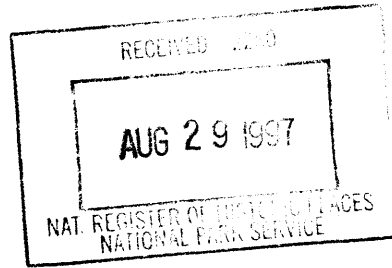


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1173

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Corbin, Roy & Iris, Lustron House
other names/site number Corbin-Featherstone House 097-295-65124

2. Location

street & number 1728 North Leland Ave. N/A not for publication
city or town Indianapolis N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46218

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
[Signature] 8/4/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrews Date of Action 10/9/97

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Ranch

OTHER: Lustron

MODERN: Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls METAL: Steel

METAL: Steel

roof METAL: Aluminum

other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1949

Significant Dates

1949

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Beckman, Morris/Lustron Corporation

Joyce, Thomas

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Ohio Historical Society, MSS 861

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property <1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 578610 4404720
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

4
 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Raymond M. Featherstone, Jr.
organization _____ date 1-11-97
street & number 5221 N. Delaware St. telephone 317/257-2174
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46220

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Raymond M. Featherstone, Jr.
street & number 5221 N. Delaware St. telephone 317/257-2174
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46220

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

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

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Section number 7 Page 1

*Corbin Lustron House
Marion County, Indiana*

Section 7--Description

The Corbin Lustron house is a one story, side gabled, ranch style dwelling constructed of steel in 1949. The house is sided and roofed with porcelain enameled steel panels.

The Corbin Lustron rests on a poured concrete pad since the house was designed to eliminate the need for a conventional basement. The house was erected in the midst of a post World War II subdivision located on the far east side of Indianapolis. The Corbin Lustron house of 1085 square feet is in scale with the neighboring houses which are predominately single story, two bedroom houses of approximately the same square footage.

The house is framed with steel studs and sided with two foot square porcelain enameled steel panels. This type of building material was also used for roof tiles which feature a Spanish motif. Roof overhangs, soffits, gable ends, gutters and downspouts are also of steel. The Corbin Lustron has retained its original porcelain steel gutters unlike a majority of other Lustrons. The original gutters tended to leak and rust at the weld joints where the individual lengths were pieced together. The two exterior doors are also faced with porcelain enameled steel. The doors have opaque glass panel inserts to enhance the interior lighting. All window frames, both stationary and casement, are aluminum framed.

The east elevation (front) faces on Leland Avenue. It has two large picture window groupings. The groupings consist of two four panel casement windows facing a fixed picture window. The picture window to the south which is for the living room is in a slightly projecting bay.

The south elevation, facing the driveway, has the primary entry recessed under an open, covered porch of 72 square feet. The existing wood porch railing is a recent addition and easily removable.

The north elevation has two pairs of symmetrically placed casement windows. An air conditioning unit was installed in the 1980s.

The west elevation to the rear retains its original look with a picture window group to the far left (north), and casement windows flanking a rear door. A free standing wood patio deck measuring 20 x 12 feet has been constructed to abut the rear of the house.

The house retains its original porcelain enameled color of maize yellow with no sign of panel deterioration or color degradation. Maize yellow is believed to be the most popular color used of the four colors originally offered the Lustron buyer.

The house interior consists of a living room, dinette, kitchen, utility room, bathroom and two bedrooms totaling 1085 square feet. The interior of the house was designed to minimize wasted space. Hallways and other "dead" areas have been kept to a minimum. The front entry leads directly into the living room to avoid the

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*Corbin Lustron House
Marion County, Indiana*

unusable floor space that would be required for a front hall. In addition, bathroom and bedroom doors are pocket style doors.

The interior walls have been finished in two foot by eight foot porcelain enameled steel panels in the living room, dinette, hall and bedrooms. The kitchen, utility room, and bathroom feature two foot by two foot steel panels while the ceiling panels are all four feet by four feet. The interior color is a light gray on the wall and ceiling panels in the living room, dinette, hall and bedrooms. A light yellow has been fired into the porcelain enameled steel panels used in the kitchen, utility room and bathroom. This interior color scheme was standard for all Lustrons although many have since been repainted.

The Lustron house offered the potential buyer many features not found in other houses in the lower price bracket. The use of built-in furniture to economize on space is found throughout the house. Between the dinette and kitchen is a combination room divider and buffet. It has shelves, drawers and cabinets on the dinette side while in the kitchen there are upper and lower cabinets and drawers. To assist in food service, the built-in unit has a pass through. The living room features a built-in book shelf unit with a recessed mirror. The back side of the unit forms a common wall with the master bedroom. The multi-purpose unit is wall to wall and floor to ceiling on the bedroom side. It consists of a large six drawer vanity with recessed mirror, two large wardrobe closets with sliding doors and a row of overhead storage cabinets.

In the utility room, the original oil fired furnace was attached to the ceiling to free up additional floor space. As with all known Lustrons, the original furnace has been replaced with a newer compact floor model. However, the Corbin Lustron retains its unique system of heat distribution which utilizes a ceiling plenum. The warm air is directed through the plenum area utilizing a set of movable heat runs to the ceiling registers. These inconspicuous registers were added in the 1980s when the house was air conditioned. Originally the hot air heated the ceiling steel panels as the air circulated through the plenum. The panels in turn radiated the heat into the living area. The original heating system is believed to be unique to the Lustrons. It was engineered by the architectural firm of Blass & Beckman, designers of the Lustron prototype. The utility room has four easy access service panels along its side wall. These flush wall mounted panels contain the electrical, plumbing and telephone hookups.

The bathroom has the original bathtub and shower. However, the wall mounted wash basin has been replaced with a modern wood vanity. The original three drawer, free standing storage cabinet has been moved to the utility room and replaced by a floor to ceiling wood storage cupboard. The original tile floor has been covered with a smaller ceramic tile.

All of the original kitchen wall cabinets, which are constructed of porcelain enameled steel, remain intact and in good working order. As with all other known Lustrons, the original kitchen base unit containing a combination dish/clothes washer manufactured by the Thor Automatic Washer Company of Chicago IL was not well received by the early housewives. It was difficult to operate and left no room for needed counter space.

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*Corbin Lustron House
Marion County, Indiana*

As with all Lustrons constructed prior to late 1949, the Corbin Lustron did not feature a garage when it was built. It was only after the easing of government restrictions on steel allocations to industry that Lustron began to offer a one car or two car garage as an option. The Corbin garage, built in the 1950s, measures 22 feet by 22 feet. It was constructed of concrete block with a gable roof. An attached storage shed measuring 9 feet by 22 feet was added a few years later. The garage and shed feature vinyl siding.

Over the years, a few cosmetic changes have been made to the Corbin Lustron by various owners. Wall to wall carpeting has been installed over the original asphalt flooring in all living areas except the kitchen, utility room and bathroom. The kitchen and utility room have had vinyl flooring laid over the original tiles. Window valances have been installed above all venetian blinds for additional color accent. The original interior paint scheme remains untouched.

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The Corbin Lustron House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C due to its unique building materials, method of manufacture, and construction as a prefabricated all-steel house. Intact Lustrons such as the Corbin House reflect two significant trends in American residential design during the post war era: the need to accommodate millions of new families in affordable houses and a long-developing prefabricated housing industry. After nearly 50 years of continuous use, the Corbin Lustron remains one of the most unaltered Lustrons of the 15 known to survive in Marion County. The house meets Criterion Exception G as a locally outstanding example of a Lustron House. Though this Lustron is not 50 years of age, the Lustron phenomenon is well understood and the place of these post war housing types can be viewed with objectivity.

The Lustron Corporation was not first to build an all-steel house clad in porcelain enameled steel panels. Lustron was the only firm to manufacture such a house in any quantity. Approximately 2,500 prefab Lustrons were erected between late 1948 and early 1950. Other steel houses of that era did not progress beyond the design stages. A few prototype houses were built, but they never entered mass production.

Lustron houses were prefabricated, and in a sense culminated the trend started by catalog houses starting at the turn of the century. Firms like Aladdin, Gordon-Van Tine, Montgomery Ward, and Sears offered pre-cut house kits available through catalog order. These kits could be shipped by rail anywhere and erected by an average carpenter, since they used standard balloon-framing technology. The Lustron idea expanded upon an already existing market and concept, but was specialized so that only a dealer could build them. This would later prove to be one of several factors that worked against wider acceptance of the Lustron.

The use of porcelain enameled steel panels as a construction material began in the 1920s and 30s, with commercial applications such as filling stations, theatres, and diners. An early residential use in Indiana was in Terre Haute in 1924; builders sided a house with "Porcelite." In 1932, Ferro Enamel Corporation built two steel paneled houses in Cleveland, Ohio. The same firm built two houses for the Century of Progress World's Fair in Chicago in 1933. Exteriors were steel clad but the interiors were standard construction finishes. One

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*Corbin Lustron House
Marion County, Indiana*

of the houses, the Stan-Steel House, had a steel framing system similar to that adopted by the Lustron's makers. The other, the Armco-Ferro House, was moved to Beverly Shores, Indiana and is part of a small National Register district.

The hard times of the Depression and home front sacrifices of World War II had created an enormous demand for small, affordable single family homes in the late 1940s. Several companies tried to enter the housing market with steel homes after the war, with little luck. For example, Higgins Company of New Orleans announced in 1946 that they would soon manufacture 10,000 housing units with porcelain enameled steel siding. None were ever made. In Indianapolis, American Valve and Enameling Corporation made several porcelainized steel panel houses with conventional interiors during the 1950s.

Part of the problem was that the federal government still controlled allocation of steel after the war. Initially, Carl Strandlund, developer of the Lustron, had requested an allotment for making panels for gas stations at his Chicago Vitreous Enamel Products Company. Strandlund was president of the firm which had made such panels since the 1920s. Wilson Wyatt, Housing Expediter during the Truman administration, hinted to Strandlund that steel could be allocated for housing rather than filling stations.

Strandlund hired the Chicago architectural firm of Blass and Beckman to design his prototype, which was erected in Hinsdale, Illinois in 1946. Mr. Morris Beckman personally designed the elevations and most of the interior details. Strandlund and Beckman modified the prototype floor plan for the production model, gaining 35 square feet for a two bedroom model. The first Lustron embodied the characteristics Strandlund wanted: floor slab foundation; all steel framing, siding, and details; and ranch house style exterior. Strandlund claimed that his house would be impervious to decay, termites, or rust, and that owners would never need to paint the exterior or interior.

Wilson Wyatt endorsed the Lustron allotment of steel, and eventually, Strandlund received a federal grant of over \$37 million from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a plant in Columbus, Ohio to build his industry. The 37 million was far short of what Strandlund had estimated was essential to starting the business. In 20 months of production and sales, Lustron lost money on each house, and in turn, was unable to repay the RFC loan. The agency foreclosed on Lustron and production ceased on June 20, 1950. Orders for more than 8000 units were on the books at the time; they were never shipped.

To market the Lustron, the company developed a builder/dealer network that eventually covered 34 states with 220 dealers. The dealers sold the units and built them for customers, only the dealers had the special trucks which were designed to carry all the parts and the special instructions for assembling the houses. In 1947, Lustron Corporation began an expensive marketing and advertising campaign to attract both potential buyers and dealers. Company officials placed full color page ads in *Time* and *Life* as well as in trade magazines like *Iron Age* and *Architectural Forum*.

The Marion County area builder/dealer was Medal Arts Building Company in the Broad Ripple neighborhood. The primary mover behind the company was Thomas Joyce. At the time, Joyce was the local 7-Up distributor

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*Corbin Lustron House
Marion County, Indiana*

and was active in local Republican politics. Metal Arts was the largest dealer in Indiana, building about 30 Lustrons in Marion County between the middle of 1948 to early 1950. They were among the earliest dealers to sign on, having incorporated in May of 1948.

The nominated Lustron house was carefully cared for by its first owners, Roy and Iris Corbin and later owners maintained it well also. The Corbins bought the building site in April, 1949, took out a building permit in September, and moved into the completed Lustron in October of 1949. The Corbins lived here 12 years. Land owners and developers were very active in this part of Indianapolis, located on the far east side of the city. The Green Lawns subdivision is just north of the Irvington area, which was founded in 1870 as a separate town. Annexed in 1902, Irvington grew northward to 10th Street in the 1930s and 1940s. The construction of the Naval Ordnance Plant at 16th and Arlington (later named Naval Avionics) during World War II brought infrastructure and development north of Irvington and opened the way for postwar exploitation of former agricultural fields.

The Corbins chose the Westchester model, considered the archetypical Lustron since it accounts for 95% of all models erected. Lustron Corporation offered no other models for the first 15 months of production. In late 1949, a 3 bedroom model was offered, with smaller versions of the 2 and 3 bedroom models offered shortly before the company closed its doors in spring, 1950.

The Corbin Lustron retains its original builder's plate, originally located in the utility room rear wall. Similar to auto serial numbers, the Corbin plate reads 02-1528; 02 is the model number, 1528 is the number of production of that model, meaning that the Corbin House was the 1,528th Westchester built. Only 10% of all existing Lustrons are believed to have the builder's plate intact.

Of the about 30 Lustrons built in Marion County, which includes all of Indianapolis, the Corbin House is among the best preserved examples in the county. A number of the 15 (known) existing Lustrons in Marion County retain the essential characteristics of the design, including the original (unpainted) enameled steel panels, roof shingles, and on the interior, original steel wall panels and built in furniture. Two Lustrons are within a mile of the Corbin House, one at 1028 N. Hawthorne Lane, and another in the 5000 block of East St. Joseph Street. They appear to be comparable in integrity to the Corbin Lustron, though the one on St. Joseph has a rear screened porch addition and its interior walls have been painted. Other area Lustrons have lost the design intention through addition of drywall on the inside, loss of roofing tiles, insensitive room additions, or other major alterations.

During the past 10-15 years, the Lustron house has once again gained attention for some of the same reasons it did initially. It is now recognized by many experts in the field of architectural history and residential housing as a true innovation in American house design, manufacture, and construction. The principles established by Lustron and others in the prefabricated housing industry of the first half of the 1900s have been exploited by the currently growing manufactured housing industry. The continued interest in the house of steel is a testimonial to the vision and energy of Carl Strandlund, Lustron's charismatic leader.

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*Corbin Lustron House
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**LUSTRON HOUSES IN MARION COUNTY, INDIANA
PER INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY AND
OTHER INFORMATION 6/97**

PIKE TWP.

3880 W. 92ND - 2 BR. PER REPORT: DEMO

WAYNE TWP- NONE

WARREN TWP

1028 N. HAWTHORNE - 3 BR + LUSTRON GARAGE - MISSED IN SURVEY
1728 N. LELAND - 2 BR + ALTERED LUSTRON GARAGE
5340 E. ST. JOSEPH - 2 BR. SCREENED PORCH ADDITION, CARPORT ADDITION

PERRY TWP

216 S. 10TH AVE. BEECH GROVE

FRANKLIN TWP

6212 ACTON RD.

WASHINGTON TWP

6321 CENTRAL AVE
6212 CENTRAL AVE
6466 CENTRAL AVE
6435 RIVERVIEW DR
6452 BROADWAY ST
2019 E. 62ND ST
1908 E. KESSLER BLVD
3819 E. 42ND
3821 E. 42ND

CENTER TWP

3646 N. DENNY ST

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*Corbin Lustron House
Marion County, Indiana*

Section 9--Bibliography

LUSTRON Brochures, Manuals and Reports

Camera Tour Through the Lustron Home, 1946
The Lustron Home-A New Standard for Living, 1947
Erection Manual for 02 Model, (two bedroom), 1949.
Dealer Performance Report, 3/8/50 (Lustron sales by dealer, state and month, 1/49--2/50.)

Oral History Tapes

Morris Beckman, Lustron architect 1946-47, May 3, 1995
Mr & Mrs Ralph Stahl, original owner of Indianapolis Lustron from 1949-1954, November 2, 1992.
Joseph Tucker, Director of Quality Control for Lustron 1948-1950, July 2, 1994
Walter Veon, Lustron dealer/builder for Muncie, Indiana 1948-1949, July 19, 1990.
James Morrow, current owner of Coombs Lustron on National Register of Historic Places, various conversations 1990-1996.

Books

Bender, Richard, A Crack in the Rear View Mirror. A View of Industrialized Building,
New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, pp. 58-62.

Chapman, Gordon, Marketing of Prefabricated Houses, Bureau of Business Research, Indiana
University, I.U. Press, February, 1953.

Jandl, H. Ward, Yesterday's Houses of Tomorrow, Preservation Press, 1991, pp. 183-199.

Koch, Carl, At Home With Tomorrow, Rinehart & Company, 1958, pp. 110-125.

U.S. Government Records

National Archives, Chicago Branch, 7358 Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois. Lustron Corporation
bankruptcy records dating to June 8, 1950.

U.S. Congressional Records, House and Senate, 1950-1954

Collections

Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, Collection #mss861

Suburban Library System, Oak Lawn, Illinois

Raymond Featherstone, Indianapolis, Indiana, Personal collection of books, articles, advertisements,
company records, bankruptcy records, architectural drawings, oral history tapes, collection of over 100

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*Corbin Lustron House
Marion County, Indiana*

different Lustron house exterior and interior photos.

Papers/Conferences/Talks/Magazines

Jester, Thomas, Porcelain Enamel: Steel in "Glass Clothing," paper presented at Preserving the Recent Past Conference, 1995, Chicago, Illinois.

Wyatt, Wilson W, Lustron Houses, talk presented at Historic Landmarks Conference, Louisville, Kentucky, October 23, 1992. (Mr. Wyatt was head of the National Housing Authority in 1946-47.)

Mitchell, Robert A., "What Ever Happened to Lustron Homes?," The Association for Preservation Technology, APT Bulletin No. 2, 1991, pp.44-52.

Wolf, Tom and Garfield, Leonard, "A New Standard for Living: The Lustron House, 1946-1950," Vernacular Architecture, Vol 3, 1989, pp. 51-61.

New York Times, Index, 1946-1950

Section 10-Geographical Data-Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 198, Block A, Green Lawns, Second Section, an addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

Boundary Justification

This is the historic property boundary.

Additional Documentation-Photographs

The following information is the same for all photos submitted with the application:

1. Name of property--Corbin Lustron House
2. County and state where located--Marion County, Indiana
3. Name of photographer--Raymond Featherstone, Jr.
4. Date of photographs--10/96
5. Location of photo negs.--Raymond Featherstone, 5221 North Delaware St., Indianapolis, Indiana , 46220

Description for each photo:

1. Front elevation, camera facing west.
2. Side elevation, driveway side, camera facing north.
3. Side elevation, camera facing south.

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*Corbin Lustron House
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4. Rear elevation, camera facing east.
5. Front door, open, camera facing east.
6. Living room interior, wall unit, camera facing north.
7. Living room interior, camera facing east.
8. Dinette and room divider with kitchen, camera facing west.
9. Room divider, kitchen side, camera facing south southwest.
10. Kitchen, camera facing south.
11. Utility Room, camera facing east.
12. Bath room, camera facing west.
13. Master bedroom (front), camera facing west.
14. Second bedroom, camera facing northwest.
15. Garage, camera facing west.
16. Adjacent house, 1732 N. Leland Avenue, camera facing west.
17. Adjacent house, 1724 N. Leland Avenue, camera facing west.
18. House across street, 1743 N. Leland, camera facing east.