NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

FILE COPY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

YWCA Blue Triangle Residence Hall

historic name 097-296-D2822

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 725 North Pennsylvania Street ☐ not for publication

city, town Indianapolis ☐ vicinity

state IN code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46204

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	[X] building(s)	1	0	buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district	0	0	sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	0	0	structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure	0	0	objects
	[ ] object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[signature] for J. M. Rideman 7-15-88

Signature of certifying official Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic - Institutional housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Neo-Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
Stone - limestone
roof Asphalt
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The YWCA Blue Triangle Residence Hall is located at 725 North Pennsylvania Street across the street from the American Legion National Headquarters building in the Indiana World War Memorial. The Blue Triangle Hall was originally free-standing. The Tyndall Armory, built in 1927, is a four-story yellow brick building, which is separated from the Blue Triangle Hall by an alleyway to the south. A two-story, 40' x 60' building abuts the front portion of the Blue Triangle Hall on the north (see Photos 1 and 2).

The Blue Triangle Hall is a five-story, red brick structure with limestone sills, belt-courses and keystones in a restrained free-classic architectural style. The building has an inverted "L" shaped plan with 63' of footage on North Pennsylvania Street, 125' of footage on the alley to the south, 35' of footage to the rear, which faces onto a small, enclosed, grassy court, and 33' of footage which abuts the building to the north. The "L" opens toward the north. A one-story 34' x 19' kitchen wing adjoins the building 12' from the inside angle of the "L" to the north. The roofs of both the one-story kitchen wing and the main building are flat. There is a brick elevator and stairwell penthouse and a covered brick porch/plaza on the roof of the main building.

The building has a steel frame structure and a raised brick faced foundation. There are seven equally spaced bays across the main facade (Photo 1). On the ground floor there is a central entrance and three window bays on either side. There are small, horizontally-oriented, rectangular window openings at the ground level separated by a limestone sill right at the sidewalk level. A limestone beltcourse runs across the tops of these foundation level windows, incorporating their lintels.

The central entrance has a carved limestone surround (Photo 3). On either side of the door are stone tabs projecting away from the door and a carved stone molding facing the door, which terminates a few feet from the ground level on either side. Above the door there is a full pediment, which rests on two scrolled brackets, and has a band of dentils and a flat entablature with "BLUE TRIANGLE HALL" above and ".Y.W.C.A." below incised into the entablature panel. Below the scrolled brackets are carved stylized versions of composite capitals. The door itself is slightly recessed and one step above the sidewalk. There is a sixteen-light, wood-frame transom above the door and separated from it by a stone molding with raised, paneled, end pieces topped with acanthus antefixes. At the center top of this molding is a simple cartouche. On either side of the door are doric colonettes which are directly under the above-mentioned end pieces in the stone molding separating the transom and door. The wood-frame, double leaf door frame is recessed from the surrounding carved stone elements by approximately one foot. There is an eight-light transom directly above the two leaves of the door frame. The doors themselves have multi-light; both are covered with plywood panels Protruding from the pediment, perpendicular to the building, is a blue metal sign in

[X] See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Social History	1923-1938	1924
Architecture		

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
Rubush, Preston C. and Hunter Edgar O.
Jungclaus, William and Co. (Contractor)

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

The YWCA Blue Triangle Residence Hall is significant as an example of a highly active women's social institution in early twentieth century Indianapolis. The building is also architecturally significant as an example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture built by a locally prominent firm.

The YWCA Blue Triangle Residence Hall is the sole surviving structure of three major facilities that were operated by the YWCA in Indianapolis from 1909 to 1971. The main headquarters at 329 North Pennsylvania Street were removed to make way for the Indianapolis Star-News Building in 1975 and the Phyllis Wheatley branch, which closed its doors as a YWCA facility in 1959 at 601 West Street, was demolished in a street-widening program in the early 1980's.

The Blue Triangle Hall was an exceptional instrument with which the philosophy of the YWCA was promoted. The YWCA Nineteenth Annual Statement of June 1914, expressed this philosophy:

The Honor and Welfare of any city depends largely upon:

A Womenhood -
Protected from Danger,
Built up in Health,
Trained for Usefulness,
Broadened in Life Interests,
Encouraged in Right Living,
Developed in Character.
This is the Aim of the
Young Women's Christian Association.

The Young Women's Christian Association had its beginnings in England in 1855 when two groups, the Prayer Union and the General Female Training Institute, formed simultaneously. These associates were formed to serve the needs of the increasing number of young women working outside the home as a result of the industrial revolution and the young women who went off to serve in the Crimean War. The name "Young Women's Christian Association" was used by the Prayer Union in 1859. The two organizations joined

[X] See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Blue Triangle Hall Building Expense Summary. October 28, 1924.

Board of Directors of the Indianapolis YWCA. Various monthly minutes.

"Dedication of Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y.W.C.A. for Colored Women and Girls Scheduled for October 6." Indianapolis Star. September 8, 1929, pt. 1 p. 9, c. 1.

Dishman, Madge. Ninety Years of Service to Women . . . By Women, A. History of the Indianapolis Young Women's Christian Association 1895-1985. Indianapolis, 1985.

_____. "The YWCA: A home and a Friend." Indianapolis Woman. September, 1985

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	572330	4403180
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The YWCA Blue Triangle Residence Hall is located on a site of 65' X 195', in Frazees Subdivision, Lot 10, Out Lot 37, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the entire lot originally purchased for the construction of the building.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John V. McGuire, President

organization Renovar Limited date May 24, 1988

street & number 941 McDonald Avenue telephone 718-854-5989

city or town Brooklyn state New York zip code 11218

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the shape of a triangle bearing the words "Residence Hall." On either side of the door, fastened onto the stone surround, are lamps of a cupric metal.

There are three vertically-oriented, rectangular window openings on either side of the central entrance on the first floor level. These windows have limestone sills, brick lintels with limestone keystones, and wood-frame, double-hung, multi-light sash windows. Both the first floor and ground level windows are currently covered with plywood panels.

Separating the first and second story levels is a limestone beltcourse, which incorporates the sills of the second story windows (Photo 1). A similar beltcourse separates the fourth and fifth story levels. Seven equally spaced, identical windows are on each of the second through fifth stories. They are all wood-frame, eight-over-eight, double-hung, sash windows. They all have stone sills, vertically-oriented, rectangular openings, with a brick lintel and a limestone keystone. Above the fifth story windows, abutting the tops of the keystones, is another double layer limestone beltcourse, above which is a flat brick parapet topped with a flat stone coping. Visible from the street is the top portion of the brick chimney, which is on the roof, but set back from the parapet.

The south, east (rear), and north facades are entirely faced with brick and have no stone beltcourses or other decoration (except for an oculus between the two windows of the rear facade of the kitchen wing) (see Photos 5, 6, 7 and 8). All three facades are pierced with rectangular window openings, which have stone sills and brick lintels. The windows are all wood-frame, double-hung, multi-light sash windows, but these windows also have multi-light transoms. The kitchen wing and the three secondary facades of the main building have a tile coping at the roof level.

The roof is flat with tar and gravel built-up roofing. There is a parapet which extends around the perimeter of the entire building. There are three chimneys: one for the parlor fireplace, one for the boiler room and one for the kitchen. The elevator and stairwell penthouse is located on the roof close to the angle of the "L". It is brick with a flat stone coping (Photo 10). Brick walls in the shape of a "U" (which opens to the rear), which have the same flat stone coping as the penthouse, abut the penthouse and enclose a court area with a cement floor (Photos 9 and 10). There are rectangular openings in the walls with stone sills, which allow light and breezes onto the court area. The court area is partially covered with a flat roof. This area was called a "Kimono Parlor" and was a place for resident girls to relax on a warm summer night and "dry their hair".

Inside the main entrance there are six steps leading from the sidewalk entrance level to the first floor level (Photo 11). At the top of the stairs is an arched doorway enclosed with a wood-frame, multi-light screen and a double-leaf wood-frame door, each door having an eight-light panel (Photos 12 and 13). There is a 24-light semi-circular transom at the top of the screen, a six-light transom panel

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directly above the door and seven-light sidelights. On the walls of the entryway are panels defined by molding. Beyond the entryway is a hallway, which runs parallel to the street (Photo 14). At the north end of the hallway is a large reception room-parlor with a fireplace faced in dark-green ceramic tile, painted white at a later date (Photo 15). The parlor has a doorway to the back-court area to the rear (Photo 24). At the south end of the hallway are several rooms, which served as a library and the manager's two-room office (Photo 19). Directly across from the entryway are an elevator and a stairway. At the south end of the front hallway, it turns to the east and continues back through the length of the building. There is a three-room Secretary's suite on the south side of the east-west corridor; the Assistant Secretary's two-room suite is directly above it. Proceeding further east down the first floor corridor there is a telephone booth, cloakroom and public restroom (Photo 20). Next, there is a cafeteria, kitchen, which extends into the aforementioned kitchen wing, and at the end of the hallway, there is an employee's dining room (Photo 21).

On the upper floors, the same hallway pattern is repeated as is on the first floor. The upper floors all have a similar plan with 32-35 residential rooms on each floor. Normal accommodations were a single room with one window, bed, desk, lamp and closet. There are 91 such single-occupant units, 8 double-occupant units and 2 four-occupant units, with a total of 115 beds. There are wood doors and wood, operable transom panels and wood trim in the rooms (Photos 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27). The walls are plastered clay tiles. The floors are covered with linoleum tile in the resident rooms and are generally covered with terrazzo in the hallways. There are 3 sewing rooms, a large one in the basement and smaller ones on the second and fifth floors. Kitchenettes are on the third and fourth floors. A 3-room infirmary is on the second floor. Each floor has a large bathroom with several sinks, stalls and showers and, at the south end of the front hallway, a sitting room.

The basement has a boiler room and coal storage. The building was designed with coal chutes, but the heating system was converted to use city steam. In the far east section of the basement is a carpentry and paint shop, a receiving and storage room for the cafeteria upstairs and locker rooms for the employees. Towards the front or west side of the basement is a large general-use sewing room, trunk storage and a laundry room.

The rear grassy court is enclosed with a brick wall.

At present, the building is not in good repair. Ground floor windows and doors are boarded up with plywood. Most window sash appears to at least be reparable. There is major water damage at the roof level on the south facade, which has caused the loss of a large area of the brick veneer; an area which is also currently boarded up with plywood. Some areas of the roof have moss growing. Much of the interior surfaces are in need of repair due to the many years of neglect and abuse by vagrants, including some fires. The first floor, in particular, has suffered a fire which has obliterated most of the interior surfaces in the front hallway and parlor. The current owner has plans to restore the building and rehabilitate it into condominium units.

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together in 1877 and named themselves the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) after the Young Men's Christian Association organizations in England, Germany and Switzerland.

In America, a great religious revival in 1857-58 and an increase in non-denominational Christian activity, in addition to the concurrent increase in American young women working outside the home and women serving in the Civil War, contributed to the development of the YWCA in this country. The Ladies Christian Association was formed in New York City in 1858 and the first so-named YWCA was formed in Boston in 1866. By 1868, there were branches of the YWCA in half a dozen major cities. The YWCA branches provided a good moral environment for young working women to live, gain employment skills, participate in physical exercise, get a good noon meal, fulfill their spiritual needs and have morally acceptable social activity. In 1871, the first national meeting of the YWCA was held in Hartford, Connecticut.

Indiana formed a state-wide YWCA association in 1885 at a meeting of YWCA branches from across the state at Greencastle. By 1906, most states had state associations with an executive committee of 15 or more women from across the state who would help advise and organize for YWCA branches in the state.

Although the Indiana State Association was formed in 1885, the Indianapolis YWCA did not get organized until 1895. The State Association headquarters was established in Indianapolis in 1894. IN 1893, several young women rented the basement of the old Plymouth Church at Meridian and New York Streets for physical fitness activities. This initiative lasted for only one winter. The next organized effort came in 1895 when a committee from the State Association was formed to organize an Indianapolis branch. A downtown survey revealed that 1,081 young women were working in a two block stretch of Washington Street, which demonstrated to the committee that there was sufficient need for the services of a local YWCA. The Jay Voss property at 139 North Meridian was rented in the fall of 1895 as a first home for the YWCA. The programs offered were gymnasium and educational classes, noon lunch, social activities and religious instruction.

Two years later, the H. T. Conde property at 239 North Meridian was purchased with a gift from George Snider and continued as the YWCA's facility until the land was taken for the new federal building (still standing). In 1900, the facilities were moved to the Aquilla Jones property at 329 North Pennsylvania, where they remained until the construction of a new building on the same lot. In 1907, a fund raising campaign was begun for the construction of a new YWCA building. A building committee was formed, which travelled to YWCA facilities in other cities for design ideas. A new fourstory brick and stone building was dedicated on March 2, 1909. In addition to rooms for housing young women, the new facility had small parlors for young women to receive callers, a general reception room, a room for women's clubs to meet, a cafeteria and a gymnasium.

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In 1913, the George B. Yandes house at 122 West Michigan Street was opened as a permanent residence for 25 females in order to keep more rooms open for transient (women) at the main YWCA headquarters at 329 North Pennsylvania.

The need for a larger short-term housing facility had been recognized as a priority in Indianapolis from the very beginning of the organization. In 1911, 40,000 of the city's 233,000 were young women, 15,000 of whom were employed in stores, offices and factories. The local membership was 2,128. Monthly minutes of the YWCA Board meetings from that time copiously account for the number of YWCA residential rooms rented at the main headquarters and the number of young women turned away when there was no vacancy. In 1916, a campaign was begun to raise $200,000 for a new residence hall. The YWCA adopted the slogan "all or none". On November 28, one hour before the midnight deadline, Mr. Arthur Jordan, a well-known Hoosier philanthropist, increased his pledge to meet the goal. Three hundred YWCA workers marched through the rain to the Indiana National Bank to watch as the hands of their goal clock were moved to the final goal.

The Blue Triangle Residence at 725 North Pennsylvania Street was named after the blue triangle pins worn by YWCA members overseas during World War I (YMCA members wore red triangle pins). The war and inflation delayed construction until 1923 when the structure was built for $163,348.98 and had accommodations for 118 women who paid from $6.75-$12.50 per week for room and board. From its opening on April 1, 1924, until it closed in 1971, the Blue Triangle Residence was the "home away from home" that so many young women found in Indianapolis. A young girl on her way to Indianapolis from the country was told by an Interurban conductor, "you go to the YWCA. They'll take good care of you." This idea represents the role that the YWCA filled for the downtown community through its facilities. The Blue Triangle Hall was not just a place to sleep. There was a library, recreation rooms, sports facilities and various classes were held there. Every Saturday night during the 1930's and 1940's there was a social dance in the cafeteria that cost only 25¢ admission. For many years there was a waiting list of women wanting to move in. During the Depression, many residents lost their jobs and had to move out. In order to keep the rooms rented, women over 35 years old and married women began to be accepted. In those hard times of the 1930's, the YWCA often took in girls and women who could not pay, and loaned the building's facilities for use in income-earning activities, such as making and selling candy. Many young women earned their suppers at the YWCA by working in the kitchen. The YWCA reached out to the city community by allowing other organizations to use its meeting facilities at reduced rates and sometimes free. By May 1932, the Board of Directors reported that 1,400 outside groups had used such facilities. The YWCA had become a community center.

Often, the YWCA initiated a new service which after development became an independent community program or was incorporated by another agency. Their work in the downtown area was extensive, of which these are a few examples:

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Travelers Aid was started in 1908 by the YWCA. During WWI there was a 24 hour service at Union Station; now it has become the Traveler's Aid Association of Indianapolis.

The YWCA created the Indianapolis War Work council in the summer of 1917 and carried out projects which included Red Cross work, organizing a drill group, and the Liberty Bond Campaigns.

The YWCA was one of the original members of the War Chest which evolved into the present United Fund.

During World War II, the YWCA was one of six agencies which made up the USO in Indianapolis. The Blue Triangle Hall provided housing for WACS and the Association furnished hostesses for dances and parties held at Fort Harrison.

In addition to its social significance, the YWCA Blue Triangle Residence Hall is also architecturally significant as an example of the early twentieth century Neo-Classical Revival style in Indianapolis. The building was designed by the prolific and highly prominent Indianapolis firm of Rubush and Hunter, and built by William Jungclaus and Company, a leading contractor in the city during the 1920s.

Preston C. Rubush (1867-1947) and Edgar O. Hunter (1873-1949) established the city's leading architectural firm of Rubush and Hunter in 1905, the firm is primarily remembered for the large scale public, institutional and commercial buildings they designed in Indianapolis in the first half of the twentieth century. Most of Rubush and Hunter's designs are massive, Neo-Classical Revival structures with heavy classical details, such as the former City Hall (1909-10), Masonic Temple (1906-07), State Deaf School (1911), Hotel Lincoln (1918, demolished) and the Hume-Mansur Building (1911, demolished). The firm occasionally used the Art Deco style, the former Coca-Cola Bottling Plant (1931, 1940) and Circle Tower (1929-1930) are examples. The YWCA Blue Triangle Residence Hall is one of few major structures by Rubush and Hunter which uses Federal style elements in its design. The flat brick facade, eight-over-eight sash, and the stone keystones and belt courses recall late eighteenth century eastern prototypes. The interior has several restrained Federal style elements, such as the elliptical fanlight and multi-paned sidelights of the foyer entrance doors. The use of these restrained Federal style details sets the YWCA Blue Triangle Hall apart from Rubush and Hunter's other works and makes it significant as an example of the diversity of their designs.

The architectural significance of the YWCA Hall is also closely tied to the development of the Indiana World War Memorial Plaza. The plaza is a large-scale, well executed example of "City Beautiful" planning which reflects Daniel Burnham's plans for Chicago (1906-09) and his efforts in the organization of the 1893 Columbian Exposition. The plaza incorporates four blocks of land bound by St. Clair, Vermont, Meridian and Pennsylvania Streets and includes a massive, temple-like memorial building (1923-1940), a fountain with a granite obelisk (1930), and several Neo-Classical Revival buildings which house the American Legion National Headquarters, (1921-1950).

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Although work on the plaza was not started until 1920, several structures set the trend for the architecture of the new square. The Federal Building of 1905 just south of the plaza, followed by the Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library of 1917, located just north of the War Memorial Plaza, established a bold, monumental classicism which was used by architects Walker and Weeks for the Memorial Plaza structures. Designs for the plaza buildings were completed in 1923.

New construction on Pennsylvania Street during the 1920s responded to the Neo-Classical Revival and Beaux-Arts architecture of the plaza. Institutional and governmental buildings replaced older mansions and most architects chose classically-derived styles for these buildings. The firm of Rubush and Hunter made a significant contribution to this development in the design of the YWCA Blue Triangle Residence Hall in 1923-24. Continuous palazzo-like facades with Neo-Classical Revival details, such as the YWCA structure, are important because they define the space of the Memorial Hall while giving Pennsylvania Street a distinct identity.

As with many other such institutions, the YWCA was deeply affected by the urban decay and sprawl of the 1960s and 1970s. In 1971, the Blue Triangle Residence was closed due to reduced occupancy. A building campaign for a new headquarters building at St. Clair and East Streets was unsuccessful, and with operating expenses mounting on their old headquarters building at 329 North Pennsylvania Street, the YWCA moved temporarily in 1974 to a building on Fort Wayne Avenue. In 1975, the YWCA purchased the Dolphin Swim Club property at 4460 Guion Road and physically left the downtown area with the sale of the old headquarters to the Indianapolis Star-News in 1976.

The building has remained vacant since 1971 and is, as a result, in a bad state of repair. The current owner has plans to restore the building into condominium units.

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Indianapolis News September 8, 1906, p. 23, c. 4.

Indianapolis News June 24, 1907, p. 15, c. 1.

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Indianapolis News June 18, 1913.

Indianapolis News February 24, 1972, p. 56, c. 1.

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Indianapolis Star August 6, 1959, p. 26, c. 4.

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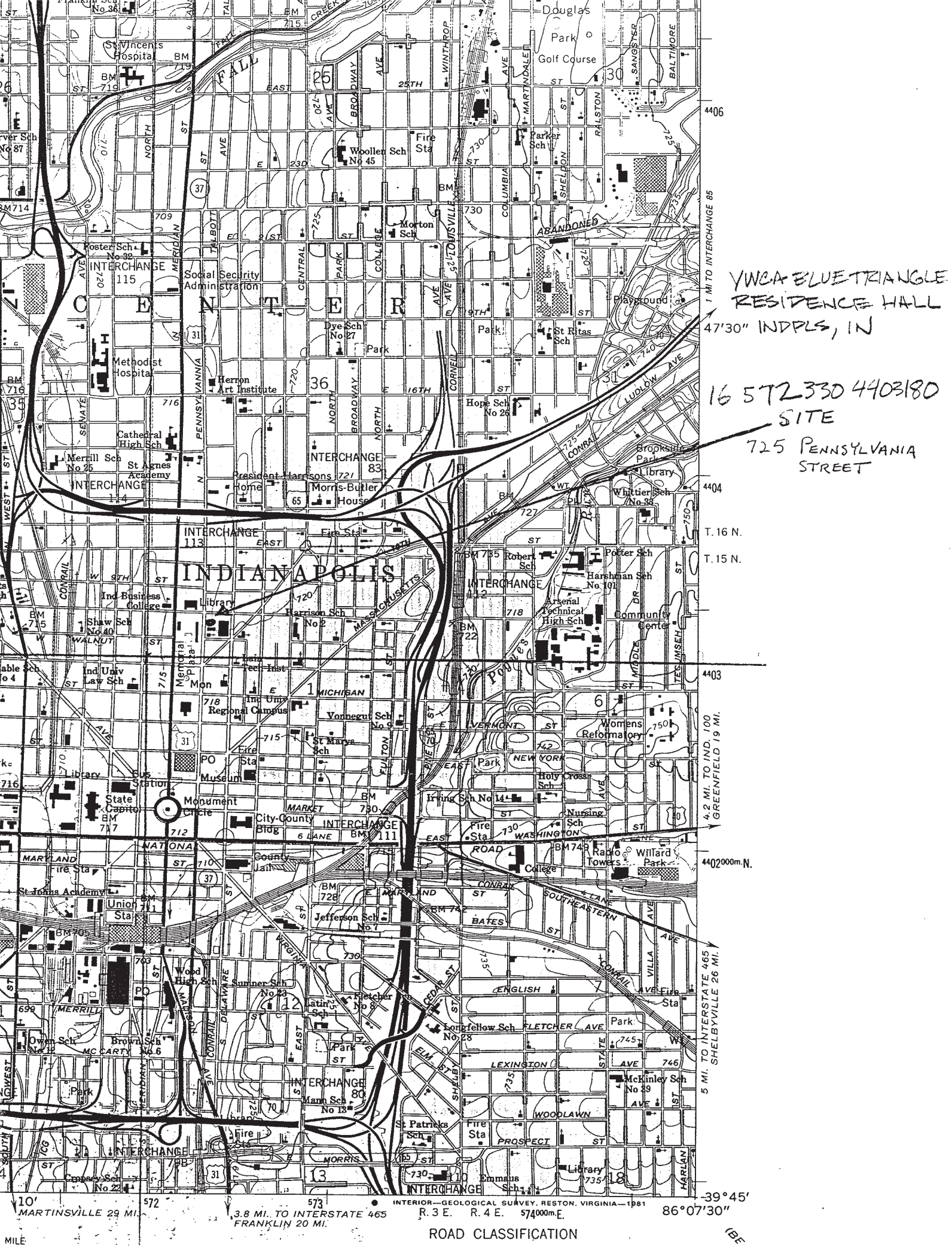
Rubush & Hunter. Architectural Plans for "The YWCA Blue Triangle Apartment." January, 1923, revisions June, 1923. Rubush and Hunter collection, Indiana Historical Society.

Sims, Mary S. The Natural History of a Social Institution-the YWCA. New York The Woman's Press, 1936.

_____. The YWCA - an Unfolding Purpose. New York: The Woman's Press, 1950.

Wilson, Elizabeth. Fifty Years of Association Work Among Young Women. New York: National Board of the YWCA of the United States of America, 1916.



YWCA BLUE TRIANGLE
RESIDENCE HALL
47'30" INDPLS, IN
16 5T2330 4403180
SITE
725 PENNSYLVANIA
STREET
INDIANAPOLIS
CENTER
Douglas Park Golf Course
St Vincents Hospital
Woollen Sch No 45
Fire Sta
Parker Sch
Morton Sch
Foster Sch No 32
INTERCHANGE 115
Social Security Administration
Playground
Dye Sch No 27
Park
St Ritas Sch
Methodist Hospital
Herron Art Institute
Hope Sch No 26
Cathedral High Sch
Merrill Sch No 25
St Agnes Academy
INTERCHANGE 114
President Harrisons Home
Morris-Butler House
INTERCHANGE 83
Brookside Park
Library
Whittier Sch No 38
INTERCHANGE 113
Fire Sta
Robert Sch
Potter Sch
Harshman Sch No 101
INTERCHANGE 112
Arsenal Technical High Sch
Community Center
Ind Business College
Library
Harrison Sch No 2
Shaw Sch No 40
Memorial Plaza
Ind Univ Law Sch
Ind Univ Regional Campus
Vonnegut Sch No 9
St Marys Sch
Womens Reformatory
Library
Bus Station
State Capitol
Monument Circle
City-County Bldg
INTERCHANGE 111
Irving Sch No 14
Holy Cross Sch
Nursing Sch
Fire Sta
Radio Towers
Willard Park
College
County Jail
St Johns Academy
Union Sta
Jefferson Sch No 7
Wood High Sch
Sumner Sch No 23
Latin Sch
Fletcher No 8
Longfellow Sch No 28
Owen Sch No 12
Brown Sch No 6
McKinley Sch No 39
INTERCHANGE 80
Mann Sch No 13
St Patricks Sch
Fire Sta
INTERCHANGE 79B
Cropsey Sch No 22
Emmaus Sch
Library
1 MI TO INTERCHANGE 85
4.2 MI. TO IND. 100 GREENFIELD 19 MI.
5 MI. TO INTERSTATE 465 SHELBYVILLE 26 MI.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
4406
4404
4403
4402000m.N.
10'
MARTINSVILLE 29 MI.
3.8 MI. TO INTERSTATE 465 FRANKLIN 20 MI.
R. 3 E.
R. 4 E.
574000m.E.
39°45'
86°07'30"
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1981
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
MILE