenue contributing photo 18

Dating to c. 1930, this cottage derives its charm from the builder's use of low-pitched paired gables for the front elevation. Stylistically, the builder drew on Colonial Revival influences, though its simplicity also recalls the tenants of the Arts and Crafts mode. It is a one story, brick house with a main side gable and two symmetrically placed front gables. Over the years, a liberal coat of white paint has been applied over the brick. The low pitched small porch roof intersects the junction of the two front gables. Imitation wrought iron posts support its corners. The front door is flanked by shutters. A pair of six-over-one windows is centered in each gable, a small arched vent is in the apex of the gable above these. Eaves are close. Pairs of windows are on each side of the house and a large chimney rises well above the roof line from the rear portion of the house. An electrical engineer, Ralph Bennett and wife Ella, lived here in the late 1930s. Other residents include James Dawson, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Ethel E. Minney, owner of her own realty company, with offices nearby at 5836 E. Washington. The house at 25 N. Kitley Avenue is a near twin to this house (photo 29).

130 N. Sheridan Avenue contributing

130 Sheridan is a classic Cape Cod house, built in about 1935. This section of Sheridan has modest revival styled cottages, reflecting the change in builder and owner tastes away from the bungalow and toward period revival cottages. The house has a concrete foundation, and its wood framed, weatherboard sided walls are now covered in aluminum siding. The house has a main, side gabled block and an offset gabled wing to the north. A concrete stoop leads to the centered doorway of the main section, flanked by semi-hexagonal bay windows with multi-paned sash. The steep (about 10:12 pitch) roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and punctuated by three evenly spaced gabled dormers with multi-paned windows. The north side of the house has a red brick chimney. Herschel Spencer, a clerk with Public Service Company, resided here in the mid-1940s with wife Helen.

27 N. Kenmore Road contributing photo 19

Buckeye Realty Company, developers of the Irvington Terrace plat, built this house in 1914 and H.E. Chilcote, a founder of the firm, is listed as its first owner (Indianapolis Star, 10/18/14, p. 4.) This bungalow variant is a

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one and one-half story, side gabled, wood framed house, now clad in aluminum siding. The foundation is brick. The porch / patio is nearly full width. Brick piers and wood panels enclose the porch, and the piers flanking the porch steps support two robustly proportioned square wood columns with recessed panels. The central porch roof covers 1/3 of the porch, the rest is an open patio. The roof has a open Craftsman style truss work in the gable. Pairs of six-over-one windows flank the porch. A large gabled dormer is centered over the porch, it has a pair of multi-paned casements. Other residents have included vice-president of a small firm (1920s), a machinist (1940s), and a pharmacist (early 1950s).

60 N. Kenmore Road contributing photo 21

This well-kept bungalow stands out from its neighbors because of its all-brick construction and quaint use of Craftsman and Colonial Revival features. The front elevation is dominated by the full width porch, contiguous under the 5:12 pitched main gable roof. Knee walls enclose the porch and square piers serve as bases for the three elephantine battered wood columns. Two columns flank the offset porch stairs, the third is at the northeast corner of the porch. A cased beam / entablature runs atop the columns and supports the brick gable end. A well-scaled Palladian window fills the gable end. Deep open eaves are supported on five wooden knee braces. Under the porch, the front door aligns with the porch stairs and beside it is a band of three double hung windows. The north and south elevations have cross gables. Roofing is asphalt shingle. A tall chimney is located toward the rear of the house. The house was built in 1922. Wilbur Watts, owner of Watts Press in downtown Indianapolis, was the first owner. By 1929, Charles and Katherine Youngman had moved in; Charles was the Principal at IPS School #2.

301 N. Kenmore Road contributing

Since it is on a corner lot, this house features two entrances: one under the full-width front porch, and another facing Lowell Avenue about half way on that elevation, sheltered by a small, shallow, wooden, arch-shaped portico that breaks the eaves line. Walls are of pinkish-tan face brick laid in stretcher bond with a soldier belt water table demarcating the foundation area. The main roof, covered in asphalt shingle, is jerkin-headed. The shallow pitch porch roof is carried by brick piers that in turn support a cased wood beam with arch-shaped supports over the brick piers. The front gable end has a small round arched window above the porch. The wood windows have "tic-tac-toe" type upper sash over single lower sashes, no lintel treatment, and stone sills.<sup>2</sup> The house is one and one-half stories tall; the gabled dormers facing south are original. Christian Olsen, an Indianapolis home builder, designed and built the home as a speculative re-sale venture in 1928.<sup>3</sup>

312 N. Kenmore Road non-contributing photo 22

This house probably resembled a Craftsman style two story gable fronted house originally. The eaves have been shaved back, and the entire house sided in contemporary cedar siding installed on the diagonal. Though it appears to retain original window sash, the siding sufficiently alters the exterior to render it non-contributing. John Crozier, a machinist, was an early resident.

22 N. Ridgeview Drive contributing photo 23

Houses on Ridgeview are terraced well above the sidewalk and street level, as is this prototypical c. 1915 wood-framed American Four Square house. A recent owner restored much of the home's original character by removing the c.1965 metal windows that had enclosed the porch, and by giving the house a period paint scheme. The foundation is brick, walls are wood clapboard. Brick knee walls define the one story full width porch and two square brick piers with square stone caps support the entire hipped porch roof. The front door is placed to the north with windows lighting the living room south of the door. The second floor has two symmetrically placed pair of double hung sash. The hipped main roof has deep eaves boxed in with car siding and a centered hip roofed dormer with two square casements. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The south elevation has the classic Craftsman small casement / chimney / small casement arrangement toward the east

<sup>2</sup> Tic-tac-toe, meaning, a grid of muntins forming a large center square bordered by small rectangular and square panes.

<sup>3</sup> "Kenmore Road Bungalow Will Open For Inspection Today," Indianapolis Star, July 15, 1928, pt. 3, p. 30.

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side, with a dining room bump-out oriel bay west of it. John Ankenbrock, bookkeeper for Marion Paint Company, lived here with his wife Elizabeth from 1925 to about 1949.

58 N. Ridgeview Drive contributing

Many bungalows in Irvington Terrace have been altered to some degree, yet, like this one, they retain enough integrity to contribute to the district. Built in about 1915, 58 N. Ridgeview is a one story, wood-framed bungalow with a concrete block foundation. The front gable roof is steeper in pitch than the separate porch gable. The house has been covered by aluminum siding, including the porch walls and piers. Residents have ranged from a salesman for a heating and plumbing company (1920s), to telephone lineman (1930s), to a worker at Lukas-Harold (1940s; Lukas-Harold was the U.S. Navy Ordnance Depot, 16<sup>th</sup> and Arlington).

310 N. Ridgeview Drive contributing photo 25

William Jolly, a foreman at Citizens Gas Company, was the first occupant of this house in 1922, along with his family. Jolly evidently ordered the house from Sears; it corresponds exactly to the "Osborn" model. It is a one story, California bungalow with many Craftsman and Japanesque features. The porch walls and foundation are stuccoed, walls are aluminum sided. The full width front porch is contiguous under the main gable roof. The porch railing is a stuccoed, curvilinear wall with heavy square bases for the porch posts. The entry to the concrete floored porch is via a southern set of concrete steps with scrolled retaining walls. The corners of the porch, and a pier next to the house, are carried on a bundle of short square columns with short projecting "viga" beams running parallel to the porch, in turn vigas from the house rest perpendicular to these short beams. The stuccoed porch gable is flared at the apex, and an additional flared peak is just behind this. There are also false viga beams toward the top of the gable. The front door to the south under the porch has sidelights, beside the door is a pair of tall, narrow casements with Craftsman style multi-light grids toward the top. The south elevation has an additional doorway with cross gabled entry porch and high flanking walls. It too has quadrupled square columns. A large red brick chimney rises between the side entry and front porch on the south side of the house.

311 N. Ridgeview Drive contributing

311 Ridgeview is a variant of the American Four Square type and dates to c.1920. It is a two story, cubical house with a pyramidal hip roof. Walls are sided with wood clapboard. The variation with the Four Square type comes with the porch – there is only a stoop with brick piers at the centered front door, however, a deep pent roof shades the first story. Marking the entry stoop, a shallow gable bearing on tall knee braces breaks the pent roof. The pent roof extends south and forms a one story hip roofed sunroom projection. Banks of triple windows flank the front door. Paired three-over-one vertical pane windows balance the second floor. The deep main eaves are boxed with car siding and the asphalt shingle hip roof has an unusual large barrel-roofed dormer window. The dormer's windows are recent in vintage, however, the dormer itself may be original. There is also a large cylindrical metal ventilator at the top of the roof. The south wall of the house has a centered brick chimney that breaks the eaves and extends well above the roof line. A one story rear section abuts the main house. John and Carrie Fitzgerald lived here in the 1920s. John was an insurance adjuster with offices downtown.

44 N. Kenyon Street contributing photo 26

This c. 1925 one and one-half story brick house is the only bungalow of its design in the district, although others like it exist throughout older suburbs of Indianapolis. The main roof is hipped and the full width porch with brick pier columns extends to the south as a porte-cochere. Behind the brick knee walls of the porch, the front door with sidelights is centered and flanked by four-over-one windows. A hipped dormer window is atop the asphalt-shingled roof.

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56 N. Kenyon Street contributing photo 27

Most bungalows in the district are gable fronted, but 56 Kenyon is side gabled. The walls are wood clapboard sided and the porch has brick knee walls and square corner piers. The porch steps are centered and flanked by brick retaining walls. The porch's front beam is shaped into a broad arch with curved corners over the brick piers. The main roof pitch breaks into a shallow shed roof that covers the porch. Under the porch, paired five-over-one windows flank the door and sidelights. The asphalt shingle covered main roof has a front gabled dormer with heavy paneled cheeks and a recessed pair of casements. The dormer's eaves are upheld by knee braces that echo those along the flanks of the main roof. This house was built in about 1920. The house was vacant in 1925, but by the late 20s, Benjamin and Goldie Austin had moved in. Benjamin was involved in elevator construction. By far, the most famous resident was Clair L. Bush, President of Duesenberg Company, makers of luxury autos. The Bushes lived here in the late 1930s, and Clair's widow, Minnie, continued to live in the house in the 1940s.

332 N. Kenyon Street contributing

332 Kenyon, built in 1924, is another variation on the wood framed, gable-fronted bungalow. The foundation is rock faced molded concrete block, and the walls are now covered with aluminum siding. The brick front porch has knee walls enclosing it and three brick piers supporting it. The porch was enclosed with storm windows, probably in the 1960s. The porch roof is hipped rather than the usual gable, leaving room above for two square vertical paned casement windows. The broad gable roof is jerkin headed. The south elevation has an oriel bay, above it on the roof is a jerkin headed dormer window. Ralph and Ruth Klare were residents in the 1920s. Ralph was production manager at Samuel Frommer Company, an advertising firm.

347 N. Kenyon Street contributing photo 28

This house contributes to the district because of its unique place in the development of housing technology locally, despite its stone veneer. The Martins, teachers at Arsenal Technical High School, commissioned Steel Buildings, Inc. of Crawfordsville, Indiana to build a house of porcelain coated steel plates in 1937. It is the only know house of its kind in Indianapolis to predate the Lustron home. Later, an owner veneered the house in limestone, but, it retains its Moderne lines. The house is rectangular, with a slight projection in the front and the small porch is underneath the main hip roof. The eaves have a metal fascia band and are held close to the walls. The steel plating is visible inside the detached garage. The interior is conventional stud and plaster construction.

25 N. Kitley Avenue contributing photo 29

Colonial Revival elements and a unusual double gable front façade make this c.1926 cottage distinctive. Its foundation and walls are red brick veneer. The main mass of the house is side gabled, with two cross gables divided by an entrance bay. The asphalt-shingled roof has short eaves. Each gabled section houses paired six-over-six wood double hung windows. Openings have soldier course lintels with square stone end caps, sills are rowlock brick. Small round arch vents are centered over the paired windows in each gable end. Windows on the north and south sides of the house are single but otherwise detailed like those on the front. A front porch with barrel vaulted roof shelters the centered main entrance, two square columns resting on brick plinths support it. Open concrete patio areas enclosed by (later) metal railings flank the front porch. Sidelights on either side of the front door have leaded glass. Although listed in city directories, no occupations of residents are noted until the 1950s. The house at 102 N. Sheridan is highly similar to this house, however, the Kitley Avenue example is more intact.

27 N. Kitley Avenue contributing photo 29

In contrast to its neighbors, this c.1940 house is plain and "modern" in style. Red brick veneer walls with a frieze of soldier brick capped by a wood frieze are traditional features, as is the recessed porch. The small porch was likely open originally, and is now covered with an aluminum awning. The hip roof has narrow eaves. A pharmacist, Edward Dopp, lived here in the late 1940s.

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35 N. Kitley Avenue contributing

Built in about 1926, this Craftsman bungalow resembles several period kit house patterns, but no one in particular. A steeply pitched gable front design with adjoining shed roof side porch give the house its unusual character. The foundation and first floor are brick, now painted. The upper half story and dormer cheeks are clad in stucco. The main entrance is offset to the north and is covered by an open gable hood carried on knee braces. Beside it, extending south, a triple bank of one-over-one windows fills the wall. A pair of windows is centered in the front gable end. The porch continues to the south, its roof line breaks pitch with the steep main roof. Square brick piers support the porch roof and brick knee walls encircle the porch. At some point, an owner enclosed the porch with double hung windows. Above the porch on the south side of the house, a large shed dormer adds yet more complex massing to the roofline. Through the years 1931 - 1949, this house has been home to a real estate agent, an engineer for Indianapolis Power & Light, and a manager for a tractor manufacturer.

38 N. Kitley Avenue contributing

This c.1926 bungalow has been altered but retains its basic integrity, enough so to contribute to the district. One story in height, it is a wood frame house resting on a molded concrete block foundation. Its hip roof covers the entire mass of the house, including the recessed porch. Walls are aluminum siding and windows are recent replacement one-over-one units, though placement and opening size appears not to have been compromised. The recessed porch may have been enclosed at an early date, judging from the fixed French door-style window panels in front. Beside the porch, a bay window of recent vintage fills the wall. A hipped dormer window is centered on the front elevation.

41-43 N. Kitley Avenue contributing

Limestone veneer walls make this simple Colonial Revival double cottage appear more substantial than others like it in the district that are wood sided. It is a side gabled house with asymmetrically placed window and door openings. The simple, offset doorway is slightly left (north) of center, beside it to the south is a large, square, fixed multi-paned window. Other windows are wood eight-over-eight units. The house's eaves are narrow and there is a wood frieze board along the upper walls. Roofing is asphalt shingle. Salesmen and their families were the first residents here in the 1940s. In the late 1950s, William York, founder of a still-existing heating and cooling firm, lived here with wife Marjoria. York's business was located on Bonna Avenue in old Irvington.

46 N. Kitley Avenue contributing photo 30

Built in about 1935, this simple traditional house typifies much of the housing on this side of Kitley. The house consists of a rectangular, front-gabled mass with a partly recessed porch. Walls are covered in aluminum siding. Eaves are close. The porch is recessed under the main roof, but a separate, offset gable roof section of it projects about six feet forward and is supported on square brick piers. The porch is screened in. Beside the porch on the front wall is a large fixed multi-pane window. Other windows are traditional six-over-six pattern and appear to be original. John and Marie Thase were residents in the 1940s. John was a conductor on the New York Central Railroad.

24 N. Pasadena Avenue contributing photo 32

This house, c.1930, duplicates pattern 6-A-58 from catalogs of the Architect's Small House Service Bureau. Though it lacks specific stylistic references, it is best categorized as Tudor Revival in style. Its basic format is that of two steeply pitched intersecting gabled sections, one facing front, one extending to the south. The house is two-and-one-half stories in height. Foundation and walls are red brick veneer. The front gable has an offset catslide extension that houses a recessed entrance. A limestone arch frames the opening. Beside it, and centered under the main gable ridgeline, is a one story, semi-hexagonal bay window with brick knee walls and wood double hung windows. Like most windows on the house, these have vertically divided, multi-pane upper sash with single pane lower sash. A pair of windows with soldier brick lintel is centered on the upper story, while a round arched, four-over-four window marks the attic level.

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105-107 N. Pasadena Avenue contributing photo 33

Pasadena Avenue also includes simple Craftsman bungalows, as seen in this c.1930 house. A steep hip roof covers the entire mass of the house. Foundation and walls are brick, and the full width front porch is supported by three square brick piers with brick knee walls. The front porch knee wall is divided into two panels, each outlined in soldier brick with stone corner tabs with a horizontal field of three stone diamonds. Craftsman style "vertical-pane-upper-sash" over one windows in pairs provide light to the interior. A three-light, hip roof dormer window is centered over the porch. An engineer for RCA, office worker for the State Board of Health, head steward for the Lincoln Hotel (downtown), and a foreman for U.S. Tire lived here from 1945-1957.

130 N. Pasadena Avenue contributing photo 34

This finely detailed Colonial Revival house would stand out on any Indianapolis street. But here on Pasadena it is the only one of its kind. Built c.1926, it is a two-and-one-half story, red brick, side gabled house. Its style recalls Late Georgian or Federal double pile houses of the 18<sup>th</sup> century U.S. eastern seaboard. It is three bays across on the front elevation: a central entrance flanked by single eight-over-eight wood windows on the first floor, and three windows aligned above on the second floor. Windows have rowlock sills and no header treatment. The attic has two symmetrically placed dormers. These have round arched windows surmounted by a broken pediment / gable roof. Refinements are many, including the brick quoin work, copper guttering, wood frieze, and original wood board shutters. The well-scaled portico draws the most attention. Its form is not unlike that of a Palladian window, and it consists of a central round arch, flanked by slender Tuscan columns that carry entablature segments. The columns are paired on either side of the arch and correspond to matching pilasters that frame the sidelights and door. The portico roof is a broken pediment complete with raking dentil moldings. The arch continues as a short run of vaulting, back to the wood front door, where a blind wood fanlight panel surmounts the door. The fanlight has raised, radiating wood panels. The house has narrow eaves and an asphalt shingle roof. Cornice returns mark the gable end north and south walls of the house. Rudolph M. Crandall, a buyer for L.S. Ayres (one of Indy's major department stores at the time), lived here in the 1930s.

31 N. Irwin Avenue contributing photo 35

Built in about 1949, this one story house is a simple, compact dwelling with a red brick veneer exterior. Sections of soldier brick coursing run across the top of the walls, above which is a band of aluminum panels, likely obscuring a wood frieze board. Eaves are narrow and the hip roof is pyramidal, except for the porch roof extension. Aluminum posts with filigree ornament ("fake cast iron") support the porch roof. Windows are one-over-one and have limestone sills. Raymond and Alice Hausser were early owners. Ray was a roofing and sheet metal contractor.

102 N. Irwin Avenue contributing photo 36

Half-timbering over the front door adds a Tudor Revival touch to the simple exterior of this one story brick house. The east (front) elevation is symmetrical; the centered, gabled entry foyer projects forward about six feet and large eight-over-eight wood windows flank the foyer. Strips of simulated half-timbering and brick "nogging" ornament the entrance foyer. The front door is flanked by half-length leaded glass diamond-paned sidelights resting on brick lower walls. Brick panels beside the sidelights are laid in herringbone bond. A wide wood header / half timber spans the door and sidelights, above it, arched simulated timber braces curve toward the center of the roof span on each side. Header brick courses follow the arched braces. The top of the wall around the entire house has a running soldier brick course. The north wall has a large, projecting brick chimney flanked by eight-over-eight windows. Listings are incomplete but by 1945, William and Mildred Loew were living here. Mr. Loew was a toolmaker at International Harvester, nearby on Brookville Road.

117-119 N. Irwin Avenue contributing

An attached garage and linear plan are key features of this brick house. Its steep, intersecting gabled roofs, porch and six-over-six windows are traditional elements on an otherwise plain and simple design. The main block of the house is side gabled. A gabled porch extends perpendicular, toward Irwin, and two square brick piers support its roof. The porch gable end is covered in vinyl siding, as is the north and south side gable ends.



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To the south, a cross-gabled section is flush with the main section of the house; its gable end walls are brick. The attached two-bay garage has wooden overhead doors.

6040 E. Washington Street non-contributing photo 11

Filling stations lined many parts of Washington Street in Irvington; for travelers on U.S. 40 this was the "last chance" for gas when leaving town. The service bay has been infilled with wood stud construction, as have the original storefront windows. The flat roofed, one story brick rectangular building has lost enough integrity from infill of its garage bays that it is rated non-contributing for purposes of this nomination. This site has been used as a gas station since at least 1921, when National Refining Company built the existing building. Pure Oil bought the site in the mid 1920s, followed by independent operators until the late 1950s, when a dry cleaner began business here.

Another former gas station, a contributing, Moderne style building, stands at 6138 E. Washington (photo 40). Standard Oil built this one story, flat roofed station in about 1930. It has a distinctive curved wall section toward Washington Street. The exterior is clad in steel plates. The building immediately to the north provided additional service bays for the station. Standard Oil operated here from 1925 through the 1950s or 60s; the present building is likely a replacement for an earlier building.

Other auto related buildings continued to be built in the district, including the Firestone Tire building at 6522 E. Washington (c.1965) and the former Shell Oil station at 6602 E. Washington. The Shell station was one of the company's "ranch house" models and dates from about 1965. Currently, Enterprise Rent a Car is housed there. These two buildings are too late in date to contribute to the significance of the district.

6110 E. Washington Street, Napa Auto Store (site of former Sheridan Theater) non-contributing  
Until recently, this site was home to a significant historic building. Neglect, a fire, severe alterations, and abandonment eventually sealed the fate of the historic building. The Townsend family had the Sheridan Theater built on this site in 1925. It had brick and terra cotta ornamented storefronts along Washington Street. Entry to the theater was through a lobby and concession located in one of the storefront bays. Following a period of protracted neglect and a small fire in the late 1980s, an environmental judge ordered the storefront portion demolished in about 1992. This left only the concrete block theatre seating structure itself standing. A religious group next purchased the building, sheathed it in a "Dryvit"-like finish, and converted the theater into a church. The exterior of the theater was never intended to be viewed; it was a fragment of the original building. In 2004, Napa Auto Parts demolished the theater remnant and built this steel-framed building sided with vertical metal panels. It does not contribute to the district.

6202 E. Washington Street contributing photo 41

Claude Dill hired Indianapolis architect Frank Hunter to design this two story, side gabled Arts and Crafts style house in 1916. The first floor is veneered in dark red textured face brick, up to the second floor window sills. The southeast corner one story hip roofed porch also has piers and low walls of the same brick. Beside the porch is a triple window group of vertical paned sash. The second floor is of stucco with vertical false half timbering marking off window locations. A small casement is centered on the second story and flanked by pairs of double hungs. On the west elevation, an offset massive chimney rises through the deep eaves and extends several feet above the roof line. The roof and porch roof are clad in natural color terra tile, similar to if not Ludowici-Celadon's "French Imperial" pattern. Simple knee braces are on the side gables. The half timbering theme is carried to the other second floor elevations as well. Professional offices are housed here now. Dill was an assistant chief clerk for the federal Railway Mail Service.

6318 E. Washington Street contributing photo 42

Three brick houses face the National Road in this part of the block between Kenmore and Ridgeview: this house and its neighbors east and west. All three perch on lots terraced about eight feet above street grade, 6318 is the most impressive and stands on a double lot, which permitted the owner to build a side driveway (most of its neighbors are served by an alley). 6318 is an all-brick American Four Square with full width one



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story porch with shallow pitched roof. The porch is now enclosed with metal windows, but its brick piers and knee walls remain visible. Imitation wrought iron railings line the edge of the porch roof and aluminum awnings shade the porch windows – the same awnings are on most windows. On the second story are two symmetrically placed pair of double hung windows. The hip roof's eaves are boxed in aluminum. In front, a large gabled dormer clad in aluminum with two casements is centered. The east and west sides have shed dormers. The west elevation is very visible from the street and has a two story, semi-hexagonal bay window with a slender chimney beside it, and further to the rear is a rectangular oriel bump-out bay on the first story. The house dates from about 1920; in 1929, John D. Snyder, a printer for Indianapolis Printing Company, lived here with his wife, Laura.

6508 and 6518 E. Washington Street contributing photo 43

These two bungalows are virtually identical. They are separated by two intervening houses, but obviously were put up by the same builder at roughly the same time. Each is a wood framed, one story, gable front bungalow with a separately roofed one story gabled porch. The porch is nearly full width but is four or five feet short on the south side, where a porte-cochere with gable roof is perpendicular. Porches have brick knee walls and piers, and two brick piers support the porte-cochere roof. Each house has been similarly altered: 6508's porch was enclosed with metal storm windows and an aluminum awning was installed over these windows, 6518's porch was enclosed with storm windows. 6508 was sided with vinyl siding in about 1995, at which time the owner installed a small enclosed vestibule under the porte-cochere roof. 6518 has wood clapboard siding. Both were built in 1924. Edward and Minnie Kappeler lived in 6518 in the 1920s. Edward was a jeweler; his store was downtown at 338 Indiana Avenue.

6722 E. Washington Street contributing photo 44

The architect or draftsman of this c.1935 house combined Tudor Revival massing with Colonial Revival details into a pleasing whole. The exterior is brick. The main rectangular block of the house is covered by a side gable roof, with a cross gabled foyer room / chimney projection on the front elevation. The main gable ends are covered in vinyl siding. The south (front) elevation features a large chimney with arched buttress section. The entrance is centered in a gabled projection. A classical frame, complete with fluted pilasters and pediment, surrounds the front door. The one story, flat roof porch / sunroom extends off of the east side of the house, and a decorative metal railing encircles the roof.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING

ARCHITECTURE

ART

**Period of Significance**

c.1895-1959

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Morlan, Dorothy

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Buckeye Realty Company

Hunter, Frank

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

**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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The district's period of significance, c.1895 – 1959, acknowledges the time frame when Irvington Terrace was a significant suburb. The earliest houses date from c.1895. After World War II, Irvington Terrace continued to develop as a neighborhood. Several significant examples of ranch houses date from the 1950s. Former IPS School 77 at the corner of Pleasant Run Parkway and N. Arlington, a significant institution for the neighborhood, dates from 1952.

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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

None.

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Irvington Terrace Historic District meets National Register Criteria A, B, and C. As a district comprised of at least three discrete plats recorded between the 1870s and 1926, developers and residents took advantage of trolley and interurban lines on the National Road. Irvington Terrace is an illustration of the type of community planning and development in Indianapolis that began as the city expanded during the trolley era and continued through the rise of auto ownership in the mid-twentieth century. The section of Pleasant Run Parkway in the district also illustrates the implementation of George Edward Kessler's 1909 park and boulevard system for Indianapolis. Under Criterion B, the house and studio of Irvington Group artist Dorothy Morlan independently qualifies for listing. Morlan was a noted artist of a significant, well defined and documented local art movement. Architecturally, the Irvington Terrace district has well-preserved examples of Arts and Crafts, period revival, and mid-twentieth century homes that characterize Indianapolis neighborhoods that developed in the first half of the twentieth century. The district meets the criteria to be included in the "Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S., 1830-1960" Multiple Property Documentation Form.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

*Land Speculation in Irvington Terrace*

The area known today as Irvington Terrace actually consists of several plats, the largest and most influential was Irvington Terrace, platted in 1913. This plat extends from the west side of Kenmore to the west side of Kitley, between Washington Street and Pleasant Run Parkway.

The first platting activity in the area actually extends back to the origins of the Irvington area as a suburb. John W. Chambers, John Miller and James Keaton filed a subdivision that included lots on Arlington and both sides of Webster, north of Lowell Avenue in July, 1873 as an addition to the Town of Irvington.<sup>4</sup> Chambers was active in land speculation in early Irvington, platting subdivisions and selling lots. W.H.H. and Mary Shank were prominent in Warren Township and Irvington affairs. The family held the northeast corner of Washington and Arlington, and in the 1870s and 80s, lands extending northeast from this corner. The Shanks operated a cattle farm on their land. Their impressive two-story L-shaped Stick/Italianate frame farmhouse stood relatively close to the corner of Washington and Arlington, with large barns and farm buildings nearby. The Shanks held on to a large portion of land south of Lowell, extending to the east.

Finally, in May 1908, the Shanks let go of all but a large lot that included their house and barns. Samuel H. and Nora Creighton and C.L. and Harriett Goodwin filed the plat along with the Shanks, but it bore the name Creighton & Goodwin's Irvington Addition.<sup>5</sup> Samuel Creighton was a realtor and a speculative home builder in

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<sup>4</sup> Marion County Recorder's Office, Plat Book 6, p. 74.

<sup>5</sup> Marion County Recorder's Office, Plat Book 14, p. 195. This plat included lots on both sides of Webster from Lowell to Washington St., as well as lots facing Washington and Lowell that backed up to those on either side of Webster.

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Irvington. He started Creighton Realty Company in 1911 to handle business in Irvington.<sup>6</sup> Essentially, Creighton and Goodwin's subdivision extended the pattern of lots south from Chambers, Miller and Keaton's 30 year old plat immediately to the north of it.

On May 15, 1913, a consortium of businessmen from Columbus and Newark, Ohio purchased the land bound by present day Pleasant Run Parkway, Washington Street, the west side of Kenmore, and the west edge of Kitley. The group had formed the Buckeye Realty Company to deal with developing the Irvington Terrace plat and selling its lots.<sup>7</sup>

The partners were well-known suburban developers in Central Ohio. John A. Chilicote was a real estate developer in Licking County, Ohio and lived in the county seat, Newark. He was director of a local bank as well as the Home Building association in Newark.<sup>8</sup> The Crayton brothers of Columbus, Ohio, were even better known in real estate circles. Albert F. and Edward W. Crayton developed over thirty-two subdivisions in Columbus, Ohio prior to World War II.<sup>9</sup> A.F. Crayton's obituary cites some of the more exclusive Columbus neighborhoods the brothers platted: Ardmore in Bexley, Walhalla Park Place, Indian Springs, Dominion Park and Beechwold. The later example, Beechwold, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, Albert was a pharmacist, both during his years in Newark and Columbus. Edward Crayton also worked in the family pharmacy in Columbus. His real estate interests began in Newark, where he founded the Newark Real Estate and Improvement Company. Additionally, Edward Crayton was nationally known as one of the key developers of Naples, Florida in the 1920s. He is said to have supervised construction and later managed the Naples Hotel, where he resided for years.<sup>10</sup> Buckeye Realty Company not only platted and sold lots in Irvington Terrace, they built houses in the plat.

Next in size to the Irvington Terrace plat within the district is Wagner's Addition, extending from Kitley Avenue to the east edge of the district. John Waggoner (sic) filed the plat in May 1926, along with Darrell C. Walton and Dorothy V. Davis.

The north edge of the district is formed by the grounds of Pleasant Run Golf Course, established as part of the Indianapolis Parks Department in 1926. Within the parcel acquired for the golf course, the parks department later ceded a corner of land at Pleasant Run Parkway and Arlington to Indianapolis Public Schools and by 1941, the school board had built temporary wood school rooms on the site. In 1952, the school board completed a new permanent building, Indianapolis Public School 77, on the site. Today, IPS 77 is a private charter high school. The golf course land itself was part of early park efforts in Irvington. In 1897, residents proposed to dam the creek to create a boating pond. An architect was hired to draft plans for an elaborate two-story brick

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<sup>6</sup> Creighton also built Creighton Apartments at Julian and Downey Avenues in 1916 and is known to have built the house at 5543 Julian Avenue in 1921 (both outside Irvington Terrace but in the Irvington Historic District). See Diebold, pp. 100-101.

<sup>7</sup> Abstract of Title, 27 N. Kenyon, p. 52.

<sup>8</sup> Obit of John A. Chilicote, Unknown paper, handwritten date of February 12, 1935. It is unknown if the "Home Building association" is the same as the "Newark Real Estate and Improvement company" cited in the article in footnote 7 below. Newark is the next county seat east of Columbus on the National Road (US 40).

<sup>9</sup> "A.F. Crayton," Unknown paper, handwritten date of August 17, 1953. Files of Licking County (Ohio) Public Library.

<sup>10</sup> Untitled article, Unknown paper, handwritten date of December 14, 1938. Files of Licking County (Ohio) Public Library.

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Neoclassical Revival clubhouse.<sup>11</sup> The creek was dammed, but the clubhouse was never built. With Irvington facing heavy debt, facing the needs of paving roads, installing a water system, and doing something about fire protection, residents likely abandoned the clubhouse and park idea quickly after Indianapolis annexed Irvington in 1902.

In 1909, Indianapolis banker Robert Dissette bought this site consisting of all land north of the creek east of Arlington, extending almost to 10<sup>th</sup> Street. Dissette built an impressive estate with a stuccoed Arts & Crafts mansion on a ridge in the center of the land. Eventually, Indianapolis Parks Department bought the Dissette estate and by 1926, Pleasant Run Golf Course was open. The Dissette place served as the clubhouse until the 1960s, when a fire damaged it. Park officials demolished the house and built a new clubhouse.

### *Streetcar Suburbs in Indianapolis*

When Alexander Ralston laid out the original mile square of Indianapolis in 1821, his design was widely admired for its broad streets and thoughtful planning of civic spaces. Fortuitous timing meant that Ralston could accommodate the path of the National Road; Washington Street would carry this major inland east-west road and Ralston had made its right-of-way wider to handle the anticipated traffic. The road reached Indianapolis in the 1830s and would be the city's most important connection to eastern markets until the railroad era.

Housing remained tightly clustered within and close to the Mile Square. Indianapolis was a walking city. Those who could afford it used their carriages or rode horseback for longer trips. Despite the arrival of railroads - Madison & Indianapolis Railroad in 1847, the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1852 - and subsequent modest industrialization, the capital remained a modest town that visitors could easily walk from end to end.

The Civil War increased industrial activity and drew people to the city. It was precisely in the final year of the Civil War, 1864, that streetcars first plied the streets of Indianapolis.<sup>12</sup> While much thought and literature has been devoted to the question of whether streetcars fostered or resulted from suburban growth, the end result is undeniable. Streetcars and the residential growth of Indianapolis went hand-in-hand from the 1860s until 1930, creating a rich tapestry of satellite suburbs and commercial nodes that still shape the character of the city today.

The decades after the Civil War witnessed a flurry of residential development in the capital city. Residential growth took on different character on different sides of town. West Indianapolis, located southwest of downtown, grew around the Union Stockyards and industries during the 1880s. Upper middle class and the wealthy fled the city for the pastoral north edge of town, where Pennsylvania, Meridian, and Delaware Streets continued the city grid reaching to present day 16<sup>th</sup> Street. The fine brick and wood frame houses of the area, known today as the Old Northside, still remind one of the neighborhood's suburban origins in the late 1860s/1870s. A small crossroads commercial center at present-day Fountain Square, south of downtown, began to have more business after Citizen's Street Railway Company made it the end of the line for one of their first runs. This 1864 line ran down Virginia Avenue an ambitious ten blocks south of the Mile Square.

Thomas Sehr's study of Woodruff Place, Brightwood, and Irvington documented three distinct suburban developments of the 1870s. Inventor Clement Greenleaf lead a consortium of investors that hoped to develop an industrial suburb on the "Bee Line" Railroad, northeast of downtown, in 1872. Brightwood focused on its rail yards and related industries. Most of its residents worked in the village and lived in modest cottages. Woodruff Place was altogether different. James O. Woodruff planned this near eastside residential enclave in 1872. He

<sup>11</sup> *Indiana Woman*, Irvington Edition, Vol. 4, No. 12, 1897, p. 2.

<sup>12</sup> "Streetcars," *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, p. 1305.

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had platted a nearly identical area on the near southside, but, sold the south plat in favor of the eastside one. Woodruff Place was entirely residential, and at that, well-to-do residential. Its esplanaded streets, complete with fountains (Woodruff was a hydraulic engineer) would be lined with large houses as the decades passed. Woodruff Place was not a streetcar suburb; its town fathers made no provisions for streetcar lines and the development was a number of blocks from any lines. However, like Irvington and later northside developments, Woodruff Place would later benefit from streetcar connections. In 1888, Citizen's Street Railway extended its 10<sup>th</sup> Street line to Tecumseh Street, bordering the north edge of the neighborhood.<sup>13</sup>

Nor was Irvington a streetcar suburb at first. Its leaders likely thought in terms of steam railroads. After all, they did take care to designate a place for a P, C, and St. L. Railroad depot in the original 1870 plat.<sup>14</sup> The Pennsy ran east-west through the development. But streetcars would transform Irvington and its adjacent developments into a vast suburb by the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Irvington Terrace Historic District owes its origins to the development of "old" Irvington, its predecessor that lies immediately west of Irvington Terrace, on other side of Arlington Avenue. Jacob Julian and Sylvester Johnson bought the land comprising old Irvington in 1870.<sup>15</sup> The site held much promise. Five miles east from the capital city on the National Road, the property was gently rolling farmland, with a picturesque creek bordering the north and west edges. Not only was there the National Road for communication and travel, but the Pennsylvania Railroad bisected the site, and the Brookville Road and B & O Railroad lined the south edge. The two hired Robert Howard, County Surveyor of their home area, Wayne County, Indiana, to lay out an ideal residential town. Johnson, who had traveled to Glendale, Ohio, asked Howard to emulate Glendale's plat. Howard obliged, creating a winding street pattern for Irvington.

One of the unique development features of Irvington was its land use restrictions. Deed restrictions became common in Indianapolis in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, but Julian and Johnson's plat was thirty years prior to most. All potential and subsequent owners in the early plats agreed to not build factories, operate commercial buildings, or allow other "vicious or offensive" uses on their land.<sup>16</sup> Irvington would be sober. Owners agreed not to sell alcohol, except for religious, mechanical, or medicinal purposes.

Irvington developed more slowly than hoped, thanks to financial setbacks suffered by many residents and investors in the years after a national financial panic in 1873. But much had been accomplished. By 1873, land owners built about a dozen substantial brick cottages and mansions; Julian and Johnson commissioned large Second Empire style mansions on Audubon Road near Washington Street, and the town received permission to officially incorporate. Northwestern Christian University, a small college funded by abolitionist Ovid Butler, announced plans to come to Irvington in 1875. The decades that followed witnessed a unique blend of town and gown, as the small village drew businessmen, professors, artists, or simply families eager to escape to the suburbs. Northwestern Christian changed its name to Butler University, and the school became a major focus of the eastside. In 1902, Indianapolis annexed Irvington. Annexation brought fire protection, connection to the Indianapolis Public School system, as well as water and sewer service that the community could not afford to build.

<sup>13</sup> Jerry Marlette, *Indianapolis Railways*, Terra Alta, WV: Pioneer Press, 2002, p. 22.

<sup>14</sup> Started as the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad in 1851, the line became the P.,C. and St. L. Railroad, popularly known as the Pennsylvania Railroad, which became its formal name in 1921.

<sup>15</sup> Use of the term "old Irvington" in this document refers to the area of the greater Irvington community that lies west of Irvington Terrace. Old Irvington includes the area bound by Emerson, Arlington, Pleasant Run Parkway, and the B&O RR tracks. See map in appendix.

<sup>16</sup> Abstract of Title, 66 Johnson Avenue (et al.)

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Irvington and Woodruff Place set the trend for residential growth on the eastside. Defying conventional wisdom, growth leap-frogged outward first to these areas, then infilled between them, as revealed in Baist's Atlases and plat records. Though neither was thought of as a streetcar suburb, trolley and interurban service played a crucial role in making these areas accessible to more potential owners who had ties to employment in downtown Indianapolis.

Though its leaders thought Irvington would be self-sustaining, the need for sure connection to downtown Indianapolis must have been evident before too long. A short-lived paper, the *Real Estate Gazette*, reported that a hack service on the National Road had been started to solve the problem.<sup>17</sup> But this too must have proved inadequate, because less than two years later, Irvington citizens filed articles of incorporation for the Irvington, Stratford, and Indianapolis Railroad Company.<sup>18</sup> The line ran east from downtown on English Avenue, thereby entering Irvington at the southeast corner, near the Butler University campus that was under construction. This mule drawn line sufficed until 1888, when the Citizen's Street Railroad extended their East Washington line all the way to Irvington. Within a few years, the Citizen's line took away the Irvington-Stratford line's business. Additionally, Citizen's acquired electric motor rolling stock in the early 1890s, solidifying their hold on Irvington traffic.

After decades of toll road and local traffic use, the National Road – Washington Street – was becoming an important transportation route once again. But it was steel wheels, not wooden wagon wheels or rubber auto tires, that made that change. The coming of reliable trolley service would make Irvington even more desirable to potential homeowners. Another form of light rail passenger service came in 1900. The Greenfield – Indianapolis interurban line was completed on East Washington Street, connecting the community to downtown and east to beyond Columbus, Ohio if one wished.

The East Washington Street trolley line extended to present day Audubon Road, then south for one block, where a turn around just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad ended the line. Later, by 1900, Citizen's had installed additional track east to Sheridan Avenue, the end of the line – and on the doorstep to Irvington Terrace.<sup>19</sup> This strategic location could not have been lost on the land developers involved in the area's creation.

Irvington Terrace Historic District shares the classic traits of an Indianapolis streetcar suburb. A comparison to plats in the northside Meridian-Kessler area are telling. Like Irvington, the Meridian-Kessler neighborhood extends beyond Center Township. Starting at 38<sup>th</sup> Street, one enters Washington Township, and linear streetcar development extended up College Avenue to the pre-existing village of Broad Ripple. Also like Irvington, Meridian-Kessler defined a city limit, variously, at 49<sup>th</sup> Street, 52<sup>nd</sup> Street, and ultimately, with Indianapolis' annexation of Broad Ripple in 1922, all the way to the north meander of White River.

Meridian-Kessler had also had three sources of rail transport: the Monon Route, a steam train line, had a passenger depot at 38<sup>th</sup> and Winthrop; by 1906, Citizen's had run a trolley line up Pennsylvania Street to 49<sup>th</sup>, where there was a turn around; and in 1894, Indianapolis & Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Company opened a line that extended the trolley route from the 49<sup>th</sup> Street end to Broad Ripple. Several years later, the Broad Ripple line was routed completely on College Avenue.

<sup>17</sup> *Real Estate Gazette*, 1873, p. 3. A hack is a horse-drawn, multi-passenger carriage such as was used to transport children to rural schools.

<sup>18</sup> Marlette, p. 201.

<sup>19</sup> Marlette. Maps on pages 65 and 82 show the expansion between 1906 and 1914. Sheridan remained the end of the line, even after conversion to buses in the 1950s, and until the demise of Citizen's / Indianapolis Railways in 1957. Also see page 244.

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Plats along these northside trolley lines share characteristics with Irvington Terrace. All the subdivisions within four to five blocks of College Avenue were designed with conventional grid streets, most aligned to have maximum frontage along the trolley line, meaning equal access to transportation for owners. Middle to upper middle class bungalow housing on narrow lots was common. Nodes of commercial development were characteristic of the influence of streetcar lines in Indianapolis. College Avenue in Meridian-Kessler includes several intact examples of such nodes, which corresponded to streetcar stops, at 49<sup>th</sup>, 52<sup>nd</sup>, 54<sup>th</sup>, and Kessler Boulevard.

Irvington Terrace includes these significant traits. Its straight streets put each lot within an easy walk to the Sheridan Avenue stop, in all but the 1926 Wagoner's Addition. Another significant development trend in Indy streetcar suburbs was the tendency for investors to build double houses and apartments directly along the line. While there is only one apartment building in Irvington Terrace, many of the houses on Washington Street or within one block are doubles. Linear commercial development on East Washington Street corresponds to that on North College. At Ritter and Washington, old Irvington's "downtown" developed as a result of trolley traffic and the installation of tracks on Washington Street. Previously, the commercial core had been on S. Audubon Road, where the Pennsy Depot was located. The extension of the Washington Street line to Sheridan is telling; here a second commercial core quickly developed in Irvington Terrace at the end of the line. The district includes some of that commercial node.

The business cluster in Irvington Terrace also prospered as a result of the auto age. Its shops were convenient enough for those in easy reach, but, when federal transportation planners designated Washington Street a federal route – U.S. 40 – in the 1920s, a whole new source of revenue was made possible. This pattern of history is revealed by the number of former filling stations, but it also contributed to other businesses. The physical layout of the neighborhood also responded to the coming of the auto age; its later plats clearly accommodated car traffic and anticipated that lot owners would want the convenience of side driveways.

#### *Suburban Development and Deed Restrictions*

Chilcote and the Crayton brothers departed from the usual streetcar suburb model in Indianapolis by incorporating land use restrictions and setting aside right-of-way for Pleasant Run Parkway. While most northside streetcar plats include little planning interest or land use restrictions, eastside developers had a long tradition of using a combination of incentives and disincentives; unique plans and land use restrictions, to entice buyers. Woodruff Place had its esplanaded streets and fountains, as well as restrictions against commercial development; Irvington, its scenic winding streets and restrictions to safeguard property values. The platters of Irvington Terrace picked up on the original Irvington deed restrictions, and copied many of them:

(Land owners)... shall not manufacture or sell or permit or authorize any other person to manufacture or sell upon said premises... any intoxicating or malt liquors for any purposes whatsoever; other than medicinal or mechanical purposes... (owners shall not)... permit or authorize any person or persons to carry on... any slaughter-house, tannery, fertilizer, or bone factory, soap factory, livery stable, brickyard or brick-kiln, nor shall at any time permit the soil... to be used for any manufacturing, mining or trading... nor (permit) any purpose which shall be or become obnoxious or detrimental to... said addition as a good residence neighborhood.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Abstract of Title, 27 N. Kenyon Avenue, p. 52. Interestingly, the Irvington Terrace deviate from the original Irvington restrictions; the 1870 old Irvington restrictions extended clemency to "medicinal, mechanical or religious" uses of alcoholic beverages (emphasis added).



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The deed restrictions continue, stipulating that the lots are for residential use only, only dwellings and necessary outbuildings could be built. Unlike the old 1870 Irvington restrictions, the 1913 Irvington Terrace platters assigned a minimum value to housing: \$2,500 for a single house and \$5,000 for a double house (meaning that the owners fully anticipated the Indianapolis tradition of building doubles on trolley lines). They also established a minimum setback for houses. The most significant deviation from old Irvington's restrictions was that it applied to land owners for only 25 years, rather than old Irvington's "in perpetuity" restrictions. The platters must have hoped that by 1938, the area would be built out and the character of the area permanently established. They were correct.

Earlier subdivisions in this part of Irvington included few if any restrictions.<sup>21</sup> The 1873 plat would have been protected by town legislation of Irvington. The later 1926 Wagner Addition included mandatory setbacks, and noted that lots facing Washington Street might be commercial in use. The owners of Wagner plat adopted the same minimum cost for a house as Irvington Terrace platters had, \$2,500.00.<sup>22</sup>

It should be noted that Irvington Terrace homeowners did own autos; many houses were built with garages as early as 1913-1914. As time passed, more and more would be able to afford a car, but, the presence of the trolley line meant sure transportation regardless of weather. Henry Ford introduced the Model T in 1908, and certainly by the time of platting of Irvington Terrace in 1913, cars were becoming a common sight and within reach cost-wise of middle class Hoosiers. The platting of Irvington Terrace, though initiated at the very beginning of the auto age, was firmly set at the high point of Indy's trolley age.

One benefit for the advent of the auto age in Irvington Terrace was the platters' incorporation of Pleasant Run Parkway into their design. The parkway was part of George Edward Kessler's 1909 Park and Boulevard Plan for Indianapolis. The Kessler plan called for the city to acquire land and build a system of parkways along the many streams and creeks that laced the city. These would connect to major parks on each side of town. Ellenberger Park, acquired in 1909, was Irvington's major park, located just four-five blocks west of Arlington Avenue (the west edge of Irvington Terrace). By the time the Irvington Terrace development was platted in 1913, the Irvington leg of the parkway as far west as Arlington Avenue was complete. Because Pleasant Run Creek jogs southward at that point, and a pond had been developed in the low terrain north of the creek, east of Arlington, the Arlington – Kitley leg would have to go along the south edge of the creek. The older plats, discussed above, made no accommodation for the parkway, since none was contemplated then. The City of Indianapolis had to acquire lots from these plats and connect to the Irvington Terrace and Wagner Addition designs, which did set aside the path of the parkway. The parkway and 1926 golf course north of the creek would make an ideal edge to the Irvington Terrace area and a good attraction to potential homeowners. Elsewhere in Irvington, the parkway attracted wealthier owners who tended to build more expensive homes. While the difference compared to surrounding streets in the Irvington Terrace area is more subtle, the parkway segment in the district does have larger and often more architecturally elaborate homes.

### *Architecture in Irvington Terrace*

The district includes a wide variation of residential architecture from about 1900 to the 1950s. The earliest remaining housing in the district is in the late Queen Anne style, and at least a few are sufficiently intact so as to be representative examples. The house at 307-309 N. Arlington Avenue, for example, is a reasonably intact

<sup>21</sup> Creighton and Goodwin appear to have attached a liquor sale and production restriction with sale of each individual lot, rather than in the plat documents. Abstract of Title, 25 N. Webster.

<sup>22</sup> Wagner Addition, Marion County Recorder's Office, Plat Book 22, p. 98. The Wagner plat's restrictions also included a clause restricting ownership to whites only, a common restriction in many Indianapolis plats at this time. Thankfully, Supreme Court decisions in the 1950s have rendered such clauses (but not other parts of the deed) null and void.

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two story, wood frame house with central hip roof, offset gables, and wrap-around porch. A series of smaller Queen Anne era cottages in the 300 block, west side, of Webster Avenue represent an early, c.1900 attempt at development in the district.

But for the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the most dominant housing types in the district are the bungalow and the American Four Square. By the time of home building in earnest in the district, Indy homeowners were well familiar with these housing forms, and the district includes a good representative collection. Many architectural histories relate the pedigree of the bungalow: its adaptation from vernacular Bengalese cottages, which became vacation homes in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century England and the U.S., and ultimately, a revolutionary new housing form during the Arts & Crafts era. Fewer histories can define the salient characteristics of the bungalow. Most American historians think of the bungalow as a one to one-and-one-half story house featuring a large porch, and a certain overall simplicity of massing and detail. Simplicity in use of materials was also a key element.

While the bungalow received little attention from Indianapolis builders in the first few years of the 1900s, by 1910, the bungalow was clearly a popular choice for homeowners: "The bungalow has come to stay. It is no longer an architectural fad or fancy. It has become a necessity. From one end of Indiana to the other, in city, town, hamlet, in the broad, open country, the bungalow has nestled down," so stated a reporter for the *Indianapolis Star* in 1910.<sup>23</sup> Irvington in particular can be said to have played a role in the development of the bungalow movement in Indianapolis. Carlos and Anne (Butler) Recker obtained plans from Gustav Stickley to build their 1909 bungalow on Hawthorne Lane just a few blocks outside of Irvington Terrace, in old Irvington.<sup>24</sup>

The Dissette Estate included an Arts & Crafts mansion, designed by Adolph Scherrer, Jr. With these and other fine examples nearby as precedents, Irvington Terrace homeowners naturally sought bungalow designs for their new homes.

In fact, the Buckeye Realty Company set the standard by building bungalows for their first speculative homes in the 1913 Irvington Terrace plat. The house at 27 N. Kenmore is an example of one of Buckeye Realty's houses.<sup>25</sup> This one-and-one-half story wood frame bungalow, though now covered in aluminum siding, still retains key Craftsman / bungalow characteristics, such as simple massing and a large porch with massive tapered square columns, flanked by open porch terrace areas (photo 19). It is unknown how many speculative homes the company built in the district.

Indianapolis architect Frank Hunter designed hundreds of houses in many different architectural styles throughout his career. In the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Hunter used the bungalow or American Four Square format more often than not. Hunter planned houses for a fraternity and for famous humorist Kin Hubbard elsewhere in old Irvington; in 1916, he designed the house at 6202 E. Washington Street in Irvington Terrace for the Dill family.<sup>26</sup> While at two stories, it is too large to be a bungalow, its rough brick first story and upper story of rectilinear half-timbering and stucco panels; large brick porch; deep eaves; and red tile roof are clearly Craftsman / Arts & Crafts in inspiration (photo 41).

While the word "charming" is not a precise architectural term, few would be hard-pressed to describe the 1922 brick bungalow at 60 N. Ridgeview in any other way. Though its architect remains unknown, it is nonetheless a fine example of the tendency of builders to combine period revival elements with the bungalow format. The well-scaled Palladian window in the porch gable end adds a strong Colonial Revival touch to an otherwise Craftsman bungalow (photo 21).

<sup>23</sup> "Are You Bungalowing," *Indianapolis Star*, April 24, 1910.

<sup>24</sup> Paul C. Diebold, *Greater Irvington*, Indianapolis: Irvington Historical Society, 1997, p. 67.

<sup>25</sup> "New Irvington Terrace Residence," *Indianapolis Star*, October 18, 1914, page 4.

<sup>26</sup> "Attractive New Irvington Residence," *Indianapolis Star*, April 16, 1916, p. 43.

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Further up Ridgeview at 310 and 316 stand two unique bungalows (photo 25). The house at 310 is a Sears & Roebuck kit house, built in 1922 for William Jolly, a foreman for Citizen's Gas.<sup>27</sup> The Jolly House is the "Osborn" model, offered by Sears from 1916 to 1929. The house is unusual for its Japanesque motifs, such as the quadrupled porch posts with stacked horizontal beams above them. The flared roof peak is also a touch from the Orient. Several other examples of the "Osborn" were built in Indianapolis; this one appears to be the best preserved one in the city. The house to the north at 316 N. Ridgeview is similar to some kit house catalog designs, but appears not to be a kit house. The house at 316 N. Ridgeview is an excellent example of a California bungalow, with its stuccoed walls and open truss porch roof.

The apparent kit house at 331 N. Webster, c.1920, combines Arts & Crafts influence with traditional elements. The house corresponds to Aladdin's "Victoria," a stuccoed, one-and-one-half story house with a recessed porch and simple half-timbering on the gable ends (photo 15).

The American Four Square became a popular housing form in Indianapolis by 1910, closely following the trend of the bungalow. Some sources claim the Four Square was an inspiration of the Colonial Revival movement, while others cite late 1890s Denver, Colorado as the seminal time and birthplace of this pervasive housing form. What is certain is that Indianapolis builders recognized the American Four Square as a distinct type. Articles in the *Indianapolis Star* describe these cubical, hip roofed, two story houses as "the square type of house." One correspondent even described a late example as a "square type American house" in 1928.<sup>28</sup>

A good example of the Four Square in its most classic form is the house at 22 N. Ridgeview (photo 23). Large double hung windows and an entry with sidelights fill the front living room with ample light of this c.1915 house. The house also has the classic two story cube-like massing, wood clapboard siding, hip roof with deep eaves and large central dormer window. The expansive front porch is typical of such houses. The Castle House at 45 N. Kenmore, is a variation on the standard formula.<sup>29</sup> Built in 1914, this house has a gable-fronted porch with Craftsman style knee braces, a detail more common to bungalows (photo 20).

The Four Square could be as refined as one could afford. Houses at 66 N. Ridgeview, 68 N. Kenmore, and 6318 E. Washington are veneered in brick and have limestone details such as porch copings. All date from about 1920.

As time passed, the Arts & Crafts movement lost its authoritative grip on the housing market. Indianapolis buyers were turning to period revival styles by the 1920s. The two most common historical styles were Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. The district includes good examples of these later styles.

The house at 6419 Pleasant Run Parkway represents the Tudor Revival style (photo 4). The designer probably responded to the arc of the parkway when he laid out the floor plan in staggered masses. This, and the variegated brick color, flared hip roof, and modest Tudor-inspired details give this house its character. Several other "small house" era Tudor cottages stand along the parkway, their brick veneer construction gives houses on this road a more substantial presence.

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<sup>27</sup> Paul C. Diebold, *Greater Irvington*, Indianapolis: Irvington Historical Society, 1997, p. 82. Sears kit houses included pre-cut building materials and full instructions for assembly. Generally, see Stevenson and Jandle, *Houses by Mail*.

<sup>28</sup> "Square Type American House Is Built by T.P. Templeton," *Indianapolis Star*, June 24, 1928. pt. 3, p. 31. The house mentioned in the article stands at 405 E. 52<sup>nd</sup> Street.

<sup>29</sup> "New Residence in Irvington," *Indianapolis Star*, December 20, 1914, p. 26. R.L. Castle, a contractor, built the house and was its first occupant.

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Homeowners in the 1926 Wagner Addition deviated from the bungalow for their most common house choice. The Colonial Revival house at 130 N. Pasadena stands out from its surroundings due to its larger scale (photo 34). Built in c.1926, this red brick veneered, two story, side gabled house has a classical portico with wooden Tuscan columns. The house across the street at 117 N. Pasadena is a brick Tudor Revival house designed in 1935 by Irvington home builder Carl W. Lindemann.<sup>30</sup> Like many "small houses" of the 1930s, this house derives its character from manipulation of roof lines and massing rather than ornamentation, which is sparse.

Dutch Colonial Revival, a gambrel-roofed variation of the Colonial Revival house, was a popular choice for homeowners in Irvington Terrace. Because Dutch Colonial houses were typically oblong in plan, their very design often conflicted with the narrow but deep lots typical in Indianapolis suburbs. Many builders chose to orient such houses with the gable end to the street, placing the main entrance on one of the long sides. Paired French doors on the gable end, typically under a front porch, gave the impression of proper orientation.<sup>31</sup> Several instances include the house at 6017 and 6023 E. Lowell, and 32 N. Ridgeview, all date from c.1925.

The "small house" movement of the 1930s through the early 1950s is well represented in the district. Starting in the 'teens, national and local associations backed by various viewpoints from architects, builders, and contractors began to realize that the expense of a single family home was pricing middle class Americans out of the market. Many of these used the term "small house" in their name. They advocated and produced designs for modest houses that used a modicum of traditional detail to make their simple designs more appealing. The streets of Kenyon, Kitley, Pasadena and Irwin include a representative collection of small house designs.

One house in the district bridges the gap between the modern ranch house and the bungalow. Mr. and Mrs. Ersie Marten had Steel Buildings, a firm from Crawfordsville, IN, build their house at 347 N. Kenyon in 1937.<sup>32</sup> The two taught at Arsenal Tech High School, and caught onto the idea of a house made of porcelain coated steel panels after a vacation to the 1933 Century of Progress World's Fair in Chicago. Though the house was veneered in stone siding in about 1954, the house still retains its Modernistic corner windows and simple form (photo 28).

Irvington Terrace, as nominated, still had perhaps twenty lots that were vacant in the decade following WW II. The war had stifled house construction; sites in Irvington Terrace were still desirable. Lots had access to water and sewer lines, so there was no waiting for a developer to shape a neighborhood. Though the 1913 plat restrictions had lapsed, builders still evidently wanted to make a good impression. The stone ranch house at 6033 E. Pleasant Run Parkway is a far cry from the sort of rustic Western U.S. ranch house that seminal residential designer Cliff May had in mind in the early 1940s, when he played a key role in popularizing that new concept. This Pleasant Run house dates from c.1955 is finely detailed with a traditional light green terra cotta tile roof, dentiled frieze, and banks of picture windows (photo 3). A number of similar ranch houses add to the architectural diversity of the district and rounded out the development of the neighborhood. Many that date to before 1960 are considered contributing.

Indianapolis Public School #77 makes a final Modernistic note to the district. The expansion of Irvington Terrace placed a large burden on the nearest grade school, IPS #57, in old Irvington. From some parts of Irvington Terrace, IPS #57 was a one mile round trip walk for children. To alleviate the burden from #57, school officials secured a vacant corner of the Pleasant Run Golf Course and built "temporaries" – one story frame,

<sup>30</sup> Copy of blueprints, 117 N. Pasadena, collection of Irvington Historical Society.

<sup>31</sup> No study has suggested that this reorientation was purposeful; this is speculation based on the author's experience with a number of north and east side Indianapolis neighborhoods.

<sup>32</sup> "Irvington Boasts Modernistic House," *Irvington Review*, May 13, 1937, p. 1.

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barracks-like buildings – on the site in the early 1940s. After World War II ended, school expansion could resume. A permanent IPS #77 replaced the frame huts in 1952. Its flat, butterfly roofs, banks of windows, and split-level planning combine both commercial and residential concepts from current architecture of the period.

Lastly, commercial architecture in Irvington Terrace contributes both historically and architecturally to the heritage of the district. As noted, examples of filling stations from various periods are represented. These and the few commercial buildings present in the district represent the significance of the National Road as a transportation corridor. As the road evolved from trolley line to auto route during the district's period of significance, property owners built differing types of commercial buildings to suit the economics of the corridor. Simple storefronts and functional apartments date to the trolley era, while filling stations, current and now inactive, show the transition to auto transportation.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

*Art for Art's Sake, Irvington Terrace resident Dorothy Morlan.*

The nominated district was home to many business owners, white-collar employees, and middle class families during its period of significance. But the most historically significant resident of the neighborhood was quiet Dorothy Morlan, one of the most acclaimed artists of Central Indiana. Morlan (1882-1967) lived in the district from about 1895 until her death in 1967. For her role in the history of art in Indianapolis, the Dorothy Morlan House and Studio meets Criterion B.

Dorothy's father was a house contractor and house painter, and the family was one of the first inhabitants of a series of small cottages immediately north of her studio at 6030 Lowell Avenue, in the 300 block of N. Webster. Albert was also a fine art painter and taught Dorothy. She also attended Herron Art Institute, the state's leading fine art school at the time, and studied under fellow Irvington resident William Forsyth. Later, she attended Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1908-1909.

Ms. Morlan was raised a Quaker, and was modest by nature. She lived simply and scrimped funds to travel for new art adventures. For example, she traveled to New England in the early 'teens, only to return to Irvington and build a studio addition to the house at 6030 Lowell in 1913.<sup>33</sup> It was at this time that officials at Wishard Hospital in downtown Indianapolis gave Morlan her greatest commission. Suites of the new city hospital were to be decorated with oil on canvas murals, and Morlan was awarded several large mural commissions as a result.<sup>34</sup> The murals were created in each artist's studio and then brought to the hospital and glued to the plaster walls, meaning that Morlan certainly painted her Wishard pieces at 6030 Lowell.

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<sup>33</sup> Judith Vale Newton and Carol Ann Weiss, *Skirting the Issue, Stories of Indiana's Historical Women Artists*, Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 2004, p. 302. Though Newton and Weiss mention only a studio, the house was in place before 1913, and was owned by the Morlans. Additions to the house agree with their 1913 date, therefore it appears the studio additions do date to that time. City directories list two separate addresses for house and studio, 6030 and 6034. Sanborn maps confirm that these are two addresses for the same building.

<sup>34</sup> Generally see Cinammon Catlin-Legutko, *The Art of Healing, The Wishard Art Collection*, Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 2004.

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In 1928, Morlan became a member of the Irvington Group.<sup>35</sup> Irvington in general at that time was home to nearly all the city's artists of any note, including William Forsyth, Clifton and Hilah (Drake) Wheeler, William Kaeser, Frederick Polley and Simon Baus. The Irvington Group was second in stature only to the Hoosier School itself, and was a progressive organization that admitted women. Both were unique regional variations on American Impressionism, both have been long considered significant in the history of art in Indiana and the Midwest. Morlan's style was more expressionistic, focusing on sober landscapes and occasionally on figurative or portrait pieces. The Irvington Group usually met and held exhibitions at Carr's Hall, an auto showroom with meeting space, on East Washington in old Irvington (demolished in the 1990s following a "fire"). In 1936, however, the Irvington Group show was held at studios including Morlan's at 6030 Lowell. Other artist's houses and studios in Irvington survive, including the Wheeler House and the Kaeser House, both in old Irvington. Sadly, Forsyth's home and studio at the southeast corner of Emerson and Washington was destroyed in the 1960s.

Proof of Morlan's significance is the acclaim she received during her lifetime. Her panels and canvases were accepted in over thirty-five exhibitions, ranging from local shows in Indianapolis, to regional ones in Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland, to shows at private galleries in New York City and Denver. She received four exhibition awards during her career. Her contribution to the arts has stood the test of time; currently, her works are in the collections of Indianapolis Museum of Art, Indiana State Museum, Indiana University Art Museum and the Irvington Historical Society.<sup>36</sup> A stroke in 1947 effectively ended her art career, but she continued to reside in the studio until her death in 1967.

Irvington Terrace itself, like Ms. Morlan, became a quiet secret in Indianapolis in the 1960s. As younger generations of homeowners once again sought the simple traditional bungalow, Irvington Terrace emerged as a good place to restore a family home in the 1980s. The neighborhood has the same qualities that drew people here to begin with: solid, affordable housing stock, access to transportation routes, and tree-lined streets. Irvington Terrace is once again at the right place, at the right time.

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<sup>35</sup> The Irvington Women's Club sought to raise the neighborhood's profile by establishing annual shows of Irvington artists, which they dubbed the Irvington Group. Before this, the artists certainly all knew each other and often exhibited with one another.

<sup>36</sup> Judith Vale Newton and Carol Ann Weiss, *Skirting the Issue, Stories of Indiana's Historical Women Artists*, Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 2004, pp. 301-302.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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117 N. Pasadena, copy of blueprints, signed Carl W. Lindemann. Collection of Irvington Historical Society.

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25 N. Webster, Indianapolis. Copy of unsigned ink on linen plans, blueprint of plot plans, typewritten specifications. Collection of Irvington Historical Society.

Untitled article, Unknown paper, handwritten date of December 14, 1938. (article about A.F. Crayton), Collection of Licking County (Ohio) Public Library.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Bona Thompson Memorial Center

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 097-295-73000

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 98  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)



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**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>581205</u>	<u>4402861</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>580980</u>	<u>4403981</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>581200</u>	<u>4403080</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>580121</u>	<u>4403225</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>16</u>	<u>580142</u>	<u>4402773</u>				
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at a point on the east curb of North Arlington Avenue, said point being on a line parallel to, but 30 feet north of the north wall of former IPS School 77 at 6040 E. Pleasant Run Parkway, go east along said line, following to a point on a line 30 feet east of the east wall of former IPS School 77, said line being parallel to the east wall of former IPS 77, then go south to a point 20 feet north of the north edge of the roadway of Pleasant Run Parkway, then go east, maintaining a line 20 feet north of the north edge of the roadway of Pleasant Run Parkway, until the west property line of 6448 Pleasant Run Parkway is encountered. Then go north to the north property line of 6448 Pleasant Run Parkway. Go east along the rear property lines of 6448 – 6530 Pleasant Run Parkway, following to the west curb line of North Kitley Avenue. Then go south along the west curb line of North Kitley Avenue to the south edge of Lowell Avenue. Turn east and follow the south edge of Lowell Avenue to the east property line of 6811 Lowell Avenue. Turn south, following this line to the rear property lines of 15 – 105 North Irwin Avenue. Proceed south along the rear (east) property lines of 15 – 105 North Irwin Avenue to the rear (north) property line of 6716 East Washington Street. Go east and continue east along the rear property line of 6722 East Washington Street to the west curb of Elizabeth Street. Turn south and go to the north curb of East Washington Street. Go west and follow the north curb of East Washington Street westward to the east curb line of North Arlington Avenue. Go north along the east curb line of North Arlington Avenue to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes a contiguous neighborhood platted at various dates in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, but developed mostly in the time period 1913-1935, and united by being late streetcar / early automobile suburbs. The west boundary is defined by a previously listed historic district, the Irvington Historic District (NR, 1987). The north boundary is mostly defined by the previously listed Pleasant Run Parkway and Pleasant Run Golf Course. A portion of the golf course was set aside for IPS 77, an institution significant to the development of the neighborhood. IPS 77 was counted as non-contributing to the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System nomination (NR 2003), in which boundary it also falls. In addition to including and recognizing the significance of the school, the boundary includes the entire parkway right-of-way and a 20' buffer zone. The parkway and its green space form the visual threshold for the district and are visually contiguous with the district. The houses on the parkway were always intended to face onto this wide, curving road and its green space beyond; drawing a boundary on the near side of the street per usual practice would fail to acknowledge this important visual relationship. The east boundary was more difficult to determine. Irwin Street appeared to be the easternmost street with significant numbers of houses that related to the time period of most of the district. North of Lowell Avenue on Kitley, Pasadena and Irwin, there is a significantly lower percentage of pre-1945 buildings. Aerial photos from the City of Indianapolis general data map viewer system show little if any housing north of Lowell on these streets until the mid-1950s (see photos 46, 47, and 48). This is also the edge between the Irvington area in general, and a later, post World War II development known as

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Warren Park. The southern boundary includes the most non-contributing buildings. Washington Street forms the boundary on the south edge of the district.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Paul C. Diebold, Steve Barnett, Chad and Carmen Lethig  
organization Irvington Historical Society date May 26, 2009  
street & number 5350 University Avenue telephone 317-353-2662  
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46219  
e-mail irvingtonians@gmail.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

The following information is common to all images:

Irvington Terrace Historic District  
Marion County, Indiana  
Paul C. Diebold, photographer  
CD with images on file at Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology  
Photos taken April, 2009

Photo number and description of view:

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0001  
View from yard of former IPS School 77/Irvington Charter School, school building to left, houses on Webster to distant right. Camera facing southeast.

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IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0002  
Houses along south side of Pleasant Run Parkway, 6033 Pleasant Run Parkway is closest to camera. Camera facing west/southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0003  
6161 Pleasant Run Parkway, camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0004  
View on Pleasant Run Parkway, 6419 to right, 6427 to left center, camera facing east.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0005  
6440 Pleasant Run Parkway, camera facing northwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0006  
House and Studio of Dorothy Morlan, 6030 E. Lowell Ave., camera facing north.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0007  
Houses on south side of Lowell Avenue, 6039 E. Lowell left. Camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0008  
View on Arlington Avenue, part of 17-19 to right, 25 and 29 N. Arlington to center and left, camera facing east/northeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0009  
37 N. Arlington Avenue, camera facing east.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0010  
View on Arlington Avenue, 307-309 N. Arlington to left center, camera facing southeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0011  
View on East Washington St., non-contributing building at 6036 E. Washington to left, historic filling station at 6040 to center, portion of apartments at 7 N. Webster visible behind filling station. Camera facing northeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0012  
View on Webster Avenue, 36 N. Webster is at center. Camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0013  
View on Webster Avenue, foursquare house is 41 N. Webster. Camera facing southeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0014  
View on Webster Avenue, 320 Webster at center. Camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0015  
331 Webster, Aladdin kit house "Victoria," camera facing east.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0016  
View on Catherwood Avenue, 41-43 Catherwood at center, camera facing northeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0017

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View on Sheridan Avenue, 30 Sheridan to left (two story house), camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0018  
View at corner of Sheridan and Lowell, 102 Sheridan to left center. Camera facing west/northwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0019  
View on N. Kenmore St., 27 N. Kenmore to left. Camera facing southeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0020  
View on Kenmore St., foursquare to center is 43 N. Kenmore, camera facing southeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0021  
60 N. Kenmore, camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0022  
View on N. Kenmore, non-contributing house at 312 is at center, camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0023  
22 N. Ridgeview (left) and 32 N. Ridgeview (right), camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0024  
View on N. Ridgeview, 41 to 37 Ridgeview, camera facing southeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0025  
View on N. Ridgeview, Sears kit house at 312 is left center, camera facing northwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0026  
44 N. Kenyon, camera facing west.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0027  
View on Kenyon, 56 Kenyon to right center, camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0028  
View on Kenyon, "steel plate house" at 347 to center, camera facing northeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0029  
Kitley Avenue, 25 N. Kitley at center. Camera facing northeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0030  
View on Kitley Avenue, west side, 46 Kitley at center, camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0031  
View on Kitley Avenue, west side, 300 block. Camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0032  
24 N. Pasadena, Architect's Small House Service Bureau house, camera facing northwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0033  
View on Pasadena, east side, 117 to left, 105 to center/right, camera facing south/southeast

Irvington Terrace Historic District  
Name of Property

Marion County, IN  
County and State

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0034

West side of Pasadena, 130 Pasadena to center/left, camera facing northwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0035

25 and 31 N. Irwin St., camera facing northeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0036

View on N. Irwin St., 108 to far right, 106 at center, camera facing southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0037

View of commercial core, 6100 block of E. Washington, 6103 E. Washington to right, camera facing southeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0038

View on Washington Street, 6000 block, south side of street, camera facing west/southwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0039

6113 E. Washington Street, camera facing south.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0040

Historic filling station at 6138 E. Washington, corner of non-contributing NAPA Auto Store, 6110 E. Washington and non-contributing auto shop at 6060 E. Washington to left/background. Camera facing northwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0041

Houses on north side of E. Washington St., 6202 is left of large tree. Camera facing northwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0042

View of north side of E. Washington, 6318 is to left of center, camera facing north/northeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0043

Houses at 6414 and 6418 E. Washington St., non-contributing Firestone Auto at 6522 E. Washington is to far right. Camera facing northeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0044

House at 6722 E. Washington is center/right. Camera facing northwest.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0045

View north on alley between Sheridan and Kenmore showing contributing and non-contributing garages, house at 6218 E. Lowell in distance. Camera facing north.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0046

View north from parking lot of Christ Lutheran Church, 345 N. Kitley, showing later housing in Warren Park area at north edge of district. Camera facing north.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0047

Looking north, outside of district, showing later housing on east side of Pasadena. Camera looking northeast.

IN\_MarionCounty\_IrvingtonTerraceHistoricDistrict\_0048

Looking north, outside of district, house at northeast corner of Irwin and Lowell. Camera looking northeast.

Irvington Terrace Historic District  
Name of Property

Marion County, IN  
County and State

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**Property Owner:**

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

name Various / see City of Indianapolis or Marion County Recorder's Office records.  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

# Irvington Terrace Historic District - Resources

Address / House rating / Garage rating (if separate: G-C or G-NC) / X = Shed not included

Arlington (E. side)	
11	NC
17-19	C (G-C)
25	C (G-C)
29	C
33	NC (G-C)
37	C (G-NC)
41	C (G-C) X
43	C (G-C)
47	C (G-C)
51	C (G-NC)
55	C (G-C)
99	C (G-C)
303	C
307-309	C
311	NC (G-NC)
313-315	C (G-NC)
317-319	C (G-NC)
321-323	C (G-C)
325-327	C (G-C)
333	C - X

Webster (W. side)	
12	C
16	C (G-C)
20	C (G-C)
24	C (G-C)
28	C (G-C)
32	C (G-NC)
36	C (G-C)
40	C (G-C)
46	C (G-C)
48	C (G-NC)
52	C (G-C)
60	C
306	C (G-C)
314	C (G-C)
320	C (G-C)
322	NC (G-C)
324	C (G-NC)
332	NC (G-C)

Webster (E. side)	
7	C
15	C - X
19	C - X
25	C (G-NC)
29	C (G-C)
33	C (G-C)
39	NC (G-C)
41	C (G-C)
45	C (G-C)
47	C (G-C)
321	C (G-C)
331	C (G-C) X
337	C (G-C)
339	C (G-NC) X

Catherwood (W. side)	
32	C (G-NC)
34	C (G-C)
38	C (G-C)
46	C (G-C)
50	C (G-C)

Catherwood (E. side)	
21	C - X
25	C
29-31	C (G-NC)
33-35	C
37-39	C
41-43	C (G-NC)
45-47	C (G-C)
49-51	C (G-C)

Sheridan (W. side)	
8	C
14	C (G-C)
18	C (G-NC)
22	C (G-NC)
26	C (G-NC)
30	C (G-C)
34	C
38	C (G-NC)
42	C
46	C
50	C (G-C)
54	C (G-C) X
58	C - X
62	C (G-C)
66	C (G-NC)
102	C
106	C (G-C)
112	C (G-C)
120	C (G-C)
124	C (G-C)
130	C (G-C)

Sheridan (E. side)	
19	C (G-NC)
21	C (G-NC)
25	C - X
29	C
33	C
37	NC (G-C)
41	C - X
45	C (G-C)
49	C (G-NC)
55	C (G-NC)
59	C (G-C)
63	C (G-NC)
67	C (G-C)
103	C (G-C)
105	C (G-C)
111	C (G-C)
117	C (G-C)
125	C (G-C)
129	C (G-C)

Kenmore (W. side)	
20	C (G-C & NC)
24	C - X
28	C (G-C)
30	C (G-C)
34	C (G-NC)
38	C
42	C - X
50	C (G-C)
54	C (G-NC)
58	C (G-NC)
60	C (G-C)
68	C (G-C)
304	C (G-C)
308	C (G-NC)
312	NC
316	C (G-C)
320	C (G-C)
324-326	C - X

Kenmore (E. side)	
23	C (G-NC)
27	C (G-C)
31	C (G-C)
33	C (G-C)
37	NC - X
43	C (G-NC)
45	C (G-NC)
49	C (G-C)
53	C (G-NC)
57	C (G-C)
61	C (G-NC)
67	C - X
301	C (G-C)
305	C (G-C)
309	C (G-C)
315	C (G-C)
317	C (G-C)
321	C (G-C)
325	C (G-C)





## Irvington Terrace Historic District - Resources

Address / House rating / Garage rating (if separate: G-C or G-NC) / X = Shed not included

Ridgeview (W. side)	
16	C (G-C)
20	C (G-C)
22	C (G-NC)
32	C (G-NC)
34	C (G-NC)
40	C (G-NC)
44	C (G-NC)
52-54	C (G-C)
56	C (G-C)
58	C (G-C)
64	C (G-C)
66	C (G-C)
306	C (G-C)
310	C (G-C)
316	C (G-C)
320	C (G-C)
322	C (G-C)
328	C (G-NC)
332	C (G-C)

Ridgeview (E. side)	
17	C (G-NC)
23	C (G-C)
29	C (G-C)
33	C (G-C)
37	C (G-C)
41	C (G-C)
49	C (G-C)
51	C (G-C)
55	C (G-C)
57	C (G-C)
59	C (G-NC)
63	C (G-NC)
301	C (G-C)
305	C (G-C & NC)
311	C (G-C)
319	C (G-NC)
323	C (G-NC) X
327	C (G-C)
329	C (G-NC)
339	C (G-C)

Kenyon (W. side)	
20-22	C (G-NC)
24	C (G-C)
32	C (G-C)
34	NC (G-C)
36	C (G-C)
40	C (G-C)
44	C (G-C)
48	C (G-C)
52	C (G-NC)
56	C (G-C)
60	C (G-NC)
64	C (G-C) X
302	C (G-C)
308	C (G-C)
312	C (G-C)
314	C (G-NC)
318	NC (G-C)
322	C (G-C)
328	C (G-NC)
332	C (G-C)
336	C (G-C)
340	C (G-C)
344	C (G-NC)
348	C (G-C)

Kenyon (E. side)	
15-17	C (G-C)
21	C (G-C)
23	C (G-NC)
27	C (G-C)
35	C (G-NC)
41	C
45	C (G-C)
49	C (G-C)
53	C (G-C)
61	C (G-C)
65	C (G-C)
301	C (G-C)
309	C (G-C)
315	C (G-C)
317	C (G-NC)
321	C (G-NC)
325	C (G-C)
331	C (G-NC)
333	C (G-C)
337	C (G-NC)
345	C (G-C)
347	C (G-C)
353	C (G-C)
357	C (G-C)

Kitley (W. side)	
20-22	C (G-NC)
24	C (G-C)
28	C
36	C (G-C)
38	C (G-C)
42	C (G-C)
46	C (G-NC)
50	C (G-NC)
52	C (G-NC)
56	C (G-C)
60	C (G-C)
68	C (G-C)
306	C (G-C)
310	C (G-NC)
314	C (G-C) X
320	C (G-C)
326	C
330	C (G-C)
334	C (G-C)
338	C (G-C)
346	NC

Kitley (E. side)	
23	C (G-C) X
25	C (G-C)
27	C (G-NC)
35	C (G-NC)
37-39	C (G-C)
41-43	C (G-C)
51	C (G-NC)
55	C (G-C)
59	C (G-C)
63	C (G-C)
71	C

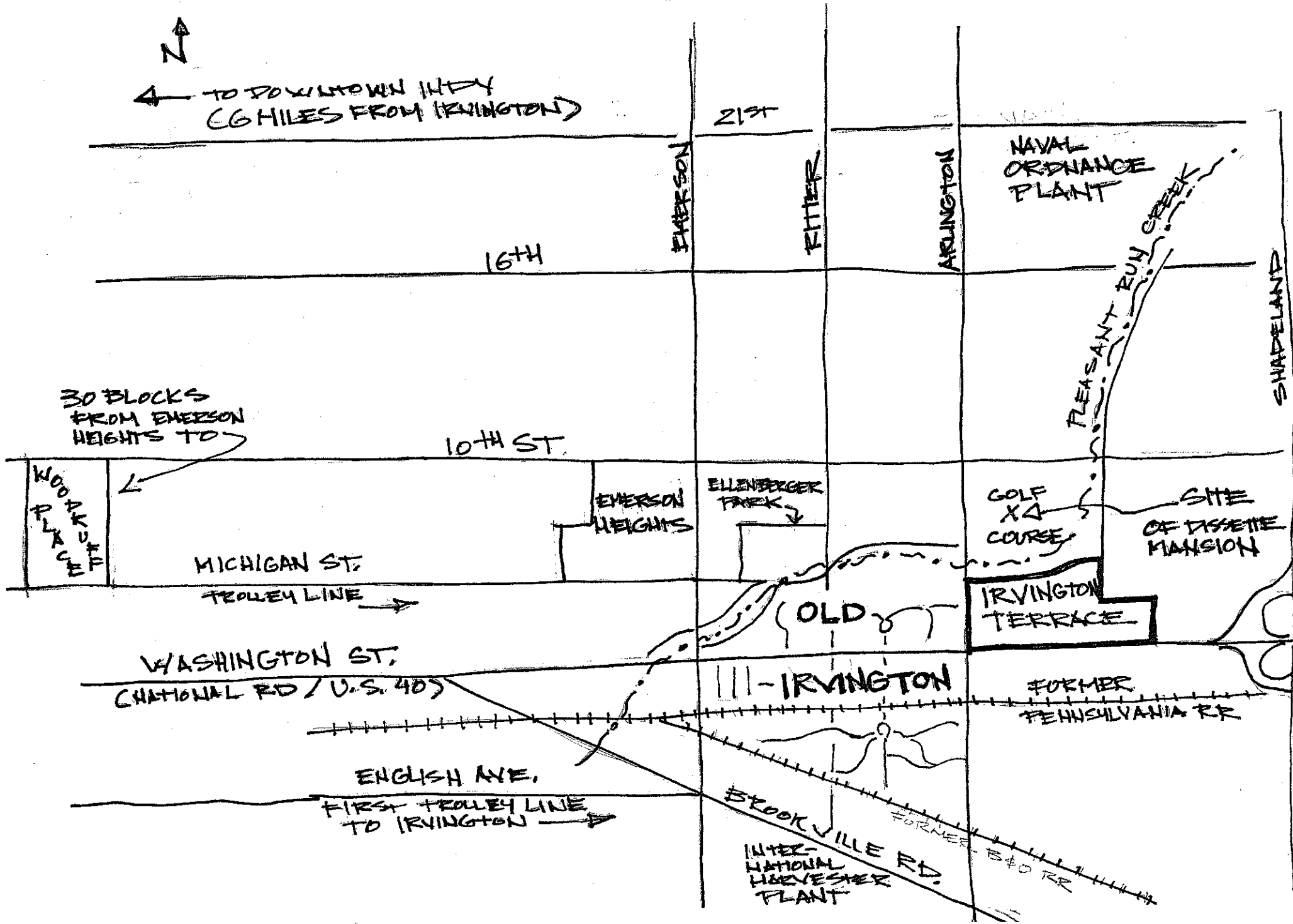
Pasadena (W. side)	
20	C
24	C (G-C)
30	C (G-NC)
58	C (G-C) X
110	C
124	C (G-NC) X
130	C (G-C)
134	C (G-C)
138	C (G-C)
142	C (G-C) X
148	C (G-C)
154	C (G-NC)

Pasadena (E. side)	
21	C (G-NC)
25	C (G-C)
105-107	C (G-C)
117	C (G-C)
125-127	C (G-C)
133	C (G-C)
137	C (G-C)
143	C (G-C)
149	NC (G-C)

# EAST SIDE PLACE NAMES



← TO DOWNTOWN INDY  
(6 MILES FROM IRVINGTON)



21st

EMERSON

RITTER

ARLINGTON

SHADELAND

NAVAL  
ORDNANCE  
PLANT

PLEASANT RUN CREEK

16th

10th ST.

30 BLOCKS  
FROM EMERSON  
HEIGHTS TO

WOODRUFF  
PLACE

EMERSON  
HEIGHTS

ELLENDERGER  
PARK

GOLF  
COURSE

SITE  
OF DISSETTE  
MANSION

MICHIGAN ST.

TROLLEY LINE

IRVINGTON  
TERRACE

WASHINGTON ST.

NATIONAL RD / U.S. 40

OLD

IRVINGTON

FORMER  
PENNSYLVANIA RR

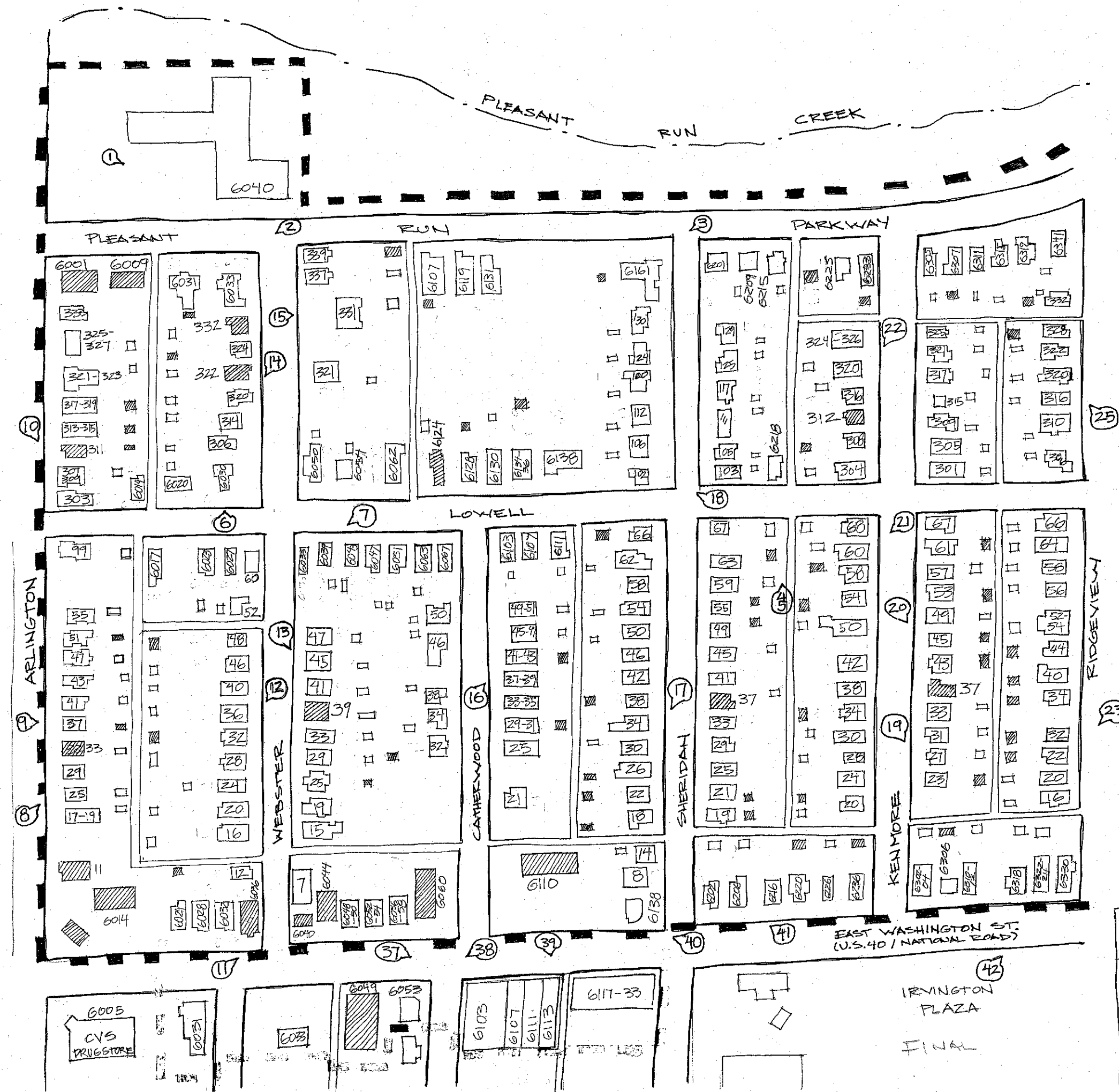
ENGLISH AVE.

FIRST TROLLEY LINE  
TO IRVINGTON

BROOKVILLE RD.  
FORMER B&O RR

INTER-  
NATIONAL  
HARVESTER  
PLANT

50 1/2%



IRVINGTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
(WEST HALF, MAP 1 OF 2)

CONTRIBUTING ADDRESS  
 NON-CONTRIBUTING ADDRESS  
 BOUNDARY  
 PHOTO

7/11  
7/09

IRVINGTON PLAZA  
FINAL

EAST WASHINGTON ST.  
(U.S. 40 / NATIONAL ROAD)

ARLINGTON

WEBSTER

CEDARWOOD

SHERIDAH

KENMORE

RIDGEVIEW

PLEASANT

RUN

PARKWAY

LOWELL

10

15

14

6

7

18

22

25

8

13

12

16

17

21

20

19

23

11

37

38

39

40

41

42

6005  
CVS  
DRUGSTORE

6008  
6049  
6053

6103  
6107  
6111  
6113  
6117-33

6222  
6224  
6216  
6220  
6226  
6230

6306  
6304  
6318  
6322  
6327  
6330



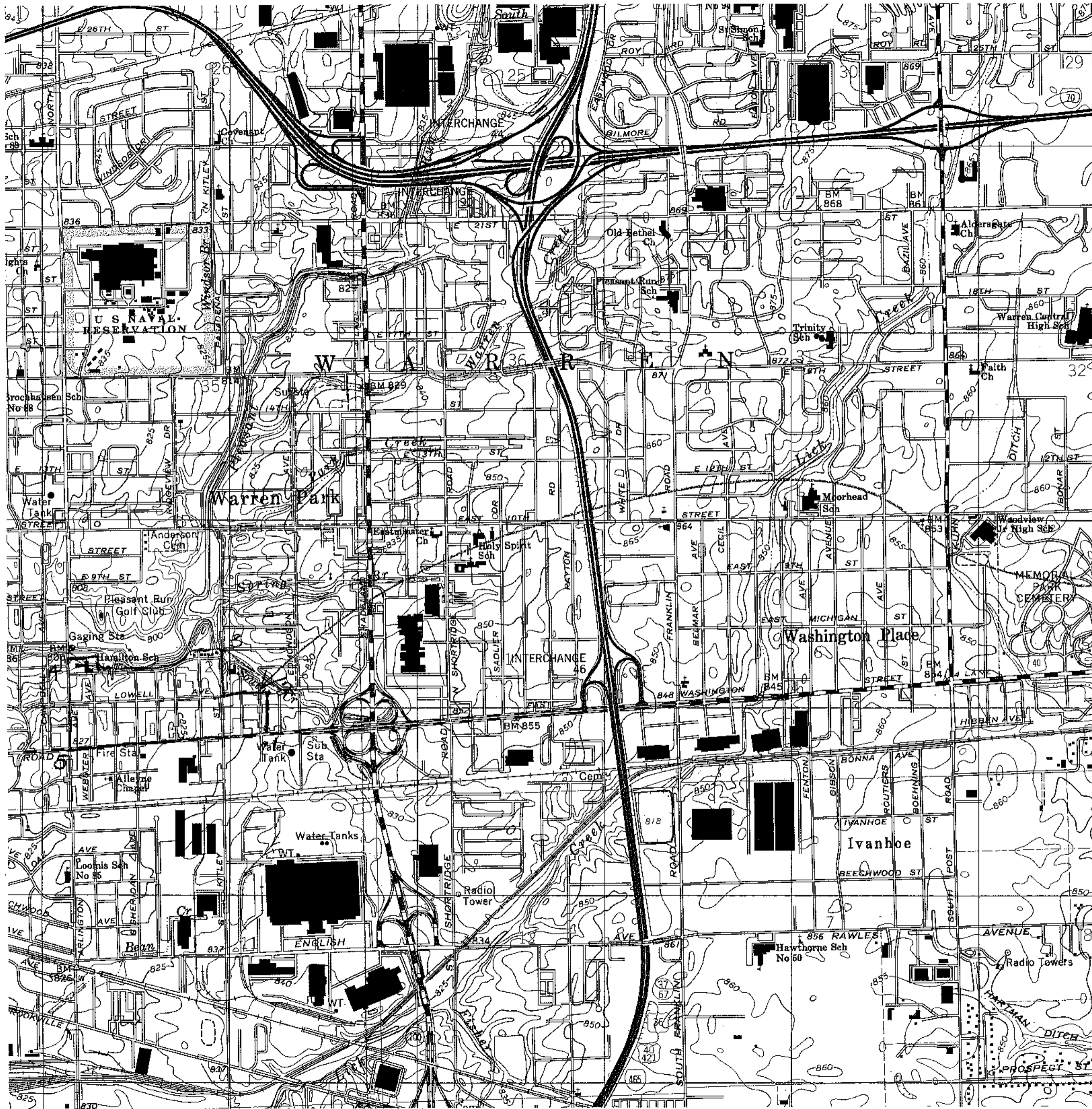
EAST WASHINGTON ST.  
(U.S. 40/NATIONAL ROAD)

RYINGTON TERRACE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
(EAST HALF, MAP 2 OF 2)

[ ] CONTRIBUTING ADDRESS  
 [ ] BOUNDARY  
 [ ] PHOTO

5/12/10

FINAL



47°06'

47°30'

47°05'

T 16 N

T 15 N

IRVINGTON  
 TERRACE  
 HISTORIC  
 DISTRICT  
 MARION CO., IN

- UTM S
- ① 16 581205 4402861
  - ② 16 581200 4403080
  - ③ 16 580180 4403981
  - ④ 16 580121 4403225
  - ⑤ 16 580142 4402713
- (NAD 83 DATA)

47°02' INTERS EAST  
 QUAD

47°01' 000m N