

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAY 31 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name New Augusta Historic District
other names/site number 097-097-11000

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet not for publication
city, town Indianapolis vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46268

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>114</u>	<u>18</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>116</u>	<u>18</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official *John I. Estelle* Date 5-4-89
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. *Patrick Andrus* 7/12/89
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
Signature of the Keeper *John* Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE: specialty store
AGRICULTURE: agricultural out building
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
RELIGION: religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE: specialty store
AGRICULTURE: agricultural out building
RECREATION & CULTURE: museum
RELIGION: religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification**(enter categories from instructions)**

OTHER: Gabled Ell
Bungalow/Craftsman
Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other METAL: Aluminum

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The New Augusta Historic District is located in Pike Township in the northwest corner of Marion County, two miles west of Michigan Road (U.S. 421). Though originally a small railroad community far from Indianapolis, the urban sprawl of the city now extends along Michigan Road to run adjacent to New Augusta. Industrial parks are rapidly encroaching upon the district on the west, while the area north consists of farmland interspersed with new housing developments. To the east of New Augusta is Augusta--an area consisting of strip malls, fast food restaurants, and new housing mixed in with the the town's few original buildings.

The topography of New Augusta is flat with Eagle Creek curving around the district to the east. Streets are relatively narrow and laid in a grid plan with the exception of the earliest platted streets which are more in line with the railroad. The lack of curbing and sidewalks adds to the simple character of the district. Lots are characterized by shallow setbacks and an abundance of mature trees which line the streets (Photo #2). The simple residences, commercial buildings, and single church coupled with small barns and outbuildings, create a rural atmosphere despite the district's close proximity to downtown Indianapolis. (New Augusta is about nine miles northwest from the original mile square plat of Indianapolis).

The southern boundary of the district is 71st Street, a heavily trafficked two lane road which forms a distinct division from the development to the south. The southern side of 71st Street is lined with small commercial and light industrial structures (Photo #1). Such streets as Dobson and 72nd Street provide a characteristic view of the district and display typical setback and landscaping (Photos #2 and #3).

The architecture of the New Augusta Historic District consists largely of vernacular residential construction interspersed with small commercial buildings, a church, the depot, and a limited number of intrusions. Of the 134 resources within the district 114 are contributing buildings, 18 are non-contributing buildings, one is a contributing object (the pump), and an above-ground cellar is a contributing structure (photo #30).

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c.1852-1939

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Enos, E. Y. and Company

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

The New Augusta Historic District is significant because it represents one of only two intact nineteenth century railroad communities remaining in Marion County. The other village, Acton, located in Franklin Township possesses many similar characteristics to New Augusta. Numerous Marion County towns once developed along various railroad lines; however, as a result of increasing commercial activity and the continued urban sprawl of Indianapolis, these small communities have all but vanished. New Augusta exists as an outstanding representation of one of these villages. Established in 1852, the district maintains much of its integrity and small town characteristics. The period of significance extends to 1939 to include early twentieth century building activity which occurred when the area was still commercially active.

New Augusta, located in Pike Township in northwestern Marion County, lies approximately one and one-half miles west of the original town of Augusta. Old Augusta, as it is now known, grew as a result of the 1832 extension of U.S. 421 (Michigan Road) which connected Indianapolis to Michigan City. Increased traffic along the roadway resulted in the community's growth.

However, in 1852 the Illinois Central Railroad laid its tracks just west of Old Augusta, thereby encouraging the establishment of a new village. William Hornaday seized upon the opportunity to subdivide his land adjoining the new railroad and the the town of Hosbrook evolved. The town took its name from Percy Hosbrook, a member of the committee responsible for the sectioning of the land. There are, however, no extant structures associated with these early settlers. In 1878 due to a confusion over post offices, Hosbrook became New Augusta.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Atlas of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana. Philadelphia:
Griffin, Gordon and Co., 1889.

Baist's Property Atlas of Marion County, Indiana. Philadelphia:
G. Wm. Baist Co., 1901.

Brooks, Mrs. Allen. Interview with Suzanne Rollins, 9 March 1987.

Hornaday, George K. "Addition to Hosbrook." Lots 23-26, series 2,
Book 17, p. 181. Chain of title: 4636 West 72nd Street,
Indianapolis, IN.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and
Structures Inventory

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 46

UTM References

A	<u>116</u>	<u>5647910</u>	<u>441511010</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>16</u>	<u>565440</u>	<u>44147810</u>

B	<u>116</u>	<u>56521810</u>	<u>44151140</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>16</u>	<u>56481510</u>	<u>44147140</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Suzanne T. Rollins, Preservation Historian
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date 6/3/87
street & number 1028 N. Delaware Street telephone (317) 638-5264
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46202

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Roughly bounded by East 71st Street, East 74th Street, Coffman Road,
and New Augusta Road.

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An abundance of the traditional "L" Plan houses exist within the district. Characteristic examples of the style are 4636 West 72nd Street (Photo #4), 7102 and 7237 Dobson Streets (Photos #5-6), and 7124 Purdy Street (Photo #7). Constructed c.1875, the residence at 4636 West 72nd Street (Photo #4) is a one and one-half story brick "L" Plan house with a gabled roof. The gable ends are highlighted by brackets, which, in conjunction with the elliptical arch window headers, reflect the Italianate style. The double-hung sash windows have two-over-two lights. A one-story porch with shed roof wraps around the east and south sides of one leg of the "L." It features the simple millwork characteristic of vernacular designs. A frame addition on the north side was added prior to 1900.

The house at 7102 Dobson Street (Photo #5) is an "L" plan house with a one and one-half story wing intersected by a one story wing. This c.1880 home is highlighted by decorative millwork on the shed-roofed entrance porch and the peak decoration of the gable ends. Simplicity is exhibited in the flat wood trim which surrounds the double-hung sash windows and the entrances. Openings on the first floor have a slight entablature.

The residence at 7237 Dobson Street (Photo #6), though very similar to 7102 Dobson, demonstrates even greater simplicity in its design. Like 7102 it has a one and one-half story wing intersected by a slightly smaller one-story wing. Unlike 7102, the main entrance here is centered in the taller wing and covered by a shed roof porch. Windows, which vary in dimension, are double-hung sash with one-over-one lights. Both windows and doors are surrounded by plain, flat trim.

The house at 7124 Purdy Street (Photo #7), one of the oldest houses in the district, is another example of the "L" Plan. This c.1855, frame one and one-half story house contains four bays (a door flanked by two windows not seen in photo) with plain flat trim surrounding the six-over-six replacement windows and door. A transom is located above the main entrance on the east facade. A covered porch extends the length of the long leg of the "L" on the north facade. A one story brick warehouse with a gabled roof is

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attached to the rear of the house on the south facade. The warehouse was used for the storage of fruits and vegetables in the winter. The house is now sheathed in aluminum siding.

Another frequently seen vernacular form is the Hall and Parlor Plan. The house at 4635 West 72nd Street (Photo #8) is a one story house with gabled roof and shed porch. The house illustrates how many of the homes in New Augusta have been altered, yet retain their basic original form. In this instance, a shed roof addition is located on the east side. Wooden porch posts support the roof. The double-hung sash windows have plain flat trim as does the main entrance. Other common alterations to this style house include enclosed porches such as in the case of 4610 West 72nd Street (Photo #9).

Only one example of high-style architecture exists in the New Augusta Historic District--7123 New Augusta Road (Photo #10). This c.1875 two story "L" shaped brick house is typical of the Italianate style. The overhang of the hipped roof is supported by carved wooden brackets. Tall, narrow, double-hung sash, one-over-one windows with elliptical arch headers, and the brackets on the porch are further elements of the Italianate style. The main entrance to the house is located on the short leg of the "L" on the west facade. Alterations to the house include a covered exterior stairway which leads to an apartment on the second floor, and a frame addition to the rear which connects the house and garage.

An example of a well-ornamented house which is not quite in the high style of architecture is 4546 West 71st Street (Photo #11). While relatively simple in comparison to many of the leading Queen Anne buildings in Marion County, this one and one-half story "L" shaped house stands out among the simple vernacular dwellings of New Augusta. Constructed c.1871, the focal point of the house is the square tower with a high-pitched bell-cast roof. Located on the south and west second floor levels of the tower are fixed-sash Queen Anne windows which were added by the present owner. All other windows are double-hung sash with simple flat trim. A semi-hexagonal bay is located on the south facade. Knee braces support the overhang

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of the gabled roof; decorative millwork highlights the porch in the form of turned posts and spindles, and is also found on the gable peak decoration. The main entrance is located at the base of the tower on the west facade.

In addition to the numerous nineteenth century styles there are several twentieth century Bungalows within the district. Such houses at 4802 West 72nd Street (Photo #12) and 7332 Dobson Street (Photo #13) represent this later building trend.

The one story house at 4802 West 72nd Street (Photo #12) shows the influence of the Bungalow. The low lines of the gabled roof of both the house and porch are characteristic of the style. The overhang of the roof reveals exposed rafters. The frame house has one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the sides. The porch is enclosed and also has double-hung sash windows.

The Bungaloid residence at 7332 Dobson Street (Photo #13) exhibits several typical alterations which many houses incurred over the years such as the insul-brick siding, the enclosed porch, and aluminum storm windows. The overall design of the house presents a vernacular rendition of this originally west coast style which flourished in Indiana from c.1905 to c.1940.

It is quite common to find small barns and outbuildings behind the houses--evidence of the important role agriculture once played to the district residents. Many of the early residents of New Augusta chose to maintain their homes within the town, while still farming nearby fields. Small animals were often kept in the barns. Such outbuildings can be seen at 7214 Dobson Street (Photo #14), 4614 West 73rd Street (Photo #15), and 4610 West 72nd Street (Photo #16). These barns are typical of those seen throughout the district. They are generally small, not being larger than two bays wide and are of frame construction. Today most of the outbuildings are used for storage space while a few of the larger ones have been converted into garages.

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Non-contributing houses range from those constructed after the period of significance to those which have been altered and hide original fabric. The c.1940 Cape Cod style house at 4740 West 72nd Street (Photo #17) is a typical example of the district architecture which falls outside the period of significance. The one and one-half story aluminum sided house has a gabled roof with two gable dormers. Another non-contributing building is the c.1950 Ranch style house at 7122 New Augusta Road (Photo #18). While most non-contributing houses represent 1930s and 1940s styles such as the Cape Cod, there are a small number of 1950s homes within the district. The house at 7122 New Augusta Road is a single story, aluminum sided house with one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The house, which rests on a concrete block foundation, has an attached garage on the northwest side.

Commercial and religious buildings add to the village-like charm and scale of New Augusta (Photo #19). The intersections of 72nd and Dobson and 72nd and Pollard are the two primary intersections at which these buildings are located. The traditional business center for the village was 72nd and Dobson Streets (Photo #19) where there are two commercial buildings situated across from the village pump (Photo #20).

The two story c.1890 brick Oddfellows Building at 7202-04 Dobson Street (Photo #21) has paired windows with transoms and limestone sills on the second floor. The original sash has been replaced. On the first floor of the main facade are two storefronts each with centrally located doors flanked by fixed-sash display windows above six part lower window panels. Markings on the brick indicate that the original cornice is missing. The south facade likewise has paired, second floor windows with two similar storefronts on the first floor.

Immediately north at 7208 Dobson Street (Photo #21) is a two story frame building originally built by the Hopewell Evangelical Lutheran Church and moved to this location from New Augusta Road c.1880. It now stands vacant. The c.1859 gable roof building has corner posts that originally extended from the foundation to the

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eaves. These have been cut off by changes to the first floor store front. The second floor has two four-over-four, double-hung sash windows. On the north facade the three second floor and four first floor windows are all boarded. To the rear (or west) of the building is a one story frame addition with a side (north) entrance.

In addition to the commercial buildings, another important structure in the district is the Salem Lutheran Church located at 7260 Pollard Street (Photo #22). Constructed in 1880, the church is a simple adaptation of the Romanesque Revival style to an early Gothic Revival corner tower plan. Characteristic of this style are the round arch openings of the door and windows and the corbel table below the steeple. The bell tower, divided into three parts, contains the main entrance with a stained glass typanum. On the third level are paired, rounded arch openings with wood louvers. The tower is capped by a cornice of classical profile surmounted by a copper-clad steeple. The sanctuary has a gabled roof with exposed purlins and a circular attic vent. Centrally located is a three part stained glass window with rounded arch openings; to the north is a three panel door also with a rounded arch.

The Parish House, attached to the Church on the north facade, is a one story, seven bay brick building constructed in 1948. The building was designed by Howard S. Garns of Indianapolis and constructed by Gwaltney Brothers of Indianapolis, and Russell & Son of Zionsville. The entrance is recessed within a rounded arch. Above the door is a fanlight.

The most historically significant building within the district is the New Augusta depot (Photo #23), for it was the railroad and this stop which created the growth of the village. This one story c.1890 building has a bell-cast hipped roof with an intersecting gable on the east facade and an offset brick chimney. The wide eaves of the roof are supported by simple wood brackets. The double-hung sash windows have six-over-one lights. A door on the east facade provides access to the interior. Misses Olive and Emma Purdy of 7135 Purdy Street currently maintain the depot as a personal museum.

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Non-residential intrusions within New Augusta are concentrated along the district boundaries. The two largest non-contributing buildings located within the district are the church annex at 73rd and Pollard Streets (Photo #24) and the fire station located across from the annex on 73rd Street (Photo #25). The church annex, built 1974, is a functional one story gable front building (Photo #24). The centrally located front door on the east facade is flanked by two one-over-one double-hung sash windows which are likewise found on the north and south facades. Mel Cunningham, Inc. served as contractor on the building. The fire station is a three-bay building constructed of concrete blocks with a projecting eave on the main (south) facade and a gently sloping roof (Photo #25). Each of the three bays has an overhead door.

Buildings such as the New Augusta Lumber Company (Photo #26) and Fox Sheet Metal Products (Photo #27) located along the northeast boundary, typify those light industrial structures just outside the district.

New Augusta is a unique area in Indianapolis. Its architecture and streetscapes provide physical reminders of the numerous rural villages that surrounded Indianapolis at the turn of the century.

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Also in 1852 at the opposite end of the county, John E. Stretcher surveyed and platted the town of Acton. Located in Franklin Township in the southeast corner of Marion County, Acton is situated adjacent to the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago Railroad. Sulgrove's History of Indianapolis states, "There would probably never have been any village at that point but for the building of the railroad..."¹ Like New Augusta, Acton also possessed a prior name (Farmersville) which was changed due to a confusion over post offices. Population figures and commercial activity also parallel for the two villages. In 1884 Acton had four churches, one school, three doctors, three general stores, two wagon shops, two blacksmiths, a steam saw mill, a flour mill, Masonic and Oddfellows Lodges, and a population of 315. In 1880 New Augusta had three churches, four general stores, three doctors, a blacksmith, a wagonmaker, saw mill, a flour mill, a Masonic Hall, and a population of 300 residents.

Currently, New Augusta and Acton maintain many similar physical characteristics. Although not as compact as New Augusta, Acton possesses approximately the same lot size, setback, and street width. As opposed to the grid pattern of New Augusta, the streets of Acton are perpendicularly aligned with two streets which follow the diagonal line of the railroad. Architectural styles are likewise similar with both areas having modest vernacular representations from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Due to its distance from downtown Indianapolis, Acton does appear to be more autonomous than New Augusta. Acton maintains its own post office as well as having such local businesses as a grocery store. While commercial enterprises encroach New Augusta on the south, east, and west, Acton remains centered in an area dominated by agriculture.

Other early railroad towns such as Castleton and Vertland in Lawrence Township have been erased due to the growth of commercial strip developments. The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory For Marion County lists no other such villages in townships thus surveyed (Washington, Lawrence, Perry, Decatur, Franklin, and Pike).

The earliest lots of New Augusta were oriented along the railroad, as plat maps indicate. Subsequent additions, which followed during the years c.1854 to c.1889 produced the more linear, grid-like plan evidenced today. Between 1854-89 Reuben

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Klingensmith's property added 13 lots to the east of the original plan; Henry Dobson and George Hornaday added 28 lots directly west, and Hornaday added an additional two blocks to the west. The boundaries of the town never extended beyond the 1889 additions, leaving New Augusta to retain its original village characteristics.

There are no clear reasons why New Augusta ceased to expand or merge with Old Augusta; however, several speculated explanations exist. Aside from the railroad, all other traffic routes were located adjacent to Old Augusta. Both the Interurban lines and the main thoroughfare of Michigan Road led to the growth and expansion of Old Augusta while bypassing New Augusta. With the advent of the automobile, traffic patterns continued to shift toward Old Augusta, away from the railroad.

Although established in 1852, New Augusta did not experience a noticeable expansion until the 1870s. In 1872 William and Henry Pollard established a flour mill--the first major industry in the community. Prior to the mill, the only commercial interest was a dry good and grocery establishment owned by J. Klingensmith. However, by 1880 the business directory included six general stores. Other occupations and businesses included: two carpenters, two blacksmiths, three physicians, a wagonmaker, barber, and druggist, in addition to a saw mill which became an extension of the flour mill in 1884. The mill continued to be a viable industry until it burned in 1965. The 1880-81 Indiana State Gazeteer lists lumber as the principle export of New Augusta. The 1882-83 and subsequent Gazeteers list the principal exports as lumber, hogs, and grain. In this manner the railroad encouraged the growth of the town by providing convenient access for farmers to ship their products.

New Augusta maintained its active commercial climate well into the 1960s. The New Augusta Community Centennial program of 1965 lists the New Augusta State Bank, the Grain & Supply Company, a lumber company, the E.J. Klingensmith Store, King's Market, and a barber shop as just a few of its commercial establishments. Since the 1880s the business district centered around the intersection of 72nd and Dobson Streets. Today the little commercial activity that

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remains in New Augusta is located at this spot. Several commercial enterprises are now located immediately south of the district along 71st Street. The construction of new commercial and light industrial buildings on this street has helped to create an even sharper contrast between the village of New Augusta and its surroundings.

The district continues to maintain its rural characteristics. Distinct boundaries help to isolate the district and separate it from nearby industrial parks and various commercial activity. Within the district one finds small-scale vernacular housing, numerous small barns and outbuildings, a town pump, and a small commercial center.

The housing stock of the district can be characterized as vernacular interpretations of nineteenth and twentieth century architectural styles. While a few houses have ornamentation which reflects high styles of the period, the majority of buildings are simple and lack ornamentation, reflecting the rural, agricultural background of the village. Characterized by the simplistic lines and lack of ornamentation, these folk houses usually consist of front gable, gable and wing plan, or Hall and Parlor. Indicative of the small rural climate of New Augusta, many of these houses have accompanying outbuildings in the form of garages, barns, and small animal shelters.

The gable front cottage at 7215 Dobson (Photo #28) originally served as a schoolhouse located at the corner of Coffman Road and 71st Street.² Circa 1895 Criss Gass, a blacksmith moved this c.1871 structure to its present location. Carved brackets and circular attic vents form the primary ornamentation on the main facade.

The cross gable house at 7135 Purdy Street (Photo #29) originally faced the railroad when it was constructed for Dr. Ephraim Purdy c.1870, but subsequent additions on the east now place the main entrance on the west.³ Though primarily a vernacular house, the steep cross gable reflects the influence of the Gothic Revival style while the brackets are reminiscent of Italianate architecture.

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4546 West 71st Street, (Photo #11) built c.1871, displays several elements seen on high style Queen Anne structures. This style was an extremely popular highly ornamental architectural style in the late nineteenth century, characterized by asymmetrical turrets, bay windows, and spindled porches. The Queen Anne detailing on this house, including the front wing and porch, appears to have been added c.1890.⁴ Highlighting the north and west facades are fishscale shingles which cover the square tower. The overhang of the cross gables have gingerbread and a pendant.

7124 Purdy (Photo #7) also typifies the vernacular trend. One of the oldest homes within the district, this c.1855 frame building is void of ornamentation. On the 1866 Titus Atlas, this house appears as one of only four structures in the village of Hosbrook. Of particular interest to the house is the brick farmhouse attached to the southwest corner of the main structure. The farmhouse consists of a small room with sawdust fill between two layers of brick. Vegetables and fruit were stored there in the winter to prevent freezing.

4444 West 71st Street provides another characteristic representation of New Augusta's architecture. Although vinyl sided, the basic design of the c.1860 house remains intact. Located north of the house is an above ground cellar (Photo #30). Originally used to cool milk and butter in the summer and store vegetables in the winter, the cellar is now sealed off. The current owners, Mr. and Mrs. Carson Holingsworth have occupied the house since 1926.

Residentially the most high-styled house in the district is the Italianate building located at 7123 New Augusta Road. Circa 1875 it is believed that Asa G. Myers, a large land owner, built the two story house. Little else is known about Mr. Myers or why he had the most pretentious house in the district. With the exception of a covered stairway on the northern facade and a rear addition, the exterior remains virtually intact. Brackets still support the eave of the medium-pitched hipped roof. Elliptical arch headers and the bay window on the southern facade are likewise characteristics of this architectural style popular throughout the Midwest in the late nineteenth century.

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There are several other buildings of note concentrated along Dobson and Pollard. The commercial area, centered at the corner of Dobson and 72nd Streets has two large nineteenth century structures. This area served as a gathering place for local farmers. New Augusta represented a town where people could purchase supplies and exchange news.

The two story brick building at 7202-04 Dobson (c.1890-Photo #21) is the former Oddfellows Building. The three storefronts (two on Dobson, one on 72nd Street) of this nineteenth century commercial building remain unaltered displaying the typical storefront treatment of windows on either side of a door with a transom above. The building, which continues to house the New Augusta Lodge Number 511, was constructed to house the Oddfellows on the second floor with commercial space allotted on the first level. As the largest commercial building in the village, the Oddfellows building housed such businesses as an ice cream store, grocery store, and barber shop. The post office remained there until the early 1960s.⁴ Today a caterer and gift store occupy the first floor.

Immediately north at 7208 Dobson (Photo #21) is a frame structure constructed c.1859. This plain two story clapboard building lacks the commercial styling of the neighboring brick Oddfellows building. The building originally housed the Hopewell Evangelical Church and was located on New Augusta Road. Circa 1880 Jacob Sourwine moved the building to its present location and added the upper level.⁵ From that time until 1947 the building housed the Wagle General Store.

Another lodge building is located at 4705 West 72nd Street (Photo #31). The Hosbrook Lodge Number 473, F & AM, organized in 1873 and moved into their present location in 1905. Like the Oddfellows Building the Masonic Lodge housed businesses on the main level. Throughout the years such establishments as a grocery store, a harness shop, and a garage occupied the space. The New Augusta State Bank was located there from 1911-1963. Today the building is occupied by the Lodge only. The two story building provides an interesting addition to the New Augusta streetscape. The crowstep gable is the primary design feature of this concrete block structure.

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The only remaining religious structure in New Augusta is the Salem Lutheran Church (Photo #22) located at the intersection of 72nd and Dobson Streets. During the latter part of the nineteenth century three churches established themselves in the village: Methodist, Christian, and Lutheran. The Salem Lutheran Church organized as the Hopewell Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1836. The congregation met in family homes, and in a frame structure on the east side of 72nd and New Augusta Road (this building is now located at 72nd and Dobson).⁶

Due to the size of the congregation a new church was erected between 1876-80 at its present location on West 72nd Street. The firm of E.V. Enos & Son served as the architect for the project. Built in the Romanesque Revival style, the church dominates the streetscape in this area. Such elements as the gabled nave, corbel table, and round arched openings are typical characteristics of the style.

The church has undergone several remodelings. One of the largest was the addition of the parish house in 1948. Designed by Howard S. Garns and constructed by Gwaltney Brothers of Indianapolis and Russell & Son of Zionsville, the house was added to the north facade of the church. At the same time a parsonage was built at 4020 West 71st Street. In 1973 the firm of Mel Cunningham Inc. built Fellowship Hall at the southwest corner of Dobson and 73rd Streets.⁷ (Photo #24)

Another structure of note to New Augusta originally served in an educational capacity. The building at 4790 West 73rd Street (now R.T. Moore Plumbing Co.-Photo #32) originally existed as a four room schoolhouse erected c.1880. In 1912 it was enlarged to become a gymnasium and the school closed. It was again enlarged in 1916 and 1921. In 1942 a gym was added to the new school located outside the district at Zionsville Road and West 71st Street whereby making the old gym unnecessary.

Located immediately south of the Purdy home is the New Augusta depot (Photo #23). Today the building stands as a reminder of the

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importance and influence the railroad had to this small village. Indeed it is the railroad which may be attributed with the formation of New Augusta. Constructed c.1895, it is the second depot at this location. A previous structure built in 1852 burned to the ground shortly before the new one was built. The present depot is much the way it was when built with the exception of the gingerbread trim which once highlighted the peak of the medium-pitched roof. The depot closed in 1901. It is now maintained by Olive and Emma Purdy who reside at 7135 Purdy.

In an area rapidly losing its historic fabric to commercial development, New Augusta maintains a strong sense of its past as a small community established along a railroad line. As one of only two examples remaining in Marion County, New Augusta presents a tangible example of the quality of life in a small railroad village at the turn-of-the-century.

Endnotes

¹ B.R. Sulgrove, ed. History of Marion County and Indianapolis.
(Philadelphia: L.H.Everts & Co., 1884), p.526.

² Nancy Jane Ludwig, "New Augusta: The Townscape That Remains," Research Paper, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis. 1977, p.30.

³ Ibid., p.25.

⁴ Telephone Interview with Joseph Schmidt, 27 January 1987.

⁵ Ludwig, p.22.

⁶ Ibid., p.23.

⁷ Eloise Palmer, ed. "Salem Lutheran Church Building Centennial." (Indianapolis: Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1980), p.2.

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Boundary Description

Starting at the southwest corner of the property at 7104 Coffman Street, follow the rear property lines of houses on the west side of Coffman Road north to the rear property line of 4821 West 73rd Street. Follow the rear property line of 4821 west, then turn north along the west property boundary of 4821. Follow this line north to meet the rear property line of 7360 Coffman Road. Turn east and follow the north property line of 7360. Continue east, turning north, then east, then south along the north property boundary of 7402 Pollard Street to include the adjacent garage of 7402. Follow south along the east property line of 7402 to meet a line formed by extending the south curb line of West 74th Street across Pollard Street. Turn east and follow said line, continuing east along the north property line of 7332 Dobson Street. Turn south and follow along the east property lines of 7332, 7315, 7237, and 7215 Dobson Street. Turn east/northeast along the north property lines of 4532, 4524, and 4516 West 72nd Street, continue across the Conrail Railroad Tracks. Follow the east Conrail right-of-way north/northwest to a point where Eagle Creek makes a sharp eastern turn. Turn east and follow Eagle Creek to the west curb line of New Augusta Road. Turn south along the west curb line of New Augusta Road to a point in line with the north boundary line of 7125 New Augusta Road. Turn east and follow the north line of 7125 to a point in line with the west curb line of the alley east of 7123 New Augusta Road. Turn south along said curb line and follow to the north curb line of west 71st Street to the southeast property corner of 7104 Coffman Road. Continue west along the south property line of 7104 to the point of origin.

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Boundary Justification

The boundaries are basically those of the village of New Augusta, as platted by 1890. The northern boundary is defined by farmland, and in some instances, modern intrusions. Recent construction along New Augusta Road creates a sizeable boundary jog, as do several buildings between the Conrail tracks and Dobson Street. No historic resources have survived south of 71st Street, which today is a heavily-used thoroughfare. More recent homes exist to the west; these buildings were not included in the district. In addition to these considerations, the district closely conforms with the boundaries suggested in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. The district was surveyed in 1986.

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Marion County, INDIANA

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION APPROVAL
89000780

for keeper
Melvin Byers 7/3/91

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Section number 8 Page New Augusta Historic District Additional Documentation
Marion Co., IN

This continuation sheet is to modify the statement of significance of the New Augusta Historic District, which was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on July 12, 1989.

The third paragraph of the statement of significance states that "...in 1852 the Illinois Central Railroad laid its tracks just west of Old Augusta,..." The name of the railroad should read "Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad." This railroad was acquired by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad (also known as "The Big Four") in 1889, and later still was a part of the New York Central System.

The date of 1852 is correct, as is all other substantive information in the application pertaining to railroads and their effect on the district. It is unknown why the name Illinois Central was used; it appears that it was an oversight by the form preparer which was not noticed by the SHPO reviewer.

6/91

