United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received FEB 2 1984 date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all entries		
1. Nam	ie	
historic	Taylor Carpet Company Building	
and/or common	Same	
2. Loca	ation	
street & number	26 West Washington Streete	N/A_ not for publication
city, town	Indianapolis N/Avicinity of	
state	Indiana code 018 county	Marion code 097
3. Clas	sification	
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered N/A Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture
4. Own	er of Property	
name	Goodman Jewelers, Inc.	
street & number	30 West Washington Street	
city, town	Indianapolis N/A_vicinity of	state Indiana 46204
5. Loca	tion of Legal Descripti	ion
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. <u>Marion County Recorder</u> Room 721-741 City-Count 200 East Washington Str	y Building reet
city, town	Indianapolis	state Indiana
6. Repr	esentation in Existing	
	eport for olis/Marion County has this p	See Continuation Sheeroperty been determined eligible? <u>X</u> yes no
date	September 21, 1977	federal state county _X local
depository for su	Indianapolis Historic Prese rvey records Room 1821, City-County Buil	
city, town	Indianapolis	state Indiana

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated X good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered _X_ altered	Check one X original site moved date	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Taylor Carpet Building, located at 26 West Washington Street, is a seven-story commercial building abutting the Indianapolis News Building (1909-10) to the west and the H. Lieber Building (1897) to the east. The principal street facade (Photo 1) is faced with buff terra cotta above the second floor. The exposed east and north facades are built of common bond red brick.

The first two floors of the south entrance facade have been altered by the addition of an Art Moderne style stone veneer (date not determined). The first floor street entrance opening has been more recently modified by metal frame display windows and doors. The entrance is centered and slightly recessed. The second story has a large, rectangular recessed window, framed by Art Moderne style cycloidal columns. The opening is divided by wood mullions into a larger window in the center, flanked by a smaller one on each side.

The third through seventh floors have their original fenestration and detailing. The entire outer edge of these floors is framed by two courses of ornate classical guilloche and leaf molding. Molded terra cotta spandrels divide the facade into stories. The fenestration is divided vertically by slender terra cotta pilasters, decorated with floral swags. The seventh floor is emphasized as the final story by shorter pilasters with ancone capitals. Each floor has three bays with large, one-over-one wood sash windows in each bay. Above the seventh floor is a classical entablature consisting of an architrave, frieze, dentils, egg and dart molding, and a projecting modillion cornice. The cornice is surmounted by a simple molded parapet. The frieze is ornamented with three oculus windows framed by wreaths. Alternating between the round windows are torches and floral cartouches in relief (Photo 2).

The west wall of Taylor Carpet abuts the News Building and is not visible. The east wall through the fourth floor is not visible against the neighboring Lieber Building. The exposed east wall above the fourth floor is common bond red brick and has four two-over-two light, wood sash windows. The north wall is also common bond red brick in construction and faces West Court Street. This facade is three bays wide and has a metal exterior fire escape reaching all floors. The window openings have segmental rowlock arches. The center bay has a wooden mullion separating two windows. Several of the window openings are bricked closed. Others have metal security shutters. The rest of the windows have doublehung wooden sash with three-over-three lights. A one story mechanical penthouse rises above the flat roof.

The original interior spaces of Taylor Carpet have been altered since 1906. The first floor now contains a popular bookstore of modern design. The second and third floors were remodeled at the time the Art Moderne facade was added. The fourth through seventh stories are now completely open and free of any interior partitions. The original pilaster, wood trim, and wood flooring are intact. All stories are accessible by an electric elevator and interior stairs located against the west wall. A freight elevator is still operable in the northwest corner of the building. The seventh story ceiling had a skylight. The building is structurally sound.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900-	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1897/1906	Builder/Architect Unkr	lown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Taylor Carpet Company Building possesses historical significance in the areas of architecture and commerce. The Taylor Carpet Company Building has the oldest known terra cotta facade surviving in downtown Indianapolis. It is an excellent example of the classical Beaux Arts style applied to a Chicago style commercial building. Furthermore, the building was occupied by one of the major downtown retailers during the first quarter of this century.

Architecture. In 1897 the Taylor Carpet Company moved from 30-36 South Illinois Street to this new, then four-story store at 26-28 West Washington Street (Photo 3). Although no architect or builder has yet been identified, the quality of design and detailing suggest a professional knowledgable in current styles and construction materials. The open floor plan made possible by the skeleton frame permitted free arrangement of the company's goods--carpets, rugs, draperies, shades, wall paper, and furniture, as was advertised in City Directories beginning in 1898.

Photo 4 shows this building with three additional stories, completed in 1906. Comparing it with an earlier photo, the original terra cotta elements appear to have been retained in the expansion, with the upper levels well-integrated with the original four. Although there are still several terra cotta buildings remaining in downtown Indianapolis, the 1897 date of the Taylor Carpet Building makes it the oldest known, with the Marrott Shoes Building down the street (National Register, 1983) being two years later, and very different in its styling.

Commerce. The Taylor Carpet Company was one of downtown's major retailers from 1892 until 1936, with its ads appearing daily in the local newspapers.

Alonzo W. Taylor (1846-1921) and his brother, Alfred A. Taylor, moved to Indianapolis from Covington, Kentucky, and started a carpet business in 1892. It operated for five years as Taylor and Taylor at 30-36 South Illinois Street. The business was reorganized in January of 1897 as the Taylor Carpet Company, with Alonzo W. Taylor as president, and his sons, Carl A. and William F., as vice-president and secretary-treasurer. In October of that year the company moved into the four story commercial structure at 26-28 West Washington. The four story building appears to have been built early in 1897 for Hanna A., Charles W., and M. E. Mansur. Application No. 2133 in the Index of Building Permits shows a permit issued in their names for the amount of \$29,507. Permit No. 15177 for July 23, 1906, was issued to Hanna A. Mansur for an \$18,000 brick addition to be built by William P. Jungclaus. This three-story addition was apparently built prior to construction of Jarvis Hunt's News Building adjacent to the west.

Carl A. Taylor was one of the organizers of the original Indianapolis Merchants Association and served for many years as one of its directors. Carl Taylor was responsible for the motto, "You be the Judge," by which the firm became widely and favorably known. His sons, Harold W. and Myron D., were subsequently department heads for the company. About 1925 Taylor Carpet moved to 110 South Meridian Street. After the death of Carl Taylor in 1932, the name was changed to Taylor Furniture, although the Taylor family was no longer involved in the business. The store closed in 1936.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Ge	ographical D	ata				
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	he entire east side					
	and counties for properti	es overlappin	g state or c	ounty bour	ndaries	
state N/A	COC	de co	ounty			code
state	coc	de co	ounty			code
11. For	m Prepared	Ву				
name/title	Samuel A. Roberson	& Associate	s			
organization	Goodman Jewelers, 1	inc.	(date	November	18, 1983
street & number	4611 N. Pennsylvani	a Street	t	elephone	283-1979	
city or town	Indianapolis			state	Indiana	46205
	te Historic F	reserv	ation	Office	er Ceri	tification
As the designated 665), I hereby non according to the	nificance of this property w national state State Historic Preservation ninate this property for includities and procedures set to	n Officer for the usion in the Nati	cal National Hist onal Registe	r and certify		
	State Historic Preser		· · · · ·		date 1-24-8	34
1 delo	only tify that this property is incl Wy Syew National Register	Latered	onal Register in the Register		date	3/1/84
Attest: Chief of Regis	stration				date	

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Continuation sheet Taylor Carpet Co. Bldg.

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The Taylor Carpet Building was determined eligible as part of the Union Station Historic District on December 31, 1979.

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Continuation sheet

Taylor Carpet Building

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The building on Washington Street was occupied in 1926 by the Hudson Cloak and Suit Store, quickly followed in 1927 by Morrison's, a women's clothing store. Morrison's occupied the building until 1935, when Miller's Ladies Apparel took over occupancy, staying until 1949. Goodman Jewelers purchased the building in 1968, and leased it to a variety of tenants until B. Dalton Bookseller, the present tenant, occupied the building in 1975.

- Baist, George William. <u>Baist's Property Atlas of Marion County, Indiana</u>. Philadelphia: G.W.Baist, 1901.
- . <u>Baist's Property Atlas of the City of Indianapolis and Suburbs</u>, Indiana. Philadelphia: G.W.Baist, 1899.
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- Brown, Paul D., ed. "Carl A. Taylor." <u>Indianapolis Men of Affairs</u>. Indianapolis: American Biographical Society, 1923.
- Dunn, Jacob P. Greater Indianapolis. 2 Volumes. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1922.
- Indianapolis Architecture. Indianapolis: Indiana Architectural Foundation, 1975.
- "Alonzo W. Taylor." Indianapolis News (June 4, 1921).
- "Cloak Firm Takes Downtown Lease." Indianapolis News (January 26, 1925).
- "Carl A. Taylor." Indianapolis Star (July 9, 1932).
- "Taylor Carpet Company Leases Schnull Building on South Meridian Street." <u>Indianapolis</u> Star (September 16, 1924).
- "Taylor Carpet Firm in Hands of Receiver." <u>Indianapolis Star</u> (November 13, 1931).
- <u>Insurance Maps of Indianapolis, Indiana</u>. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Ltd., 1898.
- Phillips, Clifton J. <u>Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth:</u> 1880-1920. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1968.
- Polk, R.L., & Company's <u>Indianapolis City Directory for 1895 through 1935</u>. Indianapolis: R.L.Polk & Company, 1895-1935.
- Wilson, William R. <u>Indiana</u>, A <u>History</u>. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1966.