

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **AUG 27 1984**

date entered **SEP 27 1984**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Old Northside Historic District (Amendment) *Boundary*

and/or common *Indiana*

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet PA + 16th Sts. N/A not for publication

city, town Indianapolis N/A vicinity of

state Indiana code 018 county Marion code 097

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Apartments

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Center Township/Marion County Assessor's Office

street & number Room 1301, City-County Building

city, town Indianapolis state Indiana 46204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Old Northside National Register Historic District has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date March 24, 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records National Register of Historic Places

city, town Washington state D.C.

7: Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Old Northside Historic District is a near-downtown residential neighborhood, bordered on the east and south by Interstate 65 and on the west by commercial activity. A commercial corridor along 16th Street separates it from the Herron-Morton Historic District to the north. The most fashionable neighborhood in the city during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the neighborhood experienced changes beginning with the turn of the century, when the large, single-family homes began to be divided into smaller units, and multi-unit structures were built as infill. The original 1978 nomination for the district adequately described the earlier, single-family residences found in the neighborhood. This description will focus on the remainder of the structures in the neighborhood: multi-unit residences, post-World War I residences, and commercial structures.

The area is completely flat, and is characterized by tree-lined streets. Major traffic corridors run through the neighborhood, including the north-south Pennsylvania, Delaware and Central Avenues, and east-west 16th Street. Although the area is for the most part densely developed, there are some open spaces where demolition has occurred.

MULTI-UNIT RESIDENCES

The multi-unit buildings within the boundaries of the Old Northside Historic District fall into three building type categories:

1. Flat: Buildings of two and three stories, usually with two flats per floor, and variations on this theme.
2. Conversion: Buildings remodeled from a former residence so as to appear as a flat.
3. Apartment: Buildings of more than three stories with multiple units per floor.

Flats Historically, the flat was the first multi-unit building constructed in this area. Defined as early as 1905, in an Indianapolis News article, as "a form of apartment house... consisting of two flats of five to seven rooms on each of the floors," the flat could be easily constructed on a standard city lot. The Whittier (Photo 1) was constructed in 1905. Other typical flats are as follows: The Bronx and the Berrick (Photo 2), 1910 and 1911, respectively; The Wardsworth (Photo 3), 1912; The Maryden (Photo 4), 1916; The Peerless (Photo 5), 1917; The Adelaide (Photo 6), 1920, and the Delaware Manor (Photo 7), c. 1923. In other buildings the basic form remained as two or three stories and two apartments wide, but the flat was lengthened, limited only, perhaps, by budget and the dimensions of the lot. The following are typical examples of the longer buildings: The Genessee (Photo 8), 1916; Belmar Apartments (Photo 9), 1926; The Oaks and Mar-Wana (Photo 10), 1930 and 1929, respectively. Variations in plan account for other flats such as the Arletta (Photo 11), 1905, which consists of two separate structures of six flats each, built at the same time. The corner site is filled, with each structure facing a different street. The E-shaped plan of The Dolly Madison (Photo 12), 1917, provides a standard flat appearance at each of the projecting entrances. Additional units are located in the connectors.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Community Growth
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1917-1941 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The original 1978 nomination for the Old Northside Historic District addressed only single family residences constructed between c. 1870 and 1917. The nomination neglected many structures which are now recognized as being important elements in the neighborhood and its history: its multi-unit residences, commercial structures, and post-World War I buildings. The purpose of this Old Northside amendment is to incorporate these structures into the district as recognized contributing elements.

The fashionable Northside streets were lined with large, stylish single family residences constructed between c. 1870 and World War I. As the area, by virtue of its proximity to the center of the city, became less a suburban, quiet refuge after the proliferation of the automobile, the Old Northside's original dwellers and others seeking prestigious addresses c. 1920 found sanctuary in developments further north, that area bounded on the south by Fall Creek (2900 North).

The market demand for the large residences, which required domestic staff, was thus reduced as the people who had maintained that style of living no longer found the Old Northside a viable neighborhood. But those seeking smaller residential accommodations, such as unmarried or widowed men and women, couples without children and older couples, found this area desirable because of its close proximity to the center city, the location of their employment and activities. A growing passion for apartment living in the 1910's and 1920's caused many long-time house dwellers to give up the responsibilities of home ownership and move into new flats that were being built. New multi-unit buildings appeared in the Old Northside as early as 1905, when The Whittier (Photo 1) was constructed, foreshadowing things to come. Indeed, this was part of a larger movement that was taking place all over the near-downtown area, as was reported in The Indianapolis News on December 9, 1905. According to the article, the first flats had appeared in the city in 1896, and by 1905 there were about 157. The trend for building in already existing residential areas was reported as follows:

"The striking feature of flat building in Indianapolis this year is that it has not been confined to the old 'flat district,' but has extended far beyond into the territory of homes. One of the largest and most handsome flats built in the city this year is way up at Thirteenth Street..."

As was noted in the original nomination, the residents of the Old Northside were prominent in Indianapolis politics, business, education and commerce. The same can be said, to some extent, of the new residents who occupied the flats and apartment buildings that were being erected in the neighborhood. Richard Lieber, noted conservationist and director of the Indiana Department of Conservation, resided at the Bronx in 1920 (Photo 2). John P. Frenzel, Jr., vice-president of Merchants National Bank, resided at the Maryden in 1920 (Photo 4). But records show that later residents of the neighborhood, for the most part, were professional or management level people, rather than the upper echelon business owners who had resided there earlier.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 170

Quadrangle name Indianapolis West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	5	7	2	2	2	0	4	4	0	4	0	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	6	5	7	3	4	5	1	4	4	0	4	4	2	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing									

C

1	6	5	7	1	3	4	6	1	4	4	0	3	7	6	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing										

D

1	6	5	7	2	2	6	1	0	4	4	0	3	7	8	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing										

E

Zone		Easting				Northing										

F

Zone		Easting				Northing										

G

Zone		Easting				Northing										

H

Zone		Easting				Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan R. Slade

organization Acquisition and Restoration date February 12, 1984

street & number 423 Massachusetts Avenue telephone 317/637-1266

city or town Indianapolis state Indiana 46204

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]
Deputy Dir., Dept. of Natural Resources, for
title State Historic Preservation Officer date 8-17-84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature] Entered in the National Register date 9-27-84
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

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The following blocks and streets are located within the amended district:

North Pennsylvania Street	1200-1531, odd numbers only
North Pennsylvania Street	1350, 1408, 1504, 1512
North Delaware Street	1200-1526
North Alabama Street	1200-1529
North New Jersey Street	1200-1534
Central Avenue	1200-1537
North Park Avenue	1200-1564
Broadway	1200-1565
North College Avenue	1300-1570
Carrollton Avenue	1400-1566
Bellefontaine Street	1500-1599
East 12th Street	100—600
East 13th Street	100—700
East 14th Street	26—716
East 15th Street	200—822
East 16th Street	100—825

Enlargements of these same plans resulted in more two and three story apartment buildings featuring a larger number of units, between 25 and 54 units, each containing fewer rooms. The following are examples: College Manor (Photo 13), 1927; The Traymore (Photo 14), 1928; Windsor Apartments (Photo 15), 1940; Jordan Apartments (Photo 16), 1941; The Barbee and the Van Dyke (Photo 17), 1941 and 1923, respectively. Similar examples mark the northwest corner of the district, The Mayflower and the Glen-Alden (Photo 18), 1921, and c. 1925, respectively.

Conversions Between 1914 and 1922, a few earlier residences were totally remodeled to conform to the typical flat plan. In 1914, one residence was converted into four units, and simply named The Flats (Photo 19). Two residences at 1525 and 1529 N. Park Avenue were similarly converted, the Blakely (Photo 20) in 1922, as was 1335 N. Alabama Street (Photo 21).

All of the multi-unit structures are sited within the historical residential fabric of the Old Northside. The setbacks and heights seen in the single-family residences are maintained for most two and three story flats and conversions. In this analysis, it is important to note that the setback was determined by the projection closest to the street, which would be the porch line. Thus, these smaller buildings immediately became part of the facade line (Photos 32-34).

Apartments The six story apartments constructed between 1922 and 1939 are common along the central residential corridors in the near north area of the city, North Pennsylvania Street and North Delaware Street, beginning at Vermont Street (400 north) and continuing above 16th Street (Photos 35 and 36). Zoning regulations in this corridor, enabling structures of this height to be built, were created in response to housing needs of the 1910's. Indianapolis population figures from 1920 show an increase of 34.4% during the period 1910 to 1920.

The large apartment buildings which are concentrated in the western section of the district, in those areas which have the deepest lots, were all constructed between 1922 and 1939. The six story, reddish brick structures range in size from 48 to 96 units. The first three buildings erected in the area were located on North Pennsylvania Street. They were built under the leadership of Edgar Spink, an Indianapolis apartment builder-owner. The Penn-Arts (Photo 22), 1922, addition 1923-24; The Spink/Pontius (Photo 23), 1922; and The Raleigh (Photo 24), 1925, were all similar in plan with projecting bays for increased space, light and ventilation. The Rotherwood (Photo 25), 1927, was built for F. Rolland Buck, Indiana representative for the Joseph T. Reyerson Company, Chicago, by Foster Engineering. They were specialists in a patented concrete system called "unit slab construction." The St. Regis (Photo 26), 1928, a hotel-apartment designed by Rubush and Hunter, one of Indianapolis' leading architectural firms in the 1920's, was built at the northwest corner of East 14th Street and North Pennsylvania Street. Two other apartments were constructed on the west side of North Delaware Street. The Marleigh (Photo 27), 1928, was also built for Buck by Foster Engineering. A final apartment considered contributing to the over-all architectural and social significance of the Old Northside is The Harrison (Photo 28), 1939.

Following are descriptions of eight individual structures which are representative of the architectural styles found in the series of multi-unit structures.

The Whittier
411 E. 16th Street
1905, Photo 1

Sited on the south side of East 16th Street, The Whittier retains all of its architectural details with the exception of two short balustrades which were set back from the prominent cornice, directly above the side bays. The coursing which bows to support the iron grills is only a part of the intricate pattern of projections and recessions on this highly articulated Renaissance Revival facade. Glazed ceramic tile lines the recessed entrance.

The Maryden
1308 Central Avenue
1916, Photo 4

The horizontal Collegiate Gothic Revival detailing of label moldings, crenellated parapet and Tudor arched entrance serves to accentuate the ample size of each flat. The open fenestration pattern in the turret projections afford quantities of natural light for the large rooms.

Belmar Apartments
1521-1523 N. College Avenue
1926, Photo 9

This Georgian Revival flat has a particularly fine, robustly quined, round-arched entryway which is fitted with a blind fanlight. Brick corner quoins, false double end chimneys and jack-arched lintels complete the historical association. With the Colonial styles, the steel casement windows appear here for the first time in the district.

The Traymore
1402 N. Alabama Street
1928, Photo 14

Built and owned by Henry G. Dollman, real estate holder, 1003 Merchants Bank Building, The Traymore was constructed as a 42 unit structure. The three bay facade of tan cinder brick is ornamented by vividly colored terra cotta entrance surround and panels set in the upper level of stone trimmed piers. With the vaguely Egyptian floral ornamentation and accompanying fluted green piers, it is one of the better examples of Art Deco styling in the city.

Windsor Apartments
1235 N. Delaware Street
1940, Photo 15

The simple symmetrical facade which features a two-story, stained glass stairwell panel set above a projecting single-story, stone veneered entrance, represents the industrial version of the Art Deco style. The rounded corners and sets of triple "speed" lines of the entrance are all hallmarks of this style. A very similar building, Jordan Apartments (Photo 16), is located at 1445 N. Delaware Street.

The Blakely
1525-1529 N. Park Avenue
1922, Photo 20

The projecting brick solarium bays, which were added to c. 1885 frame, single-family structures during a total remodeling for conversion to flats, have a round-arched hood supported by columns and pilasters which frame the center entrances.

The Raleigh
1301 N. Pennsylvania Street
(108 E. 13th Street)
1925, Photo 24

Sited on the northeast corner of North Pennsylvania Street and East 13th Street, the Raleigh, built for Edgar Spink, has commercial spaces on the first floor. There are five stories above the continuous belt course. Full, five-story projecting bays finish both south and west facades. Round-arched limestone window frames accent the second story windows on the west and south corner elevations. Other limestone accents highlight the sixth story: a continuous belt course and bracketed cornice. An articulated parapet contains limestone panels which are centered over the bays. The Raleigh was built with 96 units. The Penn-Arts, also built by Spink (Photo 22) was constructed in 1922 with 96 units.

The Marleigh
1434 N. Delaware Street
1928, Photo 27

The six story, multi-colored tapestry brick facade is accented by Tudor Revival limestone details. A two-story projecting entrance is framed by angled pier buttresses with limestone weatherings. This same motif is applied to the corners and sides of the building. A molded Tudor arch frames an entrance gate which provides access to the 48 units.

POST WORLD WAR I RESIDENCES

During the period of 1917 to 1939 additional construction, besides the apartments, took place in the area. New single-family residences replaced older structures or were in-filled. As the builders and architects of the earlier structures followed the stylistic trends of their day, so did those working during this period. In 1918, a particularly fine example of a shingled Colonial Revival house was built for Orange S. Runnels at 1325 North New Jersey Street (Photo 37). Another replacement structure represents an alternative style during the period. The story and a half, multi-gabled bungalow (Photo 38),

c. 1925, reflects the domestic change from the larger residences with staff to the smaller scale residences tailored for the progressive housewife. A similar modest one and a half story frame dwelling with jerkin-headed gable at 1335 N. College Avenue (Photo 39) is a remnant of University Court, a small development of homes which was oriented toward a walkway. A large number of similar structures were removed for the construction of the interstate highway.

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

The north boundary has been redrawn to include contributing commercial structures along East 16th Street between North Delaware Street and North College Avenue. Historically, there have always been commercial businesses on 16th Street which serviced and were part of the development of the Old Northside. Beginning at the southwest corner of East 16th Street and Alabama, the former Clay and Emmons Drugstore Building, 1528-32 North Alabama Street, and its single story attachment, 331 East 16th Street, were constructed c. 1897 (Photo 40). A grocery and laundry were also housed in the structure at various times. This simple Victorian building, c. 1897, retains its corner entrance post, segmentally arched relieving arches, and corner articulation. Adjacent to the south on Alabama is the Metro Taxi Company headquarters (Photo 41). The buff multi-colored brick of the elevation, c. 1913, is finished with a parapet banded by corbelling. Other 20th century historicism is reflected in the centered limestone ellipse which is rimmed with voussoirs. This building was built as a garage for the Vaught Auto Company, 1913-1926. The adjacent building to the north, c. 1920, repeats the same material and similar detailing. From 1923 to 1927 this building was a tailor shop. After this time both buildings were leased together.

Across the street, at the southeast corner of Alabama and East 16th Street (Photo 42), is sited IPALCO Hall, a power plant built in 1901 by Home Heating and Lighting Company which later became Indianapolis Power and Light Company. In 1937, the interior was remodeled to provide recreational and educational activities for the employees. New fan-light units were inserted within the already round headed windows. The Classical Revival dentiled cornice extending between limestone capped, red brick piers frames the symmetrical facades (Photo 43).

In the 400 block of 16th Street, west of the alley, is sited The Whittier (Photo 1), and adjacent to it on the west is 407 East 16th Street, a small frame former doctor's office, c. 1905 (Photo 44).

Continuing east along East 16th Street, the last commercial intersection is at North College Avenue. At the corner is the site of the Arthur Timberlake Drug Store, 1872. Timberlake remained at this address until 1908. The two story brick Italianate commercial structure with bracketed eaves appears intact beneath the aluminum skin (Photos 45 and 46). The remainder of the northern boundary corresponds to that found in the original nomination (Photos 47 and 48).

The intrusions which exist in the interior of the district consist of buildings built since 1941 which do not relate in scale or texture, such as the Sherwood Apartments (Photo 49), c. 1950. Other intrusions have resulted from inappropriate remodeling or repair of potentially contributing structures. The Camberwell (The Alpa) located at

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330 East 13th Street (Photo 51, right) has undergone recent upgrading. The parapet wall has been replaced with unmatched mortar joints and brick. Inappropriate panels have been inserted into the replacement wall above the South and East entrances. Although other apartment buildings in the area have received inappropriate additions, such as reduced window areas (Photo 51, left), these alterations have not intruded into the main fabric of the building. Other intrusions have resulted from inappropriate remodeling of contributing structures (Photos 50 and 51). Architectural details have been removed or the exterior so altered that the historical integrity has been lost.

In 1979, the Old Northside was declared an historic area by the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission. Certificates of appropriateness must be filed and approved for any exterior work. Design review is required for any new construction. The neighborhood group, Old Northside, Inc., continues to be a strong force.

Survey Methodology

Within the originally designated area, all buildings were re-surveyed to determine if any contributing structures had been eliminated by the original, implicit cut-off date of 1917, and to identify multi-unit and commercial/institutional structures that had not been addressed by the original nomination, but that were thought to contribute to the importance of the district. This survey, conducted in July, 1983, was based upon the National Park Service publication, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," (1982), and visual analysis of existing structures. New boundaries were drawn in some places to embrace these contributing structures.

Between 1925 and 1935, the larger apartment buildings such as the Penn-Arts, the Spink (Pontius) and the Raleigh (Photos 22, 23, 24) housed 61% women. Widows of Indianapolis' prosperous businessmen, such as Mrs. George P. (Gertrude) Marott, resided at the Raleigh in 1926. She was the step-mother of George J. Marott, the founder of the Marott Shoe Store and partner of E. G. Spink in the construction of the Marott Hotel, Fall Creek at North Meridian Street. (Both structures are listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places.) When the Spink (Pontius) was opened in 1924, its first residents included single working women, such as Jessie L. Smith, principal of Public School #11; Florence H. Fitch, director of art instruction, Indianapolis Public Schools; Kate M. Rabb, lecturer, Butler University; Maude E. Storey, buyer, L. S. Ayres Department Store; and Mrs. Mamie Bass, treasurer of the Davlan Corporation, a family-owned apartment management company.

In 1925, the Penn-Arts had as male residents accountants, salesmen, reporters, dentists and small business owners whose offices were located in the original Mile Square. Most men were married.

By 1940, new apartment construction housed young, single or married people who were the white collar work force of the regional center. New buildings such as the Windsor (Photo 15) accommodated apartment dwellers who had previously lived farther north, and new residents of the city who were not listed in the city directory of the previous year. A survey of positions of these residents showed that 53% of the employed worked within Indianapolis' insurance industry as underwriters, office managers and secretaries/stenographers. Ten percent of the above base were self-employed, owning their own companies, or holding executive positions in large retail companies.

By 1941, the residential character of the Old Northside had been enhanced with a population intensification brought about by the construction of apartment buildings within the original single-family dwelling fabric. Apartment dwellers represented the growing middle class associated with a growing commercial/industrial center. This segment of the population was already represented in the area prior to 1917. The housing stock located in the eastern third of the original district was occupied by men who held positions similar to those outlined above. Apartment living in this area offered secure shelter, easy accessibility to the downtown business and commercial center, and accommodation without full financial commitment. Following the Depression, this last consideration allowed both young and old to enjoy modern housing facilities within an established residential neighborhood.

The accompanying service corridor along E. 16th Street reflected the growing residential core. New services required by the residents created new buildings. The Vaught Auto Company at 1520 N. Alabama Street, 1913, was established to service the automobiles which replaced the horses and vehicles stored in the large carriage houses in the area. In 1932 the facility, renamed the Midway Garage, was owned and operated by Charles Chevrolet, the son of the founder of Chevrolet Brothers (Detroit) which became part of the conglomerate now known as General Motors in 1915. Charles, a gasoline engineer educated at Purdue University, had worked at Allison Engineering Company, Speedway, and at Glenn L. Martin Company (aircraft engines), Baltimore, MD, before returning to the Indianapolis area in 1932. Another gas station was established by Standard Oil Company as early as 1923 at the southeast corner of E. 16th Street and College Avenue.

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Other services offered in the area included the Arthur Timberlake Drug Store (1872-1908) at 1570-72 N. College Avenue, and the Clay and Emmons Drug Store (1912-1922) at 1528-32 N. Alabama Street. Oliver J. Emmons, owner, lived at the Whittier. Drugstores continued at these addresses through 1941.

Additional products and services were provided along East 16th Street from the commercial entrances contained in the Penn-Arts Building, 101-115 E. 16th Street, to the intersection of North College Avenue, between 1900 and 1941. Physicians, dentists, beauticians, grocers, bakers, dry goods merchants, tailors, barbers, dry cleaners, florists, launderers, plumbers, restaurateurs and retail merchants specializing in radios, air conditioners, hardware and auto accessories were located here. Historically, similar businesses located in the same commercial structures continued to serve the area delineated.

Thus it is evident that the vitality of the Old Northside continued well after the first World War, as it evolved from what had been a fashionable Victorian neighborhood of single family residences to one made up of a mixture of single homes with apartments and flats, designed to serve the modern lifestyles of the 20th century. The commercial and multi-family residential structures that were a part of the neighborhood's new life actually had their beginnings in the old, with many of the commercial structures and apartments being constructed in the 1890's through the 1910's. The less-than-50-year-old structures, such as the Windsor, Jordan and Barbee apartments, are merely continuations of the three-story flats, a building type whose popularity was evident early in the century.

Furthermore, the white collar workers occupying the new apartment buildings or the converted houses were actually present in the district during the earlier era, in the generally less elaborate houses of the eastern portion of the district. Thus, the post-war era saw the spread of these residents into what had been the generally more affluent western portion of the district.

The changes in the Old Northside from the turn of the century until the second World War reflected the changes that were taking place in Indianapolis, in terms of commercial and industrial growth outward from the city's center. Today, the neighborhood still reflects the evolution of the downtown: just as both experienced their worst declines in the post-World War II era, the Old Northside is now seeing a rebirth as the downtown is experiencing a surge of growth and regeneration.

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- Handlin, David P. The American Home, Architecture and Society, 1815-1915. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1979.
- Herschell, William. "Crosstown Journey of Large Brick Apartment House and Hotel Give Evidence of Demand for Living Quarters in City's Central Area." Indianapolis News, November 27, 1926.
- Indiana Construction Recorder. Vols. 3-10.
- Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission. Old Northside Historic Area Preservation Plan. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, 1979.
- Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission (compilers.) "Old Northside" address files.
- "Indianapolis Keeps on Building Flats. Has Built More This Year Than Ever and Is Now Erecting Them Far From the City Center." Indianapolis News, December 9, 1905.
- National Register of Historic Places. Nomination forms for The Old Northside (1978), Indianapolis Wholesale District (1982), Downtown Apartment Flats Thematic Resources (1983).
- Polk and Company, R. L. Indianapolis City Directories. Indianapolis: R. L. Polk and Company, 1900-1960, inclusive.
- Wright, Gwendolyn. Building the Dream. New York: Pantheon Books, 1981.

Geographical Data

Boundaries

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of N. Pennsylvania Street and E. 16th Street, continuing east along the south curb line of E. 16th Street to Bellefontaine Street; south along the west curb line of Bellefontaine Street to the intersection of E. 15th Street and the abutting northwest right-of-way of I-65; southwest along this right-of-way crossing College Avenue and Broadway; westerly along the right-of-way to the intersection of N. Pennsylvania Street; northerly along the east curb line of N. Pennsylvania Street to a point opposite the north curb line of the alley immediately south of 1350 N. Pennsylvania Street; westerly to a point aligning with the east curb line of the north-south alley (Scioto Street); northerly across E. 14th Street and continuing along the east curb line of Scioto Street to a point of intersection with the north property line of 1408 N. Pennsylvania Street; easterly along this line crossing N. Pennsylvania Street to the east curb line; northerly along the east curb line to a point opposite the north curb line of the east-west alley immediately south of 1504 N. Pennsylvania Street; westerly across N. Pennsylvania Street, continuing west along the north curb line of the alley to the intersection with Scioto Street; north along the east curb line of Scioto Street to a point of intersection with the north property line of 1512 N. Pennsylvania Street; easterly along this line crossing N. Pennsylvania Street to the east curb line; northerly along the east curb line of N. Pennsylvania Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The western boundary of the Old Northside Historic District has been expanded from its 1978 configuration to include several apartment structures similar in date and scale to others found in the interior of the district (Photos 18, 23-28). These properties have been included within the new boundaries to create visual continuity wherever possible along the length of Pennsylvania. The original boundary crossed Pennsylvania to include the Georgian Revival, gambrel roofed residence seen in Photo 52. The new boundary has been extended south along Scioto Street, the alley to the west, in order to include the St. Regis apartment building, and the Chancery (Photo 53). The Chancery provides an indication of what was the original setback along this stretch, otherwise seen only in the gambrel-roofed house. Prior to 1917, the west side of Pennsylvania was lined with large residences which maintained a six-to-ten-foot setback similar to that found along the east side of the street in the 1500 block (Photo 35). Replacement by commercial structures similar to those seen in Photo 52 obliterated the original setback. Two other widely separated structures remain but are so hidden beneath commercial additions that the original siting is not apparent.

Historically, Meridian Street, the next street to the west, was lined with large, elegant, high-styled mansions. Today, this major artery, U.S. 31, is a commercial strip between 12th and 16th Streets, with few residences remaining.

The northern boundary of the district along 16th Street was the north boundary of residential development c. 1880. Today, the Herron-Morton National Register District is delineated along the north side of 16th Street. The 1978 Old Northside boundary

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Continuation Sheet—Old Northside Historic
District (Amendment)

Item 10

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excluded several commercial structures. The new north boundary has been straightened to include these structures, for the reasons set forth in the Statement of Significance.

The east, west and south boundaries of the district remain the same as in 1978, being formed by the hard edge of I-65.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 84001144 Date Listed: 9/27/84

Northside Historic District (Boundary Increase) Marion IN
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patricia Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

10/14/97
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

When the Northside Historic District (Boundary Increase) was listed in the National Register, the Martha Washington Apts., at 1401 N. Pennsylvania Street, was listed as a non-contributing resource. A "Historic Preservation Certification Application -- Part 1" has been submitted to the NPS with a request that the status of Martha Washington Apts. be reconsidered. The IN SHPO and the Heritage Preservation Services Division of the NPS recommend that the building be listed as contributing.

The site map accompanying the National Register nomination form for the district categorized the building at 1401 Pennsylvania Street as not contributing to the significance of the historic district, but the documentation provides no justification for this classification. This three story brick apartment building was constructed in 1918, and is one of many such apartment blocks in the district. The building retains a sufficient degree of integrity to contribute to the sense of time and place of the district. The status of 1401 North Pennsylvania Street is now

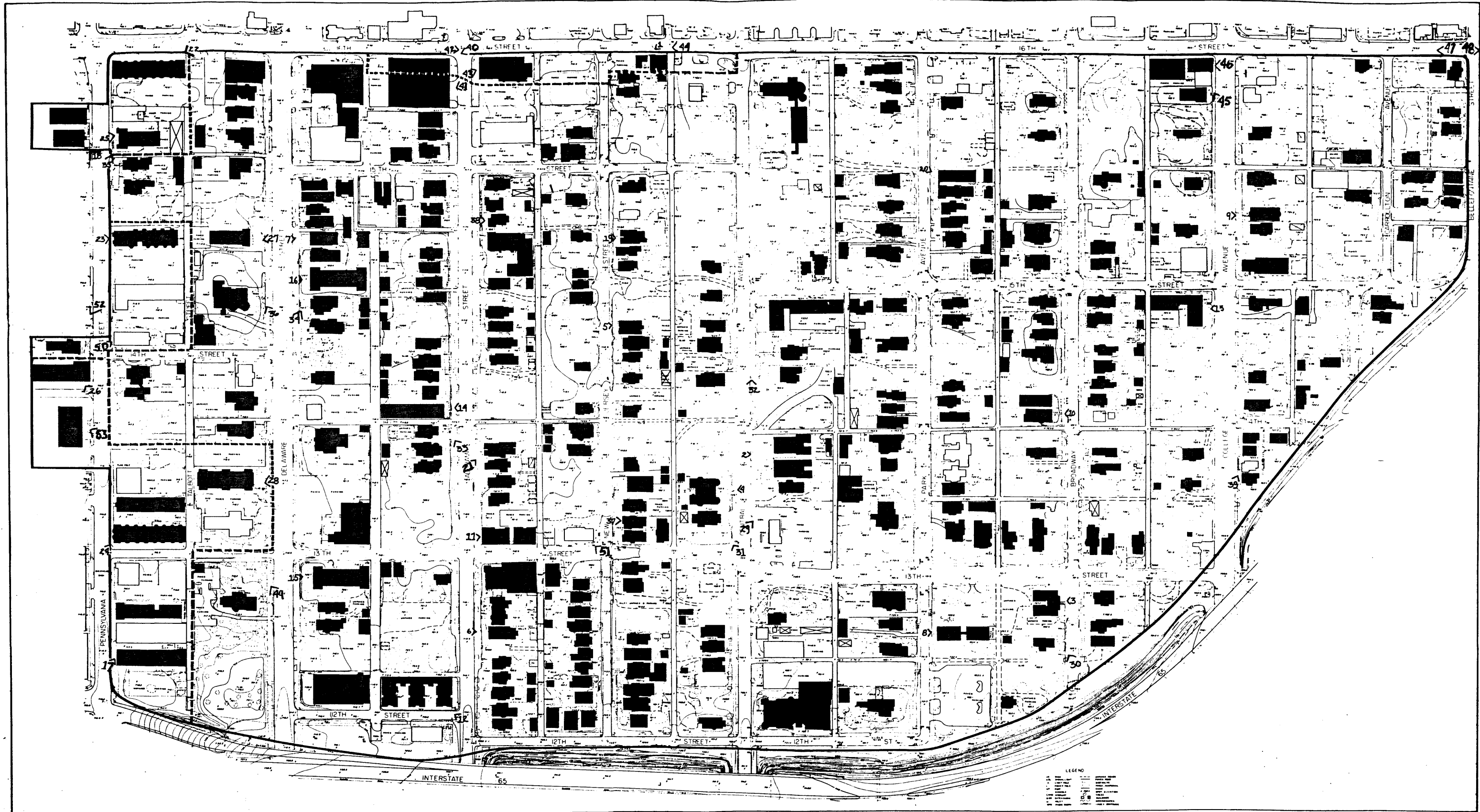
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

2

NRIS Reference Number: 84001144 Date Listed: 9/27/84

Northside Historic District (Boundary Increase) Marion IN
Property Name: County: State:

changed to show that it contributed to the significance of the district at the time the district was listed in the National Register.



Architectural Character
 ■ Contributing
 □ Non-contributing
 7/83

Boundaries
 - - - - 1978
 ——— 1984



indianapolis historic preservation commission • old northside historic district/area

