

Hedden's Grove Historic District
Name of Property

Floyd County, Indiana
County and State

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Hedden's Grove Historic District

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1600 blocks of Hedden Park and Hedden Court, 2410-2418 Charlestown Road N/A not for publication

city of town New Albany N/A vicinity

State Indiana code IN county Floyd code 43 zip code 47150

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property 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 local

Signature of certifying official	Date
Title	State or Federal agency and bureau
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official	Date
Title	State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

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

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

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

	Contributing	Noncontributing	
	43	2	buildings
			sites
	2		structures
			Objects
			buildings
	45	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

LANDSCAPE: street furniture/object: wall & piers

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

LANDSCAPE: street furniture/object: wall & piers

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th-Early 20th c. Revivals: Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival

Late 19th-Early 20th c. American: Bungalow/Craftsman

Modern Movement: Ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

STUCCO

roof: ASPHALT

other: STONE

Limestone

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

Summary

Hedden's Grove Historic District is located northeast of downtown New Albany, Indiana (population approximately 38,000). New Albany is located on the Ohio River in south-central Indiana, and is the county seat and largest city in Floyd County. The historic district encompasses forty early- to mid-twentieth century homes on two dead-end streets – Hedden Park and Hedden Court – as well as five homes on the arterial street, Charlestown Road, adjacent to the entrance to Hedden Park. The district also includes two contributing structures, which consist of limestone walls and entry piers at the juncture of both streets with Charlestown Road.

The area was once known as Hedden's Grove, named after the early property owner, David Hedden. Across from the Floyd County Fairgrounds in the 1850s, the property was often used for events and other activities. Located on the Charlestown-New Albany Road, it was one of the earliest areas to be accessible by road from New Albany.

Hedden's Grove Historic District is an early twentieth century suburb development in New Albany. Platted in the early 1920s, it was once tree-covered and rural in character. Today, the town has grown around it, to the south and the north, but the two street district and the homes along the east side of Charlestown Road which lie adjacent, still convey the feeling of a quiet, tree-lined suburban area.

The topography of the land on which the district is located tends to be gentle, with little dramatic change in grade. Thus, it was perfect for the early development of the Charlestown-New Albany Road. This artery was an early transportation route leading from New Albany, to the community of Charlestown in Clark County, Indiana, an early nineteenth century settlement. The spatial organization of the district is linear, with two parallel dead end streets created at approximately right angles to the Charlestown Road.

The homes within the district include a number of early twentieth century eclectic revivals, including Tudor, Jacobethan and Colonial. These tend to feature high quality materials and workmanship, including intricate masonry, interior and exterior woodwork. The five homes on Charlestown Road are all craftsman bungalows, of slightly varying design. In addition, some ranch style homes and vernacular designs can be found, constructed after World War II. These styles are typical of national trends.

Boundaries are not strictly demarked within the district, except for the previously mentioned entry gates and walls. Structures include, however, stone retaining walls, where the buildings are elevated above street grade. Vegetation throughout the district includes statuesque trees, a hallmark of the historical use of the area, as well as small scale plantings around the homes.

Narrative Description

Descriptions

The following descriptions are based on a reconnaissance survey of the properties, as well as information gleaned from research and property owners. In counting resources, outbuildings, such as garages, pools and temporary buildings have not been included.

CB/NCB = contributing building/non-contributing building

CS/NCS = contributing structure/non-contributing structure

Hedden Court (north side)

1) Stone entry, c.1926 (CS) Photo 0001

Located at the west entrance to Hedden Court, this feature is constructed of rough dressed limestone. There are four square piers of stone, two at the outer perimeter of the entry and two at each side of the roadway leading to the residential district. The outer piers consist of approximately six courses of rock-faced stone in courses, topped by a square slab, rock-faced on its outer edge. Above this, larger, rough cut stones, joined by large mortar joints, form a loose pyramidal shape with a pointed stone at the top. The outer piers are joined to the taller, inner piers by a curved wall of the same, rock-faced stone. The wall is coursed and topped with undressed stones to form an irregular coping. The inner piers are similar to those at the outer edge of the feature, except that they are taller, having several additional stone courses. Their capitals are similar to those on the outer piers.

Jane Guthrie Beale (daughter of James and Pearl Guthrie, who lived at 1624 Hedden Court), wrote in *'My Memories of Hedden Court'* that her father helped Will Hedden design the entry features to Hedden Park. She recalled that the entrance was constructed soon after their house, which was completed in 1926.

2) 1624 Hedden Court, 1926 (CB) Dutch Colonial Revival Photo 0002
Guthrie-Craig House

This is a two-story frame structure with an asymmetrical façade. The main entry is slightly to the left of center in the four bay, front elevation (w/d/w/w.) The side gabled, gambrel roof form is rectangular in plan, with a sun room on the west side. The roof has wide eaves, and wide shed roof dormers which encompass nearly the whole of the roof. The shed roofs extend at the sides of the building, to form the first plane of the gambrel. On the second floor two double, windows with six-over-six lights complete the upper fenestration. The lower windows have six-over-six lights. The building has been covered with modern vinyl siding. The main entry is protected by a small, gable roofed porch with returns at the eave line and an elliptical arch ceiling. Two square posts support the porch roof, mounted on a concrete floor. The property also includes Charlestown Road frontage, to the west. The tree-shaded yard is enclosed with a picket fence. Constructed in 1926 for John and Pearl Guthrie, this was the first house on Hedden Court. According to their daughter, Jane Guthrie Beale, the Guthries also designed the home.

3) 1622 Hedden Court, c.1930/ 1957 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0003
Guthrie Hatchery/House

This structure is a one story, side gabled frame building, built c.1930 by John Guthrie – who lived in the home at 1624 Hedden Court – as a chicken house. The building has a high side gabled roof, with wide, overhanging eaves. The walls are covered in modern vinyl siding. The entrance to the home is slightly right of center, with a central door and sidelights. Double windows are placed to the left and right of the main entry. At the far left of the main façade is a small, square fixed light window of probably late origin. There is a chimney at the west gable end and a large, brick exposed chimney at the front, right of the main door. A flat roof porch with concrete floor and foundation and wrought iron posts shelters the main entrance.

4) 1620 Hedden Court, c.1953 (CB) Ranch Photo 0004
Aaron Mason House

This is a one story, rectangular plan building, with a low pitched hipped roof and gables at the east and west ends of the roof. It is faced in irregular coursed limestone, with the main entry at right, framed by sidelights, (now shelved and displaying decorative objects.) The garage door is at far right in the main elevation, right of the entry. At the left, about center is a large, multi-light four-part casement window and another window, at far left is similarly handled. A large, limestone-faced chimney, left of center, protrudes through the roof, marking a central fireplace, typical of this modern style.

5) 1618 Hedden Court, 1953 (CB) Ranch Photo 0005
Potts-Thom House

A rectangular plan, one story home, this building has a slightly irregular low hipped roof, with a protruding front wing at the left. The main door is in this wing, with a wide display window flanked by sidelights at the left. Another composite, three-part window is at right, completing the fenestration on this wing. There is a small, two part window and a larger, one light window in the wing to the right. The lower part of the wall is faced with painted brick, while the upper part of the wall is of modern vertical board siding. This home was built in 1953 by local contractor Clarence Lopp for Clarence "Budd" and Irene Potts.

6) 1616 Hedden Court, 1943 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0006
Fleisher-Seabrook House

This is an "L" plan, one and a half story home with a composite roof, consisting of a side gable mass with a projecting, front gabled wing and a rear addition. There is a front gabled dormer on the front face of the roof. The front gables are both faced with vertical board siding and aluminum. There is an inset, flat roof porch at left in the inside corner of the "L" plan, with modern posts. The main entry is at right within this porch, with a double window at left. The sill is comprised of brick headers, and the walls of the building, below the first floor roof line are of brick. The windows at left on the ground floor have six-over-six lights, (modern), as do those in a similar window centered in the projecting bay on the front, right of the main façade. Similarly, the windows in the dormer are six-over-six lights.

7) 1614 Hedden Court, 1948 (CB) Colonial Revival
A.T. and Helen Rankin House

This is a rectangular plan two story brick home with a three bay façade. The central door has fanlights and the flanking windows are eight-over-eight light double hung. Windows on the second floor consist of two short eight-over-eight light double hung and one half size six-over-six light window. The roof is side gabled with a chimney on the west gable. There is a low, one story addition at the rear. The front entry is protected by a pedimented porch with round columns.

8) 1612 Hedden Court, c.1950(CB) Colonial Revival
Mary and Farrell Wible House

This is a one story brick home, with a composite plan consisting of a rectangular side-gabled central mass with a projecting, front gabled wing, at the left front. At the rear, a gabled wing extends to the north. There is a front, inset porch nestled within the "L" formed by the main block and the front wing. The porch has a concrete floor and is supported by two square columns left and right. Decorative scalloped woodwork adorns the front gable end and the porch lintel.

9) 1610 Hedden Court, 1953 (CB) Ranch
Arthur and Alma Fougerousse House

This is a one-story, frame building with a rectangular plan with several extensions. The central mass of the building has a low, hipped roof with wide eaves. A low-gabled link joins it to a contemporary, hipped roof garage with a multi-light door facing the street. The walls are clapboard, vinyl siding. There is a main door, just left of center in the main block with a large picture window flanked by sidelights at left. Two other double windows punctuate the main elevation. There is a door and two windows in the link, which lie in a slightly recessed plane from the garage and the main block.

10) 1608 Hedden Court, 1941 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0007
Harry and Erma Weber House

This is a two story, side gabled home with a high pitched gambrel roof. The main roof elevation contains three gabled dormers, each with six-over-six light double hung windows. On the front elevation, the wide overhanging eaves are closed with a slight return at the eave line. The eaves are very narrow on the side elevation. The roof surface is asphalt shingles. The walls below the roof are covered with wavy-edged wide asbestos siding. The first floor and second floor side windows are six-over-six light double hung with medium surrounds and slightly projecting wood lintels. The same type of windows are present left and right of the main door. The central entry in the three-bay façade contains the main door, protected by a semi-circular porch with a stepped back, molded lintel supported by two round Tuscan columns. The paneled door, reached by two concrete steps has a classically inspired surround and contains a row of upper lights. There is a one-story screened sun porch on the west side of the home with a flat roof. This home is a pattern book house, with original plans extant, from the 'Architect's Small House Service Bureau.'

11) 1606 Hedden Court, c.1942 (CB) Ranch/Pre-Fab
Paul Kraft, Sr. House

This is a one story, rectangular plan home with vinyl siding. The four bay façade contains two short windows at left, a central doorway and a large, double, multi-light casement window at right. The side-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves that protect the front entry stoop. The stoop is decorated with a metal rail. There is a large, low gabled rear addition. This is a pre-fabricated home from the Gunnison Manufacturing Plant on Charlestown Road in New Albany. The Kraft home appears to be Champion model, size 3.

12) 1604 Hedden Court, 1936 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0008
Bocard House

This two-story, frame Colonial Revival structure appears to be a Sears home, the "Newcastle" model #3402. Model #3402 was offered during the years between 1934 and 1939. It has a medium pitch, side gabled roof, a three bay main façade and a central entry with an elliptical pediment above the door. The walls are covered with wide aluminum siding. All of the windows on the main facade have shutters. The windows on the first floor have eight-over-eight lights, as do those on the second floor, however the two windows left and right are slightly smaller than those on the first floor. At center, above the door is a small, double window each part of which has six-over-six lights. The main entry has a classically inspired surround, and a stoop with curved wrought iron railing. There is a one-story rear addition on the back, east side of the building, completed in 1994. (The date of this addition is according to oral history, provided by second and third owners).

Hedden Court (south side)

13) 1623 Hedden Court, 1951 (CB) Minimal Traditional/Ranch Photo 0015
Joe and Clara Schreiber House

This is a one and a half story modified ranch home clad in irregular coursed, rock faced limestone. The building has rectangular massing at the core, with projecting, gabled wings facing Charlestown Road and on the south east side of the building. The main entry is in the front gabled wing that also contains a large multi-light window. A secondary wing, has a round ocular window in the upper attic and a large picture window on the first floor, flanked by sidelights. There is a massive fireplace in the main part of the building.

14) 1621 Hedden Court, c.1950 (CB) Colonial Revival
Albert and Margaret Gehlbach House

This is a one and a half story Colonial Revival cottage, of frame construction with wide aluminum siding. The central massing is a high-pitched side gable with a projecting gable front wing. Within the crotch of the two wings is the main entry, protected by an enclosed porch. There is a massive, stone chimney at the east end. The main part of the house is linked to a front gabled garage by an enclosed sun porch. The original block of the home can be found in the Muench Pattern book – "The Book of New Homes" (eighth edition, 1949) from the Home Plan Book Company, Minneapolis, distributed by the New Albany Lumber Company – design was "The Myron." Changes include the link and garage.

15) 1619 Hedden Court, 1928 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0014
Clifford and Ruth Belch House

This is a two story, side gabled brick house constructed with a variegated color stretcher bond. There is a shed roof dormer in the center of the second floor, with three windows, a central double window each containing six-over-six light double hung windows, flanked by larger windows with similar sash. All have decorative shutters. The dormer has a wide plain frieze. The returns at the eave lines are ornamented with decorative wood moldings.

The fenestration on the ground floor includes two double windows flanking the main entry, each of which contains six-over-six light sash. The windows on the front and sides of the building are unified by a lintel/belt course of brick soldiers. The central entry is surrounded by rock-faced limestone quoins and has an elliptical arch at the top, surrounded with keystone rock faced limestone. The entry is reached via a three-step round concrete stoop. The main door is deeply recessed within this plastered entry and contains an elliptically arched wood door. There is an enclosed sun porch on the west side of the house.

16) 1617 Hedden Court, 1931 (CB) Tudor Revival Photo 0013 (Portion)
Frank and Lenora Morgan House

This one and one half story house has a composition roof. The massing is nearly square, with a front gabled, high pitched wing that extends along the west side. This wing ends at the front with a dramatic high front gabled

bay with an oriel window on the second floor and a swooping curved roof on the west. Within this roof, a second story shed roofed dormer provides light to the upper story. The front of the building also has a wide shed roof dormer nestled into the high pitched wing and containing mock half timbering and three windows. The stone facing on the first floor is irregularly coursed limestone with mock quoins at the corner. On the west side, a round arched opening is ringed in stone. This feature, formerly a porch, is now enclosed and contains a double hung window. The main entry is also round arched with a stone surround and a wood, curved roof protecting the wood door. Windows on this elevation are either double or tripartite, with flat arch stone voissours and keystone. Stucco is used on the side walls of the main house and the dormer.

17) 1615 Hedden Court, 1928 (CB) Jacobethan Revival Photo 0013
Harry and Mary Smith House

This two story brick home features symmetrical massing, with a high side gabled roof. The front elevation features a wide shed-roof dormer encompassing nearly the full roof. This feature contains two six-over-six light windows with wood surrounds and slightly projecting lintels. These windows flank a dramatic, high-pitched front gabled entry emerging from the dormer that contains, on the second floor, a smaller double window with multi-lights. The wide eaves of this gable protect the window and frame the central composition. The main entry is contained within and consists of a paneled door with a scalloped awning above. The clinker brick work on the building façade is notable for its decorative masonry, which consists of patterned work, alternating several soldiers with stretchers. Window lintels and sills are of brick; the former composed of a row of soldiers. This home was reportedly designed by Guy Theis of Monon Veneer Co.

18) 1613 Hedden Court, 1931 (CB) Jacobethan Revival Photo 0012
Sisloff-Tucker House

This is a one and one-half story home, rectangular in plan, with a high, side-gabled roof. The main roof of the house contains three dormers, a central, large one, with a single small window and faced in stucco, with two smaller gabled and stuccoed dormers flanking. The latter contain multi-light windows. The side elevation of this floor is also covered in rough stucco and contains a brick chimney on the west elevation.. The roof line above the main, central entry below the large dormer is bowed to form a low arch above the door. The walls of the main floor are of brick, with random square and irregularly cut stone interspersed occasionally among the brick. In addition, patterned brick work similar to that on number 1615 decorates the façade. There is a brick sun porch on the west side, with multi-light windows. The central door is recessed within a stuccoed entry within an elliptical arched opening. There are stone quoins surrounding the opening. This home was reportedly also designed by Guy Theis of Monon Veneer Co.

19) 1611 Hedden Court, 1936 (CB) Colonial Revival
Eugene and L. Maud Smith House

This is a two-story, rectangular plan frame house with a three bay façade. The central entry has a pedimented roof porch with a wide lintel supported by two square columns with modified capitals. Decorative molding forms the lower chord of the pediment and supports the tympanum of the porch roof. The building is covered in wide redwood siding and the windows are eight-over-eight lights (first floor) with slightly projecting cornices. Windows on the second floor have fewer lights. All have decorative shutters and are original to the building.

This home was built in 1936 by Day Brothers contracting of New Albany.

20) 1609 Hedden Court, 1929 (CB) Colonial Revival
Nunemacher-Wells House

This two story frame house is rectangular in plan. The three-bay main elevation contains a central entry, with a pedimented open porch supported by Tuscan columns above the door. The lintel has an elliptical arch, with square capitals left and right. The fenestration includes two nine-over-nine light windows flanking the main door, with decorative projecting lintels. The second floor contains three windows with similar sash, lintels and sills, although on a slightly reduced scale. The side and second floor windows have six-over-six lights. The siding is wide board, with prominent corner boards. Interesting details of the home include wood shutters, with the upper panel pierced in a design similar to the one shown in the Sears catalog for the "Princeton" model #3204. The house at 1609 Hedden Court however, only features one chimney. An addition was placed at the rear of the house along with a modern deck c. 1960.

21) 1607 Hedden Court, c.1930 (CB) Dutch Colonial Revival
William Newhouse House

This two story frame home has a combination side gabled roof. The main roof is configured as a gambrel with the secondary roof of the upper floor, a wide shed style, laid close to the main roof. The effect is to combine these two roof types. Within the upper floor, three bays contain multi-light double hung windows with medium surrounds, narrow shutters and slightly projecting lintels. The wide board siding is decorated with corner boards. The first floor contains the main entry, protected by a gable front roof which is inset within the main roof. This feature is edged with decorative molding and supported by two, scrolled brackets. The round arched door is centered under an ornamental light. Ten-over-ten light double hung windows, oversized, flank the main entry. The entire ground floor is faced in decorative, rock-faced limestone laid in a random geometric pattern, except over the door and windows, where it forms keystones and quoins. The window sills on this floor are of dressed limestone and there is a dressed stone water table as well as facing for the foundation. There is an enclosed sun porch attached in back of the chimney on the east side of the building which extends to the one story addition at the rear.

22) 1605 Hedden Court, 1930 (CB) Jacobethan Revival Photo 0010
Lapping-Peters House

This large brick two and a half story home is designed in an "L" plan. The high pitched gabled roof is striking in the woodland setting of Hedden Court. Facing the street, the north elevation contains three high-pitched gabled dormers, each of which contains double, six light casement windows. The main elevation continues east with a sunroom. On the west end a projecting gabled wing with an uneven roof, descending on the left below the main roofline shelters the main entry at left. Also within this front facing gable wing is a tripartite window on the second floor and a bowed oriel. The main door is topped by an elliptical arch, and framed in wide timbers within the general brick façade. The brick work is extensively patterned in this part of the building, highlighting the timber surrounds. A small, six light window to the left of the door provides light and visibility. The door itself is constructed of wide vertical timbers, with three forged iron strap hinges, gradually enlarging from top to bottom. A tiny viewing window, metal knocker and scrolled handle complete the composition.

The west wing of the home also features high pitched dormers, on this side faced in the same brick as the walls. There is a projecting bay on the south side which is nearly square in plan. A single story wing, containing the garage is attached to the rear of this wing. The drive leading to this garage circles from the street, around the house on the east side. Overall, this home is distinguished by its fine detailing and interesting design. Not the least of these elements is the brick work which is the primary building material. An uneven, variegated and slightly rustic brick is used throughout, with deeply tooled tuck pointing which emphasizes the irregular texture of the brick. The windows have bricks laid rowlock as sills and at the front of the house ornate pattern work emphasizes the architectural details.

The house was designed by Guy W. Theis, and constructed for Robert and Mary Lapping. The original construction contract shows that local contractor William Vaser, agreed to build the home within 100 days, at a cost of \$10,712. It is said that the home was built with brick from the Indiana State Reformatory which once existed in Clarksville, Indiana. The original plans remain with the house.

23) 1603 Hedden Court, 1941/c. 1980 (CB) Colonial Revival
Williams – Zabel House

This one and a half story rectangular plan home was built in 1941 and modified in the 1980s, adding a wing on the left side. Modern vinyl siding has been applied to unify the addition. The main part of the home (at right in the main façade) contains two gabled dormers in the medium high-pitched side gabled roof. The dormers are front gabled with one-over-one light double hung windows. An extension of the roof forms a porch, open from the approximate center to the left edge of the building. The main door is at right within this porch. Windows have shutters, the ones to the right of the entry have vertical upper lights. Although modifications have occurred, this home still retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district.

24) 1601 Hedden Court, 1943/c. 1970 (NCB) Contemporary Photo 0009
Paul Schultz House

This vernacular home was originally a one story, rectangular plan building. The additions to the home have included a front facing, front-gabled wing, a second story rear wing and a long, extended wing which continues southward to the end of the lot. The residence is wood frame, with modern vertical board siding stained a medium red-brown. This was originally built as a speculative Gunnison House, a four-room prefabricated building. It was extensively added onto in the 1970s.

Hedden Park

25) Stone walls and pillars, c.1930/c. 1942 (CS) Photo 0027

Curved limestone retaining walls also mark the entrance to Hedden Park. The limestone is ashlar cut and is topped with upright stones in a sawtooth design. A squared stone pier with a flat-topped stone cap marks the beginning of each wall along the Charlestown Road sidewalk. A taller pier of similar design is located at the point where the curve ends. Just across the sidewalk from each of these tall piers, a matching pier with a copper plaque reading 'Hedden Park' frames a narrow pedestrian opening on either side of the street. On the north side of the street, the limestone retaining wall continues along the sidewalk in front of the home at 1654 Hedden Park and beyond, to 1652, the home next door. The stone in this extension matches that of the house at number 1654 which was built in 1942. On the south side of the street, it continues along the sidewalk to the driveway of number 2418 Charlestown Road (located on Hedden Park).

(north side)

26) 1654 Hedden Park, 1942 (CB) Tudor Revival
Dr. Kenneth H. Brown House

This is a large T-Plan residence, constructed of rock-faced, irregular coursed Bedford limestone. Located on the corner lot at the north east corner of Charlestown Road and Hedden Park, it commands a large site. The stone retaining wall, originally part of the entrance feature for Hedden Park, has been extended past the front of the home and that of the home next door, with a more regular, coursed limestone. The contractor for the home was Bradley Beggs, and the stone for the exterior was dressed on site from the rough cut blocks. The main façade of the home is a high pitched side-gabled wing, with multiple front gables. The central gable serves as the main entry, while the one to the left contains an oversized window. Like other historic windows on the house, these are metal casement windows. Both are protected by modern awnings. To the right of the main entrance is an enclosed sun porch with elliptical arched openings, now glassed-in. At the right corner of the building, the wall extends in the plane of the front façade, forming a buttress, angling outward as it descends from the eave line – a pleasant detail. The side of the front wing facing Charlestown Road contains a massive stone fireplace, with sides battered outward from top to bottom. (See Photo 0016) The rear wing of the house continues northward and includes various windows, grouped and with multiple lights.

The main entry of the house, reached via a sidewalk from the gate on Hedden Park, is framed by two irregular walls, one at right angles and one canted slightly. The top edge of these features are capped by dressed limestone.

27) 1652 Hedden Park, 1953 (CB) Ranch`
Anna McKoeun House

This is a modest, one story brick building with an "L" plan. The roof is a low gable, with wide projecting eaves. The front façade of the house consists of the low gable end of the west wing, with an oversize picture window in the left corner (a similar window matches it on the west elevation). The main door is at left, sheltered by a shed roof extension of the roof of the east wing. Set back slightly, the east wing contains a window with decorative shutters and the garage entrance. The stone retaining wall extends to the driveway of this home. Formerly this was the site of a neighborhood ball diamond.

28) 1650 Hedden Park, 1937 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0017 (partial)
Frank Johnson House

This small frame, one and a half story home, constructed during the Great Depression, has a nearly square plan, medium high side gables and a front open porch with four square posts. The front elevation has two shed roof dormers, with fixed lights. The first floor contains three bays, a central doorway flanked by two double hung windows. It is presently sided in vinyl. There is a small extension on the west side of the building. Although altered by vinyl siding and replacement windows, this building still contributes to the district.

29) 1648 Hedden Park, 1937 (CB) Craftsman/Gabled ell
A. Jackman House

This is a one and a half story cross-gabled frame cottage with aluminum siding. There is a double, modern window in the front gable of the west wing and multiple, small modern windows in the ell, where the porch has been closed. The gable roof has been extended forward to form the porch. The entrance contains

modern aluminum windows and door. There is a small porch over the side door off the drive. Although altered by installation of numerous window replacements and aluminum siding, this home still contributes to the district.

30) 1646 Hedden Park, 1941 (CB) Tudor Revival Photo 0018
Alphonzo and Mable Howard House

A one and a half story brick home with a rectangular plan, this residence has a high, side gabled roof. The walls are covered in a tan, wire-cut brick, slightly variegated in color and laid in a stretcher bond. Above the windows and doors, a course of soldiers serves as a lintel. An impressive chimney is located just to the right of the projecting, front gabled entry. It is inset into this entry and contains three chimney pots at the top. The front entrance door is paneled and is located within the projecting bay, reached by a double-stepped stoop. A side extension on the house appears original and now contains a modern sliding door. There is a shed roof dormer on the back side of the home.

31) 1640 Hedden Park, 1951/2002 (NCB) Ranch Photo 0018
Bellwood Adams House

This is a one story, frame house with a rectangular plan. The front elevation of the house contains a front gabled wing and four bays. There is an open porch extending on the right side of this elevation which contains the main door. The home is covered in modern vinyl siding. Because of a major electrical fire in 2002, the house has been completely reworked.

There are two vacant lots between this property and number 1606, that do not appear to be part of the adjacent parcels according to a recent city planning map.

32) 1606 Hedden Park, 1946 (CB) Tudor Revival Photo 0019
Jack and Dorothy Theis Gable House

A one and a half story "L" plan home, this building reflects the higher style home in the district. The combination roof is partially hipped with wide overhanging eaves and contains both shed and gable roofed dormers. The main entry is reached via a front projecting, front-gabled porch supported by two round, fluted columns. This, in turn is contained within a projecting wing. There is a one story wing on the west side of the home that contains a glassed in link leading to another front gabled wing containing the garage. The building is faced with dressed, rock-faced, irregularly coursed limestone. The contractor was Frank De Villa.

33) 1602 Hedden Park, c.1941 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0020
Dr. Edgar Temple House

This is a two story side-gabled brick home, symmetrical in design, with a T-plan. The main wing of the "T" is parallel to the street and contains three bays. The central door on the main floor is surrounded with a colonial-inspired frame, including a crown with an open, swan's neck pediment containing an urn. The entrance is reached via a round brick stoop. The doorway is flanked by two, six-over-six light windows with slightly projecting molded lintels. Shutters decorate these windows and those above. On the second floor, the central bay consists of a round window with multi-lights. The rear wing of the home is one and a half stories and nestles behind the main massing.

Hedden Park (south side)

34) 1655 Hedden Park, 1937 (CB) Tudor Revival Photo 0026
Wilbur Gordon House

A two story home, this building has a high-pitched side gabled roof and a gabled roof on the rear wing (also two-story) of the T-plan. The walls are covered in wide wood clapboard siding. There is a front bay with a front facing, high gable that contains the main entry door and two small windows. To the right, on the first floor is a double, six over-six light window. A double window above peeks out from under a through-the-cornice shed roof wall dormer to light the second floor. All windows have medium wood surrounds with simple, slightly projecting lintels.

The home appears to be a catalog Sears "Brookwood" # 3303, which was available in 1933 and 1932.

35) 1653 Hedden Park, 1937 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0025
Bracken - Hartman House

This home is a two story frame house with a medium pitched side gabled roof. There is a one story addition to the rear. The main massing of the house and the front porch and window configurations are similar to the Sears catalog house called "The Princeton" plan #3204, modified to a single chimney. The three bay façade features a central entry under a low gabled porch with an elliptically arched opening supported by square piers.

The main door is protected by a modern storm and surrounded by pilasters with simple bases and capitals. Windows on the second floor consist of two similar to those on the first floor and a smaller window above the main entry. All have decorative shutters.

36) 1651 Hedden Park, 1936 (CB) Colonial Revival
Grigsby – Clere House

This is a two story, frame house, side-gabled, with a front gabled projecting entry bay at the center. The symmetrical design includes matching windows with eight-over-eight lights left and right of the main entry. The entry has a wide frieze, and a single door, with small upper lights. The second floor contains two windows, sheltered by shed roofed wall dormers rising above the main roof eave line. These contain two double windows with medium wood surrounds. The wide returns at the eave lines add decorative effects. There is a large, inset brick chimney on the west side.

37) 1649 Hedden Park, c.1937 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0024
Deming – Walts House

A one and a half story brick, rectangular plan house. The residence has a high, side gabled roof containing, on the front elevation, two, pedimented dormers with six-over-six light double hung windows. The main entry is centered between these dormers on the first floor and flanked by two eight-over-eight light double hung windows. The main door has two upper lights and is framed by a medium surround with a low, pedimented head. At the extreme left of the main elevation, an enclosed sun porch is inset within the main roof. The sun porch has fixed, multi-light windows and modern aluminum siding.

38) 1647 Hedden Park, 1951 (CB) Ranch
Kannapel – Jones – Reeves House

This is a one and a half story limestone clad home with a composite plan. The central massing is rectangular in plan with several wings – notably on the left is a front gabled, half timbered two door garage. On the right a sun porch wing extends to the west. At the rear of the building, several additions and wings provide a deck, and additional space. The main façade contains three bays and is clad in coursed, rock-faced limestone. The main entry between two double windows, has full sidelights. The window sills are of good quality dressed stone.

The building was constructed in 1951 by Upton Pry builders, a New Albany firm [still in business today].

39) 1619 Hedden Park, 1948 (CB) Colonial Revival Photo 0023
Arliss and Virginia Wilson House

A one and a half story, rectangular plan house of coursed, irregular, rock-cut limestone. This home has a front, projecting wing at left with a front gable, plain fascia with modest decorated returns at the eave line. This wing contains an oversized, multi-light picture window whose lintel is composed of stone voissours with a central keystone. The main entry is nestled within the crotch formed by these two wings has sidelights and a stone pier at right. Also in this wing is an eight-over-eight light window. Both windows on the front elevation have shutters. There is a massive stone chimney between the projecting wing and the central mass of the house. At the rear, several wings connect to the main house and may be part of the original construction. This home was architect designed by L.E. Plaiss. The property includes the extra lot adjacent.

40) 1611 Hedden Park, 1953 (CB) Ranch
Verne and Francis Quinn House

This is a one story stone, T-plan building. The walls are faced in coursed, rock-faced, random laid limestone. There is a large multi-light picture window in the front facing wing. The roof is a low gable with wide eaves. The main door is within the ell of the plan, in the projecting wing with a low stone wall. There is a three-part window in the west wing. At the rear, other additions add to the home's space.

41) 1607 Hedden Park, 1953 (CB) Ranch Photo 0022
Avis Nicholson House

This one story masonry home has a low gable on hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. There is a gablet on the west side of the roof. The building features a massive, central chimney nearly in the center of the main elevation. At left, a projecting wing that once contained a garage is now adapted as a room. Windows in the main façade include two single and one double to the right of the main entrance which is in the ell between the two wings. The building is clad in tan brick.

42) 1601 Hedden Park, 1941 (CB) Tudor Revival
Clayton – Kirby House

This is a one and a half story, cross plan home clad in irregular cut, rock-faced, coursed limestone. The main elevation contains a projecting, front gabled wing with a massive stone chimney. At the right, the main entry has a stone lintel and concrete stoop with decorative wrought iron railing and storm door. To the left of the chimney, a double window with a stone lintel and sill complete the fenestration of the wing. A sun room at the far left is contained in a one story wing and features a bay window and side entrance. This wing is clad in modern vinyl. To the right, the west wing has similar stone and window features as the front.

Charlestown Road

43) 2418 Charlestown Road, c.1925 (CB) California Bungalow Photo 0028
Schoo – Lyon House

This is a one story, brick, rectangular plan bungalow with a low hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The front wing of the house projects on the north side and also has a low hipped roof. This wing forms a porch, inset under the roof and supported by wrought iron. The main door is within this porch. The windows are double hung with vertical lights in the upper sash. Other windows in the building are either single, double or tripartite and have the same sash, with dressed stone sills.

44) 2416 Charlestown Road, c.1925 (CB) Craftsman Bungalow Photo 0028
Weisenberger - Ritter House

This is a one and a half story brick home with a rectangular plan and gable roof. The main elevation of the building, facing Charlestown Road contains an open, full porch. The lintel is supported by massive, slightly tapered brick piers which rise up from grade. The porch walls are also of brick sitting on a concrete floor which rests on a high concrete foundation. Low, stepped brick walls rest on either side of the concrete steps. The brick is a variegated red-brown, rough-cut, with tinted mortar joints for the most part). The windows are primarily double hung, with multiple vertical sash in the upper light. The door contains multi-lights. This home and the three adjacent (2414, 2412 and 2410) were constructed as a development by Arthur Schoo, the developer of this tract. Three of them, 2416, 2414 and 2412 were featured in an advertisement in the New Albany Weekly Ledger on April 30, 1926. The fourth had already been purchased by that time.

45) 2414 Charlestown Road, 1926 (CB) Craftsman Bungalow Photo 0029
Phillips – Rusk House

This is a one and a half story brick home with a rectangular plan and a low hipped roof with wide eaves. A hipped roof dormer with a double window decorates the front roof. There is an open, full front porch with brick piers which is nearly identical to the one at 2416 Charlestown Road, except that the porch walls contain patterned brick. A sun porch extends the property on its east end.

46) 2412 Charlestown Road, c.1925 (CB) Craftsman Bungalow
Paul and Alice Usery House

This home, the third of the houses built for Arthur Schoo, is also a one and a half story, rectangular plan brick building. This example has a front, gable roof. The front porch is nearly identical, except that the roof of the porch is just slightly lower than the main roof and contains a wood lintel of an unusual design – it is comprised of upper and lower beams, graduating slightly apart to the peak at the center. Between these beams, uprights form a baluster-like pattern. As with the other two homes, the main entry is slightly off center, and undoubtedly leads to the living room, with an internal passage to a room on the right.

47) 2410 Charlestown Road, 1925 (CB) Craftsman Bungalow Photo 0030
Frank and Verna Babb House

This is a one and a half story brick home, rectangular in plan with cross gables on the north and south side. The front roof has a gable front dormer. The front, full open porch on this home is nearly identical to the others. Like the other homes, the main door is slightly off of center. The foundation, porch floor and other details are alike in all the homes.

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)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1925 - 1959

Significant Dates

N/A

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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Theis, Guy W.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1925 to 1959 begins with the first construction of homes in the area and the re-platting of plat 452 that established the configuration of the present district. The close of the period of significance was selected to include any changes which may have occurred up to 1959, approximately fifty years from the present.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

Hedden's Grove Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the development of the city of New Albany, Indiana. It falls under the nationwide historic context, "Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S., 1830 to 1960". Specifically, it is a local historic residential suburb, which developed between 1925 and 1959 in response to the decentralization of the small Ohio River city, and the growth of transportation links, including interurban, toward the north and east of the central city. Thus, the area of significance is Community Planning and Development. The district was developed by individuals whose economic life was intimately tied to that of New Albany, especially during the era following World War I. In addition, it offered a gracious, safe and convenient neighborhood to upper middle class families. Many of these were owners of small businesses or managers of larger ones. The district is also eligible under Criterion C as an example of a vernacular development whose architecture and unifying features demonstrate a consistency and distinct character. These features include quiet, dead end streets, ornate stone entrance gates, uniform building set-backs, and architectural designs which represent a typical cross-section of upper-middle class homes of the time. A few of the homes were architect-designed, others can be found in contemporary catalogs, or represent examples of prefabricated building technologies.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Before three adventurous brothers, Nathaniel, Joel and Abner Scribner ventured down the Ohio River in 1812-1813, to find a new town site, the area destined to become New Albany, Indiana was known to early traders and Native Americans. This rich valley, linked by the river, was a popular camp site for native peoples, who regularly came here to trade and partake of the natural bounty. Many of these tribes were people of the Shawnee and related groups. But, as westward settlement moved westward in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries from the rapidly populating colonies along the Atlantic Ocean, other native peoples were drawn to this area. Among them, the Piankeshaw, Wea and Delawares were to remain in parts of the territory. European settlement in this part of the Ohio River valley was slowed by the presence of these native peoples. An approximately 150,000 acre parcel of land had been given to the heroes of the Revolutionary War who fought under George Rogers Clark. As early as 1776, it was known as the Illinois, or more often, Clark's Grant. By 1786, following the conclusion of the war, individual soldiers had been deeded their share of this bountiful land harvest. The section which would one day contain New Albany and the Hedden's Grove Historic District, Section 43, contained 500 acres and was issued to Captain James Shelby. By 1801, his heirs were in possession.¹ But it wasn't until 1805 when a treaty made with the Native Americans officially opened up the area for American settlers. By this time, most of the native peoples had moved north and westward.

The land where Hedden's Grove would later be located was originally part of a massive land acquisition, compiled and platted in 1818 by the Scribner brothers. This included lands bought from wily developers, like Madison's John Paul, as well as land acquired from heirs of the original Clark Grant recipients. The plat for the town of New Albany, known as plat 93, was recorded in 1818. Land in Section 43 of the Clark or Illinois Grant became part of the out lots of the town. By 1834, a nearly 47 acre plot of this land had changed hands three times since the Scribners owned it, and had been purchased by David Hedden.

¹ Deed Abstract, 1647 Hedden Park, and others.

The town of New Albany developed from the Ohio River outward with the first buildings clustered in the high ground above the river. With its strategic location below the Falls of the Ohio, the only block to navigation during these times, New Albany served as the head of navigation for the lower river. This was maintained until a canal was built, many decades later, across the river near Louisville. By 1850 the town had the largest population of any in the state of Indiana, with 8,000 residents. Ship building fueled many other businesses, especially during the steamboat era before the mid 1850s when the railroads began to arrive.

David Hedden was born in Newark, New Jersey in 1802. His father emigrated to Floyd County in the 1820s near Greenville – in the northwest part of the county - and purchased 300 acres which he farmed, later moving to New Albany. David arrived in the flourishing Floyd County area around 1820, at the age of eighteen. He was an enterprising businessman, starting as a clerk in a store and becoming a partner within a year. His partner, Elias Ayers, died in 1842 but Hedden continued for several more years. He bought and operated a mill that burned, then started another, which continued until 1856. About that time he built a \$10,000 residence and retired.² His property, purchased as early as 1834, is visible in a map of 1859, in Section 43, bordered by the Charlestown-New Albany Road (as it was then called), and across this road from the Floyd County Fair Grounds.³

David Hedden married a Brown County, Indiana girl, Elizabeth Wood, in 1840 and they had a number of children: eight survived by the 1880s. They included: Theodosia, William A., Francis, Sarah S. (Baird), Walter David, Anna W. (Greene), Grace and Ella Hardy. William A. became the proprietor of the well-known New Albany Hosiery Mills and Walter David went into the brick business. Many members of this family became involved in the David Hedden Realty Company, which was incorporated in 1928, by members of the younger Hedden generation including William J. Hedden, Anna Greene and Earl G. Hedden as directors and incorporators. The purpose of the corporation was “to buy, hold and sell improved and unimproved real estate and to develop and improve said holdings”.⁴ This included real estate that had formerly been owned by the patriarch, David Hedden.

Hedden's Grove, the name which now distinguishes this nominated district, derives from the lands, owned by David Hedden across from the Floyd County Fairgrounds, where gatherings occurred for members of the community. The grove was the site of a celebration by the African-Americans of New Albany in August of 1860, the eve of the Civil War. Bringing a large group to the land on Charlestown Road, the event honored the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies by Great Britain. As it was reported in the *New Albany Daily Ledger*, a boisterous abolitionist speaker, Reverend Kelly, declaimed: “All we ask for is our just rights, for the privilege...to vote.” And he continued, “I say that you have a duty to perform, if you want freedom you must battle for it. I do not counsel you to open rebellion, but to use every lawful means to abolish slavery from our land.”⁵ Given the time and place of this celebration, David Hedden must have been a liberal host, to allow such events on his land. It is also interesting to note that in 1850, near this time, New Albany had the largest African-American population of any city in the state of Indiana.

Even in the 1880s, the area near the Hedden property was hosting African-American meetings in New Albany. In September of 1886, the Emancipation Celebration was held at the fairground, over twenty years after the great proclamation freed the slaves in America.⁶ The Hedden family were pillars of New Albany. As a young boy, David Hedden was involved in the town's First Presbyterian Church. His later partner, Elias Ayres, was an elder of the church and other prominent citizens, including several members of the Scribner family, also supported this

² John M. Gresham, *Biographical & Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott and Washington, Indiana*. Chicago: Chicago Printing Co., 1889.

³ P. O. Bierne, & Co., *Map of Floyd County, Indiana*. NY & New Jersey: P. O. Bierne & Co. 1859.

⁴ Articles of Incorporation, Records Office, Floyd County.

⁵ *New Albany Daily Ledger*, August 2, 1860.

⁶ *New Albany Daily Ledger*, September 18, 1886.

organization. The church was ultimately a bastion for anti-slavery: in the late 1850s, a pastor was let go, because he stood with the south on this issue. Thus, it is not a surprise that the family was associated with such causes.⁷

Hedden's Grove Historic District is significant as a transportation-related residential suburb in New Albany. During the last few years of the nineteenth century, electric interurban cars began to appear on new lines in the New Albany and Louisville area. Within a few years, regular, reliable runs connected many areas of the city and the city of New Albany with Louisville. By 1902, the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company had purchased land in the New Albany area. Within a short time, the electric railway connected the cities of New Albany, Jeffersonville and Louisville. This, in addition to the improvements to roads, was inspired in part by national city planners like Charles Mulford Robinson who published landmark works on urban improvements in 1902 and 1911. In addition, Henry Ford introduced the Model-T in 1908, spurring a new and rapidly growing automobile industry. All this meant that middle class families could aspire to gracious living in suburbs just outside the crowded and dirty central city. In addition, many of those who purchased homes in the Hedden's Grove Historic District ran businesses in the region, or in Louisville. Fast transportation between home and work was at last a possibility. By 1924, a local line was extended out Charlestown Road to Silver Street, just a block south of the district. By 1950 it continued nearly to Hedden Court. The line departed from the main one emerging from downtown at E. Spring and Thirteenth, where it turned south to E. Market, then east to Vincennes, then north along Charlestown Road.⁸

Development and National Trends

The first buildings which comprise the district were built along Charlestown Road. Here the properties at 2410 through 2418 Charlestown Road, five Craftsman Bungalows, were conceived by Arthur Schoo in 1925. Plat 538 shows these five properties along Charlestown Road, along with additional properties south of what was then called McDonald Street (later to be known as Hedden Park.) Arthur Schoo built his own home at the corner of McDonald and Charlestown Road, number 2418. In addition to his role as a developer, Mr. Schoo was a salesman and eventually the president of the E. T. Slider Co. Three other homes - 2410 and 2412, and 2416 - were built during 1925, with the last of these, 2414, completed in 1926. An advertisement in the *New Albany Weekly Ledger* of April 30, 1926, featured three of these homes, stating: "America is gradually becoming a nation of homes."⁹

Streetcar suburbs like Hedden's Grove blossomed with the advances of the second decade of the twentieth century. While the first subdivision of the Hedden property occurred in 1905, this episode in development involved land from McDonald south to Silver Street. Except for the properties which are now on the south side of Hedden Park, most of the buildings in this plat are outside of the present district. David Hedden, William A. Hedden, Sarah Baird, Anna W. Green(e) and Ella W. Hardy, along with their husbands and wives were mentioned in the plat. David Hedden had died in 1895, but was mentioned nonetheless.¹⁰ The Hedden's Grove Historic District began to take shape with the re-plat of that 1905 property. Recorded as Hedden Park Plat no. 452, it created Hedden Court, - the properties along the north and south side of that street would be sold to individuals who would build notable homes along the tree-studded lots. In addition, properties along the north side of McDonald Avenue were laid out, ready for new homes. The new plat was recorded in 1925, and the property owners were indicated as William A. Hedden, William

⁷ Reverend E. C. Lucas, *A Brief Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church, New Albany, Indiana*. 1916. Pp. 10, 11, 16.

⁸ Standard Map of New Albany, Indiana and Environs, Louisville, KY: Standard Printing Company, 1924; 1936 Map of New Albany, Indiana, New Albany, IN: Peter Hedden Printing Company, 1936; Map of New Albany, c. 1943; Indexed Map of New Albany, New Albany, IN: The Kiser Company, 1950. (All in the collection of the Floyd County Public library.

⁹ *New Albany Weekly Ledger*, April 30, 1926.

¹⁰ Deeds and wills of David Hedden and referencing Plat 452.

J. Hedden, Anna W. Greene and Frank C. Greene. By 1929, Plat no. 563, with lots on the south side of McDonald Street, would be named. It would shortly be renamed Hedden Park.¹¹

The David Hedden Realty Company had been created in 1928, ready to promote and sell the new suburb to families anxious for a quality home in a gracious setting. By 1926, the stone wall and entrance gates proclaimed that Hedden Park (as it was first called) was ready for homeowners to enjoy. In 1928, an open house was held in Hedden Court, to display a model home, decorated on the interior by a local firm, White House Furniture Department at Pearl and Main Streets in New Albany. In addition to describing the "delightful" furnishings, the advertisement continued, "Saturday and Easter will be a good time for visitors to see this new home which is a short distance from the Charlestown road street car line."¹²

Residential subdivisions like Hedden's Grove were a natural outgrowth of new ideas in city planning which had begun to take shape after the great World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Under the influence of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and architect Daniel Burnham, this event ushered in a new era in city planning and what came to be called the "City Beautiful" movement. As the twentieth century opened, planning organizations were being formed, zoning ordinances enacted, separating residential and commercial land use. The first national conference on city planning was convened in 1909, the American City Planning Institute was founded in 1917, and emergency housing programs were initiated by the federal government during World War I (1918-1919.) All of these activities contributed to a national fervor for the improvement of residential areas on the fringes of cities. Hedden's Grove in New Albany, Indiana was one of many designed to improve urban blight and provide graceful homes for the middle and upper middle class.

Ties to Commerce and Local Industry

The Hedden family was not the only developer of this property, but its members held respected positions in the local community as entrepreneurs and business men and women. The New Albany Hosiery Mills, an operation headed by David Hedden's son, William A., operated successfully from the latter part of the nineteenth century into the twentieth. The extensive development was located on Ekin Avenue near Vincennes. By the New Albany Centennial in 1913, the company was proud to show a birds-eye view of their modern and extensive facilities. W. J. Hedden advertised his "High Class Printing", also located on Ekin Avenue. Several members of the family also contributed to the musical life of the community, in addition to other civic and charitable activities. Mrs. W. A. Hedden served as president of the Treble Cleff, a musical society and E. C. Hedden was director of the Mendelsohn Choir, while Earl G. Hedden served as the director of the musical McDowell organization.¹³

A brief review of the individuals who purchased the properties helps give us a picture of the kinds of merchants, entrepreneurs and professional businessmen who wanted to live in this northeastern New Albany suburb. Between 1925 and 1930 about a dozen houses were built. As previously mentioned, five homes along Charlestown Road were built on speculation by Arthur O. Schoo. One of these early owners was Clair C. Phillips, a salesman like developer Schoo. He traveled to his job at Guthrie Brothers, a wholesale notions dealer in downtown New Albany. On Hedden Court, Mr. John Guthrie, owner of the firm, built the house at the northeast corner of Charlestown Road. (By 1930, he had opened a hatchery in the building to the east of his home, in response to difficulties of the Great Depression.) Among the homeowners which first moved into the neighborhood were a foreman in the composing room at the *New Albany Ledger*, the owner of the Newhouse Coal Company (as well as his daughter and her husband), an executive with the Floyd County Veneer Company, and a professional man, a chemist.¹⁴

During the Great Depression, funds were short but construction continued, with about nine homes completed between 1931 and 1937. Among the owners are a manager in a life insurance

¹¹ Plats in the surveyor's office, Floyd County Courthouse.

¹² *New Albany Weekly Ledger*, April 6, 1928.

¹³ Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1891, 1898, 1905 and *New Albany Centennial Celebration Booklet*, October 1913.

¹⁴ Research completed by homeowners and others, for homes in the district.

company, the president of a local engraving company, an employee of an important local railroad, a salesman, a teacher in the local public school system, a traffic manager for a local company and the president of a bank. Surprisingly enough, even with material and fuel shortages, nine homes were built between 1941 and 1943. (None were constructed during 1938, 1939, 1940, 1944 or 1945.) These residences included properties for an insurance agent, two dentists, the male secretary for a glue manufacturing company, as well as the owner of a funeral home and a local café and tavern.

Important changes in Federal laws encouraged home ownership beginning in 1932, with the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and continued with the depression-era National Housing Act in 1934 (plus several amendments.) These also included the Federal Defense Housing and Home Loan programs of 1942. All of these efforts likely contributed to the availability of funds to middle class homeowners that resulted in beautiful homes in Hedden Court and Hedden Park during these difficult years.¹⁵

Typically, residential developments of the early part of the twentieth century were not built in a few years. Thus, homes in the Hedden's Grove Historic District continued to be erected on lots that had been vacant in previous years. While some homes were substantially remodeled in the latter part of the century, there is no evidence that buildings were demolished and rebuilt. It is this continuity which gives the district much of its charm. After World War II, between 1946 and 1953, when new construction began again, fourteen homes were built. The owners of these homes continued to be upper level management, salesmen or professional people. For example, they included district managers for products as different as steel, clothing and candy. Teachers were present, including one assistant coach at the New Albany High School. Individual entrepreneurs included the president/treasurer of a local builders supply and the owner of a local tavern and restaurant. The owners also included hardworking secretaries, and employees of the local telephone company: a typical middle and upper middle class mix for the time. The district achieved one political figure in the 1960s, when the second owner of the property at 1618 Hedden Court, a coach at the local high school, became a member of the New Albany City Council.

The Hedden's Grove Historic District is significant under Criterion A as an example of a transportation-related suburb of the early twentieth century. The land achieves additional distinction for its association with an important local family, whose earliest ties included activities important in the local anti-slavery movement. Further, the developers of the property, as well as many of the purchasers within the subdivision were associated with local commerce and manufacturing, presenting a cross section of these endeavors in the first half of the twentieth century.

Architecture

The district is also significant under Criterion C as a local example of specific popular trends in suburban development and architectural design. Three homes in the district are credited to a local designer, Guy Theis, who evidently worked in conjunction with the Monon Veneer Company. Mr. Theis' granddaughter, Dorothy and her husband Jack Gable also built a home at 1606 Hedden Park after World War II, in 1946.

The homes in Hedden's Grove built between 1926 and 1937 are remarkably unified in their design. Only three architectural styles are represented in the twenty-two homes. Six homes are good examples of the Craftsman Bungalow, five of them in Arthur Schoo's development along Charlestown Road. The other building, 1648 Hedden Park, is a vernacular form of the style. Three buildings, the homes at 1605, 1613 and 1615 Hedden Court are termed Jacobethan Revival, and represent high style examples of the Tudor Revival. All three were purportedly designed by Guy Theis (see Photos 0010, 0012, and 0013.) Two others, at 1617 Hedden Court and 1655 Hedden Park are in the Tudor Revival style. The balance of eleven homes are various examples of the

¹⁵ Ames, David L, & McClelland, Linda Flint, *National Register Bulletin, Historic Residential Suburbs*. Washington DC: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, September 2002., p.30

Colonial Revival style, including one Dutch Colonial Revival at 1624 Hedden Court (see Photo 0002.)

Of the ten homes built during the 1940s in the district, five are in the Colonial Revival style and four in the Tudor Revival style. One home is a modified ranch, prefabricated building (1606 Hedden Court.) Thus, both before and during World War II the overwhelming majority of the homes built in the district, particularly along Hedden Court and Hedden Park were either Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival. The prevalence of Colonial Revival homes in the district is not surprising as it was the dominant style for domestic architecture throughout America during the first half of the twentieth century. Colonial Revival homes reflected a national interest in the early history of the United States and were fueled by several publications which extolled the details of homes from the Georgian Period. Many of the examples in Hedden's Grove Historic District reflect examples of the style which can be found in many catalog plans.

A popular pattern book from the 1920s declared: "Rich in ancestry and steeped in American traditions, the new England Colonial home has always had a wide appeal. Its beauty lies in its stately simplicity, dignified classic lines and the homelike atmosphere which it evokes."¹⁶ Simplicity, dignity and a homey atmosphere were all highly revered qualities in American life (and they still are.) But the builder also offered the additional incentive for the Colonial Revival home: "Because of this structural simplicity it is probably the most economical of all types to build and looks well in shingles, siding or brick."¹⁷ Indeed, the Bocard house at 1604 Hedden Court is probably a Sears catalog house, the Newcastle #3402. Many other similar homes in the district may also be from similar sources.¹⁸ The home is also very similar to another pattern book residence, "The Calloway" offered by the J. D. Loizeaux company of New Jersey in 1927. Colonial Revival homes, especially those like many in the district, reflected a desire for quality, built on the understanding of American history, yet reflecting early twentieth century values of simplicity and frugality.

During the 1920s and later, modernization included the notion that pre-fabrication and standardization would bring prosperity to large groups of people. Thus it is no surprise that a prefabricated home is also part of the architectural collection in the Hedden's Grove Historic District. The home at 1606 Hedden Court is an example of a locally manufactured home from the Gunnison Company in New Albany, located nearby on Charlestown Road. The home at 1601 Hedden Court, now much changed, also began as a Gunnison home.

Some of the most impressive buildings in the district can be classified within the general category of Tudor Revival, including the Jacobethan Revival homes which were architect designed and which reveal great attention to materials and workmanship. Of all the eclectic movements of the early twentieth century, Tudor Revival provides one of the most varied for architectural expression. Examples abound clad in brick, stucco, stone and wood. They vary from huge estate mansions to tiny cottages, romantically recalling Germanic themes. The subcategory of this style, Jacobethan Revival has been coined to express influences of late Medieval and Renaissance buildings which echo the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I of England. In Hedden's Grove Historic District, the examples of this sub-style all employ brick, some with stucco on the upper floors. One is asymmetrical, designed in an "L" plan (1605 Hedden Court) while the other two are symmetrical on the front elevation. All have patterned or decorative brick work and other details of fine workmanship. The Tudor Revival homes in the district bring a continental flavor to the district. Although the design began to disappear at the end of the 1930s,

¹⁶ Loizeaux, *Classic Houses of the Twenties*. New York and Philadelphia: Dover Publications and The Atheneum of Philadelphia. (Reprint of Loizeaux's Plan Book No. 7, 1927), 1992, Page B.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Katherine Cole Stephenson, and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses by Mail, A Guide to Houses from Sears Roebuck & Company*. Washington DC: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1986, P. 194, "The Newcastle".

the district includes several which date from the period between 1941 and 1948. None can be found to date after 1953. Thus, this prevalent architectural style, with its recollection of European precedents and its tremendous variety of materials and plans, helps place the district in its own time period. Popular during the 1920s and 1930s, these Tudor Revival homes paint a picture of the era throughout the district, and contribute greatly to its historic character.

The balance of the homes within the district were constructed between 1950 and 1953. By that time, the trees had matured and other landscaping progressed. The district was a comfortable, gracious place to live. After World War II, returning veterans were hungry for homes which could be quickly built. More women were moving into the work force, so a reduced level of housekeeping was desirable. The ranch home became the ubiquitous symbol of this time period. In Hedden's Grove, eleven homes were constructed during these three years, and eight of them were Ranch style. The simple, one-story home promised ease of maintenance and care. In addition, it reflected the new informal life style that was being touted in California and other western states. Since the style developed later, ranch homes are more likely to be found on Hedden Park than Hedden Court. For the most part, these residences are well set back and add, rather than detract from the neighborhood. The ranch style in Hedden's Grove Historic District reflects a continuity between the three decades 1920 – 1950. These homes reflect dramatic changes occurring in American society, and herald the advent of the automobile culture. Garage entrances are prominently placed at the front of the house. The ranch homes in Hedden's Grove Historic District complement the other styles and provide a vision of the suburb over several decades.

The home at 1620 Hedden Court features a façade clad in limestone. Indiana was especially proud of the wonderful Bedford limestone which had been used to construct the Empire State Building in New York and many others. After the war this became a very popular cladding material because of its beauty and durability as well as its heritage. The ranch home at 1607 Hedden Park, built in 1953 also reflects some highlights of the style, including the central, massive prominent fireplace. This feature was seen in many high style examples, following the lead of nationally known modernist architects such as Marcel Breuer.

Hedden's Grove Historic District features a range of architectural styles which were prevalent during the period of significance. However, it is a surprisingly unified collection, with many examples of slightly higher style execution. In addition, the variety of design and materials used within the various styles represented gives the streetscape added interest, yet the configuration and planning of the streets and landscaping prevent jarring views. There are slight differences between the three sections of the district.

The homes built along Charleston Road are the earliest. Although some of the most modest, each of these five bungalows has unique Craftsman-inspired details. Four of these buildings were constructed as speculative housing. Some served for a time as rental property. The earliest part of the district to be developed, Hedden Court, that is associated with the Hedden family, demonstrates the most concentrated and high style examples of primarily Colonial and Tudor Revival designs. Yet many of the examples on Hedden Park rival their counterparts on Hedden Court. Thus, the two parallel streets, while slightly different in character, retain an affinity and pleasing unity.

It is obvious that the urge to destroy early homes and replace them with later, simpler products has been resisted in the district. Where the later ranch homes have been built within proximity of earlier homes, they have been integrated with sensitivity.

The landscape design of the suburb, while simple, has been effective in maintaining the feeling of a quieter, rural atmosphere, away from the hurly burly of modern life. This has been accomplished first, through the stone entrance gates which declare to the visitor that the place they are entering is refined and to be respected. Then, the set backs of the homes, the quality of the homes themselves and the prevalence of statuesque trees and other landscaping contribute to this "special" state. An indoor-outdoor lifestyle, that was promoted throughout the period after World War II, encouraged extensive landscaping efforts during that era. The ranch house at 1618 Hedden Court, for example, is nestled in a profusion of landscaping, typical of the era.

Integrity

As previously mentioned, the district demonstrates with a high degree of integrity the design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling and associations typical of a streetcar suburb of the period from the 1920s through the 1950s. It does not appear that any homes constructed during the period of significance have been lost. In addition, only very few have been radically changed in an inappropriate manner. Most additions, and/or smaller buildings have been added at the rear of the property, to maintain the atmosphere and visual appearance of the streetscape to a great degree. While some modern over siding has occurred, the prevalence of brick buildings has kept many from this desecration. Therefore, based on an analysis of the existing fabric of the buildings, structures and landscape present in the district, it appears to have retained adequate integrity to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Other Sources:

Plats 109, 93. Floyd County offices, Plat Room, Courthouse, New Albany, Indiana.

Deed Indexes and Deed Books (various) in the office of the County Recorder, Courthouse, New Albany, Indiana.

Maps: Floyd County Public Library: 1924; 1936, c. 1943, 1950.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- _____
Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 043-446-34098,34099,34100,34101,34102,34103, 34138, 34139, 34140,34141, 34142, 34143

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property +/- 15 acres
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>604270</u>	<u>4240680</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>604330</u>	<u>4240430</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>604480</u>	<u>4240540</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>604180</u>	<u>4240540</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Beginning at the north western corner of the property located at 1624 Hedden Court, continue in a southeasterly direction, following the northern property lines of this property and those at 1622, 1620, 1618, 1616, 1614, 1612, 1610, 1608, 1606 and 1604 Hedden Court, then turn south, south west along the eastern property line of number 1604, across the terminal end of Hedden Court, to the eastern property line of the property at 1601 Hedden Court. Continue along this property line in a south westerly direction to the eastern property line of 1602 Hedden Park, and continue along this line, crossing the terminus of Hedden Park, to the eastern property line of 1601 Hedden Park. At the southern property line of this property, turn west, northwest, following the contiguous southern property lines of number 1601, 1607, 1611, 1619, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655 Hedden Park, and the southern property line of 2410 Charlestown Road. Turn north, north east at the western property line of 2410, continuing along the east side of Charlestown Road in a north easterly direction to the western property line of 1624 Hedden Court, continuing along this line to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary of the district reflects the developments platted by the Hedden Realty Company and by Arthur Schoo between 1905, 1925 and 1928. These are variously referred to in legal documents as Plat 452, 538, 539 and 563 (see Figures 1 and 2.) The subdivision was planned with dead end streets for each of the two main roads. The eastern boundary was originally a twenty foot dedicated driveway, although never developed. The properties on Charlestown Road, although owned by a different company, date to the same era and have much in common with the rest of the properties within the district. Thus, the boundary shown on the sketch map (Figure 3) appropriately defines properties which are consistent in design, and related to a specific early twentieth century episode of residential suburb development. Charlestown Road is a busy major artery and thus provides a western edge for the district. The closed streets of the development, ending in circular drives, provide the eastern edge. In addition, homes built east of Hedden's Grove are separated from the district by boundary fences and other barriers. While less distinctive edges are apparent to the north and south, the original and revised plats for the district clearly define the end of properties in these areas. Mixed use begins to occur in areas both north and south of the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Camille B. Fife
organization The Westerly Group, Inc. date February, 2010
street & number 225 East Main Street telephone (812) 273-8826
city or town Madison state IN zip code 47250
e-mail wqimadison@aol.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 black and white 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.

Name of Property: Hedden's Grove Historic District

City or Vicinity: New Albany

County: Floyd County

State: Indiana

Photographer: Camille B. Fife, The Westerly Group, Inc.

Date Photographed: August 2009/February 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 30: Entrance wall and gates at Hedden Court

6. Looking east, north east toward the gates from Charlestown Road.

7. Photo No. 001 of 030. (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0001)

2 of 30: 1624 Hedden Court

6. Looking north toward the front elevation of number 1624 Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0002 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0002)

3 of 30: 1622 Hedden Court

6. Looking north toward the front of number 1622 Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0003 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0003)

4 of 30: 1620 Hedden Court

6. Looking north, northeast toward the front of number 1620 Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0004 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0004)

5 of 30: 1618 Hedden Court

6. Looking north toward the front of number 1618 Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0005 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0005)

6 of 30: 1616 Hedden Court

6. Looking north, north east, this image shows the houses at 1616 and 1614 Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0006 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0006)

7 of 30: 1608 Hedden Court

6. This image is looking north, north west toward the house at 1608 Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0007 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0007)

8 of 30: 1604 Hedden Court

6. This image is looking north, northwest toward the residence at 1604 Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0008 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0008)

9 of 30: 1601 Hedden Court

6. An Image looking south west toward the property at 1601 Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0009 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0009)

10 of 30: 1605, 1607 Hedden Court

6. This image is looking south, southeast toward the properties at 1605 (left) and 1607(right) Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0010 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0010)

11 of 30: 1609, 1611 Hedden Court

6. A photograph, looking south, southeast toward properties at 1611 (left) and 1609 (right) Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0011 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0011)

12 of 30: 1613 Hedden Court

6. An image, looking south, southeast toward the north elevation of the property at 1613 Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0012 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0012)

13 of 30: 1615, 1617 Hedden Court

6. A photograph, looking south toward the properties at 1615 (left) and 1617 (right) Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0013 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0013)

14 of 30: 1619, 1621 Hedden Court

6. An image, looking south, southwest toward the properties at 1619 (left) and 1621 (right) Hedden Court.

7. Photo No. 0014 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0014)

15 of 30: 1623 Hedden Court

6. This photograph, looking south, southeast, shows the north west corner of the residence at the south east corner of Hedden Court and Charlestown Road.

7. Photo No. 0015 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0015)

16 of 30: 1654 Hedden Park

6. An image, looking east from Charlestown Road to the west elevation of the property at 1654 Hedden Park. The home is at the north east corner of Hedden Park and Charlestown Road.

7. Photo No. 0016 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0016)

17 of 30: 1648, 1650, 1652 Hedden Park

6. This photograph is looking north west toward the properties at 1648 (right), 1650 (center) and 1652 (left) Hedden Park.

7. Photo No. 0017 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0017)

18 of 30: 1640, 1646 Hedden Park

6. An image looking north west toward the properties at 1640 (right) and 1646 (left) Hedden Park.

7. Photo No. 0018 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0018)

19 of 30: 1606 Hedden Park

6. A photograph looking north, north east toward the south elevation of the home at 1606 Hedden Park.

7. Photo No. 0019 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0019) :

20 of 30: 1602 Hedden Park

6. Looking north, north east toward the south elevation of the property at 1602 Hedden Park.

7. Photo No. 0020 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0020)

21 of 30: 1601 Hedden Park

6. This photograph, looking south, south west shows the north elevation of the home at 1601 Hedden Park.

7. Photo No. 0021 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0021)

22 of 30: 1607, 1611 Hedden Park

6. An image, looking south, south east toward the north elevations of the properties at 1611 (right) and 1607 (left) Hedden Park.

7. Photo No. 0022 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0022)

23 of 30: 1619 Hedden Park

6. Looking south, this image shows the north side of the residence at 1619 Hedden Park.

7. Photo No. 0023 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0023)

24 of 30: 1647, 1649, 1651 Hedden Park

6. This image, looking south, south west shows the north façade of the properties at 1647 (left), 1649 (center) and 1651 (right) Hedden Park.

7. Photo No. 0024 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0024)

25 of 30: 1653 Hedden Park

6. This is a photograph, looking south, south west toward the properties at 1651, 1653 and 1655 Hedden Park.

7. Photo No. 0025 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0025)

26 of 30: 1655 Hedden Park

6. An image, looking south, south west toward the front of the home at 1655 Hedden Park.
7. Photo No. 0026 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0026)

27 of 30: Entry wall and gate

6. This photograph, looking east, shows the entry wall and gate post at the north east corner of Hedden Park and Charlestown Road and the continuation of the retaining wall.
7. Photo No. 0027 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0027)

28 of 30: 2418, 2416 Charlestown Road.

6. This image, looking south south east on Charlestown Road shows (from left to right) the properties located at numbers 2418 and 2416 Charlestown Road.
7. Photo No. 0028 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0028)

29 of 30: 2416, 2414, 2412, 2410 Charlestown Road

6. A view, looking south along Charlestown Road toward homes at 2416 (left) through 2410 (right) Charlestown Road.
7. Photo No. 0029 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0029)

30 of 30: 2410 Charlestown Road

6. This image shows a closer view of the front of the house at 2410 Charlestown Road, at the south western corner of the district.
7. Photo No. 0030 of 0030 (IN_Floyd County_Hedden's Grove Historic District0030)

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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Additional Documentation

Figure 1: Plat 452 as re-platted 1925

539

539

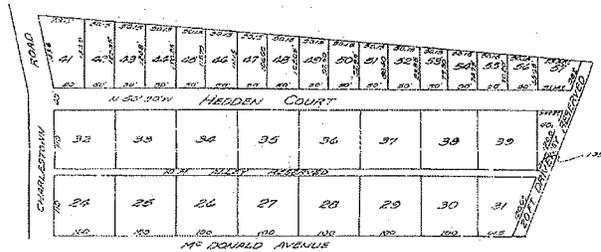
Filed and Received
10 o'clock A.M.
July 15, 1925
Plat Received 5 Page 11
William Bigler Recorder, Floyd County

Daily Abstract
for location
July 15, 1925
W.C. BENTLEY
SHERIFF, FLOYD COUNTY

*Plat
received
July 15, 1925*

HEDDEN PARK PLAT NO. 452
Replat of Lots Nos. 24 to 40 inclusive, also part of
Horb Avenue (Not dedicated)

Approved
this 25 day of June 1925
E. F. Easley
William A. Heston
E. H. Pifer
Board of Public Works



The undersigned being all the owners, do hereby publish and declare the annexed plat as a replat and a subdivision of lots Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 in Hedden Park Plat No. 452 of Floyd County, Records in the State of Indiana, also part of Horb Ave (not dedicated).

William A. Heston
William A. Heston
Anna M. Greene
Frank G. Greene

State of Ohio) s.s.
County of Mahoning

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public, this 3rd day of April, 1925 came Walter P. Baird and Lela Baird, his wife, in person and Walter P. Baird, attorney in fact for D. Hedden Baird, and Grace F. Baird, his wife, William J. Baird and Ethel Bank Baird, his wife, and Marion Craig Baird and Marion T. Baird, his wife, for and in their behalf and in their names, as such attorney, acknowledged the execution of the foregoing plat.

Witness my hand and official seal this 3rd day of April 1925
My Commission Expires
Feb. 20th 1928
Walter P. Baird
Lela B. Baird
D. Hedden Baird
Walter P. Baird Atty in Fact
Grace F. Baird
Wm J. Baird Atty in Fact
William J. Baird
Walter P. Baird Atty in Fact



State of Indiana) s.s.
County of Floyd

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State this 30th day of March 1925 personally came William A. Heston, unmarried, William A. Heston, unmarried, Anna M. Greene, and Frank G. Greene, her husband and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing plat.

Witness my hand and official seal this 30th day of March 1925.
My Commission Expires
Feb. 11, 1928



D. Wirtz Heston
Notary Public

State of Illinois) s.s.
County of Cook

Before the undersigned a Notary Public in and for said County and State this 6th day of April, 1925 personally came Ello M. Hardy, and Frank Hardy, her husband and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing plat. Witness my hand and official seal this 6th day of April 1925.

My Commission Expires

Ello M. Hardy
Frank Hardy



A. C. Zimmerman
Notary Public

Figure 3: Sketch Map (See Separate PDF)

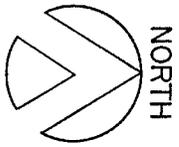
Additional Maps: USGS Quad

Hedden's Grove National Register Historic District Nomination Floyd County, Indiana

Sketch Plan

Prepared by
The Westerly Group, Inc.
Madison, Indiana
January, 2010

- LEGEND**
- PHOTOGRAPHS 
 - BOUNDARY 
 - ENTRY GATES 
 - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING 
 - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING 





Hedden's Grove Historic District, Floyd Co., IN photo 3



Hedden's Grove Historic District, Floyd Co., IN photo 5



Hedden's Grove Historic District, Floyd Co., IN photo 10



Hedden's Grove Historic District, Floyd Co., IN photo 13



Hedden's Grove Historic District, Floyd Co., IN photo 14



Hedden's Grove Historic District, Floyd Co., IN photo 16



Hedden's Grove Historic District, Floyd Co., IN photo 18



Hedden's Grove Historic District, Floyd Co., IN photo 25