

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FILE COPY

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Golden Hill Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number See Boundary Description
city, town Indianapolis N/A not for publication
state Indiana code IN county Marion N/A vicinity
code 057 zip code 46208

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>60</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>61</u>	<u>11</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official
Patrick R. Robahn
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

7-23-91
Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Tudor RevivalItalian RenaissanceOTHER: French EclecticColonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETEwalls BRICK, WOODroof ASPHALTother SLATE, LIMESTONE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Golden Hill Historic District lies on the west side of Center Township, Marion County between Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (Northwestern) and White River. Despite its close proximity to the boulevard, the neighborhood is defended on three sides which provides an atmosphere of isolation.

The gently rolling terrain extends westward to the edge of a bluff which overlooks White River and the Central Canal. The north side of the district borders the property line of the Woodstock Country Club. The eastern boundary of the district is sheltered from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard by Bertha Ross Park. The hills of this park completely obscure the street from the neighborhood. (Photo #1)

Only on the south is the neighborhood exposed to surrounding houses (Photo #2). The boulder wall which accompanies the gatehouse provides a definite boundary line for the district (Photo #3). The only two houses which front 36th Street are located on wooded hills with deep setbacks therefore sheltering them from opposing houses.

Houses on the south side of 36th Street are of a completely different scale: the lots are small with shallow setbacks and the majority of structures reflect the Bungalow and American Four-Square styles.

The remaining streets within the district are narrow and tree-lined (Photos #4-5). Totem Lane contains a narrow field stone bridge, part of the original landscaping (Photo #6). Governors Road is a circular drive with a wooded island (Photo #7).

There are 11 non-contributing buildings, 60 contributing buildings, and 1 structure (stone bridge) within the district.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1904-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Parry, David Maclean

Architect/Builder

Wallick, Frederick
Burns, Lee and James, Edward
Pierre, Edward and Wright, George C.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

On the west side of Indianapolis a small enclave of 54 houses exists united as the antithesis of its surroundings. Although unfamiliar to many long-term residents of the city, Golden Hill has existed as a neighborhood since 1915. The district is significant under Criterion C for its outstanding collection of period revival architecture and community planning that interlaces houses and greenspaces along curving, tree-lined lanes. With its beginnings as an exclusive residential estate, the land later developed into a prestigious subdivision that became the home of many influential Indianapolis residents, including industrialist David Parry. His Golden Hill estate meets Criterion B.

As early as 1872 a curvilinear plat existed in the area now known as Golden Hill. Though originally called Clifton-On-The-River, this area resembled the plan seen today. Refer to map #1 that shows this plat. An 1899 Baist Atlas shows the area as platted; however, the only homes are either located along Michigan Road or are farm buildings north of the plat.

From 1900 to 1907 David Parry purchased the land that composed Clifton-On-The-River except for the lots between Crescent Street and Michigan Road, and those between Grand Avenue and 36th Street. In 1908 Parry hired Scottish landscape architect, George MacDougall, to design the grounds for an estate that would overlook White River and the Central Canal.[1] MacDougall incorporated existing curved roads into his new scheme and added a stone bridge, gatehouse and gates.

Following Parry's death in 1915, his heirs hired MacDougall to landscape the newly subdivided estate. At this time MacDougall added Golden Hill Drive with an esplanade, Parry Drive that connected to East Riverside Parkway, Totem Lane,

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Concrete Fireproof Home Opens." Indianapolis Star. 9 August 1936, p. 13.

Dunn, Jacob Piatt. Greater Indianapolis. Vols. I and II, Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1910.

Feldman, Dr. Richard. Telephone Interview, 30 May 1990.

Hyman, M.R. Hyman's Handbook of Indianapolis. Indianapolis: M.R. Hyman Co., 1897.

MacDougall, Dr. John. Personal Interview, 10 May 1990.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property approximately 56 acres

UTM References

A	1,6	5,6,9,5,4,0	4,4,0,8,0,0,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,6	5,6,9,9,7,0	4,4,0,7,5,8,0

B	1,6	5,6,9,9,7,0	4,4,0,8,0,2,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,6	5,6,9,5,5,0	4,4,0,7,5,8,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Suzanne T. Rollins, preservation historian
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Ind. date July 3, 1990
street & number 1028 N. Delaware Street telephone 317-638-5264
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46202

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GOLDEN HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

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Location:

Roughly bounded by Woodstock Country Club, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street,
36th Street, and the Central Canal

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The district architecture consists of a variety of period revival designs including Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, and Italian Renaissance. Of the 54 houses within the district, 11 fall outside the period of significance (1904-1940). The majority of these are located on Governors Road; however, this street's inclusion in the original plat justifies its place within the nomination.

Houses in the area remain well-cared for and the large wooded lots neatly kept. The district presents itself today much as it did in the early twentieth century at the peak of development.

The oldest house in the district is located at 1220 Pickwick Place (Photo #8). Though significantly altered circa 1935 by the architectural firm of Burns and James, the house originally dates to circa 1895. Prior to David Parry's purchase of the Golden Hill acreage, 1220 Pickwick Place provided housing for the surrounding farm. What originally started as a basic vernacular form, possibly an American Four Square, is today a fine example of the Neo-Classical style. The full facade pediment is supported by four square pillars. Classical elements are also exhibited in the gable return and pilasters of the one story west facade addition.

The David Parry home (Photos #9-10) with its extensive grounds remains the showplace of the district. Located at 3650 Spring Hollow Road, the house may best be described as Craftsman style with elements of Tudor Revival. Though obscured by foliage, the main facade presents the heavy massing, natural materials, and horizontal emphasis characteristic of Craftsman designs. The two story multi-hipped roof house is constructed of field stone on the first floor and stucco with applied half timbers on the second floor. Ornamenting the main facade are two hipped dormers, exposed purlins, casement windows, and a stone porte cochere. To the north of the main building is a breezeway which connects to a three car garage. A greenhouse adjoins the west facade of the house on the second story.

The gatehouse at 36th Street and Totem Lane (Photo #11) reflects the Craftsman design of the Parry Estate. The gatehouse is composed primarily of large fieldstones and topped with an exaggerated bell cast hipped roof with a central chimney.

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The house at 3710 Governors Road (Photo #12) is significant for its building materials. Hailed by local newspapers for its fireproof construction, the home is composed entirely of concrete masonry. Constructed by R.W. Miller and R.E. Ratliff of Indianapolis, the one and one-half story house was the result of a design competition sponsored by the Indianapolis Star. Both the interior and exterior walls are formed from cinder blocks with the exterior receiving a stucco coating. The public first toured the home in August 1936. The house today looks much as it did then with the exception of the garage addition on the east.

3711 Totem Lane and 3734 Spring Hollow Road are examples of non-contributing properties. Though constructed after 1940, 3711 Totem Lane (Photo #13) nonetheless depicts the period revival theme of the older houses by using a Neo-French style of architecture. The quality of workmanship and the position of the house upon the lot in no way detracts from the older homes.

3734 Spring Hollow Road (Photo #14) is incorporated into its surroundings so well that it looks completely natural on the site. The use of dark stain and the wooded lot enhance the natural qualities of the property.

Golden Hill is a neighborhood best seen on foot rather than in an automobile (Photos #15-16). Its narrow curving streets and abundance of trees and wild flowers create a pleasant atmosphere that easily transports one back to the first few decades of the twentieth century. It is easy to forget the district's proximity to the heart of the city.

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Pickwick Place, and Governor's Road. This plan also included the two lots that front 36th Street. Refer to map #2.

Today the changes to this original plat are minor: East Riverside Parkway runs west of the canal; there is no Parry Drive; Golden Hill Drive does not have an esplanade, nor does it connect to the parkway; Governors Road ends in a circle; and Pickwick Place no longer intersects Crescent Road. All the original greenspaces still exist. Refer to sketch map.

As mentioned, before the subdivision of Golden Hill there was the private estate of David M. Parry. He lived in the area from c.1904 until 1915. Family members remained in Golden Hill until c.1941.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on March 26, 1852 to parents of Scottish and Welsh descent, David Parry and his family relocated to Indiana in 1853. Here they settled on a farm near Laurel in Franklin County.

As a young adult, David Parry worked in Iowa and New York City before returning to Indiana in 1873 to establish a hardware business with an older brother. In 1875 Parry married Cora Harbottle of Brooklyn, New York. She died seven years later leaving Parry with two daughters, Helen and Cora.

Following his wife's death, Parry moved his family to Rushville where he purchased a carriage shop. In 1883 he married HESSIE DAISY MAXWELL of Indianapolis. Three years later they moved to Indianapolis where David Parry manufactured buggies and farm implements under the name Parry Manufacturing Company. The business, which grew to be world-recognized, helped make horse-drawn vehicles the state's largest industry in the late 1800s. During the late nineteenth century the company grew to include 19 buildings covering 20 acres. Hyman's Handbook of Indianapolis claims the plant was ". . . larger than the five largest carriage factories in the world put together . . ."[2].

As a vocal opponent of labor unions, David Parry was forced to have 24 hour guards placed on his Golden Hill Estate.[3] He became president of the Industrial Association of America that fought against organized labor, and furthered his opinions, by writing The Scarlet Empire, a novel that attacked socialism.

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In 1909 Parry founded the Parry Automobile Company that produced its first car in 1910. Although production ceased in 1912, the company was successful while in business. In 1911 the company manufactured 900 cars, a respectable figure for a smaller Indianapolis automobile company.

In other business ventures Parry served as president of the Automobile Insurance Company, Overland Automobile Company, American Manufacturer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, vice-president of Indianapolis Southern Railroad, chairman of the South Dakota Central Railroad, president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and president of the Commercial Club. He was also active socially by helping to found the Columbia, Country, and Marion Clubs. Because of Parry's recognition, many famous people visited his estate including Maude Adams, Albert Beveridge, and William Jennings Bryan.

Four other houses which Parry lived in from 1886-1903 have been demolished. His famous carriage works has been removed as well. The only other existing building in Indianapolis associated with Parry is the Parry Automobile Company Plant at 1138-40 South Division Street. It has been heavily altered. Parry's Golden Hill estate is therefore most representative of his stature and success as an industrialist and businessman.

Though no longer extant but nevertheless an intriguing part of the Parry Estate legacy is the Alaskan totem pole located in a small park at the intersection of Totem Lane and Spring Hollow Road (Photo #17). The pole was originally part of an Alaska display at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis of totem poles collected by Governor John Brady. Following the fair all but two poles were returned to Alaska; David Parry received one of these as a gift. The pole remained in Golden Hill until c.1948 when it blew over in a storm and neighbors removed it from the district.[4]

The gatehouse at 36th Street and Totem Lane (Photo #11) is also a part of the original Parry Estate. Though significantly enlarged, the original structure and stone wall (Photo #18) remains. The gatehouse and wall may be the work of George MacDougall. Because the same type of stonework is seen on the Parry House, it is possible MacDougall and the architect collaborated on both projects.

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Though little written information is available on George MacDougall, he did play a prominent role in landscaping several prestigious Indianapolis residences. Among his other work is the original design for the Eli Lilly Estate in Crow's Nest, the Walter Marmon Estate in Brendonwood, the Nicholas H. Noyes Estate on Sunset Lane, the Hugh McKennan Landon Estate at 8140 Spring Mill Road, and the Dr. Albert Cole Estate (later owned by J.K. Lilly, Sr.) in the 5800 block of Sunset Lane. MacDougall also designed the town of Woodstock in 1909. MacDougall continued his successful landscaping business until the 1929 Depression. He then started working in irrigation systems, primarily for commercial properties.[5]

The architecture of Golden Hill is an important part of the district's significance. Several of the city's leading architects designed houses for the area. A partial list includes Frederick Wallick, Pierre & Wright, Burns & James, Foltz, Osler & Thompson, McGuire & Shook, and Mothershead & Fitton.

Frederick Wallick designed at least four houses in the district and remodeled one. Like George MacDougall, Wallick counted among his clients some of the city's wealthiest and most important residents. Outside Golden Hill, Wallick designed Walden, the Frederick K. Ayres Estate in Crow's Nest; Lanesend, the Nicholas H. Noyes Estate in Crow's Nest; the William Ray Adams Residence at 4936 North Meridian; and numerous homes in the Meridian-Kessler neighborhood. Wallick is also associated with residences in Winter Park, Florida and Muncie, Indiana.

In Golden Hill Wallick is credited with the designs of 3703 Spring Hollow Road, 3644 Totem Lane (Photo #19), 3744 Spring Hollow Road (Photo #20), 1320 West 36th Street (Photo #21), and the 1928 remodeling of 3650 Spring Hollow Road (Photos #9-10). While it cannot be confirmed, it is possible Wallick originally designed this property for David Parry. The Indiana Construction Recorder lists Wallick as the architect for four additional properties in the district but it is not possible to identify the houses by address.

Like MacDougall, there is little biographical information on Frederick Wallick. It is known that he maintained his practice in Indianapolis in the Hume-Mansur Building. He retired from his Indianapolis practice in 1939 when he moved to Florida. Wallick died at his Winter Park, Florida home in November 1945.

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The firm of Burns and James created 3657 Spring Hollow Road (Photo #22) and 1214 Golden Hill Drive (Photo #23), 3620 Totem Lane (Photo #24), and remodeled 1220 Pickwick Place. The firm consisted of Lee Burns, his son David, and Edward James. Both James and Lee Burns attended Butler University. They worked independently of each other but collaborated on several residential projects including the Allen Beck House at 7735 Marsh Road and the Robert P. Knowles House in Traders Point.

Besides living at 3707 Governors Road, Owen Mothershead is responsible for designing at least three houses in Golden Hill in collaboration with his partner, Harry Fitton. Fitton founded the Builders Construction Company that served as the builder for the Golden Hill homes. A 1924 newspaper advertisement features three homes in the area built by Builders Construction. Of the three, only 1210 and 1206 Golden Hill Drive are identifiable.

The firm of Pierre & Wright designed the Isabel Parry residence at 1401 Golden Hill Drive (Photo #25). Constructed in 1930, the Tudor Revival house nestles into its wooded, hillside surroundings. The partnership of Edward Pierre and George Caleb Wright lasted from 1925 through 1944. Among their other designs in Marion County are several model homes in Williams Creek, the Indiana State Library and Historical Building, Oxford Gables Apartments (300 East 38th Street), and the Old Trails Building (301-309 West Washington Street).

Each architect or firm contributed to the cohesive design of the area. Contained within the district boundaries are a variety of period revival styles that include Tudor Revival, French Eclectic, Colonial Revival, and Spanish Mission. Those houses built after the period of significance are generally smaller, contemporary adaptations of the 1920s and 1930s styles.

An excellent example of the Tudor Revival style is 3635 Totem Lane (Photo #26). Designed in 1924 by Osler & Burns, this two story house features such typical Tudor Revival elements as flared gables, stucco with applied half timbers, an oriel, and leaded casement windows. Similar examples of the style are also seen at 1401 Golden Hill Drive and 3766 Totem Lane (Photo #27), both of which reflect an abundance of Tudor Revival characteristics.

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French Eclectic homes in Golden Hill are virtually indistinguishable from the Tudor Revival designs except for their hipped roofs. None of the examples possess the characteristic turret associated with the French Eclectic style. Instead, the houses have elements such as applied half-timbers, stucco, and wall dormers. Outstanding examples are 1408 Golden Hill Drive (Photo #28), 3663 Spring Hollow Road (Photo #29), 1180 Golden Hill Drive, and 1207 Pickwick Place (Photo #30). Each house is brick with a hipped roof and hipped wall dormers. Although not a turret, 1207 Pickwick Place has a projecting entrance bay.

A variety of Colonial Revival designs highlight the Golden Hill landscape and contribute to the period revival theme of the district. Examples may be found in both brick and frame, but the majority have gabled roofs with returns, pedimented entrances, double-hung sash windows, and shutters. Characteristic examples include 1214 Golden Hill Drive, 1249 Golden Hill Drive (Photo #31), and 3644 Totem Lane.

Although there is only one example of the Italian Renaissance style in the district, it is enough of a neighborhood landmark to merit mentioning. Designed in 1930 by Burns & James, 3657 Spring Hollow Road (Photo #22) appears stark in comparison to its neighbors. The characteristic stucco facade and tile roof provide the background for small windows of various sizes, a round arch entrance, and elaborated chimney tops with tiled roofs. Patterned after a palazzo in Florence, Italy, the interior features decorative tiles with Italian script.

Not only is Golden Hill similar to North Meridian Street in architecture, its residents often shared common backgrounds. Although perhaps not as visible as North Meridian Street, Golden Hill nonetheless attracted prominent people to reside within its boundaries. The seclusion of the area expressed a conscious desire, on the part of its residents, for privacy. As previously mentioned, internationally-known industrialist, David Parry, established his estate on the property. However equally important and recognizable individuals made Golden Hill their home. Leaders in industry, law, medicine, and manufacturing contributed to the significance of the area. A sampling of past residents reveals the social significance of the area.

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George H. A. Clowes resided at 3744 Spring Hollow Road (Photo #20) from 1931 until his death in 1958. As a scientist at Eli Lilly & Company, Dr. Clowes was responsible for bringing the technology of insulin production to Indianapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Clowes' son, Allen, is the current owner of the house constructed in 1925.

William A. Atkins occupied the former D.M. Parry Estate from 1928 through 1958. His widow, Eunice, remained owner of the property until 1965. Mr. Atkins served as vice president of E.C. Atkins & Company, a saw works. Additionally, he acted as president of the Severin Hotel Company, Spencer Hotel Company, and Indianapolis Parking Garage, as well as a trustee of Purdue University.

James F. Carroll and his wife, Murielle, lived at 1214 Golden Hill Drive (Photo #23) from 1931 to 1963. In addition to being president of Indiana Bell, Mr. Carroll also acted as president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Another former Chamber of Commerce president, Walter I. Longworth, lived at 1255 Golden Hill Drive from 1926 to 1959. Longworth presided over the Lilly Varnish Company. Additionally, he served as director of the Indiana National Bank, Indiana Bell, Indianapolis Power & Light, Indianapolis Paint & Color Company, and the Lilly Varnish Companies of Massachusetts and High Point, North Carolina.

William B. Stokely, chairman of the board of Stokely-Van Camp from 1948 until his death in 1966, lived at 1316 West 36th Street from 1928 through 1934. Another Stokely executive, William A. Miskimen resided at 1401 Golden Hill Drive (Photo #25) from 1936 through 1958. While in Indianapolis Mr. Miskimen was vice president in charge of production.

Today, Golden Hill continues to exist as a cohesive, well-maintained neighborhood. The district is completely independent of its surroundings and has not been affected by the decline experienced in nearby neighborhoods. This stability can be attributed to the idea that Golden Hill is defended from outside influences due to the river, park and country club, and because of the way in which houses have changed hands. For many years, houses were not placed on the open real estate market, but rather sold to acquaintances and friends. "Seventy-two percent of the households interviewed in 1983 found their

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present residence in this manner."[6] While it is now common to see a realtor's sign in Golden Hill, this does not appear to have affected the stability of the area. The architecture remains as picturesque as when built, and the quality of life much the same as when the neighborhood was planned.

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1

Personal interview with Dr. John MacDougall, 10 May 1990

2

Hyman, M.R., Hyman's Handbook of Indianapolis (Indianapolis: M.R. Hyman Company, 1897), p. 351.

3

Rubincam, Milton, "David M. Parry," in Indiana Magazine of History (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, June 1938).

4

Telephone interview with Dr. Richard Feldman, 30 May 1990. Subsequent information revealed the totem pole to be a Kaigani (Alaskan) Haida totem carved c. 1830 in southern Alaska, possibly the old Indian village of Howkan or Klinkwan. Dr. Feldman's goal is to replicate the pole and erect it at a local museum with a plaque marking the pole's former location in Golden Hill.

5

Personal interview with Dr. John MacDougall, 10 May 1990.

6

Mohlman, Kristen. History of Golden Hill. Unpublished report, 1983.

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Mohlman, Kristen. History of Golden Hill. Unpublished Report, 1983.

"New Trend in Residential Construction Adapts Old Materials to Unusual Uses." Indianapolis Star. 6 September 1936: p. 16.

"Parry Home of Old English Type." Indianapolis Star. 16 November 1930:
p. 13.

Rubincam, Milton. "David M. Parry." In Indianapolis Magazine of History.
Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, June 1938.

"Shank Home Adorns Drive." Indianapolis Star. 28 September 1924.

"Suggests Old World Country Home." Indianapolis Star. 4 October 1931: p. 8.

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Verbal boundary description

Begin at the intersection of 36th Street and the rear property line of 3734 Hollow Road. Continue east along the northern edge of 36th Street. Follow 37th Street northeast along the rear property lines of 3710, 3707, and 3711 Governor's Road. Turn east and follow the north property line of 3715 Governor's Road. Turn north and follow the east edge of Governor's Road through the intersection of Pickwick Place. Continue along the east/southeast edge of Pickwick Place until a point in line with the southeast corner of 1180 Golden Hill Drive is reached. Turn north and follow the east lot line of 1180 Golden Hill Drive across Pickwick Place to the rear lot line of the houses along the north side of Golden Hill Drive. Turn west and follow the north property line of the houses on Golden Hill Drive to the east right-of-way of the Central Canal. Turn south and follow the east right-of-way of the Central Canal to a point in line with the north edge of 36th Street. Turn east and follow the north edge of 36th Street to the point of origin.

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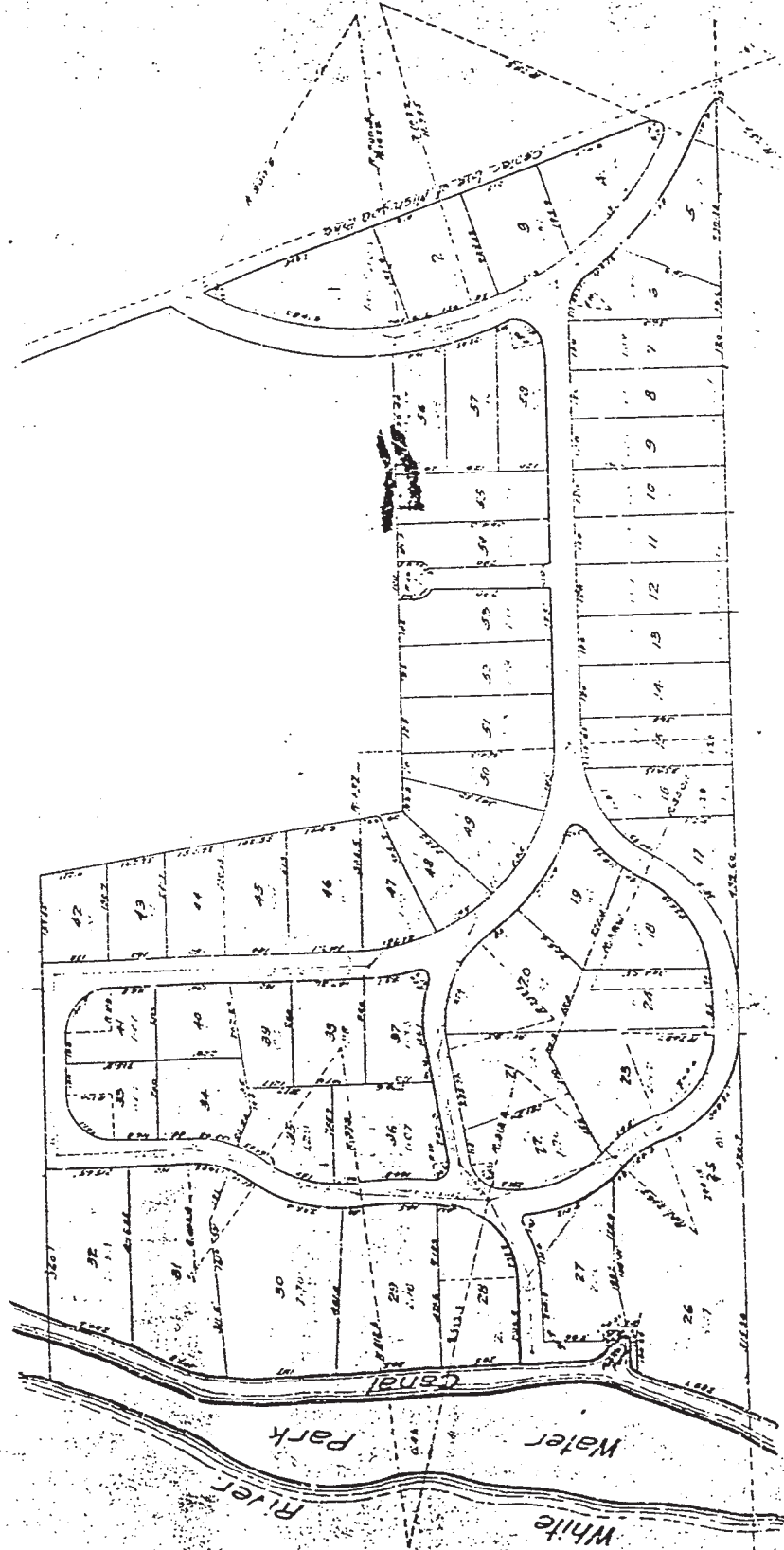
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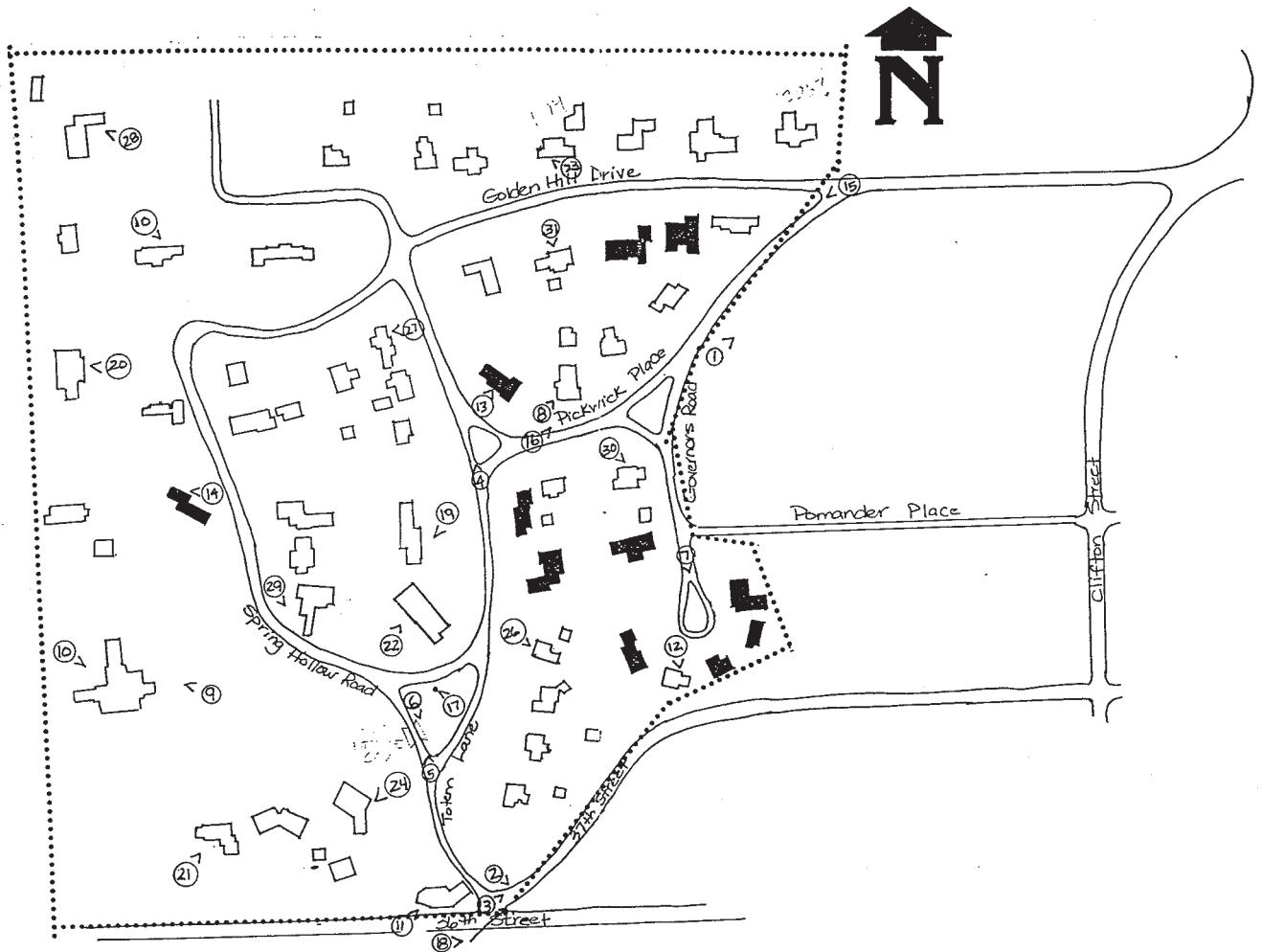
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The district boundaries consist primarily of the land platted in 1915 as Golden Hill Estates. The lots south of Governors Road and Pickwick Place were omitted because of a different scale and architectural style. Bertha Ross Park was omitted because it was not part of the original plat. Though several houses on Governors Road are not within the period of significance, the street was included because the lots are similar to others found within the district.

Clifton on the River.



GOLDEN HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
MAP #1



GOLDEN HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

- INDICATES NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- INDICATES DISTRICT BOUNDARY LINES

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