

Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission
Showers City Hall
McCloskey Room
Thursday February 22, 2018
5:00 P.M.
Agenda

- I. CALL TO ORDER**
- II. ROLL CALL**
- III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

A. February 8, 2018

- IV. CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATENESS**

Commission Review

A. COA 18-06

408 W. Howe Street: Greater Prospect Hill

Petitioner: Zach and Shaina Dwiell

Installation of 21 solar panels on the South and North faces of the roof. The North roof face panels will be tilted 20° to the South.

B. COA 18-07

409 E. Vernon Drive: Matlock Heights

Petitioner: Margaret Steiner

Installation of a roof mounted 15' AM/FM omnidirectional radio antenna system.

C. COA 18-08

1315 E. 2nd Street: Elm Heights

Petitioner: Scott Hannon, on behalf of Wendy Rubin

Rehabilitation of secondary structure on the rear of the property which includes: Replacement of overhead door, replacement of entry door, replacement of the 2 windows, wrapping the structure with vinyl siding, and replacing the concrete apron.

- V. DEMOLITION DELAY**

Staff Review

A. Demo Delay 18-02

927 N. Fairview Street

Petitioner: Jens Ksander

Partial demolition.

Commission Review

A. Demo Delay 18-03

408 E. 6th Street

Petitioner: Matt Ellenwood

Partial demolition.

VI. NEW BUSINESS

A. National Register Nomination Review

Alfred C. Kinsey House, 1320 E. 1st Street

Petitioner: Susan Ferentinos, on behalf of Consuelo Lopez-Morillas and Enrique Merino

VII. COURTESY REVIEW

A. 121 Kirkwood Avenue, TMC Bloomington Kirkwood Condo Project

VIII. OLD BUSINESS

IX. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS

X. PUBLIC COMMENTS

XI. ANNOUNCEMENTS

XII. ADJOURNMENT

Auxiliary aids for people with disabilities are available upon request with adequate notice. Please call 812-349-3429 or e-mail, human.rights@bloomington.in.gov

Next meeting date is Thursday, February 22, 2018 at 5:00 p.m. in the McCloskey Room

Posted: 2/15/2018

**Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission
Showers City Hall
McCloskey Room
Thursday February 8, 2018
5:00 P.M.
Minutes**

I. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order by Chairman, Jeff Goldin at 5:02 p.m.

II. ROLL CALL

Commissioners

Chris Sturbaum – left meeting at 5:15 pm.

John Saunders

Flavia Burrell

Jeff Goldin

Lee Sandweiss

Doug Bruce

Staff

Alison Kimmel

Rachel Ellenson

Eric Sader

Philippa Guthrie

Guests

Chris Bomba

Nicholas Carder

Robert Harman

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. January 25, 2018

John Saunders made a motion to approve minutes. **Flavia Burrell** seconded. **Motion carried 6/0/0.**

IV. CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATENESS

Commission Review

Note: Item C from the published agenda was handled first due to quorum issues.

C. COA 18-05

322 E. Kirkwood Avenue: Kirkwood Manor Local HD

Petitioner: Doug Bruce, on behalf of The Ellis Company, LP

Replacement of two non-original windows on the North façade of the building with more period accurate windows. Installation of a custom window in the North West gable to will fit the original window opening. Installation of a custom window in the North East gable that will fit the existing opening.

Rachel Ellenson gave presentation. See packet for details.

Doug Bruce stated the owners want to improve the apartment now that the previous tenant is gone. The long range plan would be to eventually install the same windows throughout the rest of the building.

John Saunders asked if the building was part of the 4th street district. **Doug Bruce** stated it is designated in its own district.

Chris Sturbaum asked if the diamond pattern was on the exterior of the glass. **Doug Bruce** stated he couldn't recall if they were or not. **Chris Sturbaum** asked if they would be willing to make that a condition upon approval. **Doug Bruce** stated he would agree to that.

Chris Sturbaum made a motion to approve **COA-18-05** with a condition of the diamond sash be on the exterior of the window. **Lee Sandweiss** seconded. **Motion carried 5/0/0.** Doug Bruce did not vote.

A. COA 18-03

917 W. Kirkwood Avenue: Greater Prospect Hill

Petitioner: Chris Bomba

1980's windows replacement with more period accurate windows. Replacement of front and back doors. Removal of vinyl siding to expose the original wooden siding and repainting on the wooden siding. Re-shingle roof.

Rachel Ellenson gave presentation. See packet for details.

John Saunders asked what material the doors would be. **Chris Bomba** stated he has not thought about what material, but he would like to do metal due to the location of the home. **John Saunders** stated he would like to see a wood door if possible.

John Saunders made a motion to approve **COA-18-03.** **Flavia Burrell** seconded. **Motion carried 5/0/0.**

B. COA 18-04

319 N. Fairview Street: Fairview

Petitioner: Robert Harman

Replacement of non-original 1993 double-hung wooden windows with metal clad double-hung windows. Half of the house has metal clad windows while the other half are the non-original wooden windows.

Rachel Ellenson gave presentation. See packet for details.

Robert Harman commented the windows would be one over one windows, rather than the six over one windows shown in the packet.

Doug Bruce made a motion to approve **COA-18-04.** **John Saunders** seconded. **Motion carried 5/0/0.**

V. DEMOLITION DELAY

NONE

VI. NEW BUSINESS

NONE

VII. COURTESY REVIEW

NONE

VIII. OLD BUSINESS

NONE

IX. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS

John Saunders stated there is a house on the corner of 6th and Maple that is going to need a lot of work and maybe might even show up as a request for demolition. The commission should be aware of it.

X. PUBLIC COMMENTS

NONE

XI. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rachel Ellenson stated there is still an opening for the state conference. She also asked the commissioners to send 1-2 sentence bios for the City of Bloomington HPC web page. She also said she is working on some bicentennial projects, including a historic sculpture contest with requirements such as using found or historic materials, a “then and now” display of photographs of historic structures in Bloomington that will be located in the Showers corridor near the atrium. She asked Commissioners to provide her with any other ideas they might have or things they could contribute to the photo display.

XII. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting was adjourned at 5:35 pm.

SUMMARY

COA 18-06

408 W. Howe Street: Greater Prospect Hill
Petitioner: Zach and Shaina Dwiel

Contributing

IHSSI #: 105-055-54205

c. 1905



Background: The house located at 408 W. Howe Street is a contributing Gabled Ell house within Greater Prospect Hill Local Historic District. It was constructed c. 1905 and is in good condition. The property is zoned RC-Residential Core.

Request: Installation of 21 solar panels on the South and North faces of the roof. The North roof face panels will be tilted 20° to the South.

Guidelines:

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

Standard 2: The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize property shall be avoided.

Greater Prospect Hill Historic District Design Guidelines

B. Changes to the Public Way Façade

Existing architectural details (specifically original historic elements) for windows, porches, doors, and eaves on the public way façade shall be retained or replaced in the same style or in a design appropriate to the character of the house or streetscape.

Retain historical character-defining architectural features and detailing, and retain detailing on the public way façade such as brackets, cornices, dormer windows, and gable end shingles.

Prioritize the retention of the roof's original shape as viewed from the public way façade. Chimneys may be removed unless they are an outstanding characteristic of the property.

Recommendations: Staff recommends approving the project. Although the solar panels will be visible from the primary public right of way, the increased solar collection of these South facing panels will make a huge difference to the overall outcome of the project. Staff recommends keeping the North facing panels parallel with the roof pitch so they do not alter the historic appearance of the roof even though they will not be visible from a primary public right of way. Staff is appreciative that the homeowners stopped work on the project until a decision could be reached by the HPC regarding the appropriateness of the project.

APPLICATION FORM
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

RECEIVED
FEB 05 2018

BY: RKE

Case Number: COA 18-06

Date Filed: February 5, 2018

Scheduled for Hearing: _____

Address of Historic Property: 408 W. Howe St. Bloomington, IN 47403

Petitioner's Name: Zach and Shaina Dwiel

Petitioner's Address: 408 W. Howe St. Bloomington, IN 47403

Phone Number/e-mail: 812-345-9107; zdwiel@gmail.com

Owner's Name: -same-

Owner's Address: -same-

Phone Number/e-mail: -same-

Instructions to Petitioners

The petitioner must attend a preliminary meeting with staff of the Department of Housing and Neighborhood Development during which the petitioner will be advised as to the appropriateness of the request and the process of obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness. The petitioner must file a "complete application" with Housing and Neighborhood Department Staff no later than seven days before a scheduled regular meeting. The Historic Preservation Commission meets the second Thursday of each month at 5:00 P.M. in the McCloskey Room. The petitioner or his designee must attend the scheduled meeting in order to answer any questions or supply supporting material. You will be notified of the Commission's decision and a Certificate of Appropriateness will be issued to you. Copies of the Certificate must accompany any building permit application subsequently filed for the work described. If you feel uncertain of the merits of your petition, you also have the right to attend a preliminary hearing, which will allow you to discuss the proposal with the Commission before the hearing during which action is taken. Action on a filing must occur within thirty days of the filing date, unless a preliminary hearing is requested.

Please respond to the following questions and attach additional pages for photographs, drawings, surveys as requested.

A **“Complete Application”** consists of the following:

1. A legal description of the lot. _____

2. A description of the nature of the proposed modifications or new construction:
Solar panels on the front roof facing Howe Street and on the back roof facing Smith Street.

3. A description of the materials used.
Solar panels

4. Attach a drawing or provide a picture of the proposed modifications. You may use manufacturer’s brochures if appropriate.

5. Include a scaled drawing, survey or geographic information system map showing the footprint of the existing structure and adjacent thoroughfares, Geographic Information System maps may be provided by staff if requested. Show this document to Planning Department Staff in order to ascertain whether variances or zoning actions are required.

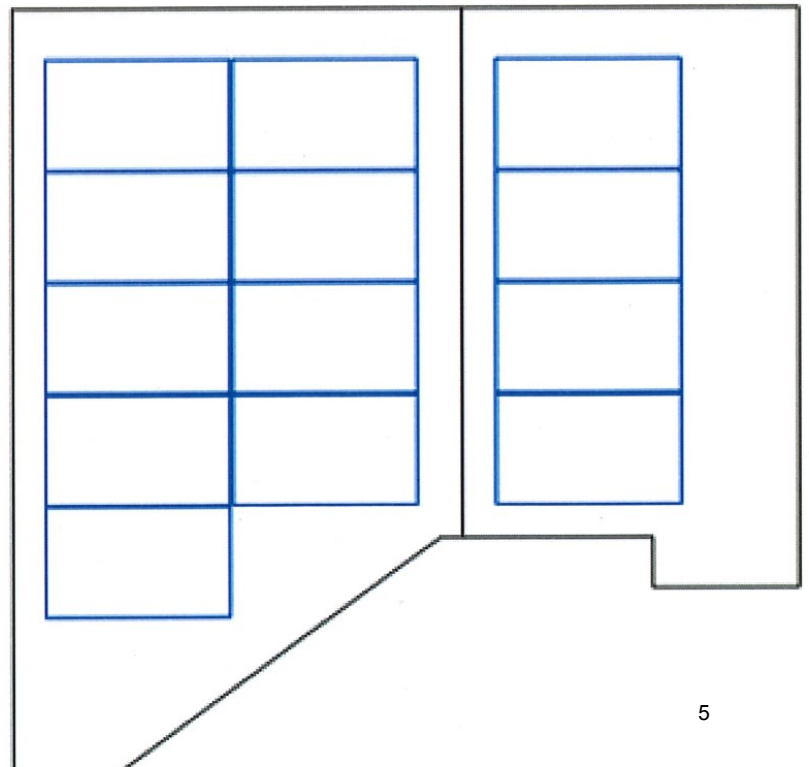
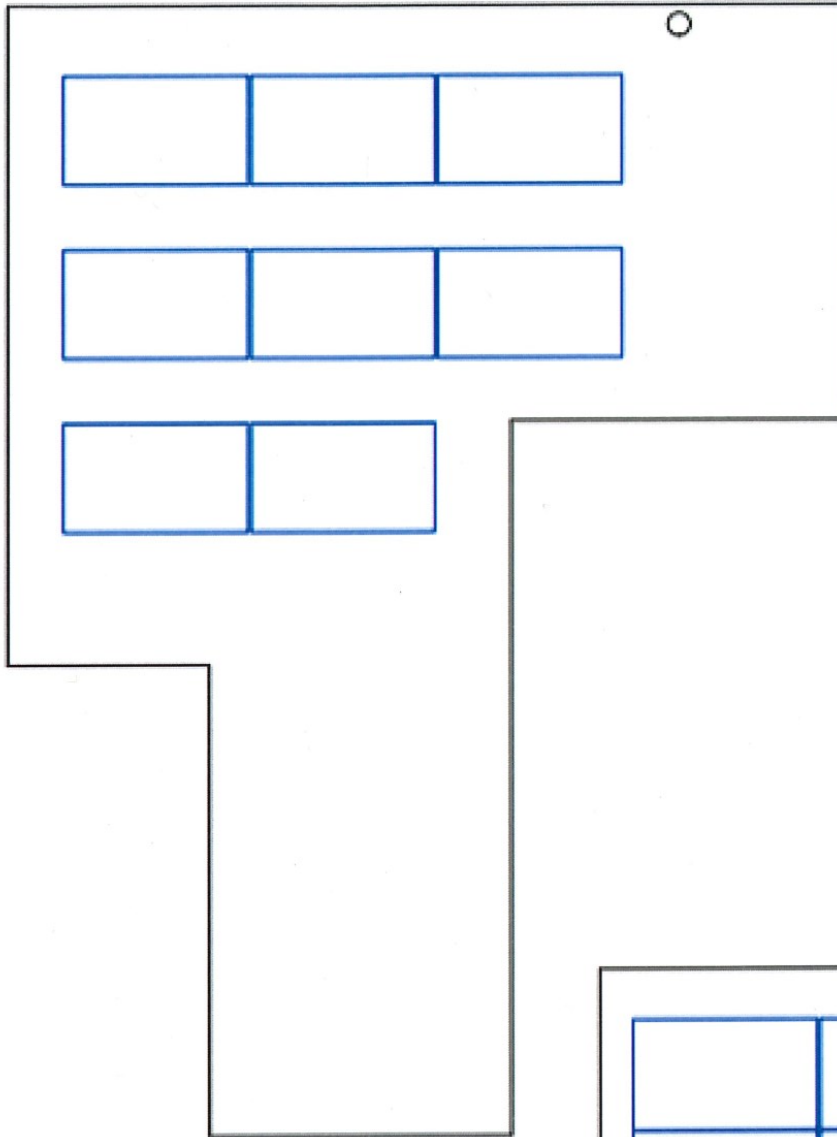
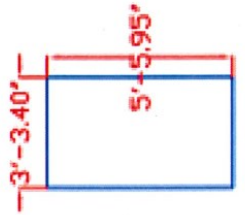
6. Affix at least three photographs showing the existing full facade at each street frontage and the area of modification. If this petition is a proposal for construction of an entirely new structure or accessory building, include photographs of adjacent properties taken from the street exposure.

If this application is part of a further submittal to the Board of Zoning Appeals for a Conditional Use or development standard variance, please describe the use proposed and modification to the property which will result.

Zach and Shanna Dziel
408 W Howe St
Bloomington, IN 47403

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Solar Panel: | SW 295 mono |
| Panel Dimensions: | 39.4 x 65.95 .3 |
| Inverter: | TBD |
| Roof Type, Pitch: | Shingle, varies |

Whole Sun Designs Inc.
Amanda Adams
309 Waggoner Ave
Evansville, IN 47713





Certificate of Appropriateness

Shaina Dwiel <shaina@dwiel.net>

Mon, Feb 5, 2018 at 7:47 PM

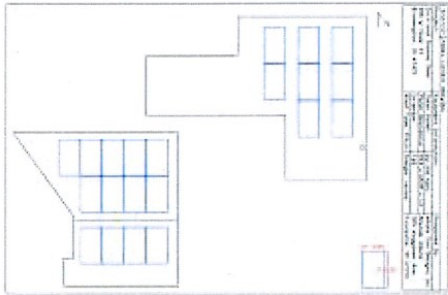
To: Rachel Ellenson <ellensor@bloomington.in.gov>

- 1) Here is a screenshot of the plans which should answer the question of how many. The bottom left drawing is for the front of the house visible from Howe St.
- 2) The ones in the front are parallel to the roof, but the ones on the back will be tilted about 20 degrees to the south.
- 3) The solar panels will only be installed on the main rear roof facade.

Let me know if you need anything else. Thank you!

Shaina

[Quoted text hidden]



Screenshot 2018-02-05 at 7.42.19 PM.png
50K













SUMMARY

COA 18-07

409 E. Vernon Drive: Matlock Heights
Petitioner: Margaret Steiner

Contributing

IHSSI #: 105-055-34439

c. 1955



Background: The house located at 409 E. Vernon Drive is a slightly-altered, contributing ranch house in the Matlock Heights Local Historic District in good condition that was constructed c. 1955. It is zoned RS-Residential Single Family.

Request: Installation of a roof mounted 15' AM/FM omnidirectional radio antenna system.

Guidelines:

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

Standard 2: The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize property shall be avoided.

Matlock Heights Local Historic District Design Guidelines

Other Issues: Utilities & Equipment

Definition: Any utilities that might be above ground and visible (such as meters and electrical lines) and any mechanical equipment associated with the building (such as air-conditioning equipment).

Recommended: Mechanical equipment should be placed in locations that have the least impact on the street view of the building site, and the adjacent contributing buildings.

Recommendations: Staff recommends approving the installation of this AM/FM antenna system contingent upon that it is removable in the future. Staff feels it will impact the street view of the house as well as the view of the adjacent contributing buildings, although vegetation on the property will conceal most of the system from the surrounding houses for most of the year. There are other examples of AM/FM antenna systems in the neighborhood but all of these were in existence when the neighborhood was designated as a local historic district. Staff feels the design of the system is a minimally invasive as possible considering other antenna sizes.

APPLICATION FORM
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

RECEIVED
FEB 08 2018
BY: RKE

Case Number: COA 18-07

Date Filed: February 8, 2018

Scheduled for Hearing: February 22, 2018

Address of Historic Property: 409 E. Vernon Drive Bloomington, IN 47408

Petitioner's Name: margaret Steiner

Petitioner's Address: 409 E. Vernon Drive Bloomington, IN 47408

Phone Number/e-mail: 812-331-0631 ; msteiner@indiana.edu

Owner's Name: Same

Owner's Address: Same

Phone Number/e-mail: Same

Instructions to Petitioners

The petitioner must attend a preliminary meeting with staff of the Department of Housing and Neighborhood Development during which the petitioner will be advised as to the appropriateness of the request and the process of obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness. The petitioner must file a "complete application" with Housing and Neighborhood Department Staff no later than the Wednesday before a scheduled regular meeting. The Historic Preservation Commission meets the second Thursday of each month at 5:00 P.M. in the McCloskey Room. The petitioner or his designee must attend the scheduled meeting in order to answer any questions or supply supporting material. You will be notified of the Commission's decision and a Certificate of Appropriateness will be issued to you. Copies of the Certificate must accompany any building permit application subsequently filed for the work described. If you feel uncertain of the merits of your petition, you also have the right to attend a preliminary hearing, which will allow you to discuss the proposal with the Commission before the hearing during which action is taken. Action on a filing must occur within thirty days of the filing date, unless a preliminary hearing is requested.

Please respond to the following questions and attach additional pages for photographs, drawings, surveys as requested.

A "Complete Application" consists of the following:

1. A legal description of the lot. _____

2. A description of the nature of the proposed modifications or new construction:

Installation of an 18' Fm Radio antenna on the ridge line of the roof.

3. A description of the materials used.

Omni directional router on 5' tripod to support the antenna.
Copper wire (1/8" thick) connecting antenna tripod and stabilizing rod.

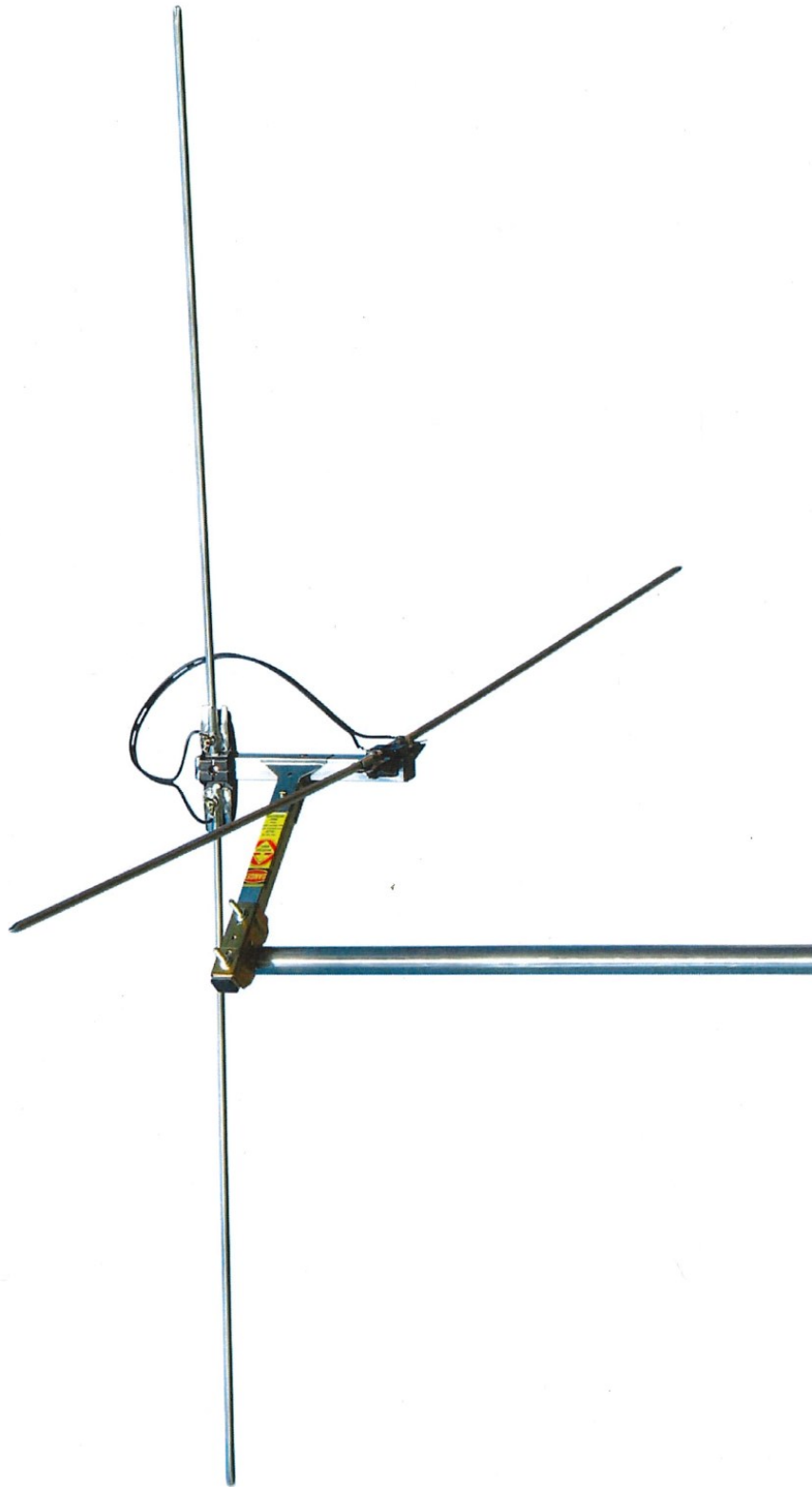
Butyl rubber roof sealant around roof mounts

4. Attach a drawing or provide a picture of the proposed modifications. You may use manufacturer's brochures if appropriate.

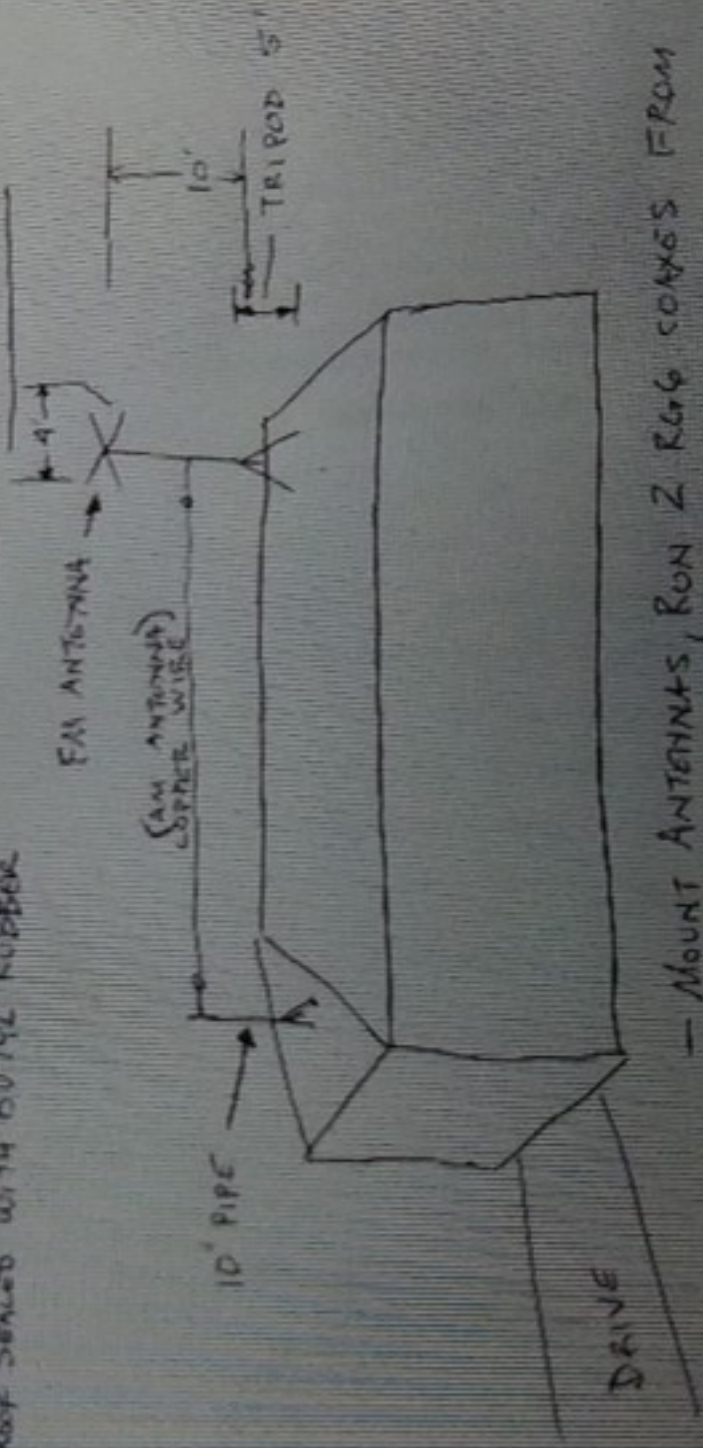
5. Include a scaled drawing, survey or geographic information system map showing the footprint of the existing structure and adjacent thoroughfares, Geographic Information System maps may be provided by staff if requested. Show this document to Planning Department Staff in order to ascertain whether variances or zoning actions are required.

6. Affix at least three photographs showing the existing full facade at each street frontage and the area of modification. If this petition is a proposal for construction of an entirely new structure or accessory building, include photographs of adjacent properties taken from the street exposure.

If this application is part of a further submittal to the Board of Zoning Appeals for a Conditional Use or development standard variance, please describe the use proposed and modification to the property which will result.



ANTENNA (FM) METAL IS ALUM
 5' TRI POD + PIPE (1.5" INCH DIA) IS ZINC COATED
 STEEL
 ROOF SEALED WITH BUTYL RUBBER



— MOUNT ANTENNAS, RUN 2 RG6 COAXES FROM
 ANTENNAS TO AM/FM TUNER INSIDE

THIS IS AN AM/FM ANTENNA SYSTEM
 THAT IS THE SAME AS SEEN IN THE
 1940'S UP TO PRESENT

W.D. Duke

SUMMARY

COA 18-08

1315 E. 2nd Street: Elm Heights
Petitioner: Scott Hannon, on behalf of Wendy Rubin

Contributing

IHSSI #: 105-055-51075

c. 1925



Background: The house located at 1315 E. 2nd Street is a slightly altered, American Foursquare structure located within the Elm Heights Local Historic District. The house is in good condition and was constructed c. 1925. It is zoned RC-Residential Core.

Request: Rehabilitation of a 1970 garage on the rear of the property which includes: replacement of overhead door, replacement of entry door, replacement of the 2 windows, wrapping the structure with vinyl siding, and replacing the concrete apron.

Guidelines:

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

Standard 2: The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize property shall be avoided.

Elm Heights Local Historic District Design Guidelines

4.0 Existing Building and Materials

Preservation Goals for Wood

- To retain, preserve, and restore original exterior wood siding materials, decorative embellishments, and functional wooden features through repair, cleaning, painting, and routine maintenance.
- Reconstruction of missing or installation of new functional or decorative wooden elements visible from the public right-of-way, such as doors, windows, siding, shingles, cornices, architraves, brackets, pediments, columns, balustrades, shutters, decorative panels, pergolas, trellises, fences gates, and architectural trim.
 - Replace missing elements based on accurate documentation of the original or use as compatible new design.
 - Consider substitute materials only if using the original material is inadvisable or unfeasible.
- Removal or covering of functional or decorative wooden elements as outlined above and facing or visible from the public right-of-way.
 - Structurally sound, painted historic wood siding should not be replaced with new siding. Every effort should be made to retain and restore the original.
 - Historic wood siding, trim, or window sashes should not be replaced or covered with contemporary substitute materials.
 - Although paint color is not reviewed in the Elm Heights Historic District, graphics and lettering at not appropriate.

4.5 Windows and doors

Preservation Goals for Windows and Doors

- To retain and restore the character-defining windows and doors with their original materials and features through cleaning, repair, painting, and routine maintenance.
- Removal of any window or door or its unique features outlined above and visible from the public right-of-way
 - If original windows, doors, and hardware can be restored and reused, they should not be replaced.
- Restoration, replacement, or installation of new windows or doors and their character-defining features that are visible from the public right-of-way, including sashes, lintels, sills, shutters, awnings, transoms, pediments, molding, hardware, muntins, or decorative glass.
 - New units or materials will be considered for non-character-defining features and when the use of the original units or materials has been determined to be inadvisable or unfeasible.

5.3 Garages and Service Buildings

Preservation Goals for Garages and Service Buildings

- To retain and restore original garages and service buildings along with their inherent materials and features through cleaning, repair, and routine maintenance.
- Avoid the choice of pre-manufactured sheds or service building that are uncharacteristic of the surrounding neighborhood. They may be considered if sufficiently screened from view.

Recommendations: Staff recommends approving the project as proposed. Because the garage is not original to the house and the materials on the structure are not historic, the project to restore the garage is a well-thought out facelift for the structure. Staff has been in contact with the petitioner to suggest that wooden siding be used instead of vinyl but if the vinyl siding will truly match surrounding structures in color, Staff is supportive either way. Staff is supportive of the overhead door carriage style design as well.

APPLICATION FORM
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

RECEIVED
FEB 12 2018
BY: RHE

Case Number: COA 18-08

Date Filed: February 12, 2018

Scheduled for Hearing: February 22, 2018

Address of Historic Property: 1315 E. 2nd Street Bloomington, IN

Petitioner's Name: Scott Hannon

Petitioner's Address: 3627 Sims Lane Bloomington, IN

Phone Number/e-mail: (812) 322-7458

Owner's Name: Wendy Rubin

Owner's Address: 1315 E. 2nd Street Bloomington, IN

Phone Number/e-mail: (812) 340-2938, wendyrubin09@gmail.com

Instructions to Petitioners

The petitioner must attend a preliminary meeting with staff of the Department of Housing and Neighborhood Development during which the petitioner will be advised as to the appropriateness of the request and the process of obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness. The petitioner must file a "complete application" with Housing and Neighborhood Department Staff no later than seven days before a scheduled regular meeting. The Historic Preservation Commission meets the second Thursday of each month at 5:00 P.M. in the McCloskey Room. The petitioner or his designee must attend the scheduled meeting in order to answer any questions or supply supporting material. You will be notified of the Commission's decision and a Certificate of Appropriateness will be issued to you. Copies of the Certificate must accompany any building permit application subsequently filed for the work described. If you feel uncertain of the merits of your petition, you also have the right to attend a preliminary hearing, which will allow you to discuss the proposal with the Commission before the hearing during which action is taken. Action on a filing must occur within thirty days of the filing date, unless a preliminary hearing is requested.

Please respond to the following questions and attach additional pages for photographs, drawings, surveys as requested.

A **“Complete Application”** consists of the following:

1. A legal description of the lot. 53-08-03-204-087.000-009

2. A description of the nature of the proposed modifications or new construction:
Rehabilitation of the existing detached garage, including:
Replacement of the overhead door
Replacement of the entry door
Replacement of the two windows
Wrapping the structure with vinyl siding
Replacing the concrete apron

3. A description of the materials used.
Overhead door: Steel "Carriage" style, to match the garage directly across the alley*
Entry door: Fiberglass 6-panel*
Windows: Vinyl to match house*
Vinyl siding: Tan to match house*
*Doors and windows to be "Sandstone" to complement siding and to match garage door directly across alley

4. Attach a drawing or provide a picture of the proposed modifications. You may use manufacturer’s brochures if appropriate.

5. Include a scaled drawing, survey or geographic information system map showing the footprint of the existing structure and adjacent thoroughfares, Geographic Information System maps may be provided by staff if requested. Show this document to Planning Department Staff in order to ascertain whether variances or zoning actions are required.

6. Affix at least three photographs showing the existing full facade at each street frontage and the area of modification. If this petition is a proposal for construction of an entirely new structure or accessory building, include photographs of adjacent properties taken from the street exposure.

If this application is part of a further submittal to the Board of Zoning Appeals for a Conditional Use or development standard variance, please describe the use proposed and modification to the property which will result.



The single car garage was built in 1970 and is 12' x 18'. It is rundown and in serious need of attention. The overhead door is dented and barely operable. The entry door is falling apart. The siding is shedding its paint, rotting, and coming loose from the structure. In short, it's a sad little building that needs a facelift! And with nice houses all around it, it looks out of place.







We would like to enhance the neighborhood by improving the appearance of this garage, and also to improve its functionality while decreasing its long-term maintenance. We would like to make the garage look complementary to the garage across the alley (to the west), which was built in 2012.

PROPOSED CHANGES

OVERHEAD DOOR:

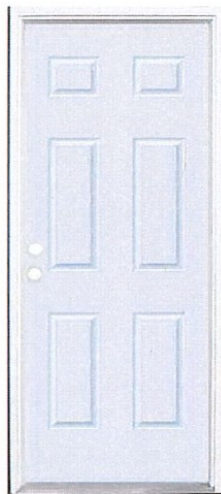
"Carriage" style steel

Painted "Sandstone" to match vinyl siding



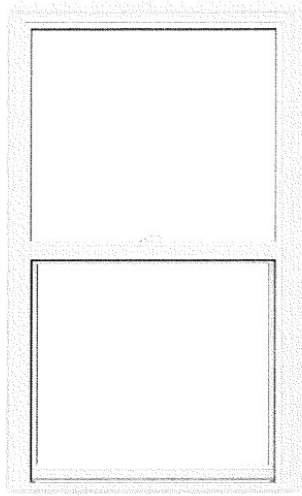
ENTRY DOOR:

Fiberglass 6-panel pre-hung unit



WINDOWS (2):

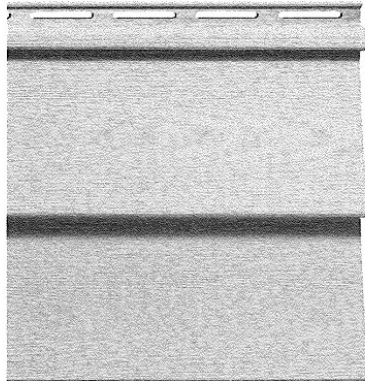
Vinyl, white single-hungs to match house



SIDING:

Vinyl to match house

5" double hung "Sandstone"



SUMMARY

Demolition Delay 18-02 (Staff Review)

927 N. Fairview Street
Petitioner: Jens Ksander

Contributing

IHSSI #: 105-055-35404

c. 1900



Background: The house located at 927 N. Fairview Street is a slightly altered T-Plan Cottage in fair condition that was constructed c. 1900. The property is zoned RC-Residential Core.

Request: Partial demolition – construction of an addition on the North elevation of the structure. Repair and stabilization of the original house

Guidelines: According to the demolition delay ordinance, BHPC has 90 days to review the demolition permit application for the time it is forwarded to the Commission for review. Commission staff received the application on February 8, 2018. The BHPC may thus employ demolition delay for 90 days from the date, and may request an additional 30 days if necessary for further investigation. During the demolition delay period, the BHPC must decide whether to apply Local Designation to the property.

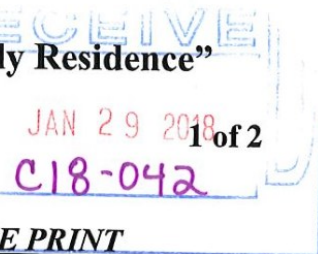
Recommendations: Staff reviewed the historic merit of designation for this property and decided to waive the demolition delay waiting period on February 8, 2018. The original house will be rehabilitated and the addition will be minimally invasive to the original structure.

RESIDENTIAL PERMIT APPLICATION "One & Two Family Residence"

MONROE COUNTY BUILDING DEPARTMENT

501 N. Morton St RM 220-B, Bloomington, Indiana 47404

Phone Number: (812) 349-2580 FAX: (812) 349-2967



221
BL
1/29/18

APPLICATION MUST BE FILLED OUT COMPLETELY; PLEASE PRINT

Parcel No. 013-24830-00 Subdivision Craven-Earmichael Lot No. 9
Project Address 927 N. FAIRVIEW ST. City BLOOMINGTON Zip Code 47404-3313
Township MONROE BL Section No. 32

Property Owners Name Jens Ksander Phone No. (812) 679-7462
Property Owners Address 3601 E. Hollywood Dr. City Bloomington Zip Code 47408

Applicants Name Jens Ksander Phone No. (812) 679-7462
Applicants Address 3601 E. Hollywood Dr. City Bloomington Zip Code 47408

General Contractor Jens Ksander Phone No. (812) 679-7462

Please check applicable boxes and fill in blanks as required:

Proposed Work: New Construction Addition Remodel (area) 588 Other (explain) _____
Rental: Yes No Flood Plain: Yes No Sink Holes: Yes No Watershed: Yes No
Building use (i.e. personal residence, duplex, storage bldg., barn, garage, etc., (explain) _____
residential

Total number of bedrooms 3^(2-OLD)_(1-NEW) Number of residential units 1 Estimated construction cost (census) _____
Total Square Footage of proposed structure Addition ~619 SF TOTAL w/ OLD ~1211 FT²
First floor square footage 1211 FT² Garage/Carport square footage ~240 Attached Detached
Second floor square footage — Covered Deck(s)/Porch(s) square footage _____
Third floor square footage — Other Floor square footage (explain) _____
Basement square footage — Grading area (area of soil disruption) _____
Elevated deck (>30") square footage —

Driveway Permit No. _____ State of Indiana Monroe County City of Bloomington
Wastewater system to be connected to: City of Bloomington Sewer Other sanitary system
Septic System: Permit no. _____ Number of bedrooms on permit _____

The applicant hereby certifies and agrees as follows: (1) I am authorized to make application. (2) I have read this application and attest that the information furnished is correct, including that contained in plans. (3) If there is any misrepresentation in this application, or associated documents, Monroe County may revoke any permit or Certificate of Occupancy issued based upon this misinformation. (4) I agree to comply with all Monroe County Ordinances, permit conditions and State statutes which regulate building construction, use, occupancy and site development. (5) I grant and will request Monroe County Officials to enter onto the property listed on this application for the purpose of inspecting the work permitted by this application and posting notices. (6) I will retain the Certificate of Occupancy in my records upon completion of the project. NOTE: Plans shall mean all site and construction plans and specifications, whether furnished prior to or subsequent to the application date. All plans furnished subsequent to application date constitute an amendment to the original application and must be specifically approved by the County with an appropriate endorsement and the signature of the approving official prior to plan implementation. The Permit is not valid, and work is not permitted until signed and issued by the agent of the Monroe County Building Department.

Signature of Applicant: Jens Ksander Date: 1/29/18
Email address jensksander@hotmail.com

No Rental
Indemo delay list

Window replacement but similar - NO size enlargement. Utilizing exist front setback? Yes.

New Construction, Additions & Remodels:

Check appropriate boxes and fill in all required blanks: **PRINT CLEARLY**

FOUNDATION

type(s):

- Basement
- Crawl space
- Slab on Grade
- Other _____

material:

- Poured Concrete
- Concrete Block
- Other limestone

GIRDER BEAM (floor beam(s)):

- Metal Size _____
- Manufactured wood Size _____
- Wood Species oak Grade Native (old)
 Size 2 - 2" x _____
 3 - 2" x 10 Treated (new)
 4 - 2" x _____

GIRDER BEAM SUPPORTS:

- Metal 3" steel pipe
- Wood column size _____
- Concrete size _____
- Masonry size 8x8x16 block
 Spacing on center 16"

FLOOR JOIST SYSTEM - HOUSE:

- Steel size _____
- Manufactured "I" joist size 10" (new)
- Wood Size 2x12 Species Native oak (old)
 Grade _____ Spacing on center 16"
 (2x10 Pine or T&I's (new))

FLOOR JOIST SYSTEM - DECK:

- Wood size _____ Species _____
- Grade _____ Spacing on center _____

CEILING JOIST/TRUSS SYSTEM:

- Joist or Truss
 Size _____
- Manufactured "I" Joist size _____
- Wood size 2x8
 Species Pine
 Grade Select Spacing on Center 16"
- Other _____

ATTIC VENTILATION:

- Ridge Vent
- Gable Vents
- Roof Vents
- Soffit Vents
- Other (explain) _____

RAFTER / TRUSS SYSTEM 2 of 2

- Joist or Truss
- Steel size _____ (old) - native oak 2x4s
- Manufactured "I" Joist size _____
- Wood size 2x6 Species Pine (new)
 Grade Select Spacing on center 16

TOTAL # OF SLEEPING ROOMS: 3

(to include new and existing)

TOTAL # OF SMOKE ALARMS: 4

(Hardwired with Battery back up)

WATER HEATER:

- Quantity 1
- Gas B.T.U. input: _____
- Electric
- Other Energy: (explain) _____
- Location:
 - Garage
 - Basement
 - Attic
 - Crawl space
 - Utility room
 - Other explain _____

FURNACE SYSTEM:

- Quantity 1
- Gas B.T.U. input: TBD
- Electric Geothermal _____
- Other energy: _____
- Location:
 - Garage
 - Basement
 - Attic
 - Crawl space
 - Utility room
 - Other explain _____

FIREPLACE:

- Quantity _____ Location(s) _____
- Type:
 - Masonry or Factory Built
- Fuel source:
 - Gas Wood

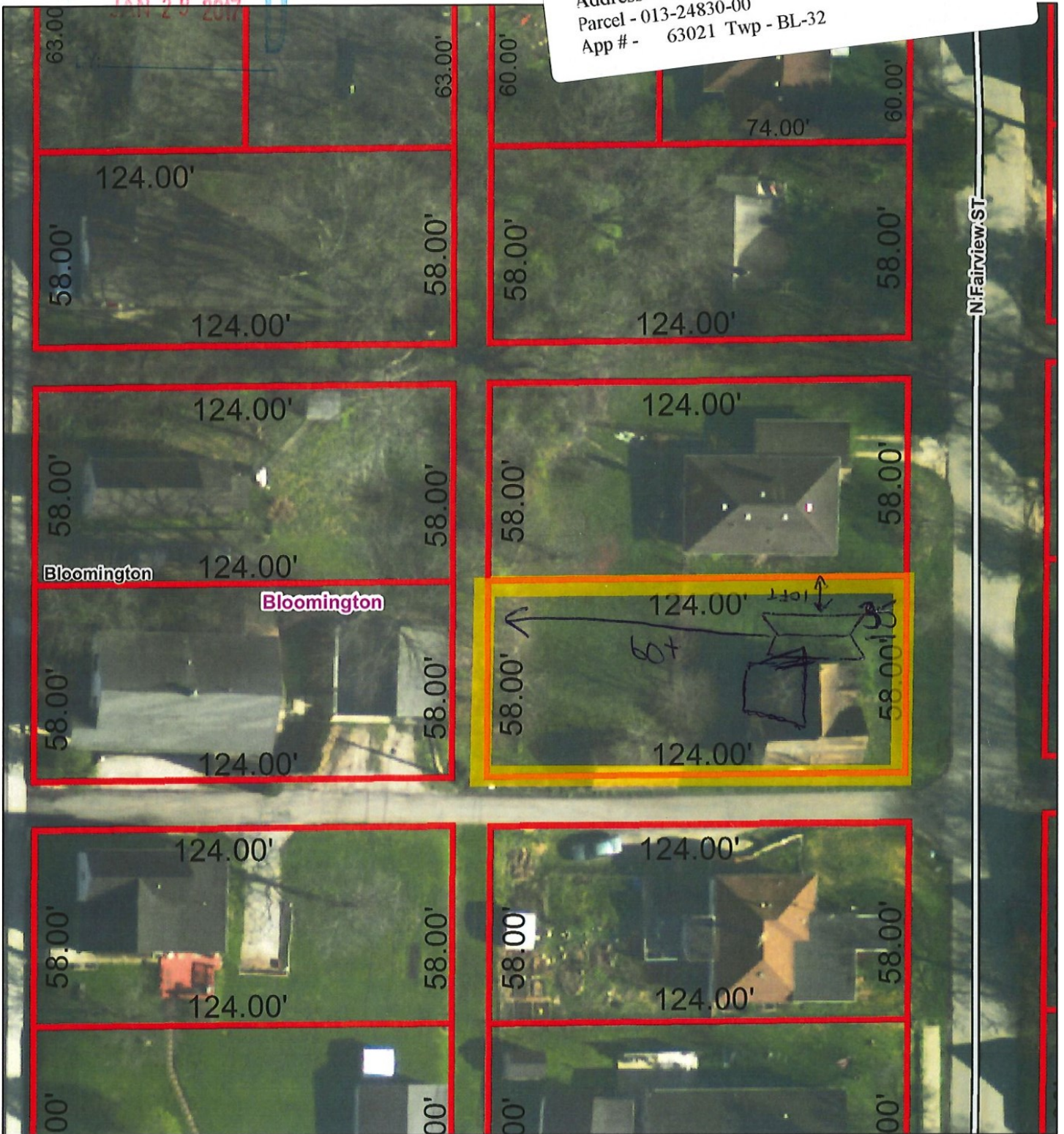
ELECTRIC SERVICE:

- Service Panel: (meter base/shutoff)
 Location N wall master closet
- Size: 100 amp 400
 200 amp Other _____
- Sub Panel(s)
 Location(s) utility room
- Size: 100 amp 400
 200 amp Other _____

RECEIVED
JAN 29 2017

927 N F

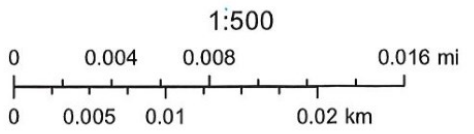
KSANDER, JENS
Project - KSANDER-RES ADD/REM-927
Address - 927 FAIRVIEW ST N
Parcel - 013-24830-00
App # - 63021 Twp - BL-32



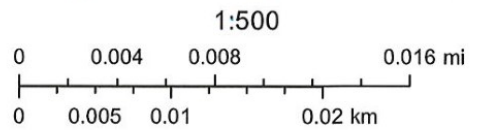
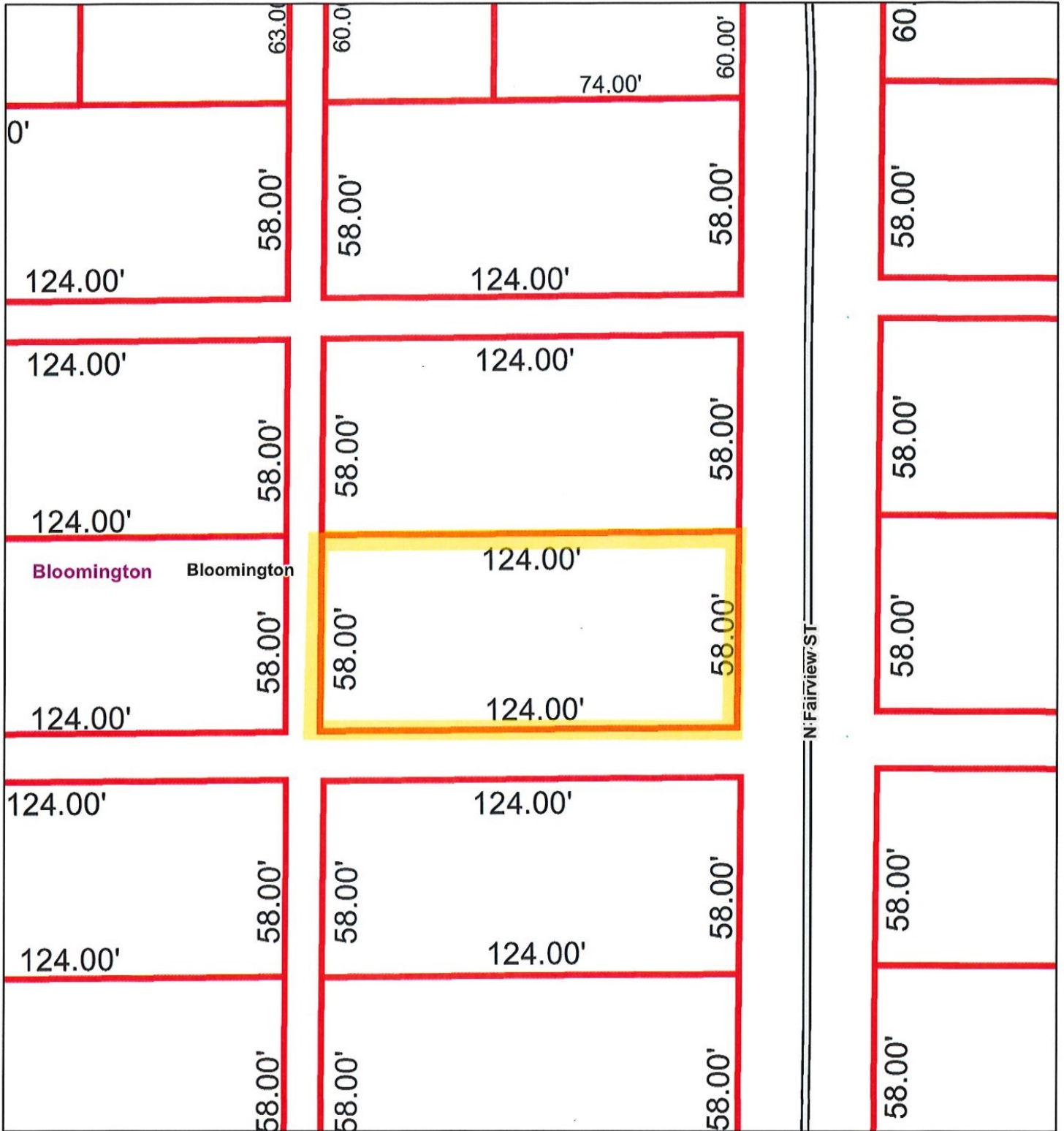
Bloomington

Bloomington

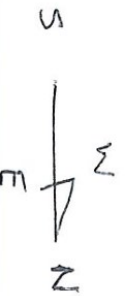
RECEIVED
JAN 29 2018



927 N Fairview



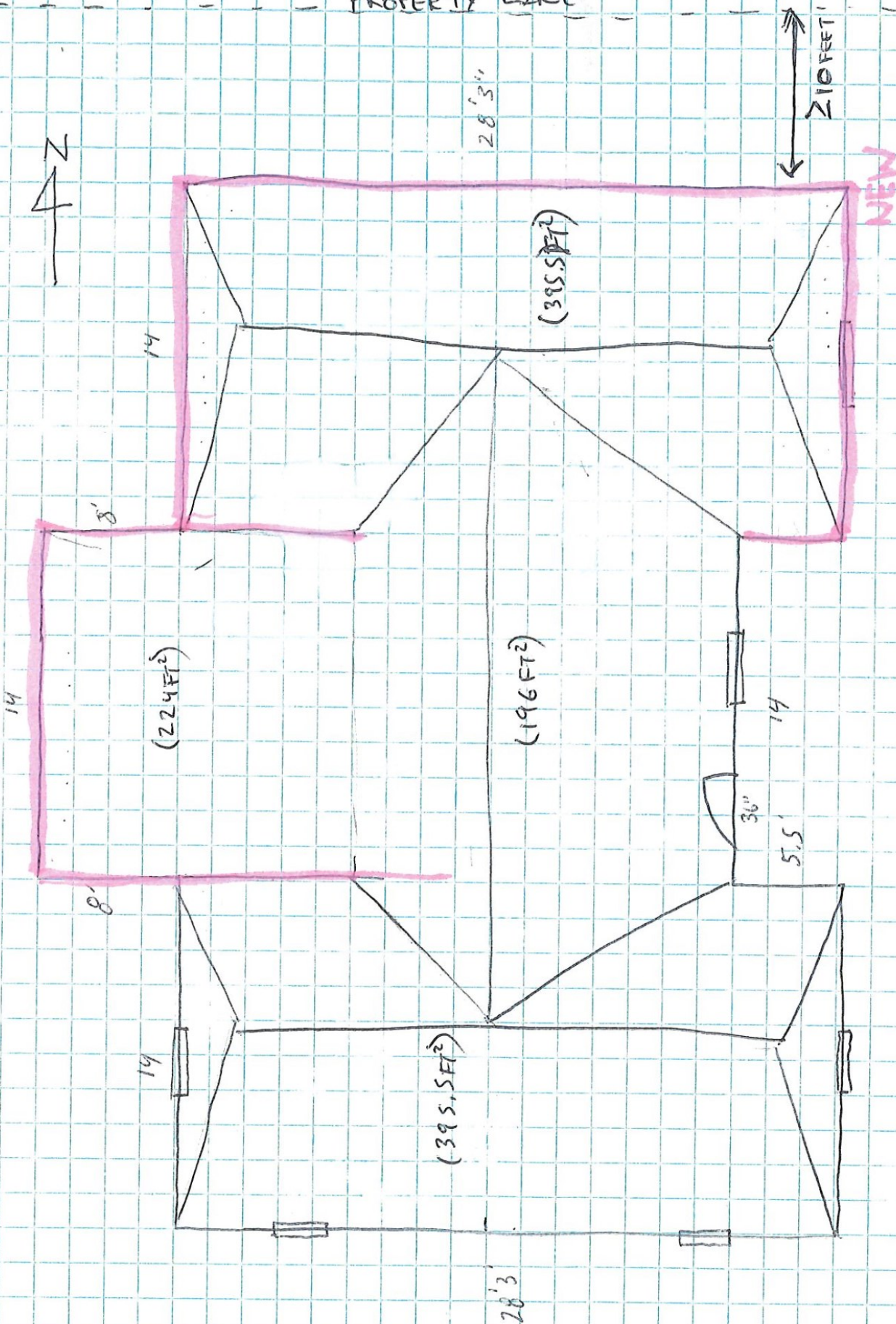




Proposed Addition will terminate approximately 10 FT. off N-side property line and be in line with existing gabled front (S-side) in both the E & W directions.



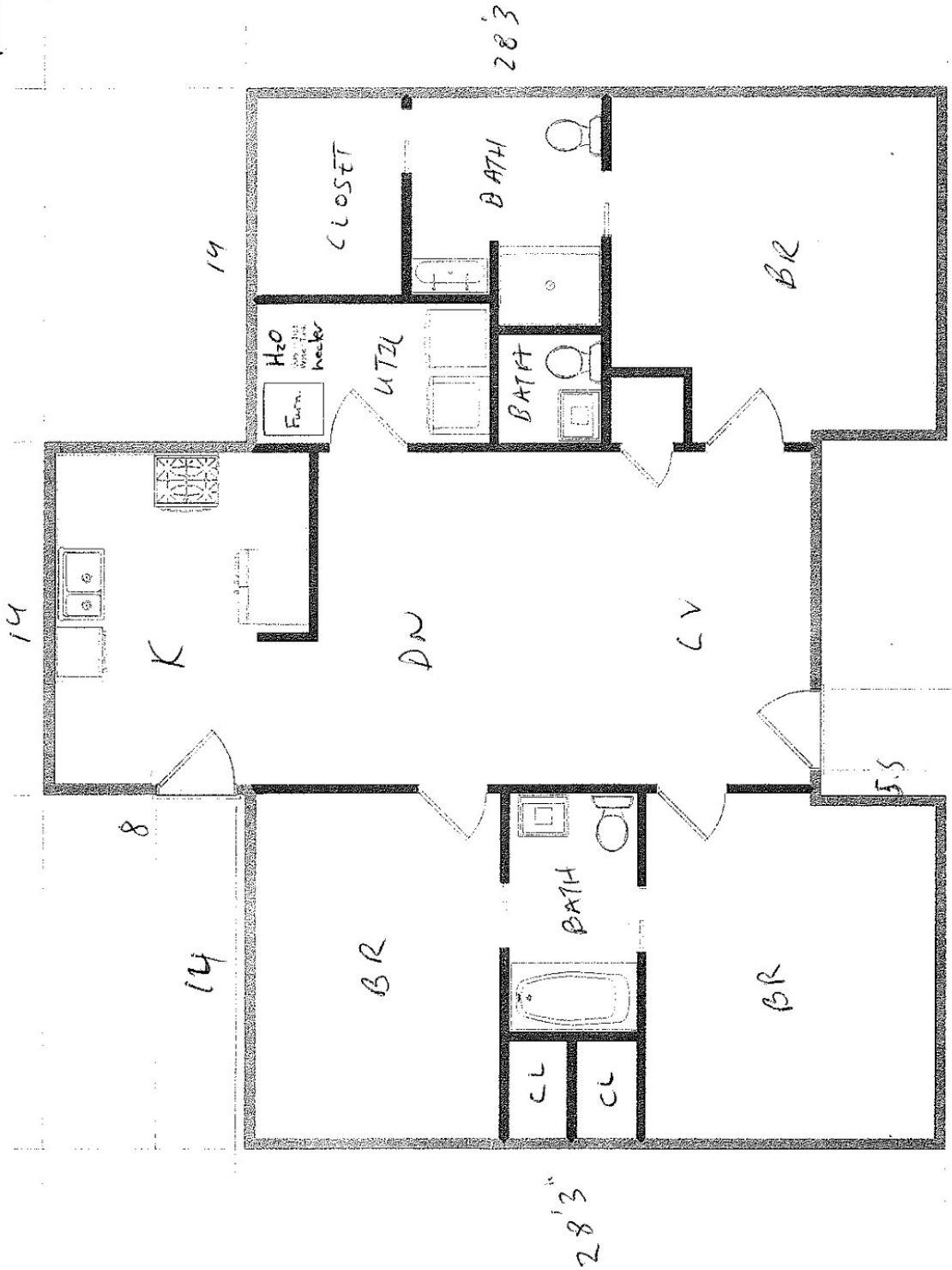
PROPERTY LINE

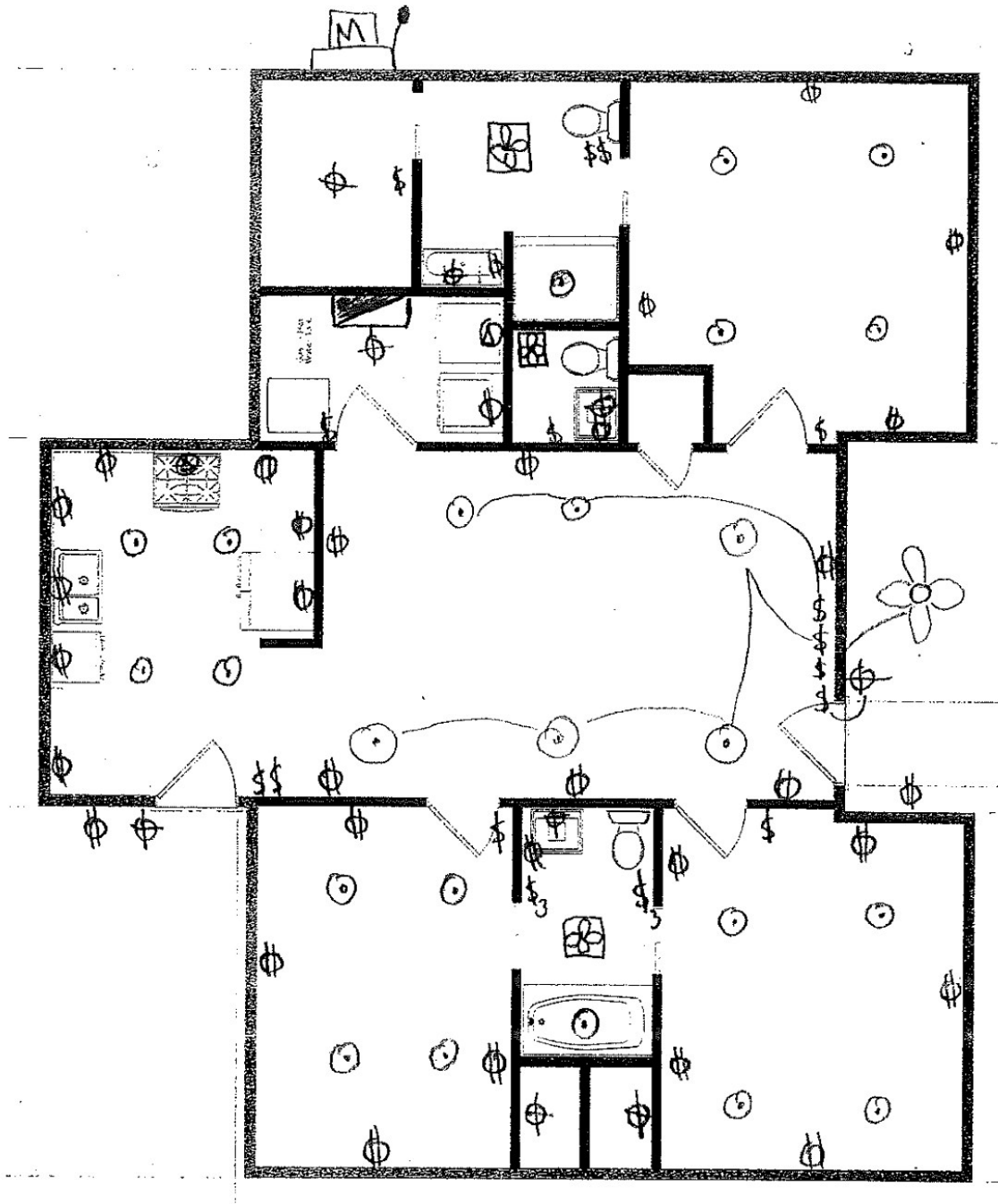


RENDERING
(NOT TO SCALE)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OLD} &= [(375.5) + (196)] + [(395.5) + (224)] = \\ \text{NEW} &= 591.5 + 619.5 = \boxed{1211 \text{ FT}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times 28.25 \times 14 &= 791 \\ 30.75 \times 14 &= 430.5 \\ \hline &= 1221.5 \end{aligned}$$





SUMMARY

Demolition Delay 18-03

408 E. 6th Street
Petitioner: Matt Ellenwood

Contributing

IHSSI #: 105-055-34730

c. 1880



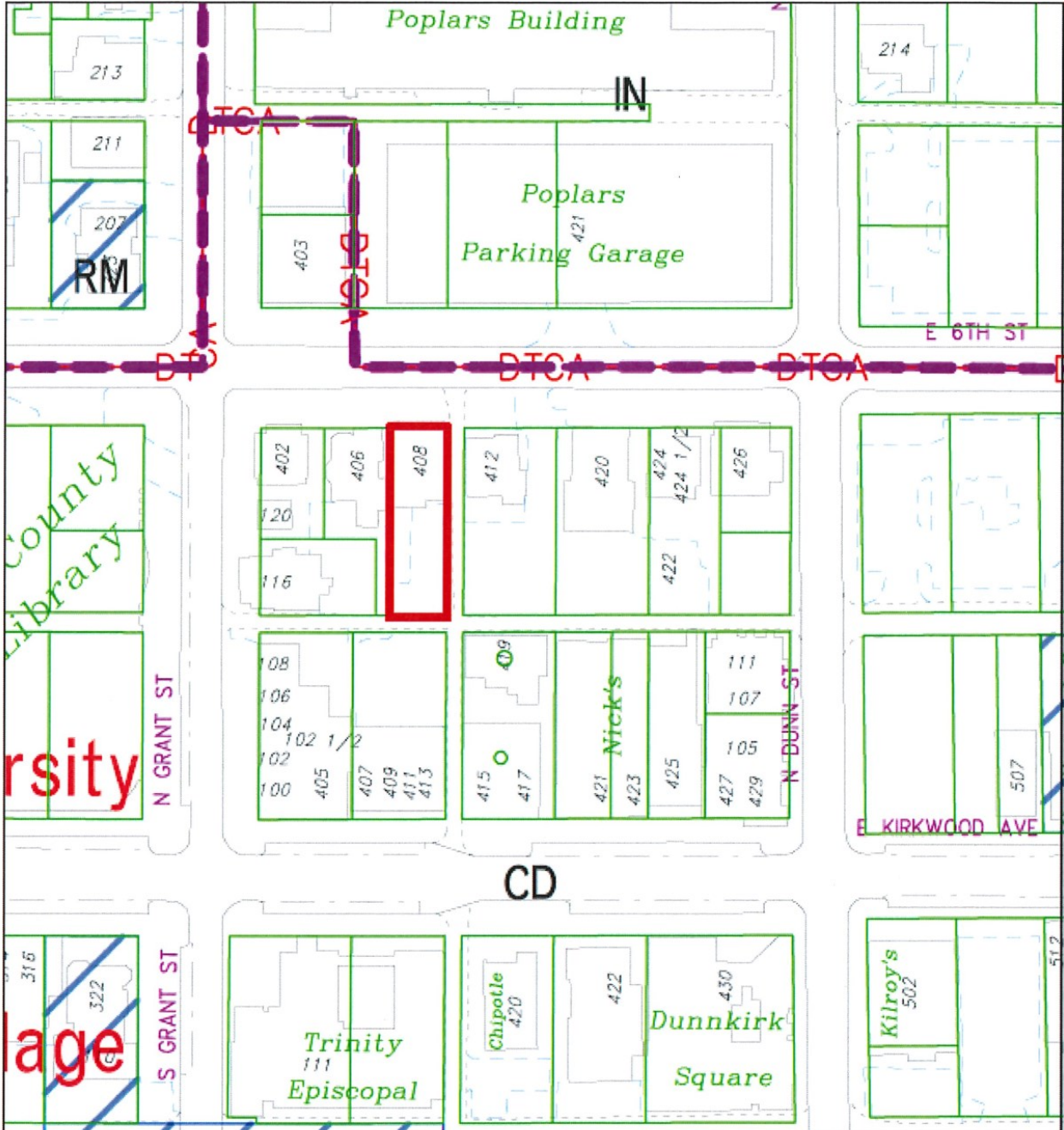
Background: The house located at 408 E. 6th Street is a slightly altered Central Passage structure in good condition that was constructed c. 1880. The property is zoned CD-Commercial Downtown.

Request: Partial demolition – construction of a 2nd story and rehabilitation of the front porch and patio. Connection of proposed new construction building on the rear of the property.

Guidelines: According to the demolition delay ordinance, BHPC has 90 days to review the demolition permit application for the time it is forwarded to the Commission for review. Commission staff received the application on February 8, 2018. The BHPC may thus employ demolition delay for 90 days from the date, and may request an additional 30 days if necessary

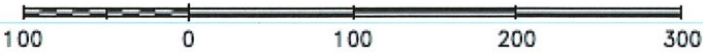
for further investigation. During the demolition delay period, the BHPC must decide whether to apply Local Designation to the property.

Recommendations: Staff recommends releasing the demolition delay permit for this property. Staff certainly believes the property retains a high degree of historic integrity and would contribute to a larger district if one were ever proposed but Staff does not feel the property deserves stand alone local designation. The historic context of the neighborhood where the house is located has changed to reflect commercial expansion in the downtown area and the designation of the structure would not contribute to the overall feel the area.



408 E 6th Street

By: greulice
27 Oct 17



For reference only; map information NOT warranted.

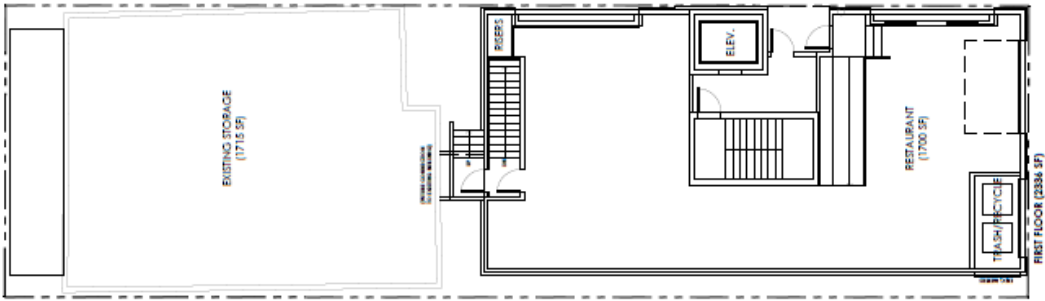
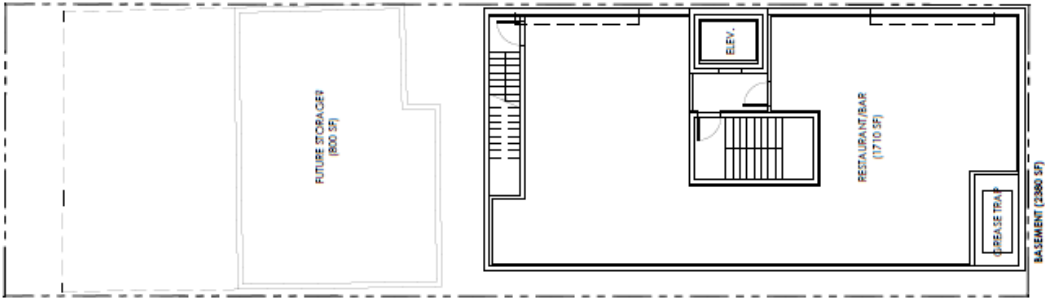
City of Bloomington
Planning & Transportation



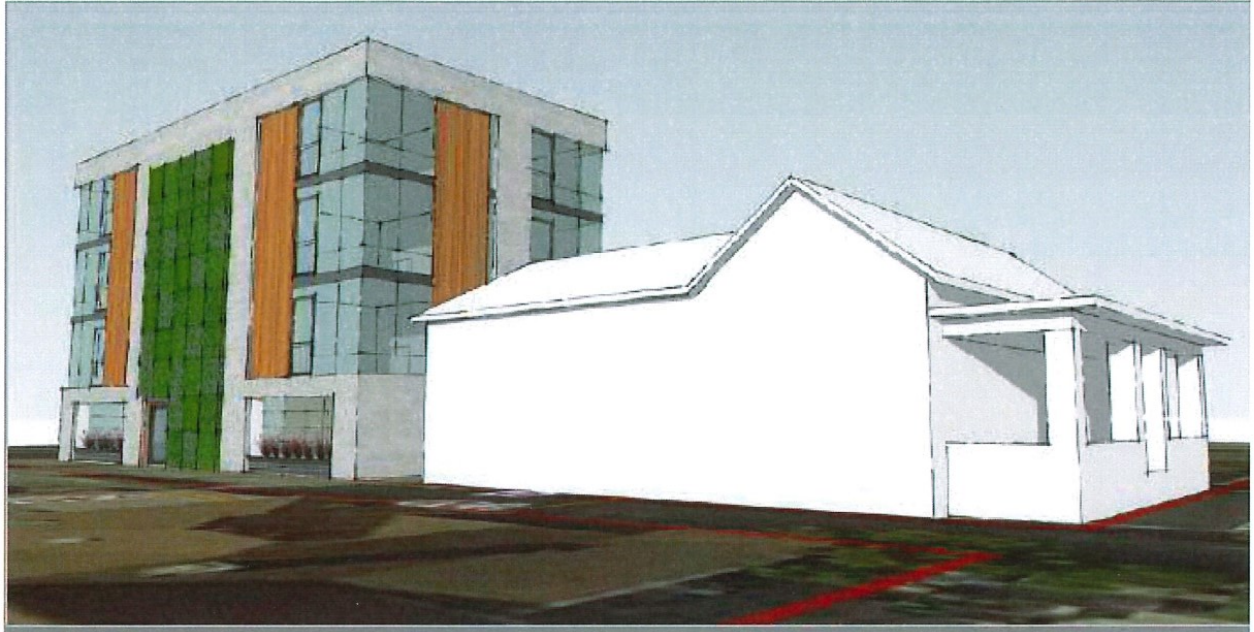
Scale: 1" = 100'



Объём 4.111 м³, площадь 2.401, высота 4,41 м, площадь в основании 14, площадь в плане 2.411 м², 17.43



01 BUILDING PLANS
A1.0 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



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: Kinsey, Alfred C., House

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

Street & number: 1320 E. 1st Street City

or town: Bloomington State: IN County: Monroe Not

For Publication: N/A Vicinity:

N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

In my opinion, the property ___ 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 local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

| | |
|--|-------------|
| <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title: <hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | Date |
|--|-------------|

| | |
|---|---|
| In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| <hr/> Signature of commenting official: <hr/> Title : | Date <hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government |

Kinsey, Alfred C., House

Name of Property

Monroe County, IN

County and State

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:) _____

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <hr/> Signature of the Keeper | 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

Sections 1-6 page 2

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing 1 Noncontributing _____ buildings

_____ sites

| | | |
|----------|-------|------------|
| _____ | _____ | structures |
| _____ | _____ | objects |
| <u>1</u> | _____ | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2 (walkway
included as contributing structure in Vinegar Hill National Register Nomination, #05000195)_

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.)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, STONE/Slate

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 Alfred C. Kinsey House is a one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival structure built in 1927. It is a front-facing gable style with wing, with a prominent chimney located in the front of the house. It is constructed of uneven brick with overflowing mortar intentionally **placed to add a “rustic” appearance. The roof is slate, and a walkway**—leading from the sidewalk to the front and side of the house—is constructed of stone. The property retains the historic feel of the period of significance (1927-1956), as does its surrounding neighborhood—the Vinegar Hill National Register District (#05000195). The building itself has experienced only minor alterations. After the Kinsey family acquired a car in 1928, they used part of the basement to create a garage. Most of the windows have been replaced, and a small porch on the east side of the house has been enclosed to expand the kitchen. **The house’s yard has undergone a greater amount of alteration. The home was built in an Lshape** to accommodate a large persimmon tree that is no longer there. In addition, Alfred Kinsey was an avid gardener, and from the late 1920s to the 1940s his yard was a showplace of lily and iris varieties. However, he began neglecting his garden in the early-to-mid 1940s when the demands of his human sexuality research (and subsequent travel) increased. **Today, Kinsey’s gardens are no longer evident, and the wooded yard contains a ground cover planting.**

_ Narrative Description

Description of House

The Alfred C. Kinsey House is a Tudor Revival front-gabled residence with a wing. The building was designed by Kinsey himself, with input from his wife Clara, and constructed by a hired builder (whose name is not known) in 1927. Alfred Kinsey lived at this residence from 1927 until his death in 1956, after which his wife continued to live in the house until her death in 1982. The property was then sold to its current owners. Therefore, this ninety-year-old home has changed hands only once over the course of its existence.

The building is constructed of uneven, over-burned brick with overflowing mortar intentionally placed, at Dr. Kinsey's request, to add a "rustic" appearance. The front entrance is placed on a diagonal where the front wing meets the main part of the house. It abuts a large chimney, which takes up a significant portion of the front of the main part of the building. Inside, the building's large fireplace is a distinctive feature of the living room, located to the right (west) of the front entryway. To the left (east) of the front entryway, a dining room and kitchen occupy the front wing of the building.

The east side of the building contains a side entrance leading into the galley-style kitchen. The property has a slope (visible in the images of the east, south, and west sides of the house), which enabled the Kinsey family to use part of the house's basement as a garage once they acquired a car in 1928 (Gathorne-Hardy, 73). The driveway to the garage is not visible from the front of the house; it is accessed from a cross-street (Jordan Avenue) using a thin strip of land the Kinseys purchased from their neighbors on the lot at the corner of E. 1st Street and Jordan Avenue.

In the southwest corner of the house, accessed from the living room, a screened porch lies flush with the rest of the building. The porch has an exterior door on the west side, leading to a small patio, original to the house.

The interior of the house is comprised of an entry way, living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, a full bathroom, and a screened porch on the main floor. When the Kinsey family lived in the house, there was a small porch by the door on the east side of the house; the current owners have since made this porch a part of the galley kitchen. Upstairs, during the Kinsey era, there were two bedrooms, an unfinished attic, and an additional full bath. The current owners have converted the attic into another bedroom on the second floor, without changing the footprint of the building. All the second-floor rooms have pitched ceilings. (For information on the changes to the house and images

of the home's interior, see Sandweiss, 74-75. The tree house mentioned in this article has since been removed.)

Overall, the house has experienced few alterations since the Kinsey era. In addition to using the side porch to expand the kitchen and creating a third bedroom on the second floor, the most major change is the replacement of the windows. The land on which the house sits has undergone additional changes.

Description of the Grounds

Alfred Kinsey was an avid gardener and a scientific collector, both of which were evident on the grounds of his home during his lifetime. During the first fifteen years of their residency, Alfred and Clara Kinsey purchased various pieces of property adjoining their lot until their grounds totaled 2.5 acres, and Kinsey landscaped his property to be a showcase for a wide variety of lilies and irises. At one point, according to biographer James Jones, his garden contained over 250 varieties of iris alone. The lilies and irises were interspersed with native woodland plants and trees, creating an informal feel to the garden. Out of respect for the native landscape, Kinsey designed the house in an Lshape, in order to accommodate a large pre-existing persimmon tree (native to southern Indiana). In addition, he installed a lily pond, bordered by limestone (also endemic to this area of Indiana), to the grounds in the rear of the house (Gathorne-Hardy, 72-76; Jones, 246-51; Kutner, 92; Pomeroy, 42).

The height of Kinsey's garden lasted from 1927 until the early-to-mid 1940s. By then, his study of human sexuality had begun to consume all of Dr. Kinsey's time, and the garden experienced neglect. While we do not know the state of the grounds fifteen years later when Kinsey died, the grounds surrounding the house appear today quite different from the height of Kinsey's gardening days (Gathorne-Hardy, 415).

Today, the property associated with the Alfred C. Kinsey House is smaller than **when the Kinseys lived there. After Clara's death, a few parcels on the southwest of the property were sold off, though the house still boasts an unusually large yard for its surrounding neighborhood (see Monroe County, Indiana, GIS system).** The persimmon tree near the front entrance of the house, around which the house was built, is no longer there, blown down in a storm in 1995 (Gathorne-Hardy, 75). The gardens have been replaced with ground cover, and only remnants remain of the pond, now dry. However, the feel of an English cottage in the woods remains, as the house still sits in the center of a large wooded lot, approached by way of an informal stone walkway.

Surrounding Neighborhood

The Alfred C. Kinsey House is listed as a contributing resource for the Vinegar Hill

National Register District (#05000195), a residential area developed between the mid-1920s to mid-1950s. It is also part of the locally designated Elm Heights Historic District (<https://bloomington.in.gov/neighborhoods/historic/elm-heights>), comprising the neighborhood, directly south of the Indiana University campus, where a great number of professors have lived since the area was first developed in the mid-1920s.

The Kinseys built their house less than a mile (.8 miles) from Dr. Kinsey's office and laboratory, located in Swain Hall (now Swain Hall East) on what was then the southern border of campus. Both the north and the south sides of the 1300 block of E. 1st Street were developed in the 1920s, and all of these houses still stand. Thus, the Kinsey house's surroundings are architecturally sympathetic, comprised of various revival styles popular during the early twentieth century. The Kinsey house sits further back on its lot than its neighboring houses and is the only Tudor Revival house on the block.

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 N/A

(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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SCIENCE SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1927-1956

Significant Dates

1948

1953

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Kinsey, Alfred Charles

Cultural Affiliation

LGBTQ

Architect/Builder

Kinsey, Alfred C.

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 Alfred C. Kinsey House, located in Bloomington, Indiana, is significant under National Register Criterion B, for its association to a person significant in our past. The property was the home of Alfred C. Kinsey (1894-1956) during the most productive years of his life, 1927-1956. Kinsey was one of the pre-eminent sex researchers of the **twentieth century**, **authoring the famed “Kinsey Reports,”** officially known as *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948) and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (1953). These studies fundamentally changed scientific and popular understanding of human sexual behavior, and thus the house has significance to both Science and Social History. Within the world of science, Kinsey undertook the first scientific study of human sexuality on such a large scale, interviewing 18,000 men and women about their sexual histories. He significantly altered scientific understandings of sexuality a) by presenting hard data on human behavior without offering moral judgements; b) by arguing that variation within a species was universal and thus variations in human sexual desire and **behavior all fell within the realm of “normal;”** c) **and by developing a continuum**— known as the Kinsey Scale—by which to measure human desire. Alfred Kinsey also was significant to social history. His work prompted a national conversation about sex and morals and demonstrated a range of sexual practice far beyond that which was then considered acceptable and which was allowed by law. His findings prompted a national re-evaluation of existing moral standards, **and as a result he has been called “the father of the sexual revolution.”** His work had particular impact on the lives of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Americans by documenting that same-sex sexual behavior was far more common than previously realized. This finding in turn prompted both the start of activism for LGBTQ acceptance and a national backlash against the idea of homosexuality.

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

The Life and Work of Alfred C. Kinsey

Alfred Charles Kinsey was born on June 23, 1894, in Hoboken, New Jersey, to Alfred Seguine Kinsey and Sarah Ann Charles Kinsey. His family moved to South Orange, New Jersey, when he was ten years old. Although sickly in his childhood, he developed a love of nature in his teen years. He became a devoted Boy Scout, ultimately becoming both an Eagle Scout (the highest rank of scout) and, in his late teens, an assistant troop leader. While in college, he funded his education in part by serving as a nature camp counselor, and it was during this period that he earned the nickname he **used for the rest of his life, “Prok,” a contraction of “Professor Kinsey.”** The boys at camp called him this because his enthusiasm for nature often led him to talk at great length on the subject, a tendency that would later carry over into his work on human sexuality (Dictionary of American Biography; Gathorne-Hardy, 12-19; Pomeroy, 12, 25-28).

Although he had a longstanding interest in biology, Kinsey began his higher education at the Stevens Institute of Technology, where—**at his father’s insistence**—he studied mechanical engineering. It was at Stevens that he learned the skills he later used to design his home at 1320 E. 1st Street in Bloomington. In 1914, after two years at Stevens, he transferred to Bowdoin College to study biology and graduated with a B.S. **two years later. From there, he entered Harvard University’s Bussey Institute for graduate work in entomology and taxonomy, earning his ScD in 1920** (Dictionary of American Biography; Gathorne-Hardy, 34-36, 72; Jones, 246).

Kinsey’s early work was in the study of gall wasps, and immediately after graduate school, in 1920, he joined the faculty of Indiana University in Bloomington in the department of zoology—where he was to spend the rest of his career. Less than a year later, in June 1921, he married Clara Bracken MacMillan (1898-1982), who was just graduating with an undergraduate chemistry degree from Indiana University. Clara **shared Prok’s love of nature; in later years she would lead nature hikes for Indiana** University faculty wives and was a devoted volunteer for the local council of the Girl Scouts (Dictionary of American Biography; Kutner; Pomeroy, 37-38).

Alfred and Clara Kinsey originally rented a small house in Bloomington at 620 S. Fess Street. Within a year, however, with the couple expecting their first child, they bought their first home at the corner of Park and University Streets. They lived in this house for about five years, during

which they had two more children and experienced the death of their first-born son, Donald, who died at age four from diabetes (Jones, 232-33, 236-38).

In 1926, the Kinseys bought a plot of land on E. 1st Street for \$2,000 from Carl Eigenmann, a coworker of Alfred Kinsey in the Indiana University Zoology Department, **along with two of Eigenmann's partners, who were then engaging in some land** speculation at the edges of this rapidly growing college town. Sometime in the 1920s, Clara Kinsey received a small inheritance, and this enabled the Kinseys to purchase this land and build a house for their growing family at 1320 E. 1st Street (Jones, 233, 246-47; Pomeroy, 42).

Once the Kinseys had purchased the land, Prok set about designing their home, with input from Clara, drawing on drafting skills he had obtained while a student at Stevens Institute of Technology. The home was designed in an English Tudor Revival style, L-shaped in order to work around a mature American persimmon tree on the property. The house was built in 1927 by an unknown builder, with the work closely supervised by Dr. Kinsey. Bricks for the exterior of the house were purchased in Martinsville, Indiana, from an over-burned batch that produced brick in uneven shades of color. This, combined with the stylistic decision (made by Alfred Kinsey) to leave mortar overflowing between the bricks, contributed to a rustic, antique look to the building even when it was new (Jones, 246-47; Kutner, 92; Pomeroy, 42).

Alfred and Clara Kinsey moved into the house with their children in 1927 and remained for the rest of their lives. They raised three children there: Anne (b. 1924), Joan (b. 1925), and Bruce (b. 1928). To a large extent, the residence and surrounding **grounds were maintained throughout Dr. Kinsey's lifetime from royalties earned from** three high school biology textbooks (published in 1926, 1933, and 1938), two biology **workbooks for high school students (1927, 1934), and a high school teachers' manual (1937). Kinsey's original offer from Indiana University** specified an annual salary of \$2,200. Until the 1940s, he never made more than \$4,000 a year from the university; he funded much of his research out of his own salary; and directed all royalties and speaking fees from his work in human sexuality back into the study (Drucker, 44-45; Gathorne-Hardy, 69-72; Jones, 236; Pomeroy, 37-38, 52-53, 80).

For the first eighteen years of his career at Indiana University, Dr. Kinsey retained his focus on gall wasps and traditional biology; his study of human sexual behavior did not begin in earnest until 1938. That year, at the request of students, Indiana University began offering a marriage course and put Dr. Kinsey in charge of **delivering the biology lectures in the course. Appalled by students' lack of sexual** knowledge and frustrated by the lack of solid scientific information available on human sexual behavior, Kinsey began asking students to volunteer to give him histories of their sexual experiences. By the following year (July 1939), he had collected 250 such histories (Drucker, 67-87; Gathorne-Hardy, 120-150).

Understandably, the use of students as research subjects, particularly on matters related to sexuality, raised concerns on a number of fronts. By 1940, University President Herman Wells (1902-2000) gave Kinsey the choice to either continue his research on human sexuality or continue teaching the marriage course; he could not do both. Kinsey had spent the previous two years juggling his research on gall wasps with his growing interest in researching human sexual experiences. **Wells's ultimatum helped** clarify his priorities: Kinsey chose his new research project over teaching the marriage course, set aside his work on gall wasps, and devoted the rest of his life to the effort to document and understand human sexual behavior (Drucker, 81-87; Pomeroy, 57-62).

Kinsey set out to undertake the most comprehensive study of human sexual behavior ever conducted. Until the 1940s, most writings on sexuality took the form of **advice or recommendations of treatment for sexual "abnormalities."** As such, these publications relied heavily on existing cultural assumptions about acceptable behavior.

The few studies that did rely on scientific data and concerned themselves with so-called **"normal"** sexuality focused exclusively on middle-class white Americans who were college-educated or currently college students (Bullough 2004, 278-80; Ericksen, 1-11; Gerhard, 13-49; Pomeroy, 66-71).

Kinsey rejected the usefulness of such writings and instead set out to study human sexual behavior as a zoologist, collecting a wide array of data, noting the range of variation within the species, and reporting it without judgment—an approach very similar to his earlier work on gall wasps. To accomplish such a study of human sexuality, Kinsey and his research team interviewed 18,000 people about their sexual histories. He hoped to eventually complete 100,000 interviews, but did not accomplish this goal before his death at age sixty-two (Bullough 2004, 283; Drucker, 1-6).

For his study, Kinsey employed a face-to-face interview method, rather than paper questionnaires, believing that the give-and-take of a real-time interview would promote greater accuracy in self-reporting, since the interviewer could investigate inconsistencies and ask for clarification. He also strove for a wide sample of the U.S. population—although he argued that true random sampling, just coming into practice in the 1930s, was not possible when studying sexuality. Nevertheless, he did strive for diversity in his interview subjects, interviewing people of all ages (including minors), income levels, and ethnicities, as well as making a concerted effort to find interview subjects in various sexual subcultures, such as gays, prostitutes, and cross-dressers (Drucker, 91-95; Ericksen, 7-13; Pomeroy, 97-137).

All of these approaches marked the Kinsey study as something new: it was the first sex study of such magnitude and the first to employ the interview technique and sample multiple races and economic classes. However, it must be noted that Kinsey chose to exclude data on non-whites from the two books on his study that he was able to publish in his lifetime, claiming that he did not yet have a large enough sample of other racial groups to be confident that his findings would be accurate (Drucker, 91-95; Pomeroy, 465-70).

Despite the magnitude of Kinsey's study, he accomplished his work on very little money. In the early years, he financed the work entirely on his own; he did not receive external funding for the project until 1941, when he received a \$1,600 grant from the **National Research Council's Committee for Research in Problems of Sex** (which was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation). Although that initial grant was quite small, this arm of the National Research Council—and by extension, the Rockefeller Foundation— would become a major source of support for the study. Their funding increased every year until 1947, when they **granted the project \$40,000, half of the committee's entire annual resources.** Funding continued at this annual amount until—in the face of growing public outcry about the Kinsey Report—the Rockefeller Foundation pulled all funding from the study in 1954 (Pomeroy, 82, 173-81).

In order to accomplish a study so broad, Kinsey required assistance. While various scholars served as part of his research team, three were particularly influential. Wardell B. Pomeroy (1913-2001), a psychologist by training, joined the team in 1943 **and would go on to conduct 8,000 of the study's interviews, co-author both volumes of the Kinsey Report, and write a memoir of Kinsey in 1972 that remains a frequently cited source** (Gathorne-Hardy, 203-7; Pomeroy Obituary). Paul H. Gebhard (1917-2015), an anthropologist, joined the study in 1946. He conducted interviews, was listed as a coauthor on the *Female* volume of the **Kinsey Report, and became director of Kinsey's Institute on Sex Research (now simply the Kinsey Institute) after his boss's death.** Gebhard served as the **Institute's director from 1956 until 1982, and in that capacity published additional volumes based on Kinsey's research** (Gathorne-Hardy, 246-49, 440-41; In Memoriam: Paul Gebhard). Clyde Martin (1918-2014) was the first of the three to join **Kinsey's research team. Although he did occasionally conduct interviews,** he was primarily a statistician, creating most of the graphs and charts related to the study. For this contribution, he was listed as a co-author on both volumes. Martin actually met Kinsey in the late 1930s, when Martin was an undergraduate. Kinsey hired him originally to work in the garden at 1320 E. 1st Street, then later to work on his gall wasp collection. As Kinsey transitioned to the study of sexuality, Martin joined this work as well (Gathorne-Hardy 143-44; Jones, 391-93). **All the men on Kinsey's research team—including Kinsey himself—were happily married; it was in fact one of Kinsey's requirements for hiring.** In addition, all were, to varying degrees, behaviorally bisexual except for Gephard (Gathorne-Hardy, 299-300, 355-69).

As the project continued, news of the study spread and its potential for controversy became increasingly clear. Indiana University President Herman Wells, while a vocal advocate for academic freedom and a staunch supporter of **Kinsey's work** in particular, saw the danger of conducting this type of research at a state university in the conservative state of Indiana. By law, the State Board of Accounts or the state legislature could demand to examine any materials owned by the university, a move that—had it occurred—would have violated the confidentiality that was the bedrock of **Kinsey's methodology and exposed the sex lives of thousands of citizens. In light of this** situation, Kinsey and Wells decided the study should be removed from university affiliation and instead be transferred to a newly formed independent research center, the Institute for Sex Research, incorporated in 1947. The center, now known as the Kinsey Institute, continues to study human sexuality. It continues to be physically located on the Indiana University campus but operates as an independent non-profit **organization, as it did during Kinsey's lifetime** (Jones, 455-61).

After nine years of research, and less than a year after the formation of the Institute for Sex Research, Kinsey and his team published some of their findings in *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948). The volume, an 800-page academic tome, created a media sensation. It quickly outsold its original printing of 10,000 copies, ultimately selling 250,000, and spent months on the bestseller list. The phenomenon was repeated five years later, with the publication of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (1953). Together, these volumes challenged longstanding American understandings of sexual behavior, morality, and what was and was not considered “normal.” **The specific significance of Kinsey's work to science and to U.S. social history is discussed below; in the words of historian Vern Bullough, “He changed sex for all of us”** (Bullough 2004, 285; Dictionary of American Biography; Igo, 237).

Alfred Kinsey was a man with an intense personality and a mission to uncover the mysteries of human sexuality. He regularly worked sixteen hours a day, six days a week (**spending his “day of rest,”** Sunday, doing physical labor in his garden). He traveled extensively, collecting interviews and giving lectures, and after 1948 he was also the subject of massive media coverage, public controversy, and government scrutiny. (His extensive FBI file has been released to the public and is available online at <https://vault.fbi.gov/Alfred%20Kinsey>.) By the mid-1950s, all of this was taking its toll **on Kinsey's health. In the last years of his life, he suffered** a series of heart attacks and was increasingly emotional and paranoid, yet refused to stop working. He died on August 25, 1956, at the age of sixty-two (Gathorne-Hardy, 430-48; Jones, 760-68; Pomeroy, 431-41).

Significance to the History of Science

Kinsey's study of human sexual behavior had a revolutionary impact on various fields of science. Within the field of sexology, Kinsey changed the way scientists study sex, and his findings challenged existing categories of knowledge within the field. Similarly, **within the medical and psychiatric fields, Kinsey's findings provided an** immense body of data from which these professionals could assess the behavior they were seeing in their own practice. **As one small example of Kinsey's influence on the** scientific community in the middle decades of the twentieth century, historians John D'Emilio and Estelle Freedman state:

"Professionals in a wide range of fields organized over two hundred major symposia on the male study, more than fifty books were published that capitalized on the attention the studies were attracting, and newspapers **made headlines out of the release of critiques of Kinsey's work"** (D'Emilio and Freedman, 286).

Kinsey's approach to the study of human sexuality was unique for his time. Less than two dozen scientific studies of human sexual behavior existed by the 1930s, and each of these had involved small samples. Most focused either on college-educated people and college students, or on people who were undergoing some sort of medical or psychiatric treatment for sexual problems (Bullough 2004, 278-81; Ericksen, 1-11; Gerhard, 13-49; Pomeroy, 66-71).

Kinsey took a new approach. Drawing on his training as a taxonomist (the branch of science devoted to classifying organisms), he identified the basic need for data on what people were actually doing sexually. He set out to collect a large enough sample of human behavior to note the range of variation within the species. His goal was 100,000 interviews; he succeeded at obtaining 18,000. Such a study would result in useful and necessary findings that would be reported without judgment (Bullough 2004, 283; Drucker, 1-6; Ericksen, 50). With twenty years of hindsight, Wardell Pomeroy, a **member of Kinsey's core research team, identified the simple fact of this** methodology as **one of the study's biggest contributions.** "For the first time, a large body of sex information was gathered, so monumental and so comprehensive that it has not even been approached. [Here, Pomeroy refers to the fact that much of the data collected in

the study was never analyzed] . . . No research in human behavior on so broad a scale **had previously been attempted"** (Pomeroy, 465-66).

Kinsey's means of collecting information was also new. He rejected the usual method of written questionnaires and instead employed a face-to-face interview method, believing that interviews would result in more accurate data. In addition, he sought to collect information from a range of societal groups, representing different ages, social classes, geographic regions of the country, races, and sexual practices (Drucker, 91-95; Ericksen, 7-13; Pomeroy, 97-137). His inclusion of interview subjects of different social classes, in particular, was noteworthy (Drucker,

125-32; Irvine, 33-34; Pomeroy, 469-70). However, later scholars have pointed out that the study was still riddled with assumptions about lower-class behavior (and gender assumptions as well) (Drucker, 129; Ericksen, 8-11).

Kinsey's taxonomic approach to the study of human sexual behavior—with its emphasis on documenting rather than judging—produced the first large body of hard data on what people were actually doing sexually. The findings were surprising to both scientists and the general public, and they were used for decades as a base line of information about human sexual activity. In 2004, historian Vern Bullough said **Kinsey's two volumes “endure as the standard reference work of what people did and mostly still do in sex”** (Bullough 2004, 285; see also Pomeroy, 466-67).

In addition to simply providing information, **Kinsey's studies** presented data within a framework that saw variation within species as a completely normal phenomenon, and as such he prompted what historian Donna Drucker has called a **“radical reclassification of behavior”** (133), **breaking out of the previously inviolable framework of “normal” and “abnormal” sexual behavior.** In the words of sociologist Julia Ericksen, **“Where earlier standards of sexual normality were based on either religious or medical prescription, Kinsey based his on the statistical distribution of sexual acts. Whatever existed in nature must be normal, so Kinsey was open to all that he observed and heard”** (Ericksen, 49; see also D'Emilio and Freedman, 286).

Dispensing with the idea of “good” and “bad” sexuality, Kinsey instead conceptualized human sexual behavior as existing on a continuum. This idea is most clearly expressed in the 0-6 scale he developed to describe human sexual attraction, which is now widely known as the Kinsey Scale. In this structure, people classified at a 0 are exclusively heterosexual in their experience, fantasy life, and physiological reaction. People at a 6 on the scale are exclusively homosexual. A 3 represents people who are equally attracted (in thought, body, and deed) to both men and women. The other points on the scale (1, 2, 4, 5) indicate various distributions of desire between same-sex and opposite-sex objects. Although he did not explore it in any depth, Kinsey also **acknowledged that some people had “no socio-sexual response,”** a status he designated with an X on his scale. Within **Kinsey's** theoretical framework, most people experience some range of sexual desire for both men and women (Bullough 1994, 176-77; Drucker, 132-40; quotation from Kinsey, 658).

The Kinsey Scale offered a means of understanding and categorizing the range of sexual behavior in a way that rejected the idea of a dichotomy between only two categories—heterosexuality and homosexuality. It also dispensed with the notion that homosexual activity signaled mental illness and sexual deviancy (the prevalent thinking in the mid-twentieth century).

Rather, same-sex desire or sexual activity became simply one of many natural variations within human behavior (Drucker, 132-40; Ericksen, 50; Pomeroy, 467-68).

To be sure, Kinsey's findings were not accepted unequivocally by the scientific community. Many criticized his non-judgmental approach to sexual variation, arguing instead that it was the role of society to enforce moral standards. Others criticized his use of prisoners, legal minors, and people considered sexual deviants. Another common critique was that his findings couldn't possibly be accurate (being, as they were, so different from common assumptions) and that either his interview subjects had not been truthful or that his team's interviewing technique had skewed the data. There were indisputably flaws in the research, some of which did not reveal themselves until decades after the study, as scientific standards evolved (Jones, 271-273; 649-50; Pomeroy, 287-300). Nevertheless, in the words of Bullough, "All people in the sex field, regardless of nationality or point of view, cannot ignore what he did." "He was a pioneer and trailblazer, and although others might depart from the trail he blazed, they could not have done so had he not been there before" (Both quotes: Bullough 2004, 285).

The significance of Kinsey's work is evident throughout the fields of sexology, psychology, and medicine. By undertaking so large and diverse a study; unearthing such a rich amount of hard data; reconceptualizing variations in human sexual behavior as a natural biological phenomenon; and offering a scale by which human attraction could be understood without negative labels, Kinsey revolutionized scientific understandings of sex in the middle decades of the twentieth century.

Significance to U.S. Social History

While plenty of scientific studies spawn great change within their discipline without garnering much attention in the wider society, this was not the case with the Kinsey Reports. Despite their daunting lengths, dry prose, and surfeit statistics, both *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* caused a media sensation upon publication, propelling both to the top of national bestseller lists. Historian Elaine Tyler May recounts that, in the postwar era, Kinsey became a "household word," and author Ron Jackson Suresha describes the Kinsey Report as "one of the defining moments of the mid-twentieth century" (May, 110; Suresha, xiv). Likewise, historian Vern Bullough states, "I regard him as one of the most influential Americans of the twentieth century, and I think large numbers of others would agree with me" (Bullough 2004, 277).

Kinsey's data about what people were actually *doing* sexually challenged the dominant moral system in the United States at that time. This naturally drew a great deal of attention from all corners of society, with the result that, for a period of time in the late 1940s

and early 1950s, it seemed that *everyone* was talking about sex. In the words of psychologist Wardell Pomeroy, “Kinsey brought sex out of the bedroom and into the world's parlor” (Pomeroy, 3). Many found Kinsey’s findings liberating, and in fact he is often referred to as the “Father of the Sexual Revolution.” Others saw in Kinsey’s findings a warning cry about the erosion of the nation’s moral foundation. Alfred Kinsey both ushered in the era of American sexual liberalism and caused a severe religious and political backlash, which played a part in the postwar reification of the heterosexual nuclear family ideal (D’Emilio and Freedman, 285; Drucker Email; Pomeroy, 464).

The findings that attracted the most public attention—because they most defied conventional understandings—related to masturbation, premarital sex, women’s sexual responsiveness, and homosexual activity. According to Kinsey’s data, far more white Americans (he included data only on whites) engaged in these behaviors than previously imagined. Within the white population, nearly all men and 62 percent of women masturbated, and 90 percent of men and 50 percent of women had engaged in premarital intercourse. In addition, Kinsey demonstrated that, physiologically, women were as sexually responsive as men, and argued that most of the behavioral differences between the sexes were the result of social conditioning and the cultural emphasis on intercourse over other forms of sexual expression. What’s more, he suggested that premarital intercourse was actually a good thing, leading to higher rates of “marital adjustment” (D’Emilio and Freedman, 286; Jones, 689).

But the data that most scandalized the American public concerned the degree of homosexual activity among whites. Kinsey found that 37 percent of males and 13 percent of females reported same-sex experiences that had led to orgasm. Furthermore, from his data, Kinsey determined that 10 percent of the male population and 2-6 percent of the female population had been exclusively homosexual for at least three consecutive years. What had previously seemed like a rare sexual aberration suddenly revealed itself to be quite common (D’Emilio and Freedman, 291-92).

The discrepancy between moral ideals and Kinsey’s reality was enormous, and shook the nation to its core. For many, Kinsey’s findings were a huge relief. People who had been riddled by guilt about sexual experiences they considered degenerate—masturbation, homosexual exploration, premarital sexual experiences—now realized that these behaviors were quite common and, according to Dr. Kinsey, simply an expression of natural variation (Bullough 2004, 285; D’Emilio and Freedman, 286-87).

The gap between societal expectations and actual behavior revealed in the Kinsey Report also prompted a re-examination of various aspects of the law. Kinsey noted that fully 95 percent of the white men in his study had broken the law at some point in the pursuit of sexual outlet. This

was not hard to do in the early and mid-twentieth century, of course, since such illegal behavior would, in most parts of the United States, include:

homosexual activity, interracial activity, premarital intercourse, hiring a prostitute, engaging in oral sex, and using birth control. Nevertheless, the 95 percent figure successfully made the point that laws in effect at the time no longer matched social norms (D'Emilio and Freedman, 286).

Many of the legal changes prompted by the Kinsey Report happened relatively quickly after the books were published. Bullough claims that the *Model Penal Code* published by the American Law Institute in 1955 was heavily based on Kinsey's work. D'Emilio and Freedman argue that the impact of the Kinsey Report is evident in the series of cases dealing with obscenity that went before the Supreme Court in the period between 1957 and 1967 and, in the aggregate, served to break down the nineteenth-century Comstock laws that strictly curtailed the spread of sexual information in the United States. Likewise, Kinsey himself battled the U.S. postal service and customs office in court, fighting their interference in his ability to acquire sexual materials related to his study. The case *U.S. v 31 Photographs* was decided after Kinsey's death in Kinsey's favor by the Federal Court of New York. This ruling greatly expanded the ability of U.S. scholars to study human sexuality (Bullough 1994, 184; Bullough 2004, 285; D'Emilio and Freedman, 287-88; Pomeroy, 464, 471).

Impact on LGBTQ Experiences

Arguably, no group was more effected by Kinsey's findings than individuals we would now identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ). Initially, Kinsey's findings both emboldened LGBTQ individuals to advocate for themselves and sparked a surge of fear within the wider society of the "homosexual menace." Taken together, these opposing forces of liberation and repression marked the years from 1950 to 1970 as ones of both growing support networks and increased danger for people who fell outside normative views of sexual desire and gender expression.

The news that homosexual activity was relatively common had a nearly immediate impact on those who desired their own sex. At its most basic level, this information alerted many people for the first time that there were others like them, with similar desires. For those struggling in isolation with feelings that marked them to many as "sick," this knowledge was a consolation and prompted many to begin searching for others like themselves.

Furthermore, after half a century of being told they were abominations, criminals, and mentally deranged, gays and lesbians finally had an advocate who was loudly proclaiming that their desires were normal. While it took many years for the medical and psychiatric professions to come around to agreeing with Kinsey, those with same-sex desires seized upon this idea

immediately. The years between 1950 and 1970 saw the first organized political effort in the United States in support of LGBTQ rights. Known as the homophile movement, these activists fought for the right to simply live their lives free of harassment and discrimination. The political argument behind the homophile movement was that homosexuals (the word in dominant use at the time) were just like everyone else and thus deserved the same treatment. Their evidence for this claim was the Kinsey Report (Bullough 2004, 277; Stein, 44).

In fact, pioneering gay activist Harry Hay (1912-2002) credited *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* in part with inspiring him to form the Mattachine Society, the first national LGBTQ group in the United States, in 1950. While Hay developed his idea of homosexuals as a cultural minority from his work with the Communist Party (ironic, since the party was adamantly anti-homosexual), **Kinsey's volume convinced him that such a minority could have political clout, given the numbers indicated in Kinsey's study. What's more, while canvassing the beaches of southern California in 1950 to gauge interest for the group he had in mind, Hay would approach men he suspected of being gay and ask if they would be interested in joining "a group to talk about Kinsey's findings on sexual deviancy" (Bronski, 179-80; Faderman, 54-56, quote from 56; Stein 45-46).**

However, in addition to the mobilizing effect the Kinsey Report had on gays and lesbians, the study also contributed to a backlash against those who engaged in same-sex sexual behavior. The very arguments that were so inspiring to the LGBTQ community—their numbers were larger than they thought; they were normal after all—incensed others in the United States, motivating them, in turn, to fight for the preservation of the traditional moral framework that **Kinsey's findings suggested was eroding.** No less a figure than J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI from 1924 to 1972, declared in a *Reader's Digest* symposium on the Kinsey Report: **"It is important to the very future of our national life that we hold fast to our faith.... Man's sense of decency declares what is normal and what is not."** To tamper with these tenets, Hoover claimed, would bestow a victory on **"those who would destroy our civilization"** (quoted in Jones, 632; see also Stein, 44).

Alfred Kinsey did not single-handedly cause the containment culture of the 1950s, with its embrace of the heterosexual nuclear family and its fear of difference. The Cold War had a great deal to do with that. Nevertheless, **the timing of Kinsey's publications meant that they were caught up in the anxiety of the age. Kinsey's evidence that people with homosexual tendencies must be lurking in plain sight coincided with the Cold War suspicion that Communists, too, were infiltrating American society.**

Popular culture and politicians often equated difference with danger in the 1950s, and LGBTQ people fared poorly under this cultural mindset. What ensued was a culture war. **On one side were those fighting to hold on to an "American Way of Life" they associated with**

traditional gender roles, heterosexuality, and a moral order that contained sexual **expression**. **On the other side were those who embraced a “live and let live” approach to sexual behavior**, valued sexual autonomy, and sought the breakdown of hierarchical social structures (Bronski, 178-79; Johnson, 53-55; Stein, 44).

Alfred Kinsey’s study of sexual behavior was immediately significant for what it revealed about mid-twentieth-century sexual practices and for its challenging of the very framework of sexologic study and moral order. It contributed to the start of LGBTQ political organizing as well as a culture war. But much of the significance of Alfred Kinsey did not emerge until decades after his death. The years have raised additional questions about his methodology (his sampling method, his use of children as research subjects, and his cultural prejudices that find their way into the study, to name just a few). But with historical distance, we can also see how, in so many ways, he was ahead of his time. In 1948 and 1953, Kinsey stood nearly alone in his view that homosexual desire is a natural part of human variation; now this is the accepted view in medicine, psychiatry, and the majority of Americans. The same is true about his claim that premarital intercourse positively influences rates of marital adjustment. Americans as a rule are far more comfortable discussing sexuality than they were sixty years ago, a shift that is likely in part the result of the data revealed and the changes wrought by the **Kinsey Report**. As Vern Bullough put it in his 2004 assessment of Alfred Kinsey’s **impact**, “...wherever you turn in American society today, you find changes brought about by his writings and research.” (Bullough 2004, 277)

Significance of the Property

The Alfred C. Kinsey House at 1320 E. 1st Street in Bloomington, Indiana, is the **property that best represents Alfred Kinsey’s contribution to science and to American sexual thought**. The building was designed by Dr. Kinsey, and he lived in this residence during the full course of his investigation into human sexuality, which began in 1938 **and continued until his death in 1956**. **Indeed, Alfred and Clara’s daughter Anne Kinsey**

Corning Call (1924-2016) stated that, of all the sites related to her father, this house “best represents the multi-dimensional aspects of her father's personality and the **merging of his private and professional lives**” (Stuttgen, section 8, page 30).

The balance of personal and professional was a crucial aspect of Kinsey being able to accomplish what he did in the field of sexology. **Given Kinsey’s unorthodox subject of study and his findings that went so severely against societal norms**, it was essential that the world understood him as a well-adjusted family man, not a sexual deviant. Beginning with the publication of the *Male* volume, Indiana University President Herman Wells regularly received letters expressing outrage that the university **continued to employ such a “pervert” as Kinsey**.

Wells' standard response involved assurances that Kinsey was happily married and a father of three. In the mainstream thinking of mid-twentieth-century America, heterosexual marriage and parenthood represented **“normal” sexual adjustment**.

The Kinsey family home played an important role in this effort. The university sent its photographic team there in 1948, the year the *Male* volume was published, to take pictures of a conservatively dressed Clara Kinsey, well into middle age, engaged in a series of domestic tasks—tending to the fire, knitting, picking flowers in the garden, etc.

In a similar vein, Clara also agreed to be featured in a 1948 article in *McCall's*, **“Yes, There Is a Mrs. Kinsey,”** in which her domestic life and the family home featured prominently. Kinsey also regularly hosted visiting scholars and funders at the house, where they would dine with the Kinsey family. While this was partly due to the paucity of restaurants in Bloomington at that time, as Kinsey scholar Donna Drucker points out, it was also no doubt a concerted effort to emphasize the connection between Kinsey and the ideal of **the nuclear family**. **Clearly, Kinsey's domestic side served as reassurance** to mid-twentieth-century Americans that his interest in sex was truly scientific rather than prurient. (Drucker Email; Indiana University Online Photographic Archives; Kutner).

Ironically, the home was also used as a site of research, although this was not **widely known until after Kinsey's death**. Sometime in the 1940s, Kinsey moved beyond interviewing and began also observing sexual behavior. In 1950, he hired photographer Bill Dellenback to the research team to film and photograph the sexual encounters Kinsey observed, thus foreshadowing the work William Masters and Virginia Johnson would do a decade later in sex research. While many of these observations took place during research trips, a significant amount occurred in Bloomington, and most of these took place in the attic of the Kinsey home. All members of the core research team took part in the observations, as well as engaging in encounters that were observed and recorded. **Clara and most of the other researchers' wives did as well** (Gathorne-Hardy, 331-38; Pomeroy, 172-87).

Kinsey's garden also represented the merging of his personal and professional life. His design of the landscape, as well his renowned collection of iris varieties that once graced the property, speak to the range of skills he possessed as well as his **collector's nature**. **As with gall wasps and sexual histories, Kinsey also collected iris varieties**, and threw himself into his passion for gardening just as he did with his subjects of study. The garden was also the basis for the enduring friendship and work relationship between Kinsey and Clyde Martin, who was originally hired as an **undergraduate to work in Kinsey's garden**. **As the two grew close, Kinsey asked him to instead assist with his university work**, both the gall wasps and the sexuality study. **Martin became one of the core members of Kinsey's research team**, and

the two maintained a mutual love of gardening. In May 1942, Martin married his wife Alice in the garden at 1320 E. 1st Street (Pomeroy, 86-89).

The Alfred C. Kinsey House represents the life and work of this famous sexologist. It also is the only site with such strong associations that maintains the required historical integrity. Two other sites have similarly strong associations with Kinsey—Swain Hall and Wylie Hall, both on the Indiana University campus—but neither possess the integrity of the residence.

Swain Hall

For most of his career, Kinsey's office and laboratory were housed in Swain Hall (now Swain Hall East) on the Indiana University campus. Dr. Kinsey worked there from 1920, when he was hired by the university, to 1947, when the Institute for Sex Research was established. However, this building lacks historical integrity, having been joined to a neighboring building (now Swain Hall West) by an incompatible modernist addition in 1960.

Wylie Hall

The first site of the Institute for Sex Research (now the Kinsey Institute) was located in the basement of Wylie Hall on the Indiana University campus, a building listed as a contributing property to the Old Crescent National Register District (#80000028). **The institute's offices opened in 1947, about eight months before the publication of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and remained in Wylie Hall until 1955, shortly before Dr. Kinsey's death. Although this building was Dr. Kinsey's professional home during the height of his fame, it too lacks the historical integrity of the E. 1st Street residence. The institute's offices, located in the south half of the building's basement, have been converted to a lecture hall. Michele Curran, a historian in the National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, assessed Wylie Hall along with the residence during a site visit in August 2016 and concluded that although the building had "good external integrity," the interior of the building had "no integrity at all." She recommended pursuing designation of the Kinsey residence instead (Curran Email).**

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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): 77040

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.066 acres*

*Although the Monroe County (Indiana) GIS database lists the parcel at .85 acres; adding up the various parts equals 1.066, which is the current owners' understanding as well.

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: 39.158933 Longitude: -86.516998

- 2. Latitude: Longitude:

- 3. Latitude: Longitude:

- 4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- 1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

- 2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

- 3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

- 4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

Monroe County Parcel Number: 53-08-03-210-012-000-009

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is marked by the current parcel, all of which was owned by Alfred and Clara Kinsey.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Susan Ferentinos, PhD
organization: _____ street
& number: 1209 S. Washington Street city
or town: Bloomington state: IN zip code: 47401 e-
mail susan@susanferentinos.com telephone: 812-
272-5809 date: 2/7/2018

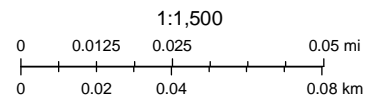
Additional Documentation

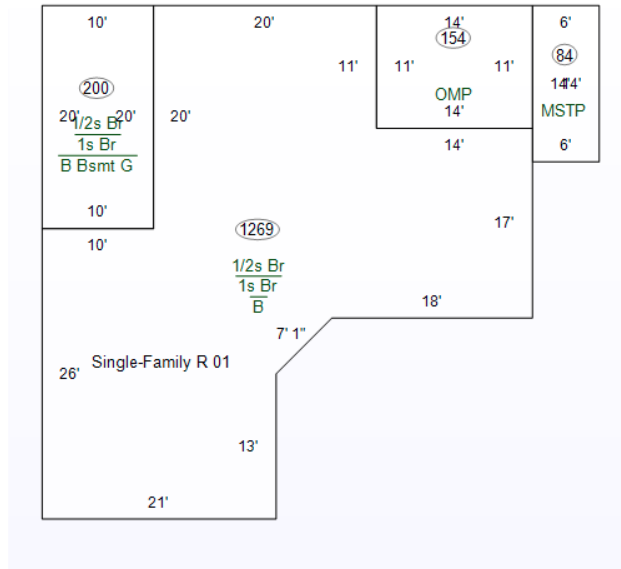
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.)
GIS Map: Alfred C. Kinsey House, 1320 East 1st Street, Bloomington, IN

Kinsey, Alfred C., House

Showing Nominated Property in Blue





Parcel Information

Owner Name Merino, Enrique & Consuelo Lopez-morillas
 Owner Address 1320 E 1st St Bloomington, In 47401
 Parcel Number 53-08-03-210-012.000-009
 Alt Parcel Number 015-30420-00
 Property Address 1320 E 1st St, Bloomington, In 47401-5102
 Property Class Code 510
 Property Class 1 Family Dwell - Platted Lot
 Neighborhood 158 Trending 2006 - F/s, 53009151-009
 Legal Description 015-30420-00 Sheridan Place Lot 3,2, (E1/2) Lot 6 & (N1/2)lot 9

Taxing District

Township Perry Township
 Corporation Monroe County Community

Land Description

Land Type Acreage
 9 37,026

Transfer of Ownership

| Date | Name | Buyer | Document | Dimensions | Deed Type | Sale Price |
|------------|----------------------------|-------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1900-01-01 | Kinsey, Alfred C & Clara M | N/A | | | Mi | |
| 1900-01-01 | Unknown | N/A | | | Wd | |
| 1983-09-08 | Merino, Enrique & Consuelo | N/A | 0 | | Mi | N/A |
| | | | N/A | | | N/A |
| | | | 0 | | | N/A |

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, 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

Name of Property: Kinsey, Alfred C., House

City or Vicinity: 1320 E. 1st Street

County: Monroe State: IN

Photographer: Susan Ferentinos

Date Photographed: June 13, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

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.

1 of 8.

IN_Monroe_KinseyHouse_0001

Front elevation of 1320 East 1st Street, showing front of house and contributing limestone walkway. Camera facing south.



2 of 8.

IN_Monroe_KinseyHouse_0002

Front elevation of 1320 East 1st Street, showing front entrance and chimney. Camera facing south.



3

IN_Monroe_KinseyHouse_0003

East elevation of 1320 East 1st Street, showing side entrance (off kitchen) and side yard.
Camera facing south.



4 of 8.

IN_Monroe_KinseyHouse_0004

East elevation of 1320 East 1st Street. Camera facing west.



5 of 8.

IN_Monroe_KinseyHouse_0005

Rear elevation of 1320 East 1st Street, showing garage and screened porch. Camera facing northwest.



6

IN_Monroe_KinseyHouse_0006

West elevation of 1320 East 1st Street, showing screened porch. Camera facing east.



7 of 8.

IN_Monroe_KinseyHouse_0007

Southwest corner of house at 1320 East 1st Street, showing screened porch and patio. Camera facing southeast.



8

IN_Monroe_KinseyHouse_0008

Back yard of 1320 East 1st Street. Camera facing south.



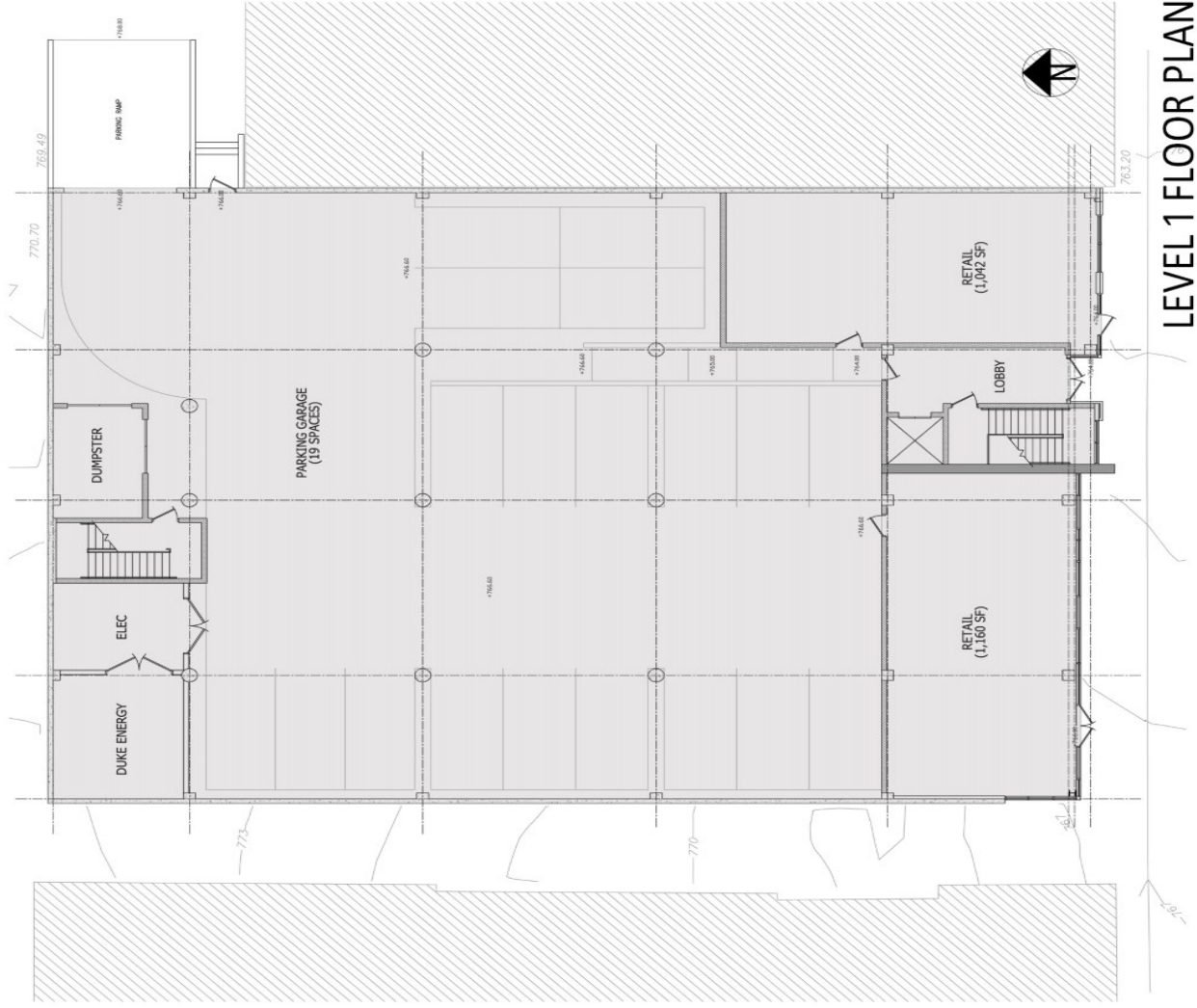
January 22, 2018



VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM KIRKWOOD/WALNUT INTERSECTION

121 KIRKWOOD

CONDOMINIUMS & RETAIL



LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN

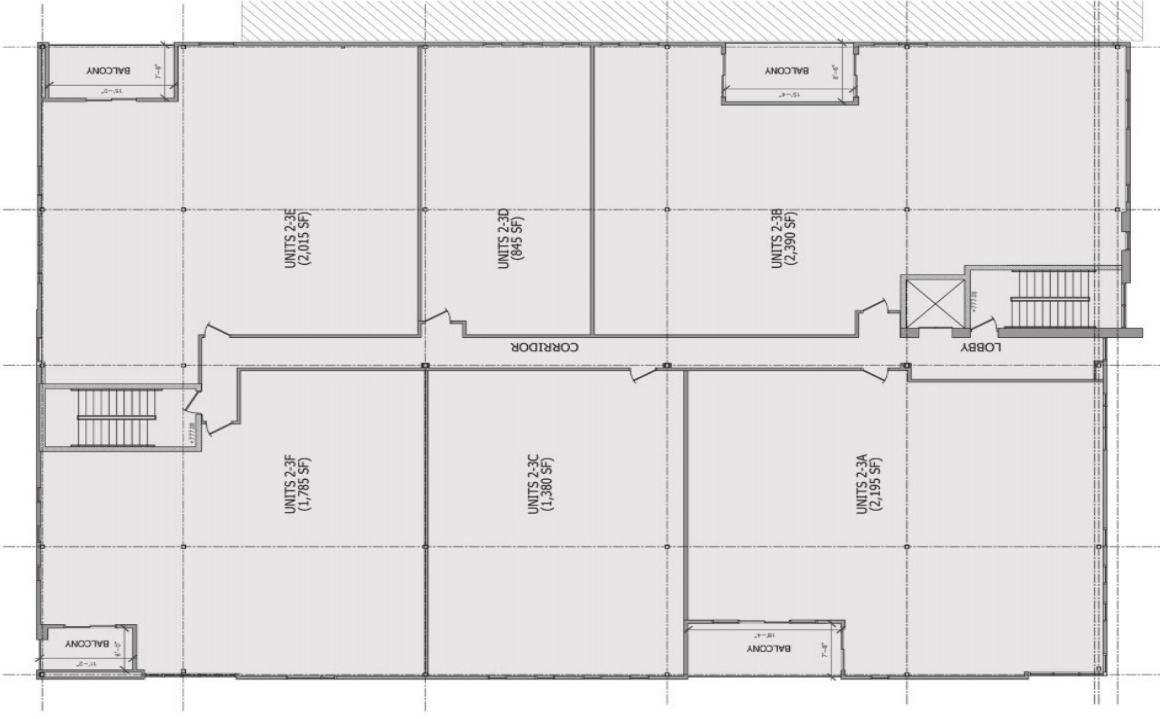
121 KIRKWOOD

CONDOMINIUMS & RETAIL

January 22, 2018



LEVELS 2-3 FLOOR PLAN
PROPOSED BUILD-OUT

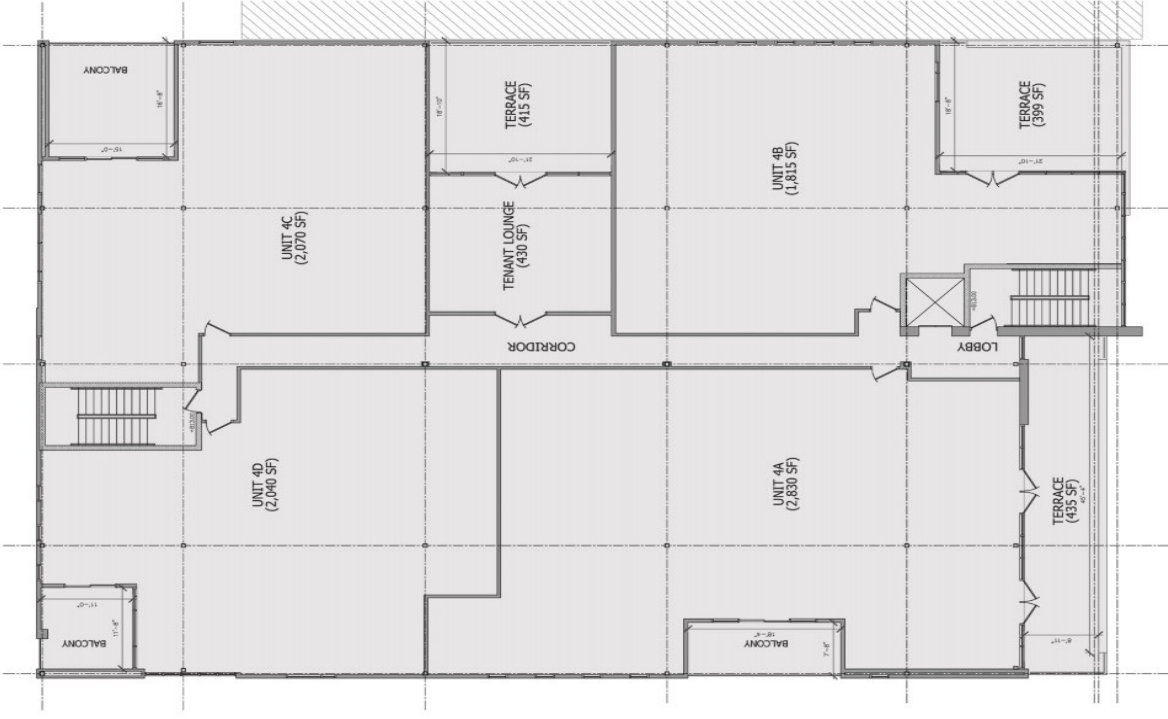


LEVELS 2-3 FLOOR PLAN

January 22, 2018



LEVEL 4 FLOOR PLAN
PROPOSED BUILD-OUT



LEVEL 4 FLOOR PLAN

January 22, 2018



VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM KIRKWOOD

121 KIRKWOOD

CONDOMINIUMS & RETAIL

January 22, 2018



VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM KIRKWOOD/WASHINGTON INTERSECTION

121 KIRKWOOD

CONDOMINIUMS & RETAIL

January 22, 2018



SOUTH ELEVATION (KIRKWOOD)

January 22, 2018



WEST ELEVATION (ALLEY)

January 22, 2018



EAST ELEVATION (WASHINGTON)



NORTH ELEVATION (ALLEY)

January 22, 2018



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST ALONG WASHINGTON STREET

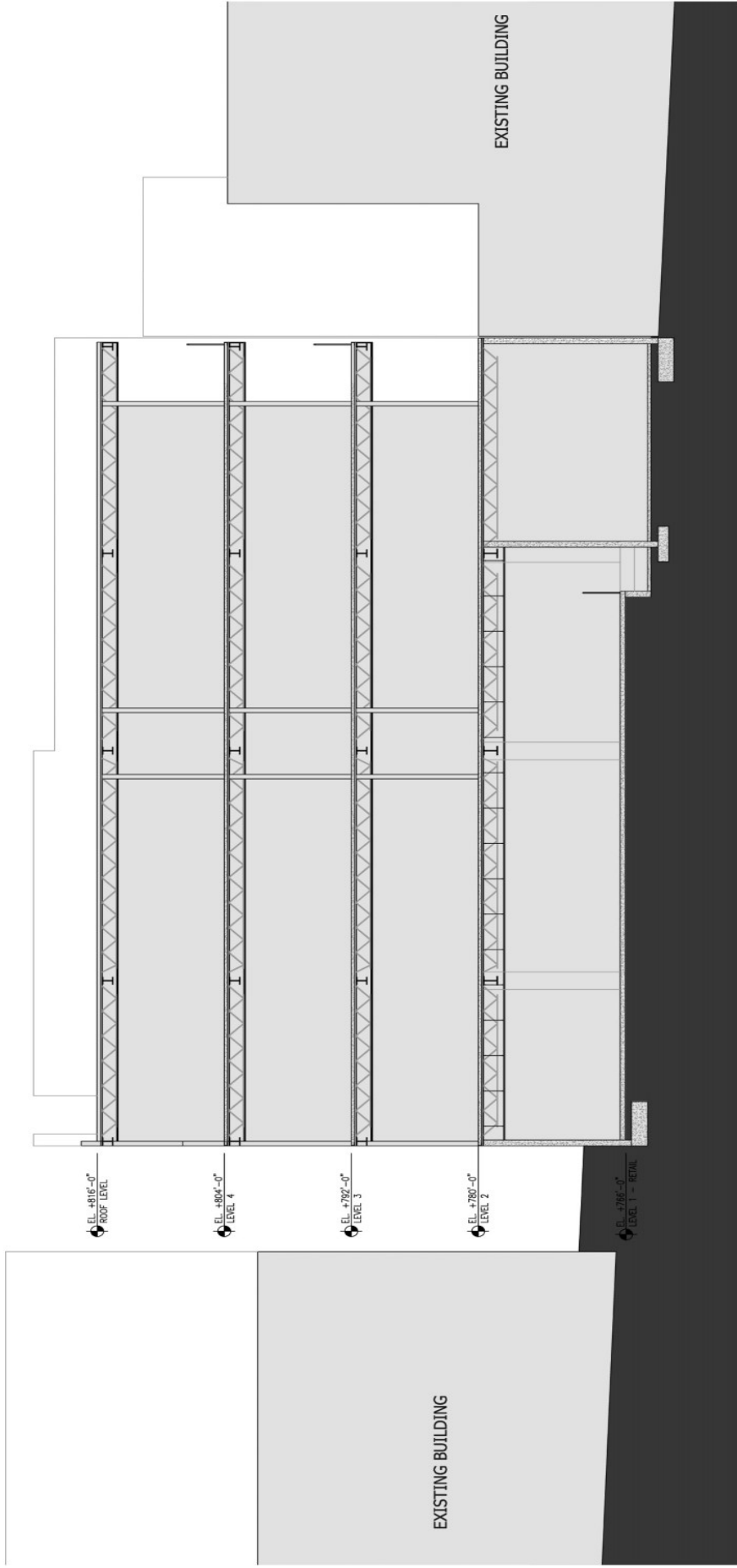
STRAUSER
DESIGN + BUILD, LLC

T.M.
CROWLEY
& ASSOCIATES

121 KIRKWOOD

CONDOMINIUMS & RETAIL

January 22, 2018



BUILDING SECTION - EAST/WEST

