

Submitted 12-28-79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

**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 Chatham-Arch, preferred

Chatham
AND/OR COMMON

Arch

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER northern boundaries: 10th Street, 11th Street, and I-65 right-of-way
eastern boundaries: College Avenue
southern boundaries: North Avenue & Massachusetts Avenue
western boundaries: New Jersey, Cleveland, and East Streets

CITY, TOWN Indianapolis VICINITY OF 11th Congressional District
STATE Indiana CODE 018 COUNTY Marion CODE 097

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

Multiple: Please see enclosed list for all properties and their owners
including contributing structures, neutral intrusions, negative intrusions,
and vacant land.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER Room 721, City-County Building

CITY, TOWN Indianapolis

STATE Indiana 46204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE A Survey of Historic Buildings in Indianapolis

DATE 1977

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission
705, Union Title Building

CITY, TOWN Indianapolis

STATE Indiana 46204

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Chatham-Arch Historic District is an architectural and historical refuge within the inner-city of Indianapolis. It is located just northeast of the original Mile Square between Lockerbie Square and Old Northside Historic Districts. It is an architectural and historical exception to the modern encroachments of interstate and high rise.

Within its core, the narrow streets of Saint Clair, Arch, and Ninth are lined with late nineteenth century vernacular cottages. They are in a variety of styles situated on narrow lots. Along Broadway, wider lots accommodate larger Italianate residences that intermingle with the continuum of vernacular homes. Along Park Avenue, remnants of late nineteenth century duplexes are extant. The fringes of the District include large-scale residential complexes, commercial structures, religious edifices, and industrial buildings. These were erected primarily during the early twentieth century.

Nostalgia persists as one walks the narrow brick alleys and horse-ringed sidewalks. Shady, deciduous trees line the heart of the area participating in its intimate, historical character. Yet, demolition has taken its toll as open space surrounds the residential core. District protection will allow for positive planning and fruitful usage of this vacated land. Parks and promenades will once again contribute to the remainder of our rich heritage.

Architecturally Significant Structures:

Please correlate number to first over-lay.

- 1A) Allen Methodist Episcopal Church (629 East Eleventh Street): Religious: 1927. This one story, red brick edifice is divided into bays by pilasters with stone capitals and bases. Within the bays are stilted arched stained glass penetrations with intersecting tracery. Surmounting the pilasters is a stone cornice crowned by a brick parapet, raked over the entries. The main entrance incorporates free standing brick columns with stone capitals. (condition: excellent) (photo #1)
- 2A) Christian Hornberger Home (530 East Ninth Street): Residential: 1886. This vernacular cottage is 1½ stories tall with horizontal clapboard crowned by a cross roof. Brackets and trim exemplify the Stick Style. (condition: excellent) (photo #2)
- 3A) Mary Jefferson Home (524-526 East Ninth Street): Residential: 1875-1880. This shingled Eastlake vernacular duplex is 1½ stories. A multi-gabled roof with projecting eaves is ornamented by decorative brackets. The two porches incorporate the Eastlake design elements of round, spindled porch posts and pierced brackets. A pierced board bridges the apex of the gable. Transoms surmount each front entry. (condition: good-excellent) (photo #3)

- 4A) Reverend William Armstrong Home (676 Arch Street): Residential: 1881. This vernacular, 1½ storied shingled cottage is crowned with an end roof and shaped rafter ends. It is characterized by plainness and simplicity. It is an indigenous example of the homes that line Arch Street. (condition: good) (photo #4)
- 5A) Joseph Wernsing Home (644 Arch Street or 823 North Broadway): Residential: 1868. This 1½ storied, brick cottage exhibits vernacular Gothic Revival style. It is crowned by an end roof with shaped rafter ends. Round arched apertures penetrate its facade. The gable window is flanked by two circular vents. (condition: good) (photo #5)
- 6A) Sarah Dye House (657 Arch Street): Residential: 1890. This 1 story vernacular cottage dons horizontal clapboard. Stick Style decorative elements include: vertical and horizontal studs, sawtooth gable trim, and decorative brackets. (condition: fair) (photo #6)
- 7A) John Dennett Home (618 East Saint Clair Street): Residential: 1873. This Queen Anne vernacular cottage is L-shaped in plan and crowned by a cross roof. The 1 story, horizontal clapboarded home employs fish scale shingles and decorative trim at the apex of the gable. A flashed glass parlour window penetrates the facade. (condition: deteriorating) (photo #7, right)
- 8A) Thomas Fiscus Home (614 East Saint Clair Street): Residential: 1865-1866. This brick Gothic Revival cottage is 1½ stories high with an end roof. Rectangular apertures penetrate the first story while a round arched window penetrates the gable. (condition: fair) (photo #7, left)
- 9A) The Richelieu (418-426 East North Street): Residential: 1905. These apartment buildings are three storied brick edifices with the corners terminating in three-sided bays. The entrances are surmounted by stilted arches and archivolts with cartouches at the keystone. In the center two bays, spanning the second and third stories, are stone foliate carvings enframed by stone pilasters, stringcourse, and cornice. (balustrades & pediments removed) (condition: good) (photo #8, top)
- 9A+) Richelieu Annex (602-614 North East Street): Residential: 1913. This three story brick apartment edifice is visually compatible with the original buildings on North Street. The structure is divided into bays by pilasters which terminated at their bases in a stone foundation. The top of the pilasters terminate in stone stringcourses. A tudor arch entry, enframed with stone-capped stepped buttresses and crenellated parapet, adorns the East facade. The building is surmounted by a crenellated parapet. (condition: good) (vacant) (photo #8, bottom)
- 10A) Saint Joseph's Rectory (623 North Street) Religious: 1892. This two-storied edifice is composed of stone and brick. The porch incorporates paired columns. Paired rectangular apertures penetrate the stone facade. On the 2nd story, rectangular apertures flank an ocular window that is centered above the entry. The remaining walls are composed of brick and are penetrated by rectangular apertures. (condition: good) (now Offices of Catholic Social Services) (photo #9)

- 11A) The August Buschmann Building (1022-1036 North College Avenue): Industrial/Commercial/Residential: 1894. This unique three-storied brick building utilizes cast iron on the ground floor. The second and third stories are divided by pilasters and terminate (above a corbelled cornice) into pinnacles (some removed). Paired apertures in the second and third stories have stone lintels. The third story apertures are surmounted by transoms with additional stone lintels. At the northeast corner, the easternmost bay of the north wall and the northernmost bay of the east facade are surmounted by a pyramidal slate roof with metal cresting, giving the appearance of a tower. The first story provides manufacturing and retail space while the upper stories provide residential space. (condition: good-fair) (photo #10)
- 12A) James Elliott Home (922-924 North College Avenue): Residential, 1876. This 2 story clapboarded home exemplifies Italianate characteristics in its hip roof with projecting eaves and brackets. Rectangular apertures pierce its walls. An Eastlake porch with turned porch posts, spindled openwork frieze, and scroll brackets adorns its facade. (condition: good-fair) (photo #11, top)
- 12A+) Barn (rear 922-924 North College Avenue): circa 1875-1880. A large board and batten structure that exhibits a reminder of earlier equestrian transportation within the district. (condition: fair) (photo #11, bottom)
- 13A) Hooks (763-769 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial: 1941. This one story, flat iron shaped building is of later vintage which offers a modest, commercial example of the Art Deco style. It is geographically important. The walls are composed of green and yellow glazed brick. Large expanses of plate glass once nearly encircled the building. (condition: fair-deteriorating) (photo #12) 1941
- 14A) St. Joseph's Catholic Church (534 North College Avenue): Religious, 1879. This two story brick structure is cruciform in plan. The east facade incorporates the main arched entry which rises into a spire. The spire is adorned with stone-capped buttresses and lancet penetrations. Stone-capped buttresses project from the northern and southern walls. These buttresses flank the brick arches which contain lancet arched tracery. (condition: good) (now utilized only occasionally by Catholic Social Services) (photo #13)
- 15A) Van Laningham Home (902 North Broadway): Residential: 1878. This monumental, 2 storied, brick Italianate home is crowned by a hip roof with projecting eaves. Beneath the roof, a cornice with elaborate brackets and rectangular apertures adorns the building. Stone segmental arch heads and stone sills protrude above and below the first and second story apertures. (condition: good) (photo #14)
- 16A) Robert Long Home (846 Broadway): Residential, 1875. This Eastlake 2 story clapboarded house dons a decorative vent in the gable. A porch with fan-like brackets, turned porch posts and spindled, open-

work frieze further exemplifies Eastlake characteristics. A three-sided, two-story bay projects from the Southern wall. (condition: fair-good) (photo #15)

- 17A) George Meyer Home (842 Broadway): Residential: 1881. This 1½ storied clapboarded Stick Style home is crowned by a cross roof. Vertical and horizontal studs adorn the gables. Sawtooth detailing along the foundation lends an additional decorative motif. (condition: good) (photo #16)
- 18A) George Everson Home (830 Broadway): Residential, 1873. This two story, clapboarded, home features Italianate characteristics. A cornice with paired brackets and ovoid windows is surmounted by a hip roof with iron cresting and lightning rod. An Eastlake porch with double entries exhibits a spindled, openwork frieze, brackets, and turned porch posts. (condition: good-fair) (photo #17, right)
- 19A) Franklin Spahr Home (826 Broadway): Residential: 1877. This two-storied Italianate home is crowned by both pyramidal and hip roofs. A cornice with paired brackets is penetrated by ovoid windows. Rectangular apertures penetrate the walls of the first and second stories. A single entry porch with Queen Anne details (including fish scale shingles, spindled porch posts and brackets) adorns the facade. (condition: fair-good) (photo #17, left)
- 20A) Lewis Weissenberger Duplex (841-843 North Park): Residential: 1881. This two-storied, Eastlake, clapboarded house is crowned by a hip roof with shaped rafter ends & sawtooth detailing below the eaves. The double pedimented entries of the Eastlake porch include open-work frieze and brackets supported by turned porch-posts. (condition: deteriorating) (photo #18)
- 21A) Park Avenue Church (749 Park Avenue): Religious: 1909. This 1½ storied brick edifice reflects the Gothic Revival style. The stained glass tracery is enframed by Tudor arches with stone keystones and springers. The buttresses are stone capped. The west porch entry (with stone stringcourse) is surmounted by a crenelated parapet. A truncated tower with entry, apertures, and stringcourse flanks the northern wall. (condition: fair-good) (photo #19)
- 22A) Richard DePeu Home (746 Park Avenue): Residential: 1875. This monumental, 2 storied, brick Italianate home is crowned by a hip roof with projecting eaves. Segmental arched windows with stone keystones penetrate the first and second stories. Rectangular apertures penetrate the attic story. A three-sided bay projecting from the South wall retains its decorative brackets at eaves. (condition: good) (photo #20)

- 23A) Henry Cook Home (734 Park Avenue): Residential, 1886. This 1½ storied, brick, vernacular cottage is crowned by a gabled dormer and end roof. Segmental arched windows penetrate the side walls. Gothic Revival influence is exhibited in the unique penetrations that pierce the facade gable: a pointed window containing three lights is flanked by two diamond vents. A brick pillared porch adorns the facade. (condition: fair) (vacant) (photo #21)
- 24A) First United Brethren Church (704-714 Park Avenue): Religious: 1922. This two storied, monumental edifice reflects the Gothic Revival Style. Stone capped buttresses project from the ashlar masonry walls. Equilateral arches, which formerly contained tracery and lights, penetrate the raked facades of the apse. Paired lancet tracery penetrates the Southern wall. (condition: good-fair) (photo #22)
- 25A) Isabella Roberts Duplex (715-717 North East Street): Residential: circa 1875. This two-storied, shingled house is crowned by a flank roof which retains its decorative brackets at the apex. The double entried porch (a later addition) utilizes both Eastlake and Queen Anne features in its spindled porch posts, decorative brackets, frieze, and pierced boards which bridge the apexes of the pediments. (condition: good) (photo #23)
- 26A) Johnathan Stewart Home (639 North East Street): Residential: 1898. This 2½ storied, brick, imposing Queen Anne residence is crowned by multi-gabled roofs. An encircling porch is adorned by a plasterwork tympanum at its northwest entry. A three-sided bay projects from the Eastern facade. Stained and beveled glass penetrate the walls. (condition: fair) (photo #24)
- 27A) George Mannfeld Home (632 North East Street): Residential: 1890. This 2½ storied painted brick house is identical in plan to the adjacent house at 628 North East. Rectangular apertures enframed by segmental arches and stone sills penetrate the first and second stories. Decorative brackets project from the walls beneath the projecting eaves. Vestiges of the original Eastlake porch remain in the finialed and perforated pediment. (condition: good-excellent) (photo #25)
- 28A) George Mannfeld Home (628 North East Street): Residential: 1890. This 2½ storied red brick house is reflective of 632 North East Street. Rectangular apertures enframed by segmental arches and stone sills penetrate the first and second stories. Decorative brackets adorn the projecting eaves. An Eastlake porch (with decorative frieze, fan-like brackets, and turned porch posts) remains in tact. (condition: good-excellent) (photo #26)
- 29A) Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ and Parish Hall (29A+) (603-611) North New Jersey Street): Religious: 1912 (Hall, 1928). This two story, brown brick church reflects Gothic Revival Style. Its imposing west facade incorporates two square towers and a porch with triple entry. The apse gable rises above the crenelated parapet of the triple entry and contains monumental, arched stained glass window. The northern tower, flanked by stone capped buttresses,

is surmounted by a crenelated parapet. The taller Southern tower, which houses bells and chimes, is flanked by stone capped buttresses that terminate in pinnacles which rise above the tower's crenelated parapet. Both towers and side walls are penetrated by perpendicular style tracery. (condition: excellent) (photo #27)

- 30A) Chatham Place (602-608 East Walnut Street and 706-716 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial/Residential: 1878. This three story Italianate, brick building is adorned by a cast iron arcade that enframes the ground floor penetrations. The arcade is composed of stilted arches that spring from pilaster and Corinthian capitals. The second and third stories are penetrated by segmental arch windows with stone keystones and sills. The building is surmounted by a cornice and brackets which regularly project between each second and third story bay. (condition: good) (photo #28)
- 31A) The Argyle (601-619 North East Street & 600-622 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial/Residential: 1911. This three-storied, brown brick, flat-iron shaped building is divided into bays by pilasters that terminate in stone bases. The tops of the pilasters terminate in tripartite motifs that are united by a stone string-course. The building is surmounted by a stone-trimmed parapet that is raked over the entry. (condition: good-excellent) (photo #29)
- 32A) Christian Neerman Building (731-733 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial/Residential: 1869. This two story, painted brick building is crowned by a flanked roof and paired brackets. The four ground floor penetrations are adorned by protruding brick basket arches. The second story apertures are delineated by segmental arches and stone lintels. (condition: good-fair) (photo #30, left)
- 33A) Wallace Block (723-729 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial: 1898. This two story brick building with three bays is crowned by a crenellated parapet. The ground floor has three stilted arched openings springing from imposts. The second story is penetrated by paired, rectantular apertures with stone sills. (condition: good-fair) (photo#30, right)
- 34&35A) The Beck (719-721 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial/Residential: 1880. This 2½ storied brick building employs cast iron on the ground floor. The second floor penetrations have stone segmental arch lintels with keystones springing from a stone stringcourse. Above each second floor penetration is an ocular window. (condition: good-fair) (photo #31)
- 36A) Knauf-Smith Block (709-711 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial/Residential: 1886. This three storied, red brick Italianate building is divided into five bays. The stone ground floor includes a rectangular entry and four arched bays. The basket arches with keystone motifs spring from piers that divide the bays. Stilted arches surmount the round arched apertures of the second story. Segmental arch lintels with diamond bas relief motifs surmount the rectangular apertures of the third story. A pressed metal cornice with brackets and ocular penetrations crowns the building. (condition: good) (photo #32)

B SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In Indianapolis, the socially prominent chose Woodruff Place and The Old Northside as places of residence. Chatham-Arch is distinguished for other reasons. For the most part, humbler people resided here. Extant vernacular architecture attests to this. Its residential nucleus once housed a depot grounds and governmental stable. Within its boundaries, the silk worm trade was established in this country. However, its greatest contribution is a social-humanitarian one: the religious and educational freedom of the Negro.

The area was platted by John Wood, William Young, Samuel Goldsberry, John Todd, Horace Allen, and Ovid Butler between 1836 and 1871. During these years and prior to development, the large-scale depot grounds of Indiana Boly and Bellefontaine Railroad Company occupied a four block area between Walnut Street (now Park) and Plum Street (now College) (1*). During the Civil War Era, this was converted into a governmental stable. With its dismantling, the platting of Chatham-Arch's inner residential sanctum was completed (1871).

The residential core was divided into narrow lots on narrow streets and narrower alleys. This spatial intimacy persists today along Arch, Saint Clair, and Ninth Streets. Helen McKay Steele in "My Indianapolis" so aptly portrays the mood and flavor of the area at the time: "The streets in this vicinity used to have such pretty names, suggestive of sitting peacefull in the shade, or having plenty of fruit for pies and preserves."¹ Of course, she is referring to Vine, Cherry, Walnut, and Plum. In time, these steets became Ninth, Tenth, Park, and College. Arch and Broadway were the only residential streets to maintain their names.

Trees still line the inner sanctum of this area, as do the unpretentious nineteenth century homes. They represent a variety of vernacular styles: Stick Style characteristics are displayed in the George Meyer Home (1881) (17A) and the Sarah Dye Home (1890) (6A); Gothic Revival influence is perpetuated in the Henry Cook Home (1886) (23A); the John Dennett Cottage exhibits Queen Anne characteristics (1873) (7A); the Mary Jefferson, Isabella Roberts, and Lewis Weissenberger duplexes (1875-1881) (3A, 25A, 20A). The two plain brick cottages of Thomas Fiscus (1865-6) (8A) and Joseph Wernsing

¹ Helen McKay Steele, "My Indianapolis", unpublished, 1946, notebook retained in the Indiana Historical Society Library, p. 8.

(1868) (5A) demonstrate durability. Almost devoid of embellishment, the William Armstrong home mirrors simplicity (1881) (4A). Their humble homes were a reflection of their humble occupations: brick layers, carpenters, carriage makers, firemen, and pastors.

Wider lots were platted along Broadway. These accommodated larger Italianate homes: the Franklin Spahr Home (1877) (19A), the George Everson Home (1873) (18A), the Lemuel VanLaningham Home (1878) (15A), and the Louis Haag Home (2*) (now demolished). As their homes reflected more prestige, so did their positions: Franklin Spahr was treasurer of Fahnley and McCrea Milliner; George Everson was a commission merchant (Everson, Brouse, and Company); Lemuel VanLaningham was secretary for Citizens Light and Coke Company; and Louis Haag was founder of the Haag Drugstore Chain. Another noteworthy home, but of Eastlake design, was owned by Robert Long (1875) (16A). He was an undertaker in his own firm, Finn Brothers and Long. Henry Thomas, captain of the merchant police, resided on Plum in a two story Italianate home (1876) (12A).

A lovely brick Italianate home is situated at Chatham and Saint Clair Streets (22A). Built by Samuel Camby in 1875, it later became the residence of Richard DePew and his wife, Emma. Upon his retirement (1890), Richard DePew wanted to give a public fountain to the city of Indianapolis. His untimely death in 1891 prevented this occurrence. Emma, his widow, fulfilled his dream with a bequest in her will for a memorial fountain in Richard's name upon her death. Located in University Square, the DePew Memorial Fountain brings artistic enlightenment to the City of Indianapolis. It is a sculptural delight of bronze. Nine human figures and twenty-four fish comprise its composition.

From 1890-1900 large brick homes replaced the original cottages on East Street. The Johnathan Stewart Home (26A) is an imposing structure in the Queen Anne style. George Mannfeld erected two houses of the same plan (27A, 28A). They both are adorned with Eastlake features.

Arch Street characterized the residential sanctum (photo 35). Chatham Square (3*) represented the commercial core. A host of particulars (including a street, a fountain, and a building) acquired the name, Chatham. Chatham Place (1878) (30A) is the only particular to retain the name.

The area's commercial concerns were centered primarily along Massachusetts Avenue in the nineteenth century. The Citizens Avenue Railroad, which ran from the city center along Massachusetts Avenue, largely contributed to this development. The Ruckelshaus Grocery occupied quarters just south of Liberty Street (1886) (113). A shirt and overall factory, a tin shop, and a cigar factory tenanted the Church Block (now Chatham Place) (1878) (30A). Next door, W.G. Rubush, father of Preston Rubush, prominent architect, established a carpenter's shop (4*). Gottfried Stettler (photo 34) and Joseph VonBurg were proprietors of a bakery and tailor shop in the Knauff Block (1886) (35A).

An adjacent Italianate building, The Beck, was erected in 1880 (33A,34A). Consisting of two sections, Henry Klanke operated a saloon in one. William Schmidt sold teas and coffees in the other. The Beck was constructed by William Jungclaus and John Schumacher, builders and contractors.

Both William Jungclaus and John Schumacher were residents of Chatham-Arch from 1883-1888. Their homes are extant (5*). John Schumacher left the company in 1896. The William P. Jungclaus Company constructed other notable buildings in the district: Fredohema Terrace (1907) (108) and the Real Silk Hosiery Company (1918-1926) (61-64,101). In the past century, the company has participated in the construction and design of much of Indianapolis's more notable architecture: the Coca Cola Bottling Company, the Indiana Theatre, the Columbia Club, Circle Tower, the Indiana State Library, and the Murat Temple.

Adjoining The Beck was the Wallace Block (1898) (31A,32A). Comprised of buildings erected a decade apart, they were originally tenanted by Gustav and Christian Neerman, whose family owned a shoe store there for over twenty-five years. Oliver's Flour and Feed (6*) was across the alley from the Neerman establishment. Fire Station Number Two (later retitled Number Eight), in the Italian Villa style, was located along Massachusetts Avenue also (44).

Steele appropriately describes the viability of the area then (1880-1890) when she refers to "...the mess of traffic where College Avenue, Saint Clair and Noble converge on Massachusetts."² At this intersection, Christian Stark operated a carriage and wagon shop, and Monfort Moses ran a blacksmith shop (7*). Across the street, the Moore Block (8*) (later entitled The Carter) housed Melbig's Millinery, Pyle Brothers' Grocery, Roche's Dry Goods, Carter's Drugs, and Fritsch's Cabinet Shop. The tradesmen at Saint Clair and Plum contributed to the activity (9*). A meat market, a dress and cloak shop, a boot and shoe store, and a drug store occupied the quarters. At Cherry and Broadway, Martin Galm and Frederick Helt founded the more neighborly meat market and grocery (10*).

Signs of industry penetrated the area even then. Pearson and William Mendenhall operated a coal yard on Plum (11*). The August Buschmann Building (10A) was erected in 1894. It provided commercial and residential space. Buschmann's business, which initiated as a grocery, soon became a hardware store. It grew, yet in another vein, to become one of the state's foremost plumbing and heating concerns.

Steele sheds new light on Chatham-Arch in her discussion of the College Corner development: "College Corner developed as a restricted residence zone while the butcher, the grocer, and the druggist had their places of business and the colored folk their homes and churches to the East and South (Chatham-Arch). There church was 'Allen Chapel'..."³ Allen Chapel is the most his-

² Ibid., p. 7

³ Ibid., p. 28

torically and culturally significant presence in Chatham-Arch. Its social-humanitarian principles offered religion, education...and hope... for the Negro. The history of Allen Chapel recounts both their plight and that hope: "Think back to the year of 1865 if you dare! What does that date suggest? What do you know of those times? Remember? The Civil War had just ended. The Civil War! That war which resulted in the setting of millions of Negroes free. Free!"⁴

Education was, of course, an essential aspect of that freedom. "Free schools for them were unknown then, their only hope in learning to read and write lay with the Sunday School..." "We know that out of their deep need, the people formed a Sunday School (adult) in 1865 with the aid of a few of their staunch white friends."⁵ Those "staunch white friends" were Mr. and Mrs. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Talbott. With the assistance of The Blue Black Speller and The Bible, the Hadleys and the Adamases introduced reading and writing to the Negroes. Mrs. Talbott opened her home at the corner of Saint Clair and East Streets (12*). This contribution to education and freedom became known as the "Little Mission".

In addition to education, Allen Chapel provided religious freedom for the Negroes. As the "Little Mission" continued to thrive, they built their own church (13*) (65). "This tiny church they built in 1867 was the first structure to be erected on the site where the building called "Old Allen Chapel" now stands at Broadway and Pomeroy Streets."⁶ "It is noted that during this first year of the mission on Broadway, since free schools had not been established in the city, the first day school for Negroes in the eastern section of the city was held in Allen Chapel."⁷

Other denominations dedicated places of worship within Chatham-Arch. The Mayflower Congregational Church was erected on Saint Clair Street between Chatham and East Streets, in 1869 (14*). The United Presbyterian Church was constructed on East Street near Massachusetts Avenue in 1870 (15*). The North Baptist Mission was created on the northwest corner of Cherry and Broadway in the same year (16*). Presbyterian Memorial Church was erected in 1874 on Christian Street (17*). How appropriate that a street within the area was named Christian. Religion was an important influence in the life of the times.

Religion continued to contribute to the character of the area with the construction of additional edifices. St. Joseph's Catholic Church (1871) (13A), Hall (1892) (53), and Rectory (1892) (9A) were built on Noble and North Streets. The United Brethren erected their Park Avenue Church at the corner of Saint Clair and Park Avenue (1909) (21A). It has been attributed to the renowned architectural firm of Rubush and Hunter.

⁴ Helen Pilgrim (Ed.), History of Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church 1866-1944. Indianapolis: no publisher, p. 1

⁵ Ibid., p. 1

⁶ Ibid., p. 12

⁷ Ibid., p. 12

In the later part of the nineteenth century the area was primarily residential in flavor. At the turn of the century, however, the homes that lined the fringes of Chatham-Arch began to disappear. They were replaced by larger apartment buildings: The Clifford (1903) (100), The Richelieu (1905) (8A), Fredohema Terrace (1907) (108), and The Merrifield (1910) (15). Large-scale commercial and residential structures replaced the traders and manufacturers along Massachusetts Avenue. Three flat iron buildings dominated the avenue then: The Carter (1875-1880) (7*) (now demolished), The Coredgeo (1905) (18*) (now demolished), and The Argyle (1911) (30A).

Population density increased with the expansion of The Richelieu. The addition, known as The Richelieu Annex (9A+), was constructed on East Street in 1913. The fringes of Chatham-Arch continued the change initiated at the turn of the century. Density increased with the apartment-construction of The Aviary (1912) (48), The Kynett (1914) (110), and The Utomin (1917) (4).

Monumental religious structures made their appearance. Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, designed by D.A. Bohlen and Son, was erected in 1912 at New Jersey and North Streets (28A). It was dedicated in 1913. The United Brethren changed their location to Park Avenue and Walnut Street with the erection of a massive stone edifice in 1922 (23A). The architectural firm of Rubush and Hunter designed this new place of worship, as they had their previous place of worship at Saint Clair and Park Streets.

With the appearance of these monumental religious, residential, and commercial structures, the margins of Chatham-Arch were immeasurably modified. For the most part, these were architectural contributions on a grand scale. But, their monumentality must have contributed to the large-scale industrial complex that developed between North Street and Massachusetts Avenue: The Real Silk Hosiery Company (photo 33) (19*) (61-64,101). Founded in 1922, the company erected seven buildings during the next decade. It irretrievably altered the area. 1932

Yet, in its own right it was preeminent in its originality. Real Silk established the silk worm industry in this country. They combined every phase of activity necessary for the production and distribution of silk hosiery. It spanned a gamut of activity from the culture of raw silk to the delivery of silk hosiery to consumer. In time, Real Silk became the largest producer of silk hosiery in the world. With the introduction of nylon in 1940, however, The Real Silk Company began to decline.

Religious expansion continued on a smaller scale now. In 1928, Zion Evangelical Church added their Parish Hall (28+). Allen Chapel endured. The congregation erected a one story church at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh Streets (20*) (1A). "On Sunday March 4, 1927...the new Allen Chapel...was dedicated to the glory of God, as a life saving station for humanity..."⁸ It has been attributed to the pastor, W.D. Shannon. This church remains a viable Negro institution to this day. 907

⁸ Ibid., p. 35

Commercial and governmental expansion continued on a smaller scale, as well. A new fire station was constructed on Eleventh Street, replacing the larger fire station (44) built on Massachusetts Avenue in 1872. In 1917 and 1929, retail blocks (2,3) displaced previous residences at College and Eleventh Streets. In the same year (1929), The Tawnee Apartments continued the residential transformation (1). 1929

During the forties and fifties, population density increased with the construction of brick duplexes (11,88,89,90,104,105). The larger Italiane homes were partitioned into apartments. A sole commercial establishment was erected in the area, Hooks Drugs (1941) (12A). Steele continues her account of "My Indianapolis":

The curious thing to me now (1946) is that it all seemed perfectly natural. As far as I can remember nobody said it was queer or even thought it was queer that the intelligensia, so to speak, and the ex slaves were such close neighbors. And now! if you happen to own property in this section of Indianapolis, you are part of a problem that apparently has no answer and yet you know it has to have an answer sometime. (her underscores)

During the sixties and seventies, modern high-rise and interstate permeated adjacent areas of the district. It left a pocket of historical and architectural significance in its midst: Chatham-Arch. The historical and architectural significance of the area is being recognized. Investment and rehabilitation efforts are occurring.

The answer to Helen McKay Steele's 'sometime' is now. Revitalization appears with the interest of civic leaders. Recognition appears with nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Adaptive re-use and renovation will follow this distinction. The appellations of Noble and Liberty (Streets) will again characterize the area.

⁹ Steele, op. cit., p. 29

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Baist, William. Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Indianapolis and Suburbs (of) Indiana. Philadelphia: G. William Baist: 1899, 1908, 1916, 1927, 1941.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 54.52 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Indianapolis West, Indiana

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1: 24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,6 57,340,0 4,40,316,6,0

B 1,6 57,318,0 4,40,289,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,6 57,303,0 4,40,289,0

D 1,6 57,276,0 4,40,294,0

E 1,6 57,276,0 4,40,310,0

F 1,6 57,288,5 4,40,315,0

G 1,6 57,310,5 4,40,317,4,0

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of East North Street and North New Jersey Street, utilizing the curb-line intersection of East North and North New Jersey, proceed northerly to the northern building line of Zion

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Ms. Judith Burd (Environmental Intern Program)

ORGANIZATION 1) Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

DATE

2) Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission

8/9/79

STREET & NUMBER 1) 3402 Boulevard Place

TELEPHONE

2) 155 East Market Street (Room 705)

(317) 926-2301

CITY OR TOWN 1) Indianapolis

STATE

2) Indianapolis

(317) 633-3306

1) Indiana 46208

2) Indiana 46204

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 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

- Bass Photo Collection. Indiana Historical Society Library, Indianapolis.
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- _____. Indianapolis Fire Department, 1826-1974. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Fire Force, 1974.

Oral interviews and/or discussions with previous residents, current residents, property owners, and civic leaders:

Beumann, Lillian (Sister)	Indianapolis, Indiana
Brown, Mary	Indianapolis, Indiana
Campbell, William	Indianapolis, Indiana
Cochran, John	Zionsville, Indiana
Doyle, John (Monseignor)	Indianapolis, Indiana
Emery, Mary	Indianapolis, Indiana
Finney, Lula Mae	Indianapolis, Indiana
Glass, James	Indianapolis, Indiana
Heimer, Roger	Indianapolis, Indiana
Hicks, Grace	Indianapolis, Indiana
Hilliary, Edward	Indianapolis, Indiana
Krick, Reason	Indianapolis, Indiana
Mitchell, James (Chief)	Indianapolis, Indiana
Morris, Walter (Reverend)	Indianapolis, Indiana
Nigh, William (Reverend)	Indianapolis, Indiana
Perilli, Joseph	Indianapolis, Indiana
Schreiber, William	College Park, Maryland
Selch, John	Indianapolis, Indiana
Staley, Helen	Indianapolis, Indiana
Terry, George	Indianapolis, Indiana
Taylor, E.L. (Reverend)	Indianapolis, Indiana
Tucker, William	Indianapolis, Indiana
Vernon, Elba	Indianapolis, Indiana
Weyreter, Ernest	Indianapolis, Indiana
Williams, Leonard (Pastor)	Indianapolis, Indiana
Winter, Chester (Reverend)	Indianapolis, Indiana
Young, Kenneth	Indianapolis, Indiana

I am especially indebted to Kathryn Short, historian for Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ. Her life-long interest in the history of Indianapolis has provided both contacts and information contributing to my further understanding of Chatham-Arch.

Evangelical Parish Hall. Excluding the parking lot, proceed easterly (crossing North Cleveland Avenue) to the eastern curb-line of North Cleveland Avenue. At that juncture, proceed northerly along the eastern curb-line of North Cleveland Avenue to the intersection of the southern curb-line of East St. Clair Street. Proceed easterly to the point in North East Street that is perpendicular to the eastern curb-line of North East Street. Proceed northerly (crossing East St. Clair) along the eastern curb-line of North East Street. Follow it northwesternly after the juncture of Puryear alley to the southern curb-line of East 10th Street.

At the juncture of the eastern curb-line of North East Street and the southern curb-line of East 10th Street, proceed easterly (crossing Broadway) to the eastern curb-line of Broadway Avenue. At this interval, proceed northerly to the juncture of the northern curb-line of East 11th Street. Proceed easterly along the southern curb-line of East 11th Street to a point that is perpendicular to the eastern curb-line of Broadway (as it alters north of East 11th Street). At this point, (crossing East 11th Street) proceed northerly to the southern boundary of the Interstate I-65 right-of-way. Proceed easterly and southeasterly along the southern boundary of I-65 right-of-way to the northern curb-line of East 11th Street.

At this juncture, proceed westerly (crossing College Avenue) to a point perpendicular with the western curb-line of College Avenue. At this interval, proceed southerly (crossing East 11th Street, East 10th Street, East 9th Street, Arch and East St. Clair Streets) along the western curb-line of College Avenue to the juncture of the northern curb-line of East St. Clair Street. At this interval proceed south-southwesterly to the curb-line that is most easternly at the juncture of East St. Clair Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Proceed south-southeasterly (crossing Massachusetts Avenue) to the western curb-line of College Avenue as it intersects Massachusetts Avenue. Proceed along the western curb-line of College Avenue to the southern property line of St. Joseph's Church.

At this juncture proceed westerly along the southern property lines of St. Joseph's Church, Rectory, Hall, and 613 East North Street. At this interval, proceed northerly along the western boundary of 613 East North Street (crossing East North Street) to the northern curb-line of East North Street. Proceed westerly along the northern curb-line of East North Street to the eastern curb-line of Park Avenue. Proceed northerly to a point perpendicular to the curb-line of the alley connecting Park and Massachusetts Avenue. Proceed westerly (crossing Park Avenue) along the northern curbline of the alley veering northwesterly to Massachusetts Avenue. Proceed northwesterly (crossing Massachusetts Avenue) until the juncture of the northern curb-line of Massachusetts Avenue is met. At the juncture of the northern curb-line of Massachusetts Avenue, proceed southwesterly along the northern curb-line of Massachusetts Avenue to the center-line of North East Street at its intersection with Massachusetts Avenue and East North Street. At this center-line point, proceed easterly to the juncture of the northern curb-line of East North Street and the western curb-line of North East Street. At this interval, proceed westerly along the northern curb-line of East 10th Street until it junctures with the eastern curb-line of North New Jersey Street.

Contributing Structures: 1-113

Please correlate numbers to sketch map for location.

Note: in some instances the historical name and significance seemed more appropriate for entry. For current owner of Numbers 5, 44, 53, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 101, please see property listing.

- 1) Pawnee Apartments (708 East Eleventh Street): Residential: Jacobethan Revival influence, 1929, 16 units, 2 story, cinder block, brick faced, unique double-header bond, stucco and wood bays. (condition: fair)
- 2) Shops (1109 North College Avenue, 1101-1115 North College Avenue): Commercial: Jacobethan Revival influence, 1929, 1 story, cinder block, brick faced, metal lath and plaster partitions. 1929 tenants included a grocery, bakery, barbershop, shoe repair, cleaners, and restaurant. (condition: fair)
- 3) Apartments-Shops (1102-1106 North College Avenue & 674-676 East Eleventh Street): Residential/Commercial: 1917, 2 story, brick, metal coping trim, minimal detail. 1917 usage included F.L. Hurr Drugs, The Walbrook Apartments, and Benjamin-Benjamin Tailors. (condition: fair) (vacant)
- 4) Utomin Apartments (1108 North College Avenue & 668 East Eleventh Street): Residential: Late Gothic Revival influence, 1917, 70 units, 3 stories, brown brick, stone coping, stone lintels and sills, label moulding. (condition: good)
- 5) Fire Engine House No. 8 (636 East Eleventh Street): Governmental: 1932, 1½ stories, brown brick, slate jerkin head roof, stone detailed. Architects: Parker and Faulstick. Fire Chief: Harry E. Voshel. First Captain: William Arthur. (altered) (condition: excellent)
- 6) African Methodist Episcopal parsonage (637 East Eleventh Street): Religious: 19th century bungalow, 1932, 1½ stories, brick, jerkin head roof. First resident: Reverend H. Herman. (condition: good)
- 7) Fitch Home (644 East Tenth Street): Residential: vernacular house, circa 1875-1880, 2 story, shingled, cornice braces. (condition: deteriorating) (vacant) (demolished)
- 8) Richardson Home (640 East Tenth Street): Residential: vernacular house, circa 1880-1885, 2 story, clapboarded, detailed porch posts, shingles in gable. (condition: fair)
- 9) Belle-Green Home (609-611 East Tenth Street): Residential: circa 1895-1900, 2 story, brick and frame construction. Originally single family frame residence converted via two-story porches and subdivision to multiple brick apartments. (condition: fair)
- 10) Lutus Home (513 East Tenth Street): Residential: vernacular cottages, circa 1875-1880, 2 stories, shingled, vent in gable, vestiges of incised wood detail in cornice boards (condition: good)

- 11) Belle-Green Home (509-511 East Tenth Street): Residential: duplex, circa 1935, 2 story, brick, hip roof, double entry porch. (condition: fair-good)
- 12) Johnson Home (646 East Ninth Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 1 story, shingled, Eastlake porch. (condition: good)
- 13) Chenault Home (644 East Ninth Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 1 story, shingled, Eastlake porch. (condition: good)
- 14) Tucker Home (618 East Ninth Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 1½ stories, shingled, Eastlake porch, brackets, shaped rafter ends. (condition: fair-good)
- 15) The Merrifield (610 East Ninth Street): Residential: apartments, 1910, originally 4 units, 2 story, brick, stone lintels. (condition: deteriorating) (vacant)
- 16) Wallace Home (665 East Ninth Street): Residential: Eastlake, circa 1885-1890, 2½ stories, clapboarded, imbricated shingles in gable, Eastlake ornamentation on porch. (condition: good)
- 17) Johnson Home (661 East Ninth Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1875-1880, 1 story, frame. (considerably altered) (condition: good)
- 18) Lane-Butler Home (645 East Ninth Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 1 story, clapboarded turned porch posts, carved brackets. (condition: deteriorating) (vacant)
- 19) Orlosky Home (629 East Ninth Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1900-1910, 1½ stories, clapboarded, Doric porch columns, classic simplicity. (condition: fair)
- 20) Young Home (621 East Ninth Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 1½ stories, frame. (altered) (condition: excellent)
- 21) Wheeler Home (619 East Ninth Street): Residential: bungalow, circa 1875-1880, 1 story, shingled, brick porch. (condition: fair)
- 22) Belle-Green Home (615 East Ninth Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 2 story, shingled, simplistic. (condition: deteriorating) (vacant)
- 23) Gould Home (609 East Ninth Street): Residential: vernacular cottage in Italian mode, circa 1875-1880, 1 story, shingled, original doors and windows, shaped rafter ends, vent in gable. (condition: deteriorating) (vacant)
- 24) Mathis Home (653 Mary): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1875-1880, 1 story, pressed metal siding, rectangular apertures, vent in gable. (condition: good-fair)
- 25) Raesnes Home (672 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 1½ stories, shingled, original window surrounds (condition: good)

- 26) Voorhies Home (668 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1875-1880, 1 story, frame, original Italianate cornice brackets (condition: good)
- 27) Ross Home (664 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1875-1880, 2 story, frame, original detail removed (condition: good)
- 28) Grave Home (660 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 1 story, frame, simplistic. (condition: fair-good)
- 29) Cortex Home (656 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 2 story, frame, brackets, window surrounds, simplistic. (condition: fair-good)
- 30) Ajamie Home (652 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 1½ stories, frame, simplistic, original interior staircase and wood mouldings remain. (condition: fair)
- 31) Falk Home (648 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870, 1½ stories, frame, porch, Italianate cornice brackets. (condition: fair-good)
- 32) Sacks Home (626 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870, 2 stories, frame, Italianate brackets (now aluminum and perma-stone sided) (condition: fair)
- 33) Ozman Home (622 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870, 1½ stories, shingled, vestiges of Italianate porch, vestiges of window surrounds. (condition: fair)
- 34) Bryant Home (614 Arch Street): Residential: Eastlake cottage, circa 1880, 1 story, shingled, Eastlake ornamented porch. (condition: fair)
- 35) Fryman Home (606 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870, 1½ stories, brick, frame, simplistic. (porch later) (condition: fair)
- 36) Goosens Home (^{815 N. Park}~~602 Arch Street~~): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870, 1½ stories, brick, vestiges of segmental arch openings.
- 37) Gordon Home (653 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 2 story, shingled, vestiges of corner brackets. (condition: fair)
- 38) Moore Home (649 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular house, circa 1870-1875, 2 story, frame, vent in gable, window surrounds. (condition: good)
- 39) Weinstein Home (627 Arch Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 1 story, frame, original detail removed. (condition: fair-good)

- 40) Brown Home (625 Arch Street): Residential, vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 1½ stories, shingled, original detailing removed. (condition: fair)
- 41) Cortez Home (656 East Saint Clair): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1875, 1 story, shingled, original detail removed. (condition: fair)
- 42) Ajamie Home (652 East Saint Clair): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1875, 1 story, clapboarded, brackets. (condition: fair)
- 43) Hall Home (620 East Saint Clair Street): Residential: circa 1920-1925, 2 story, clapboarded, L-shaped plan, 2 story porch, simplistic. (condition: fair-deteriorated)
- 44) Engine Company No. 2 (No. 8) (748 Massachusetts Avenue): governmental(now commercial): fire station, Italian Villa Style, 1872, 2 story (3 story campanile), brick (extensively altered to include 639-645 East Saint Clair Street and 752 Massachusetts Avenue) (condition: fair)
- 45) Rampling Home (623 East Saint Clair Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1875-1880, 2 story, shingled, windows surrounds, vent in gable, transom. (condition: fair)
- 46) Rampling Home (619 East Saint Clair Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 1 story, shingled, window surrounds, brackets, turned porch posts. (condition: fair)
- 47) Shipp Home (514 East Walnut Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, Italianate influence, circa 1875-1880, 2 stories, frame, recessed entry, brackets at eaves. (condition: deteriorating)(vacant)
- 48) The Aviary (450 East Walnut Street): Residential: Apartments, 1912, originally 6 units, 3 stories, brown brick, stone inset trim, 3 story porches. (condition: good)
- 49) Finney Home (525 East Walnut Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1880, 2½ stories, shingled, Eastlake porch, vent in gable original window surrounds. (condition: fair)
- 50) Gilley Home (509-511 East Walnut Street): Duplex: circa 1885-1890, 2 story, frame, vestiges of Eastlake porch with double entry, diamond vents in gable. (condition: fair)
- 51) Brookside Home (425 East Walnut Street): Residential: circa 1900-1910, 2 story, frame, hip roof with gable, leaded and beveled glass entry, transoms, classic simplicity. (condition: fair-good)
- 52) Evangelischen Zion Kirsche parsonage (416 East North Street): Residential (now offices): 1912, 2 story, brick, hip roof with gables, leaded glass windows. (First resident: Reverend J. Christopher Teters.) Erected under the direction of Mr. Henry Tauli, then president of the congregation. (condition: good-excellent)
- 53) St. Joseph's Hall (615-617 East North Street): Educational:

- 11
- Romanesque, 1892, 3 stories, brick, arches over third story windows, arched front entry, stone sills and lintels, brick corbelling, stained glass windows. 1892 usage: Catholic boys' school with four school rooms on the ground floor and hall on second floor. (condition: good) (Hispano-American Center)
- 54) Hilliary Home (613 East North Street): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 1 story, frame. (now perma-stone sided) (condition: good)
- 55) Blemberg Home (1002-1004 North College Avenue): duplex: circa 1900-1910, 2 story, frame, classic simplicity, indigenous Indianapolis style (condition: good)
- 56) Self Home (920 North College Avenue): Commercial-Residential: circa 1885-1895, 2 story, shingled, brackets, window surrounds, transoms. Ernest Schneider, a tailor, utilized this building for both a shop and home from 1929-1945. (altered) (condition: fair)
- 57) Humston Home (908 North College Avenue): Residential: circa 1885-1890, 2½ stories, frame, jerkin head roof, Eastlake porch, window surrounds, brackets, shaped rafter ends (aluminum sided) (condition: fair)
- 58) Karnes Home (906 North College Avenue): Residential: circa 1905-1910, 2 story, frame, jerkin head roof (aluminum sided) (condition: good)
- 59) Smartz Home (858-860 North College Avenue): duplex: Queen Anne Style, circa 1885-1890, 2½ stories, shingled, hip roof, double entry porch, unique window treatment. (condition: fair-deteriorating)
- 60) Commeville Home (850 North College Avenue): Residential: circa 1895-1900, 2 stories, shingled. (condition: fair-deteriorating)
- 61) Real Silk Building No. 7 (702-710 North College Avenue): Industrial: 1926, 4 story, brick, fireproof construction with false wood roof, reinforced concrete frame floors and walls. Built by William P. Lungclaus, general contractors. Hosiery factory on all floors. (condition: good) (Printing Arts Center)
- 62) Real Silk Building No. 1 (628-638 North College Avenue): Industrial: 1922, 4 story, brick, mill construction. Hosiery factory on all floors. (condition: good) (Printing Arts Center)
- 63) Real Silk Building No. 2 (614-622 North College Avenue): Industrial: 1918-1921, 2 story, brick, yarn storage in cellar. Hosiery, knitting and sewing on first floor, shirring and finishing on second floor. (condition: good) (Printing Arts Center)
- 64) Real Silk Building No. 3 (602-612 North College Avenue): Industrial: 1924, 4 story, brick, printing and cafeteria on first floor; finishing and inspecting on the second and third floors; lingerie on the fourth floor. (condition: good) (Printing Arts Center)
- 65) Old Allen Chapel (1017 North Broadway): Religious: 1867,

- 2½ stories, brick and frame. This was the first church of Allen Chapel, occupied until 1928, when a larger edifice was erected next door. Original seating capacity: 250 persons. (aluminum sided) (considerably altered) (condition: good)
- 66) Anchor Home (1007-1009 North Broadway): Residential: circa 1880-1890, 2 story, clapboarded. (condition: fair)
- 67) Antonapoulos Home (1005 North Broadway): Residential: circa 1885-1890, 2 story, clapboarded, umbricated shingles, brackets, flashed glass windows. (condition: fair-good)
- 68) The Earl Bert (919 North Broadway): Residential: apartments, 1920, originally 4 units, 2½ stories, stone, stuccoed, stylized columns and keystone at entry. (condition: fair-good)
- 69) George Home (909-911 North Broadway): Residential: circa 1885-1890, 2 story, clapboarded, gable, 2 story porch, original entry and windows surrounds. (aluminum sided) (condition: fair)
- 70) Chenault Home (905 North Broadway): Residential: circa 1900-1910, 1½ story, clapboarded, original detailing remains. (condition: good)
- 71) Tucker Home (901 North Broadway): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870, 1 story, clapboarded, brackets at eaves, vent in gable. (condition: fair-good)
- 72) Vernon Home (859 North Broadway): Residential: Stick Style, circa 1870, 1 story, clapboarded, corner braces, vent in gable, original window surrounds. (condition: fair-deteriorating)
- 73) Miller Home (849 North Broadway): Residential: circa 1870-1875. 1 story, shingled. (condition: fair-deteriorating)
- 74) Staley Home (839 North Broadway): Residential: Italianate, circa 1870, 2 story, shingled, brackets, cornice windows, three-bay, side entry. (condition: fair-good)
- 75) Capps Home (835 North Broadway): Residential: circa 1870, 2 stories, shingled, L-shaped floor plan, brackets, shaped rafter ends. (porch altered) (condition: fair-good)
- 76) School Home (829-831 North Broadway): duplex: Italianate, circa 1870, 2 story, shingled, brackets, cornice windows, double entry porch. (condition: fair-good)
- 77) Birch Home (811 North Broadway): Residential: duplex, circa 1910-1915, 2 story, clapboarded, simplistic. (condition: fair)
- 78) West Home (920 North Broadway): Residential: Italianate influence, circa 1885-1890, 2 stories, shingled, decorative cornice vents, flashed glass windows. (altered) (condition: fair)
- 79) Muney Home (912 North Broadway): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1870-1875, 1 story, frame, original details lost, porch removed. (condition: fair)

- 80) Denney Home (908 North Broadway): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 1 story, frame, vestiges of Eastlake detail. (condition: fair)
- 81) Graves Home (850 North Broadway): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 1 story, frame. (aluminum sided) (altered) (condition: fair-good)
- 82) Teverbaugh-Anderson Home (816 North Broadway): Residential: duplex (originally), 1939, 2 story, brick, 2 story porch. (condition: fair-deteriorating)
- 83) Teverbaubh-Anderson Home (814 North Broadway): Residential: duplex (originally), 1939, 2 story, brick. (condition: fair)
- 84) Metzner Home (943-945 North Park): Residential: Italianate style, circa 1870, 2 story, shingled, bay, original window surrounds, brackets, cornice. (condition: fair)
- 85) Scholey and Kimbrel Home (929-931 North Park Avenue): Residential: duplex, circa 1925, 2 story, shingled, 2 story brick porch. (condition: fair)
- 86) Green Home (925-927 North Park Avenue): Residential: circa 1895-1900, 2 story, brick and frame construction. Originally single family frame residence converted via two-story porches and subdivision to multiple brick apartments. (condition: deteriorating)(vacant)
- 87) Green Home (921-923 North Park Avenue): Residential: circa 1895-1900, 2 story, brick and frame construction. Originally single family frame residence converted via two-story porches and subdivision to multiple brick apartments. (condition: deteriorating)(vacant)
- 88) Green Home (859-861 North Park Avenue): Commercial/Residential: duplex: 1934, 2 story, brick, frame and cinder block construction; indigenous Indianapolis style. Original proprietor: Coleman Green, grocer at 861 North Park Avenue (condition: fair)
- 89) Green Home (855-857 North Park Avenue): Residential: duplex: 1934; 2 story; brick, frame and cinder block construction; indigenous Indianapolis style. (condition: fair)
- 90) Green House (851-853 North Park Avenue): Residential: duplex: 1934; 2 story; brick, frame, and cinder block construction; indigenous Indianapolis style. (condition: fair)
- 91) Grove Home (847 North Park Avenue): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880, 2½ stories, shingled, vestiges of Eastlake porch. (condition: fair)
- 92) Grove Home (837-839 North Park Avenue): Residential: vernacular cuplex, circa 1880, 2½ stories, shingled, Italianate window surrounds, corner braces. (condition: fair-deteriorating)
- 93) Grove Home (833-835 North Park Avenue): Residential: duplex,

- circa 1880, 2½ stories, shingled, pyramidal tower. (condition: fair)
- 94) Watkins Home (831 North Park Avenue): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1875-1880, 2½ stories, frame, corner brackets. (aluminum-sided) (condition: good)
 - 95) Davie Home (823 North Park Avenue): Residential: dwelling, circa 1867, 1½ stories, shingled. Original use may have been a stable or out-building. (condition: fair)
 - 96) Richardson Home (735 North Park Avenue): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 2½ stories, frame, most original detailing removed. (condition: fair)
 - 97) Giebert Home (725 North Park Avenue): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 2½ stories, frame, most original detailing removed. (condition: good)
 - 98) Barr Home (719 North Park Avenue): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 2½ stories, frame, most original detailing removed. (condition: good)
 - 99) Gilly Home (715 North Park Avenue): Residential: circa 1875-1880, 2½ stories, clapboarded, imbricated shingles in gable, 2 bays, brackets at eaves, original entry. (condition: fair-good)
 - 100) The Clifford (709-711 North Park Avenue): Residential: apartments, 1903, originally 6 units, 3 stories, red brick, triple sided 3 story bays, stone entrance surround, stone lintels and sills. (condition: fair-good)
 - 101) Real Silk Building Nos. 4,5,6 (611-627 North Park Avenue): Industrial Complex: Building No. 4: 1926; 5 stories; brick; fire-proof construction; silk hosiery knitting machines on the first, second, third, and fourth floors; offices on the fifth floor. Building No. 5: 1924, one story. Building No. 6. 1924, one story, brick, power house. (condition: good)
 - 102) Schreiber Home (910 North Park): Residential, composite style, circa 1885-1890, 2½ stories, shingled, pyramidal porch roof with decorative metal finial. (condition: fair-deteriorated)
 - 103) Lewis Home (812 North Park): Residential: vernacular cottage, circa 1880-1885, 1½ stories, clapboarded, imbricated shingles in gable, Eastlake gable ornamentation, original porch replaced. (condition: good)
 - 104) Couch Home (933-935 North East Street): Residential: duplex, 1935, 2 story, brick and frame, hip roof, double entry porch. (condition: fair-good)
 - 105) Scholey-Kimbrel Home (929-931 North East Street): Residential: duplex, 1935, 2 story, brick and frame, hip roof, double entry porch. (condition: fair-good)
 - 106) Mericle-Detamore Home (711 North East Street): Residential:

suggestion of composite styles, circa 1885-1890, 2 stories, frame, asbestos-sided. (condition: deteriorated)

- 107) Pace Fabricating Incorporated (623-627 North East Street): Commercial: 1930, 1 story, cinder block, brick facade, parapet roof. First occupants 623: Frozen Products Co.; 625-627: The Rybolt Heating Co. (condition: fair-good)
- 108) Fredohema Terrace (728 North East Street) (1-21 Fredohema Terrace): Residential: apartments, Romanesque Revival influence, 1907, 21 units, 2 stories, brick, unique layout of two confronting units, round-arched entries. (cornice and entrance gates removed) (altered) (condition: good)
- 109) Fultz Home (712 North East Street): Residential: Italianate, circa 1870-1875, 2 stories, shingled, hip roof cornice. (altered) (condition: fair)
- 110) The Kynett (719-723 North Cleveland): Residential: Terrace-Style, apartments, 1914, originally 8 units, 2½ stories, brick. (altered) (condition: fair)
- 111) Pyramid Bar and Lounge (745-749 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial: 1919, 1 story, brick. Original tenants were: Adam Bishop, soft drinks, 745 Massachusetts Avenue and Hornbeck and Cheney, Oil Burners, 747 Massachusetts Avenue. (altered) (condition: fair)
- 112) Fish Building (657 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial: 1894, 2 story, brick flat-iron shaped building, segmental arched windows on second story, corbelled cornice, cast iron columns on first floor. Original usage was a saloon operated by James H. Moore. (condition: fair-deteriorating)
- 113) Fish Building (655 Massachusetts Avenue): Commercial: 1886, 3 stories, brick, unique floor-plan extending from Massachusetts Avenue to Park Avenue, corbelled cornice, segmental arched windows. Original usage was a grocery operated by Conrad Ruckelshaus. (condition: deteriorating)

Neutral Intrusions: 114-115

- 114) Ray Schumaker Tool Engineering Corporation (517-521 East Walnut Street): Commercial: circa 1900, 2 story, brick, stone sills. Although this building retains its setback, its use does not contribute to the neighboring domestic structures. (facade altered) (condition: good)
- 115) Greene Home (820 North Broadway): Residential: circa 1880-1885, 2½ stories, frame. Operated as a boys' home "outreach-program" by the Episcopal Church during the early sixties. (cedar-sided) (considerably altered) (condition: fair)

Negative Intrusions:

- 116) 664-680 East Saint Clair: parking lot.
- 117) 626-643 East North Street: parking lot.

- 118) 602-622 East North Street: parking lot.
- 119) 818 North College Avenue: commercial building.
- 120) 720-724 North College Avenue: garage.
- 121) 708-710 Cincinnati Avenue: garage.
- 122) 720-728 North Park Avenue: Salvation Army.
- 123) 919 North East Street: Automotive Paint Supply.
- 124) 919 North East Street (rear): garage.
- 125) 901 North East Street: Riley Nursing Home.
- 126) 855 North East Street: parking lot.
- 127) 855 North East Street: Indianapolis Day Nursery.
- 128) 809-813 North East Street: formerly auto body shop (now vacant).
- 129) 801 North East Street: garage.
- 130) 631 North East Street: garage.
- 131) 702-704 North East Street: formerly gas station (now vacant).
- 132) 620-622 North East Street: Trowel Trades Building.
- 133) 746 Massachusetts Avenue: commercial structure fronting former fire station.

CHATHAM-ARCH HISTORIC DISTRICT

CARTOGRAPHER: JUDITH BURD

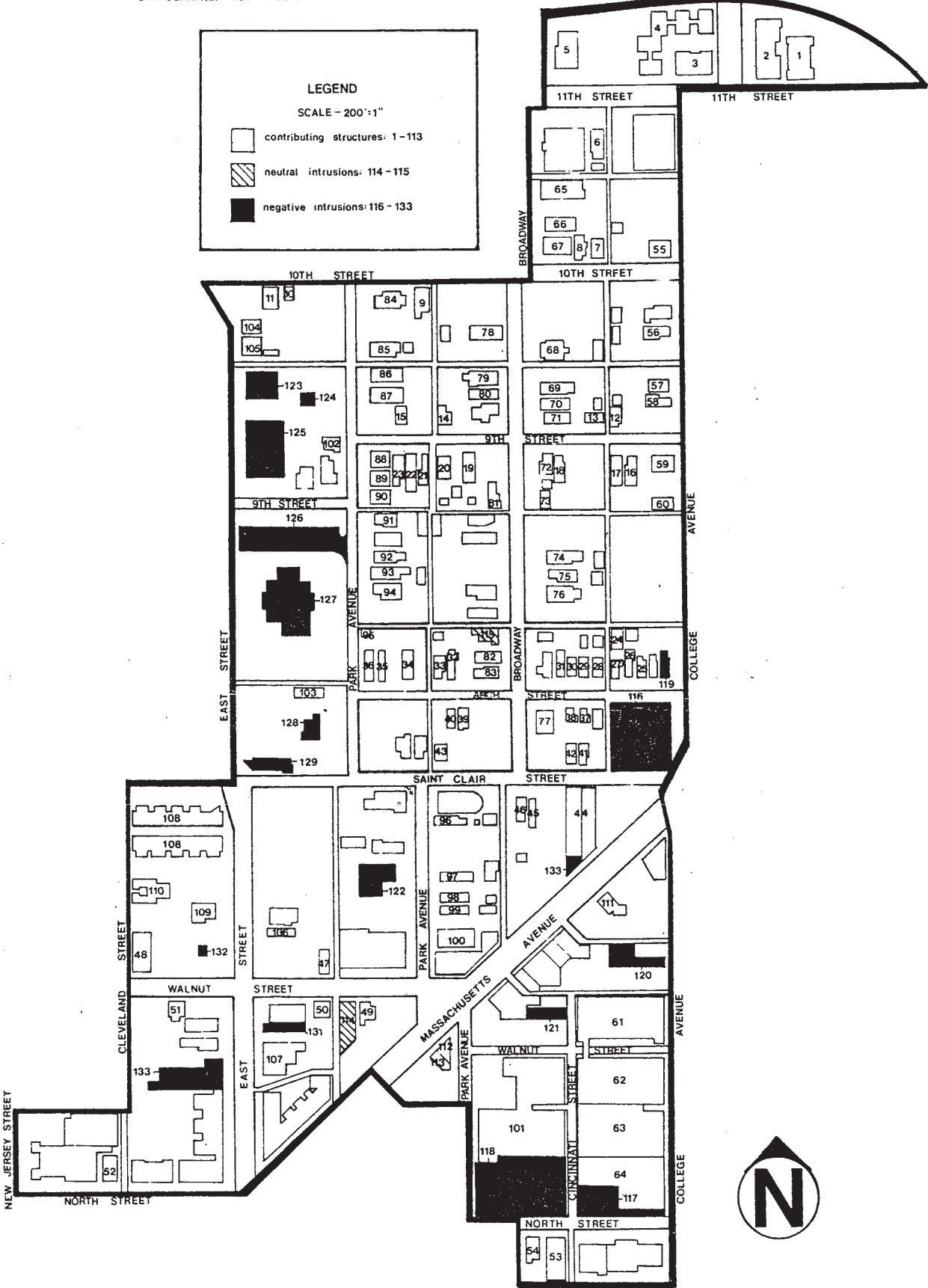
I-65 RIGHT-OF-WAY

LEGEND

SCALE - 200'-1"

- contributing structures: 1-113
- ▨ neutral intrusions: 114-115
- negative intrusions: 116-133

MASSACHUSETTS
CAMP
NEW JERSEY
CAMP



9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Addition Records. Pioneer National Title Insurance Company. Indianapolis.

Baist, William. Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Indianapolis and Suburbs (of) Indiana. Philadelphia: G. William Baist: 1899, 1908, 1916, 1927, 1941.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 54.52 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Indianapolis West, Indiana QUADRANGLE SCALE 1: 24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	57,3	4,0,0	4,4	0,3	6,6,0	B	1,6	57,3	1,8,0	4,4	0,2	8,9,0	
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	57,3	0,3,0	4,4	0,2	8,9,0	D	1,6	57,2	7,6,0	4,4	0,2	9,4,0	
E	1,6	57,2	7,6,0	4,4	0,3	0,0,0	F	1,6	57,2	8,8,5	4,4	0,3	5,5,0	
G	1,6	57,3	1,0,5	4,4	0,3	7,4,0	H							

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of East North Street and North New Jersey Street, utilizing the curb-line intersection of East North and North New Jersey, proceed northerly to the northern building line of Zion

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Ms. Judith Burd (Environmental Intern Program)

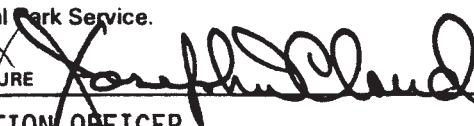
ORGANIZATION	1) Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana 2) Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission	DATE	8/9/79
STREET & NUMBER	1) 3402 Boulevard Place 2) 155 East Market Street (Room 705)	TELEPHONE	(317) 926-2301 (317) 633-3306
CITY OR TOWN	1) Indianapolis 2) Indianapolis	STATE	1) Indiana 46208 2) Indiana 46204

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  DATE 12-21-79

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE
ATTEST: CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	DATE