

FINAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Fletcher Place Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER District bounded by Interstate 65-70, Virginia Avenue, the alley parallel to East Street and the Penn Central Railroad tracks, a twenty block area near the downtown of the city of Indianapolis.
CITY, TOWN Indianapolis VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 6th
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 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 RESIDEN
<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 type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATIO
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Various private owners and the city of Indianapolis
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN STATE
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Marion County, Center Township Tax Assessor's Office
STREET & NUMBER City-County Building Room 1360
CITY, TOWN Indianapolis STATE Indiana

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Survey of Historic Buildings in Indianapolis/Marion County
DATE 1977 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission 705 Union Title Bldg.
CITY, TOWN Indianapolis STATE Indiana

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fletcher Place Historic District is a fragment of a larger nineteenth century neighborhood. It is representative in its physical characteristics not only of the once larger neighborhood but also of other nineteenth century Indianapolis neighborhoods which still exist in reduced numbers and mutilated fabric. Fletcher Place, located on the southeast edge of the original "Mile Square" plat, was once a neighborhood of large and small residences, schools, churches, and commercial buildings. Its proximity to the downtown and adjacent industries made it a desirable residential area because of its convenience. This characteristic has not changed and there is still sufficient structural fabric remaining so that the presence of the nineteenth century still remains. The subsequent changes to the neighborhood show the transformation of the predominantly residential character to one of mixed use with sympathetic and unsympathetic intrusions in the form of buildings and land uses.

The area was permanently isolated on the east and south in 1968 with the construction of Interstate 65-70. Virginia Avenue, forming the western boundary, was a street with mixed uses in the nineteenth century. In addition to the commercial area near the intersection of College Avenue, Pine Street, and Virginia Avenue, there were other uses along the avenue: residences, doctors' offices, a commercial laundry, a firehouse, and a school. Some of these structures remain. To the north, the Penn Central Railroad tracks provide a barrier which has existed since the advent of the railroads in the nineteenth century.

Fletcher Avenue is the primary east-west street much as it was in the nineteenth century, when it was also a street of fashionably large houses mixed with smaller working class cottages. Originally there was a grass covered esplanade in the center of Fletcher Avenue. South College Avenue is the major north-south street. It was originally paved with brick. Many of the other streets still retain their nineteenth century character with rows of closely spaced houses and cottages with uniform street set-backs. The cobblestones, brick pavers, brick gutters and limestone curbs still exist on many of the streets and alleys.

The earliest remaining structure in the area is the cottage at 709 Lexington Avenue built about 1855. It is a simple 1 1/2 story Greek Revival cottage. The centered door with transom is flanked on either side by 6/6 double hung sash; a similar window is located above the door. The low pitched end gable roof has returns. This cottage is unique to the area. (Photo #1)

8 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1924	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1855-1924

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fletcher Place Historic District is significant because its residents have made contributions to the early development of architecture, religion, commerce, education and social life in the city of Indianapolis. The existing structures which they built are evidence of this contribution. Although the district is altered, it is still representative of the settlement of the south side of the city and the city as a whole.

Fletcher Place derives its name from Calvin Fletcher, Sr., whose farm, Wood Lawn, originally encompassed most of the land in the area. (The name Fletcher Place was first used in 1872.) Together with his brother, Stoughton A. Fletcher, Stillman Witt, Amasa Stone, Jr., Elisha Taylor, and James M. Hoyt, Calvin Fletcher platted the farm into individual lots in 1857. Other parts of the district were platted by James G. Ray and William J. Johnson. Except for the Fletchers, little is known of these men. Witt, Stone, Taylor and Hoyt were evidently Ohio business associates of Calvin Fletcher and never really settled in the district. Their names are memorialized in street names in the area.

Calvin Fletcher (1798-1866) was born in Ludlow, Vermont. In 1817 he worked his way westward to Urbana, Ohio where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1820. Fletcher and his wife, Sarah Hill Fletcher, came to Indianapolis in 1825, shortly after the city had been designated the site of the new state capitol. Fletcher holds the honor of being the first lawyer in Indianapolis. He later set up practice with Ovid Butler, founder of Butler University, and Samuel Yandes, another early and respected pioneer settler. In 1826, Fletcher was elected to the State Legislature, and served in that body until 1863. Shortly thereafter, in 1834, he helped organize the State Bank and acted as its director for sixteen years. His interest in education led to his appointment as one of the first members of the Indianapolis Board of School Trustees. The only school in Fletcher Place bears his name. Later, he was appointed a trustee during the organization of Asbury College, now DePauw University. A deeply religious man, Fletcher contributed generously to the erection of nearly all early churches in the city. The Fletcher Place United Methodist Church was built on the site of the Fletcher home after the land had been donated to the church. His children (nine sons and two

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 40.482954

QUADRANGLE NAME Indianapolis West

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A

1,6	57,29,40	4,40,15,40
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B

1,6	57,33,80	4,40,15,10
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C

1,6	57,33,70	4,40,12,30
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D

1,6	57,33,00	4,40,09,60
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E

1,6	57,32,60	4,40,09,30
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F

1,6	57,28,90	4,40,13,70
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G

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H

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

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 1. Michael F. Crowe, Architectural Historian/Mary King, Research Assistant
2. Judith Burd, Socio-preservationist

ORGANIZATION 1. Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission DATE November 12, 1979
2. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

STREET & NUMBER 1. 705 Union Title Building, 155 E. Market Street TELEPHONE 633-3306
2. 3402 Boulevard Place 926-2301

CITY OR TOWN 1. Indianapolis, STATE IN 46204
2. Indianapolis, TN 46208

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 4-23-80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Fletcher Place Historic District
Indianapolis, Indiana

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

The house at 601 Fletcher Avenue, attributed to Francis Costigan, is probably the only house which was architect designed. It is a two story brick structure which has been stuccoed. The three-bay main facade has round arched openings with carved stone lintels with keystones. The entry in the westernmost bay still has its original door. The porch, which extends across the front, has simple tapered columns. It is probably a later addition. The hipped roof has a simple cornice which is probably altered from its original appearance. To the rear is an unsympathetic gabled one story addition. On the west elevation at the first level there is the indication in the stucco that a window has been removed. This house is unique to the city. (Photo #2)

Another house unique to the area, at 441 S. Park Avenue (built 1863-64), is the mirror image of a house in the Lockerbie Square Historic District, listed in the National Register. It is a two story painted brick structure. The three bay main facade has a doorway in the southernmost bay. The doorway has been altered slightly from its original appearance; however, the unusual wood surround remains. Over the door is a balcony supported on brackets with a decorative iron railing. The cornice has simple details with no brackets or returns. (Photo #3)

There are other "high style" houses in the district with much of their original detailing intact. The Italianate house at 718 Fletcher Avenue, built in 1866, has had its porch removed but is otherwise intact. It has the typical L-floor plan found in houses of this kind in other parts of the city. The two bay main facade has 2/2 double hung sash windows with stone sills and incised stone lintels on the first and second levels. There is a cornice window above each of the lower windows with a decorative wood screen infill panel. The cornice has paired brackets at the building corners. There is a stone water table at the foundation level. A later porch with a room above replaces the original porch. The other Italianate houses in the area retain various parts of their original decorative details. The brick house at 316 S. College Avenue is similar in plan and profile but has segmental arched openings and has had its original porch replaced. The cornice, with windows, lacks the usual brackets which may have been removed. This may be

the case also with the brick house at 525 S. Pine Street (1871) which is similar in plan but has round arched openings with stone keystones and a cornice without brackets. (Photo #5)

Much less altered than these brick houses is the two story frame Italianate "cottage" at 557 Fletcher Avenue which has most of its details intact. Despite the addition of the asphalt "brick" siding, the pedimented window surrounds, quoins and brackets, shaped to the rake of the cornice still remain on the house built in 1873. There is a lozenge shaped gable vent just below the apex of each of the gables. The original double-door entry, including screen doors, still remains. A front porch extends across the three bay main facade, and along the east side of the house. It is a later addition. (Photo #6)

In keeping with the predominant building material of nineteenth century Indianapolis there are several frame structures with their details intact. The Stick/Eastlake house at 619 Lexington Avenue, built about 1880, shows characteristic of both styles. The frame detailing above the second level is typical of Stick Style details found in other parts of the city. The porch with turned columns and other turned work shows Eastlake characteristics. There is good Eastlake front porch and side porch on the two story brick house at 606 Fletcher Avenue. This house has stone lintels and string courses and is unusual in its use of stone quoins. (Photo #7)

There are a few Queen Anne houses in the district with the best example at 722 Lexington Avenue (built 1872-73). This is a two story house with a cross gable roof. The first level is brick with segmental arched openings. The second level is frame clapboard with vertical wood paneling in the gable area. There are paired 1/1 double hung sash centered above the two first level windows. On the south elevation where the two gables meet there is a projection which because of its separate pyramidal shaped roof appears to be a tower. Part of the front porch has been removed recently so that the porch only extends along the south elevation. (Photo #8)

One of the best preserved houses in the area is the Free Classic duplex at 615-617 Fletcher Avenue, built in 1906. The main north facade is symmetrical. The porch, with a denticulated cornice, extends across the front of the house and has slender columns with Corinthian capitals on paneled bases and a balustraded railing between each column. Each single light door is flanked by a single 1/1 double hung sash window. On the second level there is a bay with two 1/1 windows for each side of the duplex. The hipped roof has a centered hipped roof dormer. The three windows in the dormer have diamond paned lights. At the corner of the cornice there are unusually detailed stylized brackets. (Photo #9)

In contrast to the "high style" and scale of these houses are the numerous "worker's" cottages which can be found on every street in the district. Two brick examples photo #10-are located at 610 Fletcher (c 1863-65) and 725 E. Lord Street (1868). At first glance they appear to be mirror images: 1 1/2 story brick, segmental arch door and windows, end gable roof. However the house at 725 Lord has a single

bracket at the apex of the gable whereas 610 Fletcher has shaped purlin ends which give the appearance of miniature brackets. These cottages are unusual also for their brick construction.

The other cottages are frame and are rich in their variety of remaining detail. The cottage at 715 Lord Street (1864) is unique in the city. Although the first - *Photo #11* level has had asphalt shingle applied, the upper portion still has its original board and batten siding. Above the center entrance is a round-arched window. Between the door and window is decorative wood pattern in a fleur-de-lis pattern. Flanking the window are decorative circular gable vents. To the east of this - *Photo #12* house is a cottage built in 1863-64 that is still intact. It is 1 1/2 stories with an end gable roof and brackets at the cornice. The first level has three bays with the entrance in the westernmost bay. The entrance has a transom and simple crown moulding. At 730 Elm is a cottage which is highly representative - *Photo #13* of a cottage-type which was constructed in large numbers throughout the city. Built 1872-73, it has the basic T-plan with cross gable roof, clapboard siding with decorative moulding at the corners which looks like twisted rope. The decorative window surrounds have small brackets which support the crown moulding. This house and plan remained popular until the turn of the century. The cottage at 801 E. Harrison was built about 10 years later and is very similar in plan. It is 1 1/2 stories and has an unusual hood-like projection over the gable window. Its original wood porch has been replaced with imitation stone columns. The cottage at 476 S. Pine, built in 1905, has the basic T-plan of the other - *Photo #14* cottages but has a Queen Anne look with clapboard siding and imbricated shingle in the gable. This type of house was not replaced in the city in popularity until the bungalow as early as 1914.

There are two apartment buildings in the district: Briggs Flats and the Avon Apartment. Briggs Flats, built in 1893, show an influence of H. H. Richardson. This large red brick building has an end gable roof with terra-cotta detailing along the cornice, the gable ends and the apex of the gable. The first level has round arch openings with a center entry. The second level has three trabeated openings with a single large rock-faced limestone lintel. There is a stone water table at the second level. Above the center opening of the second level is another trabeated opening with a rock faced stone lintel. There are shed roof dormers on both sides of the gable roof. (*Photo #15*)

The Avon Apartments are a good example of the Queen Anne style. The flat-iron plan of the building was determined by the shape of the lot which is bounded by the intersection of S. College Avenue, S. Pine Street and Elm Street. It is a three story red brick building with a flat roof. The main west facade has five bays on a raised foundation. The round arched entrance is in the center bay. The 1/1 double hung sash windows are segmentally arched as are the foundation level windows. There are yellow brick stringcourse at the second and third levels and the cornice of the third level. Flanking the entrance are paired windows with a continuous stone sill linking all the first level windows. Above the entrance and paired windows are two-story three-sided wooden bays.

There are similiar bays in the southernmost and northernmost bays in the five bay east facade. The cornice has a brick corbel table.

Originally there were three churches in the district; however only the Fletcher Place Methodist Church remains. The Second Baptist Church, which originally stood at the corner of Fletcher Avenue and S. College Avenue, was demolished about ten years ago. Part of the church hall built in 1907 has been used until 1979 as the Fletcher Place Community Center. It is now closed. This building— Photo # 17 is buff colored brick with stone trim built in the Late Gothic Revival Style. There are pointed arch openings with stone keystones and other stone trim. To the north is a truncated tower. The Sixth Christian Church stood at the south-east corner of the intersection of S. Pine and Elm Streets. It was a wood frame structure which burned in 1978.

The Fletcher Place Methodist Church, despite the loss of its spire, is still a visual landmark because of its prominent site at the intersection of two major streets, Fletcher Avenue and Virginia Avenue. It is a large Gothic Revival brick masonry building with pressed metal and stone trim. The main north facade appears assymmetrical. There is a center entry with paired doors surmounted by a single pointed wall arch with a quatrefoil below the apex of the arch. The doors are set in cusped openings. Above this entry is a two-story wall arch with four lancet windows with simple cusping. Above the lancets is a circular rose window with simple tracery. The central gabled roof section above has a metal cornice. Flanking the center bay are bays with simple pointed arch windows. These end bays have stepped angle buttresses at the first level. The bays are similar with stone water tables and simple windows with cusped openings; however at the third level the symmetry breaks. The eastern bay terminates in a mansard roof with a wall dormer with a single lancet window. The westernmost bay has two shouldered arch windows on its north and west face. Above this the tower has been capped with a flat roof. Originally there was a very tall slender broach spire which rose in two stages. It was blown off twice in heavy storms and has not been replaced. The six bay nave has stepped buttresses separating each two-tiered bay. The first level windows are shouldered arch while the second level windows, main sanctuary, are lancets with simple cusping. All the sanctuary windows retain their stained glass windows with commemorative dedicatory inscriptions. Many of the original interior features remain including the staircases, pipe organ and finely detailed wooden hammerbeam ceiling-work. (Photo # 16)

The only school in the district has been altered and added to since it was originally built in 1857. It is a two-story brick masonry building with stone trim on a rock-faced coursed limestone foundation. ~~Originally the main bays on each side.~~ This center pavilion originally supported a full story tower with paired windows and a pyramidal roof with ocular windows. This tower and flanking dormers have been removed. The main entrance is round-arched and has a stone surround. A narrow window flanks the entrance on each side. The size and placement of the second level windows reflects the first level openings.

Fletcher Place Historic District

The first and second level windows in the two southernmost bays have been modified on both floors. They were replaced with 5 1/1 double hung sash with a continuous steel beam lintel. In 1916, an addition was made to the south end of the building. Similar building materials were used as in the original building. The 6 windows with transoms, in this portion are double hung sash and have a continuous stone sill. There is a similar single window closer to the older structure. The roof on both portions is hipped. In 1942 a one story gymnasium addition was built to the southern end of the building. In 1978 the cornice was removed. (Photo # 18)

There are several notable commercial buildings in the district. The two story brick masonry commercial building at 460 Virginia Avenue has been modified - Photo # 19 on the first level and the windows on the second level also; however the pressed metal cornice and dormer window with elaborate metal work including a weather vane still remains. In marked contrast to the nineteenth century character of this building is another commercial building, a former bank, at 630 Virginia built in 1924. It is one story flat roof building clad in - Photo # 20 glazed white terra-cotta. The round-arch entry with sidelights is at the corner of the building. There is one bay facing Virginia Avenue and eight bays facing S. College/S. Pine. There is a blue and white tile frieze above these bays. The end bay contains another entrance with a heightening of the parapet cornice above this bay. The parapet above the main entrance has a double step. The windows appeared to be shouldered arched. A door has been put into the seventh bay from Virginia Avenue.

In contrast to the decorative features of this building is the simple Art Deco/Moderne of the restaurant and bowling alley at 317 S. College. The cream colored glazed brick, set in a header bond at the rounded corners of the building, glass brick details and flat roof show its later construction date.

The commercial building at 735 Lexington Avenue, built in 1911, shows some - Photo # 21 fine detailing. This is a large two story brown brick masonry building with a flat roof. The building has seven bays facing both Lexington and S. Pine Streets. Each bay is separated by a pilaster strip with a stone cap. The end bays are pavilioned with a raked cornice above. The first level windows are 9/12 double hung sash windows; the second level are 6/9. To the rear is a large circular chimney which rises well above the roof level.

At the intersection of S. College Avenue and Fletcher Avenue is a gasoline station built about 1919. It is a simple one story, one room structure with a flat roof. A porte cochere with a hipped roof extends over the gas pumps. A two bay concrete block service addition has been added to the south. (Photo # 22)

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Indianapolis, Indiana

Continuation Sheet Item 7 Page **b**

BUILDING INVENTORY (Number in parenthesis refers to sketch map number.)

- 311 S. Cincinnati Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, aluminum siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (12).
- 313 S. Cincinnati Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (15).
- 308 S. College Avenue, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (14).
- 310 S. College Avenue, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, brackets and part of original porch remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (13).
- 312 S. College Avenue, 1-1/2 story cottage, end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, c. 1870-75, contributing (16)
- 316 S. College Avenue, 2 story, painted brick Italianate house, segmental arch windows with stone lintels, star tie rods, 1872, contributing (18).
- X 317 S. College Avenue, 1 story Art Deco/Moderne commercial building, flat roof, glazed brick walls, glass block windows, c. 1945-50, contributing (40). ?
- 322 S. College Avenue, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, asbestos shingle and aluminum siding, c. 1870-75, contributing (20).
- 324 S. College Avenue, 1 story, concrete block and imitation stone commercial building, flat roof, contributing, (37).
- 410 S. College Avenue, large buff brick late Gothic Revival former church hall, pointed arch windows, stone trim, tower to the north, end gable roof, 1907, contributing (78). Photo #17
- 416 S. College Avenue, 2 story Queen Anne house, imbricated shingles in gable, corner bay with drop pendants, flashed glass entry window, clapboard siding, c. 1880-85, contributing (87)
- 424 S. College Avenue, 1-1/2 story brick cottage, end gable roof with unusual cornice trim, c. 1870-75, contributing (88).
- 426 S. College Avenue, 2 story cottage, end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, window surrounds remain, c. 1875-80, contributing (89)
- 439 S. College Avenue, 2 story frame Italianate house, hipped roof, window surrounds and porch with unusual trim remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (111).
- 514 S. College Avenue, 1 story frame cottage end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, round arch entry and window with surrounds, Eastlake porch, shaped rafter ends, c. 1870-75, contributing (161).

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Continuation Sheet Item 7 Page 7

518 S. College Avenue, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, aluminum siding, no detail remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (162).

615 S. College Avenue, ^{LA}Avon Apartments, 3 story Queen Anne red brick with yellow brick string courses, stone trim, flat iron shape, corbel table at cornice level, round arch entry, c. 1885-90, contributing (147)

✓ 301 S. Davidson, 2 story manufacturing building, red brick with stone trim, pressed metal cornice, flat roof, three bay main facade, 1914, contributing, (23)

319 S. Davidson, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (48).

708 Elm Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, imbricated shingles in gable, "eared" windows and some Stick Style porch details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (140).

722 Elm Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, aluminum siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (142).

726 Elm Street, 1 story Italianate cottage, double end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, window surrounds, decorative gable vents, original doors remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (143).

729 Elm Street, 1 story Italianate cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, pedimented window and door surrounds remain, 1870-75, contributing, (148).

730 Elm Street, 1 story frame Italianate cottage, clapboard siding, cross gable roof, brackets, window surrounds, decorative gable vents, "rope edge" corner moulding remains, 1872-73, contributing, (144). Photo #13

734 Elm Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, some porch details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (145).

735 Elm Street, 1-1/2 story frame cottage, with unusual window cornice, some porch details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (149).

737 Elm Street, 1 story cottage, end gable roof with returns, aluminum siding, transom over door, c. 1870-75, contributing, (150).

738 Elm Street, 1-1/2 story cottage, end gable roof, aluminum siding, window surrounds, brackets, shaped rafter ends remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (146).

501 Fletcher Avenue, brick Gothic Revival church with pressed metal and stone trim, stained glass windows, stepped corner buttresses, shouldered arch windows on first level, 1872-80, contributing (67). Photo #16

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Continuation Sheet Item 7 Page 8

- 522 Fletcher Avenue, B & B Apartments, 2 story painted brick, flat roof, stone trim, all original details lost, 1868?, contributing (25). 1928
Barn with cross jerkin head roof, pulley in north gable, Stick Style corner braces, brick walls on first floor with segmental arch windows, c. 1890-95, contributing (24).
- 529 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story Italianate house, hipped roof, aluminum siding, threesided west bay, imitation stone porch, 1880-81, contributing (68).
- 534 Fletcher Avenue, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, imbricated shingles in gable, Eastlake trim in gable, c. 1880-85, contributing (26).
- 539 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story Italianate house, asbestos shingle and aluminum siding, hipped roof, brackets and some window surrounds remain, 1873-73, contributing (69).
- 543 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story brick Italianate house, round arch windows and entry with incised stone lintels, original double entry doors, hipped roof, brackets and cornice removed, c. 1870, contributing (70).
- 545-547 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story Free Classic House, clapboard siding, denticulated cornice, porch and other simple details remain, c. 1890-95, contributing (71).
- 549 Fletcher Avenue, Ada Apartments, 2 story brick apartment building, flat roof, 2 story porch with wood trim & pan tile roof, c. 1900-10, contributing, (72).
- 550 Fletcher Avenue, Briggs Flats, massive 2-1/2 story red brick Romanesque Revival apartment building with stone and terra cotta trim, end gable roof, 3 round arch openings on first level, 2 on second, 1893, contributing, (27). Photo #15
- 554 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story house, asphalt shingle siding, end gable roof paired 1/1 windows, no other details remain, c. 1890-95, contributing, (28).
- 556 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story house, asphalt shingle and aluminum siding, end gable roof, no other details remain, c. 1890-95, contributing, (29).
- 557 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story Italianate "cottage", cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, bracketed cornice, quoins, window & door surrounds, original double door entry, three-sided bay, 1873, contributing (73). Photo #6
- 558 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story Italianate house, hipped roof, asphalt shingle siding, most details removed, c. 1870-75, contributing, (30).
- 566 Fletcher Avenue, 1-1/2 story Italianate cottage, cross gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, window surrounds remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (31).

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- 601 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story stuccoed Italianate house, round arch carved stone lintels, simple cornice and porch, 1866, contributing (74). Photo #2
- 602 Fletcher Avenue, 1-1/2 story cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, most details removed, c. 1870-75, contributing (32).
- 605 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story Queen Anne house, clapboard siding, cross gable roof, original Italianate side porch and window surrounds remain, imbricated shingles in gable, c. 1870-75, contributing, (75)
- 606 Fletcher Avenue 2-1/2 story brick house, stone lintels and quoins, Eastlake front and side porches, etched glass transom over original entry door, c. 1875-80, contributing, (33). Photo #7
- 610 Fletcher Avenue, 1-1/2 story painted brick cottage, segmental arched openings, end gable roof, shaped rafter and purlin ends, 1863, contributing (34). Photo #10
- 614 Fletcher Avenue, 1-1/2 story Italianate cottage, asphalt and aluminum siding, end gable roof, recessed entry with original door and surround, shaped rafter ends, c. 1865-70, contributing, (35).
- 615-617 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story Free Classic duplex house, clapboard siding, hipped roof, hipped roof dormer, Corinthian porch columns, stylized brackets, 1905, contributing, (76). Photo #9
- 619 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story Dutch Colonial Revival house, end Gambrel roof, perma-stone and aluminum siding, c. 1919--20, contributing, (77).
- 622 Fletcher Avenue, 1 story cottage, asphalt single siding, end gable roof, Stick Style porch and original door remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (36)
- 630 Fletcher Avenue, 1 story commercial building, asphalt shingle siding flat roof in front, gabled roof to the rear, c. 1870-75 and later, contributing (39).
Board and batten barn attached to the rear, c. 1890-95, contributing (38).
- 704 Fletcher Avenue, 1 story commercial building, concrete block walls, flat roof, intrusion (54).
- 716 Fletcher Avenue, 1 story house, concrete block walls, end gable roof, neutral intrusion (60).
- 718 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story brick Italianate house, incised stone lintels, bracketed cornice, original porch removed, 1866, contributing, (61). Photo #4
- dg. 79
ct# 22 7
719 Fletcher Avenue, 1 story cottage, asbestos shingle siding, end gable roof, porch pediment remains, c. 1865-70, contributing, (80)
- 723 Fletcher Avenue, 1-1/2 story Queen Anne cottage, asphalt shingle siding, cross gable roof, brackets and cornice with swag and garland ornament remain, c. 1880-85, contributing, (81).

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- 728 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story house, hipped roof, aluminum siding, porch pediment remains, c. 1875-80. contributing, (62).
- 732 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story house, clapboard and wood shake siding, hipped roof with wall dormer on south wall, c. 1895-1900, contributing, (63).
- 735 Fletcher Avenue, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, window surrounds remain, c. 1875-80, contributing, (90).
- 736 Fletcher Avenue, 2-1/2 story Free Classic House, cross gable roof, clapboard siding, porch and window surrounds remain, c. 1890-95, contributing, (65)
- 739 Fletcher Avenue, 1-1/2 story Eastlake cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, part of Eastlake porch and trim on side bay remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (91).
- 740 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story Italianate house, hipped roof, asphalt shingle siding, window surrounds remain, c. 1875-80, contributing, (65).
- 743 Fletcher Avenue, 1-1/2 story cottage, end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, shaped rafter ends, c. 1865-70, contributing, (92).
- 747 Fletcher Avenue, 1-1/2 story Gothic Revival cottage, end gable roof, clapboard siding, pointed gable window, shaped rafter ends, imbricated shingles in porch pediment, window and door surrounds remain, 1865, contributing, (93).
- 751 Fletcher Avenue, 1 story cottage end gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, Stick Style porch pediment remains, c. 1870-75, contributing, (94).
- 752 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story house, cross gable roof, aluminum siding, no other details remain, c. 1880-85, contributing, (95).
- 755 Fletcher Avenue 1-1/2 story Italianate cottage, end gable roof, clapboard siding, recessed entry, decorative gable vent, brackets remain, 1864-65, contributing, (96).
- 759 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story house, end gable roof, asphalt shingle and aluminum siding original side door, c. 1870-75, contributing, (97).
- 767 Fletcher Avenue, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, shaped rafter ends, c. 1865-70, contributing, (98).
- 769 Fletcher Avenue, 2 story house, end gable roof, asbestos shingle and aluminum siding, corner brackets and Stick Style gable trim remain, c. 1870, contributing, (98).
- 722-24 Harrison Street, 2 story brick Italianate house, flank gable roof, segmental arched openings with rusticated stone keystones and impost blocks, c. 1865-70, contributing, (50).

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- 721-23 Harrison Street, 2 story Queen Anne house, hipped roof, aluminum siding original porch columns, hipped dormer with flashed glass sash, c. 1880-85, contributing, (55).
- 728 Harrison Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, aluminum siding, no details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (51).
- 732 Harrison Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof asbestos shingle siding, no details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (52).
- 734 Harrison Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, aluminum siding, no details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (53).
- 735 Harrison Street, 2 story Queen Anne house, double end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, some porch detail remains, c. 1880-85, contributing, (56)
- 739 Harrison Street, 1 story Eastlake cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, original porch remains, 1896-98, contributing, (57).
- 745-43 Harrison Street, 2 story duplex, hipped roof, aluminum siding, no details remain, c. 1880-85, contributing, (58)
- 801 Harrison Street, 1-1/2 story cottage, cross gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, unusual hood-like lintel over gable window, imitation stone porch columns, 1881, contributing, (59).
- 608 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Italianate "cottage" end gable roof, aluminum siding, window surrounds and brackets at eaves, c. 1865-70, contributing (105).
- 610 Lexington Avenue, 1 story Italianate cottage, cross gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, brackets, window and door surrounds, decorative gable vents, flashed glass door remain, c. 1865-70, contributing, (106).
- 618-620 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Italianate duplex, hipped roof, aluminum siding, bracketed cornice, part of window surrounds and porch remain, c. 1875-80, contributing, (107).
- 619 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Eastlake/Stick Style house, cross gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, Stick Style gable trim and Eastlake porch remain, c. 1880, contributing, (129)
- 622 Lexington Avenue, 2 story house, end gable roof and hipped roof, aluminum siding, all details removed, c1880-85, contributing, (108).
- 629 Lexington, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, aluminum siding, all details removed, contributing, (108). *date?*
- 702 Lexington Avenue, 2 story commercial building end gable roof, aluminum siding, all details removed, contributing, (112). *date?*

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- 704 Lexington Avenue, 1 story glazed brick commercial building, flat roof, large plate glass window, intrusion, (113).
- 709 Lexington Avenue, 1-1/2 story Greek Revival cottage, end gable roof with returns, original 6/6 double hung sash windows, transom over door, c. 1855, contributing, (131). Photo #1
- 710 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Eastlake house, end gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, some window surrounds remain, drop pendants at corner of chamfered second floor, c. 1880-85, contributing, (114).
- 714 Lexington Avenue, 2 story house flank gable roof, aluminum siding, no details remain, contributing, (115). *date?*
- 715 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Eastlake house, end gable roof, clapboard siding imbricated shingle in gable, original porch and door remain, c. 1875-80, contributing, (132).
- 718 Lexington Avenue, 1 story brick and 1-1/2 story frame house, end and flank gable roofs, segmental arch windows in brick portion, 1871, remodeled 1893, contributing, (116).
- 721 Lexington Avenue, 1 story Italianate cottage, cross gable roof, clapboard siding, brackets and window surrounds remain, c. 1865-70, contributing, (133).
- 722 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Queen Anne house, first level brick, second level clapboard, paneling in gable, end gable roof, segmental arched window on first level, tower-like projection on east side with pyramidal roof, 1872-73, contributing, (117). Photo #8
- 725 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Eastlake house, cross gable roof, clapboard siding, imbricated shingles in gable, part of Eastlake porch remains, 1870, contributing, (134).
- 726-28 Lexington Avenue, 1-1/2 story duplex, end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, no details remain, , 1870-75, contributing, (118).
- 730 Lexington Avenue, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, clapboard siding, Stick Style trim on porch, c. 1870-75, contributing, (119).
- 731 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Stick Style house, cross hipped roof, clapboard siding, some Stick Style details at eaves and on porch remain, 1880, contributing, (135).
- 735 Lexington Avenue, 2 story brick commercial building, stone trim, pilaster strips with stone caps, flat roof, 1911, contributing, (136). Photo #21
- 736 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Queen Anne house, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, no details remain, c. 1880-85, contributing, (124).
- 740 Lexington Avenue, 1-1/2 story Stick Style cottage, cross gable roof, aluminum siding, corner braces and porch remain, c. 1880-85, contributing (125).

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- 744 Lexington Avenue, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, stucco exterior, no other details remain, c. 1880-85, contributing, (126).
- 748 Lexington Avenue, 2 story Queen Anne house, cross gable roof, aluminum siding, imitation stone porch columns, c. 1880-85, contributing, (127)
- 517 Lord Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, window surrounds and some porch detail remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (1)
- 521 Lord Street, 1-1/2 story cottage, end gable roof, brick veneer siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (2).
- 531 Lord Street, 1-1/2 story cottage end gable roof, aluminum siding, brackets and shaped rafter ends, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (3).
- 545 Lord Street 1 story cottage, end gable roof, aluminum siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (4).
- 549 Lord Street, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, aluminum siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (5).
- 555 Lord Street 1-1/2 story Stick Style cottage, end gable roof, clapboard siding, Stick Style trim, shaped rafter ends, brackets, porch, doors, remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (6)
- 557 Lord Street, 1-1/2 story Stick Style cottage, end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (7).
- 603 Lord Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, stone and aluminum siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (8).
- 605 Lord Street, 1-1/2 story cottage, end gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, shaped rafter ends, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing (9).
- 607 Lord Street 1-1/2 story cottage, end gable roof, aluminum siding, original door and window cornices remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (10)
- 715 Lord Street, 1-1/2 story cottage, end gable roof, asphalt shingle on first level, board and batten siding on second level, brackets, decorative gable vents, Gothic Revival wood details between levels, round arch gable window, 1864, contributing, (41). Photo #11
- 719 Lord Street, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, aluminum siding, shaped rafter ends, no other details remain, c. 1865-70, contributing, (42)
- 721 Lord Street, 1-1/2 story Italianate cottage, end gable roof, clapboard siding, brackets, shaped rafter ends, decorative gable vents, original door with transom remains, 1863-64, contributing, (43). Photo #12
- 724 Lord Street, 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (21).

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- 725 Lord Street, 1-1/2 story brick Italianate cottage, end gable roof, brackets at eaves, segmental arch door and windows, 1868, contributing, (44).
- 726 Lord Street 1 story cottage, cross gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, window surrounds, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (22).
- 733 Lord Street, 1-1/2 story cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, decorative gable vents, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (45).
- 735 Lord Street, 1-1/2 story cottage, cross gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, imitation stone porch columns, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (46).
- 737 Lord Street, 1 story cottage, end gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, no other details remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (47).
- 415 S. Park Avenue, 2 story house, end gable roof, aluminum siding, no other details remain, c. 1865-70, contributing, (84).
- 421 S. Park Avenue, 2 story Italianate house, hipped roof, asphalt shingle siding, pedimented window surrounds, original door and transom remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (85).
- 423 S. Park Avenue, 2 story Italianate house, hipped roof, asbestos siding, pedimented window surrounds, original 2 light doors remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (86).
- 441 S. Park Avenue, 2 story brick house, flank cross gable roof, unusual door surround with wrought iron balcony above, 1863-64, contributing, (104). Photo #3
- 467 Pine Street, 1-1/2 story house, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, original doors, no other doors remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (121).
- 469-71 S. Pine Street, 1-1/2 story Italianate duplex, end gable roof, clapboard siding, brackets, decorative gable vent remains, c. 1870-75, contributing, (122).
- 475 S. Pine Street, 2 story Italianate house, hipped roof, asphalt shingle and asbestos shingle siding, bracketed cornice, beveled glass windows remain, c. 1870-75, contributing, (123).
- 476 S. Pine Street, 1 story Queen Anne cottage, cross gable roof, clapboard siding, imbricated shingle in gable, drop pendant turned-work, and original porch remain, 1905, (120). Photo #14
- 525 S. Pine Street, 2 story red brick Italianate house, hipped roof, round arch doors and windows with stone keystones, original doors, 1871, contributing (141). Photo #5

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- 430 Virginia Avenue, 1-1/2 story Stick Style cottage, cross gable roof, asphalt shingle siding, Stick Style gable details, corner braces, shaped rafter ends remain, decorative iron fence along front of property, c. 1870-75, contributing, (82).
- 432 Virginia Avenue, 1 story concrete block commercial building, flat roof, c. 1960-70, intrusion, (83).
- 438 Virginia Avenue, 1 story commercial building, flank gable roof, aluminum siding, c. 1960-70, intrusion, (99).
- 460 Virginia Avenue 1 story concrete block commercial building, flat roof, c. 1960-70, intrusion, (102).
2 story red brick commercial building, pressed metal cornice at second level, unusual dormer with pressed metal trim and weather vane, c. 1870-75, contributing, (103). Photo #19
- 520 Virginia Avenue, 2 story red brick school, stone trim, hipped roof, round arch entry with stone surround, some original segmental arched windows remain, cornice and dormer removed, 1857, 1884, 1916, 1942, contributing, (128).
Photo #18
- 540 Virginia Avenue, 1 story buff brick commercial building, flat roof, c. 1950-60, intrusion, (137).
- 550 Virginia Avenue, 2 story painted brick commercial building, Italianate bracketed cornice in rear, bricked-in segmental arched windows with keystones on north and south elevations, main facade has corbeled cornice, first floor modified, cornice removed, 1870, contributing, (138).
- 602 Virginia Avenue, 1 story concrete block commercial building, flat roof, c. 1950-60, intrusion, (139).
- 1924
630 Virginia Avenue, 1 story glazed white terra cotta commercial building, flat roof, blue and white tile frieze, shouldered arch windows, 1924, contributing (151).
Photo #20
- 634-36 Virginia Avenue, 1 story brick commercial building, flat roof, brick corbeled in "saw-tooth" pattern at cornice, stone entry sill, . 1870-75, contributing (152-3)
- 638 Virginia Avenue, 1 story red brick commercial building, flat roof, later "false front", c. 1870-75, contributing, (154).
- 642 Virginia Avenue, 1 story red brick commercial building, flat roof, construction date unknown, intrusion, (155).
- 646 Virginia Avenue, 1 story red brick commercial building, stone trim, flat roof, construction date unknown, contributing, (156-157). date?
- 660 Virginia Avenue, 1 story red brick commercial building, construction date unknown, contributing, (158-59).
To rear and south: 2 red brick commercial buildings, segmental arch openings, corbeled brick cornice, 1905, contributing, (160).

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daughters) all lived to hold prominent positions in the community and firmly established the Fletcher name in local history.

Stoughton A. Fletcher (1808-1882), younger brother of Calvin, came to the city in 1831 and began a trade as a merchant. He abandoned this vocation in 1839 when he opened a private bank on Washington Street. He became quite prosperous, and the bank he founded was a forerunner to American Fletcher National Bank, today the largest banking institution in the State of Indiana. Fletcher invested his money in real estate and owned many large parcels of land throughout Marion County.

The early settlement of the area began with the Fletcher Farm, Wood Lawn. Gradually the area was platted and settled, first in the eastern sections. By the 1860's large substantial houses and smaller cottages were built on scattered sites. The north side of the city became the area of settlement for the more prosperous and so the Fletcher Place district became an area of smaller homes and cottages for craftsmen and workers. With this settlement came the demand for services and in addition to the churches and a school other land uses for trade, commerce and industry took place. Virginia Avenue became the commercial spine which linked Fletcher Place to the "Mile Square" (as the original town plat was called) and the area to the south known as Fountain Square. Virginia Avenue is the last intact diagonal street in the unique town plan of the city. It was also a major transportation route connecting the entire southside to the city.

Fletcher Avenue, originally named South Street, is the major east-west street. Sometime before 1887, grassy esplanades were installed down the centerline of the street. They remained in place until sometime after 1930. These esplanades are not unique in the city. As early as 1873 they were part of the development of Woodruff Place (a National Register District) to the north and east of Fletcher Place. There were at least five other areas in the city with such esplanades, some installed after the turn of the century.

Architecturally, the most important house is the Wallace House at 601 Fletcher Avenue. The house was built for Andrew Wallace in 1866. Current evidence indicates it was probably designed by Francis Costigan. Wallace, a paper-maker by trade, came to the city from Madison, Indiana

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in 1840. He initially worked his trade in the Sheets & Yandes Paper Mill but in 1847 began work in a flour mill. He inaugurated there a cash system of payment instead of the usual barter system. In 1848 Wallace started working for Pollys & Butler, a grain purchasing and shipping company in Madison, Indiana. He established his own very successful wholesale grocery business in 1855. For eight years he was president of the State institutions for the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb. All these institutions were designed by Francis Costigan.

Francis Costigan (1810-1865) was born in Washington, D.C. and began working as a carpenter-builder in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1840 he moved to Madison, Indiana where he was responsible for the design of several buildings including the Lanier House, the Shrewsbury House and his own residence. About 1850, as Madison began to decline economically, he moved to Indianapolis where he designed numerous public buildings, hotels and residences. They are all now demolished except for the Wallace House and the Tousey residence, altered beyond recognition.

One of Costigan's assistants on the construction of the Blind Asylum was Dietrich Bohlen (1828-1890), a Fletcher Place resident. Bohlen emigrated from Hanover, Germany, where he had been trained as an architect. He settled in Indianapolis in 1852 and lived on Lexington Avenue in a house now demolished. Bohlen became one of the most prolific and well-known nineteenth century Indianapolis architects. His and his firm's (D.A. Bohlen & Son) design included residences, churches, schools, commercial buildings and public buildings, several of which have been placed on the National Register. His son, grandson and great grandson were architects and members of the firm.

In addition to Bohlen, another Costigan associate lived in the area, Gerhard Ittenbach (1828-?). Ittenbach was born in Prussia and emigrated to the United States in 1848. He came to Indianapolis in 1851 to work his trade as a stone-cutter for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. He also worked briefly in Madison, Indiana before returning to Indianapolis to complete work on the Asylum and the Bates House, another Costigan design. In 1866 he formed his own firm known as G. Ittenbach & Co. which eventually became the largest stone cutting firm in the state. His firm was responsible for the stonework on many Indianapolis buildings including Fletcher Place Methodist Church, Roberts Park Methodist Church (designed by D.A. Bohlen, 1873), numerous commercial blocks (all demolished), and the Bohlen designed buildings at St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, Terre Haute, Indiana and DePauw University. Ittenbach, his wife Frances, and their seven children lived at 606 Fletcher Avenue.

Henry W. Laut, Sr., a German immigrant, and associate of D.A. Bohlen also lived in the area. Laut (1850-1925) and his wife, Dorothea, lived at 316 S. College Avenue in an Italianate house they built in 1872. It is just half a block from the corner of S. College Avenue and Fletcher Avenue where Laut originally established his grocery store known as Laut & Poppe, Grocers, Provisions, Produce & Poultry. The business operated under that name until

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1874, when it became known as H.W. Laut & Co. In 1892 the grocery was closed by Laut who had earlier begun operating a tinners shop at the same address. The tin shop had become more prosperous than the grocery. Laut provided the sheet metal work for numerous buildings in the city including the Majestic Building (designed by D.A. Bohlen & Son, 1895) and the Athenaeum (listed on the National Register).

In addition to the Wallace House, Ittenbach House and the Laut House there are other "high style" houses in the district. The large Italianate house at 718 Fletcher Avenue was built by Charles and Magdalena Richmann in 1866. Richmann was chief of the Indianapolis Fire Department. Another Italianate house at 525 S. Pine Street was built by Henry and Catherine Hugo in 1871. Hugo was a plasterer by trade. The house was subsequently owned by Ernest and Dora Kottlowski. He was a general contractor and builder.

The Italianate "cottage" at 557 Fletcher Avenue was built in 1873 by Dr. Benjamin Atkinson and his wife Hannah. Atkinson (1817-c. 1890) was born in Philadelphia and move to Cincinnati in 1838. After working briefly as a contractor and builder he studied medicine and practiced for 16 years. In 1872 he moved to Indianapolis with his wife and eldest son, E. Linn, who operated a grocery at the corner of Dillon and Fletcher Avenue. This house was later owned by James I. Dissette (1859-1954). Dissette, born in Canada, moved to Cleveland in 1872. He was transferred to Indianapolis in 1884 by his employer, Cleveland Malleable Iron Co. In 1888, Dissette and Frank W. Lewis formed the Indianapolis Foundry Co. He later founded four other businesses and served on the Board of Directors of several other firms. He was also a founder and treasurer of Methodist Hospital in the city.

The Stick/Eastlake house at 619 Lexington Avenue was built about 1880 by Francis H. and Emily Pillet. Pillet was a clerk for the T.B. Linn Co. The Queen Anne House at 718 Lexington Avenue was built by George and Mary Evans about 1871. Apparently they never lived in the house and shortly after its construction sold it to Cyrus B. Noble and his wife Harriet. They remodeled the house in 1891. Noble (1845-1925) was born in Dayton, Ohio. After serving in the Civil War he moved to Indianapolis where he was an extract manufacturer. He later became director of the Fletcher Avenue Savings & Loan Co. Association.

In addition to these "high style" houses or those built by prominent citizens there are numerous cottages built for the drovers, glass blowers, blacksmiths, painters, laborers and others who often worked in the nearby businesses. Many of these cottages were built as rental property and are among the earliest in the area.

One of the earliest was built about 1855 by the painter William Hubbard and his wife Elizabeth. It is typical for the district in its simple Greek Revival design although it is highly representative of numerous cottages in other parts of the city which are now demolished. The house has had numerous residents including a blacksmith, a clerk, a plasterer, a peddler and for a brief period William J. Glossbrenner (1840-1906). He and his wife, Jane R. Cox, had six children, one of whom, Alfred M., went on to become one of the political, business and social leaders of the city.

There are several other cottages unique to the area and the city. Two brick examples at 610 Fletcher Avenue (built 1863) and 725 E. Lord Street (built 1868) are good examples of vernacular cottages. They differ somewhat in details but their significance lies in the fact that very few of these cottages were built of brick and even fewer remain. Throughout the nineteenth century wood frame buildings were constructed in far greater numbers than masonry buildings in Indianapolis. This is especially true of domestic buildings. This was not as true for other mid-western cities such as Cincinnati or Louisville.

There are several frame cottages which are virtually intact and they provide the evidence of the rich variety in the detailing of cottages. The Italianate cottage at 721 E. Lord Street and the Stick Style cottage at 555 E. Lord Street are two such examples. The cottage at 715 E. Lord Street, built in 1864 is both one of the earliest and unique in its detailing. The board and batten siding and other details are unusual.

More typical architecturally of the Indianapolis cottage-type is the house at 730 S. Elm Street. It was built in 1872-73 by Charles and Josephine Wortman. He was a shoemaker by trade and subsequent owners include a watchman, a stock-keeper, and several widows. The T-floor plan and wood detailing of this frame house are typical of the thousands of such cottages built in the city. The T-plan remained relatively unchanged but the wood detailing reflected the change in styles: Italianate, Eastlake, Stick, Queen Anne, Free Classic. It is unusual to find such a cottage which has not been significantly altered.

Two other cottages are illustrative of this change: 801 E. Harrison Street and 476 S. Pine Street. Charles and Sophie Neussel built 801 Harrison in 1881. He was a mechanic/mason/laborer. Other residents included a machinist, a mill hand and a mattress maker. This house has the T-plan and some of its architectural detail intact. The porch has been replaced with "imitation stone" about 1906. This was a typical kind of "modernization" throughout the city about the turn of the century. The 476 S. Pine Street cottage was probably built by Robert and Armilda Huggins in 1906 as rental property. The Huggins never lived in the house. Residents included a sawfiler, a chauffeur and a machinist. This house has the T-plan but has Queen Anne detailing. These cottage types were replaced in the early teens by bungalows which fulfilled the same needs: they were cheap, easy to construct, and they were popular.

Of the three churches originally located in Fletcher Place, only one remains standing. Fletcher Place United Methodist Church looms over the community at the intersection of Fletcher and Virginia Avenues. It is the strongest visual landmark in Fletcher Place. The two other churches, Second Baptist and Sixth Christian, have been demolished within the last ten years. Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church, as it was originally called, is located on the site of the former Fletcher homestead. It was erected between 1872 and 1880. Dr. Charles Tinsley, the first pastor of the church, is credited with its design. For many years Fletcher Place United Methodist Church stood as the pre-eminent church of the southside and served both the wealthy who lived along Fletcher Avenue and the immigrant laborers who lived in the unpretentious cottages in the area. Always attuned to the needs of the community, the church began the first Goodwill Industries operated in the city in 1933.

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Second Baptist Church had a long history at the corner of College and Fletcher Avenues. The first chapel was erected on the site in 1860. By 1882 the congregation had outgrown this structure and a new church was built. Originally known as South Street Baptist Church, the congregation changed the name shortly after construction of the new building. The church functioned until 1930. It then stood vacant until it was leased by Fletcher Place United Methodist for Goodwill Industries. The church structure was demolished in the 1960's; however, the meeting hall survived and has been used until recently as the Fletcher Place Community Center. The third church in the district was Sixth Christian Church (later Pilgrim Holiness Church), and was located at the southwest corner of Elm and Pine Streets. It was built in 1884 and burned to the ground in 1978. Rev. Charles W. Martz served as the first pastor.

The only school in Fletcher Place has served the community for over 100 years. Located at 520 Virginia Avenue, the existing building replaced the old Seventh Ward school. When it was built in 1857, it was the first two-story school in the city and contained only four rooms. In 1874, when all city schools were numbered, it became School #8. By 1884 School #8 had been converted into High School #2 and served grades 7 through 10. It continued operation as a high school until 1895. In 1905 the school was named Calvin Fletcher School to honor the man instrumental in establishing free schools in the city. Between 1927 and 1955, the building housed grades 7 and 8. In 1955 it was returned to its original use as an elementary school.

Virginia Avenue was a street of mixed use in the nineteenth century and retains that image today. In addition to Calvin Fletcher School there were commercial and residential uses. Dr. John A. Sutcliffe (1845-1931) and his wife Laura lived at 430 Virginia Avenue. He was born in Brookville, Indiana and studied in the U.S. and abroad. He practiced privately and was professor of genito-urinary surgery at the Indiana University Medical School. Further down the street at 460 Virginia Avenue was the business of Henry H. Lee who specialized in "Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Spices." Lee (1837-1914) came to the city in 1857. By 1877 he had his own business specializing in the importing and packaging of teas and coffees. Lee brought the first coffee roaster to the city. From 1900 until 1918 the building was used by the Somerville Laundry Company and between 1923 and 1927 it was the Wing-Woo Laundry. There is another commercial laundry in the district at 735 Lexington Avenue. It was built in 1911 and known as the Union Co-operative. In 1915 it became known as the Sterling Laundry Co. and is now known as Mechanics Laundry.

The commercial building at 550 Virginia Avenue has had a checkered history. It was built in 1871-73 by August Richter. Since that time it has housed the Salvation Army Industrial Department, a dry goods store, a savings & trust company, a shoemaker, a barbershop, and a roofer. The building at 630 Virginia has had a less exotic history. It was built in 1924-25 as the Virginia Avenue State Bank. However by 1933 it had closed its doors. More recently it has become a coin and stamp shop.

The simple red-brick buildings at 702-704 Virginia Avenue were built by Henry C. Vehling in 1906. Vehling (1857-1933) was an undertaker. He was born and raised in the city and operated his funeral home from 1892 until 1925 when he retired.

The structure at the intersection of Fletcher Avenue and S. College Avenue shows the first evidence of the impact of the automobile on the area. The building is a small gas station built between 1908-16. It is one of a number of such stations built by the Standard Oil Company at regular intervals along Fletcher Avenue. This station is one of about six such stations left in the city. It is representative of the earliest age of the gas station when the single pump in front of a general store was the only gasoline source. The next phase, which this station represents, was the dispensing of gasoline under a portecochere with storage and rest-rooms located in the supporting structure. Such stations sold only gasoline. It was not until the 1920's that the "service station" came into being.

The ethnic settlement of Fletcher Place is representative of the city as a whole. The early settlers came from the east, many from New England, such as Calvin Fletcher. Very soon after them came waves of Irish laborers attracted first by canal and public road construction and then railroad construction. German settlers soon followed and continued to arrive as they fled conscription and revolution in Europe. Towards the end of the century Italians, Jews and middle Europeans arrived. More recently there have been new residents and owners who have come from Appalachian areas. The changes in ownership revealed in title searches shows this pattern. Fletcher Place is significant therefore because it remains as a record of the early development and history of the city of Indianapolis. The present residents of the district are aware and appreciative of their architectural and historic heritage. They have formed an historic preservation association to try to protect and enhance their community.

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Fletcher Place is significant for its collection of buildings from the early settlement of Indianapolis' south side. The south side, settled by working class German and Irish immigrants, has always had a history and character of its own. But most evidence of the south side's early history has been destroyed by the lethal combination of interstate highway development, and a zoning variance procedure which has allowed industrial expansion into the area. Only vestiges of these once thriving neighborhoods remain, in the Danish Church and South Meridian areas, and in Fletcher Place. Fletcher Place contains what was the most prestigious area of the early south side, as well as a good collection of more modest housing and a commercial corridor.

The Fletcher Place Historic District is located just outside Indianapolis' original Mile Square, on the southeast side of the city. In the early 19th century Calvin Fletcher, Sr., established a farm and home in the area, but eventually the south side was opened up for settlement by the Irish and Germans who came to work on the railroads being constructed in the 1840s and 50s. In 1857, when the need for residential expansion became apparent, Fletcher, together with other business associates, platted his farm into 500 individual lots. He subsequently sold these lots and moved to what was becoming the more fashionable north side. Shortly thereafter, the Fletcher family homestead was demolished. In its place, on land donated by Calvin Fletcher, the Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church was erected between 1872 and 1880, where it still stands as the most recognized landmark in the Fletcher Place district.

The term "Fletcher Place" was historically used to define a much larger neighborhood than this district. With the construction of Interstates 65 and 70 in the midst of the neighborhood, however, most of the area was destroyed. The interstate has isolated this portion of the old Fletcher Place area by creating a rigid boundary to the east. With the Penn Central tracks to the north and a busy commercial street to the west/southwest, the boundaries of the Fletcher Place Historic District are clearly defined.

The Railroad tracks to the north of the neighborhood, which when first constructed were nearly impossible to cross, effectively separated the south side from the rest of the city. This accounts in part for the development of the south side as a self-contained community, with its own schools, churches, organizations and commercial districts. Within the boundaries of the Fletcher Place Historic District lie a school, a church, a community laundry, a sheet metal manufacturing firm, and a machine shop.

Access to the downtown was finally created when the railroad tracks were elevated and a Union Station consolidated the rail traffic. But easy accessibility was not really available to southsiders until the 1950s, when the Madison Avenue Expressway was built. Relief from the congested traffic on South Meridian, Shelby and Virginia Avenue also meant a reduction in business and these commercial avenues have suffered as a result. By and large, however, the stability inherent in the ethnic working class neighborhoods of the south side has caused them to be less susceptible to the social migrations that caused the devastation of many older neighborhoods in other parts of the city.

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Much of the architectural significance of Fletcher Place is found in its residential structures. The neighborhood contains a good collection of early and mid-Victorian structures that is unusual for today's south side. The larger, more pretentious homes of Fletcher Avenue are reminders of what was the most fashionable street in this area. Fletcher Avenue boasts the only structure remaining in Indianapolis attributed to Francis Costigan. Interspersed with these homes are more modest structures, which give Fletcher Place its present-day identity of a workingman's neighborhood. Some structures date from before the Civil War, and are the last record we have of the early appearance of the area. Even more than the architectural significance, it is the historical aspect of this neighborhood that makes its survival important to the rest of the community.

Admittedly, Fletcher Place has suffered some abuse. Aluminum and/or asphalt siding cover many houses, obscuring architectural detailing. Unsympathetic storefront alterations detract from the Virginia Avenue commercial streetscapes in places. The neighborhood fabric, however, is still intact in the scale, setbacks and character of the neighborhood streets. Changes in land use that have occurred over time have generally gained significance as symbols of the ongoing development of the area. The formation of the Fletcher Place Historic Preservation Association has given residents a pride in their neighborhood that has been missing for years. Positive changes in urban neighborhoods generally occur with great reluctance, but a new found community identity, created by the discovery of its historical and architectural significance, has enabled residents of Fletcher Place to look with excitement to the future of their neighborhood.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Fletcher Place Historic District
Indianapolis, Indiana

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

1. Baist, G. William, Keal Estate Atlas of Surveys of Indianapolis and Vicinity, Indiana; Compiled and Published from Official Records, Private Plans and Actual Surveys. Philadelphia: G. William Baist, 1899, 1908, 1916, 1927, 1941.
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17. Oral interviews were conducted with the following: Sara Bute, Emma England, Hanna Briner, Bess Cox, Tom French, John Suger, Sally Heiney, Jean Hunter, Bill Walker, Sandy Handak, Angelo Franceschina, Reverend Hotchkiss, Marie Joseph, Jack Irwin, Jim Janos, Bill Hubbs, George Murphy, Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Reverend Carl McClure, Linda Ames, Wilma Bush, Bill Hubbs.

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Fletcher Place Historic District
Indianapolis, Indiana

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

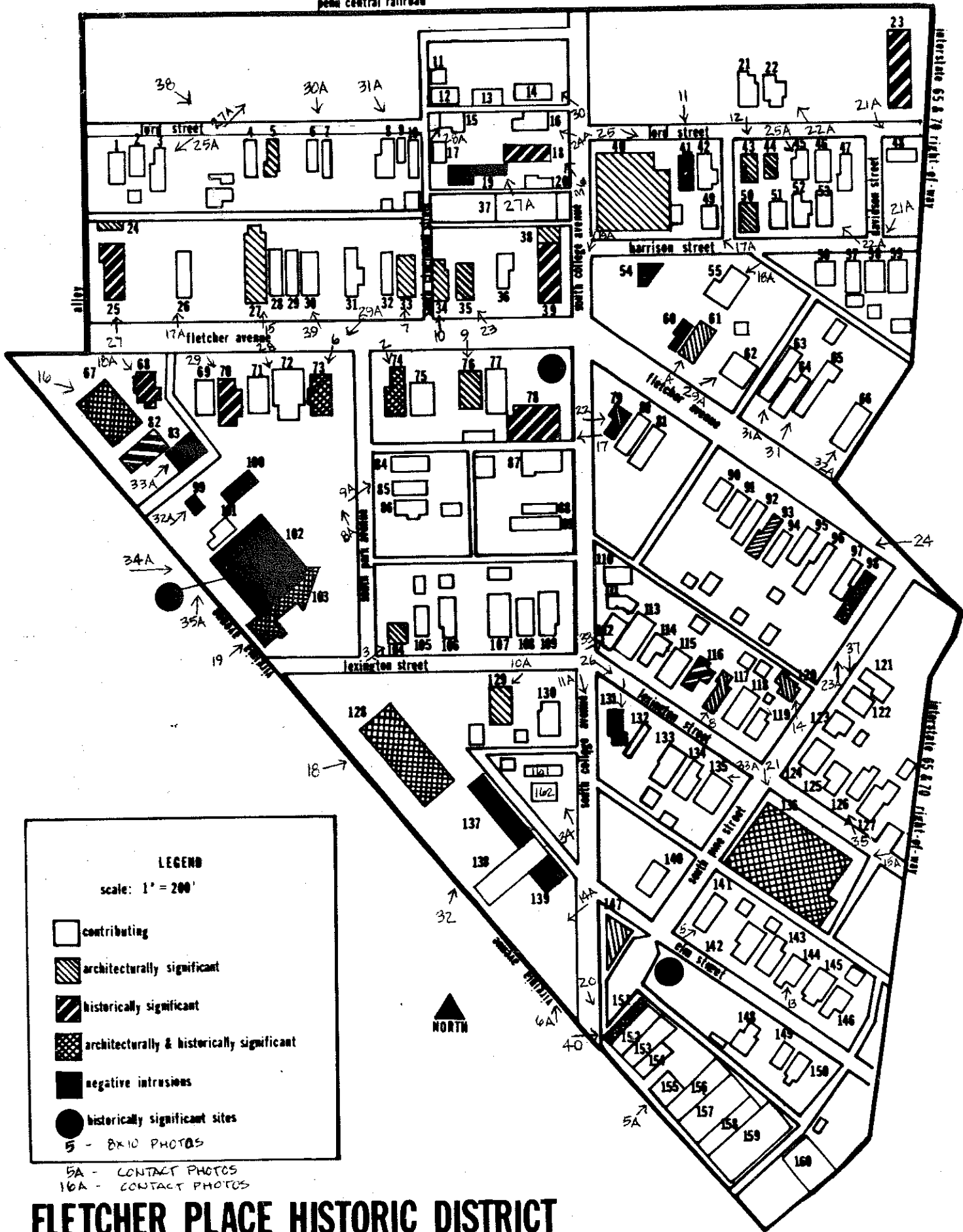
Beginning at the southeast curbline intersection of Virginia Avenue and Fletcher Avenue, proceed easterly along that curb line until a point is reached perpendicular to the first alley. At that juncture, proceed northerly along the eastern curb line of the alley, crossing Fletcher Avenue, until the Penn Central Railroad right-of-way is reached. At that juncture, proceed easterly along the Penn Central right-of-way until the juncture of the western Interstate I-65/I-70 right-of-way is reached.

At the intersection of the Penn Cental Railroad right-of-way and the I-65/I-70 right-of-way, proceed southwesterly along that interstate right-of-way until the juncture of the northern curbline of Virginia Avenue.

At the juncture of the I-65/I-70 right-of-way and the northern curbline of Virginia Avenue, proceed northwesterly along the northern curbline of Virginia until reaching the southeast curbline intersection of Virginia Avenue and Fletcher Avenue, the point of origin.








penn central railroad

interstate 65 & 70 right-of-way



LEGEND

scale: 1" = 200'

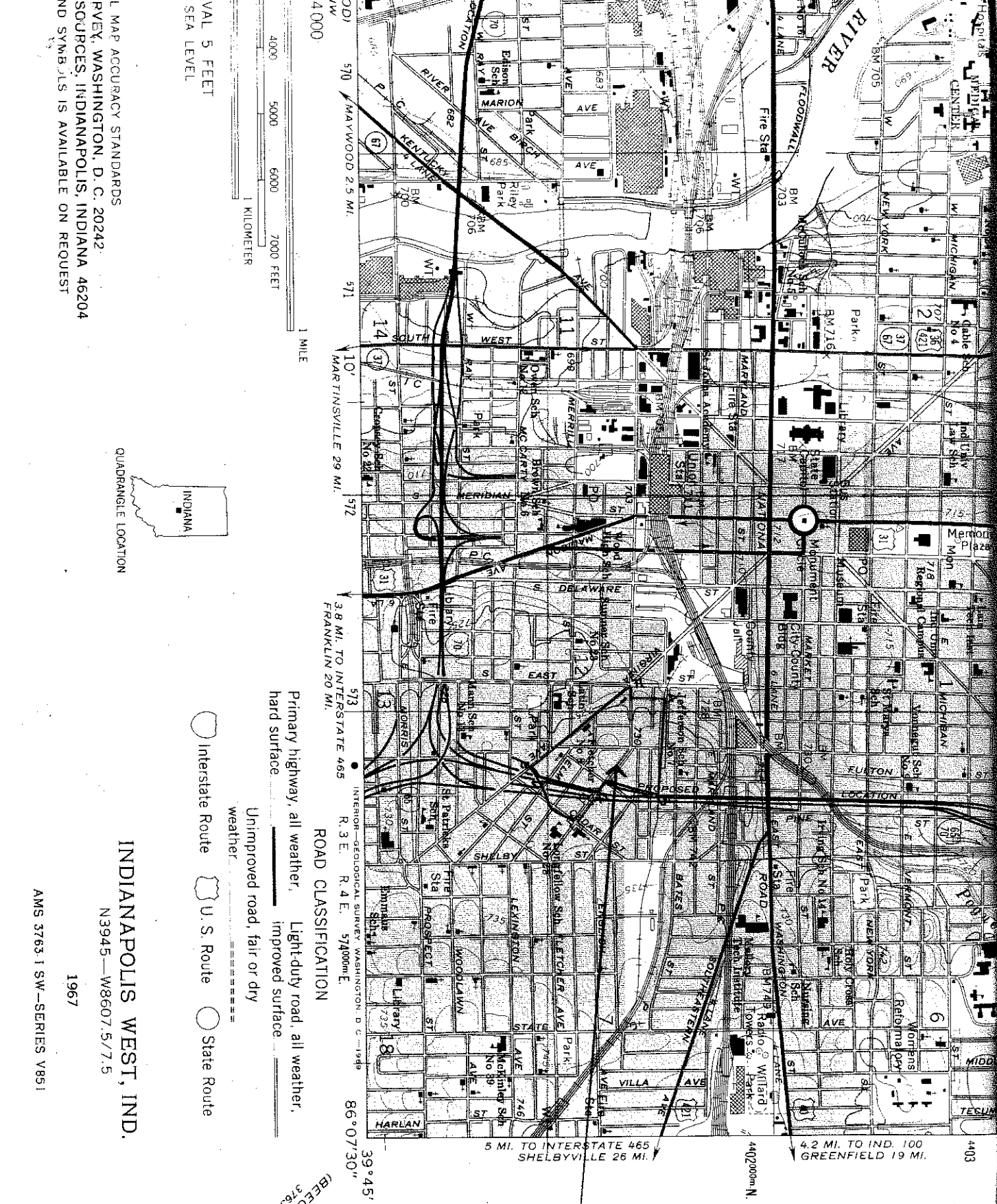
-  contributing
-  architecturally significant
-  historically significant
-  architecturally & historically significant
-  negative intrusions
-  historically significant sites
-  5 - 8x10 PHOTOS

5A - CONTACT PHOTOS
16A - CONTACT PHOTOS

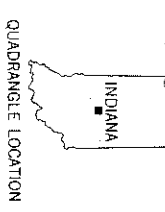
FLETCHER PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

CARTOGRAPHER: Judith hard / NLF1

october 25, 1979



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 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



INDIANAPOLIS WEST, IND.
 N3945—W8607.5/7.5
 1967
 AMS 3763 I SW—SERIES V851

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
 Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
 Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

○ Interstate Route
 □ U. S. Route
 ○ State Route

FLETCHER PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Indianapolis, Indiana
 UTM References:
 A 16/572940/4401540 B 16/573380/4401510
 C 16/573370/4401230 D 16/573300/4400960
 E 16/573260/4400930 F 16/572890/4401370