Form No. 10-300

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Bates-Hendricks House
AND/OR COMMON
Thomas A. Hendricks House

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
1526 South New Jersey St.
CITY, TOWN
Indianapolis
STATE
Indiana

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
11

3 CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY
__DISTRICT
__BUILDING(S)
__STRUCTURE
__SITE
__OBJECT

OWNERSHIP
__PUBLIC
__PRIVATE
__BOTH

PRESENT USE
__AGRICULTURE
__COMMERCIAL
__EDUCATIONAL
__ENTERTAINMENT
__GOVERNMENT
__INDUSTRIAL
__TRANSPORTATION
__MILITARY
__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__OTHER

STATUS
__IN OCCUPIED
__UNOCCUPIED
__WORK IN PROGRESS
__ACCESSIBLE
__IN PROCESS
__BEING CONSIDERED
__YES: RESTRICTED
__YES: UNRESTRICTED
__NO

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME
Miss Lois Hagedorn
STREET & NUMBER
1526 S. New Jersey Street
CITY, TOWN
Indianapolis
STATE
Indiana

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
County Recorder's Office
STREET & NUMBER
City-County Building
CITY, TOWN
Indianapolis
STATE
Indiana

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE
Historic American Building Survey
DATE
August 1971

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED
At an unknown date, a bathroom and closet were added on the second floor at the west end of the north bedroom. A window in the living room and one in the north bedroom have been bricked in. While six of the nine original fireplaces remain, steam heat has been added. About 1928 fretwork on the porches was removed and replaced by the Doric columns.
The Bates-Hendricks House represents two popular styles of architecture in the mid-nineteenth century. The main south and east sections with their arched windows, gable roofs, and bracket cornices suggest an Italianate influence. The tower's mansard roof gives a second empire impression. The house is significant because it is one of the few remaining residences in Indianapolis representing these nineteenth-century styles.

The successive nineteenth-century owners were men of historical importance in the commercial and political development of Indianapolis. One of the owners was Thomas A. Hendricks, senator, and vice-president, was a factor in national politics.

From 1835 to 1850 Bethuel F. Morris owned the land that the Bates-Hendricks House now occupies. Morris had come to Indianapolis in the early 1820's and was active in public affairs from the time of his arrival. He helped establish the Indianapolis militia in 1826 and the Indiana Historical Society in 1830. He was important in the First and Second Presbyterian Churches and favored causes such as temperance and Sunday schools. From 1843 to 1845 he was cashier of the first Indianapolis bank (a branch of the State Bank of Indiana). In 1850 Morris platted and sold twenty acres to Hervey Bates, Sr.

Although some claim that Morris erected the first portion of the Bates-Hendricks House (the extreme western portion), city directories, deeds, and tax records indicate that the first portion of the structure was constructed for Bates about 1860.

Also an early Indianapolis settler, Bates came to the town in 1822 as Marion County sheriff. Born at Fort Washington (Cincinnati) in 1795, Bates came to Indiana as a young man. Although he served as county sheriff and town clerk (1833-35), his greatest impact was on the city's business development. Primarily a merchant, he owned several business buildings in Indianapolis and had a sizeable share in the Bates House (1852), which was the city's most elegant hotels in the mid-nineteenth century. As president of the Indianapolis branch of the State Bank of Indiana, he followed policies which encouraged business development. He helped establish the city's first insurance company, railroad, and light and coke company.

In 1861 Bates deeded the house to his son, Hervey Bates, Jr., who was active in the Indianapolis business community in the nineteenth century. In 1865 the son sold the property to Thomas A. Hendricks.

Hendricks was already a figure in state and national politics when he purchased and enlarged the Bates house. Hendricks was born in Ohio and moved with his parents to Madison, Indiana. After graduation from Hanover College in 1841, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. After serving in state government as a representative
10 GEORGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

| A | 1, 6 | 5, 7, 2, 7, 6, 0 | 4, 3, 9, 9, 7, 6, 0 |
| B |  |  |  |
| C |  |  |  |
| D |  |  |  |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Lois Hagedorn

ORGANIZATION

DATE: April 29, 1975

STREET & NUMBER: 1526 S. New Jersey Street

TELEPHONE: 636-0107

CITY OR TOWN: Indianapolis

STATE: Indiana

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DATE

DATE
(1848), senator (1849), and a delegate to the state constitutional convention in '851, he was elected as a Democrat to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1850 and 1852. He was Commissioner of the General Land Office from 1855 to 1859. In 1860 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor. Although his election as U.S. Senator in 1863 resulted in part from the increase in anti-war feelings in Indiana, Hendricks supported the war effort in the Congress. After the war he opposed Republican reconstruction, contending that the southern states had never been out of the Union. It was during this period that he enlarged the Bates-Hendricks House.

Although he served only one term in the Senate, his political career was not finished. In 1872 he was elected governor and in 1876 the Democrats nominated him as Samuel J. Tilden's running mate. The vice-presidency eluded him when the Electoral Commission awarded the disputed electoral votes to Rutherford B. Hayes. Eight years later Hendricks was elected as Grover Cleveland's vice-president and served until his death on November 25, 1885.

After passing through several hands, the Bates-Hendricks House was purchased by John Coburn in 1879. He lived in the house until his death in 1908. He was known in Indiana as a Civil War general and congressman. Born and educated in Indianapolis, he attended public schools and graduated from Wabash College in 1846. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives the next year. He resigned as judge of the court of common pleas to join the Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After a brief term as judge of the circuit court of Indiana, General Coburn served as a congressman from 1867 to 1875. He was out of Indiana from 1884 to 1885 to serve as a justice of the supreme court of Montana territory. Coburn returned to Indianapolis and resumed his law practice. During the next years, he was active in the movement to save and improve Garfield Park for the citizens of Indianapolis.

Since 1909 the Bates-Hendricks House has passed through a succession of private owners. The present owner is interested in preservation of the building and opens it to individuals upon appointment.

The nineteenth-century owners of the Bates-Hendricks House were responsible for important developments in commerce, politics and government. These associations combine with the building's architectural merit to make it an Indianapolis landmark.
Major Bibliographical References


Hill, Herbert R. "The Hendricks Family Dynasty - A Governor (Uncle) and a Vice-President (Nephew)," Outdoor Indiana. Vol. 39, No. 7 (September, 1974)


Marion County deed, will, and probate records.