

**Historic Properties Report for the Proposed Indianapolis
North Flood Damage Reduction Project
City of Indianapolis, Washington Township,
Marion County, Indiana**

By

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and Ulrika S. Zay**

**Historic Properties Report for the Proposed Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction
Project, City of Indianapolis, Washington Township, Marion County, Indiana**

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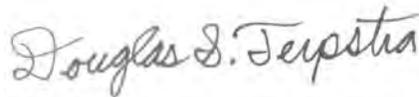
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ABSTRACT

ASC Group, Inc., under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Louisville District, has completed a historic properties report for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project in the City of Indianapolis, Washington Township, Marion County, Indiana.

The Corps has partnered with the City of Indianapolis to design and construct a project that reduces flood risk during major storm events along the White River. Two sections of this project have been completed. The final section of the project is the Phase 3B/South Warfleigh section, which runs from Kessler Boulevard to Butler University. The chosen alternative for this final phase is the Westfield Boulevard Alternative. An Area of Potential Effects for the floodwall portion of this section was determined through consultation with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. However, field survey efforts encompassed the entire Phase 3B/South Warfleigh section.

The project is set in a medium density urban area in north Indianapolis. Most of the project is set in a residential neighborhood; just north of the Area of Potential Effects is a small commercial area centered around Illinois Street. The south end of the Area of Potential Effects is located on the campus of Butler University. Much of the land in the Area of Potential Effects lies within the floodplain of the White River, and topography in the area is generally level. There are few open spaces in the project area; most of the landscapes consist of mature trees and shrubs.

The survey examined all buildings and structures within the Area of Potential Effects. All buildings and structures 50 years of age or older were photographed, recorded on mapping, and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. In addition, areas outside of the Area of Potential Effects and along the Phase 3B/South Warfleigh section were also included in the survey. Sixty-nine properties more than 50 years of age were identified within the Area of Potential Effects. The following properties are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places: The Butler-Fairview Historic District, eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C; the Butler University Historic District, eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C; the Indianapolis Central Canal, eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A; a potential historic district bounded by Riverview Drive, the Indianapolis Central Canal, College Avenue, and Meridian Street, eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, and a potential historic district bounded by Riverview Drive to the north, the Indianapolis Central Canal to the south, Meridian Street to the east, and Stone Hill Drive and Illinois Street to the west, which is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. In addition, there are two historic districts located near the vicinity of the Area of Potential Effects that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. They are the North Meridian Street Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 under Criterion C, and the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2003 under Criteria A and C. In addition, an individual property, a house on 337 Ripple Road (097-296-05976) is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for being a very good example of a Craftsman-style house.

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INTRODUCTION

ASC Group, Inc., under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Louisville District, has completed a historic properties report for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project in the City of Indianapolis, Washington Township, Marion County, Indiana (Figure 1).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Louisville District (Corps) was authorized by the Flood Control Act (FCA) of 1936, as amended by the FCA of 1946, to construct a flood protection project in northern Indianapolis, Indiana, as part of the "...plan of improvement for flood control in the Wabash River Basin, Illinois and Indiana." In the early 1990s, the Corps entered into a partnership with the City of Indianapolis to design and construct a project that reduces flood risk for local residents and businesses during major storm events along the White River.

Construction for the project began in 2002 and two sections have been completed thus far, the Phase 3A/Warfleigh section and Phase 3C/Monon-Broad Ripple section. The chosen alternative for the final phase of the project, known as the Phase 3B/South Warfleigh section, is the Westfield Boulevard Alternative (WBA).

This federal undertaking is the development of flood protection for the Phase 3B/South Warfleigh Section/WBA section. The project will involve approximately 4,220 linear feet of steel sheet pile I-wall with a decorative concrete cap beginning at the south end of the Riviera Club, cross the Citizens Water Canal (Indianapolis Central Canal) near the intersection of W. Westfield Boulevard and N. Capitol Avenue, extending southward between the canal and Westfield Boulevard, and terminating on high ground at Butler University. The height of the proposed floodwall above the surface will vary across its length from zero to 6.5-ft depending on the ground elevation. A closure structure across 52nd Street and a gatewell structure across the canal will also be built to prevent backflow. Finally, the footprint of the WBA will require the clearing and grubbing of trees and other deep-rooted vegetation to a distance of 15 ft from both sides of the proposed floodwall. An Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the floodwall portion of this section was determined through consultation with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA). However, field survey efforts encompassed the entire Phase 3B/South Warfleigh section.

The project is set in a medium density urban area in north Indianapolis (Plates 1–12). Most of the project is set in a residential neighborhood; just north of the APE is a small commercial area centered around Illinois Street. The south end of the APE is located on the

campus of Butler University. Much of the land in the APE lies within the floodplain of the White River, and topography in the area is generally even. There are few open spaces in the project area; most of the landscapes consist of mature trees and shrubs.

The purpose of this investigation is to provide information for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The goals of this survey were to identify and document all historical architectural resources in the APE, and to determine if any of the identified resources might be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The evaluation of eligibility follows the NRHP criteria for evaluation (Andrus 1995).

This report details the results of the records check, the historic context for the APE, the methodology of the fieldwork, descriptions of the architectural properties in the APE, the evaluation of these properties for eligibility in the NRHP, and conclusions from the historic resources survey. Ross Nelson, MA, MS, conducted the records check and survey fieldwork and evaluated the NRHP eligibility of all architectural resources. Ulrika Zay performed the historic landscape survey and evaluated potential historic landscapes in the APE. Douglas Terpstra, MS, served as principal investigator. Mr. Terpstra and Mr. Nelson meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards as architectural historians.



Plate 1. View of West Westfield Boulevard, at its intersection with Capitol Avenue, looking southwest.



Plate 2. View of West Westfield Boulevard, at its intersection with Cornelius Avenue, looking northeast.



Plate 3. View of West Westfield Boulevard, at its intersection with Cornelius Avenue, looking southwest.



Plate 4. View of West Westfield Boulevard, at its intersection with West 53rd Street, looking southwest.



Plate 5. View of West Westfield Boulevard, at its intersection with West 53rd Street, looking northwest.



Plate 6. View of APE, east of the Indianapolis Central Canal at West 52nd Street, looking south.



Plate 7. View of APE, at Butler University's Holcomb Gardens, south of West 52nd Street, looking south.



Plate 8. View of Indianapolis Central Canal from West 53rd Street Bridge, looking southwest.



Plate 9. View of Indianapolis Central Canal from West 53rd Street Bridge, looking northeast.



Plate 10. View of Canal Boulevard, at its intersection with West 54th Street, looking southwest.



Plate 11. View of Canal Boulevard, at its intersection with West 54th Street, looking northeast.



Plate 12. View of Canal Boulevard, north of intersection with West 54th Street, looking northeast.

RECORDS CHECK/HISTORIC CONTEXT

RECORDS CHECK

The records check examined the APE for previously identified architectural resources (Figures 2 and 3). Archives at the Indiana Historical Society Library were consulted for information about the historic context of the project area. Archives at the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) were also consulted; the archives that were examined were NRHP lists, the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI), and the Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD). The Indiana Historic Bridge Inventory, completed by M & H Architecture and sponsored by the Indiana Department of Transportation, was also consulted for information on bridges built before 1965. The Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission and the Marion County Historian were also contacted for information regarding the project area; neither provided information about specific properties within the APE.

All properties in the APE were evaluated using the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. There are four criteria for a property to be eligible for NRHP nomination. A property must meet one or more criteria in order for eligibility, of which the first three criteria are most readily applied to buildings and structures. The four criteria are:

- A. Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (used to define historic districts); and
- D. Properties that yield or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criterion D rarely applies to standing buildings or structures.

The property must also contain a high degree of historic integrity as well as being significant. There are seven aspects that determine a property's historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some of those aspects may be more important than others depending on the resource, and a property does not need to convey all seven aspects in order to be eligible for the NRHP, although it should convey most of the aspects (Andrus 1995).

Historic integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its architectural significance. The steps in assessing the integrity of a property are as follows:

- Defining the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance,
- Determining whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance,
- Determining whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties, and
- Determining based on the significance and essential physical features which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

Expectations of integrity vary by NRHP Criterion. Properties assessed for integrity under Criteria A and B must retain the physical features that make up its character or appearance during the period of association with the important historic pattern, event or person(s). Properties assessed for integrity under Criterion C must illustrate an example of an architectural style or technique and retain massing, materials, ornament, and other features that characterize the architectural style, building type, or construction method that gives the building its significance. A property that has lost some historic materials or details can be NRHP-eligible if the property retains the majority of its features that illustrate its significance, including massing, proportion, spacing, placement of windows and doors, and ornamentation. The property is not

NRHP-eligible when it conveys basic features but has lost the majority of features that once were present on the property.

In the case of a NRHP Multiple Property Listing, architectural resources are also evaluated as contributing or non-contributing resources. A contributing resource adds to the historic associations, historic aesthetic qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:

- It was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding information about the period, or:
- It independently meets the NRHP criteria.

A non-contributing resource does not add to the historical architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:

- It was not present during the period of significance or does not relate to the documented significance of the property;
- Due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or:
- It does not independently meet the NRHP criteria.

There are no properties within the APE that are listed in the NRHP. However, there are two historic districts located in the vicinity of the APE. They include the North Meridian Street Historic District, listed on the NRHP in 1986 under Criterion C; and the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System Historic District, listed on the NRHP in 2003 under Criteria A and C. The Indianapolis Central Canal was also determined eligible for the NHRP under Criterion A by the Keeper of the NRHP (Savage 1985).

Examination of the *Washington Township, Marion County Interim Report* (Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana [HLFI] 1999) identified 11 previously recorded architectural properties within the APE (Figure 4; Table 1). With the exception of the Holcomb Gardens, located in the Butler University Historic District, and the Indianapolis Central Canal itself, the previously recorded properties are all single-family houses built from the 1920s to the 1940s. Most of the previously recorded properties are on the north side of the APE; eight are located on the east side of the Indianapolis Central Canal while two are on the west side of the Canal within the boundaries of Rocky Ripple. The Indiana Historic Bridge Inventory, completed by M & H Architecture and sponsored by INDOT, was also examined for historic bridges within the APE. One bridge, Marion County Bridge No. 1014L, which carries West 52nd Street across the

Indianapolis Central Canal, is located within the APE. It is a reinforced concrete bridge that has been listed as a bridge not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Historic maps (Baist 1916, 1941; The Bookmark 1994 [1855]; Sanborn Map Company 1941; Windmill Publications 2000 [1889]) depict the historic land use and development patterns in the APE (Figures 5–9). The first historic map, originally printed in 1855, shows Washington Township as an agricultural area dominated by 80- and 160-acre plats (Figure 5). The Indianapolis Central Canal appears on the map; the only present-day road that appears on the map is Illinois Street, which followed section lines. No village plats or subdivisions were present in the area except for the village of Mt. Pleasant, which was found southwest of the APE. The 1889 map of Washington Township shows that many of the 80- and 160-acre plats had been subdivided, and an improved gravel road called the Indianapolis and Westfield Gravel Road, which follows present-day Illinois Street and West Westfield Boulevard, was the only improved road in the area. Most of the farms in the area had a house on either side of present-day Illinois Street (Figure 6). It was not until the early twentieth century that the area around the APE was further subdivided into housing developments. The Baist (1916) atlas displays development to the east of the Indianapolis Central Canal, and Illinois Street was generally the western boundary of the development of subdivided lots in the area (Figure 7, Sheets 1–3). Most of the land on what is now West Westfield Boulevard was an 85-acre plat owned by an A.G. Wheeler. Also prominent on the map was a park called Fairview Park, which later became the new campus of Butler University. By 1941, the Baist (1941) atlas the Sanborn Insurance map (1941), and an aerial map display a neighborhood that was subdivided into lots, but was not fully built up (Figure 8, Sheets 1–4; Figure 9, Sheets 1–3; Figure 10). By 1962, almost all of the lots within the APE had a building (Figure 11). Baist and Sanborn maps of the APE on the west side of the Indianapolis Central Canal are not available, as building was sporadic at the time.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Establishment of Indiana

The first inhabitants in Indiana were Native Americans. The Potawatomi and the Miami migrated into the state from Wisconsin and Illinois by 1680. The Delaware were forced westward from eastern states by English settlement and were invited to settle along the White River by the Miami as early as the 1760s. In the late seventeenth century, French missionaries, trappers, and explorers began to follow water routes through the state. In the early eighteenth century, forts or trading posts were present at Fort Wayne, Lafayette, and Vincennes (Divita 1994; Furlong 2001).

With the French defeat to the English in the French and Indian War in 1763, France lost its territorial claims in North America. Great Britain, in turn, lost its territorial claims east of the Mississippi River and south of Canada with the Treaty of Paris in 1783. Where the British had prohibited Euro-American settlement beyond the Appalachian Mountains, the new U.S. government sought to open the land to settlement in an orderly and safe fashion. Squatters had already begun to move north across the Ohio River from Kentucky in the 1780s. The U.S. sent military expeditions into the Northwest Territory in 1790 and 1791 to break Native American resistance, but both were poorly organized and ended in defeat. A better trained and organized force led by General Anthony Wayne in 1794 won a decisive victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, which led to the Native American tribes signing the Treaty of Greenville the following year. The Greenville Treaty Line ran through Ohio and into southeastern Indiana and opened the land south of the line to Euro-American settlement (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785 to provide for the orderly survey, sale and settlement of the Northwest Territory. Land was to be divided into six-mile square townships, with each township further subdivided into 36 one-mile square sections. Townships were arranged in north-south rows called ranges. Ranges were numbered east to west, townships were numbered south to north, and sections were numbered in sequence from south to north in each tier, starting with section 1 in the southeast corner of each township. The Land Act of 1796 changed the section numbering system so that section 1 was located in the northeast corner and the numbers proceeded alternating east and west (Furlong 2001; Knepper 2002). While this system established a rational and efficient means of dividing the land for sale, the Ordinance also established conditions for sale, including a minimum purchase of 640 acres, cash sales, and public auctions in the East, which hindered sales to average settlers and led to land speculation. A subsequent Land Act of 1800 allowed for land offices to open in the West, allowed for sale on credit, and reduced the minimum size of a purchase to 320 acres (Madison 1986).

Meanwhile, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established the basis for government in the new territory and provided for the eventual formation of between three and five smaller territories. Each territory would begin with a territorial government appointed by Congress. When the population of free adult males in a territory numbered 5,000, then those adult males owning at least 50 acres of land could then elect a lower house of a territorial legislature. The territorial legislature could choose a non-voting delegate to Congress. Finally, when a territory reached a population of 60,000, it could petition for statehood and admission to the U.S. on an

equal basis with the other states. The Northwest Ordinance also established certain rights for residents, encouraged education, and prohibited slavery (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

In 1800, Congress approved the division of the Northwest Territory into the Ohio Territory and the Indiana Territory. The Indiana Territory was further reduced by the creation of Michigan in 1805 and Illinois in 1809. In 1800, the territory contained 5,641 inhabitants; in 1810, even with its reduced size, the Indiana Territory had 24,520 residents. Vincennes was the first territorial capital, but with the reduced size of the territory and an expanding population in the southeast, the territorial capital was moved to Corydon in 1813 (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

The Native American presence still limited settlement to an arc along the Whitewater, Ohio, and lower Wabash rivers. However, William Henry Harrison, the governor of Indiana Territory from 1800 to 1812, pursued a policy of aggressive land acquisition and successfully negotiated land cession treaties. Harrison's treaties opened the southern third of Indiana and much of Illinois to Euro-American settlement. The pressures of aggressive treaty negotiations and increasing settlement caused resentment to build among some Native American groups. Many began to gather under the leadership of Tecumseh. Meetings between Tecumseh and Harrison failed to reduce the tension, and, in 1811, Harrison began to gather troops for an expedition against Tecumseh's forces. Harrison achieved victory at the Battle of Tippecanoe in November, but most of the surviving Native American forces soon supported the British in the War of 1812. The U.S. forces in the west conducted a scorched earth campaign against Native American forces, even burning the villages of neutral tribes. With the U.S. victory in the war, many of the remaining Native Americans were driven westward or onto reservations. In 1818, the Treaty of St. Mary's, also called the New Purchase Treaty, opened the central third of Indiana to settlement (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

Although the Indiana House of Representatives petitioned Congress for statehood in 1811, the War of 1812 prevented action. A census in 1815 counted 63,897 residents, and the legislature again petitioned for statehood. Congress passed an Enabling Act in 1816 to provide for election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The delegates signed the new constitution in June 1816. The state's first general assembly met in November, and on December 11, President Madison signed the congressional resolution admitting Indiana as the nineteenth state of the Union (Madison 1986).

Establishment of Indianapolis and its Development before the Civil War

With the Native Americans' cession of the New Purchase, state leaders anticipated the northward spread of settlement by forming a commission to look for a centrally located site on which to establish a new state capital. In June 1820, the commissioners recommended a site on the east bank of the White River at the mouth of Fall Creek in Center Township, Marion County. In January 1821, the Indiana General Assembly approved the recommended site as the new state capital for Indiana and named it Indianapolis. Soon after, Elias P. Fordham and Alexander Ralston came to the site to lay out streets and lots for the new city. The plan consisted of a one-square-mile plat providing 100 12-lot blocks in a grid pattern and with a central circular block from which ran four diagonal streets cutting through the grid. A governor's house was to be the focus of the circular block, with statehouse and courthouse squares, marketplaces, and blocks for religious purposes completing the design. The state government officially moved to Indianapolis in 1824, and the General Assembly met there for the first time in 1825 (Blomquist 1994; Divita 1994; Monroe 1994).

Despite being platted as a city, Indianapolis did not have a city government in its earliest years, and its plat contained no specific location for a city hall. The county government supplied local government services initially. Marion County was established in 1821, and the first elected county officials met for the first time in April 1822. When local citizens became concerned about crime, they formed their first town government in September 1832. Voters elected a board of five trustees, a town marshal provided law enforcement, and the town provided a hand-drawn pumper for the use of the volunteer fire department. In the aftermath of a cholera epidemic, the trustees also established a Board of Health. The first town charter was supplanted by a reincorporation act and special charter, which was adopted on February 17, 1838. The new charter created a six-member board of councilmen, increased the town's police powers, and expanded its jurisdiction to the four-square-mile congressional donation, while limiting its taxing authority to the initial one-square-mile plat (Blomquist 1994).

The town government lasted until 1847 when the General Assembly passed an Indianapolis charter bill. Indianapolis became an incorporated city in March of that year. The 1847 charter established seven city wards with a councilman elected from each and a separately elected mayor with veto power over the board of councilmen. Samuel Henderson was elected the new city's first mayor. However, most city government activity was still carried out in borrowed space in the county courthouse. With the ratification of the new state constitution in 1851, the General Assembly enacted a general charter for cities within the state. Indianapolis

adopted the charter in 1853. The 1853 charter increased the number of council men to two from each ward and also provided for an elected office of city treasurer. The city council established a regular paid police department in 1854 and a regular paid fire department in 1859 (Blomquist 1994).

The early growth of the city was slow despite the presence of the capital and access via the National Road. By 1825, Indianapolis had a population of 500 and contained a post office, several churches, a school, a gristmill, a brickyard, two sawmills, several shops, seven taverns, and a county courthouse. Frame and brick buildings replaced the log cabins in the center of the city. The Michigan Road and the National Road brought stage and freight lines to the town, thus generating commercial activity. With these new routes, the town began to see some differentiation of land use. Washington Street began to develop as a commercial corridor with stores and hotels in the 1830s, and the area near the White River and the Central Canal became an industrial district. The east side of Indianapolis began to develop as a residential area. New state buildings opened outside the original plat, including a hospital for the insane (1848) and asylums for the deaf (1850) and blind (1853) [Monroe 1994].

The building of railroads into Indianapolis in the 1840s and 1850s, spurred intensive commercial and residential development. A Union Terminal opened on the south side of the city in 1853 and subsequently drew industrial development, including packing houses, factories, and mills, to that part of the city. During the early 1850s, the city gained a railroad car factory, several saw and grist mills, three planing mills, two woolen factories, a foundry, four chair and cabinet factories, three carriage and wagon factories, a bell and brass foundry, and two slaughter houses. By the early 1870s, Center Township, including Indianapolis, had approximately 48,000 residents (Donnelly 1994; Monroe 1994).

Indiana was still predominantly rural before the Civil War. In 1840, the state had only three cities with a population of 2,500 or more: Madison, New Albany, and Indianapolis. There were eight cities of this size by 1850, but only Madison, New Albany, and Indianapolis had more than 8,000 residents. Even in these largest cities, the economy depended on providing goods and services to the surrounding hinterland and processing the agricultural production of the countryside (Madison 1986).

The Golden Years of Indianapolis and its Growth into a Major City

The period between the Civil War and World War I in Indiana was generally a period of prosperity and was viewed by subsequent generations as a “Golden Age” in the state’s history. By 1865, most of Indiana had advanced beyond the hardships of the pioneer era. More than half

the state's population still made their living by farming. The population of the state continued to grow, but at a declining rate, and the cities and towns grew more rapidly than the rural areas. However, by 1920, there was an urban majority, with more than half the population living in cities and towns of more than 2,500 residents. The growth by this time was concentrated in the cities and in the northern half of the state, while there was a significant decline in population in many of the rural counties of southern Indiana. By the turn of the twentieth century, Indiana had 19 cities with populations of 10,000 or more. Indianapolis, with more than 100,000 residents, was three times larger than any other city in the state. The city had excellent railroad connections for commerce, which made it an important center for wholesale trade, and the railroad maintenance facilities housed in the city also made an important contribution to the local economy. As a large, prosperous city, as well as the state capital, Indianapolis became the political and cultural center of the state (Furlong 2001).

Indianapolis became an important industrial center after the Civil War. Many of its industries were based on agriculture. Meat packing, both pork and beef, was a leading industry, as was flour milling, baking, brewing, and vegetable canning. The National Starch Manufacturing Company used Indiana corn as its raw material and was one of the largest starch producers in the country by 1890. Iron foundries also became an important industry by the late nineteenth century. Eli Lilly founded the company that bears his name in 1876 to manufacture pharmaceutical drugs (Furlong 2001). The completion of the Belt Line Railroad in the late 1870s channeled railroad lines south and west of the city to Union Station. The Wholesale District on the city's south side expanded, while commercial and retail buildings expanded north of Washington Street (Donnelly 1994). The economic expansion of the city led the population to increase from 18,600 in 1860 to 48,200 in 1870, and then to 75,000 by 1880, making Indianapolis the 24th largest city in the nation. Between 1890 and 1920, the city's population tripled from 105,000 to 314,000 (Divita 1994).

With the development of the automobile at the beginning of the twentieth century, several automobile manufacturers began operations in Indianapolis. For a period of time around 1910, Indianapolis rivaled Detroit as the nation's automotive capital. Carl G. Fisher established the Prest-O-Lite Company in 1904 to make acetylene gas lamps for night driving and soon shifted to batteries and electric lights. In 1909, Fisher joined with other local businessmen to promote the city's automotive industry by constructing the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, which served to test new cars and equipment under competitive conditions and which hosted a 500-mile race on Memorial Day 1911 that became an annual event. With the eventual dominance of Detroit as the

center of automobile manufacturing, Indiana became primarily a producer of automobile parts (Furlong 2001).

As the city expanded, the need for city services also grew. In 1847, the city's budget was \$4,000. By 1860, the city's budget had grown to approximately \$87,000, then to \$405,000 in 1870, and then to nearly \$1 million in the 1880s. In 1870, the city had nine miles of paved streets, 18 miles of paved sidewalks, and gas street lights along three miles of road. In 1871, the Water Works Company began supplying piped water to parts of the city, and, around the same time, a sewer system began to replace some of the surface gutters. In the 1880s, Indianapolis grew to an area of approximately 20 square miles (Blomquist 1994; Monroe 1994).

As Indianapolis grew and its social classes stratified, residents began to cluster in neighborhoods with others of their own economic class and ethnic group. The middle and upper classes moved farther from the city center to avoid pollution and congestion, an activity aided by the development of streetcar lines that could provide quick transit to the city center. Towns such as Irvington and Woodruff Place developed in the 1870s as some of the first true suburbs of Indianapolis. Indianapolis at the turn of the twentieth century had the highest percentage of single-family houses (94 percent) of any large American city (Madison 1986).

Indianapolis after 1920

With the development of the streetcar system and then a system of bridges and paved roads for automobiles, the city grew to the boundaries of Center Township and then beyond those boundaries. Between 1900 and 1950, the population of Center Township expanded from 168,000 to more than 337,000 (Donnelly 1994). Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, the industrial economy in Indianapolis, as well as Indiana's other cities, matured from processing agricultural goods to producing manufactured durable goods. Industries such as meat packing, flour milling, and woodworking that could not take advantage of mass production techniques became relatively less significant in the economy. Many Indiana factories became units of larger national corporations, although numerous small machine shops and factories also contributed to the economy. Indiana factories contributed to war production during World War II, and the state's economy remained strong through the 1960s (Madison 1986).

The passage of the GI Bill of Rights in 1944, among other provisions, provided federal home loans, with low down payments and long-term mortgages, to returning veterans. The Great Depression and World War II had stifled house construction, so a serious housing shortage was prevalent following the war. Through the housing component of the GI Bill, a large construction boom occurred, with most of the new construction located on the fringes of cities

and accessed via automobile. With the movement of residents to the suburbs, retail and professional services followed (Furlong 2001). As demand for new housing generated explosive growth in outlying townships, the already congested Center Township began to lose residents. Between 1960 and 1970, Center Township's population dropped from 333,000 to 274,000, and businesses followed residents to suburbs outside the city (Donnelly 1994).

By the mid-1960s, Indianapolis was facing many of the same urban troubles that other cities faced during this period, including losing businesses to the suburbs, deteriorating neighborhoods, and racial tensions. Leaders sought to address these issues by consolidating portions of the city and county government into a single new unit called Unigov. Indianapolis would no longer be limited to its city limits and would be able to draw on the tax base of the more wealthy suburbs, while also taking advantage of a more efficient administrative unit. Unigov went into effect in 1970. The city's beltline highway became the focal point of retail, professional, and residential development. Indianapolis' downtown became dominated by office skyscrapers, hotels, the convention center, and sports facilities (Furlong 2001).

The White River and the Central Canal

The White River is the principal waterway in Marion County. Indianapolis was located at the confluence of the White River and Fall Creek in hopes that commercial river traffic would connect the city to the Wabash River. However, the generally shallow water inhibited river traffic, especially by steamboats, and no commercial transportation has occurred since the early nineteenth century. The confluence wetlands and frequent floods also proved the site to be a poor location for a city. Following a devastating flood in 1913, the river was dredged, widened, leveed, and straightened (Strunk 1994).

While the White River proved to be a disappointment for commercial transport, promoters sought to mitigate this lost opportunity by constructing an artificial waterway, the Central Canal, to provide the water transportation system that was not available through nature. The Mammoth Internal Improvements Bill of 1836 authorized the construction of the canal as part of its overall system of internal improvements. Engineering studies began at once, and 24 miles of the canal were planned and construction contracts let by the end of the year. By June 27, 1839, nine miles of the canal were open for traffic, but the state's default on its interest payments brought the project to an end. In 1850, the state sold the canal to private parties as part of a debt retirement program. In 1871, the Water Works Company of Indianapolis purchased the canal to employ its water power to drive their pumps. Portions of the canal ended up as an open sewer, and the water company sold the lower portion for sewage removal after facing an 1873

public nuisance lawsuit. In 1881, the Indianapolis Water Company purchased the remaining portion of the canal as part of its water system. In 1976, the Indianapolis Water Company deeded the section of the canal south of 20th Street to the city for conversion into a pedestrian park (Larson 1994).

Small communities grew up along the canal to serve the canal workers and travelers using the canal. In April 1837, Jacob Coil platted Broad Ripple north of the canal; a month later, James and Adam Nelson platted Wellington on the south bank. The two communities incorporated as Broad Ripple in 1884, at which time the new community had 150 residents. Although the canal was a commercial failure, roads and a railroad line provided access to Indianapolis, and a few small businesses operated along the railroad. With the development of the electric streetcar system in the 1890s, Broad Ripple became a popular location for summer recreation. As Indianapolis expanded northward, Broad Ripple became developed with houses and eventually was annexed by the city in 1922. Annexation gave residents the resources to build higher levees along the river and modernize neighborhood services, such as the fire department (Walker 1994).

Rocky Ripple was settled in 1910 as a working class resort on the White River, but often experienced floods in its early years. In 1921, a proposal emerged to turn the area into a lake. However, residents incorporated the town in 1927, and the town had a population of only 133 in 1930. Located between the Central Canal and the White River, a single bridge provided access to the community for most of its history. The Works Progress Administration funded the construction of a levee in 1937 that reduced the flood threat, and the population had doubled by 1940. The population in 1956 was more than 650. When Indianapolis and Marion County formed Unigov, Rocky Ripple was one of the few communities not to take part in the merger and continued to fund its own police and fire protection (Zeigler 1994).

The popularity of North Meridian Street as a prime residential address and Butler University's relocation to Fairview Park in 1928 created a substantial area of desirable home sites located between the two areas, leading to the development of the Butler-Tarkington neighborhood. The south central portion of the neighborhood north of 38th Street typically was developed with middle class bungalows. However, after the development of the university and North Meridian Street, the houses began to reflect the same diverse architectural styles as the mansions along Meridian Street, although on a much smaller scale. The neighborhood was essentially developed by 1940, although scattered areas were only built on after World War II (Vanderstel 1994).

The Indianapolis City Council chartered the Water Works Company of Indianapolis in 1869. The company began operations in 1871 and used the Central Canal to provide water power to drive the pumps of its Washington Street station. The Indianapolis Water Company replaced the earlier firm in 1881. In 1904 the company opened its White River Station Treatment Plant near 16th street, which obtains water from the White River via the Central Canal and still serves the present Indianapolis Water Company system. The water company's first president was Thomas Armstrong Morris, under whose direction the company introduced measures making it one of the first large cities to treat its water. The water company became less dependent on the water supplied through the canal with the opening of reservoirs in the 1940s and 1950s. However, even as late as 1992, a breach in the canal cut off water to a large part of the city's population and showed how dependent the city is on water from the White River and the canal (Bruns and Beck 1994).

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, the White River corridor drew recreational interests to the north side of the city. The recreational facilities often were developed by streetcar interests to promote ridership, and thus revenue, on weekends and holidays when riders were otherwise fewer. Broad Ripple became a popular summertime retreat for city residents in the 1890s as the streetcar improved access to the area. Steamboats provided dining and dancing cruises along the White River (Walker 1994).

Broad Ripple Park served as a popular location for swimming and boating as early as 1890. Local businessmen W. H. Tabb and Dr. Robert C. Light, organizer of the Broad Ripple Transit Company, established the White City Corporation to build attractions in the park. The White City Amusement Park opened in May 1906. The park contained a roller coaster, a waterslide, a reenactment of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and other features, many located around a 500-ft center court. The park also held concerts and vaudeville shows and provided opportunities for boating and swimming. Much of this infrastructure was destroyed in a fire in 1908. The Union Traction Company bought the park in 1911 and operated it for another 11 years. Under the new ownership, the park's primary attraction was a pool that drew national swimming events to the city, including Olympic trials. The park also included a dining hall, a dance hall, and playgrounds during this period. Subsequent owners added rides and athletic fields to the park. The city purchased the park in 1945 to make it a public park and removed most of the rides (Vanderstel and Zeigler 1994a).

The Citizens Street Railway Company purchased a farm along the Central Canal in 1889 to establish a park. The first electric streetcar to Fairview Park arrived in June 1890. During its

first years, the park primarily served as a rural retreat for picnics and passive recreation. Hugh McGowan, president of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company, began to build attractions in the park in 1899 to draw more visitors and increase streetcar ridership. Among the attractions was a pair of diving horses, a pony track, boating, a band shell, a merry-go-round, fountains, and a miniature railway. Butler University purchased the park from the Indianapolis Street Railway in 1922 as a site for its new campus (Vanderstel and Zeigler 1994b).

A later recreational facility, this one a private club, is the Riviera Club. James Makin and a group of area residents founded the club in 1933 to provide low-cost private recreational facilities for families. The club is located on a 26-acre triangle of land between the White River and the Central Canal. The club's recreational facilities include six swimming pools, and its swim program has produced swimmers whose accomplishments include national championships and Olympic team membership (Hale 1994).

Butler University occupies more than 250 acres of land along the White River and the Central Canal. Its current Fairview Park location is its third campus. The university was chartered in 1850 and opened in 1855 as the North Western Christian University, founded by members of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), although it was never under the control of the church, which had no central governing body. North Western Christian was the first coeducational college in Indiana and had no restrictions on race or religion. The first campus was on 25 acres at what is now 13th Street and College Avenue. The university next moved to Irvington in 1875, where, in 1877, it changed its name to Butler University to honor Ovid Butler, a long-time leader and benefactor. Having outgrown the Irvington site, Butler University moved to Fairview Park in 1928. The initial construction at the campus included Arthur Jordan Hall and Hinkle Fieldhouse, the earliest and largest of college fieldhouses in its time. Growth was slowed by the Great Depression and World War II, but construction continued following the war (Waller 1994). In addition to buildings, in 1950, J. I. Holcomb, an industrialist and philanthropist, designed the Holcomb Gardens along the Central Canal, with the assistance of Art Lindberg, the university's superintendent of buildings and grounds (Greiff 1994a).

Early in the city's history, flooding along the White River was not of great concern as there was little development along the river. However, as the floodplain of the river became built up, the capacity of the floodplain to contain flood water was reduced and the potential for building destruction and economic disruption increased. The most disastrous flood in the city's history was in March 1913. This incident was part of a regional flood disaster across the Midwest, particularly in Ohio and Indiana. An intensive multi-day rainstorm left water on

grounds already saturated from previous storms; the excess water quickly ran off into creeks and rivers causing them to swell. The flood crest on the White River near downtown was estimated at 31.5 ft, or 19.5 ft above flood stage. At the height of the flood, earthen levees along the White River and several creeks failed, releasing water into adjoining neighborhoods, particularly West Indianapolis. Approximately 7,000 homes were destroyed, most bridges were washed out or damaged, and as many as 25 deaths were reported (Clendenon 1994).

Following the flood, the city, later with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration, began implementing a comprehensive flood protection plan. The plan included the construction of earthen levees, concrete floodwalls, and associated facilities such as pumping stations and detention basins; channel work such as dredging and straightening; bridge reconstruction; channel relocation; and utility alterations. Between the 1920s and the 1960s, extensive flood protection projects were completed along the White River and other waterways in the city, many of which were coordinated by the Indianapolis Flood Control District. One of the Works Progress Administration/Indianapolis Flood Control District projects had an impact on the development of neighborhoods adjacent to the Indianapolis Central Canal. After the construction of the Rocky Ripple levee in the late 1930s, which was designed to alleviate flooding in the low-lying areas of the White River floodplain, land that was already subdivided into lots prior to the construction of the levee was more favorable to build upon (Clendenon 1994). As a result, the vast majority of the architectural properties around Rocky Ripple and other neighborhoods date to the late 1930s to the early 1950s. In addition to the Works Progress Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also participated in several major projects (Clendenon 1994).

Transportation in Indianapolis

The earliest reliable transportation routes were waterways. Flatboats carried the products of Indiana's farms down navigable creeks and rivers to the Ohio River, then down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River, then down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. The first steamboat operated on the Ohio River in 1811, and, by the 1820s, steamboats carried most of the upstream traffic of passengers and freight, while flatboats continued to carry goods downstream. Unfortunately for Indianapolis, the White River was too shallow for reliable steamboat travel, and only one steamboat ever arrived in the city. The lack of access to river transportation hindered the city's economic development before the arrival of railroad lines in the 1850s (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

Although numerous trails lead through the state's wilderness, few quality roads capable of reliable travel by wagon or cart were present in the early years of Indiana. The state and county governments had too few resources to build road improvements, and those roads that were under construction were plagued with mud, tree stumps, and the need for safe fordings of creeks. The first federally funded highway, the National Road, passed through Indiana, from Richmond to Terre Haute, by way of Indianapolis. The survey of the route through Indiana was authorized in 1825, although construction did not reach the state until 1829. Parts of the road had a crushed rock surface, but much remained dirt and even in the 1840s still retained obstacles. Despite its condition, the National Road was the busiest road in the state until the railroads began to take away long-haul traffic beginning in the 1850s. The Indiana legislature also decided to construct a north-south highway, the Michigan Road, which was completed in 1836. This road extended from Madison on the Ohio River to Indianapolis and then to Lake Michigan at Michigan City (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

With few reliable roads and few rivers that were navigable for significant distances, Indiana leaders, inspired in part by the success of the Erie Canal in New York, sought to create a system of canals, artificial waterways of consistent depth and width, for transportation, with most early proposals centered on connecting the Maumee River at Fort Wayne with the Wabash River and then following the Wabash River to the Ohio River. The state received land grants from Congress to help finance construction, and, in 1832, the state legislature authorized the sale of bonds to raise money for the project. With booming land sales and a growing population spurring dreams of future prosperity, demands arose from various other parts of the state for similar government assistance for transportation projects. In 1836, the legislature approved the Mammoth Internal Improvements Act, which included bond sales to support construction of canal, road, and railroad projects throughout the state. Two projects relevant to Indianapolis were the construction of the Central Canal, which was to run from the Wabash and Erie Canal near Peru to Indianapolis and then south to Evansville, and a railroad from Madison to Lafayette via Indianapolis (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

A financial panic in 1837 and a subsequent depression left the state unable to pay interest on its debts and near bankruptcy. With the loss of state funding, most projects were left uncompleted, although the Wabash & Erie Canal eventually was completed to Evansville by private interests in 1853. A nine-mile portion of the Central Canal was constructed in Indianapolis, but never carried commercial traffic. The program also funded 28 miles of railroad from Madison toward Indianapolis (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

Even as the canal enthusiasm was occurring, other promoters were seeking charters for railroad corporations from the legislature. Railroads had the potential to be faster than canal travel, were not dependent on a source of water for their operation, and did not have to be concerned with freezing in the winter. The early railroads were envisioned as a means to tap the state's hinterland and transport goods to river ports for more efficient long-distance shipping on the Ohio River. Although few early railroad companies raised enough money to begin construction, the first significant railroad line began construction at Madison in 1836. This line reached Columbus in 1844 and then was completed to Indianapolis in 1847. Soon however, east-west railroad lines began to emerge, and goods began to move east to the Atlantic or north to Chicago along the railroads, instead of south to New Orleans by river. In 1845, only 30 miles of railroad were in operation in Indiana; by 1855, there were 1,406 miles of railroad, and every substantial city in the state could be reached by train (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

Although the early railroad lines were locally organized and generally less than 100 miles in length, as time passed, many of the early railroads became part of regional and then national railroad networks. Small local railroad companies were bought out and merged into larger companies, many of which were controlled by large corporations from the East Coast. By 1920, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central Railroad operated more than 40 percent of the more than 7,800 miles of track in the state (Madison 1986).

Due to its location in the center of the state and its role as state capital, Indianapolis became a central hub for a number of the railroads operating in the state. Of the eight initial railroad charters issued by the state in 1832, five of them directly involved Indianapolis, although no lines were built under these charters. However, by 1855, seven of the 16 lines that would ultimately serve the city were in place. The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad was extended between 1850 and 1852 from Indianapolis to Muncie and then into Ohio, where it connected to railroads leading to New York and Philadelphia. The Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad and the Indiana Central Railroad, which traveled between Indianapolis and Richmond, also opened in the 1850s. Each line originally had its own station in the city, but the inconvenience of transferring between lines eventually led to the construction of the original Union Station, which opened in 1853 and consolidated all passenger trains into one location. Competition among the lines serving the city led to many of them entering bankruptcy or receivership and being assimilated into major eastern railroad corporations, including the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio, each of which acquired multiple railroad lines (Bogle 1994; Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

The railroads performed a significant role in the expansion and development of Indianapolis. They served as a convenient and inexpensive method for moving large commodities, in particular farm and forest products, from the city's hinterland into the city for processing or transshipment. They also provided the city with transportation connections to more distant regions, including both coasts. Access to railroad lines made Indianapolis an important logistics center for the Union armies during the Civil War. The ability of the railroads to haul raw materials and finished products led to new manufacturing facilities in the city, including foundries, machine shops, auto parts manufacturers, and railroad car manufacturers (Bogle 1994).

In addition to railroads, electric trolley lines also provided mass transit services within and between many cities. Lafayette had trolley service in 1888, and all of Indiana's major cities had electric streetcar systems by the turn of the twentieth century. Interurban trolley lines began to operate in the state in 1893, and within 20 years Indiana developed the country's most comprehensive system of interurban lines. Indianapolis was served by 12 interurban lines that extended in all directions from the city. However, the interurbans faced competition from the use of automobiles, and, by 1940, most of the interurban tracks had been abandoned (Furlong 2001).

By the turn of the twentieth century, many city streets were paved in brick or concrete. However, outside the cities, roads remained in rudimentary condition. While the railroads remained dominant, most roads were used only for local travel or as feeders to railroad lines, and maintenance was the responsibility of the township trustees who could call on the local farmers for a few days of road repair work each year. Private turnpike companies also were formed, which generally surfaced roads with gravel and collected tolls from travelers. In the 1880s, the county began to buy up these toll roads to assure that they would remain public thoroughfares (Greiff 1994b).

Bicycling enthusiasts and proponents of rural free delivery of mail provided the first demand for improved roads in the 1890s, followed by the first automobile owners. Carl Fisher, who founded the Indianapolis 500, organized automobile manufacturers and dealers to campaign for improved highways. These efforts led to the eventual construction of the Lincoln Highway east-west across the country, although it ultimately passed north of Indianapolis, and the Dixie Highway from Chicago to Miami, which did use Indianapolis as an intermediate point. The Indiana Good Roads Association formed in 1910 to lobby for government support for highways providing connecting routes between towns. However, the general lack of through routes and

labeled roads caused confusion among early travelers. In 1916, Congress appropriated funds for states to build rural post roads and designate main market highways. Receipt of these funds required the establishment of a state road department, so the Indiana legislature formed a state highway commission in 1917, which it reaffirmed in 1919. The commission began to lay out a system of state highways that would reach all county seats and cities with a population of more than 5,000 and, in 1920, designated 51 roads with assigned numbers. The federal government also began a system of numbered highways in the mid-1920s, with routes 31, 36, 40, and 52 meeting in Indianapolis (Furlong 2001; Greiff 1994b).

Even by the mid-1920s, cars began to have a significant effect on Indiana's cities. By the end of that decade, there was one car for every four Indiana residents. The number of cars led to traffic congestion and the need for parking in downtown areas. Middle class residents moved to suburban developments that were no longer limited to streetcar routes, and many of their houses now had driveways and garages. In the post-World War II period, the middle class overwhelmingly moved to the suburbs, which also drew much of the commercial activity out of the downtowns and into the suburbs. The older neighborhoods closer to the center of the city became the homes of lower class residents, who had little money to invest in home improvements or support downtown department stores. Car and truck travel also took business away from the railroads, which began to abandon unprofitable branch lines and reduce their overall mileage. Airplane travel replaced long-distance passenger rail travel, and automobile travel replaced local passenger rail travel. Railroads became dependent on hauling bulk commodities, such as coal and grain (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

The increasing reliance on car and truck travel overburdened the state's outdated highway system. Although the state began to try to modernize its highway system with the construction of a toll highway across northern Indiana in 1956, Congress' passage of the Interstate Highway Act that same year was the impetus to upgrade Indiana's and the nation's highway infrastructure. With the extensive financial support of the Federal government, modern interstate highways began to cross the state, and, just as it had been the hub of many of the state's railroads, Indianapolis also became the hub of many of the state's interstate highways, with four interstates and an interstate beltway present in the city (Furlong 2001; Madison 1986).

Architecture in Indianapolis

The earliest buildings in Indianapolis were log cabins, and these cabins served as both houses and places of business. By the 1820s, substantial frame and brick buildings rose in the area between the courthouse and State House squares. Few early settlers had the money or

resources to construct houses expressing an architectural style. Most early houses were built with traditional methods and in traditional vernacular forms, single or double pen log houses for example. After the frontier period or as older residents replaced their early houses, popular architectural styles of the day made their appearance in the city. The styles popular during the early period of Indianapolis were based on the continuing influence of the Neoclassical forms developed during the Renaissance. The Federal style is characterized by thinner, more refined ornament than found in Colonial period architecture. Elliptical or semi-elliptical windows, semi-circular fanlights, and narrow pilasters or colonettes at doorways are common decorative features. By the 1830s, the U.S. was in the midst of a wave of fashion inspired by all things Greek, including architecture. The Greek Revival style features heavier and larger ornamentation than the Federal style, although many of the basic elements are the same. Rather than the curved forms of the Federal style, Greek Revival uses flat lintels, sometimes with a flat entablature. Thick entablatures will also sometimes be seen under the eaves (Gordon 1992).

Concurrent with the later stages of the Greek Revival began an architectural reaction against the formalism of the Neoclassical styles. The romanticism of Medieval period life and architecture and its associations with rural life, harmony with nature, and informality appealed to rural residents and suburban dwellers seeking a rural lifestyle. In line with these associations porches became more common among houses of this period, acting as a transitional room between the interior of the house and the house's natural surroundings. The Gothic Revival and, especially, the Italianate styles are the two architectural styles that fall within this period, which lasted roughly from the 1840s to the 1870s. Common features of Gothic Revival architecture include pointed arch windows, gables and dormers with steeply pitched roofs, and decorative bargeboards at the gable ends. The Italianate style favored round or segmental arched openings, wide friezes under the eaves with brackets, and sometimes a belvedere or asymmetrically placed tower. The Italianate style was sufficiently popular that Italianate ornament, especially eave brackets, was sometimes added to older buildings, even of other styles, to make them more up-to-date (Gordon 1992).

High-style Italianate houses often have a cube shape and a shallow-pitched hipped roof, but both Gothic Revival and Italianate ornament could be added to any of the house types present during this period. In addition to the house types mentioned above, the Gabled Ell type became common after the Civil War and can be found in both vernacular and stylistic forms. The gabled ell type can be one or two stories and features an irregular plan with an L, R, or X-shape

characterized by a side-gabled section and a front-gabled section meeting at a right angle. There is usually a porch in one or more of the angles (Gordon 1992).

Views of the city from the 1850s show a landscape on the north side of the city of scattered one and two-story detached brick and frame residences shaded by trees set in large fenced yards with outbuildings to the rear. Washington Street had narrow two and three-story brick commercial buildings, with occasional larger buildings, such as hotels and an Odd Fellows Hall, interspersed along the street. Churches generally had a classical temple design, although the new Gothic Revival style was present on a few of them. As the city's population expanded after the Civil War, new subdivisions expanded the geographical area of the city and public and private utilities provided modern for the period conveniences. By 1876, additions had doubled the platted area around the original mile square plat and scattered subdivisions were located throughout Center Township. East of the city, Irvington and Woodruff Place were early suburbs in a rustic style marketed to prosperous city residents, while small cottages were located near the industrial neighborhoods south and southeast of downtown (Monroe 1994).

Following the Civil War and lasting until approximately 1880 was a fad for French style and fashion. This was expressed in architecture in the Second Empire style. The characteristic feature of this style is the mansard roof, which is a double-pitched roof type very steep in the lower half and very shallow in the upper half. Windows or dormers are very frequently seen in the lower, steep half of the roof. Other than the mansard roof, Second Empire-style houses have many of the same ornamental features as Italianate-style houses. Second Empire-style houses almost always have a cubical shape and rarely fall within any of the common house types of the period (Gordon 1992).

The next nationally popular style was the Queen Anne style. High style examples feature towers or turrets, balconies, wraparound porches with turned posts and spindlework, steep roof slopes, multiple gables, wall surfaces of varied material and texture, and highly irregular fenestration. Rural examples of high style Queen Anne houses are rare, but the irregularity and the porch ornament are much more common on rural houses, especially gabled ells. The use of different finishes in the main wall and gable ends also is a Queen Anne feature seen in rural houses (Gordon 1992).

The extension of the city's streetcar lines determined where new residential areas would develop. Within the original mile square plat, housing became denser as lots were subdivided and building associations built cottages for working class residents. The more prosperous residents built houses in newly created subdivisions along streetcar lines. Although Indianapolis

residents followed the national design trends of the period, they maintained the older pattern of a single-family residence surrounded by its own fenced yard, rather than building in more dense patterns seen in other cities (Monroe 1994).

At the turn of the twentieth century, architects began to turn away from what they saw as the stylistic excesses of Victorian period architecture. At the same time, a new interest in the country's Colonial past emerged. These two factors came together in architecture in the Colonial Revival style. Architects saw the simple, symmetrical designs of Colonial period architecture as an appealing alternative to the irregular forms and heavy ornament of Victorian period architecture. Various subtypes of the Colonial Revival style also appeared and originated in the various styles and regional forms of the Colonial period. These subtypes included the Georgian Revival, the Federal Revival, and the Dutch Colonial Revival. As with the Queen Anne, rural high style examples are rare, and the style was most often expressed in the use of symmetrical fenestration, multilight windows, classical ornament, and rectilinear massing. Colonial Revival remained popular into the post-World War II period (Gordon 1992).

Two house types that developed during and were influenced by the Colonial Revival period were the American Foursquare and the Cape Cod. The American Foursquare is two or two-and-one-half-stories in height, has a hipped or pyramidal roof, and is nearly cubic in form. Although the American Foursquare is sometimes seen with features of other styles than Colonial Revival, it very often has symmetrical fenestration on the façade and a front porch with classical columns. The Cape Cod developed as a Colonial house type and, as a small one-and-one-half-story type, was suitable for many of the new middle class suburbs that began to develop in this period (Gordon 1992). A related type found in the post-World War II period is the Minimal Traditional, which is similar to the Cape Cod, but has a front facing ell at one end of the façade and often has a shallower pitched roof (McAlester and McAlester 1984).

More popular even than the Cape Cod in suburbs of the 1910s to the 1930s was the bungalow. The bungalow is a small house type, generally no more than one-and-one-half-stories in height, usually with the front roof slope sheltering a front porch. Bungalows could be side-gabled or front-gabled, often had wide eaves supported with simple triangular brackets, and could be purchased from mail order catalogs either as plans or in kits (Gordon 1992).

In 1910, the census reported more than 233,000 residents, many of them still largely in Center Township. The interurbans and streetcars allowed commuters to move beyond the two-mile radius of pedestrian travel, with streetcar routes extending five miles north and south of the city center and interurbans extending still further from the city. As the city grew, more dense and

efficient use of land became necessary. Apartment buildings began to be developed at streetcar stops and were the height of style, being found alongside large houses and prosperous businesses. The city's 1891 charter allowed it to invest in infrastructure and it soon began purchasing and developing public parks, improving roads, and building libraries. George Kessler developed a parks and boulevard plan to guide the development of green space throughout the city. The advent of the automobile extended the distance of the reasonable commute and allowed suburban residents to move away from the streetcar lines. Cars also led to the development of new building forms, including detached garages, parking garages, gas stations, drive-in restaurants, and motels (Monroe 1994).

Residential housing styles built in Indianapolis in the period between the World Wars generally developed out of the Colonial Revival or Arts and Crafts style, which included the American Foursquare, Cape Cod, and Craftsman styles. However, starting in the 1920s, Eclectic Period Revival houses were popular in Indianapolis and the rest of the United States, as a response to architectural styles that World War I veterans became accustomed to while serving in Europe (HLFI 1999). The styles were commonplace until the end of World War II and included architectural styles inspired by Britain, France, Italy, and Spain. The most popular of the exotic revivals in Indianapolis were the English and French styles, such as the Tudor Revival, English Cottage, and the French Renaissance Revival styles. Newer architectural styles, such as Art Deco and Art Moderne, were considerably more common in commercial and institutional architecture than in residential architecture. During the 1930s there was a shift from architect-designed homes to mass-produced housing, as federal laws from the 1930s had restructured home financing rules. The 1930s set the stage for the proliferation of operative builders (builders that secured government loans to build housing developments) and merchant builders (large-scale corporate builders using mass production methods) to meet a growing demand. As a result of the Great Depression of the 1930s, there was a higher demand for vernacular and prefabricated homes, and the most common type vernacular house in Indianapolis was the Minimal-Traditional. This house, generally side-gabled, was massed similarly to an English Cottage or a Tudor Revival house, but unlike an average English Cottage house, a front porch was common. The Minimal-Traditional house also had a lower pitched roof and little to no ornamentation (HLFI 1999). The architect-designed house did not disappear entirely from suburban development in Indianapolis during this time, but was no longer the norm. Most architectural properties within the APE are representative of the changes that occurred in the United States during the 1930s; they have less ornamentation and are generally smaller in scale

than houses in Indianapolis built prior to the National Housing Act of 1934, which established the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) [Ames and McClelland 2002].

The period from the 1910s to the early 1940s was a period of transition between so-called “streetcar suburbs” and suburbs designed with the automobile in mind. It was also a transitional period between the rectilinear grid pattern that dominated subdivisions in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to the familiar curvilinear patterns that were commonplace in the 1950s.

The most notable development to the house in the early twentieth century was the appearance of the garage. In the late 1910s and 1920s, one-car detached garages began to appear in subdivisions, appearing toward the back of the lots of new and previously established subdivisions, their placement similar to carriage houses (McAlester and McAlester 1984). Developments of the 1930s and 1940s brought the automobile garage closer to the street, and as automobiles became more affordable and important as a mode of transportation, the two-car garage was commonplace, especially after 1940 (McAlester and McAlester 1984). By the 1950s, the attached garage became the norm in housing types of the day, and was as visually prominent as the house. As most of the examples built in Indianapolis near the Indianapolis Central Canal were built in the late 1930s to the early 1950s, one or two-car attached garages were most common. The automobile also changed the predominant rectilinear grid pattern with alleyways in between streets. Access to streets from garages in developments in Indianapolis prior to the 1930s was through alleys between streets. Developments built after the 1930s had given way to patterns that did not feature alleyways, but had driveways accessible from the street leading to garages. This is true for other areas within Indianapolis that were built around the same time as most properties within the APE, including Broad Ripple from east of the Monon Trail to Keystone Avenue, to 38th Street, between Keystone Avenue and Sherman Drive, and to much of Speedway that was built between the 1920s and 1940s.

The rectilinear pattern that had characterized the early twentieth century was transitioning to a curvilinear pattern by the 1930s and 1940s, due not only to landmarks and terrain, but also to community planning standards that were recommended by the FHA in the mid-1930s (Ames and McClelland 2002). The FHA standards, which emphasized curved streets and irregularly shaped lots, became commonplace in developments that were laid out after World War II. However, since the area around the Indianapolis Central Canal was subdivided prior to formation of the FHA, the layout of streets and shape of lots in the area was similar to other developments in Indianapolis during the 1920s.

Beginning in the 1950s, the ranch house type became the dominant house type in the rapidly expanding suburbs of the post-World War II period. Like the early bungalow type, the ranch house was inexpensive, adaptable, and informal, characteristics that were highly desirable to people fleeing the cities in the 1950s and 1960s. Ranch houses are one-story in height and have either a side-gabled or a hipped roof. They are generally rectangular, although some have shallow eaves to the front. Small porches may be found at the entrance, but large front porches are rare. There is almost always an attached garage (Gordon 1992). Ranch house subdivisions were developed along all fringes of the city, usually subdividing farmland by through streets that continued the grid pattern set by downtown, but with subdivision streets that meandered and curved to limit access and eliminate through traffic. Postwar commercial developments included the strip shopping center with an anchor grocery and/or drug store with smaller attached stores and usually sited on a large corner lot at major through streets. Glendale, Indianapolis' first shopping mall opened in 1958. The shopping mall was a new property type centered in a vast parking area and facing inward to an enclosed plaza, and was anchored by two or more large department stores (Monroe 1994).

Given the twentieth century development of the vicinity of the project area, it is unlikely that resources related to the early settlement of the area will survive. Although the canal survives as an early transportation resource, other resources related to early transportation near the project area are unlikely to have survived subsequent development. Similarly the public recreational facilities once located in the area have largely been replaced with later development. Resources related to the early to mid-twentieth century suburban development of the area, along with associated automobile-related resources, are still prevalent in the vicinity of the project area, and some of these resources may prove to be significant in the area of community development and architecture.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

A meander survey was conducted on Thursday, June 5, 2014, to document the presence of significant historic landscape features within the proposed project area. The survey began at the south end of the project limits on the Butler University property within Holcomb Gardens. The survey north of 52nd Street took in both sides of the canal and adjacent landscape features along the canal path and Westfield Boulevard. In summation, the historic landscape within and around the project area was generally established by construction of subdivisions, and as a result, has remained constant, with little to no subsequent development in both placement and types of plantings. Circulation and vegetation patterns were established by changes within the physical

landscape, which involved the partitioning of the area into subdivisions from the 1920s to around 1940.

One portion of the landscape within the APE was the exception to this rule, and it is due to its landscape being planned when Butler University commissioned Holcomb Gardens on land it had already owned prior to its establishment in 1950. The entire APE on the Butler University property, south of 52nd Street, contains significant historic landscape features. Holcomb Gardens is a historic designed landscape. The surrounding wooded areas could be considered vernacular landscape due to the association with the Butler University campus, age of the trees, and the continuity with other large areas of green space associated with the Museum of Art, Christian Theological Seminary, and Crown Hill Cemetery properties to the south of Butler University. While these other properties are outside the APE for the proposed project, they provide a large area of contiguous green space and wildlife habitat in the otherwise urban, fully developed City of Indianapolis. Character defining features in the APE are the maintained gardens, the arboretum with unique sitting areas, and the adjacent unmaintained woodlands (Figure 3, Sheet 3; Plates 13–16). There are a variety of very large trees that are more than 100 years old: catalpa, black locust, sassafras, American basswood, white oak, and bur oak. There are also ornamental shrubs and herbaceous plantings scattered throughout the APE that may be up to 60 years old. There is a linear grove of hackberry trees defining the boundary between Holcomb Gardens and the adjacent athletic fields just south of 52nd Street. The visual character is serene. An intangible quality upon entering the area is the feeling that one has stepped back in time; this is likely due to the size of the trees, the design of the garden areas, and the unique structures.

North of 52nd Street, the established trees and shrubs adjacent to and near the canal range in age from 20–75 years old, based on their approximate size (diameter at breast height [dbh]) as well as the time period in which the surrounding residential neighborhoods were developed during the 1930s and 1940s. The dominant trees are: bur oak, sycamore, hackberry, mulberry, and silver maple. The dominant shrubs are: Japanese honeysuckle and sumac. The herbaceous layer is dominated by mowed lawn in the open areas, and garlic mustard at the fringe of the wooded areas. The Japanese honeysuckle shades the ground so there are not many herbaceous plants able to grow in those areas. Along the canal path and Westfield Boulevard, there are wooded areas and maintained modern gardens. These areas would not be considered significant historic landscape features. This is because the naturalized areas contain both native and invasive trees and shrubs that thrive in central Indiana; they were not planted intentionally and they do not add to the historic context of the area (Plate 17). The modern garden areas

associated with adjacent residences add to the current character of the area, but most are not historic. Along the east side of Westfield Boulevard there are many large trees associated with the residences that were likely planted at the same time the homes were built. These trees contribute to the historic character of the individual properties and the neighborhood based on their age being the same as the homes and, in some cases, older (Plates 18 and 19).

The circulation patterns and planting patterns have been shaped by the presence of the canal and the adjacent residential land use. The orientation of the homes with regard to the canal, streets, and driveways has not changed since first constructed with Westfield Boulevard being the main arterial road running parallel to the canal on the north side. There are no specific characteristics of the plantings that can be used to distinguish between the decades represented as the plant species present and ages are consistent throughout the area.



Plate 13. Holcomb Gardens, Butler University, mature trees, looking northeast.



Plate 14. Holcomb Gardens, Butler University, benches and sassafras tree, looking east.



Plate 15. Holcomb Gardens, Butler University, privet, looking west.



Plate 16. Holcomb Gardens, Butler University, line of hackberry trees, looking north.

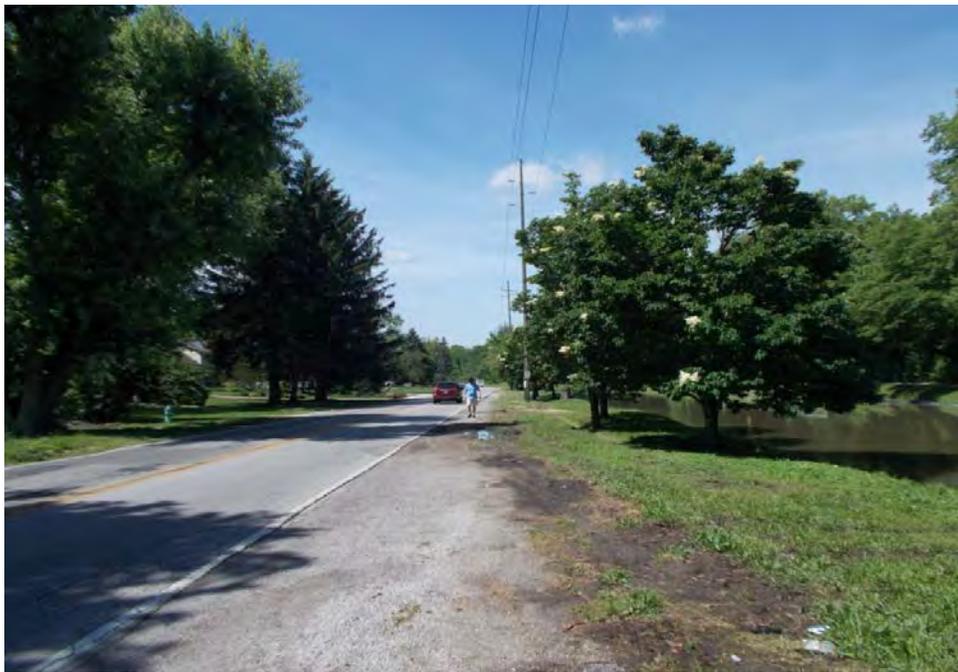


Plate 17. View of West Westfield Boulevard, looking southwest.



Plate 18. View from the intersection of West Westfield Boulevard and Graceland Avenue, looking south.



Plate 19. View from the intersection of West Westfield Boulevard and Boulevard Place, looking south.

METHODOLOGY

The Corps' prior consultation with DHPA determined an APE for the floodwall portion of the undertaking. The most in depth examination of resources occurred in the APE. The remainder of the WBA project area outside the APE was examined in a more general fashion to consider impacts to neighborhoods and landscapes, rather than individual buildings. The Marion County GIS Website (<http://beacon.schniedercorp.com>) was consulted to acquire information, including information used to help estimate dates of construction, about the architectural resources in the APE. All architectural resources in the APE that were older than 50 years of age, one of the major requirements for listing on the NRHP, were further examined for determination of their function, type, style, historic associations, and level of historic integrity. For all properties more than 50 years of age, surveyors designated them with a three-digit Architectural Location (AL) number, photographed them three times with a digital camera, and noted their location on project maps. Streetscape and landscape photos around the APE were also taken to give context to the project area.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

ASC Group, Inc., completed the fieldwork for architectural resources on May 23 and 27, and on June 4, 2014. Conditions were good for the survey, as skies were overcast to mostly sunny on all days, and visibility was excellent. The survey confirmed that the project area was set in an urban residential area north of downtown Indianapolis. The project area was generally developed in the first half of the twentieth century, and most of the extant building stock, with a few exceptions, dates to ca. 1920 to 1950.

Sixty-nine properties within the APE were identified as being more than 50 years of age and were recorded for evaluation under the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (Figure 3, Sheets 1–3). Most of the properties consist of single-family houses that were built from 1920 to 1950. The other architectural properties within the APE that are not single-family residences are institutional in nature. There are also four historic districts, two within the boundary of the APE and two outside the boundary of the APE that will also be discussed in the narrative.

ARCHITECTURAL LOCATIONS

AL001: 5540 Kenwood Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, stucco-coated and stone veneer masonry walls, and a slate shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 20–22). There is a combination of original and replacement windows on the house; most

windows have decorative wood shutters. All doors are original to the house. Dormers are found on all sides of the upper half-story. The upper half-story maintains a half-timbered look that is reminiscent of the Tudor Revival style. There is a two-car attached garage on the house, and the entire property is surrounded by an iron fence, with gates at Kenwood Avenue and on West Westfield Boulevard. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1934, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL001 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Tudor Revival house, a common type of house built in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have not changed since its construction, and the building still retains almost all of its historic fabric. Therefore, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL001 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP on an individual basis. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 20. AL001: House at 5540 Kenwood Avenue, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 21. AL001: House at 5540 Kenwood Avenue, Indianapolis, looking southwest.



Plate 22. AL001: House at 5540 Kenwood Avenue, Indianapolis, looking west.

AL002: 157 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half-story single-family Cape Cod house has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, stone masonry veneer walls, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 23–25). There is a recessed entryway on the front façade of the house. The windows are original to the house, usually 6/6 or 8/8 wood-framed double-hung windows; there is a pair of three-sided bay windows on the front façade. Doors are also original to the house, and the front door features its original sidelights. A one-story addition is located on the rear of the building, and the property has a three-car detached garage converted into additional interior space. The building appears to be vacant at this time. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL002 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Cape Cod house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. However, the property still retains much of its historic fabric, including its doors, windows, and trim. The building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL002 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 23. AL002: House at 157 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 24. AL002: House at 157 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 25. AL002: House at 157 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL003: 165 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half-story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding (on the gables), brick masonry veneer walls, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 26–28). All of the windows are replacements; the front door is original to the house. The front door also has wood pilasters on both sides of it. Brick quoins are located at the corners of the building. A gabled addition to the rear of the house has a two car attached garage. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1942, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL003 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack

of architectural and historical significance, AL003 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 26. AL003: House at 165 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 27. AL003: House at 165 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 28. AL003: House at 165 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL004: 173 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half-story single-family Minimal-Traditional house has a concrete block foundation, stone masonry veneer walls, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 29–31). A poured concrete patio is located north of the front-facing gable on the façade of the house. The large bay window on the front façade is a replacement, while all of the other windows are double-hung wood-framed originals. The doors are also original to the house. A brick and stone chimney is located on the south elevation of the house. A two car detached garage, built of similar materials as the house, is also found on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL004 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have not changed since its construction. The building does have historic integrity.

Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL004 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 29. AL004: House at 173 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 30. AL004: House at 173 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 31. AL004: House at 173 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL005 (097-296-05914): 177 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half-story single-family house has a brick foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 32–34). The windows are generally original 6/6 wood windows and are original to the house. The doors are also original to the house; the front façade features a pair of French doors. A brick chimney is found on the south elevation, and there is a porte-de-cochere located on the south elevation. There is a two-car detached garage located on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1910. Given its style as an English Cottage House and the style’s popularity in the 1930s, it is more likely the property was built ca. 1930, which is comparable to the construction date on the IHSSI property card.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL005 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is an English Cottage House, a type of house built in the early twentieth century, and while uncommon within the APE, is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have not

changed much since its construction, and much of its historic fabric remains. Its integrity has not changed since the publication of the *Washington Township, Marion County Interim Report* (HLFI 1999). Therefore, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL005 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 32. AL005 (097-296-05914): House at 177 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 33. AL005 (097-296-05914): House at 177 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 34. AL005 (097-296-05914): House at 177 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL006 (097-296-05915): 5555 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This two-story single-family Colonial Revival-style house has a brick foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, wood clapboard siding in its west gable end, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 35–37). A portico forms a porch on the house’s west elevation, and it has a concrete base with large fluted columns supporting a gabled roof. The windows are generally replacements that resemble 6/6 and 8/8 wood windows, and most of the windows have shutters. All of the doors are original to the house, and the front doorway has a swan’s-neck pediment and pilasters. A one-story wing on the house’s east elevation has a two-car attached garage; the roof of the wing serves as a walkout balcony. Wood picket fencing surrounds all sides of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL006 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Colonial Revival house, a type of house typically built in the first half of the twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is

not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have not changed since its construction, and while some historic fabric has been replaced, it still retains its historic integrity. Its integrity has not changed since the publication of the *Washington Township, Marion County Interim Report* (HLFI 1999). Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL006 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 35. AL006 (097-296-05915): House at 5555 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking east.



Plate 36. AL006 (097-296-05915): House at 5555 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 37. AL006 (097-296-05915): House at 5555 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking north.

AL007: 5515 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half-story single-family Colonial Revival-style house has a concrete block foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 38–40). The house consists of a side-gabled section on the rear, with a front-gabled section extending to the front. The front porch is off-center to the west side of the front-gabled section. The front porch has a concrete base, with wood column supports holding up a gabled roof. The gabled roof on the front porch has a pediment with dentils. All of the windows on the house are replacements, with the exception of the circular windows on the front gable. The doors are a combination of originals and replacements. There is a one-story addition on the rear of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1945, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL007 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Colonial Revival house, a type of house typically built in the first half of the twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is

not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition on the rear of the house appears to be a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building still resembles its original design, and the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL007 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 38. AL007: House at 5515 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 39. AL007: House at 5515 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 40. AL007: House at 5515 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking north.

AL008 (097-296-05916): 5509 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This two-story single-family Tudor Revival-style house has a brick foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, and a slate shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 41–43). The house has a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof, with a shallow front-gabled wing containing the main entrance. The windows on the house are originals; many of the windows are decorative leaded glass casements, and the windows on the front gables have stone sills and lintels. The doors are also original to the house, and the original arched front door is surrounded by stone quoins. A brick chimney is located on the east elevation. There is a two-car detached garage on the property, which has its original doors and is built similarly to the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1927, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL008 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Tudor Revival house, a common type of house built in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not

significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have not changed since its construction, and the building still retains almost all of its historic fabric. Therefore, the building does have historic integrity. Its integrity has not changed since the publication of the *Washington Township, Marion County Interim Report* (HLFI 1999). Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL008 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 41. AL008 (097-296-05916): House at 5509 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 42. AL008 (097-296-05916): House at 5509 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking east.



Plate 43. AL008 (097-296-05916): House at 5509 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.

AL009 (097-296-05945): 5530 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half story single-family house has a brick foundation, brick masonry veneer walls, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 44–46). The front porch has a concrete base, with wood columns supports holding up a gabled roof. The gabled roof on the porch is topped with a pediment and lined with dentils. All doors on the house have been replaced; however, the front door still retains its original wood trim, with pilasters on either side of the entryway. Aside from an original circular window, all windows are replacements, and most of them mimic the appearance of 6/6 and assorted windows. A small three-season porch is located on the east elevation. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1939, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL009 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Colonial Revival house, a common type of house built during the first half of the twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have not changed since

its construction, with the exception of an addition of a small three season porch. And although the windows and doors have been replaced, their appearance is sympathetic to earlier building materials. Therefore, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL009 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 44. AL009 (097-296-05945): House at 5530 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking west.



Plate 45. AL009 (097-296-05945): House at 5530 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 46. AL009 (097-296-05945): House at 5530 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL010: 213 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, permastone masonry veneer walls, wood clapboard siding (on the side gables and the north wall of the north section only), and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 47–49). All of the windows on the house are replacements; all of the windows on the front façade have shutters. All of the doors are original to the house; the front door has an arched top. A gabled wing addition is found on the north elevation; a skylight is located on its roof. There is a two-car detached garage to the west side of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL010 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and

appearance have changed since its construction, as the house has an addition on the north elevation, and some of its historic materials have been replaced. However, the newer addition and building materials do not detract much from its original appearance. Therefore, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL010 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 47. AL010: House at 213 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 48. AL010: House at 213 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 49. AL010: House at 213 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL011 (097-296-05913): 215 West Westfield Boulevard

Description: This two-story hipped roof single-family house has a brick foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 50–52). The front porch is off-center to the south and has a concrete and brick base, with brick supports holding up a flared, lean-to roof. The windows are original to the house; they consist of 3/1 wood double-hung windows. All of the doors are also original to the house. A brick stack chimney is located on the front façade. The house also retains its original wood soffits and eaves. There is a two-car detached garage to the west side of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1929, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL011 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is an American Foursquare house, a common type of house built in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have not changed since its construction, and it still retains most of its historic fabric. Therefore, the building does have

historic integrity. Its integrity has not changed since the publication of the *Washington Township, Marion County Interim Report* (HLFI 1999). Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL011 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 50. AL011 (097-296-05913): House at 215 West Westfield Boulevard, looking south.



Plate 51. AL011 (097-296-05913): House at 215 West Westfield Boulevard, looking southeast.



Plate 52. AL011 (097-296-05913): House at 215 West Westfield Boulevard, looking east.

AL012: 217 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, permastone veneer masonry walls, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 53–55). There is a recessed porch on the front façade, and a pair of columns is found on either side of the entryway. The windows are original to the house; the two pairs of French doors on the front façade are replacements. A two-car detached garage is also found on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL012 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a massed-plan ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the alterations made to the front façade are more recent in origin. However, the house retains its overall integrity despite the alterations. Because of its

lack of architectural and historical significance, AL012 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 53. AL012: House at 217 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 54. AL012: House at 217 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 55. AL012: House at 217 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL013: 219 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family side-gabled house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 56–58). A treated wood deck is located on the front façade. The windows are generally 6/6 and assorted wood windows, while the doors are a combination of originals and replacements. A pediment is found above the front door, and wood pilasters are found on both sides of the entryway. A gabled addition is found on the rear of the house, and there is also a one-car detached garage on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL013 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a side-gabled house, a common type of house built in great numbers in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this,

the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL013 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. The property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 56. AL013: House at 219 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 57. AL013: House at 219 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 58. AL013: House at 219 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL014: 225 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry walls, vinyl siding (on the gables only), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 59–61). The windows and doors are a combination of originals and replacements. A large bay window is the focal point of the front façade. There is a one-car attached garage with an original wood door on the south elevation. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1951, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL014 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a ranch house, which is a common type of house built in great numbers in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed slightly since its construction, as some building materials have been replaced, including some of its siding, doors, and windows. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL014 is recommended not eligible for the

NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 59. AL014: House at 225 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 60. AL014: House at 225 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 61. AL014: House at 225 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL015: 233 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry veneer walls, wood clapboard siding (on the gables), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 62–64). All of the windows have been replaced; there is an original front door with wood pilaster surrounds. A brick chimney is located on the north elevation, and a small poured concrete patio is found on the northwest corner of the house by a north doorway. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL015 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed slightly since its construction, as some building materials have been replaced, including its windows. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as it

resembles the building's original appearance. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL015 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 62. AL015: House at 233 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 63. AL015: House at 233 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 64. AL015: House at 233 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL016: 237 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, permastone masonry walls (on the front façade only), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 65–67). A treated wood deck is located on the front façade. The windows are generally 6/6 and assorted original wood windows, and all of the doors are also original to the house. The windows on the front façade have white shutters. A brick chimney is found on the south elevation of the house. A two-car detached garage is located behind the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL016 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have not changed much since its construction, and it still retains much of its original

building materials. Therefore, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL016 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 65. AL016: House at 237 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 66. AL016: House at 237 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 67. AL016: House at 237 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL017: 239 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, permastone masonry walls (on the front façade only), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 68–70). All of the doors and windows on the house are replacements. A front-gabled wing features a large window surrounded by a permastone-coated masonry wall. There is a one-car attached garage on the house, with an original wood door. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL017 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the house has had much of its original historic fabric replaced. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as it resembles the building’s original appearance. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance,

AL017 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 68. AL017: House at 239 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 69. AL017: House at 239 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 70. AL017: House at 239 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking northwest.

AL018: 5443 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 71–73). All of the windows on the house are replacements; the front façade windows have shutters. All of the doors on the house are also replacements. There is a two-car detached garage located on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1947, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL018 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a massed-plan ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as it resembles the building's original appearance. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL018 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the

property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 71. AL018: House at 5443 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 72. AL018: House at 5443 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 73. AL018: House at 5443 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis, looking north.

AL019 (097-296-05946): 5437 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half story front-gabled single-family house has a brick foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 74–76). The Craftsman-style front porch is off-center to the east and has a concrete base, with wood supports holding up a gabled roof. The exposed frame and bracing of the porch reflect the Craftsman style. The windows are a combination of originals and replacements; the original windows consist of 4/1 and 6/1 wood-framed windows. The front door is also original to the house. A brick chimney is located on the west elevation, while a dormer is found on each roof slope. A one-car detached garage with an original door is also found on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1942, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL019 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a front-gabled vernacular house, which is a common type of house built in great numbers in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or

prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. Despite some alterations, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL019 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 74. AL019 (097-296-05946): House at 5437 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis, looking east.



Plate 75. AL019 (097-296-05946): House at 5437 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 76. AL019 (097-296-05946): House at 5437 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis, looking north.

AL020 (097-296-05947): 5433 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis.

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a brick foundation, brick masonry veneer walls (with thick mortar), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 77–79). With the exception of a cubed glass window on the north elevation, all of the windows on the house have been replaced, and most windows have shutters. All of the doors on the house are also replacements. A large brick chimney separates the original house and a rear addition constructed of concrete block. Skylights are located on the roof, and there is a two-car attached garage on the rear of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1942, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL020 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a massed-plan ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have

changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL020 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 77. AL020 (097-296-05947): House at 5433 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis, looking east.



Plate 78. AL020 (097-296-05947): House at 5433 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 79. AL020 (097-296-05947): House at 5433 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis, looking north.

AL021: 251 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, brick masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 80–82). There are two porches located on the house, built similarly, but both are topped by a trellis rather than a full roof. The windows are a combination of originals and replacements; the original windows consist of 6/6 wood framed double-hung windows. All of the doors are original to the house. A two car attached garage is also found on the house, with its door facing Graceland Avenue. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL021 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a massed-plan ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have

changed since its construction, as the porches are a modern alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL021 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 80. AL021: House at 251 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 81. AL021: House at 251 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 82. AL021: House at 251 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking west.

AL022: 253 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis.

Description: This one-story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding (on the gables only), brick masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 83–85). The front porch is located at the north corner of the front wing and is recessed under the roof slope. The porch has a concrete base and with wood supports. The windows are original to the house; they consist of casement windows on the front façade and double-hung wood windows elsewhere. The doors are a combination of originals and replacements. There is a one-car attached garage to the rear of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL022 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and

appearance have changed slightly since its construction, as some building materials have been replaced, including its siding and some doors. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as it resembles the building's original appearance. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL022 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 83. AL022: House at 253 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 84. AL022: House at 253 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 85. AL022: House at 253 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL023: 257 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a brick foundation, brick masonry veneer walls, wood clapboard siding (on the half story), and an asphalt shingled roof with a steep pitch (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 86–88). The front porch has been converted to a three-season porch. All of the windows and doors on the house have been replaced. A brick chimney is located on the north elevation. The corners of the house have brick quoins, and there is a one-car attached garage on the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1937, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL023 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed slightly since its construction, as some building materials have been replaced, including its windows and doors. Despite this, the building does have historic

integrity, as it resembles the building's original appearance. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL023 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 86. AL023: House at 257 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 87. AL023: House at 257 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 88. AL023: House at 257 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL024: 261 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family side-gabled house has a concrete block foundation, permastone masonry veneer walls, aluminum siding (on the gables only), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 89–91). The front porch has a concrete base, with wood supports holding up a gabled roof. The windows are generally 6/1 and assorted original wood windows. The doors are a combination of originals and replacements. A treated wood deck is located on the south elevation of the house. A one-car detached garage with its original wood door is present on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL024 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a vernacular side-gabled house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed slightly since its construction, with the construction of a treated wood deck. Despite

this, the building does have historic integrity, as it resembles the building's original appearance. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL024 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 89. AL024: House at 261 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 90. AL024: House at 261 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 91. AL024: House at 261 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL025: 265 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half story single-family Cape Cod house has a concrete block foundation, permastone masonry walls, vinyl siding (on the gables), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 92–94). The windows are generally 6/6 and assorted original wood windows, and all of the doors are original to the house. The front door also has its original sidelights. A pair of bay windows and dormers is located on the front façade. A three-season porch is located on the north elevation. A two-car detached garage is found also on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1939, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL025 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Cape Cod house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1920s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have not changed much since its construction, and most of its historic fabric remains on the house. Therefore, the

building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL025 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 92. AL025: House at 265 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 93. AL025: House at 265 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 94. AL025: House at 265 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL026: 275 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry veneer walls, vinyl siding (on the gables only), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 95–97). The entrance is recessed in the front façade. The windows are generally 2/2 double-hung wood windows, and all of the doors on the house are replacements. An addition to the house is found on the rear between the house and a two-car garage. The two-car garage is constructed with concrete block. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1948, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL026 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical

significance, AL026 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 95. AL026: House at 275 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 96. AL026: House at 275 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.



Plate 97. AL026: House at 275 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking northwest.

AL027: 241 West 54th Street, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 98–100). The windows on the house are generally 2/2 wood framed windows; all of the windows have an overhead canopy. All of the doors are also original to the house. A brick chimney is located on the south elevation. A two-car attached garage with an original garage door is also present. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1953, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL027 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed slightly since its construction. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL027 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP

individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 98. AL027: House at 241 West 54th Street, Indianapolis, looking southwest.



Plate 99. AL027: House at 241 West 54th Street, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 100. AL027: House at 241 West 54th Street, Indianapolis, looking southeast.

AL028: 5402 Boulevard Place, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half story single-family minimal-tradition-type house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding (on the gables), brick masonry veneer walls, and an asphalt shingled roof with a relatively steep pitch (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 101–103). The front porch has a concrete block foundation, with iron supports holding up a flat metal roof. All of the windows are original to the house; most of them are 2/2 wood windows. All of the doors are also original to the house. A brick chimney is found between the wing connecting to the garage and the east wall of the main house. There is a two-car attached garage with original doors found at the east end of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1947, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL028 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and

appearance have not changed much since its construction, and most of its historic fabric remains on the house. Therefore, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL028 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 101. AL028: House at 5402 Boulevard Place, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 102. AL028: House at 5402 Boulevard Place, Indianapolis, looking southwest.



Plate 103. AL028: House at 5402 Boulevard Place, Indianapolis, looking west.

AL029: 307 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 104–106). The windows on the house are a combination of originals and replacements; the original windows are 6/6 wood double-hung windows, and a three-sided bay window is present on the north elevation. All of the doors on the house are replacements. A brick chimney is located on the front façade, and there is a two-car detached garage on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL029 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. Despite some alterations, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical

significance, AL029 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 104. AL029: House at 307 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 105. AL029: House at 307 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 106. AL029: House at 307 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL030: 315 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, stone veneer masonry walls, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 107–109). All of the windows on the house are replacements, while the doors appear to be originals. The front entrance is found in a cross-gable section at the north end of the façade. A stone veneer chimney is also located on the façade. There is a hyphen connecting the house to the one-car garage. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL030 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the hyphen connecting the building to the garage is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity.

Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL030 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 107. AL030: House at 315 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 108. AL030: House at 315 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 109. AL030: House at 315 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL031: 319 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This two-story single-family Colonial Revival-style house has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry veneer walls (on the first story front façade), vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 110–112). The windows are generally 6/6 wood windows, with circular windows above the front door, and all of the windows on the front façade have shutters. The doors are also original to the house, and the front doorway is has a pediment and wood pilasters. A brick chimney is located on south elevation, and a one-car attached garage is also found on the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL031 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Colonial Revival house, a style of house that was popular in the first half of the twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have not changed much since its construction, and most of its historic fabric remains on the house. Therefore, the

building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL031 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 110. AL031: House at 319 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 111. AL031: House at 319 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 112. AL031: House at 319 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL032: 335 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This two-story single-family Colonial Revival-style house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, permastone veneer walls on the first story of the front façade, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 113–115). The windows are a combination of originals and replacements; most of the originals are 3/3 and 6/6 windows. The front windows have shutters. The doors are a combination of originals and replacements; the front door has original wood pilasters. There is a brick chimney located on the south elevation. A hyphen attaches the house to a two-car attached garage. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1945, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL032 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Colonial Revival house, a style of house that was popular in the first half of the twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the hyphen connecting the building to the garage is a more recent alteration.

Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL032 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 113. AL032: House at 335 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 114. AL032: House at 335 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 115. AL032: House at 335 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking north.

AL033: 5315 Cornelius Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This one-and-one-half story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding (on the gables), brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 116–118). The front porch has been enclosed and converted to a three-season porch. All of the windows and doors on the house have been replaced. A gabled one-story addition is present on the rear of the house. A two-car detached garage is also present on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1930, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL033 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a bungalow house, a common form of vernacular house built largely in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of its type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical

significance, AL033 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 116. AL033: House at 5315 Cornelius Avenue, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 117. AL033: House at 5315 Cornelius Avenue, Indianapolis, looking east.



Plate 118. AL033: House at 5315 Cornelius Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.

AL034: 401 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 119–121). Most of the windows are 6/6, with some other assorted original wood windows. A three-sided bay is located on the front façade. The doors are original to the house. A three-season porch is located on the north elevation, and a one-car detached garage is also found on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL034 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common form of house built from the late 1930s to the 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have not changed much since its construction, and most of its historic fabric remains on the house. Therefore, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical

significance, AL034 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 119. AL034: House at 401 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 120. AL034: House at 401 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 121. AL034: House at 401 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL035: 411 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This two-story single-family Colonial Revival-style house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, brick masonry veneer walls (on the first floor of the façade only), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 122–124). All of the windows, most of which are 6/6 double hung sash, are original to the house. All of the doors are replacements. However, original sidelights are found on both sides of the front door. There is one addition to the house, which is a three-season porch on the south elevation. A one-car garage is also attached to the house on its north elevation. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL035 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Colonial Revival house, a type of house typically built in the first half of the twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed slightly since its construction, as the addition of a three-season porch is more recent in origin. Despite

this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL035 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 122. AL035: House at 411 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 123. AL035: House at 411 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 124. AL035: House at 411 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL036: 415 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This two-story single-family side-gabled house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, brick masonry veneer walls (on the first floor of the façade), and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 125–127). There is a three-sided bay window on the front façade. All of the windows and doors are replacements. The second story windows have shutters. There is a lean-to addition on the rear of the house. A one-car attached garage with its original door is also present at the south end of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL036 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a side-gabled vernacular house, which is a common type of house built in great numbers in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack

of architectural and historical significance, AL036 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 125. AL036: House at 415 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 126. AL036: House at 415 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 127. AL036: House at 415 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL037: 421 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This two-story single-family Colonial Revival-style house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, permastone veneer on the first floor of the façade, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 128–130). The front porch has a concrete base, with wood supports holding up a lean-to roof. All of the doors and windows are replacements. A brick chimney is located on the north elevation. The house has a two-car attached garage at its south end. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL037 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Colonial Revival house, a type of house typically built in the first half of the twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its construction, as some of the original historic fabric of the house has been replaced, including its doors and windows. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as it resembles its

original appearance. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL037 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 128. AL037: House at 421 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 129. AL037: House at 421 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 130. AL037: House at 421 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL038: 429 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry walls, vertical wood siding on the gables, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 131–133). A recessed porch is found on the front façade, with columns on either side of the front door. The windows are a combination of originals and replacements, with the originals being 6/6 and 8/8 double hung wood windows. Decorative wood shutters are found on the front façade windows. All of the doors are original to the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL038 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. Despite some alterations, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL038 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the

property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 131. AL038: House at 429 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 132. AL038: House at 429 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 133. AL038: House at 429 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL039: 435 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This two-story single-family side-gabled house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 134–136). The front porch has a concrete base, with iron supports holding up a flared hipped roof. All of the windows and doors on the house are replacements; the windows on the front façade have shutters. An addition connects the house to a one-car garage with a replacement garage door. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL039 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a side-gabled house, a common type of house built in great numbers in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as much of the original historic fabric of the house has been replaced, including its siding, doors, and windows. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as it resembles its original appearance. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance,

AL039 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 134. AL039: House at 435 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 135. AL039: House at 435 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 136. AL039: House at 435 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL040: 5259 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 137–139). All of the windows and doors on the house are replacements. There is an addition to the east elevation of the house that connects the house to a two-car garage. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1945, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL040 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed considerably since its construction, as its addition and a large two-car garage has increased the house's mass and altered its appearance. Much of the building's historic fabric has also been replaced. The building has a lack of integrity. Because of this, and

to its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL040 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. The property is recommended as a non-contributing property to the NRHP-eligible Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 137. AL040: House at 5259 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis, looking east.



Plate 138. AL040: House at 5259 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 139. AL040: House at 5259 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.

AL041: 5257 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This two-story single-family Tudor Revival-style house has a concrete block foundation, stucco-coated and brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 140–142). A porch located on the east elevation of the house has a concrete base, with wood supports holding up a gabled roof. The first story of the house has brick veneer walls; the second story has a half-timbered look indicative of the Tudor Revival style. All windows are original to the house, and they consist of 8/8 wood framed double-hung and casement windows. All doors are original to the house, and the front door features decorative sidelights with leaded glass panes. A brick chimney is located on the east elevation, and a two-car detached garage is also located on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1942, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL041 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Tudor Revival house, a common type of house built in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not

significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have not changed since its construction, and it retains its historic fabric. The building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL041 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 140. AL041: 5257 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 141. AL041: 5257 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis, looking east.



Plate 142. AL041: 5257 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis, looking northeast.

AL042: 5270 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 143–145). All of the windows on the house have been replaced; all of the doors are original to the house. A hyphen connecting a two-car attached garage to the main house is a later addition. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL042 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as some of its historic building fabric has been replaced. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL042 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP

individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 143. AL042: House at 5270 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis, looking west.



Plate 144. AL042: House at 5270 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis, looking southwest.



Plate 145. AL042: House at 5270 Hinesley Avenue, Indianapolis, looking south.

AL043: 515 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 146–148). A concrete stoop is located on the front façade, and a canopy is above the front door. All of the doors and windows are replacements, and all of the façade windows have shutters. A brick chimney is found on the north elevation, and a one-car attached garage with an original door is also found on the house at its south wall. A gabled addition behind the one-car garage is also present. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL043 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a

more recent alteration, and some of the historic fabric to the house has been replaced. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as it resembles its original appearance. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL043 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 146. AL043: 515 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 147. AL043: 515 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 148. AL043: 515 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL044: 525 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry veneer walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 149–151). The front porch has a concrete base, with wood supports holding up a flat roof. All of the windows and doors on the house have been replaced. A three-sided bay window is found on the front façade, and the house has a two-story, two-car garage at its north end, which is a later addition. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL044 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition of a two-story, two-car garage on its north elevation is a more recent alteration. Although much of its historic fabric has been

replaced, its replacements have been sympathetic to its original design. Despite the additions, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL044 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 149. AL044: House at 525 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 150. AL044: House at 525 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 151. AL044: House at 525 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL045: 535 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family minimal traditional-type house has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry veneer walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 152–154). The front porch has a concrete base, with wood supports holding up a flat roof. The porch is very similar in design to the porch at 525 West Westfield Boulevard. All of the windows are replacements; wood shutters are found on the front façade windows. All of the doors are original to the house. A brick chimney is found on the south elevation of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL045 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed slightly since its construction. Despite this, the building does have

historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL045 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 152. AL045: 535 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 153. AL045: 535 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 154. AL045: 535 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL046: 545 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 155–157). The front porch has a concrete base, with iron supports holding up a lean-to roof. All of the windows and doors on the house are replacements. There is a one-car detached garage on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1945, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL046 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's appearance has changed slightly since its construction, as there have been some replacements of windows and doors. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as its form and general appearance of the property has remained constant. Because of its lack of architectural and historical

significance, AL046 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 155. AL046: House at 545 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 156. AL046: House at 545 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 157. AL046: House at 545 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL047: 551 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 158–160). The front porch has a brick base, with wood supports holding up a lean-to roof. All of the windows and doors on the house are replacements; most of the windows have shutters. A gabled wing is located on the house’s east elevation. The property also has a two-car detached garage. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1945, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL047 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s appearance has changed slightly since its construction, as there have been some replacements of windows and doors. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as its form and general appearance

of the property has remained constant. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL047 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 158. AL047: House at 551 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 159. AL047: House at 551 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 160. AL047: House at 551 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL048: 557 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 161–163). The windows on the house are generally replacements; cubed glass adjacent to the front door is likely original to the house. All of the doors on the house have been replaced. An addition on the house is located on the rear and has wood clapboard siding and a treated wood deck. The house also has a one-car attached garage. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1958, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL048 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a massed-plan ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of

architectural and historical significance, AL048 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 161. AL048: House at 557 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 162. AL048: House at 557 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 163. AL048: House at 557 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL049: 563 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story commercial building has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry and concrete block walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 164–166). The windows on the building are originals; all of the doors on the building have been replaced. An addition is found on the rear of the building, and a former two-car garage has been converted to interior space. The building is currently being used as a Montessori School. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1957, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL049 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a commercial building, a common type of building built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building and the conversion of the garage to interior space is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have

historic integrity, as the alterations do not detract from the appearance of the building. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL049 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. Although the building is adjacent to the Butler-Fairview Historic District, the district is solely a residential historic district, consisting of single-family houses, and the property would not be considered a contributing property to the historic district.



Plate 164. AL049: Building at 563 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 165. AL049: Building at 563 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 166. AL049: Building at 563 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL050: 567 Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This one-story commercial building has a concrete block foundation, concrete block siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 167–169). The front entrance is recessed in the façade of the building. The doors are a combination of originals and replacements; all of the windows are original to the building. A one-story addition is located on the rear of the building and has a three-car detached garage converted into additional interior space. The building appears to be vacant at this time. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1944. However, given that its hipped roof, screen wall, and slanted windows are indicative of designs popular in the 1960s, the estimated date of construction is around 1960.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL050 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a commercial building, a common type of building built from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its

construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL050 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. Although the building is adjacent to the Butler-Fairview Historic District, the district is solely a residential historic district, consisting of single-family houses, and the property would not be considered a contributing property to the historic district.



Plate 167. AL050: Building at 567 Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking south.



Plate 168. AL050: Building at 567 Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking southeast.



Plate 169. AL050: Building at 567 Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking east.

AL051: 599 Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis

Description: This three-story apartment building with a raised basement level has a concrete block foundation, cement-coated siding, and a rolled bitumen roof (Figure 3, Sheet 3; Plates 170–172). The main entrance to the apartment building has a porch with a concrete base, metal supports, and a flat roof. All of the windows and doors are aluminum replacements. The windows above the front entryway consist of four pairs of long vertical windows. Parking is found on the west, south, and east sides of the building. The building is set at an angle to the corner of West Westfield Boulevard and West 52nd Street, and there is a square courtyard within the buildings' interior. The apartment building's name is University Terrace, as indicated by a sign above the front entry, and it is owned by Butler University. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1964, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL051 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is an apartment building built in the contemporary style, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The

property's appearance has changed slightly since its construction, as there have been some replacements of windows and doors. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as its form and general appearance of the property has remained constant. Because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL051 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP individually. Although the building is adjacent to the Butler-Fairview Historic District, the district is solely a residential historic district, consisting of single-family houses, and the property would not be considered a contributing property to the historic district.



Plate 170. AL051: Apartment Building at 599 Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking northeast.



Plate 171. AL051: Apartment Building at 599 Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking north.



Plate 172. AL051: Apartment Building at 599 Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis, looking west.

AL052: Marion County Bridge No. 1014L

Description: This reinforced concrete girder bridge, which carries West 52nd Street over the Indianapolis Central Canal, has two spans, concrete wingwalls, and concrete railings (Figure 3, Sheet 3; Plates 173–175). The bridge is approximately 96 ft in length and is 28 ft in width. According to the National Bridge Inventory, the bridge was built in 1953.

Evaluation: According to the Indiana Historic Bridges Inventory, AL052 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C (M & H Architecture 2009). Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the bridge is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. The bridge is also not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The bridge does have historic integrity, as its form and general appearance of the property has remained constant since its construction. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL052 is recommended not eligible individually for the NRHP under any criterion. However, the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP for being a contributing property of the Butler-Fairview Historic District.



Plate 173. Marion County Bridge No. 1014L, looking northeast.



Plate 174. Marion County Bridge No. 1014L, looking southeast.



Plate 175. Marion County Bridge No. 1014L, looking south.

AL053: 5205 Byram Avenue, Rocky Ripple

Description: This two-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 176–178). All of the windows and doors on the house have been replaced. The front entrance to the house, which is on a one-story gabled addition, has a pair of sidelights. There is a lean-to addition on the south elevation that serves as a greenhouse. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1958, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL053 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a modified ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the additions made to the house and the lack of original building materials has diminished its integrity. Because of its lack of integrity, coupled with its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL053 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 176. AL053: House at 5201 Byram Avenue, Rocky Ripple, looking northeast.



Plate 177. AL053: House at 5201 Byram Avenue, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 178. AL053: House at 5201 Byram Avenue, Rocky Ripple, looking west.

AL054: 603 West 53rd Street, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 179–181). The front porch has a concrete base, with wood supports holding up a gabled roof. The windows are a combination of

originals and replacements; the original windows are 6-pane casement windows found on the gabled wing on the back of the house. The front door is a replacement, while the door leading to the gabled wing on the rear is an original. There is an addition located on the west elevation of the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1926, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL054 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common form of vernacular house built largely in the early to middle twentieth century, and is not a significant example of its type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the house's west elevation is a more recent alteration. Because of this alteration, the house resembles a ranch house rather than a bungalow house. Much of the historic fabric on the house has also been replaced. Therefore, the building does not have historic integrity. Because of this, and because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL054 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 179. AL054: House at 603 West 53rd Street, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 180. AL054: House at 603 West 53rd Street, Rocky Ripple, looking south.



Plate 181. AL054: House at 603 West 53rd Street, Rocky Ripple, looking southeast.

AL055: 602 West 53rd Street, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, permastone masonry veneer on the façade, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 182–184). The front porch has a concrete base, with iron supports holding up a lean-to

roof. The windows are generally 6/6 original wood windows; the doors also appear to be original to the house. A three-season porch, likely an addition, is located on the house's west elevation. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1941, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL055 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to its west elevation is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as it conveys its original appearance. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL055 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 182. AL055: House at 602 West 53rd Street, Rocky Ripple, looking northeast.



Plate 183. AL055: House at 602 West 53rd Street, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.



Plate 184. AL055: House at 602 West 53rd Street, Rocky Ripple, looking southwest.

AL056: 5305 Sunset Avenue, Rocky Ripple

Description: This two-story single-family side-gabled house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 185–187). The building has two wood two-story porches. All of the windows and doors on the

house have been replaced. A brick chimney is located on the east elevation of the house; an additional one-story porch is also located on the east elevation. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1937, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL056 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a modified side-gabled vernacular house, a common type of house built in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as almost all of the original historic fabric has been replaced, and the recent addition of two porches have left the building not resembling its original appearance. The building does not have historic integrity. Because of its lack of integrity, coupled with its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL056 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 185. AL056: House at 5305 Sunset Avenue, Rocky Ripple, looking northeast.



Plate 186. AL056: House at 5305 Sunset Avenue, Rocky Ripple, looking east.



Plate 187. AL056: House at 5305 Sunset Avenue, Rocky Ripple, looking south.

AL057: 5340 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family bungalow has a stone-faced concrete block foundation, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 188–190). The front porch has been enclosed to provide more interior space. There is a combination of original windows and

doors on the house; the original windows are 3/1 wood double-hung windows. The house is built into a slope and the basement wall is exposed. A three-season porch is located on the rear of the house; it was likely a garage at one time. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1920, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL057 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a bungalow house, a common form of vernacular house built largely in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of its type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL057 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 188. AL057: House at 5340 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.



Plate 189. AL057: House at 5340 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking west.



Plate 190. AL057: House at 5340 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking southeast.

AL058: 5342 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family bungalow house has a stone-faced concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 191–193). The front porch has a concrete block base with wood supports; the porch itself is

recessed. There is a combination of original and replacement windows on the house, with the original windows being 1/1 wood framed windows. All of the doors on the house are replacements. A brick chimney is located on the house's north elevation. The house is built into a slope, and there is a large walkout treated wood deck on the rear of the house. A two-car detached garage is also present on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1920, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL058 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a bungalow house, a common form of vernacular house built largely in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of its type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed slightly since its construction, as the building has had some materials added (a wood deck on the rear) and some building materials changed (some windows and doors). Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as it resembles its original appearance. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL058 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 191. AL058: House at 5342 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 192. AL058: House at 5342 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking west.



Plate 193. AL058: House at 5342 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking southeast.

AL059: 5344 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 194–196). All of the doors and windows on the house have been replaced. An addition to the house is located on the north

elevation, and large additions are also found on the rear of the house, which has a raised basement and an attached two-car garage. The addition on the rear of the house is supported by concrete block pillars. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL059 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a side gabled house, a common type of vernacular house built in great numbers in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed dramatically since its construction, as additions on the north elevation and also to the rear of the building have diminished the property's integrity. Because of its lack of integrity, and its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL059 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 194. AL059: House at 5344 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 195. AL059: House at 5344 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.



Plate 196. AL059: House at 5344 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking southeast.

AL060: 5360 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family bungalow house has a stone-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl and wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 197–199). A treated wood deck is located on the front façade; it is partially covered by a

greenhouse. All of the windows and doors on the house are replacements. There is a large addition on the rear of the house, and the house is built into a slope leaving the rear exposed as two stories. The property has a two-car attached garage (with a subterranean entry). According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1911, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL060 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a bungalow house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1910s to the early 1940s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed dramatically since its construction, as the additions to the front and the rear of the building are more recent alterations. The presence of a greenhouse definitely detracts from the property's original appearance, and therefore, the building does not have historic integrity. Because of this, and for its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL060 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 197. AL060: 5360 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 198. AL060: 5360 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.



Plate 199. AL060: 5360 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking west.

AL061: 5362 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family house has a stone-faced concrete block foundation, aluminum siding and stucco-coated walls, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 200–202). A treated wood deck is located at the south end of the front façade; it is located in

front of a three season porch. The windows on the house are generally 2/2 double-hung windows or cubed glass windows; all of the doors on the house are replacements. The house is built into a slope, and the house has a one-car attached garage (with a subterranean entry). According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1958, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL061 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have not changed much since its construction, and despite some changes in historic fabric, the building has a degree of integrity. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL061 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 200. AL061: House at 5362 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 201. AL061: House at 5362 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.



Plate 202. AL061: House at 5362 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking west.

AL062: 507 West 54th Street, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 203–205). There is a treated wood deck at the corner of the front façade. All of the windows and doors on the house have been

replaced. The house is built into a slope and has an exposed basement wall; a former subterranean one-car garage has now been converted to living space. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1954, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL062 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a massed-plan ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have not changed much since its construction, and despite some changes in historic fabric, the building has a degree of integrity. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL062 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 203. AL062: House at 507 West 54th Street, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 204. AL062: House at 507 West 54th Street, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.



Plate 205. AL062: House at 507 West 54th Street, Rocky Ripple, looking south.

AL063: 5400 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family ranch house has a concrete block foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 2; Plates 206–208). The windows on the house are generally replacements; all of the windows on the front façade have

shutters. The doors are a combination of originals and replacements. A two-car attached garage with an original door is also present on the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1961, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL063 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a ranch house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have not changed much since its construction, and despite some changes in historic fabric, the building has a degree of integrity. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL063 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 206. AL063: House at 5400 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking northeast.



Plate 207. AL063: House at 5400 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 208. AL063: House at 5400 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.

AL064: 5402 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family side-gabled house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 209–211). The windows on the house are 3/1 and assorted wood framed windows; all of the doors are also

original to the house. A gabled addition is located on the south elevation of the house, while another addition is located on the rear. A one-car detached garage, built in a similar fashion to the house, is also found on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1940, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL064 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a side-gabled vernacular house, a common type of house built in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form has changed since its construction, as the additions to the south elevation and the rear of the building are more recent alterations. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity, as its general appearance and building materials have not changed. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL064 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 209. AL064: House at 5402 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 210. AL064: House at 5402 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.



Plate 211. AL064: House at 5402 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking west.

AL065: 5406 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, vertical plywood siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 212–214). The doors are a combination of originals and replacements; the 3/1 wood windows are original to the building.

A gabled addition is found on the rear of the house. There is a two-car detached garage on the property. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1935, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL065 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Minimal-Traditional house, a common type of house built in great numbers from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent alteration. Despite this, the house does have historic integrity. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL065 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 212. AL065: House at 5406 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 213. AL065: House at 5406 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.



Plate 214. AL065: House at 5406 Canal Boulevard, Rocky Ripple, looking west.

AL066 (097-296-05976): 337 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-and-one-half-story single-family house has a concrete block foundation, wood shingled siding, stone veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 215–217). The house is a Craftsman-style dormer-front bungalow. The Craftsman-

style elements include the use of mixed natural materials, including wood and stone, and wide eaves with exposed rafters. A porch is found on the east elevation of the house; it has a concrete base, with stone veneer supports holding up a gabled roof. Exposed rafters are prominent underneath the eave on the front façade. The windows are generally original 3/1 wood windows, and all of the doors also appear to be original to the house. A large dormer on the front façade has deep eaves. A two-car detached garage is also found on the property, and there is a cobblestone retaining wall that surrounds the house's front yard. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1910, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL066 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Craftsman-style house, a type of house built in the early twentieth century, and is a significant example of the type. The house's features make it a very good representation of the Craftsman style, as the exposed rafters, wide eaves and rustic feel is indicative of the style. The style of house is also a rarity within the town of Rocky Ripple, which is dominated by homes built in the 1930s through the 1950s, and illustrates a different relationship to the landscape than homes in Rocky Ripple built after the 1930s. The areas within Rocky Ripple and its surrounding neighborhoods that were developed after the 1920s had smaller lots and were oriented toward automobiles. This house, built prior to the subdivision, illustrates the rural character of what its surroundings were when it was first built. It was built as a country house in a once-secluded area. The architectural choice of the house and its rustic influences may not have been coincidental, as the Craftsman style is inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement, and favored designs that were rural and pre-industrial in nature (McAlester 1984). The property is significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D.

The property's form and appearance have not changed much since its construction, and the house retains much of its historic materials and character. It has seven aspects that determine a property's historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building does have historic integrity. AL066 is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for being a very good example of a Craftsman-style house. Its suggested boundaries include the building, garage, and the surrounding lot.



Plate 215. AL066 (097-296-05976): House at 337 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple, looking southwest.



Plate 216. AL066 (097-296-05976): House at 337 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple, looking southeast.



Plate 217. AL066 (097-296-05976): House at 337 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple, looking southeast.

AL067: 301 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple

Description: This one-and-one-half story single-family side-gabled house has a stone-faced concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle and wood shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 218–220). The front porch has a concrete base, with wood supports holding up a lean-to roof. The windows on the house are 6/6 and assorted wood windows; the doors are a combination of originals and replacements. A lean-to addition is located on the house’s north side. A two-car attached garage with original wood doors is also present on the house. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1943, a date with which ASC Group concurs.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL067 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a side-gabled house, which is a common type of house built in great numbers in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. The property’s form and appearance have changed since its construction, as the addition to the rear of the building is a more recent

alteration. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL067 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 218. AL067: House at 301 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple, looking southeast.



Plate 219. AL067: House at 301 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple, looking south.



Plate 220. AL067: House at 301 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple, looking west.

AL068 (097-296-05974): 336 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple

Description: This two-story single-family Craftsman-style house has a concrete block foundation, wood shingled siding, and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Plates 221–223). The windows on the house are generally 4/2 and 2/1 wood windows; the doors are a combination of originals and replacements. A door to the basement level is located on the south elevation, and there is a lean-to addition located on the west elevation. A wood belt course is located between the first and second story windows. There is a two-car attached garage, which is a later addition, and also a two-story, two-car detached garage. According to the Marion County GIS Website, the property was built in 1900. Given the style of the house, the date of construction is likely closer to the IHSSI estimate of 1925.

Evaluation: Under Criterion A, AL068 is not associated with a significant historic context on the local, state, or national level, and thus, is not significant under Criterion A. Under Criterion B, the available evidence does not show that the property is connected to an important historic figure in a local, state, or national context. Under Criterion C, the property is a Craftsman-style house, a type of house built in the early twentieth century, and is not a significant example of the type. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion C. The property is not likely to yield information important in history or prehistory, so the property is not significant under Criterion D. According to the *Washington Township, Marion County Interim Report* (HLFI

1999), the property is rated as Contributing, a rating that would stand today. The property's form and appearance have changed since its construction, as additions to the west elevation and the two-car attached are more recent alterations. Despite this, the building does have historic integrity. Its integrity has not changed since the publication of the *Washington Township, Marion County Interim Report* (HLFI 1999). However, because of its lack of architectural and historical significance, AL068 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 221. AL068 (097-296-05974): House at 336 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple, looking north.



Plate 222. AL068 (097-296-05974): House at 336 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple, looking northwest.



Plate 223. AL068 (097-296-05974): House at 336 Ripple Road, Rocky Ripple, looking west.

AL069 (097-296-05627): Indianapolis Central Canal

Description: The Indianapolis Central Canal, funded by the state of Indiana, was the first and only canal construction project that involved the city of Indianapolis (Figure 3, Sheets 1–3; Plates 224–226). Originally built as part of Indiana’s Internal Improvements Act of 1836, the Indianapolis Central Canal was proposed to run from Indianapolis to junction with the Wabash and Erie Canal near Peru, Indiana. The canal was only completed for nine miles from west of downtown Indianapolis to Broad Ripple Village, and never carried boat traffic. However, the route of Indianapolis Central Canal has remained unchanged since its construction in the 1840s. In the late nineteenth century, the Indianapolis Water Company purchased the remaining portion of the canal as part of its water system, which utilized the route (Larson 1994). Located to the west of the canal, the towpath of the canal within the APE is a mixed-use trail, and from West 52nd Street to West 54th Street, forms Canal Boulevard and can accommodate vehicular traffic.

Evaluation: AL069 is not currently listed on the NRHP. However, AL069 was determined eligible for the NRHP by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 (Savage 1985). The integrity of the property is still strong, and has all seven aspects of historic integrity: setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Plate 224. AL069 (097-296-05627): Indianapolis Central Canal, view from southwest of the Illinois Street Bridge, looking southwest.



Plate 225. AL069 (097-296-05627): Indianapolis Central Canal, view from north of intersection with West 54th Street, looking northeast.



Plate 226. AL069 (097-296-05627): Indianapolis Central Canal, view from the West 52nd Street Bridge, looking northeast.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Butler University Historic District

The Butler University Historic District is located within the southern portion of the APE (Figure 3, Sheet 3). It is significant under Criterion A for its significance in education on the local level, as it was the result of a growing student population at Butler University, and under Criterion C for its architectural significance, for having a number of significant buildings built in the Collegiate Gothic, Art Deco, and Colonial Revival styles. The district is roughly bounded by West 52nd Street to the north, West 43rd Street to the south, Boulevard Place to the east, and the Indianapolis Central Canal to the west (Figure 4). Originally part of Fairview Park, which served as an amusement park in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the campus is actually Butler University's third location. Butler University had moved to Fairview Park from Irvington in 1928 due to increasing enrollments and a lack of available space in Irvington (HLFI 1999). The first buildings at Butler were built in the Collegiate Gothic Revival style, which was to be repeated on campus until the 1950s. Other architectural styles within the historic district include Art Deco, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Contemporary. There are a total of 42 architectural properties within the historic district, of which 27 are contributing properties and 15 are non-contributing properties (HLFI 1999). There is also one individual in the district that is also listed as a National Historic Landmark, and that is the Butler-Hinkle Fieldhouse, which was

the largest basketball arena in the United States when it was constructed in 1928. The Holcomb Gardens (097-296-18037), which was designed in 1950, is the only contributing resource of the historic district to be located in the APE. The Holcomb Gardens is a contributing resource to Butler University because of its design by Butler benefactor J.I. Holcomb, whose name also appears on Butler’s planetarium and observatory. No other contributing features to the historic district are likely to be impacted by the undertaking. Representative images of streetscapes and individual properties of the Butler University Historic District are found below (Plates 227–232).

The Butler University Historic District has all seven aspects of historic integrity: setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. No additions or subtractions of the Butler-Fairview Historic District are recommended, as the boundary encompasses all of Butler University Campus, and contrast between the campus and the surrounding residential areas is distinct.



Plate 227. Butler University Historic District, view from West 52nd Street, looking southeast.



Plate 228. Butler University Historic District, view of track/football field, looking east.



Plate 229. Butler University Historic District, view of Holcomb Gardens, looking northeast.



Plate 230. Butler University Historic District, view of Holcomb Gardens, looking southwest.



Plate 231. Butler University Historic District, view of Holcomb Gardens, looking north.



Plate 232. Butler University Historic District, view of Holcomb Gardens, looking southwest.

Butler-Fairview Historic District

The Butler-Fairview Historic District is located on the northern edge of the APE. It is significant under Criterion C for its architectural importance, as the neighborhood is notable for having a large concentration of homes with a mix of styles similar to ones built on North Meridian Street, but at a smaller scale for middle class families. The neighborhood is representative to its period of significance, 1925 to 1950, as most of its houses are oriented toward the automobile, and the architectural styles within the district are characteristic of the era, such as Tudor Revival, English Cottage, Colonial Revival, and Minimal-Traditional. Representative images of streetscapes and individual buildings of the Butler-Fairview Historic District are found below (Plates 233–235).

The historic district is located in an exclusively residential area. The building stock of the neighborhood dates from the 1920s to the 1950s, and architectural styles within the district include the Craftsman style, English Cottage, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival, and Minimal-Traditional, among others (HLFI 1999). It has all seven aspects of historic integrity: setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Butler-Fairview Historic District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The rough boundaries of the Butler-Fairview Historic District are from North Illinois Street to the east, Westfield Boulevard to the north and west, Sunset Avenue to the southwest, and West 42nd Street

to the south (Figure 3, Sheet 1; Figure 4). Although there are a great number of homes built west of Kenwood Avenue to West Westfield Boulevard that were built in the 1940s and 1950s, the neighborhood from Kenwood Avenue to West Westfield Boulevard was subdivided during the same time period as the Butler-Fairview Historic District (in the 1920s), and there is an continuity of architectural styles, lot sizes, and street layouts found throughout the district, regardless of when houses were built. Houses in the addition to the historic district, as a whole, have a strong degree of integrity.



Plate 233. Butler-Fairview Historic District, view of Kenwood Avenue, south of West 56th Street, looking south.



Plate 234. Butler-Fairview Historic District, view of Kenwood Avenue, south of West 56th Street, looking north.



Plate 235. House at 5440 Kenwood Avenue, looking southwest.

North Meridian Street Historic District

The North Meridian Street Historic District is located in close proximity to and east of the Phase 3B/South Warfleigh section. The North Meridian Street Historic District was listed in the NRHP on September 22, 1986 under Criterion C, for being architecturally significant. There

are 169 contributing properties and 35 non-contributing properties in the historic district. All of the properties, contributing and non-contributing alike, are buildings. The architectural styles represented in the North Meridian Street Historic District include some of the major styles of the early twentieth century, including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, French Eclectic, and the Prairie style. Its period of significance is from 1900 to 1936, when most of the properties within the historic district were built (Rollins and Utz 1985).

The boundaries of the historic district consist of North Meridian Street, from 40th Street to Westfield Boulevard, one property deep. Two properties, the William N. Thompson House at 4343 North Meridian Street and the Joseph J. Cole House at 4909 North Meridian Street, were previously listed individually on the NRHP (Rollins and Utz 1985).

The North Meridian Street Historic District has not changed much in form and appearance since it was listed on the NRHP in 1986. It still retains all seven aspects of historic integrity: setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its current boundaries remain justified, and no additions or subtractions to the historic district are recommended.

Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System Historic District

A portion of the Phase 3B/South Warfleigh section, specifically following Kessler Boulevard, is located within the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System Historic District. The historic district was listed on the NRHP in 2003. According to the NRHP nomination form, the district has 164 Contributing properties (20 buildings, 28 sites, 109 structures, and seven objects) and 101 Non-Contributing properties (60 buildings and 41 structures). Its period of significance is 1873–1952 (Storrow Kinsella Group 2002). It is significant under Criterion A, for being important in the fields of transportation, community planning, and recreation within the city of Indianapolis. More specifically, it is the first comprehensive urban plan for the city of Indianapolis, and also significant in Health and Social History, because it is a response by a local government to provide healthy public spaces. It is also significant under Criterion C for being significant in landscape architecture and engineering. Much of the system was designed or inspired by Landscape Architect George Kessler, a disciple of the City Beautiful Movement of the early twentieth century, so the historic district has high artistic value and is the work of a master.

The district includes the following parks: Indianola, McCarty Triangle Place, Noble Place, Highland, Fletcher Place Triangle, Willard, Rhodius, Brookside, Garfield, and Riverside, as well as the South Grove, Coffin, and Riverside golf courses. The district also includes the

following parkways and associated green spaces: Brookside from Brookside Park to Fletcher Triangle; Fall Creek from I-465 to the White River; Pleasant Run from Shadeland to the White River, including Pleasant Run Golf Course, Ellenberger Park, and Christian Park; White River from 38th Street to confluence with Pleasant Run; Burdsal Parkway, and Ellenberger Parkway. The district also includes the following boulevards within Marion County, Indiana: Maple Road (38th Street) from Fall Creek to White River; and Kessler Boulevard from 38th Street to 56th Street and from Cooper Road to Fall Creek Parkway (Storrow Kinsella Group 2002)

The Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System Historic District, at least the portion within the project area, has maintained its integrity, and has not changed since the district was listed to the NRHP. Therefore, the historic district's distinctive features are intact, and its borders are still relevant today.

Historic District-Bounded by Riverview Drive, Indianapolis Central Canal, College Avenue, and Meridian Street

A potential historic district adjacent to the north end of the Phase 3B/South Warfleigh segment was evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. This district is bounded by Riverview Drive to the north, the Indianapolis Central Canal to the south, College Avenue to the east, and Meridian Street to the west. The potential historic district was built largely from the 1920s to the 1950s. A fully residential area, the styles include ones that were prevalent during the early and mid-twentieth century, including the bungalow, English Cottage, Minimal-Traditional, ranch, and Colonial Revival. Examination of aerial maps and the Baist (1941) atlas of Indianapolis suggest that the area was built up over time, and that about 30 percent of the lots in 1941 did not have a house on them. The neighborhood was built up by 1955. The neighborhood had a number of lots within the area that were subdivided at a different date, but most of the neighborhood, which was called the Warfleigh Addition, was subdivided at the same time.

The potential historic district's period of significance is 1925 to 1950. There is a continuity of architectural styles, lot sizes, and street layouts found throughout the district, regardless of when houses were built. Houses in the addition to the historic district, as a whole, have a strong degree of integrity. The potential historic district appears to have the seven aspects of historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The potential historic district is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for its importance in community planning. The district exemplified the development of Indianapolis, as suburban areas had begun to be designed around the automobile. It is also recommended eligible

under Criterion C, as the district has many significant examples of early to mid-twentieth century architecture.

Potential Historic District-Bounded by Meridian Street, Riverview Drive, Indianapolis Central Canal, Stone Hill Drive, and Illinois Street

A potential historic district adjacent to the east of the Phase 3B/South Warfleigh segment was evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. It is bounded by Riverview Drive to the north, the Indianapolis Central Canal to the south, Meridian Street to the east, and Stone Hill Drive and Illinois Street to the west. The potential historic district was built largely in the late 1940s and 1950s. A fully residential area, the styles include ones that were built in the mid-twentieth century, including Minimal-Traditional, Colonial Revival, and the ranch style. Examination of aerial maps and the Baist (1941) atlas of Indianapolis suggest that the area was built up over time, and that about 40 percent of the lots in 1941 had a house on them. The earliest houses in the district were generally built on Illinois Street, from the Indianapolis Central Canal to Kessler Boulevard. The neighborhood was built up by 1956, with many examples of 1950s architectural styles occurring around Meridian Street between the Indianapolis Central Canal and Kessler Boulevard. Most of the houses within the neighborhood have a degree of integrity, and while the majority of the houses in the neighborhood do not have architectural significance on their own, the neighborhood appears to be significant, as it represented an expansion of Broad Ripple to the west, just as the aforementioned Warfleigh Addition represented a similar expansion on the other side of Meridian Street. Therefore, the neighborhood appears to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for its importance in community planning. This potential historic district appears to have the seven aspects of historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

CONCLUSIONS

Sixty-nine individual properties and six historic districts were evaluated as part of this survey.

The following properties have been determined eligible for the NRHP: The Butler-Fairview Historic District, eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C; the Butler University Historic District, eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C; the Indianapolis Central Canal, determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, a potential historic district bounded by Riverview Drive to the north, the Indianapolis Central Canal to the south, College Avenue to the east, and Meridian Street to the west, which is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C, and a potential historic district bounded by Riverview Drive to the north, the Indianapolis Central Canal to the south, Meridian Street to the east, and Stone Hill Drive and Illinois Streets to the west, which is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. In addition, there are two historic districts located near the vicinity of the Area of Potential Effects that are listed in the NRHP. They are the North Meridian Street Historic District, listed on the NRHP in 1986 under Criterion C; and the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System Historic District, listed on the NRHP in 2003 under Criteria A and C. In addition, an individual property, a house on 337 Ripple Road (097-296-05976), is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for being a very good example of a Craftsman-style house.

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FIGURES

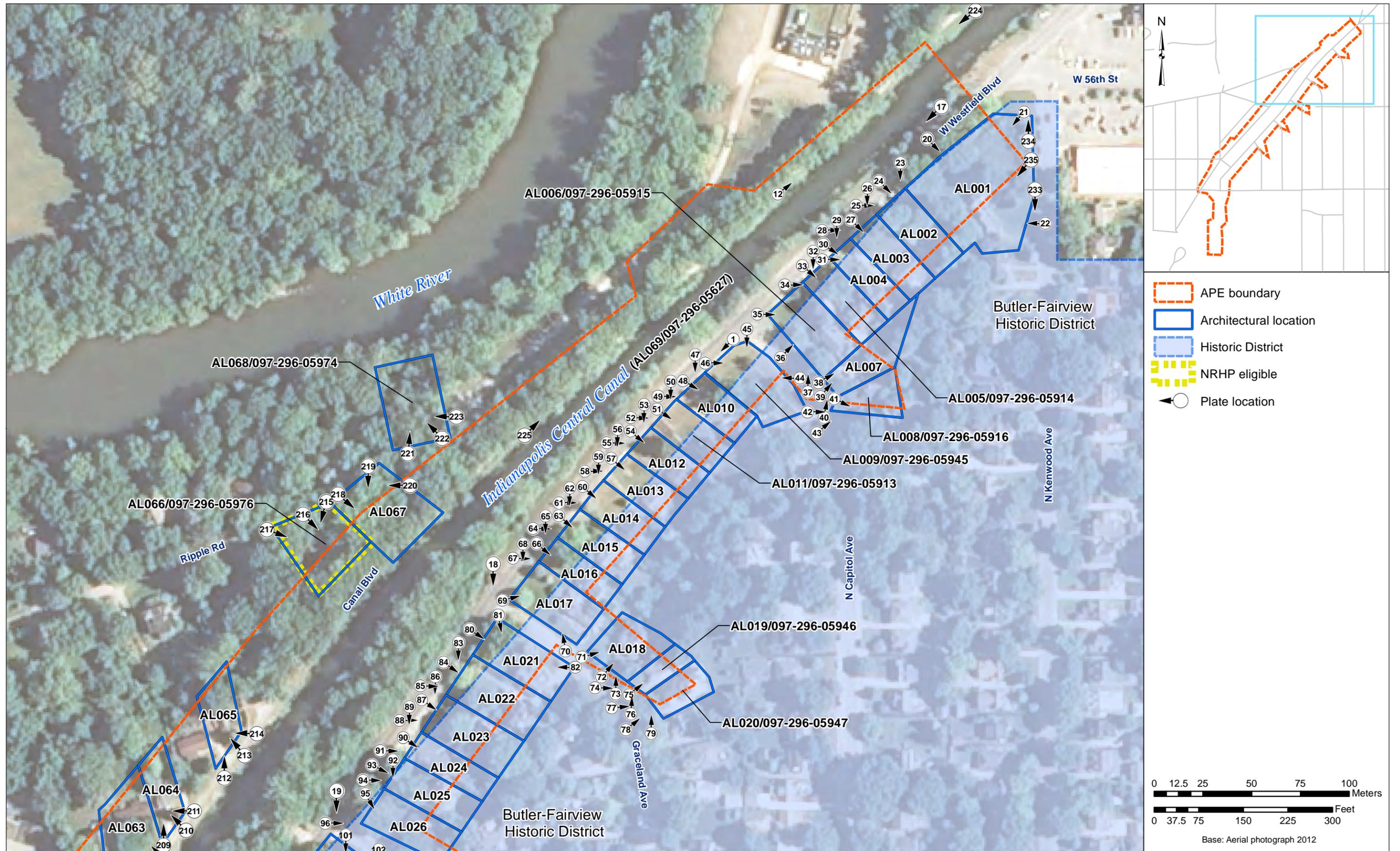


Figure 3. Aerial photograph (2012) showing the APE, plate locations, and architectural locations. (3 Sheets)

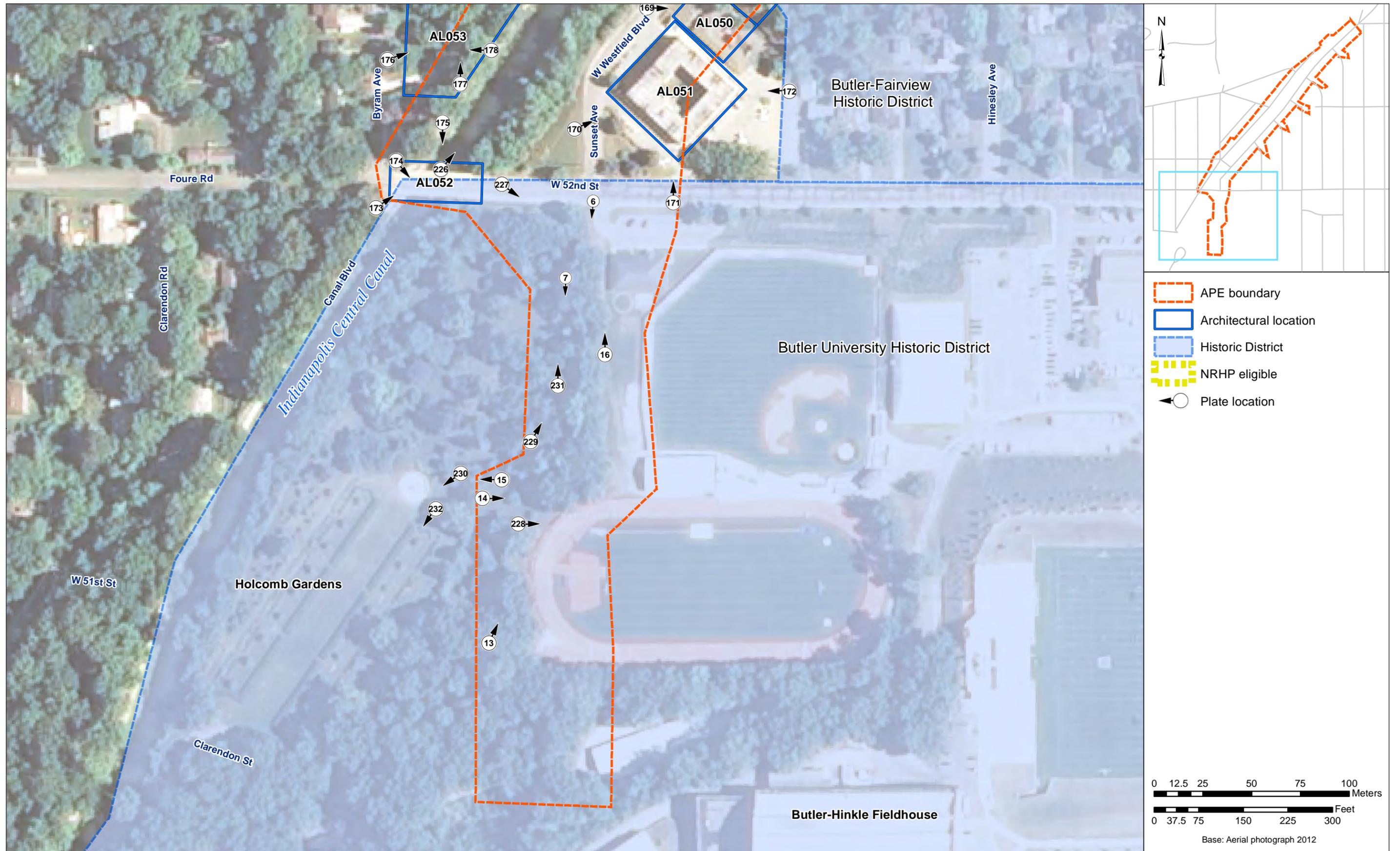


Figure 3. Aerial photograph (2012) showing the APE, plate locations, and architectural locations. (3 Sheets)

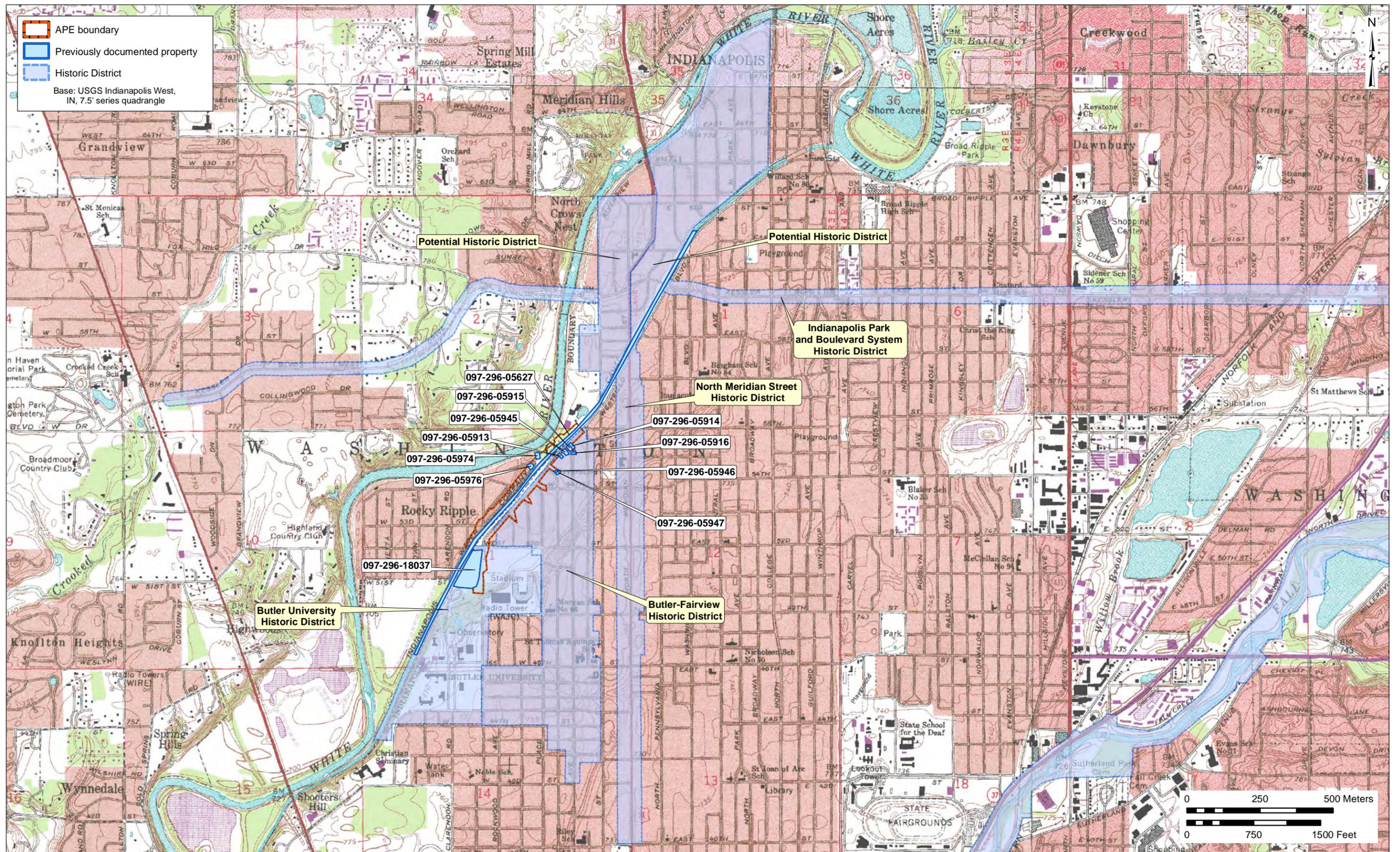


Figure 4. Portion of the 1998 Indianapolis West quadrangle (USGS 7.5' topographic map), showing the APE, previously documented properties, and boundaries of NRHP-eligible historic districts.

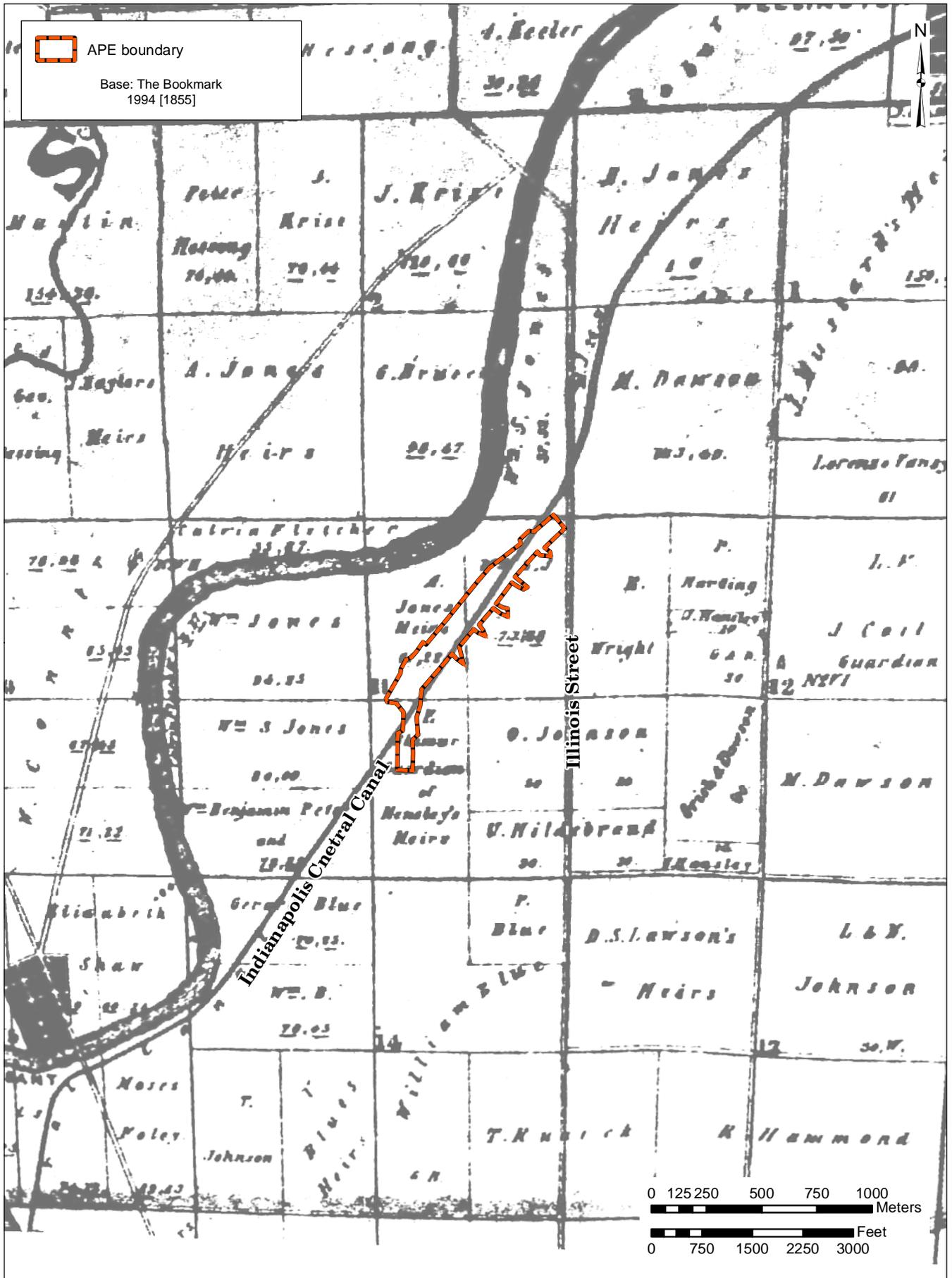


Figure 5. Portion of The Bookmark's (1994 [1855]) *Atlas reprinted from Map of Marion County, Indiana*, showing the APE.

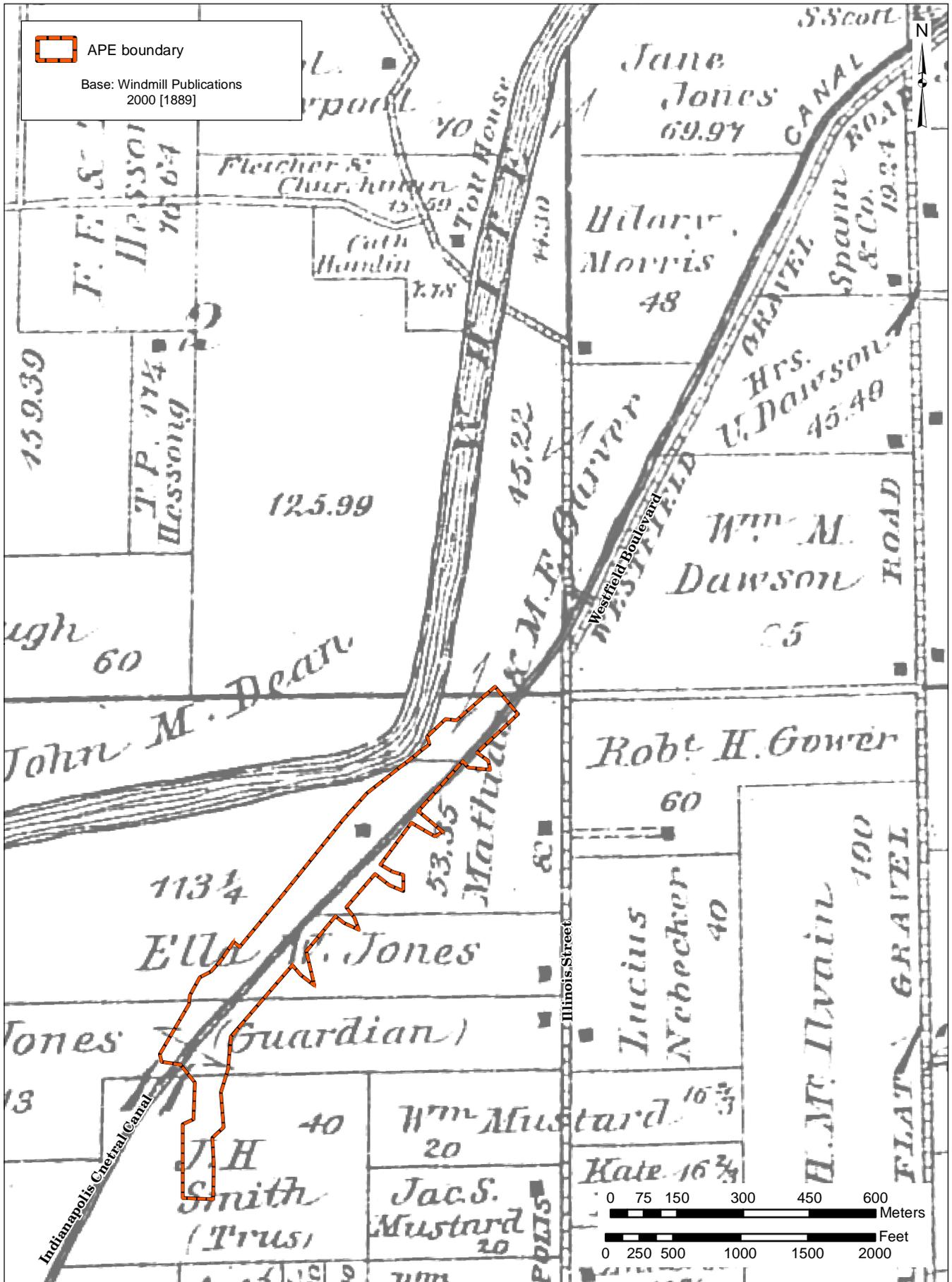


Figure 6. Portion of Windmill Publication's (2000 [1889]) *Atlas of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana*, showing the APE.



Figure 7. Portion of the Baist (1916) atlas, showing a portion of the APE. (3 Sheets)

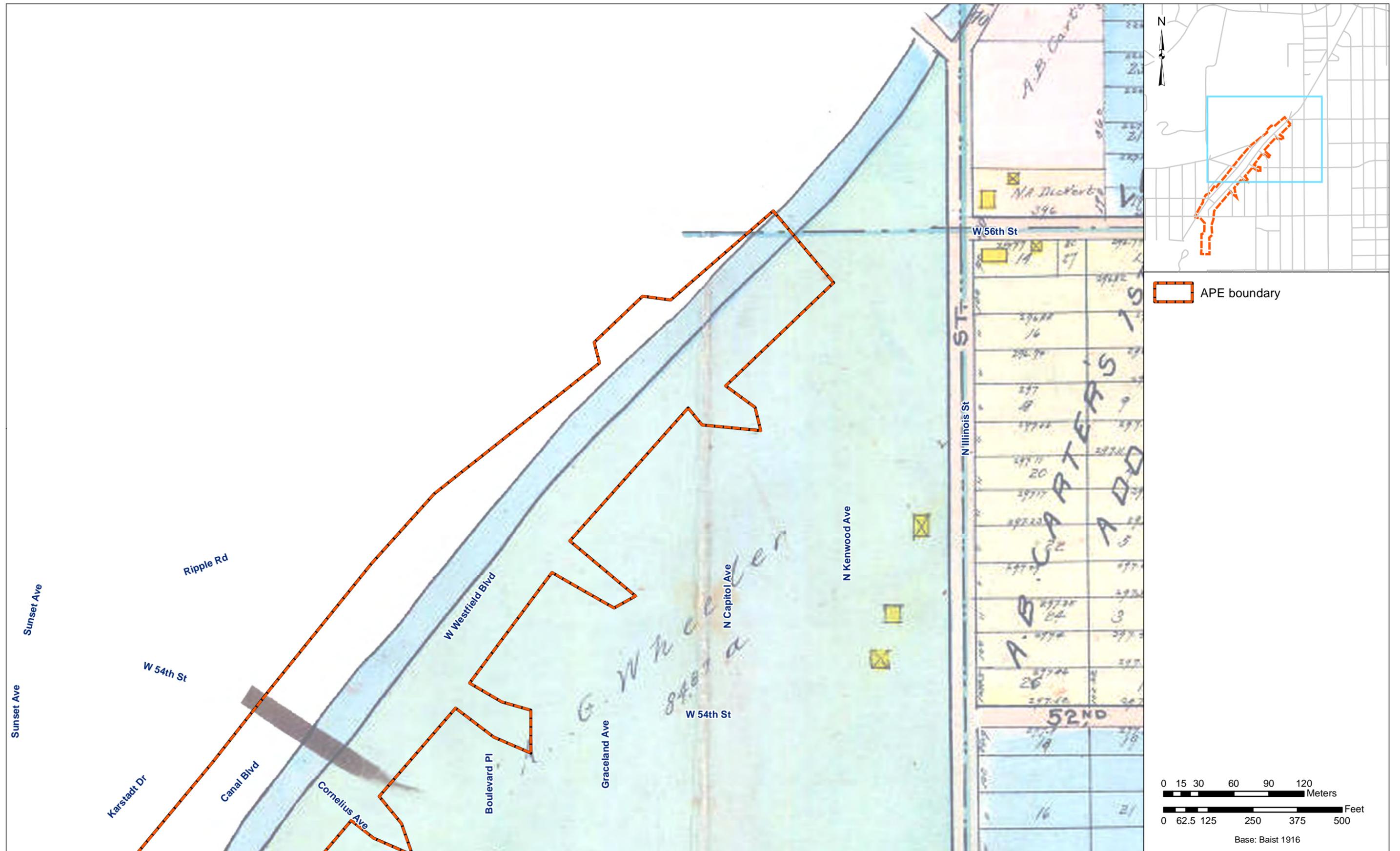


Figure 7. Portion of the Baist (1916) atlas, showing a portion of the APE. (3 Sheets)

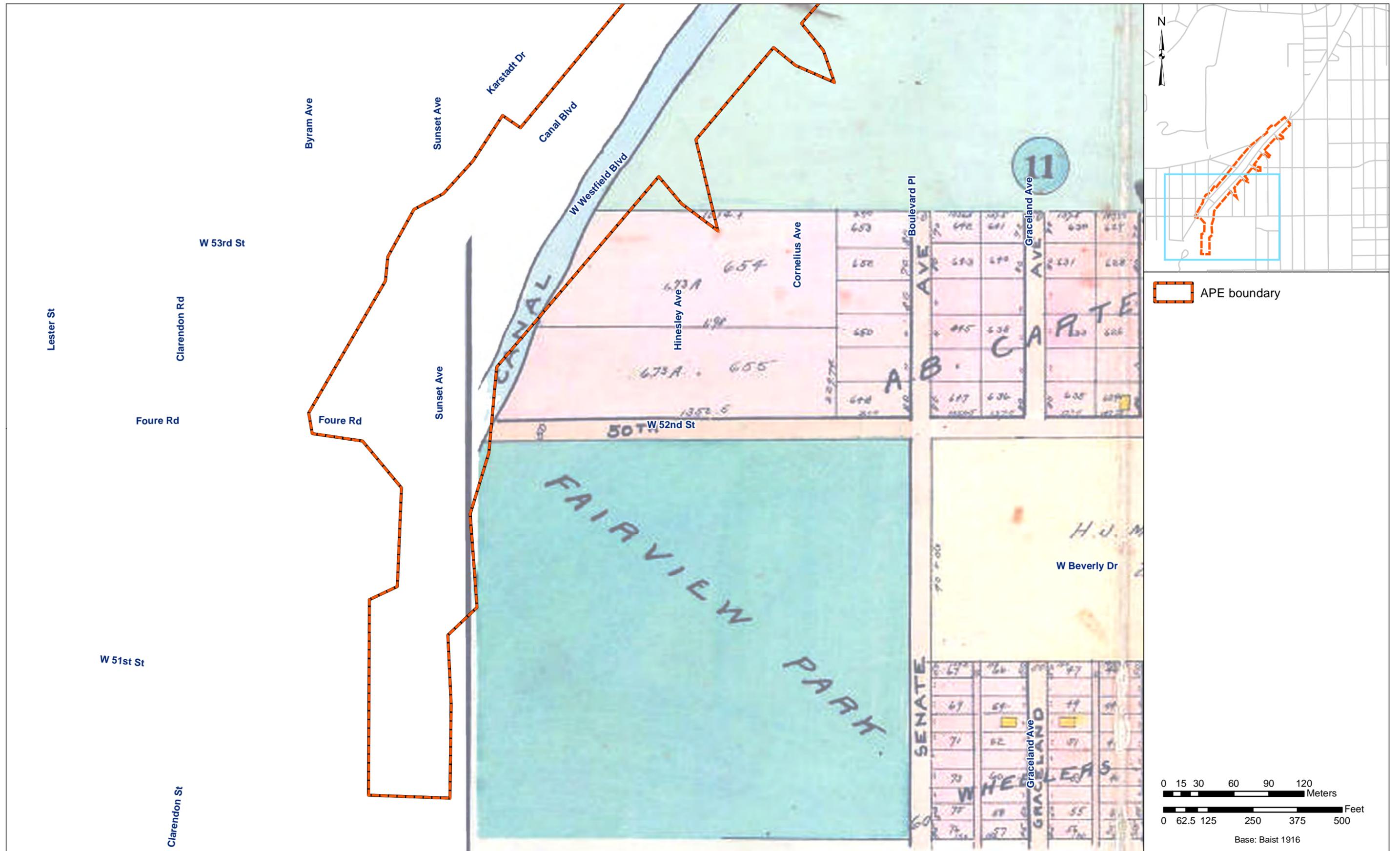


Figure 7. Portion of the Baist (1916) atlas, showing a portion of the APE. (3 Sheets)



Figure 8. Portion of the Baist (1941) atlas, showing a portion of the APE. (4 Sheets)



Figure 8. Portion of the Baist (1941) atlas, showing a portion of the APE. (4 Sheets)

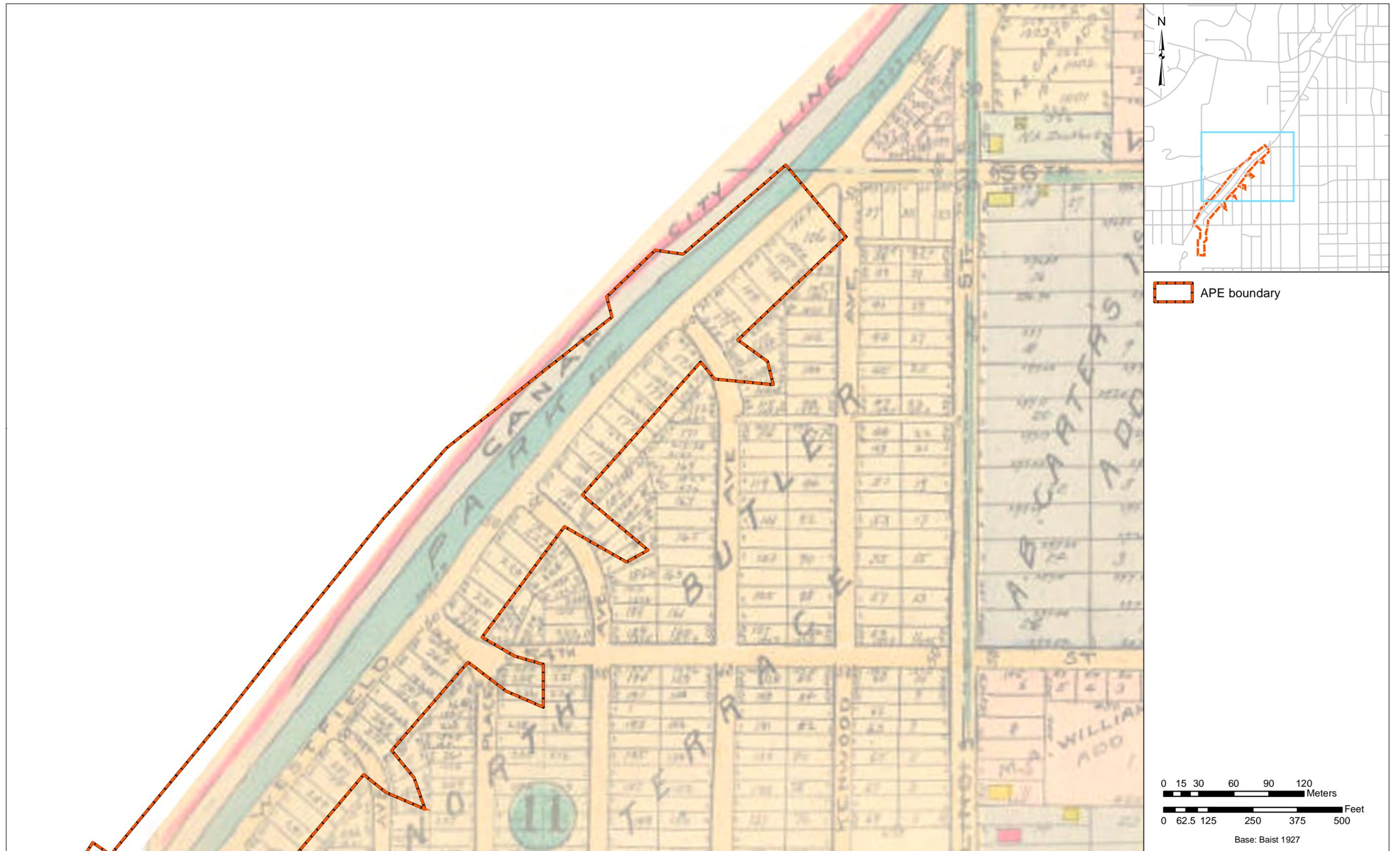


Figure 8. Portion of the Baist (1941) atlas, showing a portion of the APE. (4 Sheets)



Figure 8. Portion of the Baist (1941) atlas, showing a portion of the APE. (4 Sheets)



Figure 9. Portion of Sanborn Map Company's Map of Indianapolis (1941), showing a portion of the APE. (3 Sheets)

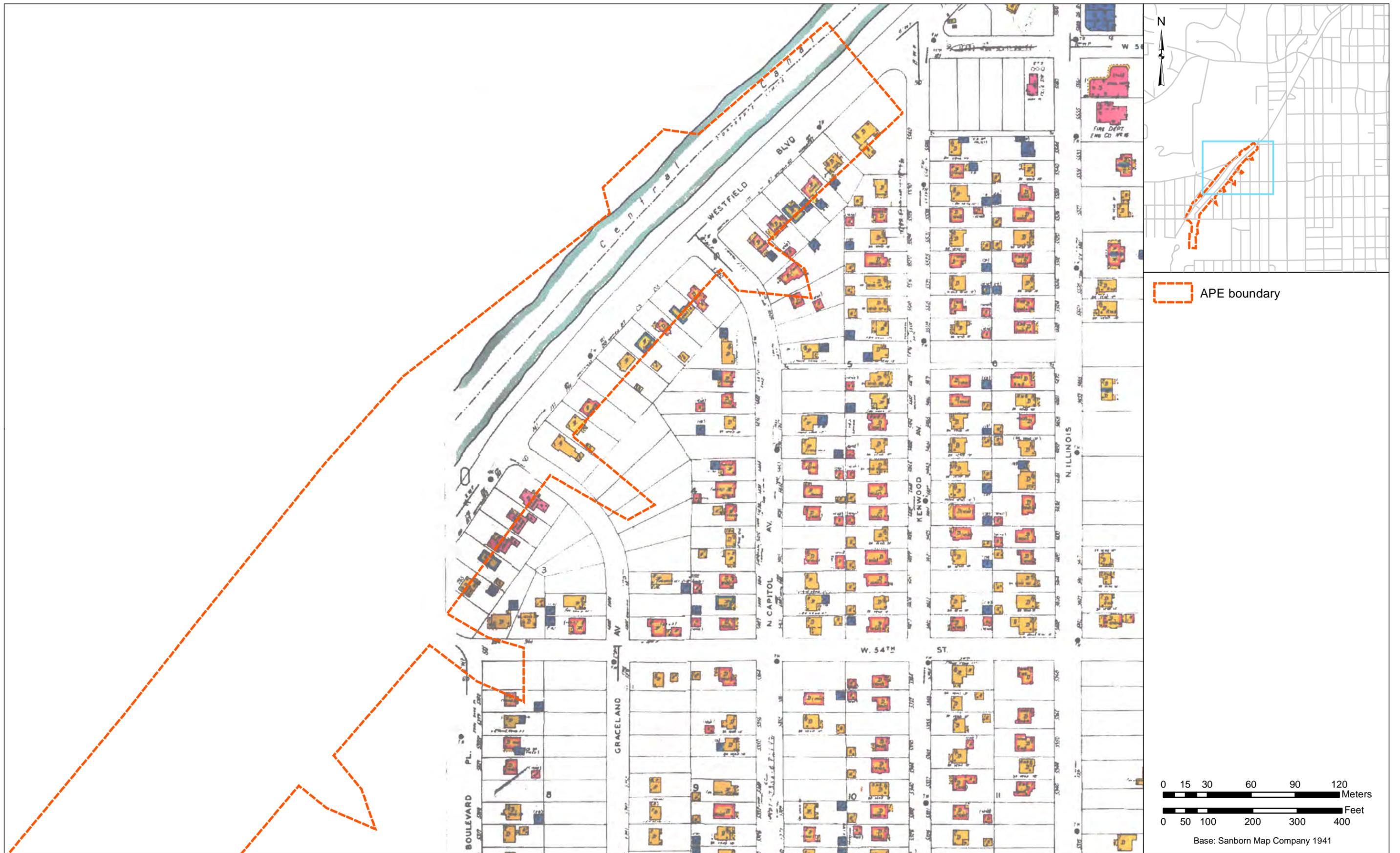


Figure 9. Portion of Sanborn Map Company's Map of Indianapolis (1941), showing a portion of the APE. (3 Sheets)



Figure 9. Portion of Sanborn Map Company's Map of Indianapolis (1941), showing a portion of the APE. (3 Sheets)



Figure 10. Historic aerial photo of Indianapolis (1941) showing a portion of the APE.



Figure 11. Historic aerial photo of Indianapolis (1962) showing a portion of the APE.

TABLES

Table 1. List of Previously Documented Properties in the APE.

USGS 7.52 Quadrangle and Date	Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory No.	Address/Location of Resource	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type of Building or Structure	County Interim Report Rating
Indianapolis West	097-296-05627	Follows Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis	ca. 1839	Canal (Indianapolis Central)	Notable
Indianapolis West	097-296-05913	215 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis	ca. 1930	American Foursquare House	Contributing
Indianapolis West	097-296-05914	177 West Westfield Boulevard, Indianapolis	ca. 1933	English Cottage House	Contributing
Indianapolis West	097-296-05915	5555 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival House	Contributing
Indianapolis West	097-296-05916	5509 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis	ca. 1933	English Cottage House	Contributing
Indianapolis West	097-296-05945	5530 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis	ca. 1932	Colonial Revival House	Contributing
Indianapolis West	097-296-05946	5437 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis	ca. 1939	Gable-front House	Contributing
Indianapolis West	097-296-05947	5433 Graceland Avenue, Indianapolis	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival House	Contributing
Indianapolis West	097-296-05974	336 Ripple Avenue, Indianapolis	ca. 1925	Gable-front House	Contributing
Indianapolis West	097-296-05976	337 Ripple Avenue, Indianapolis	ca. 1925	Dormer-front Bungalow House	Notable
Indianapolis West	097-296-18037	Garden Road, Indianapolis	1958	Garden (Holcomb Gardens)	Notable

APPENDIX A: AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov



August 13, 2012

Wm. Michael Turner
CELRL-PM-P-E (Room 708)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, Kentucky 40201-0059

Federal Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Re: Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement regarding Phase 3B (South Warleigh Section) of the White River-Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction project (DHPA #5180)

Dear Mr. Turner:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has conducted an analysis of the materials dated June 21, 2012 and received on June 29, 2012 for the above indicated project in Indianapolis, Washington Township, Marion County, Indiana.

Thank you for providing us with a copy of the draft Environmental Assessment. In regard to buildings and structures within the area of potential effect, we noted that the Butler University Historic District (Site #097-296-18001-042), which we believe to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and the Butler/ Hinkle Fieldhouse (Site #097-296-11140) which has been designated a National Historic Landmark, will be affected by the proposed project. We also note that Central Canal was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register on April 25, 1985. In terms of the proposed aesthetic treatment for the floodwall along Westfield Boulevard, extending onto Butler University property, we believe that a stone treatment as shown in the preliminary renderings provided would be appropriate. We note that the floodwall to be constructed at Butler University will be relatively low in height and be faced to have a stone appearance. The route appears to cross the eastern edge of the Holcomb Gardens, a 1950 formal garden designed by Indianapolis landscape architect A.W. Brayton that is a contributing resource within the Butler University Historic District. There may be an effect on the Holcomb Gardens from introducing the flood wall; another site visit would probably clarify this.

With respect to the section of floodwall along the Central Canal, it is our understanding that a permanent wall would be constructed on the berm side of the canal, opposite the historic canal towpath. The proposed height of the permanent portion of flood wall has been reduced to 4 feet or less by incorporating removable panels that could be temporarily installed to increase its height when flood events are anticipated. This approach reduces the visual impact of the floodwall on the setting of the Central Canal. However, considering the historic appearance and setting of the Central Canal, we believe that the introduction of new elements, including placing a gate structure across the canal, constructing a floodwall along the southern bank of the canal, and removing mature trees, may result in effects on the Central Canal, which has been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

In terms of other eligible resources, we believe that a potential extension of the previously identified Butler-Fairview Historic District exists north of 52nd Street between the Central Canal and the east side of Illinois Street. The Butler-Fairview District was identified as a possible district in the 1999 *Washington Township Marion County Interim Report* (p. 74). However, based on a recent site visit by staff, we believe that the area within the above boundaries meets National Register Criteria A and C. It illustrates the development of Fairview Park and Butler University during the 1920-50 period and contains houses of smaller scale representing both period details from Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival architectural sources and post-World War masonry and brick ranch houses.

From survey records in our office, we also have identified a potential historic district in the Warfleigh area, bounded by the Central Canal on the south; Meridian Street on the west; Riverview Drive on the north; and College Avenue on the east. This district appears to meet National Register Criteria A and C. It represents an expansion of Indianapolis as Broad Ripple grew as a commercial area between the 1920s and 1950. Some of the earliest houses date to 1915 and are Craftsman in style. Later structures, especially in the northern section of the district, are styled with Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival details. Other houses represent the Colonial Garrison, Cape Cod, and post-World War II ranch house types. A final area, between Meridian on the east; the Central Canal on the south; and Hill Street, Illinois Street, and Riverview Drive on the west and north, needs further study.

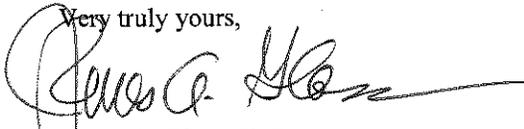
In terms of effects on eligible resources of the vegetation clearance proposed along the current floodwall between Kessler Boulevard and College Avenue, it would be helpful to know the age of the current earthen levee along Riverview Drive.

In terms of archaeological resources, we concur with the assessment on pages 54 and 55 that the two sites recorded in the Westfield section do not appear eligible for inclusion for the National Register of Historic Places. However, six sites appear potentially eligible in the Rocky Ripple section and will need to be avoided or subjected to further archaeological investigations.

We look forward to continuing consultation regarding cultural resources for the proposed project including any unresolved Section 106 issues and any proposed mitigation areas. Once additional information is received, the Indiana SHPO will resume identification and evaluation procedures for this project. Please keep in mind that additional information may be requested in the future.

A copy of the revised 36 C.F.R. Part 800 that went into effect on August 5, 2004, may be found on the Internet at www.achp.gov for your reference. If you have questions about archaeological issues please contact Cathy Draeger-Williams at (317) 234-3791 or cdraeger-williams@dnr.IN.gov. If you have questions about buildings or structures please contact Chad Slider at (317) 234-5366 or cslider@dnr.IN.gov. Additionally, in all future correspondence regarding the above indicated project, please refer to DHPA #5180.

Very truly yours,



James A. Glass, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JAG:CWS:CDW:cws

emc: Dr. Michele J. Curran, NHL Program, National Park Service
Keith Keeney, Corps of Engineers

STATE OF INDIANA



INDIANAPOLIS, 46204

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

JAMES M. RIDENOUR
DIRECTOR

October 20, 1983

Ron Thomas, Assistant Manager
Department of Metropolitan Development
Division of Economic and Housing Development
148 East Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Mr. Thomas:

We have reviewed the Canal Improvement Project proposed by the City of Indianapolis.

As you know, the Central Canal was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and has survived with only minor modifications since that time. In 1977 we advised the City of Indianapolis that in our opinion, the Central Canal was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The historic portion of the canal extends from Broad Ripple on the north, south and west to Ohio Street on the south. The section that has been covered over by the interstate between 13th and 11th Streets would not be considered historic. Likewise, the canal has been so altered south of Ohio Street so as to make that portion ineligible.

According to federal regulations, lowering the level of the canal would be an automatic adverse impact. While we have a number of concerns about the final design of the lower canal, we believe that the proposed lowering is preferable to some other proposals which have included zig-zagging the canal.

While the canal is not significant south of Ohio Street, the proposed placement of the canal in Military Park would have an adverse impact on the Park which is listed on the National Register.

Please advise us when we may be of further assistance with this project.

Sincerely,


James M. Ridenour
State Historic Preservation Officer

JMR:RAG:lgb

BOISE TO REORDER FROM BOISE

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Name of property: Indiana Central Canal

Location: Indianapolis, Marion County

State: IN

Request submitted by: DOT/UMTA Joel P. Ettinger

Date received: 3-28-85

Additional information received: 4-24-85

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Eligible

Not Eligible

No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

Eligible

Applicable criteria:

Not Eligible

Comments:

36 CFR Part 63.3
Determination

Documentation insufficient

(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

For Beth Savage
Keeper of the National Register
Determined Eligible

Date: 4-25-85