### **National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only date entered APR 3 0 1985

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### 7. Description

Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one _x_ unaltered	Check one _X_ original site		*
x_ good fair	ruins unexposed	altered	moved d	date	_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The district under consideration includes 116 parcels of land which contain a variety of residential rental structures of a remarkably unified character.

The land within the district boundaries was platted in 1916 partly as the New Indianola Parcels and partly as the New Indianola Addition; a small piece at the northern end was platted as Dennison's Summit Addition. By 1921 Columbus developer Charles F. Johnson had built all the presently standing structures in the district, with the exception of two intrusions.

The district contains no structures which could be considered pivotal; but apart from thwe two minor intrusions, all the structures contribute to the district's character.

All the district's structures are two or two-and-a half stories in height, and all but a few are built of brick. Some buildings have lost their porches, but at one time front porches were universal throughout the district, and on many structures the porches are the principal architectural elements. Slate roofs are common throughout the district on the single-family structures and duplexes; flat built-up roofs prevail on the multi-family rows and on the "court" buildings which were built in four pairs set perpendicular to Fourth Street.

Boundaries depicted on the attached map were selected because they enclose an area of remarkable architectural cohesiveness; photos are included that show how distinctly the area's character changes once one leaves the district. As discussed in the Statement of Significance, research for this nomination included a study of similar residential rental structures throughout Columbus. Nowhere was there the same concentration of rental housing, and no area had the same level of integrity as the proposed district.

The two intrusions are a two-story gable-roofed apartment building at 359-361 Chittenden, and a service station at the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue (though it should be noted that this site has been used as a service station site since about 1920).

The New Indianola Historic District is comprised of approximately seven blocks and is located along the west side of N. Fourth St. between 7th and Chittenden Aves. and along Chittenden and Eleventh Aves. between N. Fourth St. and Grant Ave. Of the ninety-three buildings comprising the district ninety contribute and three are considered intrusions.

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The approximately 90 buildings in this district fall into six different types, and all were built between 1916 and 1921:

- 1. Two or two-and-a-half story brick duplex. Nearly all are of wire-cut brick, with plain wall surfaces and with plainly-finished stone lintels and sills. These structures have gable or hip roofs, gable end to the street, with the majority having been re-roofed with asphalt shingles. A nearly universal feature is a large and prominent front porch covering the entire facade. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash, and doors have large plate glass windows. The duplexes have symmetrical facades and, particularly on Chittenden Avenue, are set back from the street and sit several feet above sidewalk level on raised yards. Photos 1,5,6,7,8 10,12,20,22,28,29,35
- 2. Two or two-and-a-half story brick single family. These structures nearly duplicate the appearance of the duplexes, except that they tend to be narrower, and their facades have asymmetrical compositions. Photos 5,8,9
- 3. Two or two-and-a-half story frame single family or duplex. Only one of each exists in the district, and both are on the north side of Chittenden, set up above the street. They echo in frame construction the simple, unadorned appearance of the predominant brick structures: wide and deep front porches, gable ends to the street, one-over-one window sash, and minimal decoration and detailing. Photos 3,9
- 4. Two or two-and-a-half story brick four-family. These are concentrated along Eleventh Avenue. They are sited at grade level and are set back enough from the sidewalk to allow generous front porches. The porches sometimes extend as a single porch across the entire facade, and in other instances each entrance has its own porch. Facades line up in a single plane, especially along the south side of Eleventh, giving the street a dense, continuous-facade look. These structures generally have flat roofs, and the parapet areas of the upper walls often have the brick worked into decorative patterns and panels. As in other structures in the district, windows are almost all one-over-one double-hung sash, and entrance doors have large plate glass windows. Photos 4,12,13,22,28,29,34

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- Similar to the four-families and, on the south side of Eleventh, are interspersed with them. They are found also along Fourth Street and on Eighth and Ninth Avenues. They share common characteristics with the district's other structures: large front porches, decorated parapets, one-over-one sash, and doors with windows. Like most of the four-families, the multi-families usually have flat roofs. Some, such as the one at the northeast corner of Fourth and Chittenden, have unusual siting. Photos 1,2,13,14,15,16, 17,18,20,21,22,30,33,35
- Two-story paired brick "courts." There are four pairs in the district, three with names as noted on the map. They were built to be the most desirable residences in the district, with a higher degree of finish and detail than other structures. principal feature is, of course, their siting perpendicular to Fourth Street which, together with a generous setback, helps to insulate the apartments from the noise of traffic on the street. They are set above sidewalk level and have steps rising from the Duplex and Willow Courts have two low stone pillars with the courts' names inscribed, set to either side of the sidewalk steps. The buildings are flat-roofed with raised parapets, except for the unnamed court farthest to the north, which has hip roofs and dormers. Walls are brick; Duplex Court and the unnamed court have stone quoins at the corners. features match those common to the district: two-story height, one-over-one windows, and large porches (individual or shared with adjacent apartments). Photos 19,23,24,25

The attached map identifies the category of each structure in the district. Chittenden Avenue has mostly duplexes, with a few four-families and rows; Eleventh Avenue has a large number of rows and some duplexes; and Fourth Street is distinguished by the four paired courts.

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There are three intrusions in the district, identified on the map by  $\boldsymbol{X}$  as follows:

- X1 -- 359-361 Chittenden: Two story 1960-era apartments, brick veneer construction.
- X2 -- Northeast corner of Fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue: Gas station.
- X3 -- Grant between Eleventh and Chittenden: Concrete block garage.

#### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C  archeology-prehistoric  archeology-historic  agriculture  X architecture  art  commerce  communications	community perow conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement industry invention	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1916–1921	Builder/Architect Cha	rles F. Johnson, Dev	eloper

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C&A

NEW INDIANOLA HISTORIC DISTRICT

The residential district contained in this nomination is of architectural significance for the following reasons:

- 1. It is a district composed entirely of rental housing, and the structures there were built as and have always been used as rental housing.
- 2. The district has a density of rental housing that is found nowhere else in the city of Columbus.
- 3. The district displays examples of many of the major types of rental housing found in the city of Columbus, ranging from single-family and duplexes through four-families, multi-family rows and multi-family "courts" of paired structures set perpendicular to main streets.
- 4. The district has an unusually high degree of integrity. On Chittenden Avenue, there is one incompatible structure where a house has been replaced; and along Fourth Street there is a gasoline station which is incompatible. Otherwise there are are no intrusions which compromise the area's character.
- 5. The district has an unusual degree of architectural harmony which results from the nearly-100% use of brick as a building material; a common setback line which may vary from street to street but which is generally observed on a given street; a pattern of repeating porch designs, roof shapes and parapets which ties the street views together; and a similarity of rental unit size which results in a repeated pattern of building proportions: duplexes are approximately twice the size of single-family rentals, four-families are about twice the size of duplexes, and so on.
- 6. The district has a historic cohesiveness due to the fact that it was all developed over a very short period of time by a single developer. This developer, Charles F. Johnson, was a major force in the suburbanization of Columbus and is associated with a total of 99 suburban subdivisions in the city. The New Indianola Historic District was bought and platted by Johnson literally within days of the incorporation of his development firm in 1916 and thus is one of his earliest projects. The district is a well-preserved example of Morld War I-era "streetcar suburb" that began the trend, in Columbus away from the central city and toward the fringe areas.

1916 Abstract of property Baist's Property Altlases, 1910-1920 Franklin County Survey Map, 1937 Polk's Directories, 1914, 1918, 1924 Sanborn Map, 1921	Courthouse records, 1916-197
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of nominated property approximately 18 acres  Quadrangle name Southeast Columbus  UT M References	Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
A 1 7 3 2 9 3 5 0 4 4 2 8 9 7 0 B 1 Zone Easting Northing	7 3 2 <sub>1</sub> 9 6 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 0 4 <sub>1</sub> 4 2 <sub>1</sub> 8 9 <sub>1</sub> 8 <sub>1</sub> 0 Northing
C 1,7 3 2,9 6,2 0 4,4 2,8 8,0 0 D 1, E 1,7 3 2,9 3,6 0 4,4 2,8 3,8 0 F 1, G	
Verbal boundary description and justification see continuation sheet	la it la e distance chapma necuros there were battolas a stag.
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street & number 391 Library Park South	telephone 614-221-0358
city or town	state Ohio 43215
12. State Historic Preservation	
Commission to the second secon	PEVISOR (TETODS (E.ESTIN)
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:  national state local	eating porch designs, coft sid eet vievs together and a sid
national state local  As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National F	distorio Proportation Act of 1966 (Public Law 99.
665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Registance according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park State Historic Preservation Officer signature	ster and certify that it has been evaluated
title SHPO Law & as we have no to a see	date 3/6/85
For NPS use only  hereby certify that this property is included in the National Regis	ster
Catalo Hadin	date 4/30/85
Keeper of the National Register	date 4/30/85
Keeper of the National Register  Attest:	date 4/30/85

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In the area of the New Indianola district, a web of streetcar lines provided, by World War I, the technological base that was needed to make it feasible to live some four miles from downtown Columbus and still maintain necessary ties to the city center.

7. In summary, the New Indianola Residential District is dense, well-preserved area of early twentieth century rental housing which in its individual structures shows a good deal of variety in architectural design and detailing; and which, taken as a whole, has the unified character, the clear boundaries and the feeling of association and integrity essential to a historic district.

As part of the research for this nomination, a study was undertaken to identify the locations of individual examples and groupings of rental housing in the city of Columbus. The results are plotted on the accompanying map, where the red areas show concentrations of rental housing. The survey work was done on Sanborn insurance maps from 1921 and 1922. These maps were ideal for such a survey because they were early enough to show nineteenth century rental housing concentrations which were still in existence in the early 1920s; and, because the vast bulk of Columbus's housing stock prior to about 1950 was in place by the 1920s, the maps also show concentrations of buildings which for the most part are still standing today. Thus the Sanborn maps provided a very complete picture of all the residential rental properties ever built in Columbus.

In addition to the Sanborn maps, the author used his own extensive familiarity with Columbus architecture, together with field work, in reaching conclusions about the rental housing stock in the New Indianola district.

Research showed that the area had been platted in the late nineteenth century by Henry Chittenden, a prominent Columbus businessman. By the turn of the century, however, only a few frame structures had been built on widely scattered sites in the L-shaped area of the district.

In 1916 Charles F. Johnson, a major twentieth century developer in Columbus who developed some 99 subdivisions, purchased the land in the district. He re-named the northern portion along Chittenden Avenue the New Indianola Parcels, and the area to the south along Fourth Street became the New Indianola Addition.

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The Sanborn maps show that by 1921 and 1922, every extant structure in the district, except the intrusions, had been built. This represented a large amount of construction over a short period of time, and it was undoubtedly done to tap the residential rental market created by the presence of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company (mining machinery) a few blocks to the south, and The Ohio State University a few blocks to the west. In addition, the city's streetcar system by this time provided easy access to downtown Columbus via Fourth Street, making this relatively "suburban" location a feasible place to live even without an automobile.

Research in Columbus city directories from 1914, 1918 and 1924 provided a revealing picture of how the New Indianola district changed the area in which it was built. Residential listings from 1914, when what would become the Indianola district was still largely vacant land, indicate that most residents of the area were working-class people. The directory for 1914 listed contractors, machinists, painters, cashiers, railroad employees, policemen and grocers as area residents.

By 1918, when considerable construction had occurred on Chittenden Ave., Eleventh Ave., and Fourth Street, a change in the population mix was evident. Southard Court, one of four built on the east side of Fourth Street, had been completed and occupied, and its occupants included the secretary/treasurer of a milling company, the secretary of a building and loan association, several commercial travelers (traveling salesmen), a teacher, and an insurance agent.

The 1924 directory, which listed occupants of all four of the "court" developments, listed occupants with similar middle-class occupations. The four court developments appeared to be the most desirable (and probably the most expensive) housing, for nearly every occupant held some kind of middle-class (office, professional or self-employed) job rather than a working-class (service, manual labor) position. Such middle-class people also spilled over into rental properties nearby on Chittenden, Eleventh and Fourth.

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Thus the New Indianola district worked both an architectural and a social change upon its area of the city; it helped to draw higher-status and higher-income people out of the city toward the suburban areas. In Columbus, the New Indianola district is important because it has survived essentially intact; we today can see the same physical environment that proved so attractive to the early ex-urbanites who first populated the area.

The area's rapid development in a few years contributed in large part to its consistent architectural character. While individual structures have a good deal of trim and detailing, in an effort to give them some character and individuality, overall the district's structures fit together well, giving the area a unified feeling.

In other areas of the city there was, of course, extensive construction of rental housing, much of it similar in design to that in the New Indianola district. Some areas, especially to the west and north where the University rental market was even stronger, approached the density of the New Indiaola district, but none has survived so intact. Field work and research have confirmed that other areas either never had the concentration of housing found in the district, or that those areas have been so compromised by alterations to and loss of structures that they do not qualify as districts.

The district is a significant early example of the streetcar suburb in Columbus comprised of rental units. These rental units are not exceptional architecturally for their stylistic ornamentation but are significant as important building types conveying a period in the development of rental housing in Columbus.

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Inclusive Street Numbers:

North Fourth Street: 1332 to 1486 Chittenden Avenue: 305 to 415 Eighth Avenue: 211 to 217 Ninth Avenue: 287 to 294 Eleventh Avenue: 299 to 406

Beginning at the center of the intersection of Chittenden Avenue and North Fourth Street, south along the centerline on North Fourth Street to a point 111 feet north of the north line of East Seventh Avenue; east to the rear property lines of the properties along the east side of North Fourth Street; north along the rear property lines of the properties along North Fourth Street to the centerpoint of the alley south of Eleventh Avenue; east along this alley to the centerpoint of Grant Avenue; north along the centerline of Grant Avenue to the intersection with the rear property lines of the properties along the north side of Chittenden Avenue; west along the rear property lines of the properties on the north side of Chittenden Avenue to the centerpoint of the alley east of North Fourth Street; south to the north boundary line of the parcel numbered 107; west to the centerpoint of North Fourth Street; and south to the point of beginning.

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Ohio Historic Preservation Office Summary

During the state review of the New Indianola Historic District nomination, several questions which reflected the view of one of the members of the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board who cast a dissenting vote against the proposed district nomination were submitted to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office after the board had voted to give the nomination final approval. The form preparer was given the opportunity to respond to the questions raised. Attached are both the initial questions and the form preparer's responses.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office feels that the New Indianola Historic District meets the National Register criteria A and C and possesses the integrity of location, design, setting and materials.

The area historically and architecturally represents an important aspect of early twentieth century building activity and development in Columbus, that of multi-family residences. The nomination clearly breaks down and describes the different types of multi-family housing types represented within the district and provides a discussion of their relationship to one another as well as to other similar properties within the rest of the city. Their architecture represents, while not that of luxury highrise apartments or even picturesque suburban apartments, but a functional style of urban architecture which is highly prevalent and therefore highly representative of working class housing in the early twentieth century. What makes this concentration of multi-family residences significant is the historical evidence; the efforts of one developer, the short period of intense building activity, the influence of the streetcar on the development's location and its proximity to major employers (an industry and university), all combining to create this earea and portraying this aspect of urban development in Columbus.

CWRHS

#### THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

10825 EAST BOULEVARD/CLEVELAND, OHIO 44106/(216) 721-5722

#### New Indianola Historic District

Negatives votes were cast at the review by the state board on the grounds that, in the view of a minority:

While the New Indianola subdivision is worthy of documentation as a part of the urban history of Columbus, Ohio, it does not meet the criteria of significance for entry in the National Register of Historic Places which would justify the invoking of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The person who prepared the nomination stated to the board that upon first inspection, he did not see a district. This is a crucial observation; there is no significant physical identity to the subdivision. It represents an entity whose components lack individual distinction, but it has not been convincingly shown that it is significant, in that the development of rental housing is too common and broadly based to be a significant pattern; or distinguishable, in that the building types included in the subdivision are well represented elsewhere throughout the city of Columbus. The clarity of the boundaries with respect to similar structures in the area is disputed; identical structures exist contiguous to the boundary at the NW corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifth Street, and the west side of Fourth Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

Although the only area of significance checked is architecture, it is not claimed that the buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, that they represent the work of a master, or that they possess high artistic values.

Accepting the premise that the history of real estate developer Charles F. Johnson is worthy of documentation as a part of the history of Columbus, Ohio, it does not necessarily follow that one of his typical real estate subdivisions is a cultural resource worthy of preservation and review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The fact that other similar areas in the city do not qualify as districts is not an argument that this one does.

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Form preparer's response to comments by the Western Reserve Historical Society

Comments by the Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS) illustrate the difficulty often encountered in evaluating the significance of 20th century architecture and districts: the quality of significance often is not as readily apparent in a 20th century structure or district as in earlier resources, and reasonable people often disagree on what architectural features, historical associations, or patterns of history lend significance to 20th century resources.

The claim of significance for the New Indianola Historic District is legitimate and is well documented in the National Register nomination. There are no claims made that the district, its architecture, and its historical development cannot support.

WRHS objects to nomination of the property in a 5-paragraph statement.

The second paragraph notes the form preparer's statement that the existence of a district was not immediately obvious. This is true, for it was only after further observation and research that the district's architectural, historical and physical cohesiveness became apparent. This is hardly fatal for the nomination — not every historic district must jump out at the observer. Especially in the case of 20th century resources, where architectural designs tend to be repetitive, abundant, and less embellished than in earlier periods, significance may be less apparent but no less real. True significance may lie in more subtle considerations of settlement patterns, ethnic history, building types, land use patterns, or landscape design.

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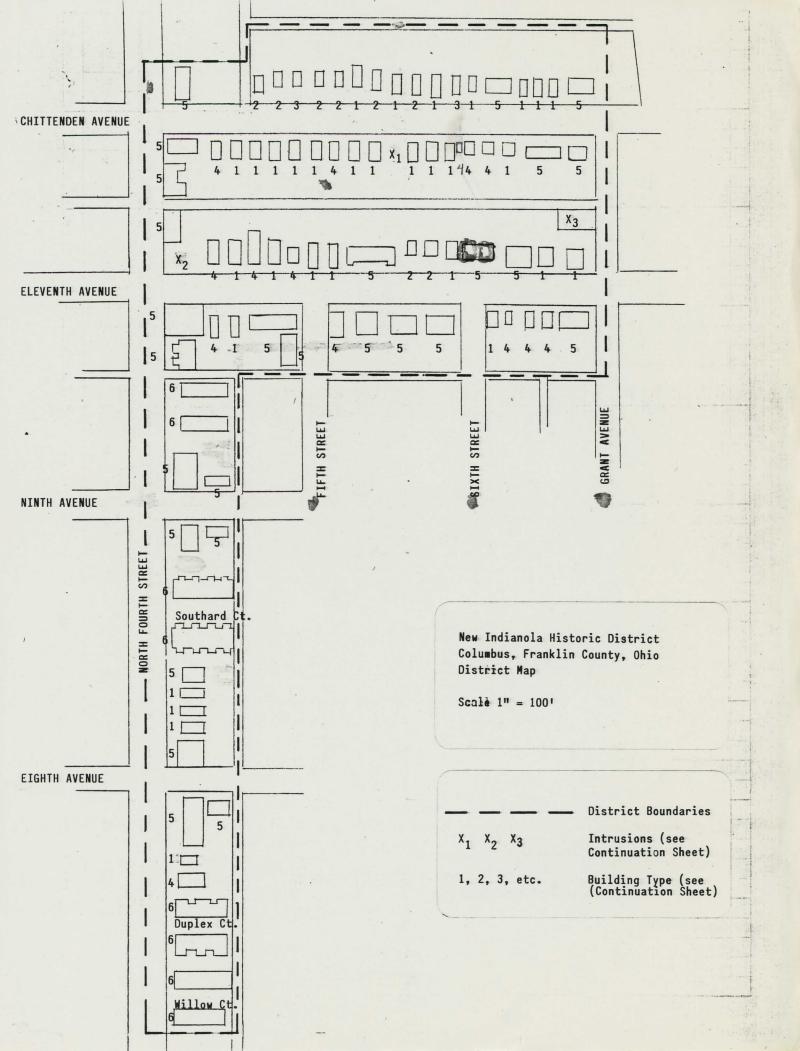
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WRHS notes that the development of rental housing is too common and broadly based to be a significant pattern. On the contrary, study of rental housing development, the forces and historical trends that shape it, can be of great importance in understanding the development and current character of a city. Rental housing development may be both common and broadly based, but it may indeed reveal very significant patterns of urban develop that we might otherwise miss.

The New Indianola Historic District nomination attempts to place the district in context and to evaluate the forces that shaped the district, but it is not intended, and does not attempt, to undertake a study and evaluation of Columbus neighborhoods. The district's significance is based in its architecture, and the statement of significance adequately supports this claim.

WRHS notes that there are structures similar to those in the New Indianola Historic District both adjacent to the district, in the immediate vicinity, and elsewhere in Columbus. This is of course true, for one of the principal points of the district's significance is that it is a collection of all the early 20th century rental housing types found in Columbus, a collection found nowhere else in the city with the same level of integrity.

The WRHS comments fail to consider the district's integrity, and its physical and spatial cohesiveness, which are the keys to defining a district rather than a series of adjacent buildings. The nomination acknowledges the existence of similar buildings all over Columbus, but it adequately supports the claims in the Statement of Significance that this district has special significance.



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dates

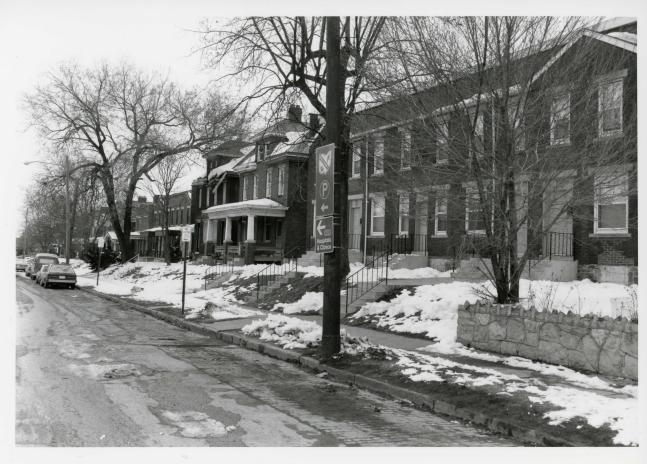
boundary selection

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

New Indianala Historia Distric		Substantive Review			
New Indianola Historic District Franklin County	<u>L</u>				
OHIO			Working No. MAR 2 J 1985		
			Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/8/4		
			Date Due: 4-18-85 / 5/5/85		
			Action: VACCEPT 4-30-85		
☐ resubmission			RETURN		
nomination by person or local gove	rnment		REJECT		
owner objection			Federal Agency:		
☐ appeal	V				
Substantive Review:  sample	req	uest 🔲 appeal	☐ NR decision		
Reviewer's comments:					
Distuel is significant both his upk of the "streetcar subrub" of resive collection of early so the cilding types). Nomination about	trically as	an early 20th century	Recom./Criteria accept A &C		
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3. Classification					
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4. Owner of Property		TRACE TO	a de artes de la companya de la comp Se mando de la companya de la compa		
5. Location of Legal Description		Age on			
6. Representation in Existing Surveys					
Has this property been determined eligi	ole? 🗆 y	res 🗌 no			
7. Description					
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Describe the present and original (if known	own) physical a	ppearance			
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8. Significance	and the real generality.	(A)
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Specific dates	Builder/Architect	
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Verbal boundary de	escription and justification	
11. Form Prepared	l By	conspirition of districts.
12. State Historic	Preservation Officer Certification	
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		napajwesti tegat to nomeo hije
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State Historic Prese	ervation Officer signature	
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13. Other	The second secon	
☐ Maps		
Photographs		
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Questions concerni	ng this nomination may be directed to	to a comment the order to the process of the contract of
Zaestions concerni	ng ans nomination may be directed to	
Signed	Date	Phone:



New Indianola Historic District Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio J. Darbee photo 3/84 Photo at B.D. Rickey & Co., 391 Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 North side of Chittenden Ave., looking west from Grant Ave. Photo 1



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 South side of Chittenden Ave., looking west from Grant Ave. Photo 2



New Indianola Historic District Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio J. Darbee photo 3/84 Photo at B.D. Rickey & Co., 391 Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215

North side of Chittenden, looking west from 396-398.
Photo 3



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 South side of Chittenden looking west from 397-399. Photo 4



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 North side of Chittenden looking west from 378-380. Photo 5



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 South side of Chittenden looking west from 381-383. Photo 6



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 South side of Chittenden looking west from 359-361. Photo 7



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 North side of Chittenden looking west from 362-364. Photo 8



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 North side of Chittenden looking west from 342. Photo 9



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 South side of Chittenden looking west from 339-341. Photo 10



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 North side of Chittenden looking west from 328. Photo 11



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 South side of Chittenden looking west from 325-327. . Photo 12



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 Streetscape of Chittenden Ave., looking east from North Fourth Street. Photo 13



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 Apartment house at NE corner of Chittenden and Fourth. Photo 14



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215
East side of N. Fourth Street,
building between 11th Ave. and Chitter
den.
Photo 15



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 East side of Fourth Street, looking south from 11th Avenue. Photo 16



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 1500 (on R.) and 1504 N. Fourth St., looking east from Fourth Street. Photo 17



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 North side of Ninth Street looking east from Fourth. Photo 18



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 East side of Fourth Street, looking south from Ninth. Photo 19



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 East side of Fourth, looking south from 1424-1428. Photo 20



New Indianola Historic District Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio J. Darbee photo 3/84 Photo at B.D. Rickey & Co., 391 Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215

Looking east on 8th Avenue from Fourth Street. View is of south side of 8th; boundary is between brick bldg. and frame gable-roofed bldg. Phate 21



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New Indianola Historic District Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio J. Darbee photo 3/84 Photo at B.D. Rickey & Co., 391

Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 East side of Fourth looking south from 8th Ave. Photo 22



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 Looking east from Fourth Street at Duplex Court, 1354-1364 N. Fourth St. Photo 23



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 Looking east from Fourth Street at south side of Duplex Ct. (on L.) and at N. side of Willow Court, next "court" to south. Photo 24



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 Looking east from Fourth Street at Willow Court, 1342 N. Fourth Street. Photo 25



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 West side of Fourth Street opposite Duplex Court; area outside district, showing distinct change in architectural character from that of dist. Photo 26



Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 South side of 11th Ave., looking east from Fourth Street. Photo 27



New Indianola Historic District Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio J. Darbee photo 3/84 Photo at B.D. Rickey & Co., 391

Library Park South Cols, OH 43215 North side of 11th Avenue, looking east from Fourth. Photo 28



New Indianola Historic District Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio J. Darbee photo 3/84 Photo at B.D. Rickey & Co., 391

Library Park South, Cols, OH 43215 North side of 11th, looking east from 322-324 Photo 29



Columbus, Ohio 43215 South side of 11th, looking east from 319. Photo 30



North 5th looking south from 11th. Photo 31 Shows change in character from district



North side of 11th, looking east from 5th St.
Photo 32



South side of 11th, east from 5th. Photo 33



New Indianola Historic District Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio J. Darbee photo 3/84 Photo at B.D. Rickey & Co., 391

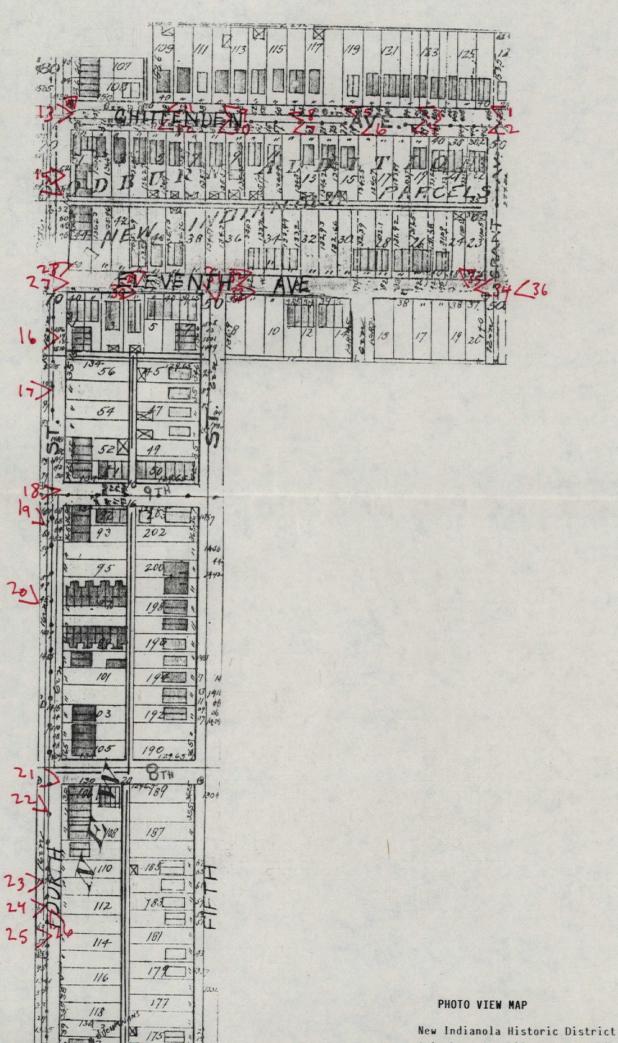
Library Park South, Cols., Oh 43215 South side of 11th looking west from Grant Photo 34



North side of 11th, looking west from Grant. Photo 35



Streetscape of 11th, looking west from Grant Photo 36



New Indianola Historic District Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio District Map

Scale 1" = 60'

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

1985 Velma Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211 614/466-1500



OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY SINCE 1885

March 11, 1985

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief National Register of Historic Places National Park Service Department of the Interior 1100 L St., NW Washington, D.C. 20240

## Dear Carol:

Enclosed are four new National Register nominations. All of the appropriate notification procedures have been followed for these new submissions. I am requesting substantive reviews for the nominations of the Gordon Square Building, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County and the New Indianola Historic District, Columbus, Franklin County.

## New Submissions

Gordon Square Building
New Indianola Historic District
N. Main-N. Detroit Historic District
Plainview Farm

County

Cuyahoga Franklin Hardin Miami

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL:bp Enclosures

Recil 3/21/85

H32 (413)

MAY 9 1985

Dr. W. Ray Luce State Historic Preservation Officer Ohio Historical Preservation Office Ohio Historical Center 1985 Velma Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211

Dear Dr. Luce:

Thank you for your recent submission of the <u>New Indianola Historic District</u>, <u>Franklin County</u>, <u>Ohio</u>, and your request for a substantive review of the nomination. After a careful review of all submitted materials, the New Indianola Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 30, 1985.

While recognizing the difficulties sometimes inherent in evaluating the significance of early 20th century vernacular building types, we believe that the nomination form for the New Indianola Historic District clearly demonstrates the historic and architectural importance of the district and its eligibility for the National Register. The nomination form establishes that the district is historically significant as an early example of the streetcar suburb in Columbus. The creation of streetcar lines, which led to the development of suburban residential areas by providing transportation to the center city, is an important aspect of early 20th century urban history. The nomination makes clear that this collection of buildings does have a historic identity as a district in that the properties were developed as a rental area within a short period of time by a single developer. The district retains a high degree of historic integrity with only three intrusions of a total 93 buildings.

Although the buildings do not possess individual architectural importance, they are architecturally significant as a cohesive collection of important building types, i.e., early 20th century single and multi-family residential buildings. Finally, the nomination evaluates this district within the broad context of early 20th century residential areas of Columbus and establishes the eligibility of the district within that context.

We appreciate the time taken by the member of the State Review Board in raising considered questions about this district's eligibility. This type of open and constructive debate strengthens both of our programs and we appreciate the opportunity to participate in the evaluation of this district.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull Chief of Registration National Register of Historic Places Interagency Resources Division bee:4000-MARO
413
Reading File
Record Center

FNP:PAndrus:mdj:05/07/85:343-9536

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Basic File Retained in 413