

4043

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Riverside Drive Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

N/A

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

2. Location

Bounded by West 29th Street to the north, North Harding Street to the east,

Street & number: West 21st Street to the south, and East Riverside Drive to the west.

City or town: Indianapolis State: Indiana County: Marion

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity:

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Paul C. [Signature] ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRES. SERVICES 4-25-19
 Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

 Signature of commenting official: _____ Date

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

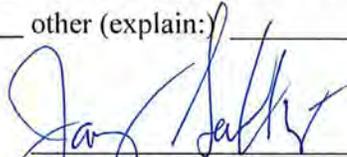
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4. National Park Service Certification

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

6.4.2019
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>543</u>	<u>116</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>560</u>	<u>116</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/ Multiple Dwelling
RELIGION/Religious Facility
COMMERCE/Specialty Stores

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/ Multiple Dwelling
RELIGION/Religious Facility
COMMERCE/Specialty Stores

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

20th Century Revivals/ Tudor Revival
20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival

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American Movement/ Craftsman/bungalow

Other/ American Foursquare

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD

BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: STONE/Glacier Boulders

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Riverside Drive Historic District is comprised of additions and subdivisions that were platted between 1902 and 1947. The district is laid out on a grid pattern with three main north/south streets and fourteen east/west streets. There are 699 resources within the district. Of these, 450 are houses, 200 are garages, 5 are churches, 4 are commercial buildings. There are also 16 glacier boulder walls, 5 traffic circles, 5 central landscaped street medians, and 1 previously listed NRHP contributing site (Burdal Parkway). The vast majority of residences date from the 1900s to the 1950s and include a range of styles from bungalows and American Foursquares to Revival styles, like Dutch Colonial and Tudor Revival. Most district houses are single-family dwellings, but some examples of multiple-family dwellings exist. Additions within the district possess features inspired by the City Beautiful movement, including sidewalk and tree lined streets, wide east-west boulevards with grassy, landscaped central medians, traffic circles at many intersections, and glacier boulder retaining walls lining the sidewalks of properties adjacent to Riverside Park. The topography of the district is generally flat, with green lawns and mature trees throughout. Contributing properties within the district maintain their original façade appearance with traditional window openings and porches, although porch enclosures or the presence of replacement windows or vinyl siding did not dictate a non-contributing status unless the fenestrations were significantly changed from the original or the house exhibited altered massing or the loss of stylistic details. The district is eligible for the

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National Register of Historic Places because its homes represent over five decades of domestic architecture and its association with the development of suburban communities in Indianapolis.

Narrative Description

The Riverside Drive Historic District lies directly to the east of Riverside Park and it draws its name from this association. The district is composed of six different additions and subdivisions, the earliest of which was platted in 1902 and the most recent in 1947. The earliest addition, Wacker and Miller's Parkway Addition, was platted in 1902 by August Wacker and Hiram W. Miller and consisted of 410 individual lots. This addition lies directly adjacent to the east side of Riverside Park and is bounded by Riverside Drive, which at the time of its platting was named Parkway Avenue, on the west and Harding Street, which was named Schurmann Avenue at the time, to the east. The northern boundary is 27th Street with the southern marked at 21st Street. This addition is especially noteworthy for its gridded layout containing many features inspired by the City Beautiful movement, including sidewalk and tree lined streets, wide east-west boulevards with grassy, landscaped central medians, traffic circles at many intersections, and glacier boulder retaining walls lining the sidewalks of properties adjacent to the park.

Hohlt's First Addition was platted in 1907 by William and Louise Hohlt. The Addition has forty-two (42) lots that lie between 28th Street and 27th Street and Riverside (formerly Parkway Avenue) and Harding Street (Formerly Schurmann Avenue but renamed Harding Street prior to its platting). A portion of this addition was later re-platted under the name Carson's W.28th St. Subdivision. The majority of the homes in this addition date from the 1920s and 1930s.

Brown's Parkview Addition was platted in 1923 and consists of twenty (20) lots that front the south side of 29th Street between E. Riverside Drive and Harding Streets, as well as three lots facing west onto E. Riverside Drive and three lots facing east on Harding Street. The homes in this addition were primarily built around 1930, however a handful of modern homes have been inserted into the addition to replace dilapidated originals. Examples of these newer homes are located at 1537 W. 29th St. (built c. 2005), 1425 W. 29th St. (c. 2003) and 1407 W. 29th St. (c. 2000).

Royal Parkview Addition was platted in 1926 and its forty-two (42) lots are bounded by E. Riverside Drive to the east and Harding Street to the west and Udell Street to the north and 28th Street to the south. The homes located here were all built around 1949. The properties in this addition, as well as those in Corydon Company's Riverside Addition, have slightly smaller lots than their earlier counterparts. This is apparent as you view the neighborhood because the homes are slightly smaller and appear more crowded than those in the additions to the south.

Corydon Company's Riverside Addition was platted in 1945 by the Corydon Company, Inc. and its President John Otto. It consists of twenty-three (23) lots located along the north side of Udell Street between E. Riverside Drive and Harding Street. This addition is bounded to the north by the southern border of Brown's Parkview Addition, previously detailed. The homes of this addition were all built c. 1950. Prior to being platted this area had been a large open lot. In 1920,

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a developer was considering purchasing the land to create another amusement park alongside the existing Riverside Park. Upon learning of this plan, local Riverside citizens complained, wanting to see it turned into private residences instead of another large commercial venue. Eventually, the Riverside Civic Group was allowed to purchase the land and resell it for residential purposes. Charles J. Wacker, the son of August Wacker, was a Riverside resident and prominent local contractor. Charles Wacker, President of the Riverside Civic Group at this time, spearheaded the fight against the new amusement park.¹

Carson's W.28th St. Subdivision was platted in 1947 by LeRoy Carson and the Carson Realty Company. This subdivision was split off of Hohlt's First Addition and consists of seven (7) lots (formerly lots 36–42 of Hohlt's) and was located between 28th Street and 27th Street, and between Koehne Street to the east and an unnamed alleyway just east of Riverside Drive to the west. The houses in this subdivision were built c. 1948.

The topography of the district is generally flat, with green lawns and mature trees throughout. However, many properties lying directly adjacent to the park feature raised front lawns, often bounded by the aforementioned glacier boulder walls. The district has sidewalks throughout and numerous alleyways providing access to the rear of the properties where many garages are located. The majority of these alleyways are gravel paved. The district house types vary widely but there are numerous examples of American Foursquare and Craftsman/Bungalow styles as well as some representative 20th Century Revival styles such as Dutch Colonial and Tudor Revival.

Rationale for Buildings Selected for Descriptions

The vast majority of the homes and buildings in the Riverside Drive Historic District date from 1900 to 1950. Most home styles are bungalows but there are also a large number of American Foursquares in the district. Scattered throughout the neighborhood are also several Revival styles, including Dutch Colonial and Tudor Revival. While most district homes are single-family dwellings, there are some examples of multiple dwelling homes, in the form of doubles. These doubles are mainly situated near the old streetcar lines which used to run along 27th Street and Harding Street.

Most dwellings are frame with wood cladding, but there are also examples of brick and glacier boulder stone cladding as well. Most of the bungalows feature full-width front porches. Many porches feature brick or glacier stone columns and balustrades, while a small number have been completely enclosed.

There are a handful of commercial buildings that lie along Harding Street, and a similar number of churches located both along Harding Street and East Riverside Drive. These building types make up a tiny fraction of the overall total of structures in the district. Many of the churches have

¹ "Riverside Park Plan Opposed: Citizens Present Petition Declaring ...," *Indianapolis Star*, Oct 29, 1920, (ProQuest Historical Newspapers), 20

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seen considerable alterations that reduced their integrity. Examples include the structure at 2143 E. Riverside Drive, which appears to have had its walls heightened and a new front gable roof and pediment added. Similarly, the brick building at 2245 E. Riverside Drive has been altered by the addition of a stucco-type coating and front gable porch roof that changes its external appearance considerably. Commercial buildings along Harding Street have seen fewer alterations but appear less well-maintained.

The houses and structures detailed below represent the common types found in the district or those that are historically representative and highlight the area's significance.

Generally speaking, contributing properties maintain their original façade appearance, with traditional window openings and porches. While most porches were traditionally open and some are now enclosed, this did not preclude their contributing status. Similarly, the presence of replacement windows did not dictate a non-contributing status unless the fenestrations were significantly changed from the original.

In like measure, the presence of vinyl or aluminum siding did not change the contributing status of a structure if the home retained the majority of its other features. For example, its traditional massing, fenestrations, and other stylistic details (i.e. knee braces, full-width porch, etc.). In general, the majority of the district's homes retain their original wood, brick, stone, or glacier boulder cladding.

The district contains two hundred garages. The majority date to the historic period of the district (1900- 1950) and are contributing resources. District garages are generally situated at the rear of the narrow lots, nestled behind their respective houses and along the rear alleyways running between lots. Most contributing garages are of the one-story, one-car variety with clapboard siding and a front gable roof. Many non-contributing garages are two-car structures that date from the 1970s or later. Alterations of the garage door or additions to the garage, such as awnings or a shed roof, did not render the garage a non-contributing resource. Most non-contributing garages were built within the last fifty (50) years or were significantly altered.

There are 699 resources within the district. Of these, 450 are houses, 200 are garages, 5 are churches, 4 are commercial buildings. There are also 16 glacier boulder walls, 5 traffic circles, 5 central landscaped street medians, and 1 previously listed NRHP contributing site (Burdsal Parkway). The walls were counted so that any wall that faced onto or abutted a public right of way constituted a single structure. This allows for breaks in a stone wall running along a roadway (such as those for streets, alleys, or home lots with missing wall sections) without requiring each section to be counted as a separate structure.

The descriptions below start from 21st Street and East Riverside drive and move eastward along the east-west streets and then northward to the next east-west street, repeating this process until the 29th Street boundary.

Building Descriptions

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HOUSE

1502 W. 21st Street [Photo No. 0001]

This one- and one-half story Craftsman-style bungalow was built c. 1930. It is one of several bungalow homes within the district; however, it has stronger Craftsmen detailing than most. These details include decorative roof triangular braces, a side gable asphalt roof with wide overhangs, shed roof dormers to the front and rear, a Craftsman-styled glacier boulder full-width front porch with wide, tapering square ground to ceiling columns, and a glacier stone clad foundation. The home has vinyl siding above its stone clad foundation and in its eaves. There is a shed roof bay window extending off the east side near the front half of the house. The bay features four double-hung, three-over-one wooden windows. This trend continues throughout the home, which also features some four-over-one windows. The west side of the front porch houses a five-over-one window. This window is flanked by a set of three-over-one windows.

HOUSE

1432 W. 21st Street

The one-and-one-half story bungalow at 1432 W. 21st Street (c. 1915) rises up from a brick foundation with vinyl siding, gray asphalt shingle roof, and a red brick enclosed front porch. It has a hipped gable roof with shed dormers on the east and west sides. The home has wooden, three-over-one, double-hung windows, including a pair centrally located on the front façade's upper story. The lower façade is dominated by a full-width brick front porch that has been enclosed by what appears to be cement block and filled with replacement windows.

HOUSES

2114, 2116 and 2120 N. Harding Street [Photo No. 0002]

The one-and-one-half story bungalow at 2116 N. Harding Street (center in photo) was built c. 1920 and features a brick foundation, clapboard siding, red asphalt shingling, and a simulated stone front façade. It has a side gabled, medium-pitched roof with a large central gable dormer that contains two double-hung, one-over-one windows. The roof slope changes near the bottom becoming a shed roof extension that covers the full-width porch. This home has wide, overhanging roof eaves, but little Craftsman detail. Its open front concrete porch features common decorative metal supports and railings. The house also has a single, one-story bay window on its south side near the rear of the home. The bay window contains a group of three double-hung, one-over-one windows.

Interestingly, the houses at 2114 and 2120 are nearly identical in form. One was built c. 1915 (2114, left in the photo) and the other c. 1920 (2120 right in the photo). Both feature vinyl siding and similar asphalt shingled, side gabled roofs with large gable dormers. Both also have shed roof extensions to the front which cover their full-width porches. 2114 also has a rear shed roof that extends to cover a rear addition to the home, while 2120 has a rear cross gable extension. Both have a rusticated concrete block foundation. The house at 2114 also features an open porch with decorative metal columns and railings, but the home at 2120 has a concrete balustrade and square plinths with rounded columns. Both feature the same south facing bay window as 2116,

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however the home at 2114 has a shed roof while the window bay at 2120 does not extend all the way down to the foundation. The only garage in this group belongs to 2120. It is a common type of garage in the district with a clapboard one-car structure that has an asphalt front gable roof and dates from about 1925.

HOUSES

2149, 2153 and 2159 E. Riverside Drive [Photo No. 0003]

The house at 2153 E. Riverside Drive (and its two neighbors at 2149 and 2159) date from c. 1917 and are superb examples of two-story, front gable Dutch Colonial Revival style houses with inset gambrel roofs. Additionally, all are nearly identical in form with the primary differences being in their porch design, fenestrations and cladding.

The house at 2153 features a rusticated concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and a full-width, one-story front porch that has been enclosed and integrated into the home's living space. After the porch was enclosed, it appears an extension was added to the front porch so that the home retains a partial-width porch that lies to the north side of the entry stairs (the same stairs once used to access the original front porch). The open porch now features decorative metal supports and railings whereas the original porch featured concrete block half walls and square concrete pilasters and columns. These original walls and columns are still present in the enclosed porch façade. The home also features a triple set of double-hung, single pane windows (one large window in the center and two narrower windows to each side) in the upper story front gambrel extension, which in this home is stucco clad with some half-timbering. The home has a modern two-car, side gable garage near the rear of the lot that is accessed from the alley.

The house at 2149 also features a rusticated concrete block foundation but is clad in red brick. It has a small (1/4-size) gable entry stoop with a glazed entry door and large side light that has nine-light glazing on the north end of the front facade. Both the first story and second story front façade incorporate ribbon windows that have a central keystone-like detail and contain three double-hung, one-over-one wooden windows. The home has a contributing two-car garage located to the rear of the lot, which dates from about 1925 with clapboard siding and a side gable asphalt roof.

The house at 2159 has a rusticated concrete block foundation with vinyl siding wall cladding. It possesses a centered, 2/3-width porch that has been enclosed with an exterior entry door added to its south side. The porch's original red brick columns are still present and are integrated into the enclosed front porch. While the original porch likely featured red brick half walls, these appear to have been covered on the exterior with vinyl siding to better blend the enclosed porch with the house's cladding. The enclosed porch features a ribbon of three double-hung windows with a single pane of glass per sash. The second story of the home's front features a triple set of double-hung windows identical to those used on the home at 2153. The home also has a modern, front gable, two-car garage that is accessed from the rear alley.

Additionally, a home at 1514 W. Pruitt Street shares this same basic form.

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HOUSE

1425 Herschell Avenue (Non-Contributing)

This home is a good example of a non-contributing structure within the district. Originally built c. 1930, this one-story asphalt side-gable roof home has a second story added to its western side as well as a two-car garage. The second story now has a front gable roof and newer, wide double-hung windows. Its older eastern section and the lower floors of the home maintain traditional double-hung, one-over-one windows but with a large single sash picture window added in an altered fenestration on the first floor under the front gable end. Historic aerials show that even up to the 1950s, this property had a much smaller footprint. The newer addition and garage changes the homes original size and massing, diminishing its integrity.

HOUSE

1441 Herschell Avenue

This asphalt side-gable roof home, built around 1930, is representative of the smaller Tudor Revival-style houses in the district. It is somewhat unusual because it features metal siding rather than the brick or stone cladding commonly used on other Tudor Revival homes in the district. The small home's façade is dominated by a steep-pitched entry gable. The home sits on a concrete foundation and has had an addition to the rear (south), which may have been a rear porch that was enclosed. The majority of the windows in the home are one-over-one, double-hung wood; however, there is a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement window in the west elevation.

HOUSE

1524 W. 22nd Street

This one-story bungalow dates from about 1930. It has a concrete block foundation, a side gable, asphalt roof, and a full-width, covered brick front porch with brick square supports and balustrade. The home has three-over-one, double-hung wooden windows and a three-light, fixed sash window in the front gable end. The front entry has vinyl siding under the porch and a modern replacement door. The front gable end, like most of the house, is covered by wood shingle siding.

HOUSE

1526 W. Pruitt Street

This home (c. 1920) is another of the common one-story bungalows in the district. It features clapboard siding, a rusticated concrete block foundation, a hipped, asphalt roof, and a full-width integrated brick front porch with square support columns. The porch is enclosed with a total of thirteen replacement one-over-one, double-hung, metal windows. The hipped dormer on the façade features a pair of wide but short windows, each containing three lights in a fixed sash. The house has a combination of three-over-one and four-over-one, double-hung, wooden windows. The rear entry appears to be a replacement door under a metal and glass storm. Basement windows appear to be three-light, metal casement windows. The garage, located at the

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rear of the lot, is another one-car clapboard structure, but it has a hipped roof rather than the typical front gable.

HOUSE

2263 E. Riverside Drive [Photo No. 0004]

This one-story, gable-front Craftsman Bungalow features a full-width enclosed front porch containing two ribbon windows, a string with eight double-hung windows across the front and another string of three double-hung windows on the north side. The home has six-over-one, double-hung wooden windows. The front porch has a separate front gable roof that extends beneath the main roofline but with a much lower pitch. The front entry to the home, which leads into the front enclosed porch, possesses a metal awning. This house, which was built c. 1930, has red brick cladding, a gray asphalt shingle roof and a distinctively large, tall brick chimney that is located on the northwest side of the house. There is another entry to the home located on the north side at the rear. This entry way is housed in a narrow extension coming off the main structure to the east and it features a multi-pitch gable roof, the south-facing side of this gable drops low in a single pitch; however, the northern gable side ends at a much higher level and changes from a moderate pitch to a low pitch midway through its run. The rear of the house (eastside) has two single, double-hung windows that feature metal awnings similar to the front entry door and a ribbon of three smaller double-hung windows on the northern side of the rear (east) of the house.

HOUSE

1427 West 23rd Street

This modest one-story, asphalt side-gable roof home has a Tudor-Revival-look with a steeply-pitched, front entry gable and angled walls at the entry that feature a recessed front door with a glazed wooden three-light door. The home was built around 1920 and uses metal siding, likely over wood, as opposed to the more common masonry cladding of a Tudor Revival. It has wooden, double-hung, one-over-one windows. It appears to have been altered with the addition of a pair of French doors to the west of the main entry that step out onto a small open porch covered with an extension shed roof with metal supports. It has a breezeway that connects the rear of the house to a detached, two-car garage just east of the house. The garage has a front gable, asphalt roof with a replacement garage door.

HOUSE

2317 E. Riverside Drive

This one-story bungalow was built around 1930 and is constructed with red brick in a running bond and topped by a pyramidal asphalt-shingled roof. The house has a partial width, open front porch that is situated to the south side of the west facing façade. The porch is sheltered under a front gable roof, which is held aloft by arching supports that rise up from the porch walls—all of which are constructed of red brick. The porch has openings to the south and west. A large metal awning shelters the porch entry. North of the porch, a shed-roofed addition extends from the

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façade that has been enclosed with nine (six on the façade and three on the north side) one-over-one, double-hung windows. Other fenestrations appear to contain one-over-one, double-hung wooden windows. The house is set on an elevated lot behind a red brick retaining wall, located alongside the sidewalk. The house has a non-contributing two-car garage at the rear of the lot that dates to about 1966.

HOUSE

2342 Harding Street

This structure is an example of the American Foursquare homes scattered throughout the district. Built around 1920, this two-bay clapboard home has a hipped, asphalt roof with vinyl eaves, a hipped roof dormer, a concrete block foundation, and a full-width covered and enclosed brick porch. The façade features paired one-over-one, double-hung wooden windows on the second story, while the first floor is dominated by a modern metal replacement door and a series of wide, double-hung windows that enclose the porch. The porch has square brick supports at its corners and flanking the entrance that have decorative concrete squares embedded near the top. The front hipped dormer houses a pair of single light wooden casement windows. It appears the house was once a multiple family home, as the porch steps appear to have been made for a second porch entry beside the current one. Moreover, the house appears to be symmetrical in design and also has twin exits at opposite sides of the rear (west) elevation.

SITE

Burdsal Parkway

In 1911, a local entrepreneur and paint industry magnate, Alfred Burdsal died. In his will, Mr. Burdsal left the city a large bequest, much of which was given to the Parks' Board to fund park improvements and additions. In a show of appreciation, the city created a memorial boulevard to bear Burdsal's name, Burdsal Parkway. This new boulevard would run from Fall Creek Parkway to Riverside Park's new entrance to be located at Riverside Drive and 24th Street, passing directly through the district's Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition.² Burdsal Parkway was opened in 1915 and features a 75' wide, tree-lined, lawn-filled median between two 32' wide roadways. Each roadway has one driving lane, a bike lane, and an extended shoulder for curbside parking. These roadways are then flanked by a 10' tree lawn then a 6' wide sidewalk. Bungalow homes line the north and south sides of the parkway, all facing on to the parkway.³

In order to create this parkway, the city had to acquire 21 lots from the Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition (lots 206-208, 212-225, and 226-229) that were located to the north of 24th Street between East Riverside Drive and Harding Street. These lots were then incorporated into the project and used to create the parkway's westbound lane and some of its large central median. Under the old Wacker and Miller plat, the homes on the lots south of Edgemont would have faced northward to look upon Edgemont. However, after the construction of Burdsal

² "Memorial to Mr. Burdsal Planned by Park Board," Indianapolis Star (1907-1922); Jul 18, 1912; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Indianapolis Star (1903-1922). 7.

³ Storrow Kinsella Group, "Indianapolis Parks and Boulevard System," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Section 7 Page 41.

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Parkway, those homes were built facing southward onto the new parkway with the rear of their property facing directly on Edgemont.

Burdsal Parkway, while on a much larger scale, incorporates the same basic features of the other boulevards within the district and serves the same purpose—to further integrate the park and its surrounding neighborhoods into a holistic “natural” setting. The fact that it incorporated a much larger park median between its lanes and a new formal park entrance at 24th Street and East Riverside Drive, just speaks to the scale of the project and its “City Beautiful” roots. Burdsal Parkway was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System (HR-1711, 2003) along with several other boulevards and greenspaces around the city.

HOUSE

1501 Burdsal Parkway [Photo No. 0005]

This house, built in c. 1920, is a Tudor Revival-style, one-story house with brick cladding. It has the traditional steep sloped, side gable roof with a cross gable on the western side that connects to an attached side gabled rear wing that runs parallel to the main house. This makes it a side facing U-plan in form. The gap between the two wings is covered by a shed roof extension, creating a covered east-facing porch. Although the structure lacks half timbering it does feature an elaborate brick arched front entry with parapets atop the archway. The home features double-hung, one-over-one windows that appear to be replacements with the rear wing’s east side containing three diamond pattern glazed casement windows. The property also has an unattached garage on its south side but it is noncontributing as it was built c. 1974.

HOUSES

1509 and 1515 W. Burdsal Parkway [Photo No. 0006 & 0007]

These two homes are representative of the one-story English Cottage-style homes that make up a large part of the district. Frequently, these homes are of a folk form, but with details corresponding to Tudor Revival details. These details include the side gable roof that flares near the bottom on the front side and little to no rake overhang on the gable ends. These houses feature nearly identical side gable roofs with a cross gable extension to the rear of the home. The major difference is that 1509 has a short, half-width, front gable that protrudes northward (to the front) and covers a slight northward extension of the home’s eastside, whereas 1515 has the same type of slight eastside extension but uses a full height cross gable roof.

1509 is a vinyl-clad home (c.1930) with a concrete block foundation and asphalt roofing shingles. It has a half-width enclosed front porch along the western end of the front facade. The porch front features, from west to east, a group of three double-hung, one-over-one windows, a front porch-style glazed entry door, then another double-hung, one-over-one window. The western side of the porch also has two side-by-side double-hung, one-over-one windows. The east side front extension houses a single, central double-hung, one-over-one window with a window box hanging beneath it. All of the porch windows, the porch door, and the single

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window in the east side extension have metal awnings mounted above them. Other elevations of the house contain double-hung, one-over-one windows.

1515 (c. 1940) has brick cladding with what appears to be metal siding in the gables. Its main entry is housed in the center of its east side extension. The west side of the front of the house has a 1/2-width enclosed porch that extends northward, projecting six feet beyond the east side extension. The front of the porch contains two groups of three single pane casement windows. The west side of the porch has two single pane casement windows separated by a small gap of wooden cladding. The east side of the porch has another window grouping consisting of three single pane casement windows. Other elevations of the house contain double-hung, one-over-one windows. Additionally, the west elevation contains a second entry that accesses the driveway. The front and west side entries have metal awnings. The west side awning is supported by decorative metal supports.

HOUSE

1518 W. Edgemont Ave. [Photo No. 0010]

This house, built c. 1920, is another common example of the balanced hipped roof American Foursquare. The structure has wood cladding and features a hipped dormer at the front, which contains two single pane casement windows. The house is especially notable for its glacier boulder clad foundation and enclosed, full-width front porch that features a centrally located eyebrow shaped opening in its porch wall. The porch is now enclosed by eleven double-hung, one-over-one windows (five on the front and three on each side) with an entry door and framing located on the eastern end of the front facade. This house also features a group of three double-hung, one-over-one wooden windows that are centered directly above the front porch roof. This home has a two-car garage (c. 1920) with a hipped asphalt roof, wood siding, and a concrete foundation.

HOUSE

2423 E. Riverside Drive [Photo No. 0008]

This home's entrance actually faces Burdsal Parkway despite its East Riverside Drive address. It is an excellent example of a one-story Tudor Revival-style home, featuring the traditional steeply-pitched roof, tall but narrow window style, and a central, extended front entrance surrounded by stone tabs that give it a quoin-like effect. This entrance extension also features a steeply-pitched gable roof. This house, built c. 1940, has red brick cladding with red asphalt roof tiles but lacks half-timbering on the gable ends and instead substitutes vinyl cladding. Its wood casement windows are half covered by quarter round metal awnings and contain six lights. The house's west side features a twenty-five light picture window flanked by a narrower pair of fifteen-light windows just north of the front entry. This home has been altered slightly to create an enclosed flat-roofed hyphen between the home and its adjacent two-car garage. This hyphen is filled with casement windows and has a secondary half-glazed entrance. It acts as a porch or solarium for the home. The garage, which was also built in 1940, is clad in matching red brick and red asphalt roof shingles.

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HOUSE

2427 E. Riverside Drive [Photo No. 0009]

This house, built c. 1910, is another classic example of the two-story American Foursquare home, several of which exist throughout the district. This house features a balanced look with a hipped roof, containing a hipped dormer with a wide single sash casement window. This house's layout and design are the most common vernacular form for a Prairie home. This home has wood cladding with a small line of shingle-type cladding near the top on both the first and second stories. Similarly, the home's garage, situated behind the home near the back of the lot, is sided with shingle type cladding. The house's full-width front porch features brick columns and porch walls, but has been enclosed to create additional living space. The main entrance door is now located on the front right end of the enclosed porch. The upper story features two paired windows. These windows, as well as the others in the home, are double-hung, one-over-one replacement windows. The house also features a tall, red brick chimney and a one-story bay window on its north side (left side, looking from the street).

CHURCH

2440 Harding Street

This brick church building was constructed in the 1930s and consists of a long, single story section with a front gable asphalt roof and a two-story side gable ell section. A two-and-a-half story bell tower with a parapet roof situated in the elbow of the ell shape acts as the main entry and connects the two sections of the building. There is also a pair of one-story parapet structures flanking a large arched stained glass window in the gable end. The windows in the long, main section and the tower are gothic arches with distinctive, light-colored concrete sills, side blocks, and keystones. These windows have paired Gothic arch, stained glass panes. The building has a concrete water table embedded in the brick. The side gable ell section and lower level of the main section generally have paired one-over-one, double-hung, wooden windows with concrete sills.

HOUSE

2459 E. Riverside Drive [Photo No. 0011]

This house, built c. 1930, is a classic two-story American Foursquare featuring a balanced look with a hipped roof. However, its hipped roof is unconventional as it features corner extensions on the right and left sides of the second story that project off the façade and feature pyramidal roofs. Each of these extensions houses a wide, double-hung window with a lower sash containing a single pane of glass and a top sash containing twelve small panes arranged in a three high by four wide pattern. Between these extensions and located more centrally on the home, there are two tall, narrow ten-light windows. The upper story is clad in wooden shingles while the lower story has clapboard siding. The full-width front porch features brick columns and walls and has now been enclosed. It features a bank of four double-hung, one-over-one replacement windows facing front and an entry on the porch's left end (as you face the house front) with a rectangular transom and left and right sidelights with two vertical panes.

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HOUSE

1501 W. 25th Street

This one-and-a-half story glacier boulder stone clad Craftsman bungalow was built about 1920. The house has a hipped roof with exposed decorative carved rafters and a hipped dormer centrally located on the façade. Additionally, the home has a full-width front porch that is enclosed with twelve double-hung, one-over-one wooden windows and has a hipped roof. The east side of the home has two wood-clad bays tucked under the principal roof, one of which has three sides and the other which is rectangular. Both bays contain three double-hung, one-over-one wooden windows. Windows located in the stone clad sections have arched crowns. The home is surrounded by a short glacier boulder wall to its north and east sides. There is also a one-car, gable front garage (c. 1920) located at the rear of the lot alongside the alleyway. The garage has a concrete block foundation, wood siding, an asphalt roof, and original wooden swing open doors.

HOUSES

1524, 1516, and 1514 W. 25th Street

Built c. 1920, these homes are similar one-and-a-half story bungalows with full-width, covered front porches and asphalt hipped roofs. Each incorporates glacier boulders in its cladding or its porch.

1524's porch has five arched openings (three on the front and one on each side) between its supports and a hipped asphalt extension roof that descends from its full hipped asphalt roof. The roof has two wide hipped dormers (in the façade and the east side) that have a ribbon of three double-hung, one-over-one windows. There is an additional hipped dormer to the west, although it is narrower and has only a single double-hung, one-over-one window. The home's lower level is clad in glacier boulder stones and its front porch is also constructed of similar stones with a wide arched opening at the bottom of its balustrade. Window openings in the stone-clad portions are arched, similar to those on the porch openings. The upper story and the first story bay are vinyl-sided. All lower level windows also are double-hung, one-over-one, wood.

1516 has a similar asphalt roof design, with hipped dormers on the façade and the east side. The façade dormer has a replacement bay window, while the east side has a single double-hung one-over-one window. Its foundation and cladding is brick, but its front porch is constructed from glacier boulder stone, but with square supports as opposed to the arches of 1524. This home has a similar vinyl sided bay on its east side and vinyl siding on its upper story.

1514's glacier boulder porch has square wooden posts and has been enclosed with louvered glass windows. Its foundation is glacier clad as well. Like 1524, 1514 has arched window openings in its stone cladding that are filled with double-hung, one-over-one wood windows. Similarly, its front hipped dormer has the ribbon of three double-hung, one-over-one windows. It, however, has a rear hipped dormer with a pair of double-hung windows. It also has the alternating section of stone cladding and metal siding.

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HOUSE

2539 E. Riverside Drive [Photo No. 0012]

This house, built c. 1909, has many unusual features for a late Queen Anne. First, the footprint of the home is reminiscent of a box-like American Foursquare but with extensions that protrude off the southern half (right side of the photo) of the front façade and again on the southern wall at the rear portion of the home. Second, the house has a steeply-pitched, side gable roof with a matching steep sided cross gable dormer centered over the extension of the front façade; however, the roof has a wide overhang, which is common in American Foursquare-style houses. The gable ends are clad with wood shingling and contain a single double-hung, one-over-one window. The house is fully clad in rusticated block that simulated stone and features a more traditional full-width concrete front porch with spindle work detailing and columns. The windows in the front of the house appear to be wide, double-hung replacements placed in an opening that originally featured the more traditional pair of double-hung windows. Other elevations contain a mix of the previously-mentioned wide windows and more traditional narrow double-hung, one-over-one windows.

HOUSES

1510 and 1506 W. 26th Street

These similar one-story, asphalt hipped roof bungalows were built c. 1925. They rise from concrete block foundations and have central gable dormers with paired single sash wooden windows.

1506 has vinyl siding and an open front porch tucked beneath its hipped roof and supported by square wooden columns, clad with wooden shingles, and encircled by wooden balustrades. It has a short, shed roof addition at the rear and a bay with a ribbon of three windows tucked under its extended roof on its east side. Its windows are double-hung, one-over-one wood. A contributing one-car, front gable garage (c. 1925) sits at the rear of the lot.

1510 has clapboard siding and an enclosed front porch filled with metal, double-hung, one-over-one windows that is nestled beneath its roofline. It has no garage.

HOUSES

1517, 1525 and 1529 W. 26th Street [Photo No. 0013]

The home at 1525 was built c. 1910 and represents a Dutch Colonial Revival-style two-story with a front facing gambrel roof that also features a central cross gambrel section. It has clapboard siding and features a full-width, one-story front porch with decorative concrete plinths, columns, balustrade and balusters. Interestingly, the two adjacent homes (1517 to the east and 1529 to the west) are nearly identical in style except that they lack the cross gambrel in the roof.

All homes feature the full-width porches and a pair of double-hung windows centrally located in the second story just above the porch roof. 1529, built in c. 1910 also, features nearly identical concrete porch plinths and columns but no similar railings. 1517 features a screened in porch

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with brick columns and half walls. All three homes have concrete walks and stairs down to the street and feature glacier boulder walls that edge the sidewalk of their raised front lawns.

GLACIER BOULDER WALL

26th Street and E. Riverside Drive [Photo Nos. 0021-0023]

This section of glacier stone boulder wall is representative of the many sections of wall around the district. It consists of a roughly three feet tall wall composed of glacier boulders (or fieldstones) and running adjacent to the curbs and sidewalks. These walls typically act as a part of a lot boundary and often front a raised front lawn for buildings along East Riverside Drive. This example corner has a square corner post also constructed of boulders where East Riverside Drive meets West 26th Street. Like most examples of fieldstone, the walls consist of various types and colors of rounded stones, ranging from about the size of a masonry brick to some as large as a head. Ten such walls exist in the district (counting all sections abutting streets or rights-of-way as one unit despite any breaks). These include walls that lie along East Riverside Drive, West 28th Street, West 27th Street, Roache Street, West 26th Street, West 25th Street, Edgemont Avenue, West 23rd Street, West 21st Street, and Koehne Street.

TRAFFIC CIRCLE

26th Street and Koehne Drive [See Photo Nos. 0028 and 0029 for representative views of district traffic circles]

As part of the original plat of the Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition, several traffic circles (marked with a "TC" on the district map) were built at the intersections of many east-west streets with Koehne Street, which runs north and south through the heart of the addition. These traffic circles still remain, although in many cases their sidewalks have been replaced and upgraded. These traffic circles are simple rounded asphalt intersections without any structures in the center, although some residents have indicated that there used to be fountains or other features within their centers. No evidence has been located to substantiate this claim however. There are four other traffic circles in the district, including those along West 23rd Street, Edgemont Avenue (a half circle, with rounded corners to the north), West 25th Street, and Roache Street. Traffic circles at Roache Street, 26th Street, and 25th Street have sidewalks and abutting glacier boulder walls (about two feet tall) with stone stairways that climb to the raised front lawn and walks of the corner homes.

HOUSE

2629 E. Riverside Drive [Photo No. 0014]

This house, built c. 1905, is a gabled ell, two-story house featuring rusticated stone block cladding. It is reminiscent of a Greek Revival-style home with its gable end roof; however, this home also has a centrally-located cross gable wing section that extends to both the north and south of the central block of the home. The northern section (left in the photo) extends over four feet from the central block's wall while the southern section (right in the photo) extends only about a foot. The house also features a full-width front porch that wraps around the northern side and extends back until it meets the north side extension. Its windows are tall, narrow double-

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hung windows. The porch is open and features rounded Tuscan style columns that are mounted on decorative square-shaped plinths. This home was originally owned by a Charles Barmm, a local doctor, who maintained an office downtown on Alabama Street.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING

2628 N. Harding Street [Photo No. 0030]

This two-story, rusticated stone-clad commercial building first appears on Baist maps in 1915. It is indicative of earlier commercial buildings situated along streetcar lines that offered storefront space to tenants. Most of the building's fenestrations are intact although the majority of its windows have been boarded up. Some fenestrations have had smaller vinyl replacement windows inserted in the covering wooded boards. The building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. A porch-like brick addition has been created atop a former one-story rear extension to the rear that was subsequently enclosed using concrete blocks to fill the gaps between square brick roof supports. The corner facing Roache Street and Harding Street has an inset diagonal entry on the first level housing a modern metal replacement door, while the second level has a square corner that is supported by a single metal column extending upward from the stoop. A decorative iron beam runs the length of the façade separating the first and second floors. It is clear that this commercial building used to house several distinct shops, but other entries and windows have been bricked or boarded up leaving the whole structure as part of the current lounge and restaurant.

HOUSE

1440 W. Roache St. [Photo No. 0016]

This house, built c. 1930, is another Dutch Colonial Revival-style with a front gambrel roof and vinyl siding. Its roof also features a full-width cross gable section across the rear of the home. Both the gambrel and gable ends have a small section of wooden shingling near the roofs' peaks. A full-width, one-story, hipped roof porch spans the front of the structure. The concrete porch is open with concrete walls and Tuscan style columns on decorative plinths. The windows are tall and narrow, double-hung with ono-over-one glass. Many of these windows are arranged in pairs, especially in the cross gable's ends. However, the front gambrel roof end contains a group of three double-hung, six-over-one wooden windows. The basement foundation contains clear glass blocks that surround a single pane of casement glass. A modern garage (c. 1998) occupies the lot immediately behind the home.

LANDSCAPED MEDIAN

Roache Street [Photo No. 0027]

Roache Street, like several of the roadways within the former Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition, has a central, grass-filled median running its length between East Riverside Drive and Harding Street. This roughly 5-foot wide median (represented on the district map with a "M") has several small trees planted along its length. This median was part of the original Wacker and Miller plat and was designed to extend the park-like atmosphere of Riverside Park into the

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adjacent residential district. There are five similar landscaped medians in the district, including those located along West 23rd Street, Edgemont Avenue, West 25th Street, West 26th Street, and Burdsal Parkway, which is a much grander median created as part of a memorial to Alfred Burdsal after his death in 1911.

TRAFFIC CIRCLE

Roache Street and Koehne Street [Photo Nos. 0028 and 0029]

Like the traffic circle located at the 26th Street and Koehne Drive, this traffic circle also features sidewalks with abutting glacier boulder walls that contain stone stairs leading up to the front walks of homes located on its corners. Here, however, only three of the homes have the walls intact. The northwest corner is missing its former glacier stone wall and instead features a chain link fence atop a concrete curb that encompassing a slightly raised lawn. As noted previously, there are five traffic circles in the district, all look very similar.

HOUSE

2663 E. Riverside Drive [Photo No. 0015]

This house, constructed c. 1905, is a gabled ell, two-story house with what appears to be clapboard siding and featuring a similar design to the home at 2629 E. Riverside Drive. Like that home, it also has a roof with a centrally located cross gable wing section that extends to both the north and south of the central block of the home. The northern section extends about three feet away from the central block's northern wall while the southern section extends only about a foot from its southern wall. The gable ends are clad in wooden shingles. The front gable end houses a large three-part window with one tall, centrally positioned, double-hung, one-over-one wooden window flanked by two similar, but shorter windows. The side and rear gable ends each contain a single tall wooden, double-hung, one-over-one window. This house, like the one at 2629, features a full-width front porch that wraps around the northern side, extending back to meet the north side ell. Its other windows are tall, one-over-one, double-hung wooden windows. The porch is open and features the same rounded Tuscan-style columns and decorative square-shaped plinths present at 2629. The main entry door has a three light transom and is glazed with a single light of glass. As noted in previous sections of this nomination, this home was originally owned by August Wacker, the man who along with Hiram Miller platted the earliest part of the district – the Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition.

HOUSE

1416 W. 27th Street.

This symmetrical American Foursquare home was built around 1927 and has an asphalt shingle, hipped roof. It has a concrete block foundation, a traditional full-width, one-story hipped roof porch, and a central hipped dormer with exposed rafter tails and two infilled openings. This home, located along 27th Street and adjacent to track of the old streetcar line, is a multiple-family residence with two separate front entries and concrete walks. The vinyl-sided home's window fenestrations appear to have been infilled with smaller windows, including double-hung, one-over-one vinyl replacements and some wide, but short modern, slider windows placed inside the

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openings. Interestingly, the trim around the windows remains its traditional size despite the smaller windows, continuing to transmit the former details of the house despite the changes. The porch has a wooded balustrade with twin concrete steps and openings, and three round, concrete supports atop square concrete plinths. The east elevation features a one-story, shed-roofed bay containing a group of three double-hung, one-over-one windows, one of which has been boarded over.

HOUSES

1435 and 1439 W. 27th Street

Built between 1915 and 1920, these two homes are two-bay, hipped roof designs that have roofs reminiscent of the Queen Anne style. The homes rise from concrete block foundations but are topped with asphalt shingle, hipped roofs with front gables that are positioned over the bay with the main entry. Both have a one-story, hipped roof, full-width open porch and wooden, double-hung, one-over-one windows.

1435 is a two-story, vinyl-sided pyramidal cottage featuring double gables in the hipped roof of its façade. The first gable is a through gable joining the front wall of the eastern bay. It has a palladian-like group of wooden, double-hung, one-over-one windows set in the gable end with the center one being taller than those flanking it. The second, higher gable is located in line with the roof ridge. The home has gable dormers to the east and west containing another double-hung, one-over-one window. The open, full-width porch has metal supports.

1439 is a full two-story American Foursquare home clad in rusticated stone. It has round concrete porch columns placed atop square concrete plinths. Its façade has two gable dormers that have wood shingling. The first dormer sits above the main entry and the second is centered at the top of the roof ridge. Its main entry door appears to be a more modern metal exterior door. The home has a Queen Anne-style roof that features gable dormers on either side with small, square, single sash windows. The west and east sides of the home have narrow, paired double-hung, one-over-one windows, located centrally. The rear of the home has a hipped roof with twin open porches in the east and west corners with an enclosed section separating the two. The supports are the same as those used on the front porch. The double gables mirror those on the façade. A modern front gable, two-car garage lies at the rear of the lot and is non-contributing.

HOUSES

1524 and 1520 W. 27th Street.

These hipped asphalt roof pyrimidal cottages (c. 1931) are nearly identical in design, featuring concrete block foundations, minimal roof overhangs, front eaves that are broken by gables, and full-width, hipped roof open porches. Some differences can be seen in the porches; where 1520 has square plinths topped with round, concrete columns, 1524 has wrought-iron supports. 1520 also has double-hung, vinyl, simulated six-over-six replacement windows and siding that appears to be vinyl. While 1524 has wooden original one-over-one windows, a small shed roof rear addition, and vinyl siding. 1524 also has a contributing wood sided, one-car garage with an asphalt shingled, hipped roof.

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HOUSE

2717 E. Riverside Drive [Photo No. 0017]

This small, one-story, brick Tudor Revival-style house was built c. 1930. It has a side gable roof with red asphalt shingles and features many traditional Tudor elements including a front entry gable with stone tabs surrounding the door opening and a tall, prominent chimney. Further, its front entry has an arched doorway with a batten wood door bearing a small window in the left side as well as decorative iron hinge work. It appears to have double-hung, one-over-one replacement windows. Like the Tudor Revival-style home at 2423 E. Riverside Drive, each front window is half covered by a quarter-round metal awning.

HOUSES

2718, 2722 and 2728 N. Harding St. [Photo No. 0018 and 0019]

This double (2722), and the two nearly identical doubles on either side (2718 and 2728), offers an excellent example of the type of multi-family homes that sprang up along the streetcar lines, like those once located at 27th Street and Harding, during their heyday. It is a simple folk front hip in gable house with a Craftsman-inspired form including a substantial roof overhang and a brick, full-width porch with square brick columns, half walls and a low pitch roof. Each of these houses has a rectangular form, but with smaller, centrally-located windowed bays that extend out from both the north and south sides. These bays each contain paired, double-hung, one-over-one windows. 2728 and 2722 have clapboard siding while 2718 has vinyl siding. 2722 and 2728 have regular front gables instead of a hip on gable roof like 2722.

HOUSE (Non-Contributing)

1427 West 28th Street.

This non-contributing home spans two lots and is unusually large and wide for the district. The residence consists of an older one-story western section clad in ashlar stone and a large, two-story eastern addition that is vinyl-clad and includes a two-car garage on its lower floor and a bay windowed living area on its second story. The home rises on a concrete block foundation and has an asphalt, side gable roof. Its windows are mostly double-hung, vinyl, with some single sash picture windows on its façade. It has a partial-width, open concrete porch with a metal awning supported by decorative metal supports. The eastern, newer addition is exceedingly large, far surpassing the size of the older western section, which makes this property non-contributing.

HOUSES

1516, 1512, and 1508 West 28th Street.

These similar bungalows are indicative of the homes built on the smaller lots in the northern sections of the district. Each of these homes were built c. 1931, have concrete block foundations, vinyl siding, central, brick chimneys, and a very similar gable front design. 1516 and 1512 have

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half-width, open front porches with gable front asphalt roofs that sit to the east end of the façade with an entry door, while paired, wooden, double-hung windows with metal awnings occupy the west side. 1516's porch roof is larger and has a pediment design, while the roof at 1512 is smaller and joins a secondary, lower gable front extension centered above the paired windows on the west end of the façade. Both homes also have wrought-iron porch supports but 1516 has a wide casement attic window in its gable end that 1512 lacks.

The home at 1508 is very similar but has a partial-width, hipped front porch roof over its open concrete porch. It maintains a similar attic gable end window and a main entry offset to the east side of the façade; however, it has single wooden, double-hung, one-over-one windows flanked to either side of the front entry, rather than the paired windows of its counterparts. It has double-hung, wooden windows covered by security bars and wooden half-glazed front door under a modern, security storm door.

1516 and 1512 have non-contributing front gable, vinyl-clad garages, built in the 1980s. However, 1508 has a contributing (c. 1953) two-car, vinyl-clad garage with an asphalt front gable roof.

HOUSE

2829 E. Riverside Drive & 1543 Udell Street [Photo No. 0020]

This cross gable house, built c. 1925, is a double, with another connected residence facing northward onto Udell Street. From East Riverside Drive, the house features a front gable roof rather than the more common hipped roof; however, it also features a cross gable segment across the back half of the structure that creates the front gable façade for the second residence. The structure is wood clad and both residences feature open front porches with a traditional hipped style roof and red brick walls and columns.

While the residence facing East Riverside Drive has a full-width front porch with its entry lying in the center, the Udell Street residence has a smaller porch with its entry on the left hand side. Both front entry doors feature glass sidelights on both sides. Interestingly, all sides of the structure, except the west side, contain modest, first floor extensions with windows. The majority of the windows on the house are paired double-hung six-over-six windows.

HOUSES

1408 and 1412 Udell Street

These massed plan, side-gabled homes are some examples of how homes differ in the newer, northern section of the district. These one-and-a-half story homes date from around 1949. Both feature asphalt side gable roofs with minimal overhangs, and small gables over their centrally located entries and decorative shutters flanking façade windows, both probably in imitation of the popular Colonial Revival-style. The homes rise from concrete block foundations and are vinyl-sided, with double-hung, one-over-one windows and side entries in their east elevations. Both homes have identical paired windows in their gable ends and simple concrete porch stoops. 1412's entry gable extends out over the small stoop creating a small covered porch that is

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supported by decorative metal supports. 1412 has a two-car garage (c. 1952) with a front gable asphalt roof, vinyl siding, and an original wooden roll-up garage door.

HOUSES

1444 and 1502 Udell Street

These one-story, hipped asphalt roof bungalows (c. 1949) closely resemble pyramid-style homes, but on a more rectangular plan. Like most homes on both 28th Street and Udell Street, these houses have tighter lots and are generally smaller than those located in the older Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition. They are also newer, post war homes with hipped, asphalt roofs and minimal overhangs.

1444 rises from a concrete foundation, has vinyl siding, and a half-width, metal awning that extends over its small, centrally-located, concrete front entry porch. The porch awning is supported by decorative metal supports. The home's many windows are double-hung; six-over-six windows covered by metal awnings. The main entry door is wood paneled and covered with a metal storm.

1502 has a similar asphalt hipped roof but a smaller metal awning covers its small central stoop. This awning, like its neighbor, is supported by decorative metal supports. This clapboard home, like many along the street, has six-over-six, double-hung windows but no window awnings. Neither home has a garage.

Riverside Drive Historic District Resource Table - Properties

Number	Street	C/NC Primary Resource	C/NC Secondary Resource	Resource type
1402	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1406	Burdsal Parkway	NC	C	Building
1414	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1415	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1417	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1418	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1419	Burdsal Parkway	NC		Building
1424	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1428	Burdsal Parkway	C	NC	Building
1429	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1432	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1433	Burdsal Parkway	C	NC	Building
1436	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1437	Burdsal Parkway	NC		Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
1440	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1441	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1501	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1502	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1505	Burdsal Parkway	C	NC	Building
1509	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1510	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1515	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1516	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1517	Burdsal Parkway	C	C	Building
1518	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1522	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1526	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
1529	Burdsal Parkway	C		Building
2101	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2103	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2105	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2111	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2127	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2135	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2143	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2145	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2149	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2153	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2159	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2165	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2169	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2201	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2205	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2215	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2219	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2227	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2235	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2245	East Riverside Drive		NC	Building
2251	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2255	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2259	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2263	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2301	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2303	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
2317	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2327	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2329	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2333	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2423	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2427	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2431	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2437	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2445	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2451	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2459	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2465	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2471	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2501	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2515	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2519	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2539	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2607	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2625	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2629	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2641	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2645	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2651	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2657	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2663	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2705	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2709	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2715	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2717	East Riverside Drive	C	C	Building
2723	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2725	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2817	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2821	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2825	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2829	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2831	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building
2835	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2839	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2843	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
2853	East Riverside Drive	C	NC	Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
2859	East Riverside Drive	C		Building
1401	Edgemont Avenue	C	NC	Building
1405	Edgemont Avenue	NC	C	Building
1416	Edgemont Avenue	C	NC	Building
1420	Edgemont Avenue	C	C	Building
1424	Edgemont Avenue	C	NC	Building
1428	Edgemont Avenue	C	C	Building
1432	Edgemont Avenue	C		Building
1440	Edgemont Avenue	C	C	Building
1502	Edgemont Avenue	C	C	Building
1510	Edgemont Avenue	C		Building
1518	Edgemont Avenue	C	C	Building
1524	Edgemont Avenue	C		Building
1528	Edgemont Avenue	C		Building
2104	Harding Street	C		Building
2114	Harding Street	C		Building
2116	Harding Street	C		Building
2120	Harding Street	C	C	Building
2124	Harding Street	C		Building
2128	Harding Street	C	NC	Building
2142	Harding Street	C		Building
2152	Harding Street	C		Building
2162	Harding Street	C	C	Building
2164	Harding Street	C		Building
2176	Harding Street	C		Building
2202	Harding Street	C		Building
2206	Harding Street	C	NC	Building
2212	Harding Street	C		Building
2216	Harding Street	C		Building
2222	Harding Street	C		Building
2228	Harding Street	C		Building
2236	Harding Street	C		Building
2242	Harding Street	C		Building
2244	Harding Street	C		Building
2248	Harding Street	C		Building
2252	Harding Street	C	C	Building
2256	Harding Street	C		Building
2260	Harding Street	C	NC	Building
2316	Harding Street	C		Building
2320	Harding Street	C		Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
2324	Harding Street	C		Building
2328	Harding Street	C		Building
2332	Harding Street	C	C	Building
2338	Harding Street	C		Building
2342	Harding Street	C		Building
2440	Harding Street	C		Building
2444	Harding Street	C	C	Building
2448	Harding Street	C		Building
2452	Harding Street	C	C	Building
2458	Harding Street	C	C	Building
2502	Harding Street	C		Building
2506	Harding Street	C		Building
2512	Harding Street	C		Building
2514	Harding Street	C	C	Building
2518	Harding Street	C		Building
2522	Harding Street	C		Building
2602	Harding Street	C		Building
2606	Harding Street	C	NC	Building
2614	Harding Street	C		Building
2620	Harding Street	C		Building
2622	Harding Street	C		Building
2628	Harding Street	C		Building
2636	Harding Street	C	NC	Building
2654	Harding Street	NC		Building
2702	Harding Street	NC		Building
2710	Harding Street	C	NC	Building
2714	Harding Street	C		Building
2718	Harding Street	C		Building
2722	Harding Street	C		Building
2728	Harding Street	C	NC	Building
2816	Harding Street	C		Building
2818	Harding Street	C		Building
2844	Harding Street	C		Building
1417	Herschell Avenue	NC	C	Building
1418	Herschell Avenue	NC		Building
1421	Herschell Avenue	NC		Building
1425	Herschell Avenue	NC		Building
1426	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1432	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1433	Herschell Avenue	NC	NC	Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
1440	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1441	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1442	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1501	Herschell Avenue	C	C	Building
1505	Herschell Avenue	NC		Building
1506	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1509	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1510	Herschell Avenue	C	C	Building
1514	Herschell Avenue	C	NC	Building
1515	Herschell Avenue	NC		Building
1517	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1520	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1521	Herschell Avenue	C	NC	Building
1524	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
1525	Herschell Avenue	C	NC	Building
1528	Herschell Avenue	NC		Building
1531	Herschell Avenue	C		Building
2712	Koehne Street	C		Building
1416	Roache Street	NC	NC	Building
1419	Roache Street	C	C	Building
1420	Roache Street	C		Building
1425	Roache Street	C	NC	Building
1428	Roache Street	NC	NC	Building
1429	Roache Street	C		Building
1431	Roache Street	C		Building
1432	Roache Street	C		Building
1436	Roache Street	C		Building
1439	Roache Street	NC		Building
1440	Roache Street	C	NC	Building
1501	Roache Street	C	C	Building
1502	Roache Street	C	NC	Building
1505	Roache Street	C	C	Building
1509	Roache Street	C		Building
1510	Roache Street	C	C	Building
1515	Roache Street	C	C	Building
1516	Roache Street	C	NC	Building
1519	Roache Street	C	NC	Building
1521	Roache Street	C		Building
1526	Roache Street	C	NC	Building
1530	Roache Street	C		Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
1400	Udell Street	C		Building
1404	Udell Street	C		Building
1408	Udell Street	C		Building
1412	Udell Street	C	C	Building
1415	Udell Street	C		Building
1416	Udell Street	C	C	Building
1420	Udell Street	C		Building
1421	Udell Street	C	NC	Building
1424	Udell Street	C		Building
1425	Udell Street	C	NC	Building
1429	Udell Street	C		Building
1432	Udell Street	C		Building
1433	Udell Street	C		Building
1436	Udell Street	C		Building
1437	Udell Street	C	C	Building
1439	Udell Street	C	C	Building
1440	Udell Street	C		Building
1441	Udell Street	C	C	Building
1444	Udell Street	C		Building
1501	Udell Street	C		Building
1502	Udell Street	C		Building
1503	Udell Street	NC		Building
1506	Udell Street	C		Building
1510	Udell Street	C		Building
1511	Udell Street	C		Building
1514	Udell Street	C		Building
1515	Udell Street	C		Building
1518	Udell Street	C		Building
1519	Udell Street	C	C	Building
1522	Udell Street	C		Building
1523	Udell Street	C	C	Building
1526	Udell Street	C		Building
1527	Udell Street	C	NC	Building
1528	Udell Street	C		Building
1531	Udell Street	C	C	Building
1543	Udell Street	C	C	Building
1416	West 21st Street	C		Building
1418	West 21st Street	C		Building
1424	West 21st Street	C	C	Building
1428	West 21st Street	C	NC	Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
1432	West 21st Street	C		Building
1434	West 21st Street	C		Building
1438	West 21st Street	C		Building
1502	West 21st Street	C		Building
1516	West 21st Street	C		Building
1520	West 21st Street	C	C	Building
1524	West 21st Street	C		Building
1528	West 21st Street	C		Building
1411	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1415	West 22nd Street	C	C	Building
1419	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1420	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1426	West 22nd Street	C	NC	Building
1427	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1429	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1431	West 22nd Street	C	NC	Building
1432	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1435	West 22nd Street	C	NC	Building
1436	West 22nd Street	NC		Building
1439	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1440	West 22nd Street	C	NC	Building
1501	West 22nd Street	C	NC	Building
1504	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1505	West 22nd Street	NC		Building
1508	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1509	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1510	West 22nd Street	C	NC	Building
1513	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1516	West 22nd Street	C	C	Building
1517	West 22nd Street	C	C	Building
1518	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1521	West 22nd Street	C	NC	Building
1524	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1525	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1526	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1532	West 22nd Street	C		Building
1415	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1416	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1420	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1421	West 23rd Street	C		Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
1426	West 23rd Street	NC		Building
1427	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1430	West 23rd Street	NC		Building
1431	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1434	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1437	West 23rd Street	C	C	Building
1438	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1441	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1442	West 23rd Street	C	C	Building
1501	West 23rd Street	C	NC	Building
1502	West 23rd Street	C	C	Building
1505	West 23rd Street	C	C	Building
1506	West 23rd Street	C	NC	Building
1510	West 23rd Street	C	C	Building
1514	West 23rd Street	C	C	Building
1515	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1517	West 23rd Street	C	NC	Building
1521	West 23rd Street	C	NC	Building
1524	West 23rd Street	C	C	Building
1528	West 23rd Street	C		Building
1415	West 25th Street	C		Building
1416	West 25th Street	C	NC	Building
1420	West 25th Street	C	NC	Building
1421	West 25th Street	NC	NC	Building
1424	West 25th Street	C		Building
1425	West 25th Street	C	NC	Building
1427	West 25th Street	C		Building
1428	West 25th Street	C		Building
1431	West 25th Street	C	C	Building
1432	West 25th Street	C	C	Building
1439	West 25th Street	C		Building
1443	West 25th Street	C	C	Building
1444	West 25th Street	C	C, NC	Building
1501	West 25th Street	C	C	Building
1509	West 25th Street	C	NC	Building
1514	West 25th Street	C	C	Building
1516	West 25th Street	C	C	Building
1517	West 25th Street	C		Building
1521	West 25th Street	C	C	Building
1524	West 25th Street	C	NC	Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
1525	West 25th Street	C	NC	Building
1528	West 25th Street	C	NC	Building
1415	West 26th Street	NC	NC	Building
1418	West 26th Street	C	NC	Building
1419	West 26th Street	C	NC	Building
1420	West 26th Street	C		Building
1421	West 26th Street	C	NC	Building
1428	West 26th Street	C		Building
1429	West 26th Street	C	C	Building
1431	West 26th Street	C	C	Building
1434	West 26th Street	C	NC	Building
1435	West 26th Street	C		Building
1436	West 26th Street	C		Building
1440	West 26th Street	C	C	Building
1441	West 26th Street	C		Building
1501	West 26th Street	C	C	Building
1502	West 26th Street	C		Building
1505	West 26th Street	C	C	Building
1506	West 26th Street	C	C	Building
1509	West 26th Street	C	NC	Building
1510	West 26th Street	C		Building
1513	West 26th Street	C	C	Building
1514	West 26th Street	C		Building
1517	West 26th Street	C		Building
1525	West 26th Street	C	NC	Building
1528	West 26th Street	C		Building
1529	West 26th Street	C	C	Building
1416	West 27th Street	C		Building
1417	West 27th Street	C		Building
1419	West 27th Street	C	C	Building
1420	West 27th Street	C		Building
1423	West 27th Street	C	C	Building
1424	West 27th Street	C	C	Building
1427	West 27th Street	C		Building
1428	West 27th Street	C		Building
1431	West 27th Street	C	C	Building
1432	West 27th Street	C		Building
1435	West 27th Street	C		Building
1436	West 27th Street	C		Building
1439	West 27th Street	C	NC	Building
1440	West 27th Street	C	C	Building
1501	West 27th Street	NC	NC	Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
1502	West 27th Street	C		Building
1504	West 27th Street	C		Building
1505	West 27th Street	C		Building
1510	West 27th Street	C		Building
1514	West 27th Street	C		Building
1515	West 27th Street	C		Building
1519	West 27th Street	C		Building
1520	West 27th Street	C		Building
1521	West 27th Street	NC		Building
1524	West 27th Street	C	C	Building
1525	West 27th Street	C		Building
1526	West 27th Street	C	C	Building
1530	West 27th Street	C		Building
1408	West 28th Street	C		Building
1415	West 28th Street	C		Building
1418	West 28th Street	C		Building
1419	West 28th Street	C	NC	Building
1420	West 28th Street	C		Building
1424	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1427	West 28th Street	NC	NC	Building
1428	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1431	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1432	West 28th Street	C		Building
1435	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1436	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1439	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1440	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1444	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1500	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1503	West 28th Street	C		Building
1504	West 28th Street	C		Building
1505	West 28th Street	C		Building
1508	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1509	West 28th Street	C		Building
1512	West 28th Street	C	NC	Building
1515	West 28th Street	C		Building
1516	West 28th Street	C	NC	Building
1519	West 28th Street	C		Building
1520	West 28th Street	C	NC	Building
1523	West 28th Street	C		Building
1524	West 28th Street	C	C	Building
1528	West 28th Street	C		Building

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property				
1407	West 29th Street	NC		Building
1409	West 29th Street	C		Building
1413	West 29th Street	C		Building
1419	West 29th Street	C		Building
1425	West 29th Street	NC		Building
1431	West 29th Street	C		Building
1437	West 29th Street	C		Building
1443	West 29th Street	C		Building
1449	West 29th Street	C		Building
1455	West 29th Street	C		Building
1459	West 29th Street	C		Building
1501	West 29th Street	C		Building
1507	West 29th Street	C		Building
1513	West 29th Street	C		Building
1521	West 29th Street	C		Building
1525	West 29th Street	C		Building
1531	West 29th Street	C		Building
1537	West 29th Street	NC		Building
1415	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1416	West Pruitt Street	C	C	Building
1419	West Pruitt Street	C	C	Building
1420	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1424	West Pruitt Street	C	C	Building
1427	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1428	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1431	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1432	West Pruitt Street	C	C	Building
1435	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1438	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1439	West Pruitt Street	C	NC	Building
1440	West Pruitt Street	NC	C	Building
1501	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1505	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1509	West Pruitt Street	C, C		Building
1510	West Pruitt Street	C	C	Building
1514	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1517	West Pruitt Street	C	NC	Building
1518	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1523	West Pruitt Street	C		Building
1526	West Pruitt Street	C	C	Building
1527	West Pruitt Street	C	NC	Building

Riverside Drive Historic District
 Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
 County and State

Riverside Drive Historic District Resource Table – Structures

Name/Description	Location	Rating	Resource type
Glacier Boulder Wall	East Riverside Dr - East Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	Edgemont Ave - North Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	Edgemont Ave - South Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	Koehne St - East side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	Koehne St - West side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	Roache St - North Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	Roache St - South Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	West 23rd St - North side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	West 25th St - North Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	West 25th St - South Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	West 26th St - North Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	West 26th St - South Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	West 27th St - North Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	West 27th St - South Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	West 28th St - North Side	C	Structure
Glacier Boulder Wall	West 28th St - South Side	C	Structure

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

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.)

- 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

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1902 - 1950

Significant Dates

1913 – Construction of Burdsel Parkway

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Wacker, August

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The Riverside Drive Historic District is significant for its demonstration of early 20th century suburban community planning and development, as well as the architectural styles from that era. The district serves as a prime example of a “streetcar suburb,” a community type that generally developed during the growth and extensive utilization of urban streetcars (1900’s through the late 1950s). Its period of significance begins in 1902, when the Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition was first platted. The ending significance date, of 1950, corresponds to the end construction dates for later homes in the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Riverside Drive Historic District is historically significant for both its architecture and its demonstration of early 20th century suburban community planning and development. The district is representative of the suburban growth of Indianapolis and serves as a prime example of both a “streetcar suburb” and a “City Beautiful” influenced planned rectilinear development. The neighborhood’s platting in 1902 alongside newly installed street car lines and its inclusion of landscaping elements and greenspaces to tie into the adjacent Riverside Park are indicative of both those movements in suburban development. Therefore, the Riverside Drive Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The district is eligible under Criterion A for its representation of an Indianapolis street car suburb and as an example of “City Beautiful” planning and development. It is eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. Ranging from American Foursquares, bungalows, and several Revival-styles, the district serves as an example of popular housing styles from a period from c. 1900 through c.1950 – its period of significance.

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

The Riverside Drive Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the history of suburban community development and planning, especially alongside parks and busy streetcar lines. Its streets and homes illustrate the very model of an American “streetcar suburb” and a “City Beautiful” inspired planned rectilinear development.

“Streetcar Suburb”

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

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By the late 1800s, streetcar lines were spreading out, like spokes on a wheel, from the hearts of major American cities, and Indianapolis was no exception. With their cheap fares, numerous stops and quick service, streetcars allowed citizens, especially those in the middle to upper classes, easy access to the suburban periphery where the cost of land and a new home were cheaper.⁴

By the early 1900s, Indianapolis had established regular streetcar service between the city center out to the suburban areas. In 1902, the same year that the first section of the historic district was being platted, the city granted the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company a contract to provide streetcar service to several areas, including Riverside Park. As part of that plan, the company was to lay streetcar lines along 27th Street to Riverside Park in addition to the existing 18th Street line to the park, referred to many as the “dinky” line.⁵ By 1904, the traction company had established the Blake Street/Riverside Park Line (identified with the letter “W” in the Indianapolis City Directory) which travelled from downtown Indianapolis to Riverside Park and back.

The W line began at the corner of Washington Street and Illinois Street. It would travel west, turning northward on West Street then westward at New York Street. From there, it would turn northward on Blake Street and then north-westward on Indiana Avenue. At Montcalm Street (now Eldridge), it would turn northward until 18th Street, where it would go west to reach Riverside Park. It would then travel up the eastside of the park along Parkway Boulevard (now East Riverside Drive) before reaching 30th Street and the Riverside Amusement Park. Its return trip would begin south from 30th Street but turn eastward at 27th Street instead of 18th Street. It would then turn south again on Schurmann Avenue (now Harding Street) and continue until 21st Street, where it turned east, leaving the district to return to Montcalm Street.⁶

In order to capitalize on these new streetcar routes and the popular desire for a modern suburban home, real estate developers, like the early developers of the Riverside Drive Historic District, Hiram Miller and August Wacker, would buy up land within a five to ten-minute walk from a streetcar stop and divide it into several compact lots designed for single-family homes. They would then plat the area as a new addition to the city.⁷ Often, in the hope of improving their land values, landowners would add additional amenities that emphasized the joys of living in a modern, relaxing suburb, such as paved streets, public utilities, sidewalks, and park and boulevard-style features.⁸ Typically, as is the case in the Riverside Drive Historic District, these new streets and neighborhoods were rectilinear, acting as new extensions of the city’s original gridiron plan.⁹

⁴ Ames, D., & Flint McClelland, L. *Historic Residential Suburbs*, September 1 2002. *National Register Bulletin*, 18.

⁵ “Two Boards Disagree: Service for Riverside,” *The Indianapolis Morning Star* (1903-1907); Oct 29, 1905; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Indianapolis Star. 20.

⁶ “Street Railway Routes,” *Indianapolis City Directory* 1904; R.L. Polk and Co.: Indianapolis. 72.

⁷ Ames, *Historic Residential Suburbs*. 20.

⁸ *Id.* 56.

⁹ *Id.* 20.

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As these streetcar suburbs became more established, commercial businesses, like bakeries, groceries, or drug stores, would spring up at intersections of major thoroughfares and streetcar lines. Similarly, multiple tenant and apartment houses would be built to provide lodging for local workers or those seeking rooms with easy access to the streetcar lines.¹⁰

Riverside Drive Historic District is an excellent example of such a streetcar suburb that shows all of the hallmarks of a “street car suburb.” It came into existence immediately following the award of a contract to install streetcar rail service to the area. The district’s early plat created smaller, single home lots laid out in a rectilinear plat to serve as a continuation of the city’s own grid, as opposed to using a fashionable curvilinear design. Its lots were still attractive, proving to be large enough and with ample setbacks to create a park-like aesthetic that suited the “parks and boulevard” inspired suburban theme of the district. Moreover, Wacker and Miller included several amenities and landscaping features in their development to attract buyers, including paved streets, sidewalks, landscaped medians, traffic circles, and decorative glacier boulder walls, much like those utilized in the adjacent Riverside Park.

As the district grew and prospered, it attracted businesses and commercial enterprises. By 1920, Harding Street (formerly Schurmann Avenue), which operated as both a primary thoroughfare for the area and the return line for the Riverside streetcar route, had significant commercial development, including a grocery store (Crouch Grocery, 2634), a butcher (Noll Meats, 2656), a dry goods store (Cooke’s, 2654), a drug store (Dickson’s, 2628), as well as a bakery (Henry Sehi, 2528), a tailor shop (Adolph Sanderson, 2658), and a barber shop (Ralph King, 2632).¹¹

This commercial development was aided by the numerous factories and manufacturing plants within walking distance from this area, including the Udell Furniture Factory (located on the east side of the canal between 27th Street and Udell St.), the American Hominy Co. Plant (formerly Cerealine)(located near 19th and Gent Street), and a Standard Oil plant located just west of the canal between S. 29th Street and Udell Street.¹²

Lastly, at the height of the area’s growth in the 1920’s, apartments and other multi-family rental properties began to take root in the area surrounding the district, especially around the streetcar lines at 27th Street. No doubt the area was attractive for renters with their easy access to streetcar stops and close proximity to commercial businesses and manufacturing employers. The Swartz Apartment building, located just to the east of the district along Harding Street near its 27th Street intersection, is an excellent example of the multi-family dwellings that grew up near the streetcar lines in these suburbs.¹³

Therefore, the Riverside Drive Historic District owes its early growth and its unique character to a unique combination of elements – its suburban location, its close proximity to a park and

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ “Street Guide,” Indianapolis City Directory 1920, R.L. Polk and Co.: Indianapolis; Pg. 1829.

¹² 1899 Sanborn Map of Indianapolis and 1916 Baist Map of Indianapolis; from the Indianapolis Site Inventory Tool, available at <http://maps.indy.gov/MapIndy/>, last accessed 2/5/2015.

¹³ Swartz Apartments at 2653 – 2655 Schurmann Avenue; Indianapolis City Directory 1920; R.L. Polk and Co.: Indianapolis. 1829.

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amusement area, its cheap and easy access to the city via streetcar lines, its cheap home building costs, and the presence of several local employers and businesses. These elements made the area a popular destination for home buyers, who felt that by moving there they could escape the overcrowding, noise, and pollution of the inner city and live a more healthful life.

But just as the advent of the streetcar fueled suburban development and growth at the turn of the twentieth century, the streetcar's eventual demise would also speed the decline of these same areas. By the 1940's, the popularity of the streetcar dropped dramatically due to the widespread adoption of the automobile and the decentralization of industry from city centers.¹⁴ This left neighborhoods, like the Riverside Drive Historic District, without a "draw" and freed up both residents and new home buyers to leave the rapidly urbanizing older suburbs for the "new" suburbs farther from the city core. Despite their decline, streetcar suburbs, like the Riverside Drive Historic District, maintain their historical significance as an example of early American community development and city planning.

"City Beautiful" Inspired Planned Rectilinear Developments

In the late 1800s, social reformers throughout the nation had grown concerned by the overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in cities.¹⁵ These reformers, including major landscape architects John Olmstead and George Kessler, believed that a city should institute a system of parks and greenways to provide a more natural and healthful environment and promote the health of its citizens. This belief was a large component of the City Beautiful movement that favored crafting urban landscapes with beautiful structures, such as bridges, boulevards, and sculpted walkways, as well as interspacing parks and greenways throughout the city to promote public health and happiness.¹⁶

This "City Beautiful" aesthetic carried over into the planning of new residential suburbs, inspiring real estate developers to provide grass-lined parkways, well-wooded lawns, and broad, sidewalk-lined boulevards in their new additions. These folks believed that the park-like atmosphere offered by their suburban communities would allow their residents to relax and reinvigorate themselves when not toiling away at their downtown jobs.¹⁷

Indianapolis, like the rest of the nation, was deeply influenced by these progressive reformers and their naturalist ideals. So much so that in 1885 the city created a Board of Park Commissioners whose purpose was to acquire and manage park lands. By 1892, the Commercial Club (the precursor to the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce) pressed for a City-Beautiful type plan to promote the city.¹⁸ In 1895, the Board endorsed a park plan created by renowned

¹⁴ "Ames, *Historic Residential Suburbs*. 20.

¹⁵ *Id.* 34.

¹⁶ *Id.* 39.

¹⁷ *Id.* 34.

¹⁸ Zeigler, Connie. "Landscape Design." In *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, edited by David Bodenhamer and Robert Barrows. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1994. 895.

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landscape architect John C. Olmstead and his firm.¹⁹ Olmstead's park plan called for a downtown central park area located adjacent to public buildings, several smaller parks and a series of larger parks scattered within the city, one or more large rural parks on the outskirts and one or two great public reservations.²⁰

By the late 1890s, Indianapolis had acquired over 1,100 acres of park land. 953 acres of that parkland was located within Riverside Park. In fact, Riverside Park, which was acquired in 1898, was larger than New York City's Central Park.²¹ By the early 1900s, the park featured numerous amenities to promote fun and fitness; including a grand two-story shelter house pavilion of Spanish design²², two golf courses²³, numerous water features, a zoo, walking paths and benches, playgrounds, and even steamboat rides on the White River.²⁴ Additionally, in May of 1903, the Riverside Amusement Park opened up on land just north of the park, offering yet more fun and diversions to the citizens of Indianapolis.²⁵

The Beginnings of the Riverside Drive Historic District

It is in this bustling hub of recreation and amusement that the Riverside Drive Historic District sprang to life, its gridded streets a carryover from the city's own classic gridded alignment but with a City Beautiful-inspired flare, especially in the earliest and largest section – the Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition. This original addition was platted in 1902 by Hiram W. Miller and August Wacker and is comprised of the area south of 27th Street, north of 21st Street, east of East Riverside Drive (formerly Parkway Boulevard) and west of Harding Street (formerly Schurmann Avenue). To better understand these two formative figures in the development of the Riverside Drive Historic District and their roles in the expansion of Indianapolis, a short biography of both appears below.

August Wacker

August Wacker was born in Wurtemberg, Germany in 1848. He served an apprenticeship in the florist and gardening trade before leaving for the United States in 1870. Soon after arriving in America, August made his way to Indianapolis and began working for Antoine Wiegand, a fellow German and an established florist in the city. After two years of working in the Wiegand greenhouses, Mr. Wacker bought land near Central and 12th Street and established his own

¹⁹ Strunk, Ken, "Greenspace," In *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, edited by David Bodenhamer and Robert Barrows. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1994. 643.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Vanderstel, David G., "Cultural Institutions," In *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, edited by David Bodenhamer and Robert Barrows. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1994. 45.

²² "Improvements For The Parks Determined: Casino for Riverside Park and a Shelter," *The Indianapolis Morning Star* (1903-1907); Jul 4, 1903; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Indianapolis Star, 8.

²³ Dalton, William, "Golf," In *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, edited by David Bodenhamer and Robert Barrows. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1994. 631.

²⁴ Hale, Michelle, "Parks," In *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, edited by David Bodenhamer and Robert Barrows. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1994. 1077.

²⁵ Zeigler, Connie J., "Indianapolis Amusement Parks: 1903-1911: Landscapes on the Edge," Master's Thesis; Indiana University, 2007.

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business as a local vegetable grower for the city's markets. During his profitable early years, August invested in additional real estate, buying up five acres in Emerichville (an early name for the area around 16th Street and the White River), which he quickly resold for a \$2,300 profit.²⁶

As his money and properties accumulated, August ceased his gardening business and took up real estate full time. In these early days, August acquired 14 acres in the area of present day West 30th Street and Cold Springs Road, located on the west side of the White River from the nominated district. He expanded this, adding an additional 76 acres, some of which he farmed and some that he improved for use by the public for picnics and gatherings.²⁷ The city eventually bought August's land and used it, in combination with other acquired properties in the area, to create Riverside Park.

In 1898, Mr. Wacker bought 30 acres of land located in the nominated district. Then, in 1902, he partnered with Hiram W. Miller to create the residential plat known as the Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition. As of 1919, Mr. Wacker was credited with building "forty modern homes on his own ground" to sell to buyers.²⁸ Based upon this, Mr. Wacker would likely be categorized as a "home builder" under the National Park Service descriptions for early American developers. This is because he not only subdivided his land and provided numerous improvements to create added land value but also built several early homes himself.

In addition to being a real estate developer, Wacker also acted as a private contractor. In this capacity, he often handled large city projects such as the construction of a large shelter house in Riverside Park and a smaller one downtown in Military Park.²⁹ His son, Charles J. Wacker, also a long time resident within the historic district, assisted his father with both of these projects before going on to become a local contractor himself.³⁰

Jacob Piatt Dunn, in his 1919 work "Indiana and the Indianans," credited Mr. Wacker with being the most important figure in the development and improvement of the northwest quarter of Indianapolis. As support for that statement, he also noted that August Wacker "laid out streets, constructed pavements, secured lighting and streetcar service, and never failed to put himself behind any movement that would add to the wholesomeness and attractiveness and increase the value of property and better general living conditions in that part of the city."³¹ In fact, August Wacker, operating as a member of the Riverside Independent Improvement Club, was instrumental in seeking and obtaining improved streetcar and water service for the Riverside Park area, which increased the accessibility and value of the area.³²

²⁶ Dunn, Jacob Piatt, "August Wacker," In *Indiana and the Indianans*. Chicago: American Historical Society, 1919. 1806.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.* 1807.

²⁹ "Riverside to Have Splendid Pavilion," *The Indianapolis Morning Star*, Sep 12, 1903; ProQuest Historical Newspapers; Indianapolis Star (1903-1922), 10.

³⁰ Dunn, Jacob Piatt. "Charles J. Wacker," in *Indiana and the Indianans*; 2090.

³¹ Dunn, Jacob Piatt. "August Wacker," in *Indiana and the Indianans*; 1807.

³² "Riverside Club Petition;" *The Indianapolis Morning Star*, Dec 15, 1906; ProQuest Historical Newspapers; Indianapolis Star (1903-1922), 11

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August was married to Louisa and the two had seven children, six of which lived to adulthood. These children included Charles J. Wacker, a concrete contractor and builder who constructed several Indianapolis structures of note, including the Indianapolis Baking Company and the Memorial Fountain at University Park.³³ August made his home at 2663 E. Riverside Drive, which was originally 2623 Parkway Boulevard (the house number was changed to 2663 sometime between 1910 and 1913 then c. 1925 the street name was changed to East Riverside Drive). August's son, Charles, lived next door at 2657 E. Riverside Drive from 1907 through 1924.³⁴ August Wacker died in his home on East Riverside Drive in 1932.

Hiram W. Miller

Hiram Wesley Miller was born on a farm in Wayne Township near Indianapolis in 1845. Generally, a farmer by occupation, Hiram was considered very wealthy for the time period, possessing nearly 800 acres of land. He also pursued other business ventures including a brickmaking business and eventually political office, where he served for four years as Wayne Township Trustee and for two years as Treasurer of Marion County.³⁵ He was a staunch Democrat whose political efforts got him arrested and indicted for voter fraud while acting as vote inspector for Wayne Township after he approved the casting of Democratic ballots for all of the insane residents of Central State Hospital.³⁶ He eventually admitted his guilt and was fined \$250 plus costs.³⁷

He is probably best remembered professionally as a banker, having been one of the incorporators, stockholders and directors of the State Bank of Indiana, where he served as President in 1901³⁸, and having served as the Director of the Columbia National Bank.³⁹ Mr. Miller died on April 22, 1910 on the same Wayne Township farm (located just west of Flackville, which is near 30th Street and Lafayette Road today) where he was born.⁴⁰

Miller and Wacker, like many real estate developers of their age, embraced the City Beautiful concepts and included related amenities in their properties hoping to attract buyers. Moreover, both men sought improvements for their neighborhoods, often using their political clout to press for change. Some examples include:

³³ Dunn, Jacob Piatt. "Charles J. Wacker," in *Indiana and the Indianans*; 2090.

³⁴ Indianapolis City Directories 1904-1932

³⁵ "Hiram W. Miller Found Dead At Home in Country," *The Indianapolis Star*, Apr 23, 1910; ProQuest Historical Newspapers; Indianapolis Star (1903-1922), 14; Jacob Piatt Dunn, Memorial and Genealogical Record of Representative Citizens of Indiana, Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Co., 1912, pg. 57-65.

³⁶ "Insane and Idiotic Voters," *The Indianapolis Journal*, Apr 25, 1889. 8.

³⁷ "Acknowledge Their Guilt," *The Indianapolis Journal*, Jun 21, 1889. 5.

³⁸ "Samuel Miller," Pictorial and Biographical Memoirs of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana; Goodspeed Bros.: Chicago; 1893, 459.

³⁹ "Hiram W. Miller Found Dead At Home in Country," *The Indianapolis Star*, Apr 23, 1910; ProQuest Historical Newspapers; Indianapolis Star (1903-1922), 14.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

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In 1890, the Republican newspaper, *The Indianapolis Sentinel*, accused Hiram Miller of being involved in a secret plot with members of the city council to facilitate a new electric streetcar route traveling to his Riverside area properties, specifically those near the Cerealine Mills located at Gent and 19th streets.⁴¹

In 1900, both men sought permission from the city to create a new street at their own expense that would run north and south from 18th Street to 27th Street along the eastern edge of Riverside Park. At first, they volunteered only 25 feet of property for the roadway, but the city wanted to create a boulevard so they were seeking nearly 100 feet and expected Miller and Wacker to provide at least half.⁴² Eventually, the two groups came to terms and Parkway Boulevard (now East Riverside Drive) was built.⁴³

Finally, in 1906, The Riverside Improvement Club, led by August Wacker, petitioned the city to require the local traction company to make improvements in the Riverside streetcar line, including the addition of more cars to ease long wait times and a requirement that all cars proceed through to Riverside Park instead of stopping short and requiring passengers to make transfers.⁴⁴

The District's "City Beautiful" Inspired Features

While the district as a whole lacks the curvilinear streets and irregular lots that are often associated with the designs of Olmstead and Kessler, it still boasts many features common to the City Beautiful movement.

The district contains tree-lined boulevards with bordering sidewalks and greenspaces. Many streets also feature central landscaped medians containing trees, shrubs or flowers that add to their "natural" feeling. By design, these divided boulevards all run east and west between Riverside Drive and Harding Street. This allows them to serve as a strong link between the lawns and woods of Riverside Park and the district's own landscaping. These divided boulevards are located at 23rd Street, Burdsal Parkway (formerly 24th Street and which is covered in greater detail below), Edgemont Avenue, (formerly Chicago Street), 25th Street, 26th Street, and Roache Street.

To further blend the park and district's landscaping, home lots were given ample setbacks to maintain the park-like atmosphere across their front lawns. Additionally, the district features numerous rear alleyways that provide automobile and garage access— an important consideration for Americans during the growing automobile age – without marring the park-like quality of the front lawns.

⁴¹ "Done in the Dark," *The Indianapolis Journal*, May 15 1892, pg. 8; "Frenzel's Day of Triumph," *The Indianapolis Journal*, May 17 1892, 1.

⁴² "Park Commissioners Meet," *The Indianapolis Journal*, Sept. 8 1900, 8.

⁴³ "Works Board Affairs," *The Indianapolis Journal*, Sept. 6 1900, 3.

⁴⁴ "Riverside Club Petition"; *The Indianapolis Morning Star* (1903-1907), Dec 15, 1906, ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Indianapolis Star. 11.

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For further decorative effect, the addition utilized several traffic circles, which provided additional opportunities to incorporate landscaping and offered residents a further escape from the monotony of the city and its traditional grid and intersection pattern. While the center of these traffic circles have now been paved over, the original plat drawing shows that they were meant to provide a circular space in the center which could be landscaped and perhaps include water features. Some residents have reported being told by others that fountains were once located at these locations; however, no authoritative records have yet been located to confirm that.

All of these features show that the district's original plan was inspired by the "City Beautiful" movement and looked to closely incorporate nature with its residential spaces. This aim was further enhanced in 1915 when Indianapolis created a striking new boulevard, called Burdsal Parkway, along 24th Street that connected Riverside Park and the greenways of Fall Creek Parkway.

Glacier Boulders and Cobbles

The district also possesses an abundance of decorative glacier boulder walls that line the streets near Riverside Park, as well as cladding the occasional porch, foundation or home. These glacier boulder features, like the landscaping mentioned above, tie the landscape of the park and district together, making the residential neighborhood take on the semblance of a true "natural" setting. This was obviously a great selling point for home buyers seeking an escape from the chaos and stress of city life in the early twentieth century. A general overview of the creation of and arrival of glacier stones in Indiana is provided below.

As the name implies, glacier boulders and cobbles, also sometimes referred to as fieldstones, are a byproduct of glacier action present in Indiana during the Ice Age. When the climate remains cold for a prolonged period of time, such as it did during the Ice Age, glaciers grow and begin to move southward across the land. During their progression, these glaciers experience constant edge and surface melting and the water derived from that collects underneath the glacier providing a cushion of water that allows the ice above to move across the land. This cushion of water tends to dissolve and collect the soil and bedrock lying under the glacier, smoothing the land and carrying the resulting boulders, cobblestones, gravel and sand (collectively called "till") out of the glacier's edge.⁴⁵

The boulders and cobblestones within a glacier's till are often smoothed by the scouring action of the water and the process of being scraped across the land under the ice sheet. These conditions give the stones a distinctive rounded or bullet shaped appearance.⁴⁶ A glacier's constant melting process sends vast volumes of water flowing downslope into outwash plains or sluiceways. The water carries the till along with it and these outwash plains and sluiceways become filled with it. These sluiceways can become quite large during the glacier's melt off,

⁴⁵ Fleming, Anthony, "Indiana in the Ice Age," Indiana Geological Survey, Available at <http://igs.indiana.edu/Surficial/IceAge.cfm>, Last accessed 3/13/2015.

⁴⁶ Thompson, M. "Glacial Deposits of Indiana". In *15th Annual Report of Department of Geology and Natural History*, Indiana. 1886. 45, 47-48.

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especially as temperatures rise, speeding the glacier's recession. As the glacier shrinks its melt off diminishes and the sluiceways contract, eventually developing into our modern-day rivers and flood plains.⁴⁷

During this melting process, the till ejected into the glacier's sluiceways would be deposited throughout the sluiceways course. As a result, the evolving flood plain or river valley would get filled with till, especially many rounded specimen, leaving the resulting top soil suffused with these glacier boulders and cobbles. In turn, these stones would cause problems for later inhabitants who tried to plow the land to plant crops. Thus, the origin of the name, "fieldstones," because farmers had to remove these stones from their fields before they could effectively farm. Often, these boulders were removed and collected to be used in crafting walls, bridges or other stone features.

Glacier boulders and cobbles were prevalent in the Indianapolis area, especially around the White River area, as it served as a major sluiceway for Indiana's glaciers during the end of the Ice Age.⁴⁸ In fact, one state geologist, H.W. Wood, writing in 1916, described the well-rounded glacier stones in his annual report. Wood noted that the only "economic use" he had seen for these boulders and cobbles was to gather them up and make cobblestone porches, fireplaces and walls.⁴⁹ As an aside, Wood mentioned that he knows of a glacier cobblestone wall that had been constructed in Irvington near Indianapolis that was one city block long and three feet high.⁵⁰

These stones were utilized similarly in the Riverside Drive Historic District, as shown by its previously noted cobblestone features, and in Riverside Park, where historic photos show the presence of cobblestone bridges in the park c. 1900. [See Attachment for a photo, showing a cobblestone bridge near the Park Pavilion along the right edge of the photo]⁵¹

For these many reasons, the Riverside Drive Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its representation as an early Indianapolis street car suburb and also as a fine example of a "City Beautiful"-influenced planned community.

Additionally, the Riverside Drive Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architecture. Its varied homes serve as a snapshot in time illustrating many popular styles from its period of significance—the 1900s through the 1950s.

⁴⁷ Wood, H.W. "The History of Indiana During the Glacial Period". In *the 40th Annual Report of Department of Geology and Natural Resources*, Indiana, 1916. 26.

⁴⁸ "Ground-Water Resource Availability, West Fork and White River Basin," Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 2002, pg. 6.

⁴⁹ Wood, "The History of Indiana During the Glacial Period". 29 (Author notes the existence of a glacier stone wall in the Irvington area that is one block [or "square"] long and 3 feet tall that was crafted from stones brought in from the neighboring fields.)

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ "Riverside Park, 1906 Bass #7419," W. H. Bass Photo Company – Pamela Tranfield Memorial Collection, Indiana Historical Society, available at <http://images.indianahistory.org/cdm/ref/collection/dc012/id/11000>. Last accessed 3/13/2015.

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The vast majority of the buildings within the Riverside Drive Historic District are residential, with only a handful of churches and commercial buildings. The majority of the district's homes are part of the Wacker and Miller Parkway Addition (platted in 1902) and represent a large array of popular styles ranging from the 1900s through the 1940s. The district has examples of the most popular domestic home styles from 1910 through 1950.

The oldest styles consist of modest, two-story (c. 1905) and American Foursquares (c. 1910). American Foursquare homes, which are indigenous to the United States, share many similarities with the Prairie-style movement, including an emphasis on horizontal lines, box-like massing, hipped roofs with overhanging eaves, and one-story porches with square supports. They began to appear around 1900. Most were built between 1905 and 1915. Foursquares, as the name suggests, share a simple, compact rectangular two-story form, making it reminiscent of a square. Most Foursquares are balanced in design and detailing. These homes were widespread by pattern books and were common in early 20th century suburban neighborhoods.⁵²

The bulk of the district's houses consist of one-story and one-and-one-half story bungalows (dating from 1920s through the 1950s). Most of these bungalows have a gable-front roof are very modest, lacking many Craftsman-style elaborations, like beams and braces, exposed rafter tails, and tapered square porch supports. These homes were inspired by California brothers, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene who sought to create simple Craftsman-type bungalows around 1903. These new designs were publicized in popular architectural and home magazines which led to their adoption across the nation. These homes quickly became popular as smaller, fashionable homes for suburban neighborhoods. Most high-style varieties are limited to California, and many one-story vernacular examples are called simply as bungalows—without any designation of a particular style.⁵³

Filling out the district are 20th century Revival styles, including popular Colonial and Tudor Revival styles—most of which date from the 1920s through the 1940s. Colonial Revival homes remained popular from the late 19th century through the 1950s. The style has many different varieties, but the most prevalent in the district consists of modest, front-facing gambrel roof types, which was a prominent design between 1895 and 1915. These Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses often have a cross gambrel near the rear or sport continuous shed dormers filled with windows. Most district examples have a full-width porch with a hipped porch roof supported by round or square columns. These vernacular designs lack several Colonial Revival

⁵² Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Homes*, (New York: Albert A. Knopf, 2006), 439-440; Thomas W. Hanchett, *The Four Square House Type in the United States*, (University of Chicago, Master's Thesis, 1981) 2-4 & 17-19, accessed March 14, 2019, <https://www.historysouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/FourSquareThesis.pdf>.

⁵³ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Homes*, 453-454; Clay Lancaster, *The American Bungalow: 1880-1930* (Dover, 2012); "Are You Bungalowing?," *Indianapolis Star* (April 24, 1910), Women's Section, pg. 1, accessed March 14, 2019, available at newspapers.com; Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780*, (Cambridge, MA. & London: M.I.T. Press, 1969), 217-221

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high style details, like accentuated front doors with fanlights or sidelights and decorative pediments.⁵⁴

Also present in the district are modest examples of Tudor Revival homes. This style often has masonry (brick or stone) cladding although wooden weatherboard examples do occur. Both varieties exist in the district (see Section 7 for specific descriptions and addresses). These homes, like their Colonial Revival counterparts, exhibit some traditional details like large elaborate chimneys, cut stone door enclosures and steeply-pitched entry gables; however, they lack others like parapeted gables, half-timbering, and stucco. Several examples have metal awnings over their windows. These homes base their style on elements of medieval and renaissance English prototypes. The style, like many European Revival styles, expanded throughout the country after World War I, becoming quite popular by the 1920s and 1930s after American soldiers brought back an interest in European architecture.⁵⁵

District homes represent over five decades of domestic architecture, including numerous examples of single-family homes, as well as some multiple-family homes, churches, and commercial buildings. As a middle to upper-middle class neighborhood, most homes exhibit modest architectural details and represent the forms and elaborations most valued by the common suburban buyer of that time period.

For this reason, the Riverside Drive Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its uncommon variety of architecture.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

None

⁵⁴ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Homes*, 321-322.

⁵⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Homes*, 355-358.

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Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

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Indianapolis Star (1907-1922)

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Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

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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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 109 acres

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 569217 | Northing: 4406779 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 569541 | Northing: 4406779 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 569572 | Northing: 4405366 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 569248 | Northing: 4405360 |

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

Starting at the southeast corner of W. 29th St. and E. Riverside Dr., proceeding east to the southwest corner of W. 29th St. and Harding St.; then south until the northwest corner of Harding St. and W. 21st St.; then turning west to the northeast corner of W. 21st St. and E. Riverside Dr.; then north back to its beginning at the southeast corner of E. Riverside Dr. and W. 29th St.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were selected because properties lie directly adjacent to Riverside Park and share many elements of construction and community planning, including tree-lined medians in parkways, and glacier boulder construction in exterior walls, landscaping elements, and porches. Further, the platted properties and homes are of similar size and scale and were constructed with similar community planning goals.

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Douglas K. Fivecoat / Consultant
organization: American Historical
street & number: 4633 Redbud Lane
city or town: Brownsburg state: IN zip code: 46112
e-mail amerhistorical@gmail.com
telephone: (317) 656-0573
date: _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0001.tif

- 1501 W. 21st Street
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is northeast
- Photograph Number 0001

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0002.tif

- 2114, 2116, & 2120 N. Harding Street
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is west
- Photograph Number 0002

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0003.tif

- 2149, 2155, & 2159 E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is southeast
- Photograph Number 0003

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0004.tif

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property

- 2263 E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0004

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0005.tif

- 1501 Burdsal Parkway
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 10/23/2014
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is southwest:
- Photograph Number 0005

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0006.tif

- 1509 Burdsal Pkwy
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is south
- Photograph Number 0006

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0007.tif

- 1515 Burdsal Parkway
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is south
- Photograph Number 0007

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0008.tif

- 2423 E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is north
- Photograph Number 0008

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0009.tif

- 2427 E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 10/23/2014
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0009

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0010.tif

- 1520 W. Edgemont Ave
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is north
- Photograph Number 0010

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0011.tif

- 2459 E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 10/23/2014
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0011

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0012.tif

- 2539 E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 10/23/2014
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0012

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0013.tif

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property

- 1517, 1525 & 1529 W. 26th St.
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is southeast
- Photograph Number 0013

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0014.tif

- 2629 E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 10/23/2014
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0014

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0015.tif

- 2663 E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 10/23/2014
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0015

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0016.tif

- 1440 W. Roache St.
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is northeast
- Photograph Number 0016

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0017.tif

- 2717 E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0017

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0018.tif

- 2718 & 2722 N. Harding St.
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is southwest
- Photograph Number 0018

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0019.tif

- 2728 N. Harding St.
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is southwest
- Photograph Number 0019

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0020.tif

- 2829 E. Riverside Drive & 1543 Udell Street
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0020

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0021.tif

- Glacier Boulder wall corner at 23rd St. & E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is northeast
- Photograph Number 0021

IN_Marion County_ RiversideDriveHD _0022.tif

Riverside Drive Historic District

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property

- Glacier Boulder walls in front of 1514 W. 26th Street
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0022

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0023.tif

- Glacier Boulder walls along W. 26th Street – south of 2607 E. Riverside Dr.
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is northwest
- Photograph Number 0023

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0024.tif

- Landscaped central median along W. 26th Street – south of 2607 E. Riverside Dr.
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0024

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0025.tif

- Landscaped central median on W. 25th Street – from intersection with E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0025

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0026.tif

- Landscaped central median on W. 26th Street – from intersection with E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0026

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0027.tif

- Landscaped central median on W. Roache Street – from intersection with E. Riverside Drive
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is east
- Photograph Number 0027

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0028.tif

- Traffic circle and median on south side of W. 26th Street at intersection with Koehne Street
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is northwest
- Photograph Number 0028

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0029.tif

- Traffic circle on north side of W. Roache Street at intersection with Koehne Street
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is northwest
- Photograph Number 0029

IN_Marion County_RiversideDriveHD_0030.tif

- Commercial Building at 2628 N. Harding Street.
- Indianapolis
- Marion County, Indiana
- Photographer, Douglas Fivecoat
- Photograph taken 5/12/2015
- CD of photograph located at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- Direction of view through camera is southwest
- Photograph Number 0030

Riverside Drive Historic District
Name of Property

Marion County, Indiana
County and State

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 100 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.

ATTACHMENT

Reference Photo:

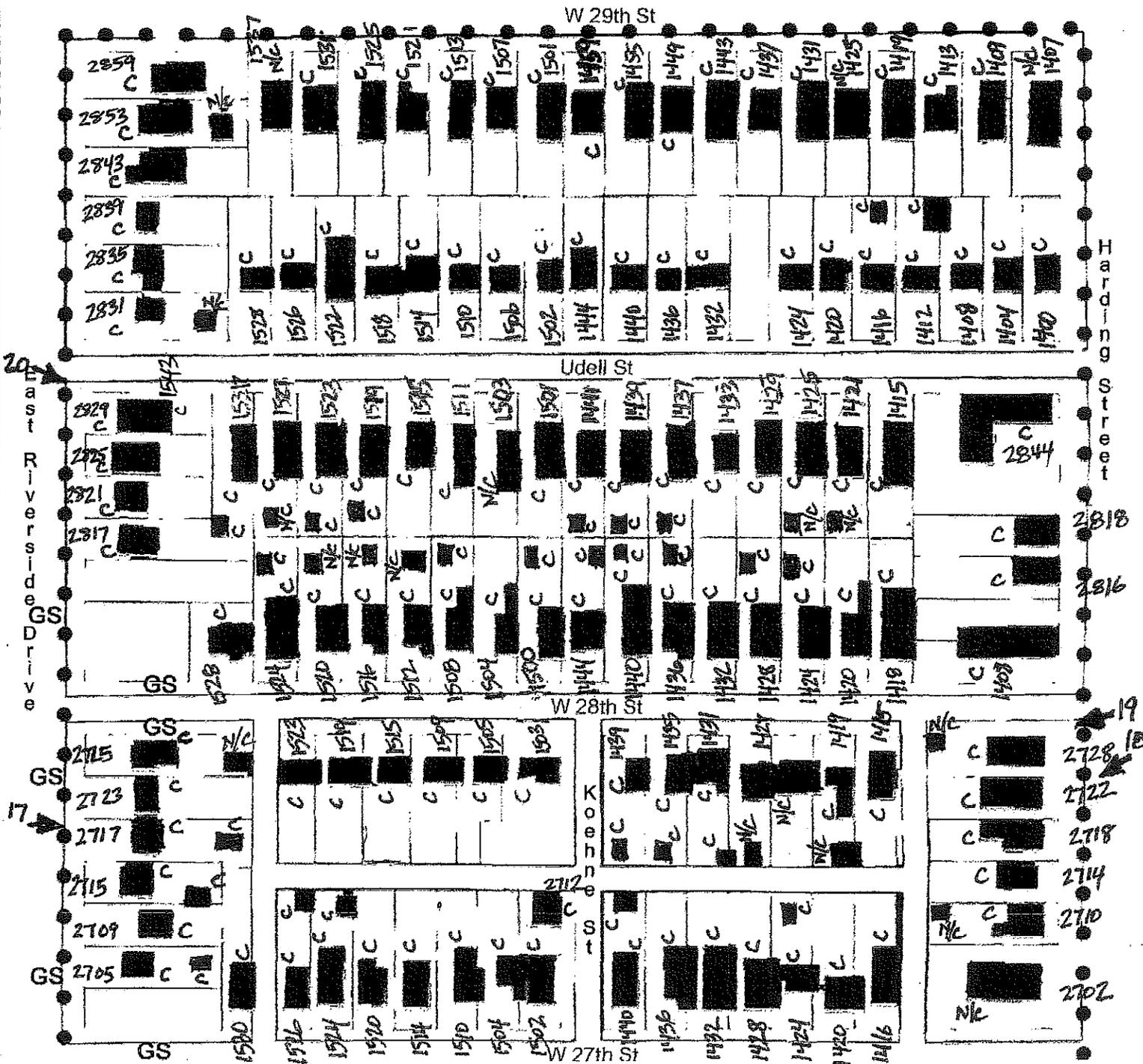
1906 - Historic photo of Riverside Park with glacier boulder bridge at right side
Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

Photographer, William Bass

Credit: "Riverside Park, 1906 Bass #7419." W. H. Bass Photo Company – Pamela Tranfield
Memorial Collection. Indiana Historical Society. Last accessed 3/13/2015,

<http://images.indianahistory.org/cdm/ref/collection/dc012/id/11000>





MAP 2
↓

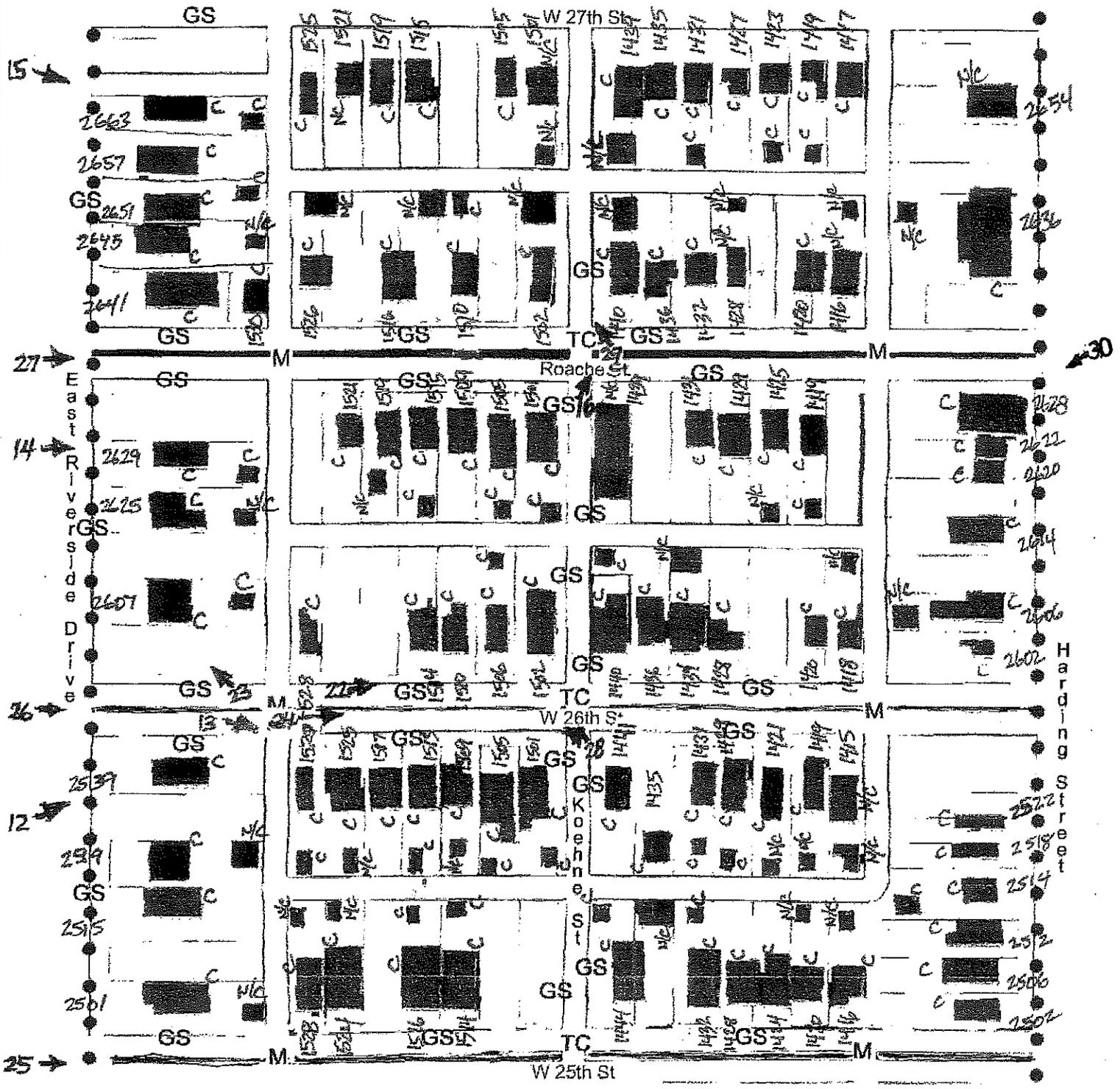
MAP 1 Riverside Drive Historic District, Marion County, Indiana

- District Boundary
- Glacier Stone Wall GS
- Traffic Circle TC
- Landscaped Median M

- Street Address 2445
- Contributing C
- Non Contributing NC
- Photo Location 1 →



MAP 1 ↑



MAP 3 ↓

MAP-2

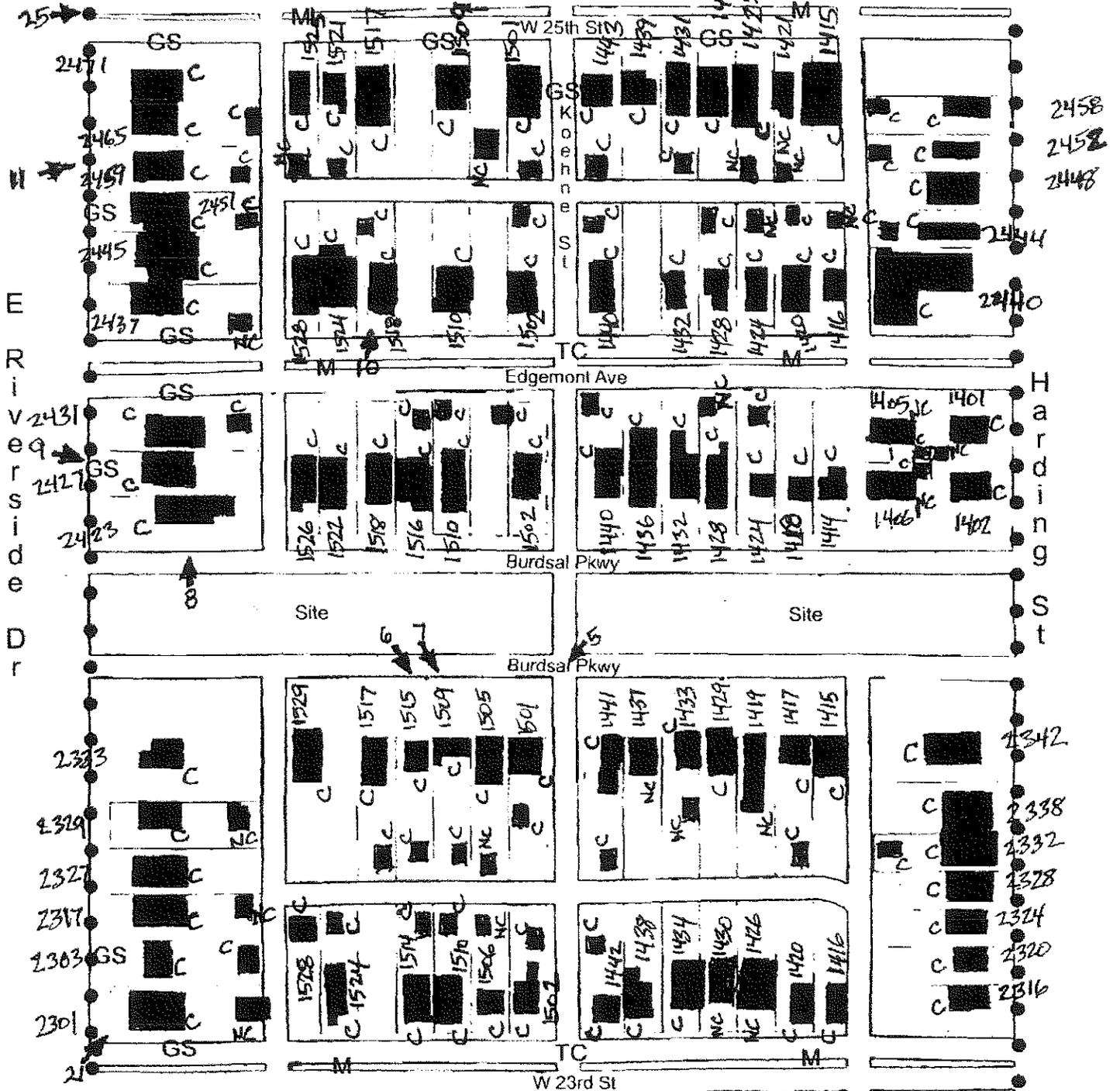
Riverside Drive Historic District, Marion County, Indiana

- District Boundary
- Glacier Stone Wall GS
- Traffic Circle TC
- Landscaped Median M

- Street Address 2445
- Contributing C
- Non Contributing NC
- Photo Location 1 →



MAP 2



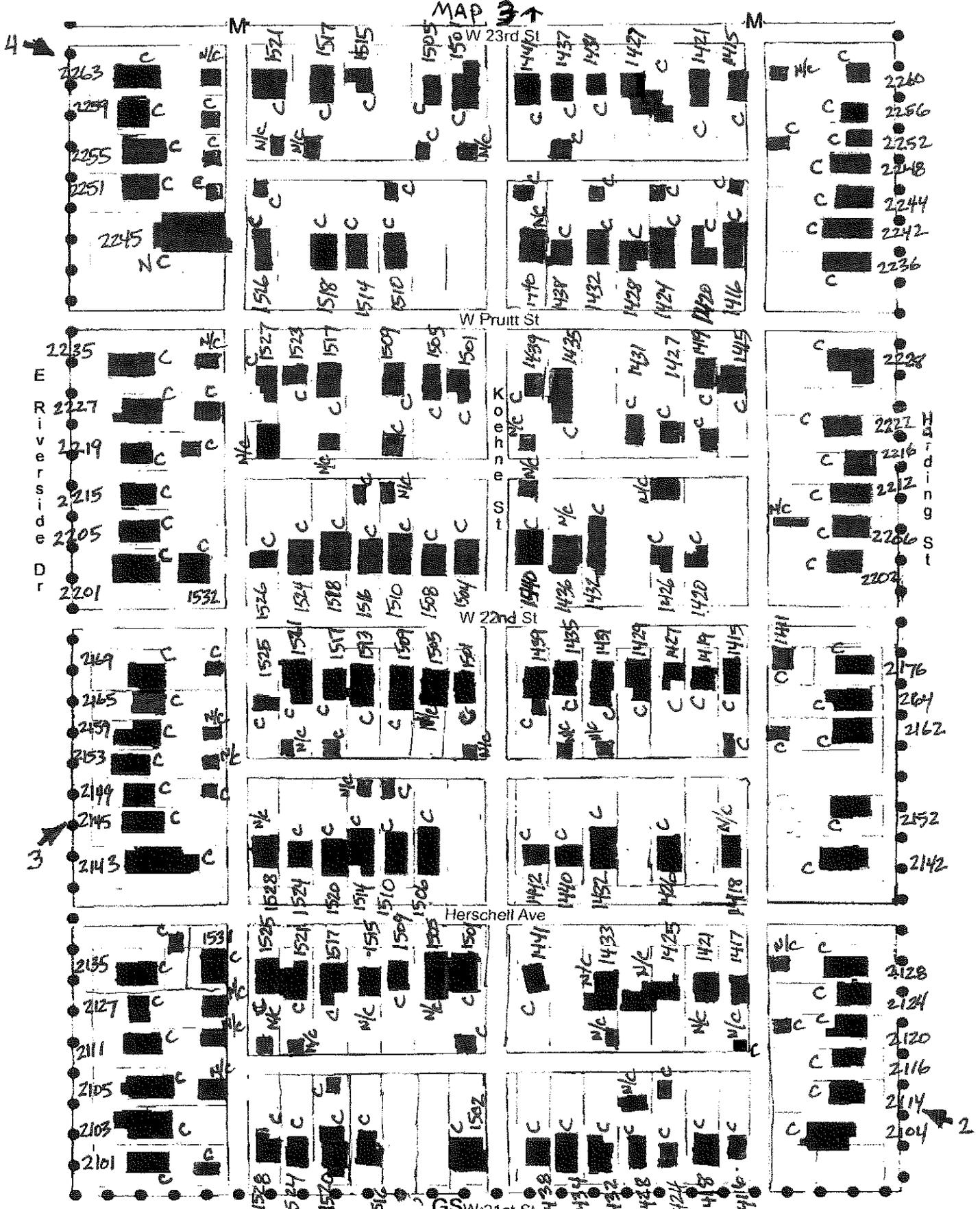
Riverside Drive Historic District, Marion County, Indiana

MAP 3

- District Boundary
- Glacier Stone Wall GS
- Traffic Circle TC
- Landscaped Median M

- Street Address 2445
- Contributing C
- Non Contributing NC
- Photo Location 1 →





MAP 4 Riverside Drive Historic District, Marion County, Indiana

District Boundary

Glacier Stone Wall GS

Traffic Circle TC

Landscaped Median M

Street Address 2445

Contributing C

Non Contributing NC

Photo Location 1 →



NORTH









2203



ONE
WAY
←

1591



1502







2357

3427

















SPEED
LIMIT
35





HARDING ST

For more information
on the history of this house
and the neighborhood
visit the website
www.hardingst.com



WEIGHT
LIMIT
11000
POUNDS
GROSS





















RITZ II
MATINEES & PARTIES

RITZ
LOUNGE RESTAURANT
BEER • WINE • CARRY OUT

OPEN
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Riverside Drive Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: INDIANA, Marion

Date Received: 5/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 5/16/2019 Date of 16th Day: 5/31/2019 Date of 45th Day: 6/17/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004043

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 6/4/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The district is distinguished by its relationship to the streetcar system and proximity to Riverside Park. Taking advantage of the park, the neighborhood was developed with the middle class in mind, and is unified with its east/west boulevards and the extensive use of river/glacial cobbles in landscape features and on porches.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



April 25, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Riverside Drive Historic District, Marion County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Riverside Drive Historic District, Marion County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Riverside Drive Historic District, Marion County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package