

1359

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number Continuation roughly bounded by Shafter Rd., Aultman Ave., Glenn Rd. [n/a] not for publication

city or town Lawrence

[n/a] vicinity

state Indiana

code IN

county Marion

code 097

zip code 46216

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patak R. Robb

12-22-94

Signature of certifying official / Title

Date

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 for additional comments.)

Raymond J. Fish

Signature of certifying official / Title

Date

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety & Occupational Health)

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register 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 Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews

12/1/95

Encl 2

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
Category of Property (Check only one box)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
25	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
25	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

79 (current historic district)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/multiple dwelling
- Domestic/single dwelling
- Defense/military facility
- Defense/administrative
- Recreation and Culture

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Residence/multiple dwelling
- Residence/single dwelling
- Defense/military facility
- Defense/administrative

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| foundation | <u>Concrete</u> |
| walls | <u>Brick, Stone - Limestone</u> |
| roof | <u>Stone - Slate</u> |
| other | <u>Asphalt, metal, aluminum</u> |

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community, planning and development
Military
Entertainment/recreation

Period of Significance

1929-1945

Criteria Considerations

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

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Army Quartermaster Corps

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- X** preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- X** 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

- X** State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- X** Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District (Boundary Expansion)

Name of Property

Marion County, IN

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 20

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>584640</u>	<u>4413000</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>583700</u>	<u>4411940</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>584860</u>	<u>4412000</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>584240</u>	<u>4411200</u>

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy A. Thompson (see also continuation sheet)

organization HQ TRADOC, Operations Directorate, BRAC Office date 30 Sept 1994

street & number _____ telephone (804)727-4358

city or town Fort Monroe state VA zip code 23651-5000

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 OR 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name U.S. Army

street & number n/a telephone (317)549-5386

city or town Fort Benjamin Harrison state IN zip code 46216-5450

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1

Fort Benjamin Harrison
Marion County, Indiana

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**Section 7
Narrative Description**

The extension of the Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District is situated in the south-central sector of the Fort Benjamin Harrison military installation. This proposed extension of the current historic area of the Fort helps document the growth of the installation through the end of World War II. The area surrounding Fort Benjamin Harrison has been subject to rapid industrial and urban development, while the majority of the Fort has been preserved in an undeveloped and unaltered state resulting in a well-maintained military installation whose history dates back to the early 1900s. A majority of the Fort's undeveloped lands have been preserved as both an environmental reserve and military training area. Similar to the Lawton Loop historic district, these buildings were built in the Colonial Revival style. The historic Army residences represent an important part of the country's cultural heritage.

The addition to the Historic District of Lawton Loop consists of thirty-two buildings; twenty-five of these are considered contributing to the historic character of the original Fort Complex. Construction of the buildings took place between 1929 and 1941, with the exception of the Officers' Club (Building 500) which was completed in 1945. They were constructed with materials similar to that of the original Fort complex; therefore, they contribute to the visual harmony of the historic section of the Fort. The demise of elegance and illusion caused by World War I is apparent in the architecture of this period. It is evident in the simplified expression and less imposing mass of these buildings. Fort Benjamin Harrison's buildings vividly reflect this spread in design philosophy; they are smaller and simplified, with restrained decorative programs. The ornamentation is limited to the small front entry to the residences and administration buildings. Other forts with similar Colonial Revival buildings on the National Register of Historic Places are Fort Lewis, Fort Monroe, and Fort Riley. By adding Fort Benjamin Harrison to this list of Historically Significant Army quarters, an element of unity will be provided by geographically spreading examples throughout the nation.

The extension of the historic district includes the Sergeants' Row, the Troop Brigade Headquarters, Troop Brigade Barracks, Harrison House, three car ports, the Officer's Club, and four nearly identical, single military residences for officer's and their families. Sergeants' Row is southwest of the Fort Benjamin Harrison Military Installation's current Historic District. The duplexes are aligned in a backwards L-shaped row, the long side along Altman Avenue with the short side to the west. The extension's boundaries are defined by roads and (implied) lot lines surrounding the proposed buildings. The Sergeants' Row section of the extension is bound on the south by Altman Avenue and on the west by Glenn Road and by the back of the lots on the north and east. The other section of the extension is to the northeast of the Lawton Loop area. This area has boundaries marked by Wheeler Road on the east, by Greene Avenue on the west, and Wood Road and Shafter Road on the North. Building 500, the Officers' Club lies to the west of Greene Avenue.

The present and historic appearance of these buildings is described in a detailed summary at the end of this section.

The Single Military Residences and the Non-Commissioned Officers' Residences (Sergeants' Row) were built from stock plans designed by the Office of the Quartermaster General. All buildings (906 - 920) along Altman and Otis Avenue (Sergeants' Row) were built from the same plan: OQMG 625-1543. Buildings 505 - 508, the Military Residences designated single were all built from plan number OQMG 625-1303. Building 401 was built from two sets of plans, 621-681 and 46026.

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Fort Benjamin Harrison
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The foundations of the buildings are poured concrete. They are all designed on symmetrical rectilinear plans of two or three stories. All contributing buildings have walls made of common bond brick (except the Officers' Club). Gabled and hipped roofs were originally covered with slate, but have since been replaced with fiberglass shingle. All buildings have at least one wing, as on the single military residences off Shafter Road, or as many as three wings as on the Troop Brigade Headquarters.

All of these buildings are still utilized for their original functions.

For descriptive purposes, the district expansion has been divided into five sections: A--Troop Brigade Headquarters and Barracks which is located directly to the east of the original Fort Complex; B--The single military residences and Harrison House which is located northeast of the original Fort Complex; C--The Officers' Club which is located north of the original Fort Complex; D--The AAFES building which is located east of building 667 inside the current historic district; and E--Sergeants' Row which is located southwest of the original Fort Complex.

Section A: Troop Brigade

Building 401: The Troop Brigade Headquarters contributes significantly to the historic character of the Fort. Built in 1929 as one of two large barracks, the style of this building is similar to that of the original Fort Complex and is still in good condition. The Headquarters' interior has been modified. In 1961 showers were installed. Aluminum and steel doors, frames and closures, hardware with glass and entrance lights were installed in 1964. A women's restroom was constructed in the C wing in 1974. Walls and a latrine were added to the basement in 1979. In 1980, a sink and toilet fixtures were removed, and a partition in the first floor mailroom was installed. In 1981, walls were constructed in the restroom area. The interior was renovated in 1989 and the basement was renovated in 1993.

The Troop Brigade Headquarters is a rectangular, three story building with three wings off the south facade. On the north facade are three frontispiece entries. The Headquarters' walls are made of common bond brick. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is 37 feet wide and 342 feet long.

Building 402: The Troop Brigade Barracks was constructed in 1929 and is one of two large barracks. This building was altered in 1983 with the removal of one of the two frontispiece porches and the addition of interior partitions. The windows and doors have also been replaced. Even though all of these changes have occurred, the building is still in good condition and is considered a contributing part of the character of the Fort.

This three story, rectangular building measures 37 feet by 210 feet and has two wings off the south facade, concrete two story verandah on three facades, and a frontispiece entry on the north. The walls are made of brick and the foundation is concrete.

Buildings 403 and 494: These two non-contributing structures are located west of Building 402 on Kent Avenue. Building 403 is a cinder block administration building built in 1943, in a style not consistent with the adjacent administrative structures. Building 494, built in 1983 is a brick bus stop shelter that does not fit with the adjacent administrative buildings, and is therefore non-contributing.

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Section B: Harrison House and single military residences

Building 502: The Harrison House which was originally used as living quarters for ten nurses remains in excellent condition. The roof and windows have been replaced since it was built in 1939. The building style is slightly different from the original Fort, however its appearance does not disrupt, and indeed contributes significantly to the overall historic character. Harrison House's slate shingles were replaced with fiberglass in 1986. Today, this building is used as the Visiting Officers' Quarters.

Harrison House has an east and west wing and a frontispiece porch on the south facade. The building measures 33 feet by 73 feet. The foundation is concrete, the walls are made of brick, and the roof is hip gabled. The entry area of Harrison House is styled in a less ornate fashion than that of the original Fort; the portico of Harrison House has two ionic columns and no pediment.

Buildings 505 - 508: These identical residences built in 1931 are considered excellent examples of post World War I military architecture. Even though they are not in the same style as the original Fort, they contribute significantly to its overall historic character. Each building is in excellent condition and has had only minor modifications which include the replacement of the windows and the original slate roofs are now slate blend asphalt shingles.

Each of these two story, rectangular buildings has one wing off the south side. The Single Military Residences all measure 37 feet 8 inches by 21 feet 2 inches. The walls are made of common bond brick, the foundations are concrete, and the roof is gabled.

Buildings 503 and 504: These two non-contributing structures are detached garages. Building 503 was built of brick in 1939 in a manner that is not consistent with the adjacent residence. The construction date for building 504 is unknown, but apparently post-dates World War II, replacing an earlier "lean-to" garage. It is wood frame and not consistent in style with the residences.

Section C: Officer's Club

Building 500: The Officers' Club was completed in 1945. The main building has been modified several times, beginning with the installation of a boiler exhaust fan in the basement, altered door window and baked acrylic wall in 1963 added 39 square feet. In 1965, an aluminum vestibule at the east entrance was added, along with baked acrylic enamel on the aluminum which added 39 square feet to the total area; the kitchen was also rehabilitated. The following year, two patios on the west side of the building were added. A one-story room was added on the northwest corner in 1971, as well as toilet facilities and air conditioning. The basement was remodeled in 1975. In 1981, a chair lift elevator was added on the east exterior, and in 1982, double doors in the hallway entrance to the lobby were installed.

The Officers' Club is a two story building with stone walls. The roof is slate with five-ply built up. Even though this building has been heavily modified, it has a contributing reference to the historic character of the Fort as an example of recreation offered to the officers and their families stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The recreational areas already listed from the district are the NCO-club and the parade grounds, the Officers' Club rounds out the recreational aspect of the historic district.

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According to a personal letter written by Rudolf Wertime, a retired Army officer and enlisted man stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison during World War II, the construction of the Officers' Club was aided greatly by the labor of many German POWs who were held at the fort from May 1944 to February 1945.

Section D: AAFES Building

Building 622: The Army-Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) building was constructed in 1941 as administrative offices. This building rests on a concrete foundation, has brick walls and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. This two story building, including the basement, comprises 3004 square feet. This building is located in the previous Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District, but was rated non-contributing; the status of this building should be changed to contributing since its age and architectural style complement the other elements of the district.

Section E: Sergeants' Row

These historic Army duplexes represent a part of the United States' cultural heritage which publicly epitomizes the history of the country's growth, the role of the Army in national defense, and the evolution of the American family's way of life. These buildings were built as 15 nearly identical duplex residences

constructed as an addition to the residential/administrative building group on Lawton Loop. The two-story symmetric duplexes are internally divided into two equal apartments, with wings on both sides, and an entry vestibule on the front. All the buildings on Sergeants' Row are still used to house the non-commissioned officers and their families.

Buildings 902 - 904: These non-contributing temporary garages were built in 1931 and 1933 for the duplex residences on Sergeants' Row. They are of more modern design and not of a style complementary to the original Fort. The car ports are open to the south, have metal walls, and shed roofs. The foundations are made of concrete and wood pier.

Building 905: This four-car garage was built for two duplex residences in 1939. With brick walls, and a slate gabled roof, this garage is considered a complementary in style, and therefore does contribute to the overall historic character of the Fort. This garage has a slate gabled roof, brick walls and a concrete foundation. The building is one story and measures 40 feet 4 inches by 21 feet 8 inches.

Buildings 906 and 907: The final two of 15 nearly identical duplex residences constructed as an addition to the residential/administrative building group on Lawton Loop in 1939. While these buildings are smaller and less ornate than the original Fort complex, they are built in a similar style and contribute significantly to the overall historic character of the Fort. These buildings are still in use today as the non-commissioned officers' family residences.

The two-story duplexes, divided into two equal apartments internally, have 10 foot 6 inches by 16 foot brick wings off either side. The front entry vestibule of 906 is brick and the front is arched while building 907's is sided off with wood and less ornate. Building 906 has a gabled roof, while building 907 has a hipped roof. All foundations are made of concrete and limestone and the walls are common bond brick. The central part of the buildings measures 42 feet by 30 feet.

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Fort Benjamin Harrison
Marion County, Indiana

Buildings 908-920: All 13 of these buildings were built in 1931 as an addition to the residential/administrative building group on Lawton Loop and are nearly identical duplex residences. Even though these buildings are on a smaller and less ornate scale than the Lawton Loop buildings, they were built in a similar style to that of the original Fort and contribute significantly to the overall historic character. These buildings are still in use today as the non-commissioned officers' family and enlisted person's family residences. The replacement of the slate roof with fiberglass shingle in 1985 is the only alteration that has occurred.

All buildings, which are separated into two equal apartments, are two stories tall with a brick entry vestibule in the front, with the exception of buildings 908 - 910, which are wood sided. Buildings 911, 916 and 920 have the more arched entry vestibules. Wings measuring 10 feet 6 inches by 16 feet are located off the sides of each building; all buildings have brick wings except buildings 916 - 920 whose wings are sided with wood. The foundations are made of concrete and limestone, the walls are common bond brick.

**Section 8
Narrative Statement of Significance**

Fort Benjamin Harrison was established in 1903 as a regimental infantry post to supply housing and support facilities for the United States Army which had doubled in size during the Spanish American War. The grandson of President Benjamin Harrison, Lieutenant Colonel Russell Harrison, learned that the War Department was beginning to phase out the U.S. Arsenal in Indianapolis. Harrison took action to keep the Arsenal an open, permanent military post of the Army. The plan to keep the Arsenal was opposed by the city's residents because of the expanding residential and business communities nearby. Harrison did not give up on his desire for Indianapolis to have its own permanent military installation. As a result of his efforts, 2415 acres of woodland and farmland located in Marion County, just north of Indianapolis, was purchased for \$279,000.00 to complete the project. President Theodore Roosevelt named the installation Fort Benjamin Harrison in honor of the late president and as an acknowledgment of the Lieutenant Colonel's efforts.

The Fort was designed to be a self-contained community with a large expanse of rolling and level land for troop maneuvers. The proximity to Indianapolis provided easy access to railroads, civilian labor and supplies; concurrently, the installation was far enough away from the city to discourage any negative impact upon the residential and business areas.

Construction of the original Fort complex began in 1906. From the Fort's beginning until the First World War, it served as a garrison for the 10th and 23rd U.S. Infantries and as a training center for the Indiana State Militia. At that time, it was the most modern Army Post in the United States. It served as a major hub for the development of military preparedness and local employment. During World War I, the scope and purpose of the Fort expanded considerably. The national importance of the Fort grew as it served as a training ground for Regular Army Officers, as well as a major mobilization center for the national defense.

After the Army was reorganized in 1920, the Fort served as the headquarters of the Fifth Corps area command until 1922. Between 1922 and 1939, the installation was garrisoned by the 11th Infantry Regiment. This regiment supervised Citizen Military Training camps between 1925 and 1941 and the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1941. The Camp Glenn complex, located north of Sergeants' Row, became the focal point of these training facilities. Between 1933 and 1938, Fort Benjamin Harrison was commanded by Brigadier General William K. Naylor who was a noted military theorist at the Army War College in Washington DC. During this

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interim between the World Wars, the Fort became increasingly significant to its community and state as it brought a boost to the regional economy.

The outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 signaled the end of military complacency in the United States. That same year, the War Department began a precautionary expansion program to prepare the country for war in the event of a formal declaration. On December 8, 1941, that declaration came following the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor. During the second World War, Fort Benjamin Harrison was considered too small for adequate troop training, so it became an induction center processing draftees into military service for the midwest, as well as a logistical support center. A large Army hospital complex (Billings Hospital, no longer in existence) was built on the Fort. There were also several specialization schools at Fort Benjamin Harrison: the Finance School, Chaplain School and the Baker and Cooks School. From 1944-45, the Camp Glenn Complex was used as a Prisoner-of-War camp.

Fort Benjamin Harrison's future was uncertain after World War II. In 1947 the Fort was abandoned; civilians used some of the buildings until 1948 when the Army repossessed the Fort and turned it over to the Air Force. The following year, the Army reopened it as an administrative and training center; the Fort has continued to serve that mission.

World War I caused a demise of elegance and illusion which is evident in the architecture of this period. It can be seen in the simplified expression and less imposing mass of the buildings constructed during this time at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The buildings are smaller and their decorative programs are restrained. Colonial Revival is the design style which reflects the country's nostalgic and patriotic attitude of the time and its desire to re-instigate fundamentals after a chaotic period of great economic, industrial and artistic growth. The hierarchy of social and military positions are epitomized by the location and the stylistic detail of the residences. Ornamentation distinguishes senior officers from subordinates, married from bachelor and administrative from service/utility.

Together with the original complex, these buildings contribute to the overall integrity of design, setting, materials and workmanship that reflects a controlled, patriotic community unique to the military. They were constructed on level lands in the southern part of the original farmlands. Parts of the original large expanse of wooded rolling hills to the north were used as training areas, while others have been left undisturbed since the purchase of the land.

Fort Benjamin Harrison remains a separate and self-sufficient unit which continues to have an impact on the immediate local economy and social community. The installation symbolizes America's vitality, permanence, and faith in the future, and the overall environment represents the function and social hierarchy unique to a specialized, single-purpose community. The unity of style and construction of the original historic district and this extension, as well as the continued upkeep by the United States Army, has helped to maintain the essence of the Fort Complex.

The architects of these buildings were unknown members of a large organization and their designs were duplicated at several installations throughout the United States. Due to this fact, the structures lack the architectural significance necessary for inclusion individually on the National Register. The major factor of continuance and control has been the United States Army which is responsible for the maintenance of the community's character. When taken as a complete unit, the buildings exhibit complete integrity of design, setting, materials,

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Fort Benjamin Harrison
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workmanship, feeling and association as required for inclusion in the National Register as an extension of the current district. All together, they retain the essence of a turn of the century military community.

Section 9
Bibliography

The Indianapolis News
July 4, 1939 evening edition New Barracks and Homes Help Relieve Congestion at Fort. Indiana State Library Clipping File, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mariani and Associates
1987 Department of the Army: Historic Family Housing Report Study/Survey of 2009 Dwelling Units Located at 34 Army Installations. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District, Unpublished Report.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee.
1991 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Wertime, Rudolf M.
January 31, 1994 Personal letter written to the Commanding Officer at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Section 10
Verbal Boundary Description

Two areas are proposed as a boundary increase to the Fort Benjamin Harrison Historic District. The first area extends the district eastward at the northeast corner, inclusive of sections A, B, and C: starting at a point on the north curb line of Kent Avenue where west curb of Birtz Rd would intersect it (a corner of the boundary of the original district), follow the north curb east to the west curb of Wheeler Road; then turn north along the west curb of Wheeler to the south curb line of Shafter Road; then turn west along the south curb of Shafter Road to the west curb line of the access road immediately east of Buildings 505-508; follow the west curb of this access road north to the south curb of Wood; turn west following an imaginary line extending from the south curb line of Wood west to the west curb line of Greene Avenue; turn north and follow the west curb of Greene Avenue to a point just south of the Officers' Club pool; turn west following a line parallel to the north wall of Building 500 to a point just west of the west (back) wall of Building 500; turn south, parallel to the west wall of Building 500 to a point just south of the south wall of Building 500; turn east parallel to the south wall of Building 500 to a point on the west curb of Greene Avenue; turn south along the west curb line of Greene Avenue to its intersection with the north curb line of Kent Avenue, closing the boundary against an original boundary of the District.

The second area includes the dwellings in Sergeants' Row. Starting at the intersection of the west entry road to Lawton Loop and the north curb line of Aultman Ave., proceed west along the north curb line of Aultman Ave. to the east curb line of Glenn Rd. Turn north and follow the east curb of Glenn Rd. to the intersection of the drive the runs behind buildings 906 and 907. Turn east and continue to a point that is fifty feet east of the rear of Building 905. Turn south, behind building 905, and continue south to a point that is fifty feet north of building 904. Turn east and continue eastward behind buildings 904, 903, and 902 until the line intersects the original District Boundary on the west side of the west entry road to Lawton Loop.

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Fort Benjamin Harrison
Marion County, Indiana

Boundary Justification

The original District and this boundary expansion is based on the representation of historical themes by architectural elements. Accordingly, the boundaries are designed to contain the architectural elements without including extraneous or non-contributing architectural or landscape elements. For Section A, the Troop Brigade administrative structures, the boundaries enclose the buildings and adjacent portions of the blocks on which they stand. For the residential structures in Sections B and E, the boundaries enclose the structures and adjacent land consistent with lot areas appropriate to dwellings. The boundaries at Section C, the Officers' Club, the boundaries enclose the building, but exclude the adjacent and intrusive (more recent) swimming pool and Golf Lodge. Section D, the AAFES Building, is enclosed within the original District boundaries.

**Section 11
Form Prepared By**

The initial research and data synthesis for this registration form was done by:

Technical Assistance Center
United States Army Corps of Engineers
Construction Engineering Research Laboratories
2902 Newmark Drive
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(804)727-4358

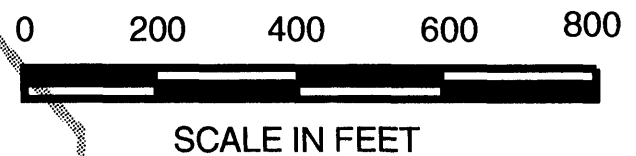
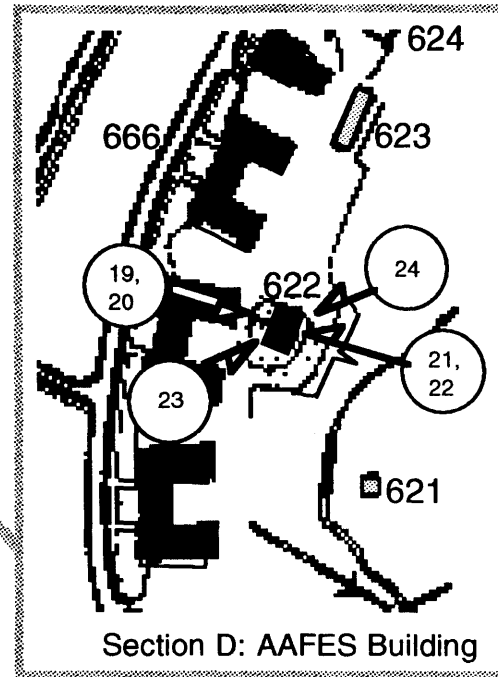
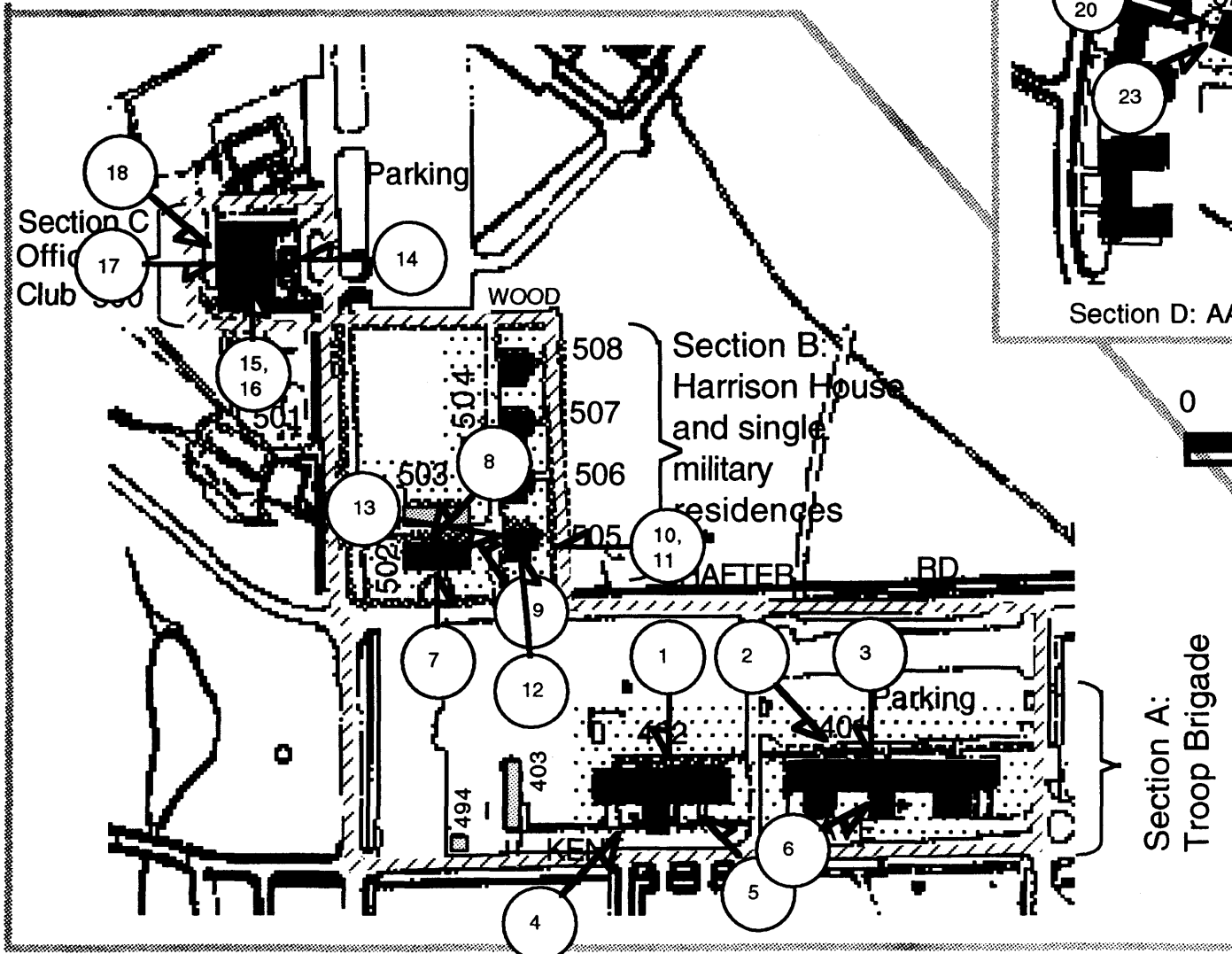
Section of Boundary Expansion

Contributing Structures

Non-Contributing Structures

Expanded Boundary of District

Photograph Number, Direction



FORT BENJAMIN
HARRISON
National Register Historic
District
Boundary Expansion
Sections A, B, C & D
Photographic Key

Section A:
Troop Brigade




Section B:
Harrison House
and single
military
residences

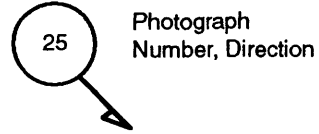
Section C
Office
Club


Section D: AAFES Building

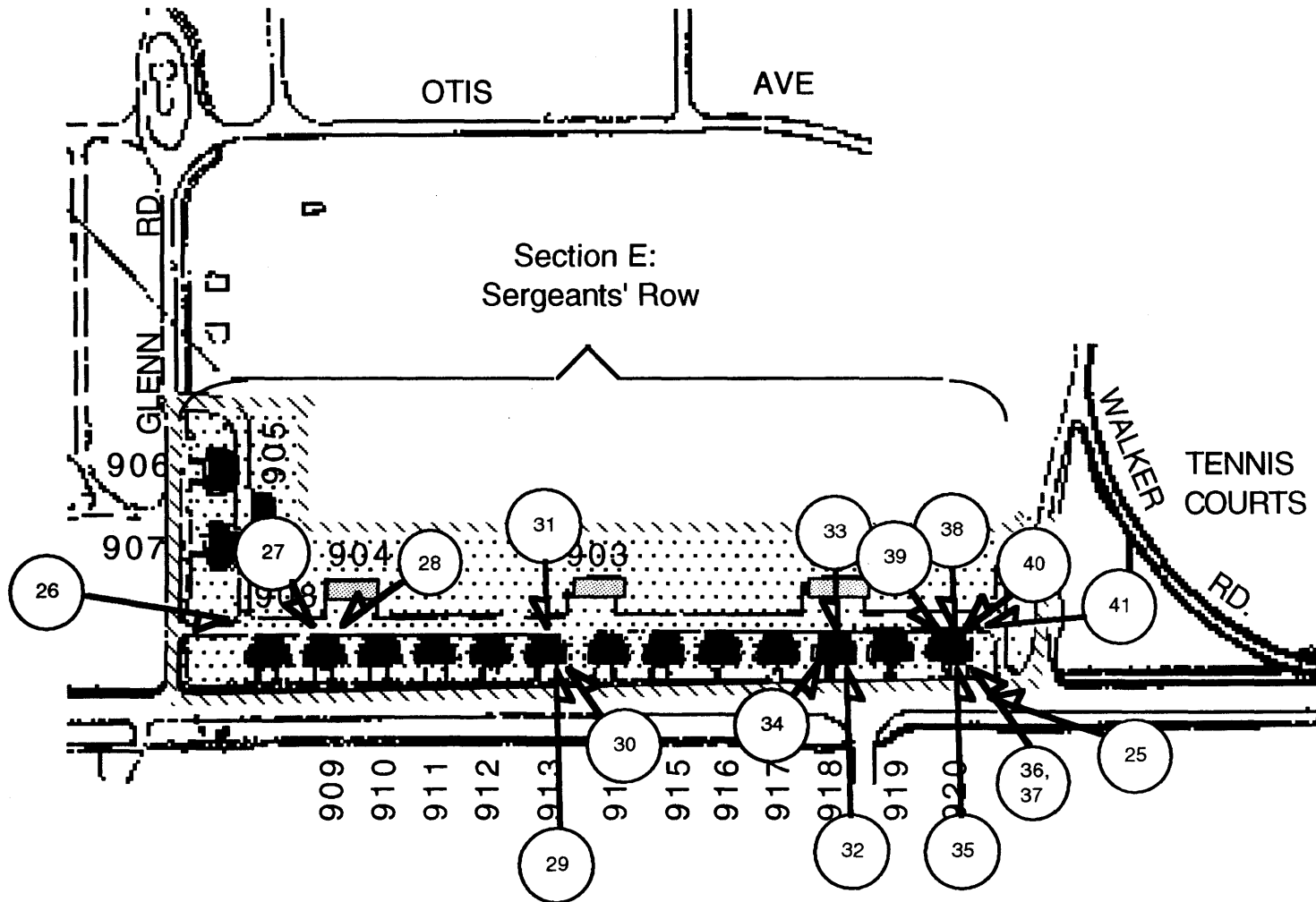
**FORT BENJAMIN
HARRISON
National Register Historic
District
Boundary Expansion
Sergeants' Row
Photographic Key**



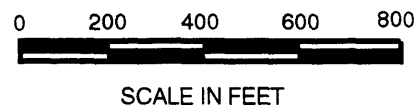
-  Section of Boundary Expansion
-  Contributing Structures
-  Non-Contributing Structures







 Expanded Boundary of District



FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON
National Register Historic District
with
Boundary Expansion



-  Boundary of Original District
-  Expanded Boundary of District
-  Non-Contributing Structures
-  Contributing Structures

