

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Belmont Park & Beach

Other names/site number: Dunbar Park; Rev. Mozel Sanders Park

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 1300 N. Belmont Ave. & 1300 N. White River Parkway West Drive; roughly bounded by Belmont Avenue on the west, Alley 1850 on the south, and the White River on the north.

City or town: Indianapolis State: IN County: Marion

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

xA      \_\_\_B      \_\_\_C      \_\_\_D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>  <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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**Signature of commenting official:** **Date**

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**Title :** **State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government**

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: STONE

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Belmont Park and Beach are located on the south side of the White River between Belmont Avenue on the west to the former Indianapolis Belt Railroad on the east. In conjunction with the construction of the White River Parkway levee in 1917, the strip of ground between the river and parkway, which featured a natural sandbar, was acquired by the city parks department and grew to be used as a beach until the city more formally recognized it as a beach in 1936. White River Parkway sits high on the levee and divides the beach from Belmont Park, on its south side. The park was acquired by the city in 1930 and developed into a park by 1932, then named Dunbar Park. Combined, the park and beach, along with the levee, compose about 42 acres with few resources aside from recreation sites and the levee/parkway structure.

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## Narrative Description

### *Overview*

Belmont Park and Beach are located on the south side of the White River between Belmont Avenue on the west to the former Indianapolis Belt Railroad corridor on the east. The south boundary is the east/west alley north of West 11<sup>th</sup> Street, also known as alley 1850. After the White River Parkway levee was constructed in 1917, the strip of ground between the river and parkway, which featured a natural sandbar, grew to be used as a beach until the city more formally recognized it as a beach in 1936. White River Parkway sits high on the levee and divides the beach from Belmont Park, on its south side. The park is a low area that was acquired by the city in 1930 and developed into a park by 1932, then named Dunbar Park.

Several typical recreational facilities that had been located at Belmont Park are no longer extant. Some of these were installed or constructed as late as 1966, including volleyball and basketball courts, playground equipment and a shelter house. A baseball diamond was also on the site. Most of these were located where Phillips School was built in 2013. A portion of the school also covers a portion of the former baseball field. Modern recreational facilities are part of the nominated property.

Combined, the park and beach, along with the levee/parkway, compose about 42 acres with few resources aside from recreation sites and the levee/parkway structure. The resources will be described in three parts, each with resources related to the principal resource/site under each part, in the following order: Belmont Park, Belmont Beach, and White River Parkway.

### *Belmont Park, 1932. Contributing Site 1300 N. Belmont Avenue – Photos 14-21*

Belmont Park is a mostly grass-covered, triangular-shaped site south of White River Parkway, east of Phillips School No. 63/Belmont Avenue and north of Alley 1850 (north of W. 11<sup>th</sup> Street). The site is set on low ground between the parkway and school with rises toward the parkway (a levee) and the school on Belmont Avenue. There are several mature, older shade trees dating to the site's development as a park as well as several shade trees planted in recent years (photos 14, 15, 18). A natural entry to the park is in the northwest corner near the intersection of Belmont Avenue and White River Parkway, where a modern wood sign for Reverend Mozel Sanders Park (the current name) is located (photo 14).

The site has an area of natural vegetation and wetlands, including a small pond, in its east half, which is a wildlife habitat area developed in recent years (photos 16, 17, 19). A natural walking path leads from the corner entry around the wetlands area. It climbs a gentle rise to the east which provides a commanding view back into the park (photo 16). While the park had earlier recreational facilities, the three existing facilities in the west half of the park date to the period when the new Phillips School No. 63 was constructed on the west edge of the site (2013, photos 20-21). It replaced the old Phillips School on the south edge of the site. The current Phillips

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School was built on the east side of Belmont Avenue in the west edge of Belmont Park. It is not included in the National Register boundary.

*Practice Soccer Field, c. 2010. Non-contributing Site*

*Left side of photo 20*

A lawn-covered soccer field with metal goal frames at either end is in the southwest corner of the park. Because of its age, it is considered non-contributing.

*Playground/play structure, c. 2010. Non-contributing Structure*

*Right side of photo 20*

A modern metal and plastic children's playground structure is located north of the soccer field. The structure is located on a large area that is covered with mulch. Again, because of its age, it is considered non-contributing.

*Basketball Court, c. 2010. Non-contributing Site*

*Photo 21*

A basketball court composed of concrete and asphalt is north of the playground and features basketball hoops on metal posts at either end of the court. Because of its age, it is considered non-contributing.

***Belmont Beach, c. 1917/1936 Contributing Site***

*1300 N. White River Parkway Drive – Photos 01, 05-12*

*Part of the Indianapolis Parks & Boulevard National Register District*

Belmont Beach is a narrow strip of land between the White River on the north and White River Parkway on the south. It, along with the parkway, is included in the Indianapolis Parks & Boulevard National Register District. The ground is higher in elevation against the parkway (a levee, photo 09) and near its west end where a small asphalt parking lot is located (photo 10). A large lawn-covered events space is located west of the parking lot at the beach's west end (photo 11). The area east of the parking lot is a naturally wooded riparian riverbank (photo 08).

Depending on water levels, sandbars appear along the riverbank or just beyond, in the river. One resource, remnants of a former dam, intersect the beach just north of the parking area (photos 01, 06-07). A sand and gravel covered drive and small parking area are also located in the east end of the beach and are used for fishing and boat launches (photo 12).

*Emrichsville Dam, 1900. Contributing Structure*

*Photos 01, 06-07*

*Part of the Indianapolis Parks & Boulevard National Register District*

The former dam stretches across the White River in a northeasterly direction. The dam structure in the river has mostly been removed. While remnants on the north side of the river are larger cut stone abutments, the remnants on the south side at the beach are more deteriorated stone abutments and concrete spillway with a long, wide, sloping east side (photos 06-07). While the dam is largely gone, the dam and its extant remnants were instrumental in the development of the beach by allowing sandbars to form, therefore the remnants on the beach side are considered a contributing resource.

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*White River Parkway Drive West, 1917. This is not a counted resource.*

*Photos 02-03, 09*

*Part of the Indianapolis Parks & Boulevard National Register District*

The White River Parkway is a wide two-lane paved road that was constructed on top of a levee as part of flood control efforts undertaken by the city between 1915-1917. The levee is grass covered on the south side and concrete on the north side (photo 09). It has the parkway road surface on top which is flanked by modern metal guardrails (photos 02). Utilities and a few paved drives are located in the south right-of-way for the parkway, including one building (photo 13). A monument dedicated to the flood control effort is located at the far northwest corner of the site, on the north side of the parkway.

*Utilities Building, c. 2000. Non-contributing Building*

*Photo 13*

A small, brick building with a pair of metal doors and a flat roof is on the south side of the parkway. The modern building was constructed for storm water utilities located along the parkway.

*Levee Monument, 1917. Contributing Object*

*Photo 04*

*Intersection of White River Parkway Drive & Belmont Avenue*

*Part of the Indianapolis Parks & Boulevard National Register District*

A large boulder carved to receive a bronze plaque is at the west end of the parkway, on the north side of the road where the parkway intersects Belmont Avenue and a crosswalk between the beach and park is located. The gray boulder is set on a concrete base with the plaque facing southwest toward the parkway. The plaque has raised letters with the following text:

THIS FLOOD PREVENTION  
LEVEE & BOULEVARD  
ERECTED  
UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF  
JOSEPH E. BELL, MAYOR

JOS. A. RINK  
GEORGE B. GASTON  
HUBERT S. RILEY  
ERNEST L. ZEIGLER

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

B. J. T. JEUP CITY CIVIL ENGINEER  
DAN C. HAYNE ASST. CITY ENGINEER

1915-1917

\*Note: it does not appear that any resources outside of the Belmont Beach/Parkway site were counted among resources in the Indianapolis Parks and Boulevards National Register nomination, therefore only the parkway structure is counted as being previously listed.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ETHNIC HERITATE: BLACK

**Period of Significance**

1917-1976

**Significant Dates**

1932

1936

1959

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

\_\_\_\_\_

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### **Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1917 with the completion of the levee and parkway which led to the informal use of the riverbank beach. The park would develop later, in 1932, which is considered an important date. The beach was formally recognized as part of the parks system in 1936, also considered an important date. The White River Parkway was expanded as an expressway which altered the configuration of the park and beach through right-of-way expansion into each of those sites in 1959. Because the park continued in use afterward, the period of significance ends in 1976, or the mandatory 50-year cutoff for eligibility.

### **Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Belmont Park & Beach are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places using criterion A under two intertwined areas of significance. The beach and park became segregated recreational facilities for Indianapolis's Black population during the 1920s through the 1970s. Belmont Beach's use by the city's Black residents happened naturally since no formal beach had been provided and other beaches were segregated; it formally became a Black beach in 1936. The city purchased land in 1930 and developed a segregated park for westside residents named Dunbar Park when it opened in 1932. This name was never really recognized by the residents. The park and beach were formally used as a whole, as a segregated recreational site under the name Belmont Park and Belmont Beach.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### **RECREATION & BLACK HERITAGE**

Belmont Park & Beach evolved during the 1920s-1950s as a place for recreation for Indianapolis's Black population. This evolution began in 1917 with the completion of a levee for flood control along the White River which led to the purchase of a strip of land along the White River. Due to the city's other parks and beaches being segregated for whites only, the narrow strip of land between the levee and river began to be used, at first informally, by blacks as a beach. With the city's additional need for black-segregated parks, land on the south side of the levee was purchased in 1930 and opened in 1932 as Dunbar Park. The beach and park became an important outdoor recreational venue for the city's west side Black population who could not use other recreational facilities in the city.

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### *Early Development of the Land*

The land that would become Belmont Park & Beach is the low bank side of the White River on the near northwest side of downtown Indianapolis, at a place where the river makes a sharp bend to the east before flowing southwest then southeast again. Because of the bend and flow of water, the low south bank had sandbars that would be washed over by high waters. This area was also important geographically as a transportation corridor for several early roads coming into Indianapolis from the west and northwest toward the center of the city. Maps from the 19<sup>th</sup> century show Lafayette Road descending from the northwest along the west bank of the White River, crossing current-day 16<sup>th</sup> Street, then routed southeast along higher ground on the west edge of what would become Belmont Park. The Crawfordsville Road led from the west, intersected the Lafayette Road, and crossed the White River where 16<sup>th</sup> Street is located today. The road then went southeast on the east side of the river. The Indianapolis Belt Railroad was built between 1876-1878, crossing the White River in a southwest/northeast direction at the east end of what would become Belmont Beach (the railroad is seen on the right side of photo 12).

With the transportation network traversing the White River at this location, development occurred, including some industry dependent on the river. Through the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area that would become Belmont Park & Beach was owned by Horatio S. Garner and his wife, Annie S. (Woolen) Garner. They owned 52 acres of the 42-acre tract that became the park and beach. This parcel extended along the river to the 16<sup>th</sup> Street crossing at the north, down to the current boundary for the park on the south. The couple had a building on the site at the current north end of the beach by 1880 (photo 11), then purchased the strip of land along the west side of the river up to the 16<sup>th</sup> Street crossing by 1900 where several additional buildings were constructed. The earlier building was a residence, possibly built by Horatio's parents. It doesn't appear that Horatio & Annie Garner lived on the property, but rather used it for business. The couple lived on Tennessee (now Capitol) Avenue. Horatio Garner was born in England in 1833, came to the United States with his parents in 1835 and served in the Union Army during the Civil War. He returned to Indianapolis and engaged in the printing trade. He married Annie Woolen, daughter of city pioneer and furniture maker, Thomas Woolen, in 1874. The Garner property was not substantially developed due to its low elevation, but it became a critical location for flood prevention infrastructure in the 1910s.

### *Construction of the Levee and Parkway*

The Great Flood of 1913 impacted much of Indiana and great portions of the Midwest. Indianapolis was not spared as the White River overflowed its banks and impacted, particularly, the west side of the city displacing as many as four thousand families of limited means. Small earthen barriers were breached or destroyed and nearly four-square miles in or near the city were

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covered with muddy water.<sup>1</sup> After the flood, by 1914, the new mayor of Indianapolis, Joseph Bell, called for a levee to be constructed along the west bank of the White River in an effort to prevent future flooding. One of the most critical locations was the low south bank of the river's bend owned by the Garners. While the city board of public works worked to purchase or condemn land to construct the levee, the city's park board also recognized the opportunity to add to their parkway system along the river and engaged in the purchase of land between the river and levee in 1915.<sup>2</sup>

Appraisals began for acquiring property in November 1914<sup>3</sup> and by May 1915, contracts were let to begin construction of the levee.<sup>4</sup> Not all of it was completed when it was put to the test with flooding in 1916 but still proved to be valuable in controlling flood waters.<sup>5</sup> The levee and parkway atop the structure were finished in 1917 (photos 02, 09). A dedication was held, which included a monument and bronze plaque located at the north end of the White River Parkway and levee, south of 16<sup>th</sup> Street (photo 04). The land between the parkway and White River came under ownership of the city's park department. The land on the south side of the parkway remained under private ownership.

During the 1890s, Indianapolis's park system was being developed in earnest for the rapidly growing city. The nearly 100-acre Garfield Park was created in 1893 on the city's south side. In 1894, the Commercial Club hired Joseph Earnshaw to help identify property and plan for additional city parks. He identified both the White River and Fall Creek as the city's preeminent natural features for park planning. While no parks were developed from Earnshaw's initial recommendations, the city park board was established to begin oversight of a city park master plan. This would evolve into Kessler's grand park and boulevard system during the early 1900s. During the Taggart mayoral administration (1895-1901), the city added an additional 1,100 acres for parks.<sup>6</sup> One of the parks established during this time had a direct impact on the White River and what would become Belmont Beach. The city purchased property north of the crossing of the Crawfordsville Road (16<sup>th</sup> Street) with the White River, on each side of the river, north of what would become Belmont Beach. The park was named Riverside Park and in order for it to have deeper waters and a beach, a dam was constructed south of 16<sup>th</sup> Street across the White River onto the Garner property (photos 01, 06). Bids were taken in June 1899 for Riverside Park improvements and construction of the 400-foot-wide dam built of stone and concrete.<sup>7</sup> The dam was completed in August 1900.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Washed Away: How the Great Flood of 1913 devastated Indiana:  
<https://www.indystar.com/story/news/history/retroindy/2019/03/22/washed-away-how-great-flood-1913-devastated-indiana/3245606002/>

<sup>2</sup> "For White River Parkway" *The Indianapolis News*. 9 July 1915. Pg. 17, cols. 2-3

<sup>3</sup> "Men who will value land for Levee Named by Board" *The Indianapolis Star*. 12 Nov 1914. Pg. 14, col. 5

<sup>4</sup> "Levee Work is Sublet" *The Indianapolis News*. 18 May 1915. Pg. 1, col. 2

<sup>5</sup> "Huge Flood System Holds White River Helpless: Indianapolis Profits by Costly Lesson of 1913" *The Indianapolis Star Sun Magazine Section*. 18 June 1916 (includes photos of construction)

<sup>6</sup> Indianapolis Park & Boulevard System National Register of Historic Places, Storow Kinsella Group, pg. 13

<sup>7</sup> "Bids for Park Work" *Indianapolis News*. 9 June 1899. Pg. 10, col. 5

<sup>8</sup> "Dam to be Closed at Once" *The Indianapolis News*. 15 Aug 1900. Pg. 8, col. 5

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*Black population growth of the West Side and Haughville*

The large number of African Americans who moved into Indianapolis after the Civil War was a clear trend for continued growth of the population through the remaining 19<sup>th</sup> century. At the close of the Civil War, the city's Black population was 1,653. By 1900, the Great Migration of Blacks who moved to northern states was particularly evident in Indianapolis. The city's Black population had grown to almost 16,000 in 1900, then more than doubled to almost 35,000 in 1920. Several older neighborhoods scattered throughout the city had Black residents, however, many of the city's early Black residents lived on the near northeast side, where the first school for African American children had been opened. That had changed dramatically by 1920 when nearly half of the city's ward five's population was Black compared to 5% in other wards. Ward five was roughly bounded by 10<sup>th</sup>, West, and Washington Streets and the White River on the city's near west side.<sup>9</sup> This concentration of African Americans continued to expand west, across the White River, into an area known as Haughville. This was a neighborhood initially settled by European immigrants beginning in the 1830s and grew with industries established by the river and along railroads.

Before Indianapolis had purchased the former Garner property for a park, the area around it had been developed with housing. Between 1880 and 1900, Belmont Avenue was extended north from 10<sup>th</sup> Street to 14<sup>th</sup> Street and residential plats were created on the west side of Belmont, including the Clark and Haughville additions. By the 1920s, the area south of the future park to 10<sup>th</sup> Street had also been developed with housing. With the population growth in this area, and perhaps because of the amenity of Belmont Park, Indianapolis Public Schools constructed Wendell Phillips School No. 63 on the south edge of the park at the corner of Traub Avenue and 11<sup>th</sup> Street in 1948. The school, named for a famous White abolitionist, was seen as the first in the school system's desire to make their facilities "community schools." They were to function in a community service role with Parent-Teacher Association meeting hall, public auditorium, community center, and a Board of Health clinic room. The new Phillips School included an office for the recreation director for Belmont Park.<sup>10</sup> The 1948 school building was razed and replaced with a new school building that fronts Belmont Avenue on the west side of the park in 2013. The new school's northeast corner overlays the original baseball diamond in Belmont Park (photo 20).

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<sup>9</sup> Brady, Carolyn. *Indianapolis at the Time of the Great Migration, 1900-1920*. 1996.  
<http://www.carolynbrady.com/indymigration.html>.

<sup>10</sup> "A Community School" *The Indianapolis News*. 23 Nov 1948. Pg. 10, col. 2

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### *Creation of Dunbar/Belmont Park*

During the early 1900s, Indianapolis experienced segregation of its schools, libraries, and recreational opportunities. The city's Black population had been growing significantly since the end of the Civil War, and increasingly so as northern cities had more job opportunities as manufacturing and industry grew. During the 1890s-1900s, the city had made a large expansion of its parks, but recreational facilities at the parks and beaches were prohibited from use by Blacks. Through pressure by its Black residents, the city understood they needed to create a park for its Black population. The city's first park for the African American community, Frederick Douglass Park, opened in 1921 on the city's near northeast side in the heart of the Martindale neighborhood. However, that park was well-removed by about four miles from the west side's Black population.

In 1930, the city's parks and recreation department announced that land for four additional parks would be acquired. This included, as the first priority, the purchase of the triangular tract of land that remained from the Garner property after the levee/parkway was constructed.<sup>11</sup> The 28-acre tract of land was purchased in the fall of 1931 for the exclusive use by the Black community as a park. In January 1932, the city park department announced that improvements were being made including planting 5000 trees and shrubs, construction of baseball diamonds, and installation of playground equipment.<sup>12 13</sup> (photos 14-15, 18) It was announced at the same time that the park would be named the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Park, in honor of the noted African American author/poet. This was at the request of the Westside Community League, an African American organization.<sup>14</sup> For an unknown reason, the Dunbar name was rarely used. In 1932, the park was being referred to as Belmont Park in the city's Black newspaper, *The Indianapolis Recorder*, when the Haughville Democratic Club announced it would hold a picnic for the public on August 19, 1932, at Belmont Park.<sup>15</sup> Entertainment at that event included fishing, which meant the beach was in use, horseshoes, and a baseball game between Wayne Township and Center Township.

In 1935, the *Indianapolis Recorder* headlined "*Belmont Park Closes with Big Program.*" West side merchants and business men and women contributed "lavishly" to the event that ushered in the closing of recreational activities at the park for the season.<sup>16</sup> More than 125 children were present to participate in activities. The Belmont Blues, a Black west side softball team who used the field at the park, received the first-ever certificate from the parks department for a perfect winning season. West side businesses who helped sponsor the event included Standard Grocery, Klezmer Grocery, T. B. Buggs Grocery, Phillips Marcus Pool Room, and Belmont Garage. Most of these businesses were locally owned by African Americans, like Belmont Garage, owned by Willie E. Nash at 503 N. Belmont and Tillman B. Buggs, who owned the grocery at 2002 W. 11<sup>th</sup>

<sup>11</sup> "Big Park Expansion For City Proposed in Ten-Year Plan" *Indianapolis Star Sun*. 2 March 1930. Pg. 6, cols. 1-2

<sup>12</sup> "New Playground at Dunbar Park" *The Indianapolis News*. 21 March 1932. Pg. 11, col. 7

<sup>13</sup> "28-acre West Side Tract Is Named Dunbar Park" *The Indianapolis Star*. 22 Jan 1932. Pg. 6, col. 2

<sup>14</sup> "Park Named for Poet" *The Indianapolis News*. 22 Jan 1932. Pg. 10, col. 3

<sup>15</sup> "To Have Picnic" *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 20 Aug 1932. Pg. 6, cols. 2-3

<sup>16</sup> "Belmont Park Closes with Big Program" *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 7 Sept 1935. Pg. 6, cols. 7-8

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Street. Hyman Klezmer was one of those European immigrants in Haughville. He was from Russia and owned a grocery at 2038 W. 10<sup>th</sup> Street, above which he and his wife, Bessie, lived.

Baseball and softball seemed to be important recreational activities at the park, both as a participatory and spectator sport. The footprint of the old baseball diamond is partially covered by Phillips School's northeast corner (photo 21). References to the Baby Lincolns, a semi-professional Black baseball team, are first made in *The Indianapolis Recorder* in 1932 with frequent reports of the team's performances over other teams through about 1937 with several games played at Belmont Park. In May 1937, the Baby Lincolns, Haughville's "fast moving, semi-professional baseball club lost a thrilling three-inning exhibition tilt to the Indianapolis A. B. C.'s at Belmont Park." It was reported that "the (Haughville) boys displayed such unusual skill and teamwork that we all hope will carry them through another victorious season."<sup>17</sup> The Baby Lincolns The Indianapolis ABCs (originally organized by the American Brewing Company) was a Negro league baseball team and a charter member of the Negro National League. Belmont Park's baseball field was nearly in the shadow of Perry Stadium, which became Victory Field where the city's minor league baseball team, the Indianapolis Indians, played beginning in 1931 on the northeast side of the White River, as well as the ABCs and other Negro league teams.

A "night playground" was opened at Belmont Park, among a few others, in 1941, then still referred to as a colored park.<sup>18</sup> This refers to lights that were evidently, finally installed at the Belmont Park location after longstanding public requests to the parks and recreation department.

### *Development of Belmont Beach*

The first beaches in Indianapolis appear to have been built at McClure Park and Big Eagle Creek and were manned with lifeguards beginning in 1933. Despite development of white-only swimming facilities at nearby Riverside and Rodius Parks, the only swimming facility for the city's Black residents was a pool opened in 1927 at Douglass Park on the near northeast side.<sup>19</sup> The city had blocked a group of Black entrepreneurs who hoped to build a waterfront park at what is now Municipal Gardens, further creating the demand to use the White River at Belmont.

Black residents had been informally using the White River bank north of the levee for fishing, wading and swimming, however, the beach was not formally established for Blacks until 1936. The beach was brought about by the contention that there were not enough swimming facilities for colored people on the west side of town.<sup>20</sup> In an announcement in *The Indianapolis Recorder* on August 8, 1936, an article of the opening headlined with *Formal Opening of New West Side Beach Saturday*. The article states the "new swimming beach for colored people at Belmont and White River, which has been the source through which many children and grown-ups have

<sup>17</sup> "Haughville News" *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 8 May 1937. Pg. 12, col. 1

<sup>18</sup> "City Recreation" *The Indianapolis Star*. 6 June 1941. Pg. 5, cols. 3-4

<sup>19</sup> "City Opens 41 Playgrounds for Children" *The Indianapolis Times*. 15 June 1932. Pg. 10, col. 5

<sup>20</sup> Ibid

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warded off the heat waves this summer, will have its formal opening and dedication services Saturday, Aug. 8<sup>th</sup>, at 3:00 p.m. with an over-amount of fun and enjoyment for all is promised.”<sup>21</sup> The events included a baseball game between Haughville’s Baby Lincolns and a visiting team at Belmont Park. Music was provided by a Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) band. Tents for changing would be temporary until shelters and bathhouses could be construction. The summer of 1936 was particularly hot and before air conditioning in homes, cooling off at pools and waterways in the city was nearly a necessity.

In 1940, swimming lessons were being provided to the west side’s Black children at what was then referred to as Belmont Beach. The program was sponsored by the city’s parks and recreation department, Flanner House, the Works Progress Administration, the *Indianapolis Recorder*, and the American Red Cross. A swim meet was held at Douglass Pool with lifeguards and playground supervisors from Belmont Beach and Belmont Park participating in the program.<sup>22</sup> In 1941, the White River at Belmont Avenue was listed among the city's three beaches.<sup>23</sup>

A report in 1933 identified high contamination levels along many of the city's beach areas, and warned about swimming along the river, which persisted into the 1940s. Calls for swimming facilities by and for the Black community probably resulted in the use of the Belmont site, but it was also considered contaminated with a severe lack of facilities by many who used it. An *Indianapolis Recorder* who visited the beach about a month after it opened for the 1941 season stated that there was no shade, tents, or shelters, and that the dressing tents were inadequate.<sup>24</sup> There were also no safety rope markers in the water, no umbrellas for lifeguards, no parking so that cars drove through the crowds onto the beach, makeshift oars were placed in the rescue boat, no slides or diving boards were provided for the children, the entry drive was arduous, no lights or benches were provided, weeds were growing high to the bank of the river and boulevard, there was not enough disinfectant for outdoor toilets, no police were present, and no lifeguard for a sixty-foot hole several yards from the beach that had claimed the life of a young boy several seasons prior. The river would again claim a life in July 1941.

Despite assurances from the recreation department of the city, the issues were not being addressed. The *Recorder* reporter concluded that “in the meantime, the only other authorized swim spot in the city for colored, aside from unsatisfactory Douglass Park, appears to remain a health hazard.”<sup>25</sup> It was referred to as a “mud hole” in early July 1941 in the *Indianapolis Recorder* “Next time you’re out sparking around White River parkway, drop by the Mud Hole (alias Belmont Beach) and William Carter will see to it that you meet with no calamities

<sup>21</sup> “Formal Opening of the New West Side Beach Saturday” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 8 Aug 1936. Pg. 1, cols. 5-8

<sup>22</sup> “Crowd Views Trial Meet at Douglass Pool” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 3 Aug 1940. Pg. 2, col. 6

<sup>23</sup> “City Recreation” *The Indianapolis Star*. 6 June 1941. Pg. 5, cols. 3-4

<sup>24</sup> “Belmont Beach Draws Complaint on Health, Safe Swim Conditions” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 28 June 1941. Pg. 1, col. 1-2

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid*, Pg. 8, col. 1

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whatsoever.”<sup>26</sup> William Carter and James Carson were lifeguards at the beach that summer. A month later, it appears nothing had changed. “City Hall red tape-by which the lights at Belmont and Douglass (parks), and unhealthy conditions at Belmont Beach and other swim spots, as well as adequate privacy for those changing clothes-has been sickening in its buck-passing. Citizens are thoroughly disgusted with this breakdown in the recreation -jim-crow (sic) as it is and as it is deliberately planned to be-and want Rooney (recreation superintendent) and other public hirelings to leave their personal prejudices out of civic matters.”<sup>27</sup>

In late July, the life of a young white boy was ended due to drowning at the dam at Belmont Beach. Several fishermen had spotted the tragedy but as much as thirty minutes had passed before the lifeguard, Will Jackson, was notified. The event prompted an order prohibiting swimming along the White River between 38<sup>th</sup> and Michigan Streets, except at the two beaches (presumably Belmont and Riverside).<sup>28</sup>

In 1942, the opening of Belmont Beach was delayed by the city’s Board of Health.<sup>29</sup> While it opened in 1942, it was delayed again at the beginning of the season in 1943 due to raw sewage found at the beach flowing in the White River. In this situation, the 26<sup>th</sup> Street Beach as well as Belmont were closed because of a sewer main break at the Meridian Street Pumping Station. It was feared that contaminated river conditions had reached the high danger point.<sup>30</sup> No references are found in Indianapolis newspapers concerning Belmont Beach after 1943. Perhaps due to the dangers posed by both contaminants and the dam, the beach was no longer considered a recreational area under the park department. In 1958, the city park department constructed several wading pools in its network of parks, including one at Belmont Park, which seems to indicate that families were discouraged from using the beach.<sup>31</sup>

With passage of several Civil Rights laws by the Indiana General Assembly during the late 1940s and early 1960s leading to desegregation, at least by law, of the city’s parks, perhaps the value of Belmont Beach further declined when the formerly whites-only Riverside Park and its beach were just a few blocks away. The anti-discrimination law of 1945 enforced fair and equal treatment among labor and patronage, the 1949 law forced desegregation of the state’s schools, and laws in the early 1960s ended discriminatory practices in housing. The city parks and beaches were now integrated.

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<sup>26</sup> “East is West” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 9 July 1941. Pg. 8, col. 3

<sup>27</sup> “City Hall Hooey” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 19 July 1941. Pg. 10, col. 1

<sup>28</sup> “Guard Not at Fault-Coroner” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 26 July 1941. Pg. 3, col. 2

<sup>29</sup> “City Pools will Open Day Early” *The Indianapolis News*. 13 June 1942. Pg.1, col. 2

<sup>30</sup> “Beaches Closed as Health Move” *The Indianapolis News*. 24 June 1943. Pg. 17, col. 2

<sup>31</sup> “Work to Start This Week on Pool, Holliday House” *The Indianapolis Star*. 13 July 1958. Pg. 53, col. 3

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### *Post World War II Development of Belmont Park*

Between 1955-1957, the city undertook substantial sewer interceptor infrastructure projects along the White River, including one constructed along the parkway at Belmont Park.<sup>32</sup> Then in 1959, Belmont Park's acreage was reduced by an expressway project whose right-of-way cut into the park property. The Russell Dean Expressway's central section was constructed between 10<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Streets on the parkway.<sup>33</sup> While it already seems that the popular use of Belmont Beach had declined by this time, the expressway and right-of-way required to build it further disconnected the park from the beach and altered the overall association between the two.

A temporary World War II housing development had been built between 10<sup>th</sup> Street and Belmont Park and took on the name, Belmont Park. It was dismantled, displacing about 85 families in 1955 and the land was turned over to the park, expanding the boundaries of the original park to 10<sup>th</sup> Street on the south (east of Miley Avenue).<sup>34</sup> By 1967, this area was proposed for an apartment complex by Flanner House Housing, Inc. on the west side of the parkway, south of Belmont Park.<sup>35</sup> With construction of the interstates in the city during the 1960s, Belmont and Riverside Parks were protected with an alternate plan to shift I-65 east of the White River. Relocation would "preserve such historic landmarks and recreation areas as Taggart Riverside Park, Belmont Park, and Lake Sullivan."<sup>36</sup> Improvements were still being made at Belmont Park during the 1960s. In 1966, improvements included replacing a baseball backstop, blacktopping volleyball and basketball courts, building model airplane flying circles, adding two drinking fountains, playground equipment installation, and constructing a shelter house with toilet rooms.<sup>37</sup>

Belmont Park was renamed the Reverend Mozel Sanders Park in 2008 (photo 14). In 1988, Lentz Park had been named in his honor, then a discussion about renaming Belmont Avenue for Sanders between 16<sup>th</sup> and Washington Streets was considered. Sanders was a long-time pastor of Mt. Vernon Missionary Baptist Church in the neighborhood and leader in the city's civil rights movement of the 1960s-1970s.<sup>38</sup> Today Belmont (Sanders) Park and Beach are seeing a resurgence of neighborhood activity as a place for community gatherings for residents of the Haughville and West Side neighborhoods. Phillips School No. 63 (photo 21) continues to act as the social center of the neighborhood, using the park for many of its recreational activities while the Friends of Belmont Beach organize events at the northwest end of the beach (photo 11).

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### **Developmental History/Additional historic context information**

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<sup>32</sup> "8 New Sewer Jobs May Be Ready By '57" *The Indianapolis News*. 7 April 1955. Pg. 24, cols. 7-8

<sup>33</sup> "Expressway Work to Start at 10<sup>th</sup> Street" *The Indianapolis News*. 13 March 1959. Pg. 29, col. 6

<sup>34</sup> "Belmont Park Folks Must Move by Dec. 31" *The Indianapolis Star*. 18 June 1955. Pg. 22, col. 6

<sup>35</sup> "OK Given for Westside Apartments" *The Indianapolis News*. 20 July 1967. Pg. 2, col. 6

<sup>36</sup> "Inner Loop Pro and Con" *The Indianapolis News*. 20 Sept 1965. Pg 9, col. 4

<sup>37</sup> "Survey Points Park Need" *The Indianapolis Star*. 31 July 1966. Pg. 33, col. 3

<sup>38</sup> "Mozel Sanders' Legacy Grows" *Indianapolis Star Metro State*. 28 May 2008. Section B Pg. 1, cols. 2-8

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“8 New Sewer Jobs May Be Ready By ‘57” *The Indianapolis News*. 7 April 1955. Pg. 24, cols. 7-8

“28-acre West Side Tract Is Named Dunbar Park” *The Indianapolis Star*. 22 Jan 1932. Pg. 6, col. 2

“A Community School” *The Indianapolis News*. 23 Nov 1948. Pg. 10, col. 2

“Beaches Closed as Health Move” *The Indianapolis News*. 24 June 1943. Pg. 17, col. 2

“Belmont Beach Draws Complaint on Health, Safe Swim Conditions” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 28 June 1941. Pg. 1, col. 1-2

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Brady, Carolyn. *Indianapolis at the Time of the Great Migration, 1900-1920*. 1996.  
<http://www.carolynbrady.com/indymigration.html>.

“City Hall Hooey” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 19 July 1941. Pg. 10, col. 1

“City Opens 41 Playgrounds for Children” *The Indianapolis Times*. 15 June 1932. Pg. 10, col. 5

“City Pools will Open Day Early” *The Indianapolis News*. 13 June 1942. Pg.1, col. 2

“City Recreation” *The Indianapolis Star*. 6 June 1941. Pg. 5, cols. 3-4

“Crowd Views Trial Meet at Douglass Pool” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 3 Aug 1940. Pg. 2, col. 6

“Dam to be Closed at Once” *The Indianapolis News*. 15 Aug 1900. Pg. 8, col. 5

“East is West” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 9 July 1941. Pg. 8, col. 3

“Expressway Work to Start at 10<sup>th</sup> Street” *The Indianapolis News*. 13 March 1959. Pg. 29, col. 6

“For White River Parkway” *The Indianapolis News*. 9 July 1915. Pg. 17, cols. 2-3

“Formal Opening of the New West Side Beach Saturday” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 8 Aug 1936. Pg. 1, cols. 5-8

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“Guard Not at Fault-Coroner” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 26 July 1941. Pg. 3, col. 2

“Haughville News” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 8 May 1937. Pg. 12, col. 1

“Huge Flood System Holds White River Helpless: Indianapolis Profits by Costly Lesson of 1913” *The Indianapolis Star Sun Magazine Section*. 18 June 1916 (includes photos of construction)

Indianapolis Park & Boulevard System National Register of Historic Places, Storrow Kinsella Group, pg. 13

“Inner Loop Pro and Con” *The Indianapolis News*. 20 Sept 1965. Pg 9, col. 4

“Levee Work is Sublet” *The Indianapolis News*. 18 May 1915. Pg. 1, col. 2

“Men who will value land for Levee Named by Board” *Indianapolis Star*. 12 Nov 1914. Pg. 14, col. 5

“Mozel Sanders’ Legacy Grows” *Indianapolis Star Metro State*. 28 May 2008. Section B Pg. 1, cols. 2-8

“New Playground at Dunbar Park” *The Indianapolis News*. 21 March 1932. Pg. 11, col. 7

“OK Given for Westside Apartments” *The Indianapolis News*. 20 July 1967. Pg. 2, col. 6

“Park Named for Poet” *The Indianapolis News*. 22 Jan 1932. Pg. 10, col. 3

“Race and the River: Swimming, Sewers, and Segregation” Mullins, Paul. 22 Feb 2016. Blogpost on Archaeology and Material Culture: <https://paulmullins.wordpress.com/2016/02/22/race-and-the-river-swimming-sewers-and-segregation/>

“Survey Points Park Need” *The Indianapolis Star*. 31 July 1966. Pg. 33, col. 3

“To Have Picnic” *The Indianapolis Recorder*. 20 Aug 1932. Pg. 6, cols. 2-3

Washed Away: How the Great Flood of 1913 devastated Indiana:

<https://www.indystar.com/story/news/history/retroindy/2019/03/22/washed-away-how-great-flood-1913-devastated-indiana/3245606002/>

“Work to Start This Week on Pool, Holliday House” *The Indianapolis Star*. 13 July 1958. Pg. 53, col. 3

#### **MAPS:**

1903 Indianapolis & Environs

Atlas of Indianapolis & Marion County, West Part of Center Township, 1889. Philadelphia: Griffing, Gordon & Co., 1889.

Baist’s Real Estate Atlas: Indianapolis, Indiana, c. 1908. Plan 30. Philadelphia: G. William Baist, 1908

National Street Map of Indianapolis & Environs, 1921. Indianapolis: National Map Company, 1921.

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Name of Property

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United States Geological Survey Map: Indianapolis West, 1948

United States Geological Survey Map: Indianapolis West, 1961

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** NR-1711

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 42 acres

Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16S

Easting: 568776

Northing: 440443

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- |              |                 |                   |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2. Zone: 16S | Easting: 569412 | Northing: 4404211 |
| 3. Zone: 16S | Easting: 569391 | Northing: 4404071 |
| 4. Zone: 16S | Easting: 563786 | Northing: 4404055 |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning on the west side of Traub Avenue and the east/west alley at the north terminus of Traub Avenue, face north and follow a line with the west side of Traub Avenue a distance of approximately 420 feet. Turn west and follow a line approximately 310 feet to the centerline of Belmont Avenue, then turn north and follow the centerline of Belmont Avenue, crossing White River Parkway West Drive to the south edge of the White River.

At the south edge of the White River, turn southeast and follow the edge of the river to the northwest edge of the CSX Railroad corridor (former Indianapolis Beltway), then turn southwest and follow the northwest edge of the corridor to the east edge of the White River Parkway West Drive. Turn north and follow the east edge of the parkway to a line extended east from the south boundary of Sanders (Belmont) Park. Turn west and follow the south boundary of Belmont Park to the west side of Traub Avenue and north side of the alley of its terminus, or the place of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary described includes the Belmont Beach area, levee and parkway that divide the beach from Belmont Park, and the historic footprint of Belmont (now Sanders) Park except for the southwest corner on which Phillips School No. 63 was constructed in 2013. A short section of the east half of Belmont Avenue is included, using the centerline of the road because it aligns with the west property line/boundary north of the parkway.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kurt West Garner  
organization: Friends of Belmont Beach  
street & number: 12954 6<sup>th</sup> Road  
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563  
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com  
telephone: 574-780-1423  
date: May 22, 2024

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County and State

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
- 

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Belmont Park & Beach

City or Vicinity: Indianapolis

County: Marion State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: March 11, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north from beach across the Emrichsville Dam

1 of 21.

Belmont Park & Beach  
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County and State

Date Photographed: May 16, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast along north edge of White River Parkway/Belmont Beach side

2 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at intersection of Belmont Avenue with White River Parkway

3 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at Levee Monument on north side of parkway

4 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest along the White River at Belmont Beach

5 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at former Emrichsville Dam abutment at Belmont Beach

6 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast atop the Emrichsville Dam spillway at Belmont Beach

7 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east along the White River at Belmont Beach

8 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the White River Parkway Levee at Belmont Beach

9 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at Belmont Beach parking and events area

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10 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at Belmont Beach events area

11 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at east end of Belmont Beach toward parking area/railroad corridor

12 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at utilities building (non-contributing) from parkway

13 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast into Belmont (Sanders) Park from intersection of Belmont Avenue and White River Parkway

14 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest toward intersection of Belmont Avenue and White River Parkway from inside Belmont Park

15 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest across wetlands pond toward recreation facilities in Belmont Park

16 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east toward parkway in east end of Belmont Park

17 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in the approximate center of Belmont Park

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18 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east across wetlands pond in the approximate center of Belmont Park

19 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west toward recreation facilities in the approximate center of Belmont Park

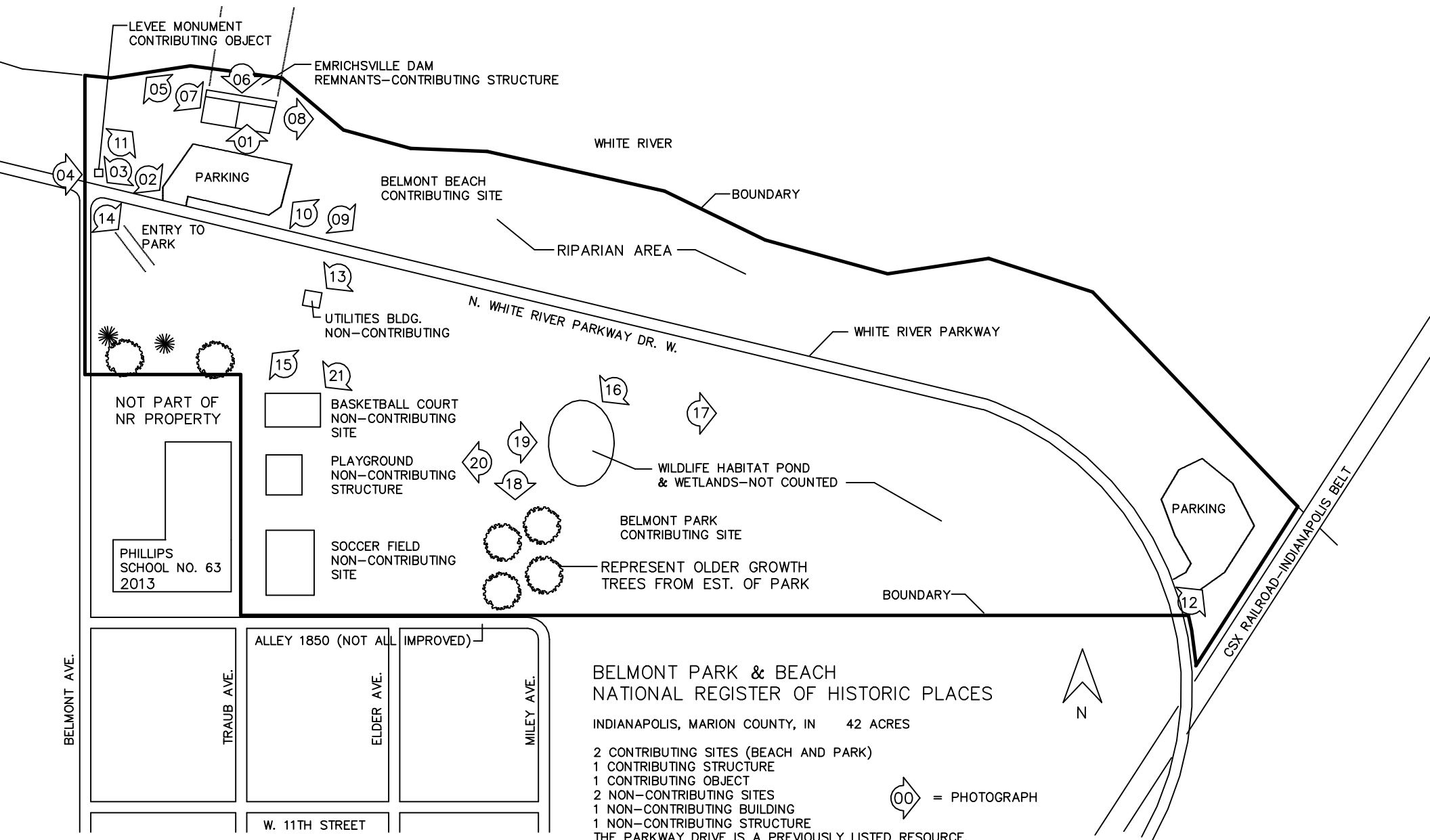
20 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest toward recreational facilities in Belmont Park

21 of 21.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



LEVEE MONUMENT  
CONTRIBUTING OBJECT

EMRICHVILLE DAM  
REMNANTS—CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

WHITE RIVER

BELMONT BEACH  
CONTRIBUTING SITE

BOUNDARY

RIPARIAN AREA

N. WHITE RIVER PARKWAY DR. W.

WHITE RIVER PARKWAY

UTILITIES BLDG.  
NON-CONTRIBUTING

WILDLIFE HABITAT POND  
& WETLANDS—NOT COUNTED

BELMONT PARK  
CONTRIBUTING SITE

REPRESENT OLDER GROWTH  
TREES FROM EST. OF PARK

BOUNDARY

PARKING

CSX RAILROAD—INDIANAPOLIS BELT

NOT PART OF  
NR PROPERTY

PHILLIPS  
SCHOOL NO. 63  
2013

BASKETBALL COURT  
NON-CONTRIBUTING  
SITE

PLAYGROUND  
NON-CONTRIBUTING  
STRUCTURE

SOCCER FIELD  
NON-CONTRIBUTING  
SITE

**BELMONT PARK & BEACH**  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY, IN 42 ACRES

- 2 CONTRIBUTING SITES (BEACH AND PARK)
- 1 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
- 1 CONTRIBUTING OBJECT
- 2 NON-CONTRIBUTING SITES
- 1 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- 1 NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

OO = PHOTOGRAPH

THE PARKWAY DRIVE IS A PREVIOUSLY LISTED RESOURCE.

BELMONT AVE.

TRAUB AVE.

ELDER AVE.

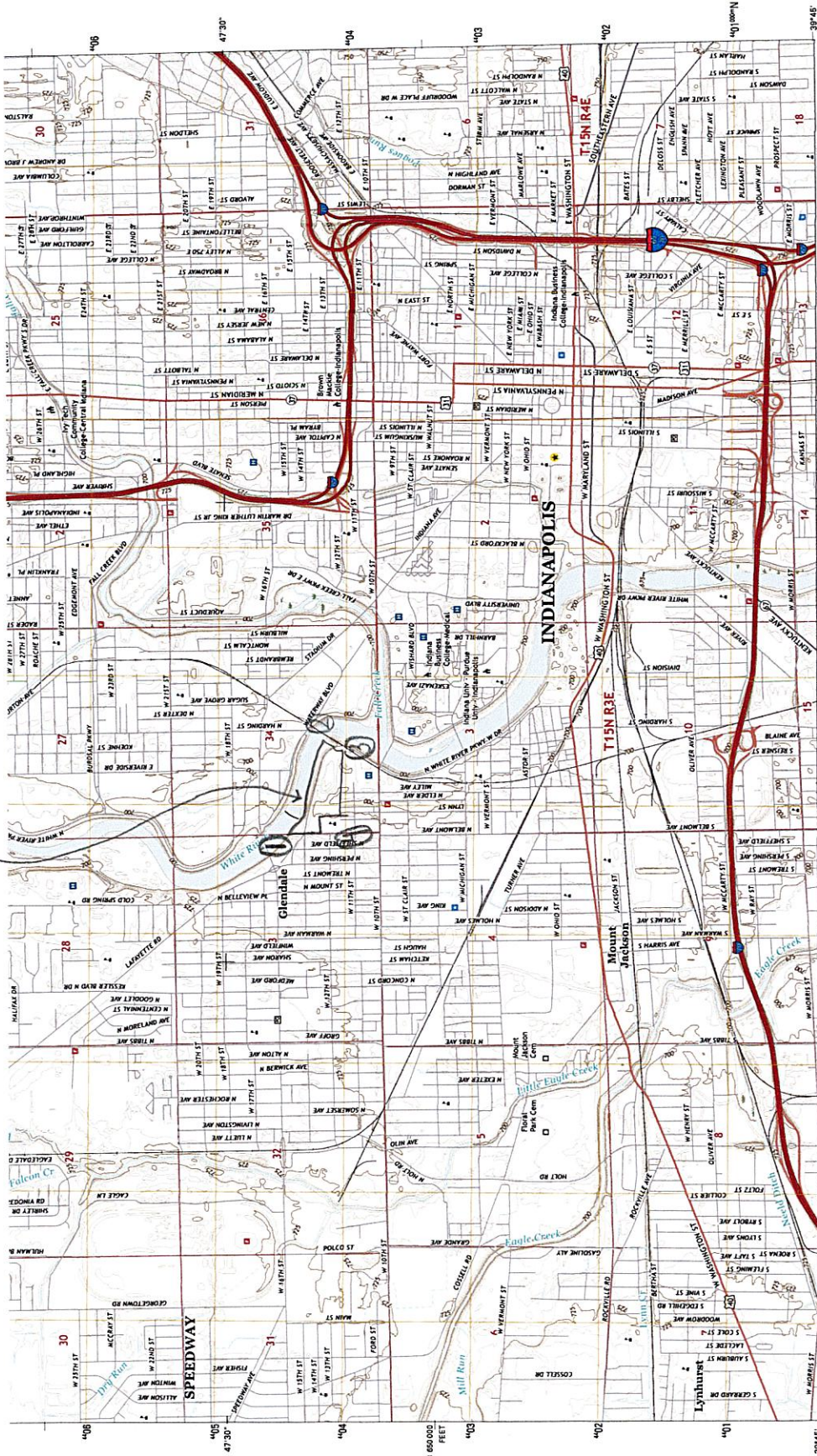
MILEY AVE.

ALLEY 1850 (NOT ALL IMPROVED)

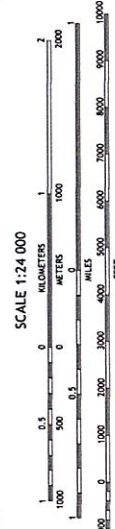
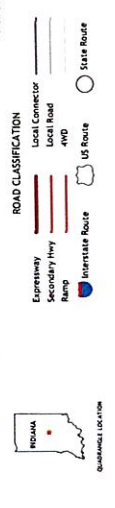
W. 11TH STREET



*BELMONT PARK & BEACH NATIONAL REVISION OF HISTORIC PROCES  
INDIANAPOLIS, MARION CO. IN*



NCA REF NO. USGS X 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



UTM GRID MAP 2016 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET  
4" N  
18 MILS  
0" N  
9 MILS

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) ..... 2014  
1:24,000-scale map of Indianapolis, Indiana, Zone 16S  
10,000-foot (3-kilometer) UTM grid, Zone 16S  
This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be  
generated for this map scale. Private lands within government  
entering private lands.

Map Date: December 2014  
U.S. Census Bureau, 2014  
U.S. Census Bureau, 2014  
U.S. Census Bureau, 2014  
U.S. Census Bureau, 2014  
National Elevation Dataset, 2014  
Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972-2014  
National Wetlands Inventory, 1977 - 2014

PLANNING QUADRANGLES

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

INDIANAPOLIS WEST, IN  
2016

16S 568776 4404473  
16S 569412 4404211  
16S 569391 4404071  
16S 568786 4404855

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5 FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983  
This map was produced to conform with the  
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A metadata file associated with this product is at version 6.0.19

U.S. National Grid  
100,000 m base  
EK



IN\_MarionCounty\_BelmontPark&Beach\_0001



IN\_MarionCounty\_BelmontPark&Beach\_0002



IN\_MarionCounty\_BelmontPark&Beach\_0004



IN\_MarionCounty\_BelmontPark&Beach\_0005



IN\_MarionCounty\_BelmontPark&Beach\_0007



IN\_MarionCounty\_BelmontPark&Beach\_0008



IN\_MarionCounty\_BelmontPark&Beach\_0014



IN\_MarionCounty\_BelmontPark&Beach\_0016