

Properties Listed In or Determined Eligible for the NRHP

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 (NR-2410; IHSSI # 098-296-01173), 1801

Nowland Avenue

The Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 was listed in the NRHP in 2016 under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Education for its significance as a Carnegie Library (Figure 4, Sheet 8; Table 20; Photo 43). Constructed in 1911–1912, the building consists of a two-story central block with one-story wings and displays elements of the Italian Renaissance Revival and Craftsman styles. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 43. Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 (NR-2410; IHSSI # 098-296-01173), 1801 Nowland Avenue.

Prosser House (NR-0090; IHSSI # 098-296-01219), 1454 E. 10th Street

The Prosser House was listed in the NRHP in 1975 under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Art (Figure 4, Sheet 8; Table 20; Photo 44). The one-and-one-half-story cross-plan house was built in 1886. The original owner was a decorative plaster worker who installed

elaborate plaster decoration throughout the interior of the house. The house retains a high level of integrity, and no change to its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 44. Prosser House (NR-0090; IHSSI # 098-296-01219), 1454 E. 10th Street.

Wyndham (NR-0616.33; IHSSI # 098-296-01367), 1040 N. Delaware Street

The Wyndham apartment building was listed in the NRHP in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Community Planning and Development (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 45). The Tudor Revival-style seven-story apartment building was constructed in 1929. The windows appear to be original. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 45. Wyndham (NR-0616.33; IHSSI # 098-296-01367), 1040 N. Delaware Street.

Pierson-Griffiths House (Kemper House) [NR-0203; IHSSI # 098-296-01368], 1028 N. Delaware Street

The Pierson-Griffiths House was listed in the NRHP in 1978 under Criterion C in the area of Architecture (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 46). The building is a one-and-one-half-story house built in 1873. The house's architectural significance lies in its elaborate Victorian-era ornamental detailing drawn from the Second Empire and Greek Revival styles. The house retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 46. Pierson-Griffiths House (Kemper House) [NR-0203; IHSSI # 098-296-01368], 1028 N. Delaware Street.

Calvin I. Fletcher House (NR-0694; IHSSI # 098-296-01369), 1031 N. Pennsylvania Street

The Calvin I. Fletcher House was listed in the NRHP in 1983 under Criteria B and C in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Architecture (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 47). The house is the only remaining residence in what was the original city of Indianapolis that is associated with the Fletcher family, which was prominent in the shaping of the financial, legal, educational, and social fabric of Indianapolis. The two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne-style house was built in 1895. The windows are original. A large carriage house survives at the rear of the lot. The house retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 47. Calvin I. Fletcher House (NR-0694; IHSSI # 098-296-01369), 1031 N. Pennsylvania Street.

The Pennsylvania Apartments (NR-0616.26; IHSSI # 098-296-01379), 919 N. Pennsylvania Street

The Pennsylvania Apartments were listed in the NRHP in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Community Planning and Development (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 48). The three-story building was constructed in 1906. The one-over-one double hung windows may be original or, if not, are compatible with the original openings. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 48. The Pennsylvania Apartments (NR-0616.26; IHSSI # 098-296-01379), 919 N. Pennsylvania Street.

The Myrtle Fern (NR-0616.25; IHSSI # 098-296-01389), 221 E. 9th Street

The Myrtle Fern was listed in the NRHP in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Community Planning and Development (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 49). The two-story building was constructed ca. 1925. The fenestration of the façade has been altered, with modern horizontal sliding windows and fixed sash windows replacing the windows in the segmental arched openings of the façade and the first bays of the side walls. Plywood covers the former transoms of these openings. The front door also is a modern replacement, and what appear to formerly have been sidelights also have been covered with plywood. However, these alterations are reversible. Although the Myrtle Fern has a diminished integrity of design and materials as a result of these alterations, no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 49. The Myrtle Fern (NR-0616.25; IHSSI # 098-296-01389), 221 E. 9th Street.

The Shelton (NR-0616.23; IHSSI # 098-296-01390), 825 N. Delaware Street

The Shelton was listed in the NRHP in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Community Planning and Development (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 50). The five-story building was constructed in 1925. Architectural ornament is present in the crenellation at the top of the wall, the limestone window surrounds with quoins, and the limestone ornament in the projecting door surround at the front entrance. Although the windows are replacements, they are compatible with the original openings. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 50. The Shelton (NR-0616.23; IHSSI # 098-296-01390), 825 N. Delaware Street.

Cathcart Apartments (NR-0616.09; IHSSI # 098-296-01391), 103 E. 9th Street

The Cathcart Apartments were listed in the NRHP in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Community Planning and Development (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 51). The three-story building was constructed in 1909 and has elements of the Craftsman style, in particular the hood sheltering the main entrance. The windows are original. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 51. Cathcart Apartments (NR-0616.09; IHSSI # 098-296-01391), 103 E. 9th Street.

Lodge Apartments (NR-0616.19; IHSSI # 098-296-01392), 829 N. Pennsylvania Street

The Lodge Apartments were listed in the NRHP in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Community Planning and Development (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 52). The three-story building was constructed in 1905 in the Georgian Revival style. The style is seen in the brick segmental arch window openings of the central façade bay and in the Classical door surround. The windows are modern replacements, but are compatible with the original window openings. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 52. Lodge Apartments (NR-0616.19; IHSSI # 098-296-01392), 829 N. Pennsylvania Street.

Plaza Apartments (NR-0616.27; IHSSI # 098-296-01393), 902 N. Pennsylvania Street

The Plaza Apartments were listed in the NRHP in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Community Planning and Development (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 53). The three-story U-shaped building was constructed in 1907. The building has a Renaissance Revival-style entrance bay on the N. Pennsylvania Street façade. The one-over-one double hung windows either are original or are compatible with the original openings. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 53. Plaza Apartments (NR-0616.27; IHSSI # 098-296-01393), 902 N. Pennsylvania Street.

The Ambassador (NR-0616.03; IHSSI # 098-296-01394), 39 E. 9th Street

The Ambassador was listed in the NRHP in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Community Planning and Development (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 54). The six-story building was constructed in 1923 and has elements of the Sullivanese style, especially in the use of terra cotta ornament and the multi-tiered arch of the main entrance. The windows either are original or are compatible with the original openings. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 54. The Ambassador (NR-0616.03; IHSSI # 098-296-01394), 39 E. 9th Street.

Central Library of Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library (NR-0085; IHSSI # 098-296-01395), 40 E. St. Clair Street

The Central Library was listed in the NRHP in 1975 under Criterion C in the areas of Art and Architecture (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 55). Constructed between 1913 and 1916, the building was designed by eminent architect Paul Cret in the Neoclassical style. The building's exterior is clad in limestone, and the main façade, recessed between the east and west wings, has a Doric colonnade across its front. Although additions have been made on the north side of the building, these additions have been kept visually distinct from the original building and do not significantly detract from the architectural character of the original structure. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 55. Central Library of Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library (NR-0085; IHSSI # 098-296-01395), 40 E. St. Clair Street.

The Burton (NR-0616.08; IHSSI # 098-296-01396), 821–823 N. Pennsylvania Street

The Burton was listed in the NRHP in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Community Planning and Development (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 56). The two-story building was constructed ca. 1920 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The arched pediment over the front entrance and the red-tile roof in the front slope are the primary stylistic features. Although the building's original siding was stucco, the current stucco surface appears to be a distinctly modern replacement. The window openings have been altered with the installation of storm windows that obscure the original windows. However, these alterations are reversible and no change in the building's NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 56. The Burton (NR-0616.08; IHSSI # 098-296-01396), 821–823 N. Pennsylvania Street.

The Vera and The Olga (NR-0725; IHSSI # 098-296-01415), 1440–1446 N. Illinois Street

The Vera and The Olga were listed in the NRHP in 1984 under Criterion C in the area of Architecture (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 57). The property consists two brick rowhouses, each originally with 10 units, facing each other across a courtyard. Each building has a continuous porch across the first floor and bay windows in the second floor. The property is significant as one of the few examples of rowhouse construction in the city at a time when construction of apartment and flat buildings was common. The windows either are original or are compatible with the original openings. The property retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 57. The Vera and The Olga (NR-0725; IHSSI # 098-296-01415), 1440–1446 N. Illinois Street.

Independent Turnverein (NR-0641; IHSSI # 098-296-01428), 902 N. Meridian Street

The Independent Turnverein was listed in the NRHP in 1983 under Criteria A and C in the areas of Ethnic Heritage, Social History, and Architecture (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 58). The building was constructed in 1913–1914 and designed by leading architect Adolph Scherrer in a mix of the Prairie, Craftsman, and Renaissance Revival styles. In addition to its architectural character, the building is significant for its association with the city’s German community. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 58. Independent Turnverein (NR-0641; IHSSI # 098-296-01428), 902 N. Meridian Street.

Cole Motor Car Company (NR-0332; IHSSI # 098-296-01651), 730 E. Washington Street

The Cole Motor Car Company building was listed in the NRHP in 1983 under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Industry (Figure 4, Sheet 5; Table 20; Photo 59). The reinforced concrete building was constructed between 1911 and 1913. The façade has some ornament in the Art Deco style and cladding of white brick. The building is significant for its association with the Cole Motor Car Company, which was a leading manufacturer of automobiles in the early years of the twentieth century and one of the earliest producers of luxury automobiles. A significant alteration has occurred in the closing off of most of the building's window openings, but this alteration is acknowledged in the NRHP nomination and did not impede the original listing. The building does not appear to have undergone any significant alterations since being listed, and no change to its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 59. Cole Motor Car Company (NR-0332; IHSSI # 098-296-01651), 730 E. Washington Street.

Gaseteria, Inc. (NR-2266), 1031 E. Washington Street

Gaseteria, Inc., was listed in the NRHP in 2013 under Criteria B and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture and for association with Russell S. Williams, a pioneer in the petroleum industry in Indiana (Figure 4, Sheet 6; Table 20; Photo 60). The one-story office building was constructed in 1941 and is designed in the Art Moderne style. The windows are replacements, but are compatible with the design of the building. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 60. Gaseteria, Inc. (NR-2266), 1031 E. Washington Street.

Manchester Apartments (NR-1406), 960–962 N. Pennsylvania Street

The Manchester Apartments were listed in the NRHP in 1998 under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a work of architect Harry R. Fitton and as an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 61). The building is a three-story apartment building with ground floor commercial office space constructed in 1929. Tudor Revival features include the mix of brick and faux half-timbering on the façade and the leaded quarrel casement windows on the first floor. The upper floor windows are modern replacements, but respect the original openings and their limestone window surrounds. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 61. Manchester Apartments (NR-1406), 960–962 N. Pennsylvania Street, on the right and Sheffield Inn (NR-1373), 956–958 N. Pennsylvania Street, on the left.

Sheffield Inn (NR-1373), 956–958 N. Pennsylvania Street

The Sheffield Inn was listed in the NRHP in 1998 under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a work of architect Harry R. Fitton and as an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 62). The two-story building was constructed in 1926–1927 as a small residential hotel with a ground floor commercial space facing the street. Tudor Revival features include the mix of brick and faux half-timbering of the walls, the steep slate-covered gable roofs, and the original casement windows surviving in the center of the first floor of the north half of the building. All other windows are modern replacements, but were already present when the building was listed in the NRHP. The building retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-listed status is recommended.



Photo 62. Sheffield Inn (NR-1373), 956–958 N. Pennsylvania Street, on the left, and Manchester Apartments (NR-1406), 960–962 N. Pennsylvania Street, on the right.

Marion County Bridge No. 2520L; NBI No. 4900233; N. Oriental Street over Pogue’s Run

Marion County Bridge No. 2520L has been determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP through the Indiana Historic Bridge Inventory, which also determined the bridge to be Non-Select (Figure 4, Sheet 7; Table 20; Photo 63). The continuous reinforced concrete slab bridge is significant under Criterion C because the bridge’s horizontal curved deck represents an important bridge construction technique requiring specially engineered substructures and/or superstructures. The bridge retains a high level of integrity, and no change in its NRHP-eligible status is recommended.



Photo 63. Marion County Bridge No. 2520L; NBI No. 4900233; N. Oriental Street over Pogue's Run, curved corner and railing at N. Oriental Street and E. St. Clair Street.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Park, 17th Street to 21st Street (S to N) and Park Avenue to Broadway Street (W to E)

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Park was originally formed in 1961 as an urban renewal initiative that was created by the demolition of a number of houses from 17th Street on the south to 21st Street on the north, and between Park Avenue on the west and Broadway Street on the east (Quigg 2017) [Figure 4, Sheet 2; Table 3; Photos 64 and 65]. Originally, the park did not have a name. Today, in addition to open green space, the park contains a number of amenities, including a public swimming pool, basketball courts, shelters, playground equipment, and picnic tables (Quigg 2017). The Landmark for Peace Memorial memorializes the spot where Senator Robert F. Kennedy spoke on April 4, 1968, informing the gathered crowd of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s assassination. Kennedy's speech, which called for "love, and wisdom, and compassion toward one another" (Quigg 2017) is credited with preserving calm in Indianapolis following King's assassination. The Memorial, designed by Indiana artist Greg Perry, consists of bronze sculptures of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy on opposite sides of a brick-lined path, reaching out to one another as each emerges from the surrounding steel support.

In a Historic Property Report prepared in August 2017, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Park was recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A for its association with Senator Robert F. Kennedy’s brief speech on April 4, 1968, which is “credited with quelling racial violence in Indianapolis following the King assassination” (Quigg 2017). It has also been recommended eligible under Criterion B for its association with Kennedy’s political life, as Kennedy chose the park for a campaign stop in an effort to garner African American votes (Quigg 2017). Its recommended NRHP boundary is based on property line boundaries from 17th Street on the south to 21st Street on the north, and from Broad Street on the west to Park Avenue on the east. By letter dated September 28, 2017, the Indiana SHPO concurred with the NRHP-eligibility recommendation for the park.



Photo 64. View of Martin Luther King, Jr. Park from south end, looking northwest.



Photo 65. View of the Landmark for Peace Memorial from south, looking northwest.

Properties Recommended as Individually Eligible for Inclusion in the NRHP

John Hope School No. 26 (IHSSI # 098-296-01212), 1301 E. 16th Street

The John Hope School No. 26 is a three-story U-shaped building that is rated Notable in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 10; Table 7; Photos 65 and 66). The school was designed by architect Elmer E. Dunlap and completed in 1921 (Grieff and Rollins 1990). The building is designed in the Neoclassical style and has brick walls with limestone trim. The main entrance is located in a one-story extension of the two-story office wing at the base of the “U”; the entrance has three sets of doors set in round-arched openings that are divided by engaged Doric columns. Pilasters flank the doorways, and a balustrade is located at the top of the wall. Secondary entrances are located on either side of the office wing in the angle between the wing and the school. These entrances have a three-part design with molded surrounds and a pediment with a cartouche above the center doorway. Similar entrances are found on the rear of the building. Other ornament is mostly limited to cornices, beltcourses, and the pilasters that form the bay divisions along the primary walls. The ends of the “U” have been extended with additions, but the additions are more than 50 years of age and do not detract from the original design of the school either stylistically or in its plan shape. The windows in the office wing and many of the doors are modern replacements. It is not clear

whether the other windows are original, but, if not, they are not modern alterations and are compatible with the original openings. The John Hope School No. 26 is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as a significant example of Neoclassical school design and for its unusual U-shaped plan. Its recommended NRHP boundary consists of the parcel on which it is located.



Photo 66. John Hope School No. 26 (IHSSI # 098-296-01212), 1301 E. 16th Street, façade.



Photo 67. John Hope School No. 26 (IHSSI # 098-296-01212), 1301 E. 16th Street, detail of main entrance and office wing.

James E. Roberts School No. 97 (IHSSI # 098-296-01220), 1401 E. 10th Street

The James E. Roberts School No. 97 is located within the NRHP boundary of the Arsenal Technical High School Historic District, but is mentioned only briefly in the nomination and is not evaluated as a contributing or non-contributing resource. Given its ambiguous status and its lack of historic associations with the Arsenal or Arsenal Technical High School, it is being evaluated here as an individual resource (Figure 4, Sheet 8; Table 7; Photos 68 and 69). The Art Moderne and Art Deco-style school was constructed in 1936 as a public school for disabled students and is rated Outstanding in the IHSSI. The school originally featured rooms for occupational therapy, hydrotherapy, physical therapy, and medical facilities (Grieff and Rollins 1990). The two-story building has a flat roof and brick walls. The windows and doors are replacements, but respect the original openings and curved and corner locations. The Art Moderne-style elements include curved wall corners in several locations, a horizontal massing with a flat roof, an asymmetrical façade, and windows continuous around corners in some locations. Art Deco-style design motifs are present in the doorway surrounds and in some window lintels. The James E. Roberts School No. 97 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A for its association with

the history of education in Indianapolis, particularly the education of disabled students and under Criterion C for its architectural significance. Its recommended NRHP boundary consists of the south curb line of E. 10th Street to the north, the east curb line of N. Oriental Street to the west, the west edge of the driveway and parking lot to the east, and a line based on the south edge of the parking lot to the south.



Photo 68. James E. Roberts School No. 97 (IHSSI # 098-296-01220), 1401 E. 10th Street, façade.



Photo 69. James E. Roberts School No. 97 (IHSSI # 098-296-01220), 1401 E. 10th Street, detail of rounded corner and Art Deco ornament.

School #27–Charity Dye Elementary School (NR-1560; IHSSI # 098-296-01309), 545 E. 17th Street

The School #27–Charity Dye Elementary School was listed in the IRHSS in 2000 under Criteria A and C for significance in the areas of Education and Architecture and is rated Notable in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 2; Table 7; Photos 70 and 71). The two-story central section of the building was constructed in 1882 in the Italianate style, which is mostly reflected in the eaves brackets, the narrow center bay topped by a pediment, and the shallow hipped roof. The foundation is limestone and the walls are brick. The windows and doors are modern replacements, but mostly respect the original openings. Flat-roofed additions on concrete foundations are present on the west, east, and north, although all are more than 50 years of age and, being lower in height and plainer in design, do not overwhelm the massing of the original school. Although it has some alterations, the building is one of the few nineteenth century schools surviving in the city (Grieff and Rollins 1990). School #27–Charity Dye Elementary School is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for its association with the history of education in Indianapolis and for its architectural significance. Its recommended NRHP boundary consists of

the south face of the low concrete retaining wall to the south, the west curb line of N. Park Avenue to the east, the west edge of the driveway to the west, and the chain link fence north of the building.



Photo 70. School #27–Charity Dye Elementary School (NR-1560; IHSSI # 098-296-01309), 545 E. 17th Street, full façade with later additions.



Photo 71. School #27–Charity Dye Elementary School (NR-1560; IHSSI # 098-296-01309), 545 E. 17th Street, detail of nineteenth century façade.

Knights of Pythias (IHSSI # 098-296-01378), 941 N. Meridian Street

The Knights of Pythias building is a three-story commercial building constructed in 1925 and is rated Outstanding in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 7; Photo 72). The building’s west and north walls are clad in terra cotta exhibiting Gothic Revival design. The east wall abuts another building, and the south wall is brick. The main entrance is in the west wall and is set in a Tudor arch above which is a cartouche containing the letters F C B, which represent the Pythian motto “Friendship Charity Benevolence” and a knight’s helm. All of the windows are modern replacements, but are compatible with the original openings. The Knights of Pythias building is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the use of terra cotta in architectural design and as an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style applied to a commercial building. Its recommended NRHP boundary consists of the footprint of the building.



Photo 72. Knights of Pythias (IHSSI # 098-296-01378), 941 N. Meridian Street.

Fame Laundry (IHSSI # 098-296-01421), 1352 N. Illinois Street

Fame Laundry is a two-story commercial building constructed in 1929 and is rated Notable in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 7; Photo 73). The building has been converted to apartments, including a four-story addition to the south. The façade of the building and the first two bays of the north wall are clad in terra cotta, while the remainder of the building is brick. The windows and doors are modern replacements, but are compatible with the original openings. Pilasters divide the façade into bays. The end bays of the façade are entrance bays, with doorways marked by pediments. Fame Laundry is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an excellent example of the use of terra cotta in architectural design. Its recommended NRHP boundary consists of the west curb of N. Illinois Street to the east, the south curb of W. 14th Street to the north, the east curb of the alley to the west, and the south wall of the building itself to the south.



Photo 73. Fame Laundry (IHSSI # 098-296-01421), 1352 N. Illinois Street.

Stutz Motor Car Company (IHSSI # 098-296-01426), 1002–1008 N. Capital Avenue

The Stutz Motor Car Company is a four-story former industrial building constructed in phases beginning in 1914 and is rated Outstanding in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 7; Photos 74 and 75). The primary portion of the building consists of four blocks linked mostly by upper-floor bridgeways, although there is a first floor lobby between the two blocks on the north. The blocks have flat roofs, brick walls, and large steel sash industrial windows. Additions of various heights, mostly dating to the first half of the twentieth century, are present on the rear of the building. Plaques with an elongated “S” are present at the top of each bay division. The Stutz Motor Car Company produced the nation’s first production performance cars, and the company’s founder, Harry C. Stutz, was an ardent supporter of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. The Stutz Motor Car Company building is listed in the IRHSS under the Indianapolis Automobile Industry Thematic District; the nomination for a NRHP district was rejected by the National Park Service (NPS). The Stutz Motor Car Company building is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C historically for its association with Indianapolis’ industrial history and for its association with the early history of the automobile, and architecturally as an excellent example of early twentieth century industrial design. Its recommended NRHP boundary consists

of the entire block bounded by N. Capitol Avenue, N. Senate Avenue, W. 10th Street, and W. 11th Street.



Photo 74. Stutz Motor Car Company (IHSSI # 098-296-01426), 1002–1008 N. Capitol Avenue, façade.



Photo 75. Stutz Motor Car Company (IHSSI # 098-296-01426), 1002–1008 N. Capital Avenue, detail of a gap between blocks with a bridgeway in the background.

St. Rita’s Catholic Church Parish Complex (AL062), 1733 Dr. Andrew J. Brown Avenue

St. Rita’s Catholic Church is a Mid-Century Modern church designed by architect Charles Brown and dating to 1958 (*Indianapolis Recorder* 1959) [Figure 4, Sheet 10; Table 21; Photos 76–79). The V-shaped church has a center section effectively two-stories in height, although forming a large open space on the interior. One-story wings wrap around the sides and rear of the taller section. The façade mostly consists of glass panels, with three sets of metal double doors in the center, and has a slight outward curve. South of the doors, a full-height set of undulating limestone panels contains sculptural ornament before transitioning again to glass panels at the south edge of the façade. A porch roof at the doors extends north of the building to become an open breezeway leading to the base of a freestanding rectangular bell tower. The tower has limestone panels on its narrow ends and bricks set in geometric patterns on its wider sides. The side walls of the taller section and the walls of the one-story sections are brick. The taller section has narrow bands of glass block windows at the top of the side walls, but no other openings. The one-story sections have narrow three-part windows in regular bays. A slighter lower lobby wing leads from the south wing of the church to a two-story office wing. Limestone posts divide the façade of the lobby wing

into bays, with the windows and doors recessed under the overhanging roof. The façade of the office wing has a slight inward curve and consists mostly of glass panels with limestone panels providing a frame at the sides and top. The side walls are brick, and a small two-story garage building is located at its southeast corner.

Additional parish buildings face onto N. Arsenal Avenue to the rear of the church. At the north is a rectory. The rectory is a simple two-story L-plan building with brick walls and a shallow hipped roof. Deep porches shelter doorways in the east wall of each wing. A one-story wing to the south links the rectory to the ca. 1940 parish hall. The parish hall is a one-story building with brick walls and a shallow hipped roof. The main entrance in the east wall has a robust limestone surround with the Greek letters for Alpha and Omega in either post and “St. Rita’s” in the lintel above the double doors. The windows alternate between double hung and glass blocks. South of the parish hall is the former school building, now the Fr. Bernard Strange Family Life Center. The ca. 1959 two-story school building has brick walls and a flat roof. A one-story office wing across the north half of the façade has walls of limestone blocks laid in irregular planes to form a geometric pattern. The south end of this wing is a porch is shelter the main entrance. The second floor of the façade has a window band above the office wing with original windows in bays divided by limestone panels. A two-story glass block window is present in the façade wall south of the office wing. The rest of the building has replacement windows.

St. Rita’s parish was established in 1919 as a segregated African-American parish and remains predominantly African-American (Hale 1994). Fr. Bernard Strange was appointed pastor of St. Rita in 1936. Fr. Strange was a Civil Rights advocate and worked to desegregate Catholic schools in Indianapolis (Conalty-Webber 1987). St. Rita’s Catholic Church, including the attached office wing, is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration A as an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern church design. The church along with the complex of parish buildings is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration A for its association with African-American religious history and the history of the Civil Rights movement in Indianapolis. The church has excellent integrity with no obvious alterations. The parish buildings have good integrity with some replacements of windows and doors, but the replacements are compatible with the original openings and the overall character of the buildings. The recommended NRHP boundary consists of the parcel(s) comprising the parish complex.



Photo 76. St. Rita's Catholic Church Parish Complex (AL062), 1733 Dr. Andrew J. Brown Avenue, façade of church.



Photo 77. St. Rita's Catholic Church Parish Complex (AL062), 1733 Dr. Andrew J. Brown Avenue, church and attached office wing.



Photo 78. St. Rita's Catholic Church Parish Complex (AL062), 1733 Dr. Andrew J. Brown Avenue, parish hall.



Photo 79. St. Rita's Catholic Church Parish Complex (AL062), 1733 Dr. Andrew J. Brown Avenue, school.

Districts Recommended as Eligible for Inclusion in the NRHP

Saints Peter and Paul Cathedral Parish Historic District

The current and former buildings of Saints Peter and Paul Cathedral Parish centered at the intersection of N. Meridian Street and E. 14th Street are recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion A for associations with religious history in Indianapolis and under Criterion C for the architectural significance of its component buildings (Figure 4, Sheet 1). The historic district meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A. The buildings included in the historic district include:

- Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul (IHSSI # 098-296-01345), 1341 N. Meridian Street
- SS Peter and Paul Rectory (IHSSI # 098-296-01344), 1347 N. Meridian Street
- SS Peter and Paul School (IHSSI # 098-296-01343), 1350 N. Pennsylvania Street
- Cathedral High School (IHSSI # 098-296-01419), 1400 N. Meridian Street
- St. Agnes Academy (IHSSI # 098-296-01420), 1350 N. Meridian Street.

All of these buildings are rated Notable or Outstanding in the IHSSI. In addition, the SS Peter and Paul School is a contributing resource in the NRHP-listed Old Northside Historic District.

Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul (IHSSI # 098-296-01345) and SS Peter and Paul Rectory (IHSSI # 098-296-01344), 1341 and 1347 N. Meridian Street

The Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul is a Neoclassical-style building that is rated Outstanding in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 8; Photo 80). The building was constructed between 1905 and 1907 with a temporary façade; the existing permanent façade was constructed in 1936. New York architect W. W. Renwick prepared the original design, with Indianapolis architect August Bohlen completing the façade (Divita 1994c). The exterior of the building is expressed as three stories, although this is not reflective of the interior. The façade is clad in limestone, while the rest of the building is brick. The façade has a portico consisting of four Corinthian columns above which is a frieze and pediment. Three sets of bronze double doors are located between each of the columns. Corinthian pilasters divide the façade into bays, and a cornice runs across the top of the wall. A cornice also runs along the top of the side walls. Toward the rear of the building, transepts extend to the north and south. The transepts have brick quoins at their corners, as does the apse at the rear of the building.



Photo 80. Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul (IHSSI # 098-296-01345), 1341 N. Meridian Street.

The SS Peter and Paul Rectory is a Neoclassical-style building that is rated Outstanding in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 8; Photo 81). The building, constructed in 1891–1892, consists of a three-story front section, with a two-story rear wing along with a chapel to its south. The New York architectural firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Russell, W. L. Coulter designed the rectory and chapel (Divita 1994c). The front section is faced with rusticated limestone blocks on the first floor, while the upper floors are brick with limestone trim. Porches with Ionic columns are present on the west and north walls. The second floor window openings have a frieze and cornice, while the center opening of the west wall also has a pediment. The walls are topped by a cornice with dentils and modillions. The rear wing has a limestone block foundation and brick walls with no ornamentation. A rounded bay window with limestone cladding is present at the west end of the rear wing's north wall. The chapel, mostly not visible from the road, links the rectory to the cathedral to the south. The windows may be original or, if not, are compatible with the original window openings.



Photo 81. SS Peter and Paul Rectory (IHSSI # 098-296-01344), 1347 N. Meridian Street.

SS Peter and Paul School (IHSSI # 098-296-01343), 1350 N. Pennsylvania Street

The SS Peter and Paul School is a two-story building constructed in 1912, rated Notable in the IHSSI, and is a contributing resource in the NRHP-listed Old Northside Historic District (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 8; Photo 82). The building has a flat roof, brick walls, a concrete foundation, and replacement windows. The main entrance has a Neoclassical door surround with a pediment, frieze, and pilasters; the doors at this entrance are original. Paired brackets are present under the cornice. The north wall has two large terra cotta plaques. Doorways in the north and south walls have replacement doors.



Photo 82. SS Peter and Paul School (IHSSI # 098-296-01343), 1350 N. Pennsylvania Street.

Cathedral High School (IHSSI # 098-296-01419), 1400 N. Meridian Street

Cathedral High School is a two-story I-shaped building constructed in 1926–1927 and is rated Outstanding in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 8; Photos 83 and 84). Formerly a school, the building now houses the offices of the Archdiocese of Indianapolis. The Neoclassical-style building has a central section with a gable roof and north and south wings with flat roofs. These three sections form a raised courtyard along N. Meridian Street with its fourth side defined by a brick wall and steps. The building's walls are brick with limestone trim. The windows and doors are replacements, although the openings have not been altered; some of the window openings are filled with glass blocks. The main entrance in the east wall of the gabled section has a portico with a pediment and columns. The rest of this wall has pilasters that divide the wall into bays. A cupola is located in the center of the roof. A three-story addition with a flat roof is located at the rear of this section. The side wings on their east walls have limestone facing on most of the ground floor, with limestone pilasters and cornices above. The second floor window openings are set in round-arched recessed bays with keystones. This window motif carries around to the south wall, but the north wing has a U-shape on its north side, with unornamented window openings.



Photo 83. Cathedral High School (IHSSI # 098-296-01419), 1400 N. Meridian Street, center portion of building.



Photo 84. Cathedral High School (IHSSI # 098-296-01419), 1400 N. Meridian Street, view of building showing wings.

St. Agnes Academy (IHSSI # 098-296-01420), 1350 N. Meridian Street

St. Agnes Academy is a four-and-one-half-story Italian Renaissance Revival-style building constructed ca. 1915 that is rated Outstanding in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 8; Photo 85). Formerly a school, the building has been adapted into apartments. The building has a clay tile hipped roof and brick walls with limestone trim. The windows are replacements, but are compatible with the original openings. The façade has three gable-roof projecting bays. The center bay contains the main entrance on the second floor, with a stone staircase leading up to a recessed entrance behind a wide arched opening. The other gable-roof bays are at the ends of the building. The first floor window openings have a continuous limestone lintel, the third floor window openings have brick lintels with limestone keystones, and the fourth floor window openings have segmental arched openings with limestone keystones. Hipped roof dormers are located in all of the roof slopes.



Photo 85. St. Agnes Academy (IHSSI # 098-296-01420), 1350 N. Meridian Street.

The city's first Roman Catholics were Irish canal workers and laborers and German artisans who arrived in the 1830s. With the growth of the city in the nineteenth century came the formation of multiple new parishes, including SS Peter and Paul parish in 1892. In response to this growth,

the Bishop of the Diocese of Vincennes moved to Indianapolis in 1878, and the Diocese of Vincennes became the Diocese of Indianapolis in 1898 (Divita 1994a). Bishop Francis Chatard purchased the southeast corner of N. Meridian and E. 14th in 1890 for an episcopal residence and chapel. When the Diocese of Indianapolis was formed, Chatard commissioned the design of what became the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul (Divita 1994c). By 1918, there were 31,000 Catholics in Marion County in 19 parishes. Catholics were 15.9 percent of the county's population in 1906 and 34.5 percent of the county's churchgoers. The diocese was raised to an archdiocese in 1944. Fear of Protestant proselytization and public and private anti-Catholic prejudice, most notably by the Ku Klux Klan during the 1920s, resulted in Catholic parishes becoming not only religious centers, but social and educational centers as well (Divita 1994a). This is reflected in the SS Peter and Paul Cathedral Parish Historic District in the presence of a boys' high school (Cathedral High School), a girls' high school (St. Agnes Academy), and an elementary school (SS Peter and Paul School). The SS Peter and Paul Cathedral Parish Historic District is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with religious history in Indianapolis, in particular for reflecting the growth of parish educational facilities in the early twentieth century and for its significance as the seat of the Diocese and later Archdiocese of Indianapolis. The historic district also is recommended to the significant under Criterion C, both as a historic district and for the architectural significance of its component buildings, all of which are excellent examples of Neoclassical or Italian Renaissance Revival design. The historic district meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A for deriving its significance from architectural distinction and for historical importance. The historic district's recommended NRHP boundary consists of the boundaries of the parcels on which the buildings are located.

Windsor Park Neighborhood

The Windsor Park neighborhood was examined for potential to be a NRHP-eligible historic district. The neighborhood is bounded on the south by E. 10th Street and on the east by N. Jefferson Avenue (Figure 4, Sheet 8; Table 8; Photo 86–90). It was originally known as the Milligan Park Front Addition (Hostetler 2014). The district is roughly triangular in shape so Brookside Avenue serves as both the northern and western boundaries. Existing NRHP-listed resources in the neighborhood include Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6, the Prosser House, the John Greenleaf Whittier School No. 33 (not in the APE), and the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System Historic District. The neighborhood is predominantly residential, with commercial

properties located along Massachusetts Avenue and E. 10th Street. The houses largely were constructed between the 1880s and the 1920s and most are one to one-and-one-half stories in height, with scattered two-story houses. Few high-style houses are present; most exhibit no stylistic elements or have a small amount of Folk Victorian ornament.

In the late nineteenth century, as Indianapolis' population more than doubled, and streetcars allowed commuting to developing neighborhoods farther from the historic core of the city, early suburbs began to develop. It was at this time that the Milligan Park Front Addition, today known as Windsor Park, was laid out. An integral part of the neighborhood is Spades Park, which began with a six-acre parcel of land along Pogue's Run donated in 1898 by local real estate developer Michael Spades (Sunkel 2014). The neighborhood consists of a large number of small, unornamented houses, which likely were owned and occupied by the emerging middle class. One example that has been documented is the Thompson-Mesker house at 1014 N. Arsenal Avenue, which was originally occupied by Benjamin and Jennie Mesker. Benjamin Mesker, known as Frank, worked at the Massachusetts Avenue Passenger Depot, four blocks west of the house on 10th Street (Hostetler 2014). It is possible that the neighborhood was popular with employees of the industrial firms located along the railroads to the west and north. However, no ties to specific firms have been identified to link the neighborhood to industrial history, nor have ethnic ties been identified to link the neighborhood to a specific ethnic group. The neighborhood is an example of an early street car suburb, which began to emerge in the late nineteenth century as transportation developed to allow residents to live farther from their jobs; the neighborhood is significant under Criterion A under the theme of Suburban Development and Transportation. The neighborhood is clearly defined by Jefferson Avenue on the east, Brookside Avenue on the north and west, and 10th Street on the south. No person or people important in history have been identified in association with the neighborhood under Criterion B.

Pogue's Run and its adjoining parkland (Spades Park) inspired the creation of some curved roads in the neighborhood, including Brookside Parkway and some of the roads leading off the parkway, providing some variation to the usual urban street grid. Although much of the neighborhood is laid out in a grid plan, and tightly spaced small lots characterize much of the neighborhood, the use of these curved elements reflects the trend of naturalistic planning found in other Indianapolis suburban neighborhoods of this period. Pogue's Run and the Brookside Parkway have already been included in the NRHP as part of the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard

System Historic District, as has the Spades Park Library (Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6) and the Prosser House on E. 10th Street.

There are few later intrusions in the heart of the neighborhood, with most along the edges, including some of the commercial buildings and parking lots along E. 10th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, a large parking lot west of N. Arsenal Avenue, and some modern but compatible infill housing along E. 11th Street. These areas would need to be taken into consideration in defining the final boundary of a proposed district. In addition, there are vacant lots scattered throughout the neighborhood, which do not detract overall from the historic character of the neighborhood. Many of the houses also have replacement siding, replacement windows, and porch alterations. Many of these alterations are reversible, and the buildings still retain the overall massing that allows them to contribute to the overall historic character of the neighborhood. Most of the best examples of period houses in the portion of the neighborhood within the APE were rated Notable or Contributing during the survey for this report and are shown on Figure 4, Sheet 8 and in Table C-1 (N and O are on Table 18). The neighborhood also includes two individually NRHP-listed properties (Prosser House at 1454 E. 10th Street and Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 at 1801 Nowland Avenue), as well as a portion of the NRHP-listed Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System Historic District. In addition, one property is being recommended eligible for the NRHP (Thompson-Mesker House at 1014 N. Arsenal Avenue). Resources in this neighborhood that are located outside of the APE were not documented for the report, but were surveyed and taken into account for the NRHP-district eligibility recommendation. The neighborhood is significant under Criterion C as a representative example of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century street car suburb. The Windsor Park neighborhood is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Photo 86. Streetscape of 12th Street, looking northwest.



Photo 87. Streetscape at the intersection of 12th Street and Newman Street, looking northeast.



Photo 88. Streetscape of Windsor Street, looking southwest.



Photo 89. First Free Methodist Church on Tecumseh Street, looking east. This property is outside of the APE.



Photo 90. The Thompson-Mesker Cottage (IHSSI # 098-296-01218), 1014 N. Arsenal Avenue.

Representative Properties Recommended Not Eligible for Inclusion in the NRHP
General Motors Buick Showroom Building (Business Furniture) [NR-0956], 1302 N.
Meridian Street

The General Motors Buick Showroom Building was listed in the IRHSS in 1989 under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 91). The building is significant historically as a rare surviving example of an early automobile sales and service building and architecturally for the use of the patented “Foster Unit Slab” system in the building’s construction. Constructed in 1923, the three-story building has Classical Revival features, including a main doorway with pilasters, frieze, and cornice and pilasters dividing the first two floors into bays. The rear half of the building is plainer with no bay divisions and continuous window bands on the upper two floors. The windows and doors are all modern replacements that are stylistically incompatible with the building’s historic character. In addition, all former garage bay openings have been converted to window or door openings. The building was nominated to the NRHP in 1989, but was returned due to the many historic features that were altered by a rehabilitation project in the late 1980s. The General Motors Buick Showroom Building

lacks integrity of design, materials, and feeling, and is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Photo 91. General Motors Buick Showroom Building (Business Furniture) [NR-0956], 1302 N. Meridian Street.

Albert Metzger Building (IHSSI # 098-296-01377), 930 N. Pennsylvania Street

The Albert Metzger Building is a one-story commercial building rated Notable in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 92). The building, constructed in 1914, has a façade of white brick with terra cotta ornament in the Art Deco style. The side walls are red brick, and the building has a concrete foundation. The windows and doors are all replacements, and a marquee has been added over the main entrance. In particular, all of what are assumed to have been storefront bays in the façade have been filled with multi-part plate glass windows that are incompatible with the building's historic character. The Albert Metzger Building lacks integrity of design and materials and is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Photo 92. Albert Metzger Building (IHSSI # 098-296-01377), 930 N. Pennsylvania Street.

Charles E. Stutz Sales Company (IHSSI # 098-296-01429), 850 N. Meridian Street

The Charles E. Stutz Sales Company is a two-story commercial building rated Notable in the IHSSI (Figure 4, Sheet 1; Table 20; Photo 93). The building, constructed ca. 1917, is constructed of brick and has some Neoclassical ornament, mostly at the top of the facade. The main entrance has been altered with a wood-shingle hood and glass double doors. Most window bays in the facade and north wall have been altered with plywood and replacement windows. The windows in the south wall are also replacements, and not all of these window openings are original. The changes to the fenestration have removed the building's integrity of design and materials. The Charles E. Stutz Sales Company is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The Charles E. Stutz Sales Company building is listed in the IRHSS under the Indianapolis Automobile Industry Thematic District; the nomination for a NRHP district was rejected by the NPS.



Photo 93. Charles E. Stutz Sales Company (IHSSI # 098-296-01429), 850 N. Meridian Street.

CONCLUSIONS

All or portions of 10 NRHP-listed historic districts and one IRHSS-listed historic district fall within the APE; all of these historic districts retain integrity. The IRHSS-listed historic district is recommended to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Herron-Morton Place
- Old Northside
- Saint Joseph Neighborhood
- Chatham-Arch
- Massachusetts Avenue Commercial
- Lockerbie Square
- Fletcher Place
- Cottage Home
- Arsenal Technical High School
- Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System
- Holy Cross/Westminster (IRHSS-listed and recommended NRHP-eligible)

Two NHLs are within the APE, and are located in the Old Northside and Lockerbie Square NRHP-listed historic districts. Both structures retain integrity.

- Benjamin Harrison Home/Presidential Site (NR-2066; IHSSI # 098-296-14057)
- James Whitcomb Riley House (NR-2067; IHSSI # 098-296-20038)

The following 27 resources are located in the APE, are individually listed in the NRHP but located outside of NRHP- and IRHSS-historic districts, and retain integrity:

- Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 (NR-2410; IHSSI # 098-296-01173)
- Prosser House (NR-0090; IHSSI # 098-296-01219)
- Bals-Wocher House (NR-0146; IHSSI # 098-296-01375)*
- Wyndham (NR-0616.33; IHSSI # 098-296-01367)
- Pierson-Griffiths House (Kemper House) [NR-0203; IHSSI # 098-296-01368]
- Calvin I. Fletcher House (NR-0694; IHSSI # 098-296-01369)
- Pennsylvania Apartments (NR-0616.26; IHSSI # 098-296-01379)
- The Myrtle Fern (NR-0616.25; IHSSI # 098-296-01389)
- The Shelton (NR-0616.23; IHSSI # 098-296-01390)
- Cathcart Apartments (NR-0616.09; IHSSI # 098-296-01391)
- Lodge Apartments (NR-0616.19; IHSSI # 098-296-01392)
- Plaza Apartments (NR-0616.27; IHSSI # 098-296-01393)
- The Ambassador (NR-0616.03; IHSSI # 098-296-01394)
- Central Library of Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library (NR-0085; IHSSI # 098-296-01395)
- The Burton (NR-0616.08; IHSSI # 098-296-01396)
- The Vera and The Olga (NR-0725; IHSSI # 098-296-01415)
- Independent Turnverein (NR-0641; IHSSI # 098-296-01428)
- Cole Motor Car Company (NR-0332; IHSSI # 098-296-01651)
- Gaseteria, Inc. (NR-2266)
- Manchester Apartments (NR-1406)
- Sheffield Inn (NR-1373)
- Delaware Court (NR-0616.11; IHSSI # 098-296-01370)*
- The Spink (Renaissance Tower Historic Inn) [NR-0616.28; IHSSI # 098-296-01385]*
- William Buschman Block (NR-0897; IHSSI # 098-296-01353)*
- Morris-Butler House (NR-2027; IHSSI # 098-296-14219)*
- John W. Schmidt House (The Propylaeum) [NR-2043; IHSSI # 098-296-14063]*
- Pearson Terrace (NR-0695; IHSSI # 098-296-01373)*

*Note: These resources are located within a NRHP-listed historic district.

One property was recently determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

- Martin Luther King, Jr. Park, 17th Street to 21st Street (S to N) and Park Avenue to Broadway Street (W to E)

One bridge located in the APE outside of a historic district has been determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP through the Indiana Historic Bridge Inventory and retains integrity. For purposes of the Indiana Historic Bridge Inventory, the bridge was given a rating of non-select.

- Marion County Bridge No. 2520L; NBI No. 4900233

Two historic districts, not previously recorded in the NRHP or IRHSS, are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C and Criteria Consideration A. One is the Windsor Park Neighborhood, which is recommended eligible for inclusion under Criteria A and C; and the second is the Saints Peter and Paul Cathedral Parish Historic District, which consists of the following resources:

- Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul (IHSSI # 098-296-01345), 1341 N. Meridian Street
- SS Peter and Paul Rectory (IHSSI # 098-296-01344), 1347 N. Meridian Street
- SS Peter and Paul School (IHSSI # 098-296-01343), 1350 N. Pennsylvania Street
- Cathedral High School (IHSSI # 098-296-01419), 1400 N. Meridian Street
- St. Agnes Academy (IHSSI # 098-296-01420), 1350 N. Meridian Street.

The following seven resources located outside of a historic district are recommended individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP:

- John Hope School No. 26 (IHSSI # 098-296-01212), Criterion C
- James E. Roberts School No. 97 (IHSSI # 098-296-01220), Criteria A and C
- School #27–Charity Dye Elementary School (NR-1560; IHSSI # 098-296-01309), Criteria A and C
- Knights of Pythias (IHSSI # 098-296-01378), Criterion C
- Fame Laundry (IHSSI # 098-296-01421), Criterion C
- Stutz Motor Car Company (IHSSI # 098-296-01426), Criteria A and C
- St. Rita’s Catholic Church Parish Complex (AL062), 1733 Dr. Andrew J. Brown Avenue

The remaining resources located in the APE outside of a historic district lack significance and/or integrity and are recommended to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The General Motors Buick Showroom Building (NR-0956) is listed in the IRHSS, but has undergone alterations that has diminished its integrity.

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