

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Emerson Avenue Addition Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly by E. Michigan St. E. St. Clair St., N. Emerson Ave., and
Ellenberger Park

N/A	not for publication
N/A	

city or town Indianapolis vicinity _____

state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46219

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
142	14	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
143	14	Total

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Craftsman/Bungalow

20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

METAL: aluminum

roof: ASPHALT

other: BRICK

SYNTHETICS: vinyl

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Emerson Avenue Historic District is located about five miles due east of downtown Indianapolis in the Irvington area. Its 1899 plat is laid out in an orthogonal grid with most houses facing the east-west streets of St. Clair, North, Walnut and Michigan Streets. When platted and developed, the district was suburban in setting. Ellenberger Park (1909) borders the plat on the east and to the west, Emerson Avenue is a busy secondary street running north-south; it also forms the boundary between Center Township on the west and Warren Township to the east. The district is entirely residential, consisting of 142 contributing houses and 14 non-contributing houses. Most houses are one to one and one-half story wood-frame bungalows and cottages dating from c. 1905 to the 1930s. Most houses feature front porches, dining room bays, deep eaves, and simple use of materials consistent with influence from the Craftsman style.

Narrative Description

Emerson Avenue Addition Historic District is a residential neighborhood located on the western edge of Warren Township, Marion County, within the portion of Indianapolis known as Irvington. The district is about five-six miles from downtown Indianapolis. Residential land uses surround three sides of the district, with Ellenberger Park abutting the east edge of the district, across Ellenberger Parkway.

The plat is an orthogonal grid that includes 154 lots; the district extends six lots north along Emerson Avenue into a plat filed in 1870 so that its boundary meets that of the National Register listed North Irvington Gardens Historic District. The terrain is generally level, however, the land does swale down to the south, so that lots along Walnut, North and Michigan streets are progressively terraced higher above the street as one moves south. The lots along St. Clair Street are sufficiently level so that there is little difference in street level and yard level. The change in grade is most evident as one moves north on Emerson; the houses closest to Michigan Street are terraced about eight feet above sidewalk level, with the difference closing to nil by St. Clair Street. The grid is east-west dominant; most building lots face the east-west streets. Lots vary in size by several feet, some are as wide as 43.5 feet, others can be as narrow as 35 feet. In depth, some are as deep as 157.3 feet, the shortest are 140 feet in depth.

North, Walnut, and St. Clair Streets were platted at 50 feet in width. Streets appear to have been blacktopped originally, and remain so today. Curbs are stone on some streets, concrete on others. There is no public lawn between curb and sidewalk; the concrete walks immediately abut the curb, except along Michigan Street, where lot depth permits it. Ellenberger Parkway has a rural lane feeling, with no curbing, no sidewalks, and irregular gravel shoulders one-two feet in depth on its western edge. One resident reported that a former occupant of their home at the southwest corner of Ellenberger and Walnut told them that Ellenberger Parkway was more akin to a dirt alley in the 1930s. The former occupant claimed that WPA funded work crews paved this run of Ellenberger Parkway for the first time in the mid to late 1930s. Leland Avenue, the only internal north-south cross street, also lacks curbs or walks; it even jogs slightly just north of Michigan. Emerson, befitting its use as a periodically busy crosstown route, has recent concrete curbs and abutting sidewalks of concrete. Curbs and sidewalks on St. Clair Street were replaced in about 2006 with new concrete. Walnut Street retains sandstone curbing with horizontal-struck grooves. The curbing on Walnut ranges from deteriorated or non-existent to good condition. Walks are concrete on Walnut; the northeast corner of Leland and Walnut has the street names impressed into the concrete (photo 7). Radius curbs at corners are granite. North Street has old concrete curbs and walks with large pebble aggregate. No historic curb or walk materials remain on Michigan. There is no organized pattern of plantings or street trees in the district, however, the canopy of mature deciduous trees on private lots and in public rights-of-way contribute to the integrity of feeling present in the district.

Some property owners in the district have installed recent fencing or retaining walls that are non-historic. The double at 5140-5142 E. Michigan Street, for example, has treated lumber log retaining walls and recent landscaping. Most houses on this stretch of Michigan in the district have terraced lawns and early concrete banks of stairs leading to their porches. Several houses in the 5200 block of E. North St. have newer railings or low retaining walls of recent construction. The house at 5128 E. Walnut is one of several houses with a recent chain link fence enclosing its front yard.

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Most houses in the district are one story, wood frame bungalows, built from 1910 – 1930, even though the plat was filed in 1899. Single family homes predominate, but Michigan Street includes a higher number of doubles and one four-flat building. The district did include one commercial building, built c. 1915, at the northeast corner of Michigan and Emerson. The City of Indianapolis condemned and demolished it in the spring of 2009. The intended housing market originally was clearly average middle class, probably aimed at a variety of blue and white collar middle income families.

The district includes 141 contributing houses and 15 non-contributing houses. Generally, when classifying houses, retention of original massing was more significant than if the original wall cladding was still visible. Also, the importance of the porch as an open feature was considered. Transparent enclosures to porches, such as storm windows or screening, generally preserves the intent of the porch, whereas permanent wall installations that enclose front porches nullify a key element of early 20th century housing. Therefore, a house with aluminum siding and a storm window-enclosed porch can still contribute to the district. Many “sided” houses in the district often retain original, distinctive wood windows, typically in a 3/1 or 4/1 “vertical pane” pattern. In those cases, such details aid the ability of that resource to contribute to the district. It is possible that cumulative changes may cause a non-contributing rating; for example, a house with siding, reduced size windows, and additional dormers might well be considered non-contributing. Overall, the goal was to recognize those properties that retain their period identity, enough so to relate the significance of the district for its role in community development in Indianapolis. For this reason, garages and secondary buildings were not included in the resource count. Other, perhaps less tangible items contribute to the character of the district.

The design of the plat, though not remarkable for its time, is nonetheless characteristic of a streetcar neighborhood. Its stone curbs, sidewalk placement, lot size and the placement of houses on their lots all constitute a contributing site within the district. The gridded plat of Emerson Avenue Addition is characteristic of Indianapolis streetcar suburbs, being the most common land division method used in connection with trolley-oriented suburbs in the city. The east-west streets are clearly dominant in Emerson Avenue Addition; this too is characteristic since the closest trolley line was an east-west line on nearby Michigan Street. The concept was to place most lots within equidistant reach of the trolley line; on the north side, similar plats are north-south oriented.

The following inventory includes all houses in the district.

East St. Clair Street

5116 St. Clair Street contributing

Built in about 1926, this wood-frame bungalow house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and walls sheathed in aluminum siding. The core of the house is a rectangular, one story, gabled fronted mass with a separate, lower one story porch in front. Red brick square piers stand at either corner of the porch and low walls enclose its sides. Windows and a low wall of aluminum siding were added at some point to enclose the porch. The west wall of the house has a projecting rectangular oriel bay with tripled windows under the eaves. The house has a low pitched roof with open eaves and exposed rafters. Most windows are 3/1 double hung sash with vertical upper panes. Roof is asphalt shingle.

5122 St. Clair Street contributing

This house appears on the 1908 Baist's Atlas map. It is a vernacular, wood-frame, one and one-half story house with a steep gable front, jerkin-head roof. The foundation is rock-faced concrete block. Walls are covered in asbestos shingles. The one story porch is full width and has a hip roof. Square wood posts support it. The front (south) elevation has a central door flanked by large 1/1 windows, and two 1/1 windows are on the second floor. Roof is asphalt shingle.

5126 St. Clair Street contributing

5126 St. Clair is a one story, wood frame bungalow with nearly full width porch. Walls are of aluminum siding. Leslie Carlos “Carl” Groseclose and family were long time residents of this house beginning in the 1920s. Groseclose was a tailor for 32 years for Hilton-Kahn Tailors, where he was a manager in the cutting room. He opened his own business,

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Groseclose Cleaners and Tailors, at 4210 N. College Avenue, in 1955. He was a member of the Ancient Landmarks Masonic Lodge.¹

5130 St. Clair Street contributing photo 1

This Queen Anne cottage dates to about 1905. It has narrow wood clapboard siding, and has an L-shaped plan, with a porch wrapping around the front and infilling the inside corner of the "L." Lathe-turned posts support the porch roof. Windows are 1/1 sash and appear to be vinyl replacement units. Intersecting asphalt shingle-covered gable roofs of about 45-degree pitch cover each wing of the house, with a taller gable perpendicular to the street spanning the rear section.

5132 St. Clair Street contributing photo 1

This c. 1905 house is a Western bungalow, having a hip roof that covers its entire rectangular mass. The porch is recessed under the main roof and supported on four square brick piers linked by knee walls of brick. Windows are 1/1 sash.

5134 St. Clair Street contributing

Built in about 1910, the owners of this American Foursquare house altered it to a Colonial Revival appearance in about 1940. It retains the basic cubical massing of the foursquare type. Its foundation is concrete block and walls are aluminum sided. The entrance has a decorative broken pediment with fluted pilasters surround. Windows are 1/1 double hung sash. Aluminum soffits enclose the eaves. The usual hip roof is capped by a centered gablet rather than the typical hipped dormer. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

5142 St. Clair Street contributing

Another gable-front bungalow with large front porch stands at this location. Siding is asbestos shingle and knee braces support the front eaves.

5146 St. Clair Street contributing

Concrete blocks form the foundation for this American Foursquare, c. 1915. It is a two and a half story wood frame house with aluminum siding covering the exterior walls. The one story full width porch has brick piers and knee walls. A central porch entrance has concrete steps leading to it. The main entrance under the porch has sidelights flanking the door. The second floor is symmetrical, with two 1/1 windows. The hip roof has deep eaves and a centered gabled dormer window with two wood casement windows. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

5148 St. Clair Street contributing

5148 is a one story, wood frame, gable fronted bungalow with walls of aluminum siding. The east elevation has a dining room bay that projects to flush with the edge of the eaves.

5202 St. Clair Street contributing

This aluminum-sided, one story, frame bungalow retains its 3/1 double hung sash. The front porch is tan brick with support piers and knee walls. It has been enclosed with windows. The house dates to c.1925.

5206 St. Clair Street contributing

The front porch is offset to the east and only half-width on this one story, gable front 1920s bungalow. The paired front windows to the west are wood 3/1 units.

¹ "Carl Groseclose Dies, Owned Cleaning Firm," Indianapolis Star, February 20, 1967, page 27.

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5210 St. Clair Street contributing

This house is later than others on the street, dating to c.1935. It is a Colonial Revival cottage, similar to many "small house" catalog offerings of the era. It has a concrete block foundation and is L-shaped in plan, with a brick piered porch infilling the inside corner of the "L." The main mass of the house is rectangular and side-gabled, while a small front-facing gable is beside the porch. Walls are aluminum siding. Windows are 6/1 sash, paired on the front offset gable. Eaves are close and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

5214 St. Clair Street contributing

A one story, frame, gable front bungalow with full width porch stands on this lot.

5218 St. Clair Street contributing

This gable fronted bungalow appears to have useful attic space and may be one and a half stories high. The roof is more steeply pitched to accommodate the paired attic windows. The full width front porch has a hip roof roof carried on square brick piers. Walls are of aluminum siding.

5222 St. Clair Street contributing

A concrete block foundation supports this one story bungalow. It too has the usual gable front / lower gable porch roof format found in the district. The porch has brick piers and knee walls. The front door is offset to the west and a group of tripled 3/1 windows is beside it.

5226 St. Clair Street contributing

This c. 1925 bungalow is similar to others on its block, however, the clipped gable roof of both house proper and porch offer some individuality.

5230 St. Clair Street contributing

Rock-faced concrete block provides the foundation for this one story, wood frame bungalow with red brick porch. The brick piers of the porch support a lower, separate front facing gable roof from that of the main part of the house. Walls are covered in aluminum siding and the roofing material is asphalt shingle.

5234 St. Clair Street contributing

This one story bungalow is slightly more substantial-looking than its late 1920s contemporaries on St. Clair Street and in the district, since it has a red brick veneer exterior. The roof pitch is slightly steeper than most bungalows in the district, but otherwise, the builder followed the usual "front-gabled house with separate front gabled porch" format. The porch is now enclosed with storm windows and a storm door.

5103 St. Clair Street non-contributing

This address is home to a one story, frame, side-gabled house with low-pitched roof and overhanging open eaves. Walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. At some point after 1988, smaller windows were installed, altering the simple character of the house. Before 1988, according to survey files and photos of Warren Township / Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, the centered front door lead to a concrete stoop sheltered by a metal awning upheld by metal supports. A large 1/1 window was on either side of the front door. Roof is asphalt shingle.

5115 St. Clair Street contributing

A rock-faced concrete block foundation supports the frame, aluminum-sided walls of this one story bungalow, c.1925. The roof is a moderate pitch gable roof facing the street. The porch roof is "dropped:" lower in pitch and separate from the main roof. The porch is full width and has brown brick piers and knee walls. Windows now enclose the originally open porch. The east side of the house has an oriel bay with triple windows the projects to flush with the main eaves.

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5119 St. Clair Street contributing

This house is essentially identical to 5115, except that its walls are covered in insulbric (stamped asphalt) siding. It also has paired casement windows in the attic gable apex rather than the single casement seen on 5115.

5123 St. Clair Street contributing

A one story, gable front bungalow with walls of aluminum siding stands on this lot. It has a full front (now enclosed) porch with separate gable roof and brick piers. It dates to c.1925.

5127 St. Clair Street contributing

This is a one story, wood frame, gable front bungalow with aluminum siding, virtually identical to the house at 5123 St. Clair.

5135 St. Clair Street contributing

The house at 5135 St. Clair Street predates its neighboring houses by about 10-15 years (c.1910). It is a frame, vernacular Queen Anne cottage of "T-plan" format. The foundation is rock faced concrete block, walls are aluminum sided. The gable roofs have a roughly 45-degree pitch and are covered in asphalt shingles. The front has paired windows. The original porch, to the west, had a shed roof but was infilled to become a room at some point, likely c.1945. The current porch is a metal awning with metal posts, c. 1950.

5137 St. Clair Street contributing photo 2

This house is also a vernacular Queen Anne cottage, in this case the builder utilized an "L" plan. It was built c.1908.

5141 St. Clair Street contributing photo 2

A cubical, one story frame bungalow with rock faced block foundation and steep hip roof stands on this site. At some point, likely c.1950, an owner installed permastone-type siding on the exterior. The centered, partial width front porch has a gabled roof and projects forward. Vinyl windows enclose the porch. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

5145 St. Clair Street contributing

Dating to about 1940, this house combines elements of the ranch house and minimal tradition or "small house." It is a red brick, one story house with a low pitched hip roof. The plan is roughly "L" shaped, with a forward projecting section with single 1/1 window to the west, concrete stoop / entry in the middle, and semi-hexagonal bay window to the east.

5149 St. Clair Street contributing

This c.1925 house is a one story, aluminum-sided, gable front bungalow with gabled porch. Edgar Almon "Ned" Perkins, a newspaper man, and his family were long time residents of this house.² Perkins was raised in the printing business. His grandfather Elsbury Perkins and his father Edgar A. Perkins were printers with the Indianapolis News and the Indianapolis Star, so it was only natural that "Ned's" career encompassed 35 years in the Star's composing room, where he was both linotype operator and proofreader. During World War II, "Ned" began writing letters to his nephew who was in the service. Initially known as the "Scandal Sheet," it continued after the war as "Home Edition" and was circulated among the News employees, too. "Ned" was master of the Irvington Masonic Lodge, an elder of the Irvington Presbyterian Church, and secretary of the Old Time Printers Association. He was also a member of the Indianapolis Press Club and the International Typographical Union. Perkins died in 1959.

² "Ned Perkin's Letters Started Newspaper," *Indianapolis News*, November 2, 1959, page 12.

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5201 St. Clair Street contributing photo 3

One story in height, this house repeats the gable front house and porch formula of its neighbors, except that it has jerkin heads on both house and porch.

5205 St. Clair Street contributing photo 3

This c.1925 bungalow has permastone-style siding.

5209 St. Clair Street contributing

A one story, frame bungalow with gable front massing and separate gabled front porch stands at this address. The porch was enclosed with windows at some point. Siding is aluminum, rock faced concrete blocks provide the foundation.

5213 St. Clair Street contributing

Dating from about 1925, this house repeats the gable front formula of others on St. Clair Street. The porch is supported by doubled wood posts rather than brick and its floor is a plain concrete slab, unenclosed by railings.

5217 St. Clair Street contributing

This house has a rock faced block foundation, frame walls of aluminum siding, and a front gabled roof. The porch has tripled plain square columns at each front corner that support a separate gable roof. The front door is centered under the porch, with a pair of windows to the east and one to the west. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

5219 – 5221 St. Clair Street contributing

This double house has a continuous gable roof over both house and porch, with square columns supporting the porch. Each unit is arranged shotgun-style, with front doors toward the outside corner, and paired windows toward the center.

5225 St. Clair Street non-contributing

5225 St. Clair is a simple house dating to about 1955. Its walls are of stone veneer, or a permastone-like product, it has a hip roof, and an enclosed porch recessed under the main roof. The house is non-contributing because it falls outside of the period of significance.

5231 St. Clair Street contributing

Another gable front, wood frame bungalow house stands on this lot. It has a rock faced concrete block foundation and aluminum siding covers the exterior. The gabled near-full width porch has brick corner piers and brick knee walls.

5233 St. Clair Street contributing

Walls and foundation of red brick distinguish this gabled one story bungalow, c.1925. The full width porch has a brick piers and walls and a low hip roof. Windows enclose the porch. The east wall has a projecting chimney. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

East Walnut Street

5120 E. Walnut Street contributing photo 4

The main roof of this one and a half story frame house extends over the recessed full width front porch. Foundation is of rock faced concrete block. Walls are aluminum sided. The front gable end has a pair of double hung 1/1 windows lighting the attic level.

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5124 E. Walnut Street contributing

Resting on a rock faced block foundation, this one story house is a frame, gable front bungalow with lower pitched separate gabled porch. Brick piers support the porch and it has low enclosing knee walls. The house is sided with vinyl siding.

George Herman and Maude Freers were occupants of this house from the mid-1920s until George's death in 1964. George Freer was an automobile designer. He graduated from Rose Polytechnic Institute in Terre Haute. He was a pioneer designer in the automobile industry, and during his career he worked with many of the early companies – Interstate Automobile Co., U.S. Motors, Packard Motor Car Co., Alden-Simpson Truck Co., Holcomb & Hoke Co., and Stutz Motor Car Co. – before beginning his long association with Marmon-Herrington Co. and its predecessors, Nordyke & Marmon and Marmon Motor Car Company.³ In the 1920s, Freers co-designed the 16-cylinder Marmon, and he also was the chief engineer of the 1936 Stutz small delivery truck, Pak-Age Cars. During his association with Marmon, Freers held the positions of chief draftsman, chassis engineer, assistant chief engineer, and chief engineer before retiring in 1963 as vice-president in charge of engineering of the Marmon-Herrington Co. He was a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and chairman of its Indiana section.

5128 E. Walnut Street contributing

This house is a one story frame bungalow with full width enclosed front porch.

5132 E. Walnut Street contributing

This "small house" dates to about 1935. Its walls are sided with aluminum, and its main mass is a rectangular, one story, side gabled box with narrow eaves. The small porch and entry are offset to the west side of the front, and consist of a concrete slab sheltered by a gable fronted roof carried on two square wood posts. Beside it, toward the center, is a multi-paned picture window. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

5134 E. Walnut Street non-contributing

The house at 5134 E. Walnut is a one/two story, gable fronted bungalow with concrete block foundation and vinyl sided walls. The porch has been enclosed with sided walls. All windows have been replaced with smaller units. The rear section of the house has a "bump up section" – adding a second story to the house. This addition was made sometime before 1988.

5140 E. Walnut Street contributing

Resting on a rock faced concrete block foundation, this house is one story tall and has a partial width porch, offset to the east so that its east roof slope merges with that of the main house. The porch piers and knee walls are stuccoed. Walls of the house itself are covered in aluminum siding. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

5146 E. Walnut Street contributing

This one/two story house is a hip roofed bungalow, c. 1915, with front porch recessed under the main roof. In about 1995, an owner added a clerestory level to the house. This gabled structure rises an additional scant story above the hip roof, at the center of the house.

5150 E. Walnut Street contributing

A vernacular design, 5150 Walnut has a side gabled front section, perpendicular, wide, gabled rear section, and a brick front porch with hip roof. The front section of the house has a small cross gable dormer centered in the front roof slope. Foundation is concrete block, walls are aluminum, and roofing is asphalt. The house was built c.1905, but the porch dates to c.1920.

³ "George Freers Designed Marmon," *Indianapolis News*, December 15, 1964, page 8.

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5202 E. Walnut Street contributing

Built c. 1925, this house is a front gabled frame bungalow with walls of asbestos shingle siding. The partial width porch is offset to the east so that its east slope merges with that of the main roof. Eaves are open and have exposed rafters, there are knee braces at the apex of porch and main gable. Metal supports uphold the porch roof.

5206 E. Walnut Street non-contributing

Simple, vernacular cross plan cottages like this one were the earliest houses in the district. Dating to c.1905, this house has seen a number of alterations, probably in the late 1940s-early 1950s. The shed roofed porch was enclosed into a room addition, a front facing picture window replaced what was likely a pair of windows, and the entire house was sided with asbestos shingles. Recently, vinyl siding replaced/covers the asbestos shingle and obscures even more detail. The roof consists of intersecting, roughly 45 degree pitched gables covered with asphalt shingles.

5210 E. Walnut Street contributing

A one-story wood frame bungalow with aluminum siding, c.1925, stands at this address. Dan V. and Mary White were residents of this house in the 1920s. Dan White was born in Windfall, Indiana (Tipton County) in 1883 and came to Indianapolis in 1906. After graduating from Indianapolis Law College in 1909, White practiced law, pausing to work as a U.S. Department of Labor recruiter for war projects during World War I. White became a deputy Marion County prosecutor in the early 1920s, and on St. Patrick's Day 1925, Gov. Ed Jackson appointed White to jurist for the Indianapolis municipal court bench. In the late 1920s, the Whites moved to 32 N. Arlington (outside of the Emerson Avenue Addition district, but, in the NR-listed Irvington Historic District), where they lived until Dan's death in 1965.⁴

5216-5218 E. Walnut contributing photo 9

Duplexes are more common along Emerson Avenue and E. Michigan Street, yet, there are only a handful in the district. The builder of this one took the format of the American Foursquare. The foundation is rock faced concrete block, exterior walls are now covered in aluminum siding. The full width, one story front porch has poured concrete floors, square brick piers, and brick knee walls surrounding it. Its roof is hipped. Openings across the front are symmetrical, under the porch: glazed wood doors with sidelights toward either corner and large (original) fixed windows toward the center. Each unit has paired 3/1 double hung sash on the second floor, again symmetrically placed. The hip roof has a moderate pitch, deep eaves, and a centered hip roofed dormer with paired one pane casement windows. Roofing is asphalt shingle. The house dates to c.1925.

5224 E. Walnut Street contributing photo 9

This "T" plan one story frame cottage dates to about 1905. The foundation is rock faced block. Walls are narrow wood clapboard. Windows have been pulled out and the house is under rehabilitation, or may be vacant.

5226 E. Walnut Street non-contributing

This one story bungalow, c. 1920, has a side gabled main mass with a perpendicular front gabled porch offset to the east. At some point, likely c.1960, an owner installed a random rubble look permastone-like product on the exterior walls, including the porch gable end. Other alterations combine with the change in siding to render this house non-contributing.

5230 E. Walnut Street contributing

A one story, frame, gable front bungalow stands here. Its foundation is rock faced concrete block, walls are of aluminum siding. The full width front porch has brick piers and knee walls, a hip roof, and has been enclosed with windows. The west wall of the house has a projecting dining room bay with its own cross gable roof. The eaves are open and have exposed rafter tails.

⁴ "Dan V. White Was Judge 33 Years," *Indianapolis News*, November 12, 1965, page 1, section 6; *Who's Who in Indiana Politics 1944*, p. 944.

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5234 E. Walnut Street contributing

A rock faced concrete block foundation supports this frame bungalow, c. 1920. The rectangular main block of the house is side gabled, with a full width, gable fronted porch intersecting it. The porch has a concrete slab floor and metal struts support the corners. The gable end of the porch has a pair of three pane casements. Under the porch, the front door is to the west and a band of tripled double hung units fill the rest of the wall. Walls are covered in aluminum siding.

5115 E. Walnut Street contributing

Standing adjacent to the alley parallel to Emerson Avenue, this house is a wood frame, wood clapboard sided, one-story bungalow, c. 1920. The house has a concrete block foundation and gable front orientation. The roof structure features jerkin heads on both main house and offset porch gable. The near full width porch/sunroom has brick piers and knee walls. The west half is open, the east half is enclosed with casement windows; it appears that this part was always intended to be enclosed. The roof structure combines a low hipped roof over the open porch and a low gable/jerkin head centered over the sunroom. The east roof slope of the sunroom merges with that of the main roof. Knee braces support roof corners and the breaks in pitch caused by the jerkin head design. The beam/frieze around the top of the open porch section also has exposed joist tails. Main eaves are open with exposed rafters.

5121 E. Walnut Street contributing

This house has a steeper roof pitch, offering one and a half stories of living space. It is a gable front bungalow, c. 1910, with one story hip roofed porch. The porch has brick piers and is enclosed with windows. Above the porch, a narrow bay projects to a point flush with the outside edge of the eaves. The west wall has a small bay window toward the rear of the house.

5125 E. Walnut Street contributing photo 5

This wood clapboard sided bungalow is one and a half stories tall and rests on a rock faced concrete block foundation. It has a front gabled mass with steep roof, and a full width, one story shed roof porch with square wood columns. The house dates to c. 1915.

5131 E. Walnut Street non-contributing photo 5

One and a half stories in height, with a side gabled orientation, this c. 1920 house differs from others on Walnut Street. Its full width front porch is recessed under the steeply pitched main roof. The foundation is rock faced concrete block and walls are aluminum siding. The porch is enclosed with windows. A large shed roof dormer is centered on the front roof slope, and it has a triple window group. At some point after 1960, an owner placed a large, side gabled addition on the east side of the house that nearly doubles the size of the house. All roofing is asphalt shingle.

5137 E. Walnut Street contributing photo 5

A one story, gable front bungalow with full width, hip roofed, enclosed front porch stands at this address. Walls are of permastone.

5139 E. Walnut Street contributing

This is a one story, front gabled, wood frame bungalow.

5145 E. Walnut Street contributing

This house rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. Walls are aluminum sided. It is a one story, gable front bungalow with near full width front porch with separate gable roof. The brick porch piers are battered (tapered), with brick knee walls enclosing the porch and its concrete floor. The house is c. 1925.

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5147 E. Walnut Street contributing photo 6

Rusticated concrete block provides the foundation for this largely intact one story frame bungalow, c.1920. Walls are wood clapboard. The main section of the house is a rectangular, gable front block with moderately steep roof pitch. The open, partial width porch is offset to the east so that its east roof slope meets that of the main house. Square wood "Doric" columns support the porch and a wood railing encloses its concrete floor. The wood railing consists of alternating narrow square spindles / flat board balusters; the flat boards are pierced with a dagger motif. Knee braces are placed at the eaves' apex and outside corners on both house and porch. Eaves are open and have exposed rafter tails. The front has a centered front door and 3/1 window to the east, both under the porch, and a single 3/1 window to the west. Roofing is asphalt shingle. A period-inspired earth-toned color scheme completes the house.

5201 E. Walnut Street contributing

The foundation is of rock faced concrete block for this one story frame bungalow. As with many gable front-oriented houses in the district, this c. 1925 example has a lower gable over the now-enclosed brick front porch. Walls are covered in aluminum siding.

5205 E. Walnut Street contributing

This one story frame bungalow repeats the gable front/gabled porch format typical in the district.

5209 E. Walnut Street contributing

A one story, gable front, frame bungalow, c.1925, stands on this lot. Its foundation is rock faced concrete block, walls are aluminum sided, and it has a full width hip roofed porch with brick piers and knee walls. The west side of the house has a dining room bay that projects to the edge of the eaves.

5213 E. Walnut Street contributing

This house is the usual gable front/gabled porch design common in the district, however its main roof is more steeply pitched, approaching 45 degrees in angle. Walls are of aluminum siding.

5217 E. Walnut Street contributing photo 8

Rock faced concrete blocks form the foundation for this one story frame bungalow, c. 1925. Walls are of aluminum siding. The rectangular main block is side gabled, but the full width porch is front gabled. Tripled wood columns support each outside corner of the porch.

5219 E. Walnut Street contributing photo 8

This one story, frame, aluminum sided bungalow has a continuous hip roof that extends over the recessed full width front porch. The foundation is rock faced block. Walls are of aluminum siding. Brick plinths topped by square battered wood columns support the porch. Under the porch, the glazed front door with sidelights is to the west and a Chicago type window group of large center sash flanked by narrow windows is to the east. The front roof slope has a single hip roofed dormer with casement windows.

5221 E. Walnut Street contributing

A one story, wood frame bungalow is located at this address. The foundation is rock faced concrete block, walls are covered in aluminum siding. The gable front house has a full front porch with separate gable roof, carried on square brick piers. The west wall of the house has a dining room oriel bay with its own cross gable roof. Roofing is asphalt shingle. The house dates to c.1925.

5229 E. Walnut Street contributing

This house is highly similar to 5225 and others like it, except that it has a hip roof covering the porch. Aluminum siding now covers the exterior walls.

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5235 E. Walnut Street contributing

A Craftsman house of two full stories is located at 5235 E. Walnut. It is a side gabled mass with one story, gabled, near full width brick-piered front porch. The foundation is rock faced concrete block and the exterior is covered in aluminum siding. Under the porch, the front door with sidelights is offset to the east and a row of tripled windows extends to the west. The second floor front is symmetrical, having two pairs of double hung windows.

Rudolph A. Steiner was a long time resident of this house, beginning in the 1920s. Steiner, a music teacher, came to Indianapolis in 1920 with his wife and children, and opened Steiner's Music Studio at 46 N. Pennsylvania in downtown Indianapolis.⁵ Steiner offered lessons at his downtown studio until the early 1940s, when he closed shop and began working for J.D. Adams Co. Steiner died in 1947.

East North Street

5116 E. North Street contributing photo 10

A rectangular, gable fronted core with moderately pitched roof comprises the bulk of this house. The foundation is rock faced concrete block. The exterior is sided with aluminum. A sunroom with cross gable roof extends eastward, parallel with the front wall of the house. The sunroom has 3/1 windows, one on each flank and three across the east wall. Concrete deck, brick knee walls, and square brick piers comprise the gabled porch. The porch roof matches the main roof pitch but is lower and separate. Roofing is asphalt shingle. The house was built c. 1920.

5120-5122 E. North Street contributing photo 10

Two side-by-side units are contained in this c. 1925, one story, gable front, aluminum sided house. The main roof extends over the recessed full width front porch. Vine-decorated metal struts support the perimeter of the porch roof. Doorways are located toward either outside corner.

5124 E. North Street contributing

Rock faced concrete block foundation, aluminum sided exterior, and simple gable front design with gabled porch characterize this bungalow.

5128 E. North Street contributing

This one story house may have a useful half story attic level. It is a gable front, frame, rectangular massed bungalow with full width front porch. Brick piers support the porch, which has a shed roof with centered cross gable. Eaves are open and have exposed rafters. The house dates to c. 1925.

5132 E. North Street contributing photo 11

Two full stories of space make this c. 1915 house stand out on this section of North Street. The design is Craftsman influenced. Rock faced block is the foundation material, the exterior is wood clapboard. The house is a two story, cubical mass with gable front roof covered in asphalt shingles. The gabled front porch is upheld by square brick piers linked by brick knee walls, which enclose the concrete porch deck. Eaves are open, plain bargeboards mask the roof edges, and rafter tails are exposed to view. Recent landscaping divides the front yard into terraces with rock-faced pavers.

5138 E. North Street contributing photo 11

Concrete blocks with rock face molded surface comprise the foundation of this one and a half story frame bungalow, c. 1920. The exterior is covered in aluminum siding. The main portion of the house is spanned by a broad side facing gable roof, with a large gabled dormer facing the street. The full width, one story porch has a gable roof. Brick plinths, linked by brick knee walls, support the square, battered wood columns that support the porch. The east wall has a shed roofed stair landing bay between first and second (attic) floors. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

⁵ "Rudolph A. Steiner," *Indianapolis Times*, July 11, 1947, page 9.

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5140 E. North Street contributing

This frame bungalow repeats the gable front/gabled porch format of others in the district.

5144 E. North Street contributing

A one story, frame, gable front bungalow sheathed in asbestos shingles stands on this lot. Its foundation is rock faced concrete block. The partial width, offset front porch has a gable roof whose east slope merges with that of the main roof. Brick piers and low walls support the porch, which has been enclosed with windows. Beside the porch are two pair of three pane casement windows. The house was built c.1920.

5148 E. North Street contributing

This house virtually repeats the design of its neighbor at 5144 E. North. It has been sided with aluminum rather than asbestos shingle.

5202 E. North Street contributing

A side gable roof with shed dormer distinguish this house from others near it. The foundation is concrete block and exterior walls are aluminum sided. The main roof extends to shelter the full width, one story porch. Brick piers support the porch.

5210 E. North Street non-contributing

This house is cross-plan cottage of Late Queen Anne vintage, c. 1905. The front section is a front facing gable, the middle section is perpendicular with gable roof, and the rear section is higher, but parallels the front gable. A maintenance-minded owner installed aluminum siding at some point before 1988, sometime after that, a layer/replacement covering of vinyl siding was added. The shed roof porch was enclosed for a room addition at some point. Windows have been altered as well.

5214 E. North Street non-contributing

Built in about 1960, this house is too late in date to contribute to the district. It is a gabled house with small corner porch, brick walls, and narrow eaves line.

5218 E. North Street non-contributing photo 14

A few lots remained unsold in the Emerson Avenue Addition, even into the 1960s. This house also post-dates the period of significance of the district. It is a one story, brick, hip roofed house with small corner porch.

5224 E. North Street non-contributing photo 14

Another c.1960 house stands on this lot. Its design is a mirror image of 5214 E. North Street.

5226-5228 E. North Street contributing

Similar to other American Foursquare doubles in the district, this example has a rock faced concrete block foundation, frame walls covered in aluminum siding, and a full width front porch. The porch has a hip roof and round wood columns support it rather than brick piers. The house dates to c.1925.

5230 E. North Street contributing

Rock faced concrete blocks comprise the foundation of this one story, frame, gable front bungalow. The exterior is sided with aluminum. The porch's gable roof is lower, and separate from, the main roof. Brick piers support the porch and brick knee walls enclose it.

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5115 E. North Street contributing

Built c. 1925, 5115 E. North is a one story, frame, gabled bungalow with rock faced block foundation and wood clapboard walls, now covered in aluminum siding. The house has gabled front porch with brick piers and low walls, enclosed in about 1970.

5119 E. North Street contributing

This 1920s bungalow has a combination sunroom/porch across the front. The east half is a sunroom, with brick piers at the corners and a gable roof. The porch to the west is open and has a metal awning roof that covers a portion of it. The open porch is enclosed with brick railings and plinths; originally, it may have had an open pergola structure shading it.

5123 E. North Street contributing

This house repeats the gable front/gabled porch formula of many other houses in the district. It has a rock faced block foundation, aluminum siding, and a brick porch with separate, lower, roof structure. The porch entrance is to the side, so that the usual brick knee wall is continuous across the front. The east wall has a dining room bay projection with its own cross gable roof.

5127 E. North Street contributing

Another gable front/gabled porch type bungalow, c. 1925, stands on this lot.

5131 E. North Street contributing

The builder of this house utilized the same gable front/gabled porch formula many of its neighbors share. The foundation is rock faced concrete block, the walls are of aluminum siding, and the porch has brick piers and knee walls. The front elevation, however, differs from most houses of this type: it has a symmetrical arrangement of central door with sidelights flanked by pairs of 3/1 double hung sash.

5135 E. North Street contributing

This gable front/gabled porch type bungalow lacks the usual brick porch. Instead, its builder opted for a wood clapboard knee wall that supports single and tripled round wood columns. Its walls are of wood clapboard siding and the roofing is asphalt shingle.

5139-5141 E. North Street contributing photo 12

Double residences are not common in the district, and this example is unique because of its style. The basic mass is a one story, rectangular, stuccoed box with deep eaves and low pitched hip roof. Four stout square piers, covered with stucco, support the full width porch, which has its own separate hip roof. The piers have raised rectangular ornaments centered in each face at the "capital." Eaves are stucco as well. The east and west walls have projecting dining room bays for each unit; the main roof projects outward to accommodate them. Under the porch, front doors for each unit are centered and side-by-side. One double hung window is located on either side of the doors. The low roof, use of stucco, and deep eaves on this c. 1915 house show Prairie Style influence.

Small business owner Murry Glenton Slaughter and family were residents of the 5139 half of this double in the 1920s and 30s. Murry tried and succeeded at a varied number of enterprises.⁶ First, he worked in the family grocery, then, he and his wife opened M.G. Slaughter Beauty Shop in downtown Indianapolis. He returned to the family grocer trade in the 1940s, this time with younger brother James E. "Al" Slaughter. In the early 1950s, the two brothers became partners in the State Poultry Company, and they also started Slaughter Realty Company and Insurance Agency. Murry retired as a broker in 1966 and moved to Pompano Beach, Florida. Murry was a member of Irvington Methodist Church, Centre Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite, and Murat Temple.

⁶ "Murry G. Slaughter, Former Realtor, Dies." *Indianapolis Star*, Jul 18, 1969, page 33.

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5143 E. North Street contributing photo 12

A c. 1925, one story, frame bungalow with rock faced concrete block foundation stands here. A past owner installed aluminum siding. The gable fronted main section of the house is pure rectangular in shape. The partial width porch is offset to the east, so that the east slope of its gable roof merges with that of the main house. Tripled square wood columns support the porch and a wood rail encloses it. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

5147 E. North Street contributing

This house is similar in design to 5143 E. North, except that its porch posts were replaced at some point with metal struts. It too is aluminum sided.

5201 E. North Street contributing

Rock faced concrete blocks form a foundation for this frame bungalow, c. 1925. It has the gable front/gabled porch format so common in the district. Walls are aluminum siding, and the front porch has a separate, lower pitched gable roof. Brick piers linked by brick knee walls uphold the porch roof. The front elevation has a triple band of 3/1 double hung sash and the front door is to the west. The west wall has a dining room bay with gable roof. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

5205 E. North Street contributing

A gable front/gabled porch type bungalow stands on this lot.

5209 E. North Street contributing

This house has a rock faced concrete block foundation and aluminum siding over its exterior walls. It is a one story, gable front/gabled porch bungalow, c. 1925. The west wall has a dining room bay with cross gable roof.

5215 E. North Street contributing photo 13

A rectangular plan house resting on a rock faced block foundation occupies this address. The main section has a front-facing gable roof of roughly 45 degree pitch. The full width front porch has brick walls and brick plinths divided by the central porch steps. The plinths carry four stout square battered columns of wood that hold up the porch roof. Over the porch steps, a centered cross gable stands on the hipped porch roof.

5217 E. North Street contributing photo 13

A pair of near mirror image Craftsman two-story houses stand at 5217 and 5223 E. North Street. The format consists of a side gabled, one and a half story main block with a full two story, front gabled mass abutting it to one side. The overall form is reminiscent of the "upright and wing" vernacular house type. In the case of 5217, the two story section abuts to the west. The builder used brick for the foundation. Walls are sided with asbestos shingle. The front is sheltered by a one story full width porch, with brick knee walls and battered square wood columns. The porch has a shed roof and there is an offset cross gable over the porch steps. The front door has sidelights. Beside it, there is a Chicago window group with transomed, fixed window flanked by double hung units. The front gabled second story has a peculiar window group: a horizontal multi-pane window flanked by 1/1 double hung units, all set with headers at the same height, forming an inverted "U".

5223 E. North Street contributing photo 13

This house is a mirror image of 5217 E. North, except that the front porch is gabled and has brick pier supports. The exterior is covered in asbestos shingle siding.

Gladys Eade, an educator, was an early resident of this house. She was a graduate of University of Illinois and came to Indianapolis in 1918 to teach English at Arsenal Technical High School. Eade did graduate work at Columbia University

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and the University of Mexico, receiving her master's degree from the former in 1926. She retired from teaching in 1946 and died in 1982. She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the National Retired Teachers Association.⁷

5225 E. North Street contributing

A combination porch/porte-cochere fronts the width of the house, the porte-cochere extending past the house to the east. The foundation is rock faced concrete block and the main body of the house is a simple gable front one story rectangle. Walls are of wood clapboard. Under the porch, the doorway is to the east and a band of tripled 3/1 windows fill the rest of the front wall.

Burton Tipton and Cecile Adele Shields were long time residents here. Burton was a publisher. He came to Indianapolis at age 16 and was at first a reed worker. He began his printing career as a pressman for the Allison Coupon Company, and in 1915 he partnered with Harrison A. Stone in establishing Stone & Shields Printers. This partnership lasted only a year before Shields joined with Amos J. Hopkins in forming the printing business Shields & Hopkins. In 1922, Shields formed his own firm, the Burton T. Shields Company. He specialized in educational literature and forms used in the chiropractic profession, with customers worldwide. Cecile Adele (May) married Burton in 1907. Her career was as a social worker, but she also served as vice-president of the Burton Shields Company. During World War II, Cecile worked with the Women's Overseas Service League, an organization that arranged entertainment for service personnel. Among her duties were transporting entertainers to the various camps and recreation areas in the Indianapolis area and helping to establish the USO unit at the bus station. For her activities in supporting the men and women in the service, Cecile received a government citation. She also worked as a social caseworker with the Indianapolis Travelers Aid Society and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce Speakers Bureau. After the death of her husband, Cecile worked at Wm. H. Block Co. and at L.S. Ayres, downtown major department stores, where she was section manager of the jewelry department at both places.⁸

5233 E. North Street contributing

A small, one story, frame, side gabled bungalow with offset, partial width, front gabled porch occupies this lot. Its walls are of aluminum siding.

East Michigan Street

5116 – 5118 E. Michigan Street contributing

An American Foursquare type double residence, c. 1920, stands on this lot. A two story brick commercial block used to occupy the corner lot adjacent to the west; the City of Indianapolis demolished it in May, 2009. The house is covered in vinyl siding and has a one story, full width brick porch with hip roof. The twin units are arranged with entry doors offset toward either corner and windows in between, the second story has a pair of windows centered within each half. These upper windows appear to be shorter replacement units. The overhanging hip roof has aluminum soffits and a large hip roofed dormer window with two one pane casements.

5120 E. Michigan Street contributing

This American Foursquare, c.1925, has Colonial Revival elements. Its foundation is red brick, walls are covered in vinyl siding. The front elevation is symmetrical, with a full width, one story front porch covering the first floor. Tripled columns, square with recessed panels, uphold the porch's corners and small scroll braces nailed to the columns and porch beam ornament the porch corners as well. The porch roof is nearly flat. Under the porch, the front door is flanked by 8/1 windows. The second floor has paired windows, and the east wall of the house has six-pane casements flanking a brick chimney. The main roof is hipped but lacks the usual central dormer. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

⁷ "Gladys Eade," *Indianapolis Star*, February 24, 1982, page 51, section 3.

⁸ "Burton Shields, Publisher, Dies. Resident of City 44 Years – Funeral to be tomorrow," *Indianapolis Star*, November 22, 1942, part 1, page 14. Also, "Ex-Social Worker," *Indianapolis News*, January 27, 1970, page 17.

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5126 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 19

Another wood frame American Foursquare house is located here. This one has a rock faced concrete block foundation and walls of aluminum siding. The full width, one story porch has square wood columns and no railing. Under the porch, the front entry with sidelights stands toward the west corner, with a pair of windows beside it. The second floor has two pair of 1/1 windows with ornamental shutters. Eaves are more narrow than most foursquares in the area, and roof pitch appears to be steeper. The usual centered, hip roofed dormer with two one-pane casements is on the front slope, and currently, roofing is Dutch lap asphalt shingle.

Edgar Christian Seitz, wife Mabel (Harrison) and family lived in this foursquare from the 1920s until the 1960s. Seitz was an entrepreneur. Born in Indianapolis, he graduated from Manual High School and married Mabel Harrison in 1916. Together they had three children, Melvin, Edith, and Edgar, Jr. In his early twenties, Seitz had operated his own clothes cleaners at 2040 E. Washington Street, however, by 1920, he had begun a long association with Singer Sewing Machine Co. as its Indianapolis sales manager. Following World War II, Seitz, his sons, and his son-in-law Frank Owings drew up plans for a fastener supply company that would handle nuts, bolts, screws and other shop equipment for factories. The firm he founded in 1948 at the dining room table of this house, called Service Supply Company, styled itself "House of a Million Screws," and grew from small storeroom on Virginia Avenue into a major family owned Indianapolis business. Seitz attended East Park Methodist Church and was a member of Marion Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite, Shrine, and the University Club. He was also a member of the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table.⁹ Edgar died at his Irvington home in 1965 but Mabel continued to reside here for several years.

5130 E. Michigan Street non-contributing photo 19

The builder of this frame multi-family structure intended it to be a four-flat, a type used during the Arts & Crafts era in Indianapolis. A four-flat consists of two, side-by-side flats, sharing a public central access corridor/stair, stacked to create four independent units. Main roof can be flat, gabled, or hipped. Each unit typically had living room, dining room, galley kitchen and two bedrooms. The most distinctive elements were two separate tiers of two story porches on the front, providing each unit with a porch. Unfortunately, this four-flat has lost its distinctive porch arrangement, since porches have been enclosed with permanent wall materials. The general character of the building has been minimized by siding and the loss of open porches.

5132 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 19

This one-and-a-half story, wood frame bungalow has a hip roof that extends over the recessed, full width front porch. Heavy square brick piers linked by low knee walls support the porch. Walls are covered in aluminum siding. The front roof slope features a centered dormer with hip roof. The house dates to c. 1925.

5136 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 19

This full two story Craftsman house takes the form of a gable front, rectangular mass with front gabled, full width porch on the first story. The house was built in about 1920. The porch has stout, battered wood columns at each corner; these rest on brick plinths and a low brick wall encircles the porch.

5140 – 5142 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 19

Another American Foursquare house with two units fills this site. The porch has walls of honey colored face brick.

5150 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 19

One of few side gabled bungalows on E. Michigan Street in the district, 5150 stands atop a foundation of rock faced concrete block. The house is one and a half stories tall. Under the porch, the front wall was veneered in a permastone-like material. Side and rear walls are covered in vinyl siding. The full width porch has a low brick railing with openings running between brick plinths. Square wood columns support the roof, which is a shed extension of the main roof. A gabled dormer window lights the attic level. Roofing is Dutch lap shingle.

⁹ "E.C. Seitz Founded Own Supply Firm," *Indianapolis News*, June 11, 1963, page 13.

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5152 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 18

This wood frame, one story bungalow has yellow-tan face brick foundation walls. The exterior is covered in aluminum siding. The full width front porch has the same yellow-tan brick for the walls and square piers. The main roof has a jerkin head.

5202 E. Michigan Street non-contributing

Recent Colonial style elements obscure the Craftsman heritage of this c.1920 house. The first floor was veneered in variegated soft red brick, likely in about 1970. The Colonial surround for the front door was added as well; this area appears to have been an open porch originally. The second floor gable / jerkin head area has a pair of replacement windows, "6/6" in style.

5206 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 17

This one story, frame gable front bungalow rests on a rock faced concrete block foundation. Exterior walls are vinyl sided. The plan / elevations strongly resemble those of 723 and 725 N. Emerson in the district. A partial width porch is offset to the east, so that its east slope merges with that of the main roof. The porch projects only about 4-6 feet from the front plane of the house, but, the porch area is recessed under the main roof as well. Rock faced block plinths support a single, square, battered wood column at each corner, with a simple wood railing spanning between them. Under the porch, the multi-pane wood front door is toward the inside (west) corner and a band of four 1/1 windows is beside it to the east. Outside the porch, a pair of windows is on the front wall. Windows appear to be replacement units of recent vintage but they maintain the original locations. The house dates to c.1925.

5210 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 17

The builder of this house combined the informality of the late Queen Anne cottage with newer ideas from Dutch Colonial Revival and Craftsman designs. The foundation is rock faced concrete block. Walls are of vinyl siding; the house is one and a half / two stories tall. The basic rectangular footprint of the house does not belie its complex, cross-gambrelled roof plan and multiple semi-hexagonal bays. The front elevation has a flat-roof, full width porch now carried on metal posts. Under the porch, a shallow, semi-hexagonal bay is to the east, and a single door is to the west of it. The upper floor has a similar bay window filling the gambrel roof front. The west wall also has a bay window. This is one of the earlier houses in the district, built c.1905.

5216 E. Michigan Street contributing

A one story, frame, gable front type bungalow with offset porch stands here. Foundation is rock faced block, walls are vinyl sided, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The house is from c.1925.

5218 E. Michigan Street contributing

This large Craftsman style house is one and a half / two stories tall. It has a red brick foundation and its walls were covered in aluminum siding at some point. The main block of the house has a side gable roof, with a large dormer / cross gable to the front. The full width front porch has brick walls and piers and a gabled roof. The east wall of the house has a shed roofed dining room bay with tripled windows on the first story. Windows are 3/1 Craftsman style sash, with vertical upper panes.

5222 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 16

A full two story portico with flat roof supported by three unfluted wood Tuscan order columns gives this c.1925 house a monumental air. The portico is likely a c. 1950 replacement for the original front porch, which was likely one story, gabled and may have had brick piers. The foundation is rock faced block and exterior walls are of aluminum siding. The east wall has a large chimney and a shed roofed dining room bay.

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5228 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 16

The final three houses on this side of Michigan Street were probably the last built. All three were a departure for builders in the Emerson Avenue Addition; they are brick Tudor Revival "small houses." This one, c.1935, has a steep side gable roof, the offset entry foyer is housed in a flush cross gable. The front door is semi-octagonal headed, and has a rock faced limestone surround of quoin work. The cross gable's end is laid in basketweave brick. Beside the gable, to the east, is a massive stone veneered chimney. Windows are 6/6 double hung sash.

5232 E. Michigan Street contributing photo 16

Built c. 1935, this brick Tudor Revival house has a side gable main roof with two gabled extensions to the front. The west gable houses a triple set of leaded glass casements, and has basketweave brick work and a leaded octagonal "oculus" window in the gable end. Another, smaller gable abuts to the east, roughly in the center of the house, and it houses the front door with its quoined stone surround. There is a concrete slab patio with low brick walls leading to the front door. The east wall area has another triple band of leaded casement windows.

5234 E. Michigan Street contributing

Brick foundation and walls, Tudor Revival styling, and a slightly deeper setback make this an usual house in the district. It is one and a half stories high, and has an informal plan with wings facing Michigan Street and Ellenberger Parkway West Drive. The main entrance has a Tudor arch with stone surround. Windows are original steel casement type. The roof is hipped and has hipped dormers.

North Emerson Avenue

505 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

This c. 1920 bungalow has been re-sided with vinyl and most of its windows have been replaced. It has a side gable roof with shed roof front dormer and is one and a half stories tall. The front porch is sheltered by a shed extension of the main roof line.

509-511 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

A Craftsman bungalow in format, this two story double has a side gable roof with massive front gable wall dormer that rises above the porch, leaving vestige side gable roof slope sections on either side. The foundation is rock faced block, walls are covered in vinyl siding. The full width front porch has brick piers and a hip roof. Most windows have been replaced c.2000.

515 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

Concrete block foundation and wood shingle cladding characterize this side gabled, one and a half story bungalow. The low roof extends to shelter the full width front porch. The south wall has a projecting shed roofed oriel bay with triple windows. The roof line has a shed dormer in front and open eaves with exposed rafters. The house was built c.1915.

517 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

Another gable front/gabled porch type bungalow stands here. Walls have aluminum siding covering the wood clapboard and the brick front porch is enclosed with windows.

521 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 20

This one story, cross gabled bungalow dates to c.1925. The house has a concrete block foundation and its walls are sided with aluminum. The front porch is full width and has a shed roof supported by metal supports.

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527 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 20

One and a half stories high, this gable fronted wood frame bungalow rests on a rock faced concrete block foundation. At some point, an owner sided the house with aluminum. The full width front porch has square brick piers, brick knee walls, and a hip roof. Windows enclose the porch. The house dates to c.1920.

529 N. Emerson Avenue / 5105 E. North St. non-contributing photo 20

Originally, this hip-roofed bungalow had a recessed, full width front porch. In c.2005, an owner covered the exterior in vinyl siding and completely walled in the front porch. The house retains little if any of its historic character.

601 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 21

This vernacular gable-front house, c.1910, has a rock faced concrete block foundation. It is one and a half stories tall. The exterior is covered in a hardieplank type horizontal siding. The full width front porch has plain square wood posts and is enclosed with screening. There is a pair of double hung windows in the second (attic) story.

607 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 21

A one story, wood clapboard-sided bungalow with concrete block foundation stands at this address. The low pitch gabled roof extends over the porch, where square brick piers support its corners. Brick railing walls enclose the porch. The front elevation under the porch has a glazed door to the south and a row of tripled 6/1 windows extending to the north. Above the porch, the clapboarded gable end has knee braces. The house has a projecting dining room bay with cross gable roof on the south wall.

609 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 21

This c.1925 house repeats the gable front/gabled porch format that is so common in the district. The brick porch railing has a touch of individuality, with its curvilinear brick knee wall, which features raised "tabs" at the corners and center, outlined in header brick.

613-615 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 21

The builder of this double chose the American Foursquare type to shelter two living units. The foundation is rock faced concrete block. Walls are now covered in aluminum siding. The full width, one story porch has brick pier supports with knee walls between them. Its roof is hipped. The front elevation of the double has doors toward either corner and two pair of 3/1 windows toward the center. The second floor has a pair of 3/1 windows centered in each vertical half. Eaves are deep and a single hipped dormer with two casement windows is centered in the front roof slope. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

Starting in the 'teens, artist George Octolony Olinick and his wife Ruth (Bierly) lived in the 615 portion of this double house. Olinick was born in Leitchfield, Kentucky in 1888 and his family moved to New Albany, Indiana during his youth. He began his artistic career as a sports cartoonist for the Louisville Times and Courier Journal. After marrying Ruth Bierly of Pekin, Indiana in 1911, the two moved to Indianapolis in 1915. He worked as a commercial artist for the advertising firm Samuel A. Frommer Co. before establishing his own studio around 1930. Later he was art director for the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce. Olinick was a Mason and a member of the Indianapolis Art Club and the Brown County Art Club. George Olinick moved to his wife's home town in the mid-1950s where he died at his home in 1957.¹⁰

617 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

A gable front/gabled porch type bungalow, c.1925, fills this lot. The roof is pitched lower than most of its type, with barely enough roof for the usual attic window. Walls are of aluminum siding. The south wall has a dining room bay with gable roof.

¹⁰ "Rites Held Friday for George Olinick 68-Year Old Artist," *Salem Democrat*, April 6, 1957, page 1.

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621 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

One and a half stories tall, this vernacular frame cottage has a compact, rectangular plan. The house dates to c.1905. Foundation is rock faced concrete block, and its walls are asbestos shingle. The steep main roof has an offset, one story gable contained within it, but projecting forward about two feet, so that its north slope is shared with that of the main roof. The south slope of this lower gable is then attached to the front wall of the house. The front wall of the house itself is all on the same plane; this smaller gable is purely ornamental. The front door is roughly in the center and has a small gabled hood resting on knee braces. Windows are 1/1 and a pair is to the north of the front door and a single unit is to the south. A c.1955 aluminum awning with metal posts shelters the paired windows. A single window is centered above door on the second (attic) level.

625 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 22

A one story, frame bungalow stands at this address. The house has a steeply gabled main section with partial width porch, offset to the north so that its north slope matches that of the main house. The porch has brick piers and walls. Both porch and house gable feature knee braces. The house dates to c.1920.

629-631 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 22

Rectangular massing and a continuous hip roof over both house and porch characterize this one story tan brick bungalow. The porch has the usual piers and knee walls, executed in tan brick, but the usual flat beam spanning the piers takes the form of broad, shallow arches on this house. The dormer is also a departure; here the builder chose a round arched, lunette-shaped vent instead of the typical hipped dormer. The house was built c.1925.

701 N. Emerson Avenue non-contributing

This house has an asymmetrical, side gabled roof, with a shed extension to the front to shelter what was once a full width porch. The porch has been completely enclosed with solid walls. The foundation is rock faced concrete block, walls are covered in vinyl siding. The front elevation includes a large shed dormer. The loss of the front porch as an open space visible to its surroundings renders this house non-contributing.

705 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

This house is a one story, gable front/gabled porch type bungalow with aluminum siding.

709 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

Rectangular in shape, the main bulk of this house has a front facing gable roof. Foundation is of brick, walls are aluminum sided. The front porch is offset to the north and has a hip roof and low brick walls. Wood columns resting on brick plinths support the porch. Windows are 3/1 double hung units. The house dates to c.1925.

715 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

This house is another one story, gable front/gabled porch type bungalow, c. 1925. Walls are covered in aluminum siding.

717 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 23

This gable front/gabled porch bungalow has an enclosed front porch and a shed dormer was added to the north roof slope. The house dates to c.1925.

723 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 23

Resting on a rock faced block foundation, this gable front/gabled porch bungalow has aluminum siding covering its walls. The porch is enclosed with storm windows.

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725 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 23

This c.1915 house has a rectangular plan and exterior walls of stucco. It is a front gabled house of one and a half stories. The front porch has a low pitched gable roof and square pier supports. The steeper main roof has overhanging open eaves and a shed dormer on the south slope. The south wall of the house has a projecting dining room bay.

729 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

Built about 1935, 729 N. Emerson is a cross gabled, brick veneered cottage. The front porch takes the form of an arched projection with shed roof, covering only the centered front door. The house is one and a half stories tall, with shed dormers providing habitable attic space.

735 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

This house is a one story frame bungalow with rock faced block foundation and vinyl siding covering its walls. The main roof is side gabled, with a low pitch, and the full width front porch has a front facing gable roof supported by large brick piers at the corners. Low walls encircle the porch except at the centered front steps. Storm windows enclose the porch. There is a small gabled enclosure at the southeast corner of the house which houses an secondary entrance, facing west.

739 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

Another gable front type bungalow occupies this lot. It has a rock faced concrete block foundation and walls covered in vinyl siding. The front porch is near-full width, and has a hip roof. The low walls and corner piers of the porch are also sided with vinyl. The porch is enclosed with storm windows and the porch roof is set low enough that the main gable end of the house has a pair of six-light casement windows.

743 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

This c.1925 house repeats the gable front/gabled porch formula common to many of the district's houses. Although the front porch has been enclosed with windows, low walls of permastone, and a storm door with siding infill, The house retains its basic character and contributes to the district.

747 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

This house is highly similar to 739 N. Emerson, except that its brick porch design utilizes a low pitched gable roof rather than a hip roof. Also, a metal awning shades the front porch, which has been enclosed with storm windows. Otherwise, it is a one story, wood frame bungalow with rock faced concrete block foundation and vinyl siding for the walls. Windows are 6/1 double hung sash, there are six pane casements in the front gable end and a spaced pair on the north wall toward the west (front) corner.

751 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

Its one story height, frame construction and simple gable front format are the key characteristics of this mid-1920s bungalow. It is highly similar to 765 and 773 N. Emerson in design. The foundation is of rock faced concrete block, and walls are covered in vinyl siding. The porch is engaged so that it partly projects forward, but has a recessed area as well. Two brick piers attached to sections of knee wall are part of the forward projecting area of the porch. Storm windows enclose the porch. The porch's gable roof is offset to the south so that its south slope merges with that of the main house. Although the walls of the house are covered in vinyl, Craftsman niceties such as knee braces, bargeboards, open eaves and exposed rafter tails add much character to this house.

755 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

The plan of this one story bungalow is not repeated in the district. It has three sections, from front to rear: a low pitched gable, full width porch; a narrow, side gabled section with jerkin heads north and south, and a broad "front" gabled rear area extending far back on the lot. The foundation is of rock faced concrete block. The open front porch has brick corner piers and brick knee walls. Exterior walls are of aluminum siding. The front elevation under the porch has a doorway

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roughly in the center, and a 1950s window arrangement, with fixed picture window flanked by 2/2 (horizontal pane) windows.

761 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 24

This one story, frame bungalow has a rock faced block foundation and simple, gable front, rectangular plan. The porch has a separate, lower gable roof of lower pitch. The porch is now enclosed with storm windows.

765 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 24

This house and its neighbor to the north are variations on the same plan. Each is front gabled bungalow with roof of roughly 45 degree pitch, with an engaged, partial width porch offset to the south. The porches project only perhaps 4 feet from the front wall of the house, but, the porch area is also recessed back into the main section of the house. The south roof slope of the porches merges with that of the main block of the house. Each porch has been enclosed with storm windows and has square brick pier supports and low brick walls. Both houses are sided with aluminum and has an asphalt shingle roof.

773 N. Emerson Avenue contributing photo 24

This one story, frame bungalow is, as described above, a near twin to 765 N. Emerson Avenue.

777 N. Emerson Avenue contributing

This house seems to use a similar formula to its two neighbors to the south, but with the roof of the main block of the house turned 90 degrees so that it is side gabled. The screened in porch, therefore, has more of its roof ridge exposed to view though it projects no more than the two porches to the south. It also has the same pitch of roof and is recessed the same as the others. If this porch did have brick supports, they were removed, since it now has treated wood posts. The house's foundation is rock faced concrete block, and its walls are covered in vinyl siding. Windows have been replaced with new double hung units.

Ellenberger Parkway West Drive

520 Ellenberger Parkway West Drive contributing photo 15

One of few full two story houses in the district, 520 Ellenberger Parkway W. Drive also is one of few examples of Colonial Revival style in the district. It is a frame house, 3 bays across, with side gable roof and walls covered in aluminum siding. The centered, one bay, one story portico has a broken pediment / gable with returns roof with wooden Doric columns at the corners. Windows are 10/1 double hung sash, there is one on either side of the front door and aligning ones on the second story. A small window is centered over the porch. The roof has deep, boxed eaves with returns at the sides; a cross gable is centered over the porch / small window. The house dates to c. 1925.

Charles A. and Geneva (Colbert) Humann were residents here from the 1920s until Charles' death in 1969. Humann was a builder. A native Hoosier, Charles A. Humann was born in the southeastern Indiana community of Hayden, Jennings County. He attended Valparaiso University, and then coming to Indianapolis, he married Geneva J. Colbert in 1915. During the period of the first World War, Humann briefly was a member of the Taggart Baking Company's sales staff. He then became a residential building contractor as part owner of the firm Humann & Helmer. Most of the home building Humann did was in the 1920s and was located on the east and north sides of Indianapolis. The firm also did some business construction. In the early '40s, Humann left contracting and became a real estate broker with Allison Realty Company.¹¹ He retired in 1952. Charles Humann died in Indianapolis and is buried at Seymour, Indiana.

604 Ellenberger Parkway West Drive contributing

Shoehorned into a small lot, this Cape Cod house is one and a half stories tall and was built c.1935. It is 3 bays across, with centered entrance flanked by 6/6 windows. Walls are aluminum sided. The entrance has a classical surround with

¹¹ "C.A. Humann Ex-Contractor," *Indianapolis News*, January 22, 1969, page 12.

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fluted pilasters and plain entablature. The steep roof has two large gabled dormers, one each aligned over the first floor windows. The north wall has a now-enclosed shed roof porch and a small bay window on the south wall.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c.1900 – c.1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, c.1900-1945, acknowledges the contributing site of the district itself (plat filed 1899) and ends with the end of World War II, by which time residential development had bypassed the district.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

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

The Emerson Avenue Addition Historic District meets National Register Criterion A. The district is historically significant in community planning and development in Indianapolis. Platted by the German American Building Association of Indiana in 1899, the district illustrates the significant role that building and loan associations played in assisting blue-collar families in pursuit of home ownership. The district was one of several additions served by the extension of streetcar lines in early 20th century Indianapolis. While many areas that were home to families of average means existed in Indianapolis at this time, few were attempted so far away from the city's center. Most that were tied to industrial suburbs, not to residential suburban development. The district meets the parameters of the "Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S." multiple property documentation form. The period of significance, c.1900-1940, acknowledges the contributing site of the district itself (plat filed 1899) and ends with the end of World War II, by which time residential development had bypassed the district.

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

Suburban residential growth in Indianapolis followed a familiar pattern of catering first to the wealthy, and, after ample services like transportation, fire protection, and schools came to the area, developers would often plat a portion near the established well-to-do section for those of more average means. For example, in the Meridian-Kessler neighborhood on the north side of Indianapolis, the prestige streets of Meridian, Pennsylvania, Washington Boulevard and Delaware were first to be developed between 1910-1920, followed within a decade by plats closer to the Monon Railroad that lured middle class families. Industrial suburbs like Speedway (1909) and Beech Grove were exceptions, since their aim was toward skilled labor and management. Like the owners of Haughville and Brightwood did in the 19th century, the founders of Beech Grove and Speedway hoped that building a community around industries away from the center of town would create a self-sustaining economic environment for families.

Home ownership for most of these average income families would have remained a dream without the aid of the building and loan industry, today called savings and loan institutions. The unique role of one such group would set Emerson Avenue Addition aside from most other middle class / blue collar plats of the trolley era.

Until the advent of the building and loan, home ownership was a difficult proposition for a majority of American families. Most counted on an inheritance or better paying jobs for the required windfall. Others borrowed from family members. Banks did not offer home mortgages until closer to 1900. Though home ownership remained below 50% in most American towns until after World War II, the building and loan offered the best possible chance for many.

Building and loans were invented in Great Britain during the late 1700s, though especially in light of the Emerson Avenue Addition's founders, it is noteworthy that similar groups existed in the German states. These associations were aimed at assisting working class families in saving for the future. Members subscribed to shares in the building and loan group. These could be paid monthly, allowing time for funds to accumulate. Once enough money had been paid, the member could borrow against the shares to buy a house. Usually, the member had not yet paid the full value of the share at the time of the loan. The member then continued to pay the same monthly amount until the share was repaid to full value plus interest.

The procedures of the building and loan were vastly different from those of regular banks. Before the liberalization of mortgages during the New Deal and post World War II years, a bank mortgage was not for the faint of heart. Until then, a bank mortgage was three to five years in length. Most were structured so that the borrower was paying interest during that time; all principal was due at the end of the mortgage. Therefore, a large down payment was an essential strategy for most homeowners. Again, this all but closed the market to blue collar and even most middle class persons. Since the

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building and loan was a non-profit group that focused only on home loans, the usual loan was eight to twelve years in term and included balanced payments of interest and principle.

In 1831, the first building and loan opened in the U.S. in Philadelphia. The east coast and Midwest were focal points of building and loan activity. The building and loan industry considered itself to be more of a social institution than a bank. Boards of most building and loan associations felt that they were part of social reform, by helping workers learn the value of saving, planning, mutual support, and property ownership.¹² By 1888, over 3,500 building and loans holding over \$300 million in assets were active in the United States. The building and loan groups expanded to 11,777 institutions by 1930.¹³ By the 1920s, the term "building and loan" was dated. Most firms had changed names to "savings and loan." The savings and loan offered a broader range of services to compete with banks. Essentially, no matter the name, both focused on home loans for people of average means.

Indianapolis was a significant center of building and loan activity¹⁴. When, in the mid 1880s, young William T. Cannon, a paymaster at the Indianapolis Union Railroad yards, began to offer fellow rail workers loans using his paymaster's till, the demand was remarkable. Cannon and a board of rail managers formalized the process when they created Railroadmen's Federal Savings and Loan Association in 1887. By the 1920s, Railroadmen's claimed to be one of the largest savings and loans in the U.S.¹⁵

Building and loan groups often had a focus such as Railroadmen's, which was intended to serve railroad workers, though others were welcome as well. The German-American Building Association of Indiana similarly focused on providing German-Americans with the opportunity of home ownership. Indianapolis had a number of small savings and loans. A perusal of city directories reveals small groups like Celtic Savings and Loan and broader concerns like Morris Plan, a popular S & L that survived well into the last decades of the 20th century. In 1914, six institutions listed themselves in the city directory under "building and loan," including Railroadmen's and German-American Building Association. Under mortgages and loans, seventeen persons and groups were listed. Of course, banks in Indianapolis had been lured into the field by the success of S & L groups by this time, and were offering loans and mortgages as well, but under less advantageous terms, as described earlier.

Immigrants from the German states began seeking lives in the Midwest and Central Indiana in the 1840s. Compared to the British-American upland southerners who comprised a majority of the population, the Germans hardly seemed influential. In 1850, persons from German states constituted just under 13% of the population of Indianapolis. That number reached close to 20% in the 1890s.¹⁶ Yet because many had enough money to choose to leave oppression in the German states, were skilled professionals and were educated, Germans became influential in many fields in the city. Banking provides one example. Several Indianapolis banks such as Merchant's National Bank, had influential German-American officers. Founded in 1865, Merchant's first president was German-American businessman Henry Schnull. Later, the Frenzel family led the institution as it grew.

A group of German-American and other Indiana business leaders founded the German-American Building Association of Indiana in 1890.¹⁷ The group advertised loans and other services to the general public, not just the German-American community. One source credits the founding of the group to George W. Brown, a well-known banker in town. Brown served as the secretary for over 20 years; in the early years, Brown's former classmate Albert Sahn was treasurer, and Otto Stechan served as president.¹⁸ An ad for the group offered "Money to loan at Low Rates, privilege to repay loan at

¹² David Mason, "Savings and Loan Industry (U.S.), on line at www.eh.net/encyclopedia/article/mason.savings.loan.industry.us

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ This assertion based on information in the Railroadmen's Federal Building & Loan Association Records at the Indiana Historical Society and *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*.

¹⁵ "Railroadmen's Federal Savings and Loan Association," *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, p. 1160.

¹⁶ Giles Hoyt, "Germans," *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, p. 618. For a general account of the German influence in Indianapolis, also see George Theodore Probst, *The Germans in Indianapolis, 1840-1918*.

¹⁷ "Articles of Association of German-American Building Association of Indiana," September 9, 1890, on file at Indiana State Archives. It is difficult to know if other seemingly non-German board members might have had a matrilineal German ancestry.

¹⁸ Jacob Piatt Dunn, *Indiana and Indianans*, p. 2144.

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any time. Six per cent paid on Deposits or Prepaid Stock. Shares issued at any time. No membership fees and full withdrawals with earnings."¹⁹ The group advertised the availability of their loans in the Indianapolis News in 1899, the year the group platted Emerson Avenue Addition.

In about 1918-1919, the group consolidated with the Indiana Society for Savings, another building and loan institution. It is unclear whether this move was necessitated by the economic climate of the pre-World War I years or by anti-German sentiment that pervaded the nation at the time.

Part of what sets the German-American Building Association of Indiana and Emerson Avenue Addition apart is the group's involvement in platting and developing the addition. Building and loan / savings and loan institutions in Central Indiana typically did not engage in property ownership, so it would have been a rare occurrence for such a company to purchase, plat, develop and sell building lots. Not even Railroadmen's, a much larger firm, ever attempted such a development, although they did focus home rehabilitation loans in certain areas of Indianapolis in the post-World War II years.²⁰ After the consolidation of the German-American Building Association with Indiana Society for Savings, lots were sold under the Indiana Society for Savings name until all were liquidated. It appears that the Emerson Avenue Addition was an attempt at one-stop shopping for homeowners, whereby the German-American Building Association offered both building site and building loan to prospective customers. A random sampling of chain of title for several different properties in the district has not verified whether or not the association provided loans in the area.²¹ Such a one-stop concept would not be commonplace in Central Indiana until well after the Second World War. Regardless, it is evident that most families buying lots or homes in the district were using the worker's and middle class man's option of working with a savings and loan. Railroadmen's, People's Savings and Loan, Celtic Savings and Loan are all commonly found among records, with Railroadmen's being the top S & L of choice for the district's residents by the 1920s.

Exactly why the German-American Building Association of Indiana chose to become so directly involved in real estate sales is not known. Their articles of association and yearly filings simply state that the "...object of this Association is to provide its stockholders with a safe and profitable investment of their savings by conducting a general building loan and savings business..."²² Its board members were certainly no strangers to real estate ventures. Board member Charles N. Thompson, for example, had founded a home construction company in the 1890s and his firm is known to have built a house in the adjacent Pleasanton plat. Thompson was noted for his pioneering efforts in building and loan groups and home construction.

What is known is that the German-American Building Association planned the Emerson Avenue Addition and sold its lots with an aim toward creating housing for families of average means. An extensive search of 20 years of Indianapolis newspapers for similar developments has found three similar concepts.²³ These three developments and Emerson Avenue Addition share the basic issue of providing a group of free-standing houses for average income families.

In 1925, Indianapolis home builder Frank F. Wooling platted land and built 200 houses near Brookside Park.²⁴ Newspaper writers called these bungalow style double houses lining Houston and adjacent streets north of Brookside Parkway "Baby Grands" – since like a baby grand piano, they retained all the function of their larger counterpart while being reduced in size. Cultural geographers of today might call these houses "shotgun doubles" because of their lineal arrangement of rooms. Wooling's idea differed from German-American Building Association's concept for Emerson Avenue: he wanted to and did rent all 200 houses eventually built in his development. He focused on providing a single family home atmosphere for renters. Upwards of 50% of the housing in Wooling's development is currently under condemnation orders from the City of Indianapolis. The other similar development was located on Bradbury Avenue, in the 1700 block. Here, in 1926,

¹⁹ The undated ad appears in Probst, *The Germans in Indianapolis, 1840-1918*, p. 88.

²⁰ "Historical Sketch," Railroadmen's Federal Building & Loan Association Records, 1887-1994, on-line at www.indianahistory.org/library/manuscripts/collection_guides/m0655.html

²¹ First Indiana Title, has the best title plant for Indianapolis. The first book recording the earliest sales (1899 – c.1920) in the plat is missing from their files.

²² "Articles of Association of German-American Building Association of Indiana," September 9, 1890.

²³ The Indiana Construction Recorder was also consulted, however, addresses are often not given in this source, making it less useful.

²⁴ "110 'Baby Grand' Apartments Ready and Rented in Brookside District," *Indianapolis Star*, December 6, 1925, pt. 6, p. 9. The article mentions the 110 houses already built and 90 others under way.

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Puritan Finance Company acquired six lots and built bungalow housing on speculation on them.²⁵ The difference with most builders of the period was that Puritan offered the complete package of design, construction, lot acquisition and financing, all aimed at average income families. Puritan would also build on your own lot under similar terms. The firm seems to have been a victim of the Great Depression since directories cease listing it in the 1930s. In 1926, not far away from the Bradbury Avenue bungalows built by Puritan, the Durflinger Company built out the 2100 block of Spann Avenue with double bungalows, similar to but larger than Wooling's "Baby Grands."²⁶ The Durflinger development offered no innovation in finance: these were purely rentals aimed at working families. In general, integrity of the Bradbury Avenue and Spann Avenue homes is somewhat comparable to those in Emerson Avenue Addition, however, a larger number of homes are in disrepair or are more significantly altered.

The Emerson Avenue Addition Historic District is distinct from these other attempts to provide housing for average Indianapolis families. First, it was larger in scope than most of these attempts. Second and more significantly, Emerson Avenue Addition was a fringe of town development. All the other working class / middle class areas mentioned in this application were close to sources of employment. Beech Grove and Speedway had heavy industry to provide employment, indeed, they were essentially company towns. Wooling's 200 rentals were an easy walk to numerous belt railroad plants such as Atlas, a gasoline engine maker. The Spann and Bradbury Avenue developments were walking distance to south side heavy industry. Emerson Avenue Addition was completely suburban – the nearest employers were downtown (five miles) or at least the belt railroad (three miles to closest point). Research on activities of residents of Emerson Avenue Addition bears this out – all examples point to a trolley commute for its residents (see description). Third and last, the efforts of the German-American Building Association in the Emerson Avenue Addition were unusual and far ahead of their time.

The development pace of the Emerson Avenue Addition probably lagged far behind expectations. About one-fourth of the lots were built on by 1916; by 1930, all but a handful of lots had been sold and occupied. Ultimately, the addition provided housing to a variety of middle and working class families.

Origins and previous land uses

The German-American Building Association came to own the land through its ties to the German-American community. Perhaps coincidence, the acreage comprising the district was owned by German-American families since the mid-19th century. In the 1860s, the Shurmann family farmed here, but by the time of the founding of Irvington in 1870, Charles Ott owned the land and continued to own it until the German-American Building Association took ownership. A German social club had been using the land for summer picnics in the 1890s. Otto N. Frenzel I and John P. Frenzel I, prominent German-American bankers, owned land immediately adjacent to the east; bordering their eight acres, John Ellenberger owned 99 acres of wooded land extending north of Pleasant Run Creek. Ellenberger had long allowed informal use of his land for picnics and swimming. The German-American Building Association filed their plat for Emerson Avenue Addition in 1899. The Frenzels may have been thinking of platting their Irvington holding. However, this never happened, in great part, because another German-American had bigger ideas for the land.

In 1908, the City of Indianapolis hired George Edward Kessler to create a city-wide urban plan for parks. In 1909, Kessler and the city unveiled the Indianapolis Parks and Boulevards Plan. On the east side of town, Kessler focused attention on newly annexed Irvington. Pleasant Run Parkway would run alongside the picturesque creek, and Kessler recommended that the city buy the south half of the Ellenberger holding to form a major city park for the east side. The city bought the land that comprises Ellenberger Park in 1911. The Frenzel parcel, however, remained in the family, except for a small portion of right-of-way acquired for Pleasant Run Parkway. Sometime between 1927 and 1941, the Frenzels sold their 8.93 acres to the city park department and this land became part of Ellenberger Park, foreclosing any residential expansion immediately east of Emerson Avenue Addition.

Housing Types and Styles in the District

Unlike the blocks to the north (in the North Irvington Gardens Historic District), the simple architecture of the frame bungalow was the dominant housing form in the Emerson Avenue Addition. A number of the district's houses were

²⁵ "Puritan Leads In House Financing," *Indianapolis Star*, May 9, 1926, pt. 4, pp. 46-47.

²⁶ "New Homes Built for Low Rental," *Indianapolis Star*, January 10, 1926, pt. 3, p. 39.

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improved or altered as the modest means of the owners allowed. Yet, enough retain integrity to give the district its historical feeling.

Before about 1910, most Indianapolis home builders were content to provide variations of the Queen Anne cottage for potential customers. Several examples stand in the district, the L-plan cottage at 5130 E. St. Clair is among the best preserved in the district. In Indianapolis, a fundamental change took place in the years 1905-1910, after which the bungalow and the American Four Square quickly became the new middle class model for housing. Pervasive literature about the Arts & Crafts house helped convince builders and homeowners. Well-publicized examples of new Craftsman-inspired homes in Indianapolis provided direct proof of the simplicity and modernity of the new style. By 1909, the *Indianapolis Star* could claim that "the bungalow is here to stay."²⁷ Indeed it was, at least until the 1930s, when the influence of the movement faded.

The district includes several well-preserved Arts & Crafts/bungalow style houses. The mirror image Craftsman houses at 5217 and 5223 E. North include all the requisite features of the style; simple massing, overhanging eaves, simple use of materials, large porches, and an avoidance of historical-themed details. The house at 5147 E. Walnut is a classic bungalow that retains a remarkable degree of integrity. Variety is part and parcel of the Craftsman movement; the double house at 5139-5141 E. North Street is unusual for its Prairie-esque box-like massing combined with hip roof and stucco exterior, an uncommon format for a one story double house.

Emerson Avenue Addition Historic District changed very little both in social terms and physically. Many residents stayed for decades after building here. What started as a trolley subdivision aimed at blue collar families has evolved into a middle class section of Irvington, and remains so today.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Emerson Avenue Addition was platted as part of Irvington. Located about five miles away from the soot and bustle of the state capital, Irvington was platted as an independent residential suburb in 1870. Jacob Julian, an attorney, and Sylvester Johnson, the Wayne County, Indiana, prosecutor, founded the community with the intent of creating a unique place in Central Indiana. The two bought the Sandusky farm, a 320-acre site astride the old National Road, and had their friend, Robert Howard, plan the community. Howard was the Wayne County, Indiana surveyor and an accomplished civil engineer. He made Julian and Johnson's vision of an ideal community a reality, laying out 109 lots of about 2 acres each, connected by winding streets, a oval-shaped public park, and a site for a college.

By 1873, Johnson and Julian had moved their families into spacious new brick mansions located in the heart of the development. Irvington incorporated as a town that year. The community's leaders had one final but very significant accomplishment for the year 1873.

Northwestern Christian University, a small but thriving liberal arts institution, had held a competition for a new location that year. Irvington won, and in 1875, the school moved into its newly built brick main building on the east edge of the small town. Later known as Butler College, then Butler University, the school set the tone for much of the feel of the town in the following decades. Butler made Irvington a college town as well as a suburban residential community.

Though the town had a disproportional number of professors, students and university staff among its residents, research has shown that Irvington had a fair amount of diversity. Though the town's population numbered below 1,000 until about 1900, residents included carpenters, repairmen, and even a few farmers in the first few decades of its existence. Like any small town, these residents found a niche that permitted survival and opportunity.

Transportation helped transform Irvington into a streetcar suburb. At first, Irvington's leaders hoped the steam train would provide all the necessary linkage to Indianapolis. The 1870 plat set aside a lot for a depot on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, a hack provided horse-and-buggy transport to downtown via the National Road (Washington Street). Dissatisfied with these options, Irvingtonians created their own streetcar line, The Irvington, Stratford, and Indianapolis Railroad

²⁷ "Are You Bungalowing," *Indianapolis Star*, April 24, 1910. For a general discussion of the dissemination of the Arts and Crafts style in Central Indiana, see Diebold, *Greater Irvington*, pp. 63-90.

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Company, in 1875.²⁸ The line ran east on English Avenue, entering Irvington at its southeast corner. Though its efficiency was often notoriously lacking, this mule-drawn line served the community until 1888, when Citizen's Street Railway extended a line down East Washington Street to Irvington. In the early 1890s, Citizen's installed electric cars that were much more reliable. Irvington had become a leading streetcar suburb by the turn of the 20th century. Residential development and trolley service went hand-in-hand in Indianapolis from 1869, when Citizen's Street Railway was founded, to 1930. After about 1920, developers platted newer sections of Irvington with the understanding that most residents would be auto owners.

More relevant to the Emerson Avenue Addition was the Michigan Street trolley line. By the late 1890s, Citizen's had extended an existing East Michigan Street line all the way to Emerson Avenue. This opened building sites up to 10th Street, an acceptable five block walk. The trolley would continue to serve many residents of Emerson Avenue Addition, only a portion of which had the means to afford a car. Census and city directory research shows that most residents were skilled laborers. Railroad employees and skilled positions such as auto industry machinist were well represented in the early decades of the district's existence, as were skilled professions like teacher, draftsman, newspaper printer, newspaper reporter, and tailor.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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²⁸ Jerry Marlette, *Indianapolis Railways*, Terra Alta, WV: Pioneer Press, 2002, p. 201.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 097-295-68000

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 30
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>578520</u>	<u>4403630</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>578810</u>	<u>4403550</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>578540</u>	<u>4403630</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>578820</u>	<u>4403200</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>16</u>	<u>578530</u>	<u>4403200</u>				
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

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

Beginning at the point where the north curb line of East Michigan Street meets the east curb line of North Emerson Avenue, proceed north along the east curb line of North Emerson Avenue to the south curb line of East 9th Street. Turn east and follow the south curb line of East 9th Street to the first alley parallel to Emerson. Turn south along the west edge of the alley and follow to a line defined by the south edge of a vacated alley that runs parallel to the north of St. Clair Street. Follow the south edge of said alley (or, the rear lot lines of 5116-5234 East St. Clair St.) to the east property line of 5234 East St. Clair Street. Turn south and follow the east property line of 5234 East St. Clair St. to the north curb of East St. Clair Street. Continue south from this point to the point where the south curb of East St. Clair Street meets the west edge of Ellenberger Parkway. Follow the west edge of Ellenberger Parkway south to the north curb line of East Michigan Street. Turn west and follow the north curb line of East Michigan to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for the district were generally suggested in the Warren Township / Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory of 1988, at which point the district was identified. The report recommended that the north side of Michigan Street be included in the Pleasanton in Irvington Historic District, however, additional research showed that the north side of Michigan was part of the Emerson Avenue Addition plat and therefore had no association with Pleasanton's development. The north boundary is defined by the previously listed North Irvington Gardens Historic District (NR, 2007), including the jog along Emerson Avenue. Ellenberger Park itself is included in the Irvington Historic District (NR, 1987). The west side of Emerson is included in the Emerson Heights Historic District (NR, 2009).

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul C. Diebold and Steve Barnett

organization Irvington Historical Society

date September 30, 2009

street & number 5350 University Avenue

telephone 317-353-2662

city or town Indianapolis

state IN

zip code 46219

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

The following is common information for all photographs:

Emerson Avenue Historic District
Marion County, Indiana
Paul C. Diebold, photographer
CD with .tif images on file at Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Photos taken July 3, 2009

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0001
View of E. St. Clair Street, house at 5130 St. Clair to left, camera facing northeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0002
View of E. St. Clair Street, house at 5141 St. Clair to left, camera facing southwest.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0003
View of E. St. Clair Street, house at 5201 St. Clair Street in right foreground, camera facing southeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0004
View of E. Walnut Street, house at 5120 E. Walnut to left, camera facing northeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0005
View of E. Walnut Street, non-contributing house at 5131 E. Walnut to right, camera facing southwest.

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IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0006

5147 E. Walnut Street, camera facing south.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0007

Street names in sidewalk, granite curbing, northeast corner of Walnut and Leland, camera facing northeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0008

View of E. Walnut Street, house with hip roof at 5219 E. Walnut Street in center, camera facing southwest.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0009

View of E. Walnut Street, double house at 5216-18 E. Walnut Street, camera facing northeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0010

View of E. North Street, house at 5116 E. North Street to left, camera facing northwest.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0011

View of E. North Street, house at 5132 E. North Street to center/right, camera facing northeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0012

View of E. North Street, stucco double house at 5139-41 E. North Street at center, camera facing southwest.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0013

View of E. North Street, house at 5223 E. North Street at center, camera facing southeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0014

View of E. North Street, non-contributing houses at 5224, 5218 and 5214 E. North Street, camera facing northwest.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0015

View of houses along Ellenberger Parkway, house at 520 Ellenberger Parkway to left, camera facing northwest.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0016

View of E. Michigan Street, house 5222 E. Michigan to left, camera facing northeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0017

View of E. Michigan Street, showing houses at 5210 and 5216 E. Michigan Street, camera facing northeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0018

View of E. Michigan Street, house at 5152 in foreground, camera facing west/northwest.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0019

View of E. Michigan Street, non-contributing four-flat at 5130 E. Michigan Street to center, camera facing northeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0020

View of N. Emerson Avenue, non-contributing house at 5105 E. North to left, camera facing southeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0021

View of N. Emerson Avenue, house at 601 N. Emerson Avenue to right, camera facing northeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0022

Double house at 629-631 N. Emerson, camera facing southeast.

IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0023

View of N. Emerson Avenue, house at 717 N. Emerson Avenue to right, camera facing northeast.

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IN_MarionCounty_EmersonAvenueHistoricDistrictHistoricDistrict_0024
View of N. Emerson Avenue, similar houses at 773 and 765 N. Emerson Avenue, camera facing southeast.

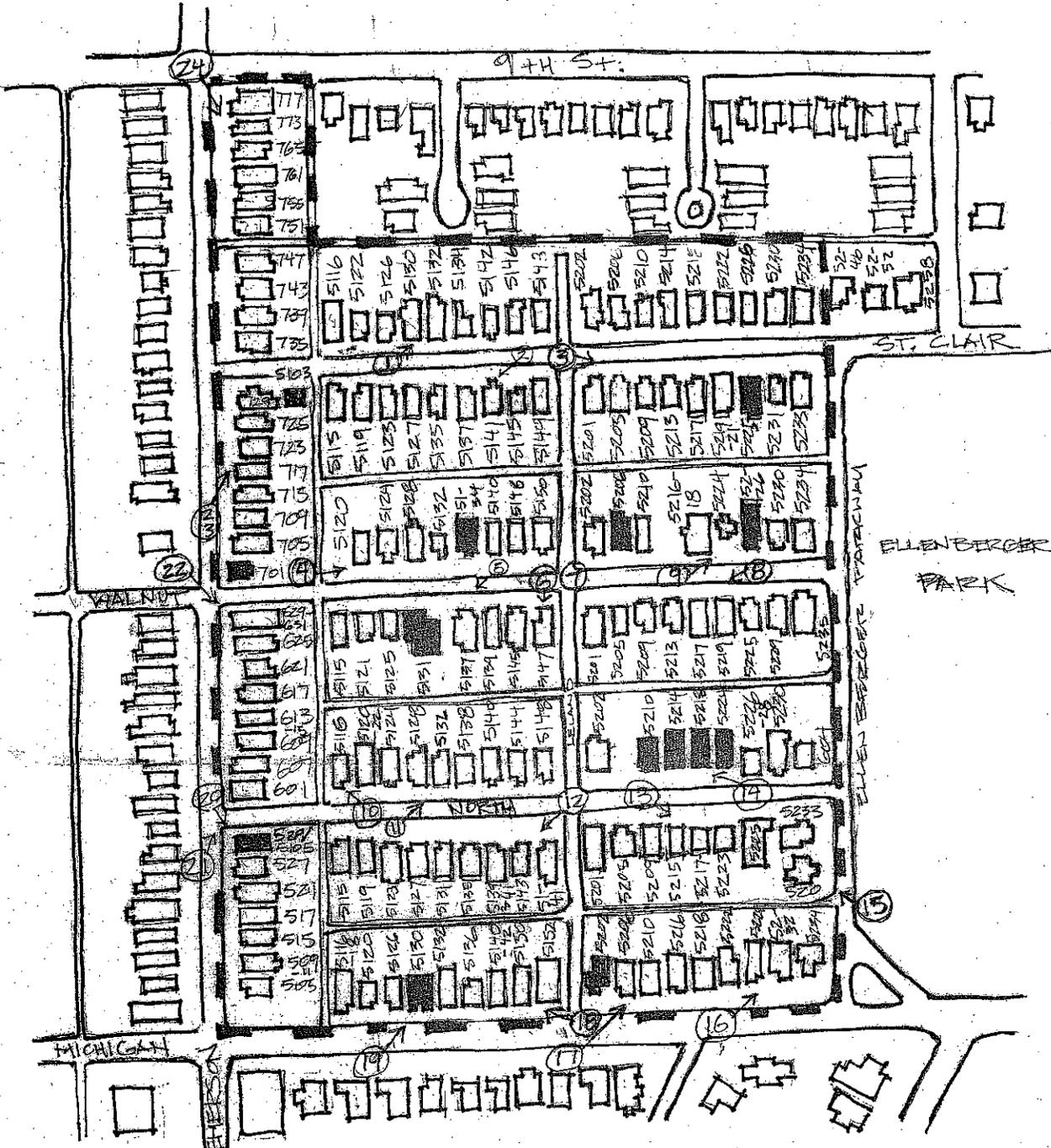
Property Owner:

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

name various
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



EMERSON AVENUE
 ADDITION HISTORIC
 DISTRICT, MARION CO., IN

- CONTRIBUTING (2) PHOTO
 - NON CONTRIBUTING
 - ▬ BOUNDARY
- PCD 12/2010





Emerson Avenue Historic District, Marion Co., IN #1



Emerson Avenue Historic District, Marion Co., IN #5



Emerson Avenue Historic District, Marion Co., IN #6



Emerson Avenue Historic District, Marion Co., IN #8



Emerson Avenue Historic District, Marion Co., IN #12



Emerson Avenue Historic District, Marion Co., IN #15



Emerson Avenue Historic District, Marion Co., IN #19