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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

JUL 14 1987

JUL 28 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Lockerbie Square Historic District Amendment (Boundary Increase)

and or common

## 2. Location

street &amp; number Bounded by New Jersey Street on the west, Michigan Street on the north, Davidson Street on the east, and New York Street on the south

city, town Indianapolis N/A vicinity of

state Indiana code 018 county Marion code 097

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<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 type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Please see continuation sheets

street &amp; number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Location of Legal Description

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

street &amp; number City-County Building, 200 E. Washington Street

city, town Indianapolis state Indiana

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

See continuation sheet

title Indianapolis Regional Center Survey, / has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1985 ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ localdepository for survey records Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

city, town Indianapolis state Indiana

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The area included in this amendment immediately surrounds the original Lockerbie Square National Register Historic District (LSNRHD). The original boundaries of the 1973 district are the south side of East Michigan Street from East Street to North College Avenue, the west side of North College Avenue from East Michigan to East New York Streets, the north side of East New York Street from North College Avenue to North East Street, and the east side of North East Street from East New York Street to East Michigan Street. The boundaries of the amendment have been carefully drawn to include historic buildings and a minimum of vacant lots and non-contributing structures. Fifty-six structures are included in this amendment.

The original LSNRHD consists of a residential area composed of dwellings constructed from the 1850s to the early 20th century. It is also interspersed with some commercial structures and two historic industrial buildings. The most important structure is the James Whitcomb Riley Home, which has been a house museum maintained and furnished in the condition and character in the period in which the Hoosier Poet lived there from 1893 to 1916.

The LSNRHD is literally square in shape, located on the eastern edge of the original Mile Square of Indianapolis, which was laid out in 1821. East Street is the eastern line of the Mile Square and also serves as the western boundary of the LSNRHD. The grid pattern is continued in the LSNRHD with the north-south streets, East Street, Park, and College Avenues, but the east-west grid lines are disrupted by the inclusion of the two-block-long Lockerbie Street, which only exists in the LSNRHD. The addition of this street has disrupted the path of Vermont Street one-half block northward.

This area of small cottages, doubles, and other structures is shaded with broadleaf trees and defined in many places by original limestone curbs. The dwellings are situated on long, narrow lots, which allow for a dense historical streetscape. The boundary streets have suffered the most from demolition, but the interior streets of Park, Vermont and Lockerbie still express the dense urban character with surviving frame and brick houses. Commercial structures, which also served as residences, were located primarily along College Avenue. The two historic industrial structures are the former Indianapolis Glove Company Factory and the Express Parcel Company building on Vermont Place. Both of these structures have been rehabilitated into multi-unit residential buildings. Being a small area of about one and one-eighth acres, the original LSNRHD is flat with no evident topographical features.

As the area which became the LSNRHD developed in the 19th century, it filled up with cottages, doubles, and commercial buildings with no open areas. The residential buildings were built closely together, most of them near the sidewalk allowing for abbreviated front yards. The commercial buildings, however, drew in customers by being built up to the sidewalks. Historically, the only open space in LSNRHD was the yard surrounding the Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged Poor in the 500 block of Vermont street. This great institutional building stood near the northeast corner of East and Vermont Streets until 1968. Behind the main building was a wall-enclosed open area. No institutional structure remains in the LSNRHD today. The Home and the original St. Joseph Church were the only institutional or religious buildings within the LSNRHD boundary. The site of both buildings was redeveloped in 1983 into attached townhouses as part of the rehabilitation of the former Indianapolis Glove Company Factory. The only open space in the amendment is the schoolyard north of the Clemens Vonnegut School No. 9 (38/AE).

## 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) German settlement

**Specific dates** 1855-c. 1930 **Builder/Architect**

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

#### INTRODUCTION

The original Lockerbie Square National Register Historic District (LSNRHD) defined a small area bound by College Avenue, Michigan, East, and New York Streets. This district was composed of six small blocks occupied largely by residential buildings, many dating from the 1860s and 1870s. The focal point of the district has been the James Whitcomb Riley Home, a Victorian house museum preserved in honor of the popular Indiana poet who lived in the Italianate house from 1893 until his death in 1916. Lockerbie Square is the oldest surviving neighborhood in Indianapolis. It is historically important as a neighborhood where many immigrants first settled and built houses. Since 1968, the area has achieved fame as the original focus of neighborhood restoration activity in Indianapolis.

The structures included in this amendment are significant in the areas of architecture, religion, commerce, education, and ethnic settlement. The LSNRHD is significant in the areas of architecture, literature, commerce, industry, and German settlement. The amendment will enlarge the National Register Historic District to include a larger area; and in representation of the mid-19th century neighborhood with a broader cross section of the area's character, as illustrated in the surviving historic structures in the proposed amendment district. The original LSNRHD of 1973 is a small district, largely residential in character, with the exception of the Indianapolis Glove Company Factory and some commercial structures. The structures included in this amendment are more diverse in character. The amendment's structures give a broader view of the area's character in the late 19th and early 20th centuries during the residency of Poet James Whitcomb Riley.

The 1968 preservation plan, prepared by James Associates, Architects and Engineers, identified the area, which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, as the primary area surrounded by a half-block secondary area. All of the historic structures in the secondary area have been included in the amendment, as well as adjacent structures which relate to the historic themes of the original LSNRHD.

#### PLATTING HISTORY

The area included in this amendment is composed of part of the original Mile Square plan of Indianapolis and eight separate subdivisions platted between 1845 and circa 1900. Three of these subdivisions were platted and recorded between July 17 and August 29, 1849, perhaps indicating the rapid growth of the city and the stiff competition in the real estate market at that time.

The oldest platted portion of the Lockerbie Square is located in the original Mile Square of Indianapolis. In 1821 the city was platted with an area of one mile square. It was composed of a grid street pattern, a center circle, and four radiating diagonal streets. Fifteen structures in this amendment are located within the Mile Square; however, only those six structures west of Cleveland Street (Map III, A) are in the Mile Square not

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 9.84

Quadrangle name Indianapolis West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	6
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5	7	3	3	9	0
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4	4	0	2	8	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

1	6
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5	7	3	3	9	0
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4	4	0	2	4	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	6
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5	7	2	5	7	0
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4	4	0	2	4	1	0
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D 

1	6
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5	7	2	7	5	0
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4	4	0	2	8	8	0
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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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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 William L. Selm, Historian

organization Indianapolis Historic  
Preservation Commission

date June 3, 1986

street & number 1821 City-County Building

telephone 317/236-4406

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

*Richard H. Hays for J. M. Biedenbach*

title Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

date Mar. 3, 1987

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

*Patricia Andrews*

date 7/28/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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North College Avenue

232-234  
244-246  
417-419  
421-423  
425-427  
429  
501-503  
505-507

East Michigan Street

401  
429-431  
516  
520-22  
524  
530-534  
620-630  
708-710  
715

North Davidson Street

434  
438-440  
442  
444-446

North New Jersey Street

311  
317  
325

North East Street

228  
233  
237  
302-304  
306-310A  
312  
316-324  
326-334  
440

East New York Street

434  
439  
521  
601-603  
613-615  
619-621

Fulton Street

407  
414  
418-20  
422-24  
433  
437-439  
441  
447

Spring Street

418  
424  
428  
430  
434  
436

East Vermont Street

416-418  
424  
429

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Represented in existing surveys:

St. Mary Catholic Church  
317 N. New Jersey Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
National Register November 9, 1977

The Mayleeno  
416-418 E. Vermont  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
National Register September 15, 1983 (Apartment nomination)

Das Deutsche Haus--Athenaeum  
401 E. Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
National Register February 21, 1973, HABS

In 1981 an amendment to the Lockerbie Square Historic District whose boundaries coincided with those of the Lockerbie Square Preservation District administered by the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission (see map II) was not certified by the National Park Service (see enclosed letter 7-6-81 Carol D. Shull to Mayor William H. Hudnut III). The reasons given were "the unusually high proportion of recently constructed buildings and vacant lots" causing the amended area to "not possess sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association to meet National Register criteria".

It should be noted that the currently proposed amendment addresses those concerns by having its boundaries carefully defined to include those historic resources that contribute to the significance of the district while excluding as many open spaces and non-contributing properties as possible - (see map I).

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The historical focal point of the LSNRHD has been the James Whitcomb Riley Home Museum. Immediately following Riley's death in 1916, the house where he boarded at 528 Lockerbie Street was purchased for the purpose of maintaining it as a permanent memorial to Riley. It opened in 1923 and has been the focus of the area's preservation, historical significance, and revitalization ever since. The two houses which flanked the Riley museum were demolished to provide a park for the house. Interest in the neighborhood was rekindled in the late 1950s when a redevelopment proposal was published. The proposal, "Lockerbie Fair," was to restore the 500 block of Lockerbie Street with the surrounding blocks to be cleared and redeveloped into a theme amusement park. In 1968 the Lockerbie Square Historic Area was defined and created by a preservation plan adopted by the Metropolitan Planning Department. This plan identified the area bounded by College Avenue, New York, East, and Michigan Streets as the Lockerbie Square Primary Area, and the half-block surrounding area as the Lockerbie Square Secondary Area. This defined Historic Preservation Area was drawn up to include the neighborhood immediately surrounding the Riley Home Museum, encompassing the entire two-block length of Lockerbie Street.

The LSNRHD and the surrounding area is physically defined by three factors. The construction of Interstates 65 and 70 in the late 1960s and early 1970s had created a definite physical barrier separating the Lockerbie area from residential areas to the east. Encroaching industrial and commercial structures are found along College Avenue, Ohio Street (one block south of New York Street), and the area west of New Jersey Street. Many of these intrusions are from inter-war and the post-World War Two period. Demolition and the proliferation of vacant and parking lots have also helped to isolate the Lockerbie area on its northern, southern and western boundaries.

This amendment area includes houses, commercial buildings, schools, churches, a clubhouse, and apartment buildings which are located in the defined Lockerbie Square Secondary Area and areas adjacent to it. These historic buildings have been included because they relate to the historical themes associated with the LSNRHD and actually were part of the residential neighborhood in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The dwellings in particular are similar in age, materials, style, and size to those in the LSNRHD.

There are a total of 46 contributing buildings and 21 non-contributing buildings in the amendment area. Likewise, there are four contributing structures and one non-contributing structure. There are no contributing or non-contributing sites or objects.

The majority of the historic buildings in the LSNRHD have been restored or rehabilitated under the jurisdiction of the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, which administers the Lockerbie Square Historic Area. A number of the buildings in this amendment have been rehabilitated, and are part of the Secondary Area. The remainder have either been maintained, as in the case of the two churches (3/C and 17/P), or are in need of repair and restoration, as are the cottages on Fulton (36-42) and Davidson Streets (43-45). Below are listed and described all of the contributing and non-contributing primary structures of this amendment. FOR EASE OF REFERENCE, each primary structure has been assigned an identification number (1-56), photographs are identified by letters (A-Z and AA-AQ), and maps by Roman numerals (I-III).

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St. Mary's School/St. Mary's Child  
Center, Inc.  
311 North New Jersey Street  
1912, Hermann Gaul, Architect

Contributing  
#1/B

Originally built as the school to serve the German National Parish of St. Mary, this brick structure has served as the St. Mary's Child Center since 1960 for learning, testing, and child development. Construction of the school was commenced in 1912 with the laying of the cornerstone on September 8 of that year, the same day the church was dedicated.

It opened its doors for classes in March, 1913, and closed as a parish school in 1935. St. Mary's School was operated by the Sisters of St. Francis, a German teaching order located in Oldenburg, Indiana. The Franciscans also operated St. Mary's Academy. Hermann Gaul, architect of the church, designed the school. Features of the building include two stories resting on a raised basement. The basement level is clad with limestone, which is found on the facade in the form of molded string courses, sills, labels, coping and detailing. Its Gothic character is defined by the parapet gables, crockets, blind pointed arches, and labels. The stone contractor was G. Ittenbach Company, of Indianapolis.

St. Mary Church Rectory  
317 North New Jersey Street  
c. 1880 and c. 1920

Contributing  
#2/B

Sanborn and Baist atlases and historic photographs show that this Neo-Gothic style house is a remodeled brick Queen Anne style house pre-dating 1887. The Queen Anne character remained until sometime between 1915 and 1927. The house was not remodeled at the time of the completion of the church in 1912; however, it appears in the architect's drawing of the church and rectory in The Indiana Catholic of September 6, 1912. The remodeling was complete in transforming the large brick Queen Anne style house into a stone-faced Gothic style rectory, complementing the church. Portions of the original house were demolished and substantial additions were made, including the enclosed passageway connecting the rectory and church. Features of the building include the prominent stepped front parapet gable and dormer, pointed arched windows, a smooth limestone facade, hip and gable slated roof, and a front porch supported by Gothicized stone columns. It appears that the rectory remodeling was designed by Hermann Gaul, architect of the church and school.

St. Mary Roman Catholic Church  
325 North New Jersey Street  
1910-1912, Hermann Gaul, Architect

NR/Contributing  
#3/B & C

The present St. Mary Church is the second church building of the parish, founded in 1857. The parish is the second oldest Catholic Parish in the city. It was organized as a German National Parish, specifically for the German-speaking Catholics of Indianapolis. In 1875, Sacred Heart Church was organized as the second German National Parish to serve the Germans on the city's southside. St. Mary Church, rectory, school, and academy were originally located on the south side of East Maryland Street between Pennsylvania and Delaware Streets, in close proximity to secular German institutions. In 1906 the land at Vermont and New Jersey Streets was acquired by Bishop Francis Silas Chatard for the relocation of the parish.



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It appears that the original Maryland Street location was being enveloped by the encroaching wholesale district. Since the parish was national by definition rather than territorial, it could be located anywhere to best serve its parishioners. The southside Germans were taken care of by Sacred Heart, so moving St. Mary Church northward was the logical step. The Vermont and New Jersey location indicates that the area was still a center for German-speaking people (also indicated by the location of Das Deutsche Haus, and German Protestant churches). St. Mary Church lost its status as a national parish in 1949, at which time it became a territorial parish. The church again serves non-English speaking people as a parochial center for the Spanish speaking Catholics of Indianapolis.

This Gothic style church, which pays homage to Cologne Cathedral, was designed by Hermann Gaul, a native of Cologne, Germany. He designed the parish school building and apparently planned the remodeling of the parish rectory. He also designed the Sacred Heart School (now demolished), a factory structure for the Home Brewing Company of Indianapolis, and some churches in Chicago. Gaul had emigrated from Germany to Chicago, where he had his architectural practice.

Features include Bedford limestone walls, twin spires, three front portals with sculpted tympana depicting the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension of Jesus. A limestone statue of St. Mary is in a niche in the main facade gable, above the rose window. Statues of St. Boniface, Germany's patron saint, and St. Henry are found in gable niches of the transepts. Other features include narthex chapels, slate roof with dormers, eastern chancel apse and a copper rood spire. The sculpture was the work of William Kriner of Indianapolis. George Clements & Sons was the general contractor and G. Ittenbach was the stone contractor. Clements advertised in the 1900 history of Sacred Heart Parish as a "Contract and Builder, church work a specialty."

The exterior of the church appears to have changed very little since 1912 with the exception of the aluminum cladding of the doors during the 1950s.

St. Mary's Academy/Academy of the Arts  
429 East Vermont Street  
1910-1912 and 1927, George V. Bedell, Architect

Contributing  
#4/D

The Sisters of St. Francis of Oldenburg, Indiana, purchased the land and commissioned Indianapolis architect George V. Bedell (1861-1948) to design this neo-Gothic building, built by contractor George Clements. Clements was also the carpenter for the erection of Sacred Heart Catholic Church in 1883-84, and the Sacred Heart High School (now demolished) of 1914-15. Sacred Heart served the German Catholics on the southside of Indianapolis. The construction of the Academy was simultaneous with erection of St. Mary Church, also the work of Clements. A southern addition was constructed in 1926-27 by George H. Michaelis according to Bedell's plans. Bedell, the son of German immigrants, was an Indianapolis architect responsible for the design of three local Catholic churches: Holy Trinity Slovenian, St. Philip Neri, and St. Francis de Sales, as well as a number of theaters. St. Mary Academy opened in 1912 and closed in 1977. St. Mary's Academy was founded in 1864 as a secondary school for girls. It operated as a boarding school until circa 1955. The Academy building on Vermont Street contained classrooms, chapel, residential quarters and an auditorium.

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This three-story brick school building has a rear addition of fireproof construction. The building is faced with buff brick accented with limestone detailing and capped by a hip and gable roof with dormers. The detailing is on the front facade facing Vermont Street. The major architectural feature is the Gothic style entry porch which projects from the facade. The depressed pointed archway has compounded molding, a label, and a sculpted spandrel. Another feature of the main facade is the complex crenelated parapet, directly below which is a centered cartouche bearing "SMA" in a monogram. Two two-story oriels flank the entrance.

The Mayleeno  
416-418 East Vermont Street  
1913-1914

NR/Contributing  
#5/E

According to the National Register nomination, the builders and owners of the Mayleeno were Elijah R., Charles E., and Wilfred A. Osbon. Elijah and his sons comprised Osbon & Sons, Builders. The building permit issued to them in February of 1913 gave an estimated value of \$35,000 for the proposed brick flat. The family must have worked quickly, for the building was almost completely filled by the publication of the City Director of 1914. The Mayleeno's twelve original occupants were either successful professionals or well-to-do retirees and widows. An accountant, dentist, and insurance broker were a few of the occupations listed in the 1914 City Directory. The close proximity of the prestigious Das Deutsche Haus was certainly an attractive feature of the new building, for all of the original occupants, as well as the builders/owners, were members of the club. The Mayleeno was listed on the National Register in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic Resources nomination.

This three-story brick structure has an interesting second facade that projects from the main wall, creating balconies in front of each apartment. At the entrance level is a limestone course. The two entrances are located in the recesses between the bays. Limestone is further used in the keystones, corner blocks, and coping. Alterations to the Mayleeno include the replaced entrances, shingled bay spandrels, and entrance hoods.

Residence  
424 East Vermont Street  
c. 1880

Contributing  
#6/E

The 1887 Sanborn map shows a two-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Vermont and Cleveland Streets. It was built sometime between 1866 and 1887. The body of this brick house exhibits slight Italianate influence, but the roof form and details are more in the Queen Anne style. The roof is a hip and gable combination with shingle detailing in both the front and side gables. Other features include stone sills, segmented arch window openings, and end gable truncated walls. Sometime between 1915 and 1927 a one-story block commercial addition was added to the north facade of the house and it served as a store at least until 1969.

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Tate-Willis House  
228 North East Street  
1891-1892, Charles G. Mueller, Architect

Contributing  
#7/F

Warren T. Tate built this impressive two-and-one-half story brick and limestone house at 228 North East Street, replacing a one-story dwelling. Tate (1825-1896) was a native of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he had established a lumber planing mill and furniture factory. He moved to Indianapolis in the 1860s and started a planing mill here.

Indianapolis architect Charles G. Mueller was commissioned by Tate to design this house. Mueller was born in Indianapolis in 1856 and studied architecture under German-born and trained architect Henry R. Huebner. The firm of Huebner and Mueller was formed in 1879. The firm designed buildings throughout the state, including buildings for the C. F. Schmidt Brewing Company and the Maus Brewery, both leading German-American breweries of 19th century Indianapolis. The Tate House is an example of the German Renaissance style, which Mueller may have learned from his mentor and partner, Huebner, who studied architecture at the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts. The Tate-Willis House was noted in 1962 by Wilbur D. Peat in his Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century. Built in 1891-92, the house has been owned and maintained by Cecil L. Willis since 1961.

Features of this extraordinary house include its prominent gables with fractables, limestone accents, octagonal corner tower with metal concave roof, slate-clad hip and gable roof, grouped windows, rounded and elliptic arches, stained glass windows, and Palladian window and side entrance. The house stands today intact with virtually no exterior alterations.

Residence  
434 East New York Street  
c. 1890

Contributing  
#9/G

The Sanborn maps show that this two-and-one-half story dwelling was constructed between 1887 and 1898. By 1913, this large substantial house was already functioning as a rooming house.

434 East New York is an exceptional Queen Anne style house in the Lockerbie Square area. Features of this frame house include a corner tower, pedimented front gable, recessed porch, classical and balustrade. The first story is clad with wooden clapboards and the second with wooden fish-scale shingles. The stories are separated by a flared band. The main facade has a front three-sided oriel above the porch. The house appears to be unaltered.

William Kuhn Bakery Building  
302-304 North East Street  
c. 1861-1863

Contributing  
#10/H & I

The 1866 Titus map shows a building at the northwest corner of New York and East Streets. It was built between 1861 and 1863 by William Kuhn as his bakery and residence. The building later served as the neighborhood grocery and the second story served as the Marburg Apartments. It became a law office in 1979. According to Theodore Stein's Our Old School,

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Kuhn (1825-1874) was born in Schnaith, Wuerttemberg. He emigrated from Germany and arrived in Indianapolis in 1855. Kuhn was a subscriber of the German-English Independent School where his children received their education.

The Kuhn Bakery is a two-story brick building covered with stucco. It has a hip roof and segmented arch windows. The flat-headed corner entrance has a transom and double-leaf wooden doors. A parapet gable with tile coping terminates the west facade.

Isaac Barnitt House  
312 North East Street  
1858

Contributing  
#12/J

It appears as though this distinctive brick house was built in 1857-58 by Isaac Barnitt, a grocer, who immediately sold it. A building is shown on the 1866 Titus map at this location. This two-story brick house with a three-bay facade includes one-and-one-half story and one-story wings in the rear, which date back to at least 1887. A front porch was added sometime between 1887 and 1898; however, the present porch posts date from this century with Craftsman influence. Two of the original attached posts have survived. The house is Federal in style with a projecting cornice, a three-bay main facade with stone lintels, and a gable roof. The south gable is pierced by a fan vent.

Harlan-Hoffman House  
440 North East Street (435 E. Michigan Street)  
1874-75

Contributing  
#13/K, L

Grocer George Harlan built this two-story brick Italianate house in 1874-1875. The house originally included a small corner porch typical of the style, which was later replaced by an "L" plan classical veranda. In the course of the extensive 1977 renovation, the veranda was removed and the entablature was restored. The large two-story rear addition on the north facade was constructed around 1910 by photographer Frederick Hoffman. Features of this house, which now serves as law offices, include a large entablature with an elaborate paneled frieze, round-arch windows with console-shaped springstones and keystones, a two-story bay on the north facade, and a truncated hip roof. The major feature of the 1910 addition is the large area of glass which allowed natural light into the photography studio. The exterior was restored in 1977 when the house became the Lockerbie Gallery.

Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum  
401 East Michigan  
1893-94 and 1897-98, Vonnegut & Bohn, Architects

NR/Contributing  
#15/M, N

Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum was constructed in two phases. The eastern half was built in 1893-94, the western half in 1897-98, following the designs of Vonnegut and Bohn, architects, of Indianapolis. This building's significance lies in the areas of architecture, ethnic settlement, education, and social history. It is the home of the Athenaeum Turners, the descendant of the original Indianapolis Turngemeinde, the seventh Turnverein in America. The Turner movement was based on the motto, "A sound mind in a sound body," following the teachings of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn. The Athenaeum was equipped with a gymnasium for members to turnen, or perform, gymnastics or physical training as well as a concert hall, Biergarten and meeting room.

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Das Deutsche Haus was built by the Socialer Turnverein Aktien-Gesellschaft to serve as the headquarters of the Socialer Turnverein and other German societies, including Der Deutsche Club, Musikverein, Deutsche-Englischer Schulverein, and other groups. Das Deutsche Haus became the home of the Normal College of North American Gymnastics Union in 1907. The Normal College trained physical education instructors for Turnverein and public schools. In 1941 the Normal College merged with Indiana University.

Das Deutsche Haus (the German House) was renamed the Athenaeum in 1918 in response to the anti-German sentiment of the First World War. Das Deutsche Haus was the work of Bernard Vonnegut of Vonnegut & Bohn. He was the son of Clemens Vonnegut, a prominent German immigrant and founder of Vonnegut Hardware. Bernard was educated at the German-English School and went on to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Polytechnic Institute of Hanover, Germany. Some of his other works include the L. S. Ayres Store and Herron Art Institute. He formed the firm of Vonnegut & Bohn in 1888 with Arthur Bohn.

Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum is an excellent example of the German Renaissance Revival style, which enjoyed popularity in Germany during the Second Reich Period. Features include a massive slate-clad hipped roof, ornamented dormers, brick walls with terra cotta and sculpted limestone details, stained glass windows, turrets, and two prominent front gables with ornamented fractables. In massing details and shape, Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum resembles the Renaissance city halls of German towns and cities. The design was well chosen to convey the national identity, wealth and sophistication of the owners and users of the building. Das Deutsche Haus - Athenaeum was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and again in 1983 as part of the Massachusetts Avenue Commercial District. It was recorded in the Historic American Building Survey in 1970-71.

German Evangelical Church Parsonage  
233 North East Street  
1883

Contributing  
#16/0

Construction of this two-story frame house began in the winter of 1882 and was completed the following year. It was constructed as the parsonage of the First German Church of the Evangelical Association and was erected during the construction of the church next door. The first occupant was Rev. Mathias Hoehn and his family in 1883. Hoehn moved in when he assumed his pastorate that year. He served as pastor for three terms: 1858-59, 1871-73, and 1883-84. The last pastor to reside here was Rev. Charles P. Maas in 1923. The church records in 1923 describe the neighborhood as "not too desirable as a place to rear a family." That year the pastor requested a house in the suburbs. The old parsonage served as a parish house with social meeting rooms and classrooms. It later served as the church custodian's house.

The form and shape of this house has not changed since 1898. Sometime before that year the corner porch was added. The only other change has been the replacement of the porch post with a brick pier and the addition of asbestos siding in 1958. The house consists of two stories with a cross gable roof. The rear portion is in two parts: a one-and-one-half story section and a one-story section. The windows are the original two-over-two lights.

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Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church  
237 North East Street  
1882-1883, D. A. Bohlen, Architect

Contributing  
#17/P,0

Former names of the Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church have included: German Evangelical Church, First Evangelical Church, First Evangelical German Church, First Church Evangelical Association, and New York Street Evangelical United Brethren Church. It is located at the southeast corner of East New York and North East Streets.

This congregation was formed in 1853 by German immigrants, and it occupied a small brick church at the southeast corner of North New Jersey and Wabash Streets. The present church was designed by German-born and trained architect, D. A. Bohlen. The foundation was started in the fall of 1881 and the cornerstone was laid on April 6, 1882. The first floor was completed in November, 1882, and the church was finally completed the next year with a formal dedication on December 30, 1883. The church is cruciform in plan with its tower and spire attached to the northwest corner. The sanctuary, one floor above street level, is entered through a round arched, recessed portal, defined by an aedicule. All window openings are round arched or set in arched recesses, reflecting the influence of the Rundbogenstil on Bohlen. First floor and lower sanctuary windows rest on limestone belt courses that make up part of the polychromatic design of the exterior.

There have been few changes to the exterior. A one-story addition was built along the east facade to accommodate meeting rooms and a side entrance in 1914. The roof and the spire were originally slate-covered but now have asphalt singles. The spire originally had four spire dormers, which were removed. The tower louvers below the spire have been covered with sheet metal upon which illuminated crosses have been placed. The only other change to the exterior is the removal of a German inscription on the cornerstone. This was chiseled off during the anti-German hysteria of the First World War.

G. I. Ittenbach & Company, a German-American stone masonry company, was the stone contractor. Ittenbach lived on Fletcher Avenue. Limestone features include banding, foundation, sills, buttress capstones, and the sculpted entrance pediment. The interior of the church remains unaltered from its 1928 remodeling.

Residence  
521 East New York Street  
c. 1885

Contributing  
#18/R

The 1866 Titus map shows a building on this site. The 1887 Sanborn map shows that the shape and form of this house has not changed, except for the rear addition built sometime before 1898.

The appearance of this two-story house has changed very little except for the application of asphalt siding. The architectural features include frame construction, cross-gable roof, elongated two-over-two lights, and a small corner porch. The porch is decorated by a turned post and a decorative frieze.

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Frederick Kissel Building  
601-603 East New York Street  
c. 1868, 1921

Contributing  
#19/S, Q

Frederick Kissel is the likely first owner of this two-story frame building around 1868. It was used as a rental property. Kissel was one of the original subscribers to the German-English Independent School in 1859. The 1887 Sanborn map shows a two-story frame, double residence. The building remained solely a residence until 1921, when the first floor was converted into a grocery store.

The grocery store conversion resulted in the opening of the first floor main facade with a recessed central entrance flanked by two large display windows with transoms. The remaining fenestration was probably altered at this time, as well as the covering of the walls with asphalt siding. The 19th century character of the building may have been in the Italianate style. Below the eaves is a blank frieze which originally held brackets. A two-story gabled wing is attached to the rear.

Andrew Kramer Double  
613-615 East New York Street  
c. 1900

Contributing  
#20/T, Q

This double residence appears to have been built between 1898 and 1908 during the ownership of Andrew Kramer. It replaced a small, circa 1860 frame cottage. Features of the house include irregular massing and roof form. The roof is both hip and gable with gable dormers. The front windows are paired. The front porch is supported by pre-cast concrete classical columns with a concrete block balustrade. The house is clad with asbestos siding.

Eli Dewhurst House  
619-621 East New York Street  
c. 1875

Contributing  
#21/T, Q

This Italianate house was probably built by Eli Dewhurst between 1873 and 1879. It served as a multi-family residence in the 20th century. The 1932 City Directory lists five apartments in this house.

This house is distinctive for its strong Italianate features, including the truncated hip roof, segmented arch openings, and frieze attic windows. Limestone is employed in the foundation, watertable, sills, key and springstones, and architrave. The Queen Anne side porch was probably added between 1887 and 1898.

Adam Cottage  
232-234 North College  
c. 1854

Contributing  
#22/U

232-234 North College Avenue appears to have been built by Louis Adams around 1854-1855. This unusual brick cottage was probably designed as a two-family dwelling. It appears on the 1866 map. Features of this one-story, brick cottage include a simple cornice and returns, a wood frame addition and a balanced six-bay main facade with limestone lintels and sills and two entrances.

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Enners Drug Store Building  
244-246 North College Avenue  
c. 1882-1883

Contributing  
#23/V

This two-and-one-half story drugstore and boarding house is indicated on the 1887 Sanborn map. The structure was built by Joseph Staub and leased to druggist Edward H. Enners about 1892. The Enners Drugstore remained here until the 1940s, replaced by another drugstore.

The brick structure has a stone foundation, hip and gable roof, projecting cornice, polychromatic tile panels, attic windows and segmented arch openings. The shop front is framed by a cast iron pilaster, cornice and column which supports the cut-away corner shop entrance. Except for the boarded shop front, the building is intact.

Michael Mode Double  
417-419 North College Avenue  
1905

Contributing  
#24/W

The brick two-and-one-half story double at 417-419 North College Avenue dates back to about 1905. It was constructed as a rental property by Michael Mode.

The Mode double replaced a frame triple residence built by the Schaub family of shoemakers some 30 to 40 years before and occupying both the 417-419 lot and one immediately north of it.

Michael Mode had acquired most of the two lots in the late 1880s and had rented this part of the "triple" during the 1890s. In 1904 Mode purchased the remaining part of the lots from William Schaub and the next year started construction on the brick double. Michael Mode, probably a German immigrant, was the successful proprietor of Michael Mode's Shoe Store at 145 East Washington Street, which his sons, Charles and George, continued as Mode Brothers."

The structure is distinctive as a large brick double residence with prominent gable fractables. The front gable has two limestone bands which also function as lintels. The base of the front gable fractable is ornamented by low-relief floral sculpture.

Mode Brothers Double  
421-423 North College Avenue  
c. 1860 and c. 1905

Contributing  
#25/W

The 1866 Titus map shows a building on the site. The 1887 Sanborn map indicates that the structure was a one-and-one-half story frame cottage. Sometime between 1899 and 1908 the present Queen Anne style, two-and-one-half story frame double was constructed by substantially adding to the original cottage. Michael Mode constructed the house as the double residence for his two sons, Charles F. and George J. W. Mode. The sons created Mode Brothers as a successor firm to Michael Mode's Shoe Store. In 1911 George moved into the brick double next door. After Michael Mode's death in 1923, 421-23 became the rental property of the Mode Brothers.



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A front end gable with shingle face extends from the steep hip roof as does a small jerkin head dormer. Its tall, Queen Anne chimney s are now truncated. The hip roof porch extends across the first floor front and is supported on three slender Doric columns.

Residence  
424 North Spring Street  
c. 1870

Contributing  
#29/Y

The 1887 Sanborn map shows a one-story dwelling at this location built sometime after 1866. 424 Spring Street is a cross-gable frame cottage. Other features include a corner porch with turned posts, wood clapboard siding, corner brackets, and decorative window frames. The rear additions appear to have been added sometime between 1898 and 1913. The entrances appear to have been altered.

Residence  
428 North Spring Street  
c. 1860

Contributing  
#30/Z

This carpenter builder cottage is typical of the area. It appears on the 1866 Titus map and is clearly shown without the front porch on the 1887 Sanborn map. The porch was added sometime between 1914 and 1954. It has a gable roof with a one-story rear kitchen addition. Despite the enclosed front porch and the artificial siding, the cottage maintains its original 19th century form with the front gable accented with brackets and the four-over-four lights of the gable windows surrounded by a decorative frame.

Residence  
434 North Spring Street  
c. 1865

Contributing  
#32/AA

This cottage is typical of the cottages built in this area in the 1860s and 1870s. The 1866 Titus and 1887 Sanborn maps show this lot to be vacant. The 1898 Sanborn map shows this cottage on the site, suggesting the cottage may have been moved. The movement of structures was not uncommon, as seen with the Peter Schaub Cottage (see 418 Spring). Features of this cottage include a gable roof one-and-one-half stories, a three-bay facade, pedimented door and window caps, and exposed purlin and rafter ends. The asphalt siding was stripped in 1985 and the original wood siding was replaced. The cottage originally had gable brackets and a simple stoop.

Residence  
715 East Michigan Street  
c. 1870

Contributing  
#34/AA

The 1887 Sanborn map shows a one-and-one-half story dwelling at the southwest corner of Michigan and Spring Streets built sometime after 1866. This frame house has an "L" shape plan and a rear lean-to. There are decorative brackets in the gables and exposed decorative shaped rafter ends. The form and shape of the house has not changed since 1887, but it is apparent that the fenestration was altered and replaced sometime in the early 20th century.

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Residence  
414 North Fulton Street  
c. 1860

Contributing  
#35/AB

The 1866 Titus map shows a building at this location. The Sanborn maps indicate that the cottage has not changed in form since 1887, the exception being the addition of the front porch sometime after 1969. This one-and-one-half story frame carpenter-builder cottage has a gable roof with decorative gable brackets, a center entrance flanked by two windows, a rear shed addition, and a gable window adorned by a modest pediment lintel.

Double Residence  
418-420 North Fulton Street  
c. 1860

Contributing  
#36/AC

The 1866 Titus map indicates a structure at this location. The Sanborn maps show that this brick cottage has changed very little. A wood frame rear addition was attached sometime between 1914 and 1954. It appears to have been converted into a double residence in the 1890s. In the 1930s an artificial limb manufactory was located here. The simple porch was added between 1914 and 1954. This one-story brick, Greek Revival cottage is largely intact. Its four-bay facade includes two entrances facing Fulton Street, and a simple, shallow classical cornice.

Residence  
422-24 North Fulton Street  
c. 1860

Contributing  
#37/AD

This cottage appears to have been built before 1866. A building on this site is indicated on the 1866 Titus map. According to the Sanborn map of 1887, this brick cottage has changed very little in form. The dramatic changes occurred around 1914 and sometime after World War II. The 1914 City Directory reports the conversion of this one-and-one-half story brick cottage into a double residence. The great visual change was the application of asbestos siding, giving the appearance of frame construction. The cottage was probably similar to its neighbor to the south. Both cottages have the same facade alignment, gable pitch, and a five-bay facade.

Clemens Vonnegut Public School #9  
407 North Fulton Street  
1899, D. A. Bohlen & Son; 1926, McGuire & Shook, Architectus

Contributing  
#38/AE

Clemens Vonnegut School #9 consists of a red brick, two-and-one-half story, hipped roof 1899 building with limestone base connected along its south side to a brick, flat-roofed, limestone trimmed 1926 building with two stories and a raised basement.

The older structure's north facade has seven bays, but no entrances. Over the center is a large gable with two small limestone trimmed windows above the cornice. Two small hipped dormers flank the gable. The east-west facades of the older structure are essentially mirror images. A huge four-story smokestack stands immediately to the north of the round-arched entrance on the west facade. Each facade has two arched windows above a limestone

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arched entrance; immediately above the entrances are stone tablets reading: "School 9" and "1899".

The east and west facades of the 1926 building are mirror images; each has five bays, with the slightly projecting entrance just south of center, and the wall south of it blank. The round-arched entrance is surrounded with limestone pilasters and hood molding, above which is a tablet with raised letters and limestone quoins to match those on the building's corners; and the windows above the entrance have limestone surrounds. In the parapet above the entrance bay is a large tablet which reads "Clemens Vonnegut School" in a decorative, Gothicized type. The south facade has four bays. There are three stone belt courses, one each above the basement, first floor and second floor. The parapet walls have a diaper pattern in the brick.

The school building has stood at the northwest corner of Vermont and Davidson Streets since 1867. The 1899 portion was built originally to be the northern addition to the 1867 school, a three-story building.

The architectural firm of D. A. Bohlen and Son was chosen to design the 1899, six-room addition, erected by W. P. Jungclause & Company. The handsome red brick structure was completed in November, 1899. In 1926 a large, modern school building containing 15 classrooms, a shop, home economics rooms, and an auditorium, was constructed on the south side of the 1899 building, replacing the original 1867 structure. The Indianapolis architectural firm of McGuire and Shook designed the 1926 portion, erected by W. P. Jungclaus & Company.

In 1911 Public School #9 was named for Clemens Vonnegut, a prominent German-born Indianapolis citizen, who served on the School Board for 28 years. Vonnegut, founder of the venerable Indianapolis hardware firm, was an influential figure in German social and cultural life in this city. He was a co-founder of the Indianapolis Turngemeinde and the German-English Independent School. On the School Board, he worked to introduce German language instruction, manual training, and physical education to the public schools of Indianapolis.

Residence  
433 North Fulton Street  
c. 1870

Contributing  
#39/AF

This "L" plan frame cottage is depicted on the 1887 Sanborn map and was built sometime between 1866 and 1887. The cottage consists of one-and-one-half stories, wood clapboard siding, an intersecting gable roof, decorative corner and gable brackets, decorative window and door frames, exposed sawn rafter ends, and an ornate corner porch. It is a simple carpenter builder cottage whose porch is Italianate in style. The only obvious alteration has been the addition of a large window in the western gable end, which replaces the original fenestration.

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Double Residence  
437-439 North Fulton Street  
c. 1910

Contributing  
#40/AF, AG

The 1898-1913 Sanborn map shows a two-story double residence at this location. It was constructed sometime between 1908 and 1913. This double is of frame construction and is in the Four Square style with a hip roof and hip front dormer. It is very similar to and contemporary with the double at 229-231 North Fulton. The front porch spans the facade and has pre-cast concrete classical columns on rock-face plinths. The second story facade has two bays—one squared, the other polygonal. The building appears to have all of its features and character intact.

Residence  
441 North Fulton Street  
c. 1910

Contributing  
#41/AG, AF

The 1898-1913 Sanborn map shows a two-story dwelling with a one-story center porch on the north facade. The house appears not to have suffered any alterations since its circa 1910 construction. The site was occupied by a barn or storage building in 1908. This frame carpenter-builder house has a T-shape plan with a side porch and entrance, a hip roof and a front hip dormer. The wood clapboard siding, window frames and modest wooden classical porch post and balustrade are all intact.

Residence  
447 North Fulton Street  
c. 1905

Contributing  
#42/AG

This cottage was built sometime between 1899 and 1908. It is a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling with a simple, square-columned porch on the north side and a cross-gable room. This simple cottage has been covered with asphalt siding and it appears that the porch has been modified.

John Frederick Brinkmeyer Cottage  
434 North Davidson Street  
c. 1865

Contributing  
#43/AH

This cottage appears to have been built during the ownership of John Frederick Brinkmeyer sometime between 1861 and 1866. Frederick Brinkmeyer, a porter at J. C. Brinkmeyer and Company, is listed in the 1865-66 City Directory as the occupant. In the 1870s and 80s the cottage remained in the possession of the Brinkmeyers. This cross-gable cottage is indicated on the 1866 Titus map and the 1887 Sanborn map shows that the form of this structure has changed very little since then. Obvious changes include the addition of asphalt siding and the replacement of the corner porch. This one-and-one-half story frame cottage is typical of the period with gable brackets, purlin ends, and two-over-two windows.

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Brinkmeyer Double Residence  
438-440 North Davidson Street  
c. 1865

Contributing  
#44/AI, AH

A building is indicated on the 1866 Titus map at this location. The 1887 Sanborn shows a one-and-one-half story double with a one-story rear addition on the 440 side. This frame double residence appears to have changed very little since its construction, except for deterioration. The first floor of the main facade has six bays in a window, door, window, window, door, window sequence. The upper floor has two full-size windows and three circular attic vents. All of these openings have decorative frames and ornamented hoods. The front gable is adorned with five decorative brackets.

This double residence was probably constructed during the ownership of John Henry Brinkmeyer sometime between 1862 and 1866. George Brinkmeyer, a traveling agent for J. C. Brinkmeyer and Company, is listed as the occupant in the 1865-66 City Directory. George purchased the property in 1866 and owned it for several decades.

John D. Aldrich Cottage  
442 North Davidson Street  
c. 1865

Contributing  
#45/AI, AH

The 1866 Titus map shows a building on the site. The 1887 Sanborn indicates a one-and-one-half story dwelling with two one-story additions on the rear.

This frame cottage has a gable roof, three gable brackets, three-bay facade, garret roundel vents, and decoratively-framed, front-facade openings with distinctive hoods. These hoods and vents are very similar to those on the double to the south (438-440). Except for deterioration, the building has not noticeably changed since its construction.

It appears that this cottage was built by carpenter John D. Aldrich sometime between 1861 and 1866. He is listed in the 1862 City Directory as living on Davidson between Michigan and Vermont Streets. The cottage was purchased by John Roeder in 1884. Roeder was the proprietor of the saloon to the north (444-446 Davidson) where he lived until purchasing the building.

John Roder Saloon and Residence  
444-446 North Davidson Street  
c. 1875

Contributing  
#46/AJ, AH, AI

The Roeder Saloon and residence is situated at the southwest corner of Michigan and Davidson Streets. This large, Italianate style commercial and residential building with distinctive hip roof entablature and openings has survived intact. Its distinctive hipped roof entablature and openings have survived intact. The entablature consists of a cornice, brackets, frieze and frieze lights. The stone lintels are incised with a floral motif. The very distinctive three-bay shopfront has survived with its shop windows, limestone pilasters, and coffered panels. The original doors have been replaced and a side porch has been removed.

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Saloon keeper John W. Roeder was first listed at this building in the 1887 Indianapolis City Directory and maintained a saloon, restaurant and billiard room here until the 1940s. A building appears on this site in the 1866 Titus map. The present building was probably built during the ownership of Patrick Jennings, a teacher of Latin and Greek at Koerner and Goodier's Indianapolis Business College and Telegraph Institute.

Drugstore Building  
501-503 North College Avenue  
c. 1895

Contributing  
#48/AK, AL

This two-and-one-half story commercial building appears on the 1898 Sanborn map, replacing an earlier one-story double residence. 501 North College was a pharmacy from at least 1898 until the late 1940s. The earliest known pharmacy here was Smith H. Mapes, in 1896, followed by pharmacists Gustav Lender, Charles Maas, Sieg & Sonne, A. Hendricks King, Roy Langenaur, Paul King, and Joseph Patterson. It became a tavern around 1950. 503 North College served as the Noble Theater from at least 1912-1915. The Great A & P Tea Company, here since 1923-1938, was succeeded by another grocery and later by restaurants.

This two-story brick commercial building has an interesting combination of architectural features. A corbelled brick entablature with a paneled frieze, limestone banding, and coping also serves as the parapet. A square gable rises above the parapet line accommodating two windows, above which is a terra cotta frieze of swags and lionheads. The stamped metal oriels of the second story add to the character of the front facade. The south facade facing Michigan Street is largely intact with a series of segmented arch windows and doors, a stamped metal cornice and a cut-away corner entrance. There is also a corbelled brick cornice and two half-size segmental arched windows on the south facade, in addition to stone detailing on many of the sills.

Noble Flats  
505-507 North College Avenue  
c. 1908

Contributing  
#49/AL

City Directories first list the Noble Flats in 1908. The Baist maps from the same year show a brick structure at this location. This three-story brick apartment building features second and third story oriel windows. The main facade also features a main front entrance with sidelights, protected by a pedimented portico supported by two wooden classical columns. A simple metal cornice stretches across the building below the parapet. Limestone is employed in the raised foundation, window sills, and lintels. The building appears to be intact with only very minor changes.

Budie Apartments  
620-630 East Michigan Street  
1928

Contributing  
#50/AM

This two-story brick apartment/commercial block first appears in the City Directory in 1928. It replaced two frame double residences, which appear on the 1927 Baist map. The building accommodated five shops on the first floor and 12 apartments on the second floor.

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The building is virtually unaltered with all of its features and details intact. Built as a stark, utilitarian structure, all of the store fronts are identical, with the exception of the eastern shop. The shop fronts consist of two display windows, flanking an entrance, surmounted by a transom. The entrance to the apartments is highlighted by a frame of polychromatic bricks capped by a simple limestone pediment. These same bricks are found in a band below the parapet. The parapet is unadorned except for battlements, which articulate the shop front bays.

Oscar Mann House  
524 East Michigan Street  
1918

Contributing  
#52/ AN, AO

This brick veneered, two-story house was constructed in 1918 by Oscar F. Mann, replacing a one-story house. There appear to be no major changes or alterations to the exterior of this brick example of the Four Square style. Features of this house include a horizontal character emphasized by the square plan and the low hip roof with wide boxed eaves, also found in the porch, which is divided into a glazed sun room, and an open porch supported by brick piers, typical of the period and style. The front windows of the second story are paired.

Samuel P. Rowe House  
520-22 East Michigan Street  
1865

Contributing  
#53/ AP

The 1887 Sanborn map shows a frame, one-and-one-half story dwelling at this location, and the 1866 Titus map shows a building on the site. The title and directory records reveal that Richard M. Cosby, a carpenter and builder, purchased Lot 4 of the Adams Subdivision from the platter, Wesley W. Adams, in March, 1865, and sold it in June of that year for a substantially larger amount to Samuel P. Rowe, who lived there until 1891.

The roof has two intersecting gables and two small brick chimneys. The front gable has five brackets under the eaves, as well as a Gothic window cap. A small porch is contained with the "L". The 1914-15 Sanborn map shows a two-story addition in the rear.

Lorenz Scheller House  
516 East Michigan Street  
c. 1865

Contributing  
#54/AP

516 East Michigan is a two-story frame house at the northeast corner of Michigan and Leon Streets. A building was on this site, according to the 1866 Titus map of Marion County. The Sanborn maps show that the building's footprint remains as it was in 1887. Features of the house include wooden clapboards, gable roof, one-story gable wing, and a rear lean-to. The one-story wing is wider than the house and projects from the east facade. At this intersection is the entrance and a small corner porch. Five decorative brackets are in the gable with decorative sawn rafter ends exposed in the open eaves. The front entrance

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was removed in 1985 and replaced by a window. The Lorenz Scheller family was the long-term occupant here from at least 1879 until the late 1950s. Scheller, apparently a German immigrant, purchased the property in 1878 from plasterer Cassius Cornelius, who purchased it from Wesley M. Adams, the platter of the subdivision. Adams was a carpenter and may have constructed the house circa 1865. Scheller worked at a variety of jobs, including as a baker for William Kuhn, a German whose bakery was located at 302-04 North East Street.

**NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES**

The following primary structures included in this amendment are non-contributing to the historic character of Lockerbie Square. The reasons for the non-contributing status are stated below. The buildings of this amendment which contribute to the character of Lockerbie Square are those residential, commercial, religious and educational structures built between 1855 and circa 1930. They contribute to the significance of Lockerbie Square as a surviving residential area near the center of Indianapolis.

439 East New York Street

#8/F

This concrete garage structure was constructed between 1927 and 1941. It does not contribute to the historic character of Lockerbie Square either in size, massing, location or use.

306-10A North East Street

#11/I

This group of attached dwellings is non-contributing because of its recent construction in 1983.

429-31 East Michigan Street

#14/L

This circa 1908 duplex has had its historic character altered with the bricking up of the front recessed porch and the addition of the cornice in 1980.

425-427 North College Avenue  
c. 1860 and c. 1890

#26/X, W

The 1866 Titus map indicates a building on the site and the 1887 Sanborn map shows a one-story frame double residence with rear additions. The 1898 map indicates a double, but with two stories and an added front porch. The mortice and tenon wood framing of the original small double is evidence of the growth of this building.



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Extensive removal of historic fabric during recent rehabilitation of this structure has rendered it no longer a certified historic structure.

Henry W. Miller House  
429 North College Avenue  
c. 1855

#27/X

The extensive removal of historic fabric during recent rehabilitation has rendered this no longer a certifiable historic structure.

Peter Schaub Cottage  
418 North Spring Street  
c. 1855, moved 1904

#28/Y

Peter Schaub was the builder of this small frame cottage. An examination of the mortice and tenon framing reveals that the cottage was originally one story with an added half story and a rear addition which nearly doubled the size of the original cottage. This enlargement took place sometime before 1887. The cottage originally faced Noble Street (College Avenue) but was moved circa 1904 when Michael Mode built his brick double residence at 417 North College. Schaub was an express wagon driver and lived here until his death in 1869 or 1870. His wife, Elizabeth, continued to live here until 1875. Features of the cottage include a gable roof, gable window with molded hood, three-bay front with center entrance, rear lean-to, and a porch with turned posts.

Extensive removal of historic fabric during recent rehabilitation of this structure has rendered it no longer a certified historic structure.

430 North Spring Street

#31/Z

This cottage was constructed circa 1960 and remodeled to its present form in 1985.

Residence  
436 North Spring Street  
c. 1870

#33/AA

This one-story frame cottage with a gable roof has been severely altered with the application of artificial siding, removal of details, and the alteration of the fenestration. Only the original form is unaltered.

530-34 East Michigan

#51/A0

Although the two-story frame house has survived, its historic character and fabric are obscured by the artificial siding and the concrete commercial additions which envelope the house. The house was built in the 1860s and the additions were made in the 1950s.

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Frank Selmier Towel Supply Building  
708-710 East Michigan  
c. 1895 and c. 1930

#47/ AK

The 1898 Sanborn maps show that this commercial building was built between 1887 and 1898. The Indianapolis Art Stained Glass Works occupied the building from the late 1890s and later as the C. H. Young Company Art Glass until around 1908. The Aetna Laundry occupied the building at that time and was succeeded by Frank Selmier Towel Supply Company. Selmier was responsible for the circa 1930 expansion. Selmier was here until the late 1950s, followed by the AM Linen Supply Company.

Architectural features of this two-story brick building include the corbel-table parapet. Above the entrance, rising above the parapet, is a tablet bearing the logo of Frank Selmier Towel Supply. The eastern half of the building dates from the 1890s, whereas the western half was constructed between 1927 and 1941. This newer portion has large, flat-headed windows on both floors. The second story windows of the older portion have been altered to match those of the newer portion. The five first-floor openings of the eastern portions have retained their original size and segmented arches. All of the other openings of the 1890s portion have been altered. The center entrance is round-arched with an inscribed "S" in the keystone. The central entry bay projects from the facade and is faced with yellow brick. Since 1978 the building has been known as the Kirkhoff Building.

The changes to the fenestration have caused too great a loss in historic integrity for this structure to be considered contributing.

316-324 North East Street

#55/J

This group of attached dwellings is non-contributing because of its recent construction.

326-334 North East Street

#56/J

This group of attached dwellings is non-contributing because of its recent construction.

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later subdivided. The area east of Cleveland Street in the Mile Square City--Squares 20, 21 and 40-- has been subdivided at various times in the 19th century. Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum (15/M), the Mayleeno Apartment Building (5/E) and 424 East Vermont Street (6/E) are in the unsubdivided portion of Square 20. St. Mary Church, Rectory, and School (1, 2, and 3/B) are in the unsubdivided portion of Square 21.

The Bates and Fletcher Subdivision, recorded on October 3, 1845, is comprised of Out Lots 57, 58, 59 (Map III, B) located between North Park Avenue, East Market, North East, and East New York Streets. Only the northern halves of Out Lots 58 and 57, between New York and Miami Streets are part of the Amendment area. The Locomotive article of August 19, 1849, identified the four out lots of this subdivision as the original "Germantown," which was rapidly filled with small frame houses. Harvey Bates and Timothy Fletcher recorded their plat on October 3, 1845. Harvey Bates was a leading citizen of the young city. He was politically active, serving as Marion County Sheriff and Collector of Revenue in the 1820s. He also served as town treasurer from 1833 to 1835 and was on the City Common Council from 1849-50. As a businessman he was the first president of the Indianapolis Branch Bank and a stockholder of the city's first hotel, railroad, and gas and coke company.<sup>2</sup> Fletcher platted two subdivisions, located in LSNRHD, in the area between College and Park Avenues and Michigan and New York Streets, in 1847 and 1859. (Map III, C, K.) Fletcher was the nephew of Calvin Fletcher, and true to the name, was successful in banking and real estate in early Indianapolis.<sup>1</sup> Structures located in the Bates and Fletcher Subdivision include the Methodist Church (17/P) and parsonage (16/O), the Enners Drugstore Building (23/V), the Adams Cottage (22/U), and the buildings at 521 (18/R), 601-603 (19/S), 613-615, and 619-621 (20 and 21/T) East New York Street.

Areas immediately north were the next to be platted. The Wishmeier and Piel's Subdivision is located between Park and College Avenues, Michigan and North Streets (Map III, E). The subdivision platting was recorded on July 17, 1849, the day of the platting. This action divided the Out Lot into 16 parcels. Christian F. Wishmeier (also Wischmeyer) was a German immigrant who operated a saw mill on Railroad (Davidson) street in 1858. He arrived in Indianapolis in 1843 and was a subscriber to the German-English Independent School.<sup>3</sup> The 1863 Dodd & Co. City Directory notes that Wishmier [sic] was a farmer, perhaps indicating agricultural landholdings. More is known about his partner, William F. Piel, who may have been related by marriage to Wishmier. Piel was born in 1823 in Dankersen, Prussia. In Germany he was a cooper and continued in that trade in Indianapolis after emigration in 1846. In 1867 he co-founded the Union Starch Factory, which later became the W. F. Piel & Company, and later the Piel Brothers Starch Company; and was described by historian B. R. Sulgrove as being in the foremost rank of Indianapolis manufacturers.<sup>4</sup> The Budie Apartment Building (52/AN) is the only structure included in this amendment located in the Wishmeier and Piel's Subdivision.

The Noble's Heirs Subdivision is a large area of land extending from Market to St. Clair Streets and from College Avenue to Pine Street. (Map III, F.) John S. Ketcham was the commissioner of the estate of Noah Noble. Ketcham platted the subdivision on July 19, 1849. The original owners of the land was Noah Noble (1794-1844), Governor of Indiana from 1831 to 1837. His business ventures upon arrival in Indiana from Virginia included land speculation. In 1825 he was appointed receiver of public monies for the Indianapolis land office.<sup>5</sup> College Avenue was originally named Noble Street, an appropriate title since

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it formed the western boundary of his large section of land. It was platted five years after his death. The amendment structures located in the Noble's Heirs Subdivision include the buildings: 417-19, 421-23, 425-27, 429, 501, 505-07, 513 and 515 North College Avenue; 407, 414, 418-20, 422-24, 433, 437-39, 441, and 447 North Fulton Street; 434, 438-40, 442 and 444-46 North Davidson Street; 418, 424, 428, 430, 434, and 436 North Spring Street; 715 and 708-10 East Michigan Street.

The Adams Subdivision is located on the north side of Michigan Street between Leon Street and Park Avenue. Carpenter Wesley M. Adams recorded the plat of his subdivision on April 18, 1864, the day it was platted. (Map III, L.) Earlier that year he had purchased lots 17 and 18 of George Brown's Subdivision. (Map III, D.) Adams subdivided the two large east-west lots into five smaller lots facing Michigan Street. All five of Adams' smaller lots were sold within a 13-month period. The original plat, George Brown, created the 18 lots in Out Lot 48 between East, Michigan, North Streets, and Park Avenue. His area was platted and recorded on August 29, 1849. Brown's occupation, as well as other biographical information, is unknown. Amendment structures in the Adams Subdivision include 516, 520-22, 524, and 530-34 East Michigan Street (53, 54, 55, and 56/A0, AP, and AQ).

Stewart's Subdivision (Map III, H) is located in the northeast quarter of Square 20, bounded by Michigan and East Streets and alleys Eden Place and Cleveland Street. Square 20 is one of the original city squares created when the city was platted by Alexander Ralston in 1821. William Stewart platted his subdivision on November 22, 1853, and recorded it a year later. This William Stewart may have been the same William Stewart who was a state senator from 1846 until 1849.<sup>6</sup> Only two structures included in this amendment are located in Stewart's Subdivision. They are 429-31 East Michigan Street and 440 North East Street (13 and 14/K and L).

The Vajen Subdivision (Map III, J) was platted by John Henry Vajen on March 2, 1857, and recorded 13 days later. It occupies the eastern half of Square 21, one of the original city squares when Indianapolis was platted in 1821. Vajen purchased six of the original lots of Square 21 in December, 1856, and redrew the lot lines to create 18 smaller lots. Vajen (1828-1917) was a native of the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, the son of a university (Stade) professor. He emigrated with his family in 1826 and eventually settled in Cincinnati. Vajen came to Indianapolis in 1851, where he established a successful wholesale and retail hardware store. He was appointed Quartermaster General of the state by Governor Morton at the outbreak of the Civil War.<sup>7</sup> Vajen commissioned local architect Robert Frost Daggett to design a grain exchange building for him on North Pennsylvania Street. Vajen's Exchange Block of 1872 was a downtown landmark with its cast iron facade until its demolition in 1980. The Vajen Subdivision structures include 302-04, 306-10 and 312 North East Street (10, 11 and 12/I and J) and 434 East New York Street (9/G).

The Tate Estate Subdivision (Map III, P) is located on the northeast quarter of Square 40, bound by New York, East, Miami and Cleveland Streets. The subdivision is composed of six small lots, labeled "A" through "F", which occupy the area of the original Lots 1 and 2 of Square 40. Warren Tate acquired the lots over the period of 1881 to 1893. It appears that many legal problems were encountered until the 1893 quit claim. No plat was recorded but it was probably subdivided sometime after 1881 and before 1901. However, the 1898 Sanborn map shows the present lot configuration. After Tate's death in 1896, Herman

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Alerding was named the executor of his estate. Rev. Alerding was pastor of St. Joseph Catholic Church at College and North Streets from 1874 to 1900. Tate converted to Catholicism on his deathbed.<sup>8</sup> The lot between the Tate Estate Subdivision and Miami Street is the original Lot 3 of Square 40. The Tate-Willis House at 230 North East Street and the service station at 439 East New York Street (7 and 8/F) are the only two structures in the Tate Estate Subdivision.

**ARCHITECTURE**

This amendment included 56 structures, of which 44 are contributing to the historical significance of the original LSNRHD. These 44 structures are of diverse types, including apartment buildings, schools, churches, commercial buildings, houses, and a club house. Of the 51 contributing structures, Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum (15/M), St. Mary Church (3/C), and The Mayleeno Apartments (5/E), have already been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These structures have been included in this nomination because of their proximity and contribution to the history of the Lockerbie Square area. The houses and commercial buildings in the amendment are generally similar to those in the LSNRHD in size, age and style.

The Roeder Saloon at 444-46 North Davidson (46/AJ) and the William Kuhn Bakery (10/H) were both commercial and residential buildings as were the Hofmeister and Simon stores, both on College Avenue in LSNRHD. The Roeder building is a good example of the Italianate Style of the 1870s with a truncated hipped roof and entablature. The Kuhn Bakery is a more simple vernacular example of the Italianate Style with no brackets but a plain cornice and low hipped roof and segmented and round arched openings. The commercial building (23/V) at 244-246 College Avenue which housed the Enner Drug Store for many years, and the commercial building at 501 North College (48/AK), which housed a succession of drug stores in the 1890s, are expressed in different styles. The Enners Building (23/V) despite its shop front, has the massing and detailing of a domestic structure.

The Italianate Style is evident in a number of buildings in the amendment. The Harlan-Hoffman House (13/K) at 440 North East Street, and the Eli Dewhurst House at 619-21 East New York Street (21/I) are the two houses which exhibit the strongest Italianate character with brick construction, truncated roofs, and segmented arched openings. The store at 601-603 East New York Street (19/S) originally was a simplified 1860s Italianate double residence, but alterations in the 1920s resulted in the conversion of a store with the brackets removed. The two buildings at 438-440 and 434 North Davidson (44 and 45/AI) have some Italianate styled details in the door and window surrounds and brackets, but appears to be very similar to a number of cottages and doubles in LSNRHD. A number of carpenter builder houses and cottages exhibit typical detailing of the late 19th century with brackets and opening surrounds.

Clusters of 19th century and early 20th century houses are located in the 500 block of East Michigan Street (54, 55 and 56/AQ) and the 400 block of Spring (28-34/Y,Z and AA), Fulton (35-42/AB-AG) and Davidson Streets (43-46/AH), and College Avenue (24-27/W and X). The cottages along the west side of Spring Street are very small, situated on the street, which is really an alley.

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Along with the aforementioned Italianate structures, other historical architectural styles are represented in the amendment. The High-Style Gothic Revival St. Mary Church (3/C) at 325 North New Jersey is complemented by the other three buildings in the complex. German-born architect Hermann Gaul designed the Rectory (2/B) and school (1/B) with a Gothic ornamentation to visually unify the complex. Architect George V. Bedell designed the St. Mary Academy (4/D) east of the church. Although not the work of Gaul, the Academy was designed by Bedell with Gothic limestone detailing for his clients, the Sisters of St. Francis, in 1910-12. The parish school, church and academy were constructed in the period of 1910-12. The Rectory was originally built around 1880 as a private secular residence in the Queen Anne style. The brick house was remodeled and enlarged to its present appearance in the 1920s.

The hand of the architect is also evident in the design of the Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church (17/P) at the southeast corner of New York and East Streets. This church is the work of D. A. Bohlen and Son. Built in 1882-1883, the brick church exhibits round arches accented by polychromatic bands of black, red, and buff brick. The design of the church can be seen as an expression of the German Rundbogenstil (Round Arch Style). This style was popular in the 1830s and 40s throughout the German states with expressions in the mid-19th century not uncommon.<sup>9</sup> The Rundbogenstil grew out of the Romantic Classicism period and would have been a style with which Bohlen (possibly the congregation) would have been acquainted before his emigration in 1852. Classical rather than Romanesque details are present on the classical entry pediment with acroterion.

The Clemens Vonnegut School No. 9 (38/AE) between Davidson and Fulton on Vermont Street is an architectural landmark in the area with its large size and allusions to architectural history. The older northern portion of the school was built in 1899 after the designs of D. A. Bohlen and Son. It is a typical school building of the period with unadorned brick walls, hipped roof, plain entablature and limestone foundation and sills. The entrance is accented with limestone voussoirs and tablet with raised letters. The 1926 addition by the Indianapolis architectural firm of McGuire and Shook, is more detailed in the Jacobethan Revival. Details include grouped window banks, brickwork parapet, quoins, molded belt courses, classically framed entrances, and decorative Gothic letters on the name tablets.

The German Renaissance Revival Style is manifested in two buildings included in this amendment, Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum (15/M) and the Tate-Willis House (7/E). The Athenaeum is a large imposing structure occupying the quarter block at New Jersey and Michigan. Its distinctive features of a large hipped slate roof, terra cotta and limestone accents, turrets, and a prominent decorated front gable give this club house the appearance of a Renaissance German Rathaus or town hall. It was designed by the prominent firm of Vonnegut and Bohn. This firm was formed in 1888 by Bernard Vonnegut and Arthur Bohn, both of whom had received some of their architectural training in Germany, birthplace of their parents. The German Renaissance Style was admired and revived in the late 19th century after German unification.<sup>10</sup> The house at 228 North East Street (7/F) was built by Warren Tate in 1891-92. Architect Charles G. Mueller designed this brick house with a prominent front gable, large slate roof, corner turret and limestone framed openings. Mueller was the junior partner of Huebner and Mueller. He trained under his partner, Dresden-born and educated H. R. Huebner. The Tate-Willis House was described in 1962 by Wilbur D. Peat as a combination of "Renaissance and Old English motifs".<sup>11</sup>

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The influence of the Arts and Crafts style and the American Four Square style are represented in the amendment by only a few examples. The Mayleeno Apartment building at 416-18 East Vermont Street (5/E) was placed on the National Register in 1983 as part of the Apartments and Flats of Downtown Indianapolis Thematic District. Its square, blockish form, minimal ornamentation and brickwork patterns are the features of this 1913 apartment house that relate it to the Arts and Crafts tradition. The Oscar Mann house at 524 East Michigan Street (54/AP) is a Four Square style house from circa 1913. It retains all of its stylistic features of hipped roof, wide eaves, dark brick walls and sun porch. A frame version of the Four Square style is located at 437-39 Fulton Street (40/AF). This style is also represented by 312-14 College Avenue in the LSNRHD.

Three utilitarian structures merit mention in this section, the Budie Apartment Building (52/AN), the Frank Selmier Towel Supply Building (47/AK) and the Noble Flats (49/AL). The Budie and the Selmier buildings are very plain, utilitarian structures. The Budie, 1928, accommodated shops on the first floor with 12 apartments on the second. The Budie remains unaltered. The Selmier building expresses a circa 1930 appearance. However, the eastern half was constructed circa 1895 but has been altered to conform to the design of the newer, western wing of circa 1930. The Noble Flats (39/AL) is a three-story brick apartment building built in circa 1908. Unlike the Budie and the Selmier buildings, this structure exhibits some architectural detailing in the paired two-story oriels. The pedimented front entrance is flanked by classical columns and the facade is capped with an undersized cornice.

The Greek Revival inspired cottages are not perpendicular to the street with a gabled front facade as are most cottages of that scale and vintage. Instead, they are parallel to the street with regular spaced openings piercing the long front wall. The LSNRHD has a frame, four-bay example of this cottage at 517 Lockerbie Street.

The Greek Revival style is not highly visible but a number of vernacular examples are present in this amendment. Cottages exhibiting Greek Revival influence include the two brick cottages at 422-24 (37/AD) and 418-420 (36/AC) Fulton Street. 422-24 has been obscured by artificial siding. The Adam cottage at 232-234 N. College Avenue (22/U) is a brick cottage built up to the sidewalk and appears to have been constructed circa 1854. Its distinctive main facade is intact, but the cottage has suffered from neglect.

The Staub House at 342 North College Avenue and the Thoms House at 353 North Park Avenue, both in the LSNRHD, are late manifestations of the Federal Style. Both are parallel to the street with three-bay facades and are two-story brick construction. The house at 312 North East Street (12/J) included in this amendment represents that genre in the amendment. However, it has flat stone lintels rather than segmental arched front openings.

The Queen Anne Style is represented in the LSNRHD and examples are found in the amendment. The house at 434 East New York Street (9/G) remains intact with the shingled and horizontal siding, oriel, and corner tower. The house at 424 East Vermont Street (6/E) is Italianate in form but the roof, with its decorative gables, reflects Queen Anne influence. The two frame doubles at 425-27 and 421-23 College Avenue (25 and 26/W and X) also express Queen Anne influence with projecting, decorated front gables.

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A wide range of architectural style is represented in this amendment reflecting history of the Lockerbie Area from the antebellum period to the early 20th century. The building types included in the amendment give a broader view of the area as it evolved.

**GERMAN SETTLEMENT**

The four-block area bound by College Avenue, New York, Market and East Streets was the site of an early major concentration of Germans in Indianapolis. This "Germantown" was noted in 1849 by the Indianapolis newspaper, The Locomotive. The account described the area as being filled with small frame houses, "suitable for one family, and were built and owned by the occupants."<sup>12</sup>

The abundance of German names associated with the old houses and shops reflect the importance of the German immigrants in building and shaping historic Lockerbie Square and the area around it. As the "Germantown" area rapidly filled with houses and shops, it is obvious that the immigrants bought lots from the Fletchers, the McQuats, the Holts, and later from their compatriot, Jacob Becker, to be near the original enclave directly to the south. The Locomotive reported that "Germantown" had ". . . more buildings on each square, and they contain more inhabitants, than some squares we could point to nearly in the centre of the city. . . these lots were sold on such terms as to make it an inducement for poor men to build a small home for themselves. . ."<sup>13</sup>

Increased German immigration to Indianapolis coupled with the Civil War's economic boom and the motivation and skills of the immigrants resulted in the establishment of Lockerbie Square as an extension of the "Germantown" to the south.

Today, with the encroachment of parking lots, commercial houses, light industry, and the interstate highway, old Germantown has vanished. The German presence in Lockerbie Square and the area immediately surrounding it remains today. Lockerbie Square is the successor to the "Germantown" legacy. One of the obvious indications of German presence is the location of German churches in the area which served the German Catholics, Methodists, Evangelicals, Lutherans, and Reformed who lived there. Although none of the surviving church structures date from the early German settlement period of the 1840s-1860s, their presence in the area indicates that the Germans remained in the area for the remainder of the 19th century and into the next.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church was located on the southwest corner of New York and New Jersey Streets. The German Trinity Lutheran Church was built at the northeast corner of Ohio and East Streets in the 1870s and was demolished in 1974. Both were victims of the neighborhood's decline.

The German Catholics of Indianapolis were served by their own National Parish of St. Mary and later Sacred Heart on the southside. St. Mary Church was originally located on East Maryland Street, a center for many German organizations and businesses. St. Mary was founded in 1857 and eventually moved to the southeast corner of Vermont and New Jersey Streets after the present church was completed in 1914.<sup>14</sup>



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The parish complex of St. Mary (1, 2 and 3/C), at New Jersey and Vermont Streets has survived intact with the Church, rectory, school and academy buildings, built to serve the German parish. Although the academy and school no longer serve as such, the impressive collection of buildings attest to the parish's dedication to parochial education, originally in the German language.

One of the greatest historical and architectural landmarks in the City of Indianapolis is Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum (15/M) at Michigan and New Jersey Streets. This structure was built in the 1890s as the German House, to house some of the many secular German cultural and social clubs of the city. Its primary occupant and builder was the Socialer Turnverein, a German cultural, political, and gymnastics society. Founded in 1851 as the Indianapolis Turngemeinde and presently called the Athenaeum Turners, this Turnverein is the seventh oldest in the nation. The first Turnverein in America was founded in Cincinnati in 1849.

The Turners were followers of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (1778-1852) who promoted "physical exercise as part of a complete program for physical and mental health".<sup>15</sup> Beginning in the Napoleonic era in Prussia the more politically radical Turners took an active role in the Revolutions of 1848 and 1849 in Germany. These radical Turners emigrated after the failure of the revolution to escape political persecution.<sup>16</sup> It was these middle-class, educated, anti-clerical, liberal Turners who were the high profile immigrants. They made a conscious effort to retain their German culture in America, while improving education, building, cultural institutions, and effecting political and social reform. "They viewed themselves as the 'avantgarde' of liberty!, and championed radical and democratic principles founded on the idea of equality".<sup>17</sup> These liberal immigrants were far different from most of their compatriots, whose reasons for emigration were largely religious or economic.

Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum is one of the finest examples of the German Renaissance Revival Style in the nation, designed by Bernard Vonnegut, of Vonnegut and Bohn. Bernard was the son of prominent immigrant Clemens Vonnegut (1824-1906) who founded the Vonnegut Hardware Store. He was born in Muenster, Westphalia, in 1824, and emigrated in 1851.<sup>18</sup> Vonnegut served on the public school board for 28 years and was instrumental in improving the public schools. The Clemens Vonnegut School No. 9 at Vermont and Davidson Streets (38/AE) was named in his honor. Vonnegut was one of the founders of the Indianapolis Turngemeinde<sup>19</sup> and a great civic leader within the German community and Indianapolis at large.

The other landmark German church in the area was built in 1881-83 and is now called Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church (17/P). St. Mary and the United Methodist Church are the only surviving historical churches serving the immediate Lockerbie Square area. Although Zion Evangelical Church continues its historic function, it is located farther north at North and New Jersey Streets.

The Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church was founded in 1855 as the Emanuel Church, First Congregation of the Indianapolis Evangelical Association.<sup>20</sup> The congregation of 20 members occupied the brick church it had constructed in 1853 as Deutsche Salems Kirche.

The congregation remained in the 1853 brick church until 1822, when it moved into the present church at New York and East Streets. This first building was located nearby on the

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southeast corner of New Jersey and Wabash Streets. In 1855 a parsonage was built behind it, described as a "simple dwelling, one storey with two rooms, a cellar and an attic built of brick."<sup>22</sup> A second story was added in 1871.<sup>23</sup> This description could apply to many of the early immigrant cottages built in Lockerbie Square, many of which were greatly enlarged by the second generation, often by doubling the house in width and/or height.

The people who founded Salems Kirche were associated with the Congregationalist Church and had attended the original Zion Church.<sup>21</sup> As with other German Protestant congregations from the immigration period, this congregation was composed of people who wanted to retain their German religious identity without the conformity of the state Protestant churches in Germany. They experimented with the American Congregational Church but sought a union with fellow German speakers in the Evangelical Association. This association is German-American rather than German, and was founded in 1806 in Pennsylvania.

The church's name changed again in 1870 from Emanuel back to Salem, but was also nicknamed the "Shoemaker Church." A number of the members were occupied as such.<sup>24</sup> The name changed again in 1871 to the First German Church of the Evangelical Association of North America in Indianapolis.<sup>25</sup>

The church records report that:

During the course of 1880, because of the size of the congregation and being the only Evangelical Association Church in Indianapolis it was considered necessary to begin construction of a building that would serve its purpose and would be worthy of a church.<sup>26</sup>

Land was purchased that year from Charles A. Biedenmeister.<sup>27</sup> The foundation was laid in the fall of 1881, and the cornerstone was placed the following spring. The church was completed to the designs of German immigrant architect D. A. Bohlen, who supervised the construction. It was completed in 1883, the same year the parsonage (16/0) at 233 North East Street was completed.<sup>28</sup>

The congregation grew in the new building, and certain changes reflect the loss of German identity. In 1907 German was dropped as the language of the Sunday School, and two years later all services were in the English language, resulting in increased attendance. By 1913 German was discontinued at the informal prayer meetings.<sup>29</sup> The abandonment of the German language may have helped the congregation survive the trauma of the First World War. In 1923, reflecting the merger of two national Evangelical groups, the congregation again changed its name to the First Church of the Evangelical Church of Indianapolis.<sup>30</sup> Although the language and name changed, the congregation remained one with the majority of the names being German.

The changes in Lockerbie and downtown were dealt with by the congregation. In 1923 the pastor wanted a parsonage in the suburbs, as "the neighborhood was not too desirable as a place to rear a family."<sup>31</sup> However, after much debate the congregation decided to remain on New York Street and remodeled the church interior.<sup>32</sup> The name was again changed in 1948 to the New York Street Evangelical United Brethren Church, after the merger of the Evangelicals and the United Brethren in Christ the previous year,<sup>33</sup> and again in 1968 the name became the New York Street United Methodist Church.<sup>34</sup> To accommodate members who did not live in the declining neighborhood, lots south of the parsonage were purchased and cleared for use as parking lots in the late 1950s.<sup>35</sup>

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The church remains today an important landmark in the Lockerbie Square area in the downtown. The name was again changed to Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church to identify the new neighborhood image, just as it identified with the German-American neighborhood generations before.

Diedrich A. Bohlen designed the church and lived on Lockerbie Street. A few of his other designs include the St. Mary of the Woods mother house and college in Vigo County, St. John Church, the General German Protestant Orphans Home, and the German-English School, all three in Indianapolis.<sup>36</sup> Bohlen was born in Cadenberge, Hanover, and emigrated in 1852, arriving in this city the following year. his firm, D. A. Bohlen and Son, endured for four generations, surviving today as Bohlen, Meyer, Gibson and Associates.<sup>37</sup> Bohlen was a German who put the training he had received in his native land to good use in Indianapolis.

Bohlen was united with his fellow Lockerbie Square area compatriots in the support of the German-English Independent School. The names of Ernst Despa, George Holler, Hermann Koch, Jacob Becker, Joseph Staub, D. A. Bohlen, Herman Lieber, and Christian F. Schrader are a few of the prominent names appearing on the list of supporters of this institution.<sup>38</sup> It provided a quality secular education for not only the German children but the children of like-minded liberal non-Germans as well. Other prominent German names associated with the school included Vonnegut, Metzger, Kothe, Schnull, Schmidt and Frenzel,<sup>39</sup> names inseparable from the commercial and cultural history of Indianapolis. Many were active in the Turner movement of which Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum was a monument.

Many of the Germans who came to Indianapolis before the Civil War settled in "Germantown" and later their enclave expanded as more settled here and prospered. The Germans were instrumental in shaping Lockerbie Square with their small cottages of brick and wood, as well as building their great institutional landmarks. The Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church and the nearby Das Deutsche Haus and St. Mary church reflect the architecture, religion, cultural heritage, as well as national ethnic pride which has greatly enriched and enhanced the development and growth of Indianapolis.

#### RELIGION

This amendment includes a number of structures which are important in the religious history of the city. As discussed in the section of German settlement, the two churches, St. Mary Church and the Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church, were both originally German congregations. St. Mary (3/D) served as the first German National Roman Catholic Parish of Indianapolis. Typical of Catholic organization, the church was accompanied by not only a rectory and school (1 and 2/B), but also a girls' high school (4/D) totaling four structures. The Methodist Church (17/P) was built as the First Evangelical Church of Indianapolis to serve the needs of German immigrants and their families who belonged to that Protestant denomination which eventually merged with the Methodist Church, to form the United Methodist Church.

The original Evangelical Parsonage at 233 North East Street (16/0) has survived, is still owned by the church, and although it has not functioned as the parsonage since 1923, it still is a residence.

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Both St. Mary Catholic Church and the Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church are Indianapolis landmarks which have survived intact and continue to serve the congregations which erected them, representing decades of uninterrupted service as the congregations have changed over time.

**EDUCATION**

This amendment includes four structures which functioned as schools. The Clemens Vonnegut School No. 9 (38/AE) was built in two sections as the public school for the area. Two of the four buildings in the St. Mary Church complex were built and functioned as schools. The St. Mary's Academy building at 429 Vermont Street (4/D) was a Catholic girls high school. It served not only the parish but Catholics who were not members seeking an academy education offered by the Sisters of St. Francis of Oldenburg.

St. Mary's School at 311 North New Jersey Street (1/B) served as the parish grade school until 1935. Today the parish school building functions as a center for learning and testing and is still owned by the church. The Academy was sold by the Franciscans and it now functions as an artists' cooperative, providing office, residential and studio space to artists and art organizations.

The fourth educational building included in this amendment is Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum. From 1907 to 1970 this building was the home of the Normal College of the American Gymnastics Union. This school was founded in 1866 as the Turnlehrer Seminar or Gymnastics Teacher's Seminary in New York, formed to train physical education instructors for Turnvereins (German gymnastics societies) and public schools. The Seminar eventually located in Indianapolis from Milwaukee from 1889 to 1891, returned to Milwaukee in 1891, but permanently located in Indianapolis in 1907 in Das Deutsche Haus. The school was affiliated with Indiana University in 1932 and later merged in 1941 to become the Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union of Indiana University. Classes were conducted at Das Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum until 1970. The I.U. School of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance is the successor of the Normal College.<sup>40</sup> The final location of the Normal College at the Athenaeum established the building and the city as a national center for gymnastics.

The four schools included in this amendment represent the full range of parochial and public elementary education, parochial secondary education, and specialized college education. All three structures have remained intact, although only St. Mary's School continues in the realm of education.

**COMMERCE**

Typical of 19th century residential neighborhoods, the Lockerbie Area was served by a number of commercial buildings. Included in the amendment are six historic commercial buildings. A seventh, the Budie Apartments (52/AN) served a dual function of commercial block and apartment building. The William F. Kuhn Bakery (10/H) was constructed as a bakery and residence for the Kuhn family. The upper floor later served as the Mayburg Apartments. Typical of the period and type, it does not have a large glazed store front

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but rather only three corner bays which are slightly wider than the other openings to accommodate window displays and double doors, giving the building a more domestic appearance. The Kuhn Bakery now serves as a law office.

The area was served by two buildings which housed pharmacies. The Enners Building at 244-46 North College Avenue (23/V) and the building at 501 North College Avenue (48/AK) were corner commercial buildings on North College Avenue. 501 North College has the appearance of a commercial building of the period with a front corbeled brick parapet, first-floor shopfronts and second-story front oriels. The Enners Drug Store was constructed as an income-producing property by the Staub family who lived on North College. The Enners Building appears to have more of a domestic character with a front gable on the east facade. Both 501 North College and Enners had glazed shopfronts and cut-away corner entrances supported by slender iron columns. The Enners is now a law office and 501 North College Avenue is a tavern.

The commercial building at 601-03 East New York Street (19/S) was originally built as a double residence and was remodeled into a commercial building in 1921. It originally was a vernacular Italianate building. Only the low hip roof and the blank frieze remain intact.

The Frank Selmier Towel Supply Company building (47/AK) at 708-10 East Michigan Street now functions as the headquarters of a plumbing contractor. The oldest portion to the east was constructed in the 1890s as the Indianapolis Art Stained Glass Works and was expanded in the 1930s to serve as a commercial laundry, reflecting the growth of wholesale and industrial uses in the Lockerbie area in the early 20th century.

The historical commercial buildings discussed are all on or near corners, with most along College Avenue. All but one (the Simon Grocery on College Avenue in the LSNRHD) are on corner sites.

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- <sup>1</sup>Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, Lockerbie Square Historic District Area Plan - 1. (Indianapolis: IHPC, 1978), pp. 13-16.
- <sup>2</sup>B(erry) R. Sulgrove, History of Indianapolis and Marion County (Philadelphia: L. H. Everts & Co., 1884), pp. 35-36, 486, 440, 496 and 497.
- <sup>3</sup>Theodore Stein, Our Old School (Indianapolis: Cheltenham-Aetna Press, 1913), p. 30.
- <sup>4</sup>Sulgrove, p. 453; Eli Lilly, ed., Schliemann in Indianapolis (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1961), p. 22.
- <sup>5</sup>Wilbur D. Peat, Portraits and Painters of the Governors of Indiana, 1800-1978 (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society/Indianapolis Museum of Art, 1978), p. 24.
- <sup>6</sup>Sulgrove, p. 495.
- <sup>7</sup>Jacob Piatt Dunn, Indiana and Indianans, vol. 5 (Chicago: The American Historical Society, 1919), pp. 2094-2095.
- <sup>8</sup>"Death of Warren T. Tate," Indianapolis News, March 11, 1896, p. 2
- <sup>9</sup>Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (New York: Penguin Books, 1958), pp. 55-57 and 137.
- <sup>10</sup>Henry-Russell Hitchcock, German Renaissance Architecture (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981), p. XXXIX.
- <sup>11</sup>Wilbur D. Peat, Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962), p. 155.
- <sup>12</sup>"The North East Side," Indianapolis: The Locomotive, August 18, 1894, p. 2.
- <sup>13</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>14</sup>George Theodore Probst, "The Germans in Indianapolis: 1850-1914," (Thesis Indiana University ), 1951, p. 43.
- <sup>15</sup>Ibid., p. 23.

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- <sup>16</sup>Delores Hoyt, "Archives of the Athenaeum and the Normal College of the American Gymnastics Union," paper presented at the first general meeting of the Indiana German Heritage Society, Atheneum, Indianapolis, March 16, 1985, p. 3.
- <sup>17</sup>Horst Ueberhorst, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn and His Time: 1778-1852 (Munich, Heinz Moos Verlag, 1982), p. 95.
- <sup>18</sup>Stein, p. 16
- <sup>19</sup>Theodor Stempfel, Festschrif Zur Feier der Vollendung des Deutsches Hauses in Indianapolis (Indianapolis: Pitts and Smith, 1898).
- <sup>20</sup>Vera Mae Moudy, "The History of New York Street United Methodist Church, Indianapolis, Indiana," Indianapolis, 1976. (Typewritten.), p. 11.
- <sup>21</sup>Ibid., p. 7.
- <sup>22</sup>Ibid., p. 12.
- <sup>23</sup>Ibid., p. 17
- <sup>24</sup>Ibid., p. 16
- <sup>25</sup>Ibid., P. 17
- <sup>26</sup>Ibid., p. 25
- <sup>27</sup>Ibid., p. 25
- <sup>28</sup>Ibid., p. 26-30
- <sup>29</sup>Ibid., p. 43-47
- <sup>30</sup>Ibid., p. 54
- <sup>31</sup>Ibid., p. 52
- <sup>32</sup>Ibid., p. 55
- <sup>33</sup>Ibid., p. 67
- <sup>34</sup>Ibid., p. 127
- <sup>35</sup>Ibid., pp. 96 and 99
- <sup>36</sup>Design Records, Bohlen, Meyer, Gibson & Associates, Architects, Indianapolis: Indianapolis Freie Presse, May 19, 1859. p. 3.

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<sup>37</sup> Stein, p. 41; "A Rich Legacy for Indiana," Indiana Architect, April, May, June, 1976, pp. 9-12.

<sup>38</sup> Stein, pp. 62 and 178-182.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> Hoyt, pp. 6-12.



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**NORTHERN BOUNDARY**

Starting at a point at the southeast corner of East Michigan and North New Jersey Streets proceed eastward following the south curbline of Michigan Street crossing East Street to a point south of the southeast corner of Leon and Michigan Streets, at which point proceed northward crossing Michigan Street, following the east curbline of Leon Street along the western line of Lot 5 of the Adams Subdivision to the northwest corner of said lot then eastward following the northern line of Lots 1-5 of the Adams Subdivision to the western curb of North Park Avenue, then southward and crossing Michigan Street to its southern curb then proceeding eastward to the point directly south of the northeast corner of Michigan and Cincinnati Streets. Proceed northward following the eastern curb of Cincinnati Street to the northern line of Lot 9 of Wishmeier and Piel's subdivision. At this point proceed eastward 85 feet then southward to and crossing Michigan Street.

Proceed eastward along southern curb of Michigan Street, crossing College Avenue, then turning northward and crossing Michigan Street and proceeding northward on the western curb of College Avenue as far north as the first alley north of Michigan Street, and proceeding from this point to the western curb of Spring Street then southward to and crossing Michigan Street.

**EASTERN BOUNDARY**

Proceed eastward along the southern curb of Michigan Street to Davidson Street. Turning southward on the western curb of Davidson Street to Vermont Street, then turning westward along the northern curb of Vermont Street to Fulton Street. Proceeding northward on Fulton Street 133 feet along the eastern curb then westward, crossing Fulton Street then following the southern boundary line of Lot 95 of Noble's Heirs' Subdivision, proceeding westward 53.9 feet to a lot line in the middle of Lot 95, then proceeding northward 40 feet to and crossing the alley, turning westward along the northern curb, proceeding to and crossing Spring Street and College Avenue, proceeding southward along the western curb of College Avenue crossing Vermont, Lockerbie and New York Street. The line continues along College to a point 159.9 feet south of New York Street.

**SOUTHERN BOUNDARY**

The southern boundary proceeds westward from the point 159.9 feet south of New York Street to the alley, then northward to the eastern curb of the alley to the north curb of New York Street, then westward to and crossing the next alley then southward along the western curb crossing New York Street. Then approximately 132 feet southward, then westward on a line across Lots 4 and 3 of Bates and Fletcher's Subdivision of Out Lot 57 to the western line of Lot 3 then north and approximately 10 feet along the west line of Lot 3 then westward, crossing the alley and Lots 1 and 2 of Out Lot 57 to the east curb of Park Avenue. At Park Avenue proceed northward to and crossing New York Street to the northeastern corner of Park and New York Streets then crossing Park Avenue, heading westward 216.5 feet. Proceed southward crossing New York Street and following the west curb of the alley 105 feet turning westward 24 feet then northward 105 feet to New York Street, then crossing

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New York Street. Turning westward proceed approximately 109.5 feet along the northern curb of New York then southward, crossing New York and proceeding 138 feet along the eastern wall of the Lockerbie Square United Methodist Church. Then westward 72 feet to the eastern curb of North East Street. Along East Street proceed northward approximately 52 feet then westward crossing East Street and proceeding 86 feet along the southern line of Lot B of the Tate Estate Subdivision of Square 40 then northward to and crossing New York Street.

**WESTERN BOUNDARY**

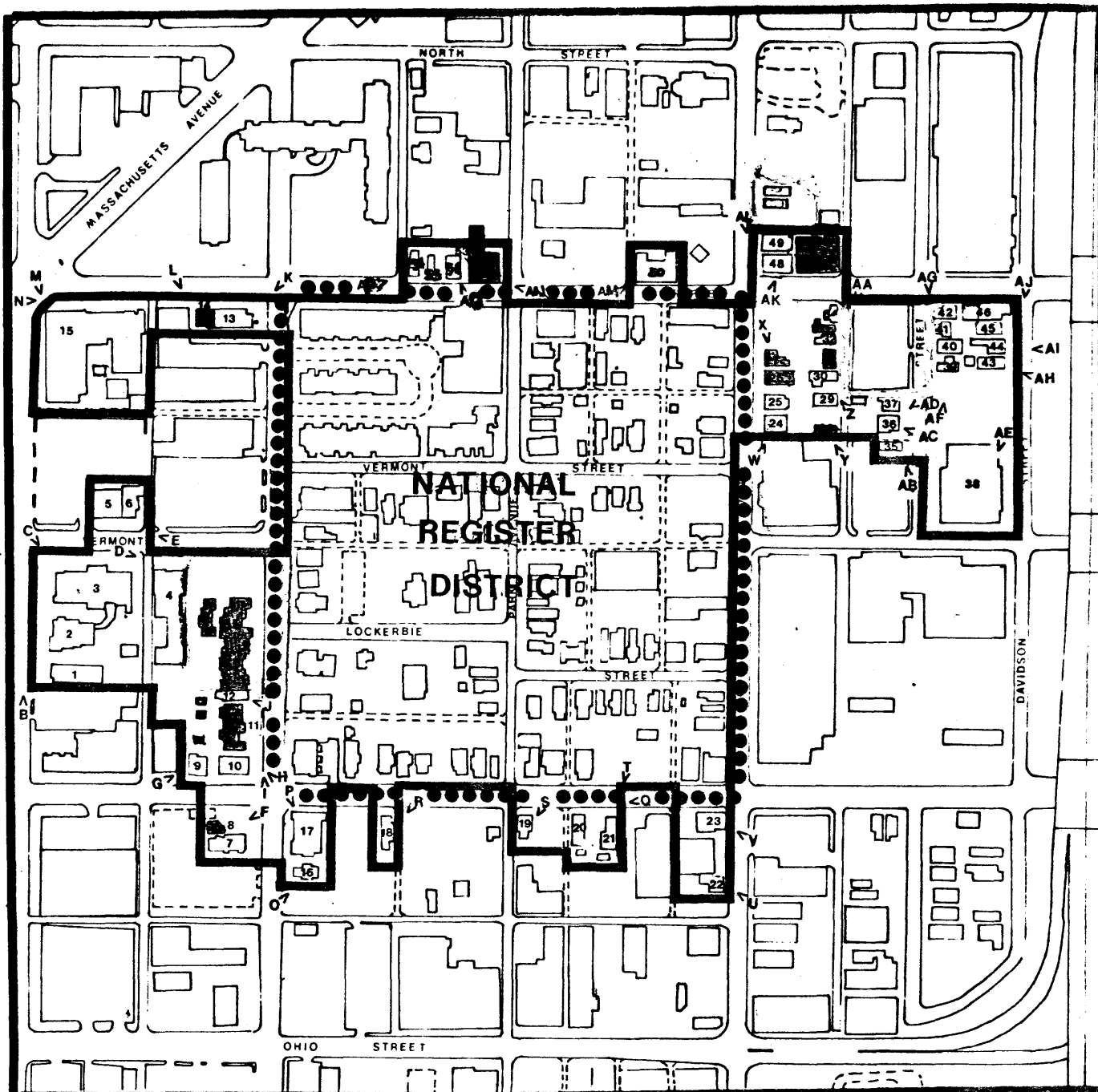
Proceeding westward on the northern curb of New York Street to the first alley west of East Street then northward along the western curb 125 feet then westward 60 feet to the eastern curb of Cleveland Street then northward approximately 45 feet then westward, 225 feet to the eastern curb of North New Jersey Street then proceeding northward to Vermont Street 236.5 feet along the eastern curb, then eastward on Vermont Street 98.6 feet then turning northward crossing Vermont Street and proceeding eastward 104.6 feet to the western curb of Cleveland Street. Proceeding southward along the western curb of Cleveland Street 67.7 feet to Vermont Street, crossing Vermont to its southern curb, heading eastward to and crossing East Street. Proceeding northward along the eastern curb of East Street to a point 33.8½ feet south of Michigan Street crossing East Street and proceeding westward 217.6 feet along the southern line of Lot 1 of Stewart's Subdivision to the western curb of Cleveland Street.

Then following the western curb of Cleveland Street southward to the alley (Eden Place) turning westward on the north side of Eden Place to New Jersey Street, and then turning northward on the eastern curb of New Jersey Street, ending at Michigan Street.

**JUSTIFICATION**

The irregular boundary lines were drawn to include all of the historic structures located in the Secondary Area of the Lockerbie Square Historic Area. Instead of including the entire Secondary Area, which includes the half-block area surrounding the LSNRHD, the line is drawn closely around the historic structures, excluding most of the non-contributing structures and vacant lots. This same approach is taken to include the historic structures outside, but adjacent to the Secondary Area. All of these extra-Secondary Area historic structures are located on the east and west sides of the Secondary Area on the streets of New Jersey, Michigan, Davidson, Fulton, and College Avenue. These surviving structures are contiguous and contributing to the historic themes of the original LSNRHD.

The entire Secondary Area could not be included as part of the amendment because it is mostly occupied by intrusions, either vacant land or non-historic structures. The lines were carefully drawn to include 67 buildings of which 21 are intrusions. Some vacant lots were included. The largest is located at the southeast corner of College Avenue and Michigan Street. Small gaps are found between structures such as the one on Michigan Street (between buildings 14 and 15) College Avenue (between 49 and 50 and between 22 and 23), and on Spring Street (between 28 and 29).



# Lockerbie Square



MAP I

1985

## LOCKERBIE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

●●●● N.R. DISTRICT BOUNDARY

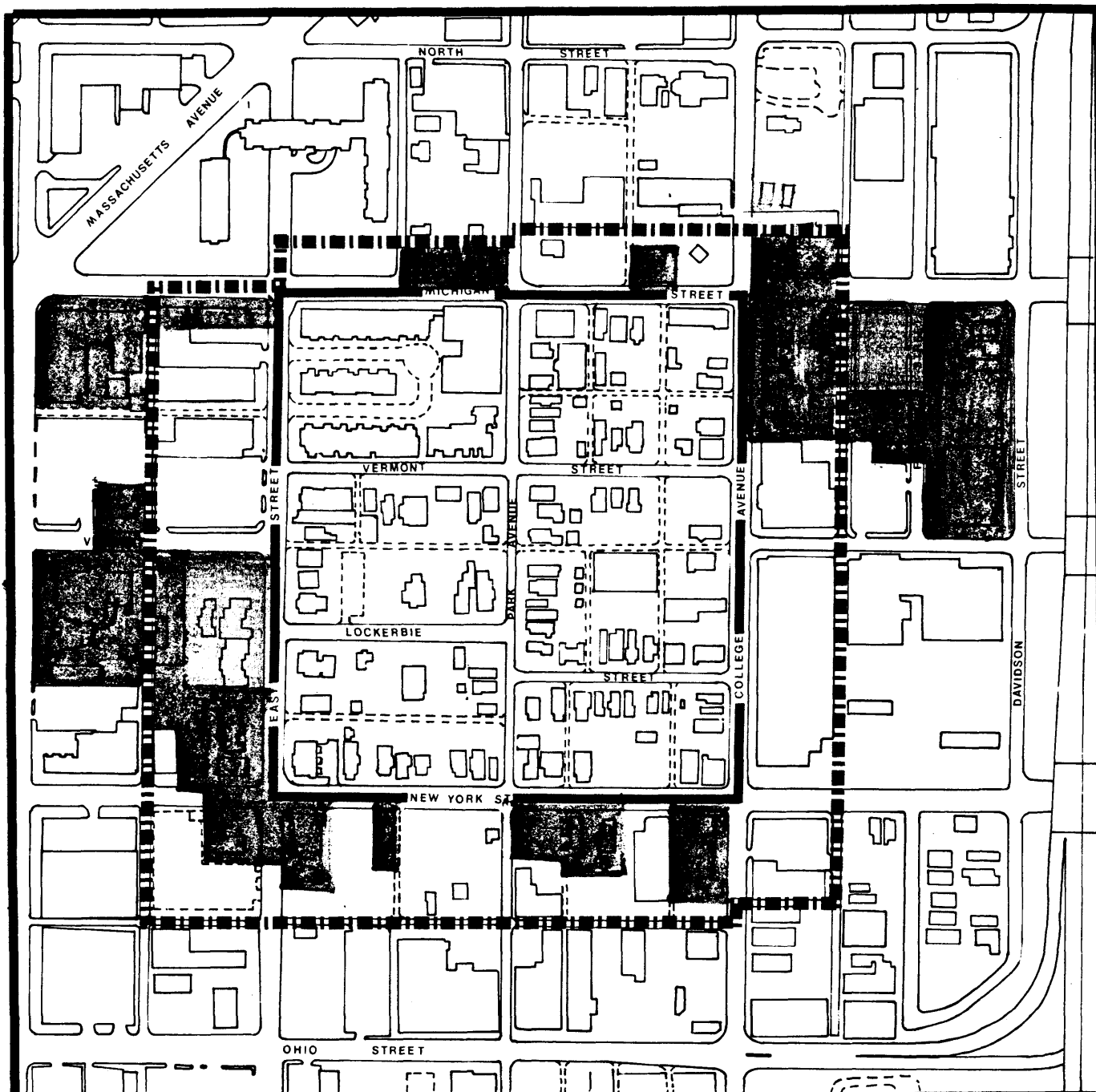
▲ PHOTOGRAPH

[4] STRUCTURE

— BOUNDARY AMENDMENT

■ NON-CONTRIBUTING

0 200 400 600 800 FT



# Lockerbie Square






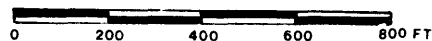
MAP II



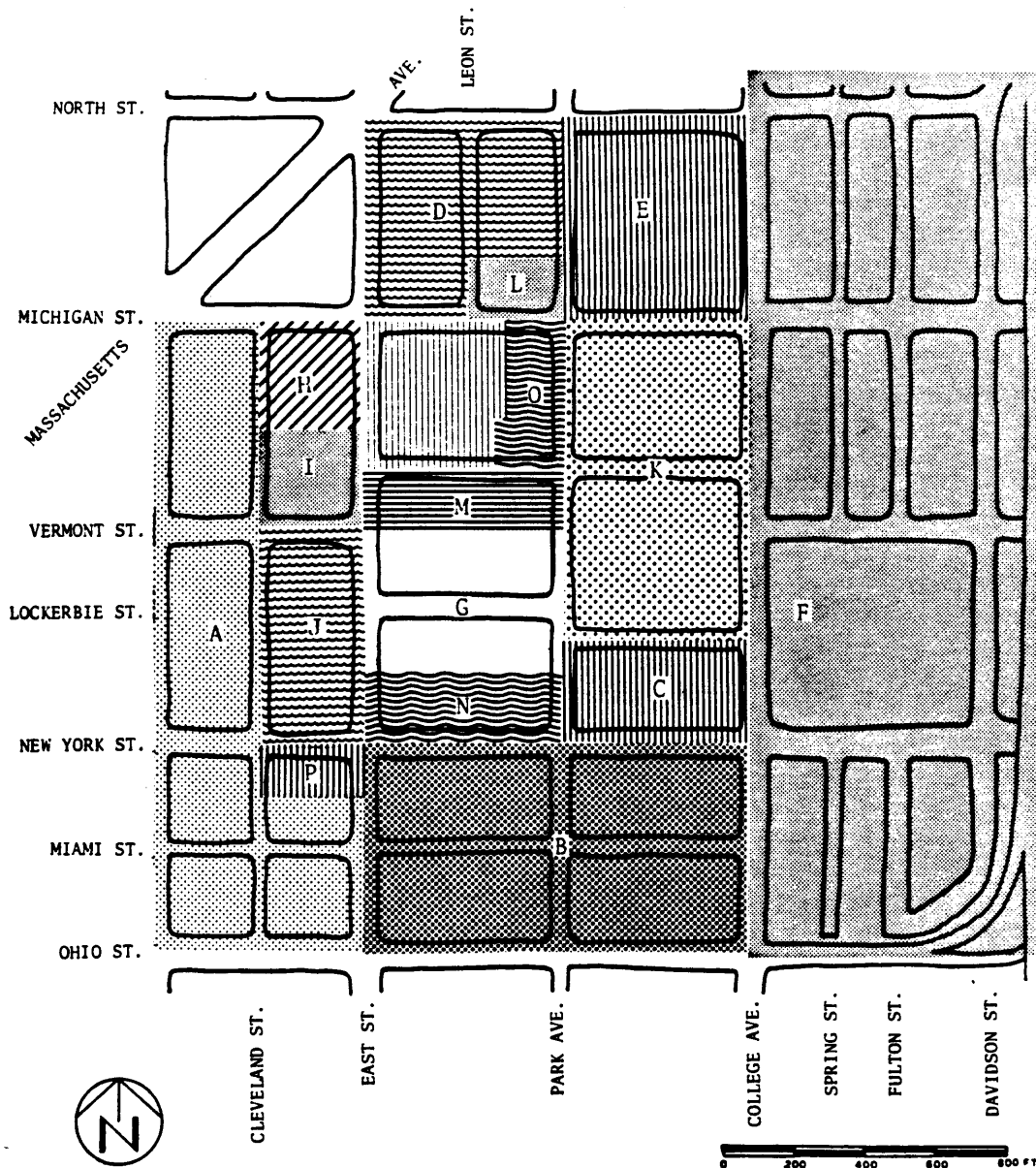
1985

## NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT AMENDMENT

-  IHPC/NR BOUNDARY (primary)
-  IHPC BOUNDARY (secondary)
-  PROPOSED NR BOUNDARY EXTENSION



# MAP III.



## LOCKERBIE OUT LOTS: Platting and Recording Dates, 1845 - c.1898    I.H.P.C. - 1986

- A. Squares 20, 21, & 40, part of the original Mile Square city plat of 1821.
- B. Out Lots 57 and 58, Bates' and Fletcher's Subdivision, recorded October 13, 1845.
- C. Out Lot 54, Fletcher's First Subdivision, platted April 19, 1847, recorded April 22, 1847.
- D. Out Lot 48, Brown's Subdivision, platted and recorded August 29, 1849.
- E. Out Lot 49, Wishmeier and Piel's Subdivision, platted and recorded July 17, 1849.
- F. Parts of Out Lots 50, 55 & 56; Noah Noble's Heir's Subdivision, platted July 19, 1849.
- G. Out Lot 53, McQuat's Subdivision, platted in June, 1850, recorded June 26, 1850.
- H. Square 20, Stewart's Subdivision, platted November 22, 1853, recorded November 21, 1854.
- I. Square 20, Blythe's Subdivision, platted and recorded July 26, 1855.
- J. Square 21, Vajen's Subdivision, platted March 2, 1857, recorded March 15, 1857.
- K. Out Lots 51 and 54, Fletcher's Second Subdivision, platted April 8, 1859, recorded April 13, 1859.
- L. Out Lot 48, Adams' Subdivision, platted April 18, 1864, recorded April 18, 1864.  
(Once part of Brown's Subdivision; see C, above)
- M. Out Lot 52, Holt's Subdivision, platted November 24, 1882, recorded November 24, 1882.
- N. Out Lot 53, Jacob Becker, Sr. Subdivision, not recorded, informally subdivided between 1881 and 1898.
- O. Out Lot 52, Chatard's Subdivision, platted June 4, 1892, recorded June 8, 1892.
- P. Square 40, Tate Estate Subdivision, not recorded, informally subdivided between 1881 and 1898.



