

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Indiana Historic District
other names/alternate number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded roughly by Water St., 7th St., 6th St., and Wayne Avenue not for publication N/A
city, town Indiana vicinity N/A
state Pennsylvania code PA county Indiana code 063 zip code 15701

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>92</u>	<u>26</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>93</u>	<u>26</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 6

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Dr. Brent D. Glass

Brent D. Glass

3/24/93

Signature of certifying official

Date

PA Historical & Museum Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/Business, Financial, Specialty
Domestic/Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling
Government/City Hall, Courthouse, Correctional
Religion/Religious Structure
Recreational/Monument, Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/Business, Financial, Specialty
Domestic/Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling
Government/Governmental Office
Religion/Religious Structure
Recreational/Monument, Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne
Romanesque, Second Empire, Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick, Wood
roof Shingle
other Slate, Glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Commerce/Trade/Business, Financial, Specialty
Domestic/Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling
Government/City Hall, Courthouse, Correctional
Religion/Religious Structure
Recreational/Monument, Outdoor Recreation

Commerce/Trade/Business, Financial, Specialty
Domestic/Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling
Government/Governmental Office
Religion/Religious Structure
Recreational/Monument, Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne
Romanesque, Second Empire, Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick, Wood

roof Shingle
other Slate, Glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Downtown Indiana Historic District

Several of the contributing buildings within the district, including the churches, have had newer additions constructed both during and after the historic period. These buildings are still considered contributing since the additions are compatible with the building's design but not an attempt to duplicate the original architectural style and pass off the additions as part of the original structure. Many of these additions are located at the rear of the properties so that they are also unobtrusive on the individual properties.

Many of the non-contributing buildings within the district are new construction apartment buildings and commercial structures. Most of the new construction tends to be unobtrusive to the character of the district and even tends to be sympathetic to the rest of the district. Small noncontributing apartment buildings within the district generally do not affect the character of the district since they are well hidden by trees and other plantings. The Penn Furniture Building at the corner of South Sixth and Philadelphia Streets is the prime example of a building which has not attempted to blend with the district. The store of modern design was built in the 1960's on the same site as the Indiana Hotel which was destroyed by fire.

The Indiana Borough Historic District retains a high degree of integrity and contains few non-contributing resources. Each of the non-contributing buildings attempts to blend with the district and does not detract from the integrity of the district. With the exception of the Penn Furniture building little seems to be harming the integrity of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Downtown Indiana Historic District

Memorial Park is located at the southern boundary of the district. The park is an early 19th century cemetery which was part of the original town plan. Many of the graves have been moved to other sites, but some remain that date back as early as 1818. Also in the park is a gazebo and a Veteran's memorial which are not separately counted in the building inventory. The park is situated to the south of the National Guard Armory.

Within the district there are a variety of architectural styles. The earliest style seen in the district is the Federal Style which is shown in the William Houston House at the corner of North Sixth and Philadelphia Streets. The James Mitchell House, constructed in 1825, is one of the few examples of Greek Revival styling within the district. Another early architectural style in the district is Italianate. This style is used in the Clawson Hotel, Indiana Messenger Service Building, and Silas Clark House all of which were constructed between 1850 and 1870.

The Second Empire style is one which was popular around 1870. The old Indiana County Courthouse and Thomas Sutton House, both located on Sixth Street and constructed in 1870, are excellent examples of this style and retain excellent integrity.

Near the turn of the century is when the mixture of styles became more evident. Styles such as Romanesque Revival used on a house located at 145 South Sixth Street and Colonial Revival which was used in over 20 buildings in the district both commercial and residential began to appear. Other styles appeared as well although they were used more infrequently than the others. The Old Borough Hall exhibits a style of architecture known as Edwardian which is typified by a large shaped parapet and arcaded windows. The Old Borough Hall is the only Edwardian style building in the district. Other infrequently used but contributing styles include Queen Anne, Dutch Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical.

Another of the district's contributing features are its four churches. Each is characterized by its own style and their integrity is excellent. The earliest church which still stands in the district is the Calvary Presbyterian Church located at 695 School Street. The church, with its deep window reveals and overall sense of weight and mass, characterize the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture. There is only one other true Richardsonian Romanesque building in the district, a residential structure located at 145 South Sixth Street. This house embodies the same character as the Calvary Church.

The Zion Lutheran Church at the corner of South Sixth Street and Church Street is an example of Victorian Gothic style. Its prominent features include pointed arch windows, wall buttresses and compound arches. There are also some Richardsonian Romanesque influences in this church in the massive arches and rough faced exterior.

The Victorian Gothic style is also seen in the First United Presbyterian Church located on Church Street between the Zion Lutheran Church and the Calvary Presbyterian Church. Through its stained glass windows, high pointed arches, and granite exterior the church exemplifies the Victorian Gothic style.

The newest church in the district is the First Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Church Street and South 7th Street. Its Georgian Revival architectural features include large central porticos, columns with acanthus leaf capitals and Palladian windows.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1

Downtown Indiana Historic District

Indiana Borough, population 15,174, is situated in the geographic center of Indiana County and is also the county seat. Indiana County is located in an upland coal region of western Pennsylvania, just west of the state's Ridge and Valley Region. The proposed Indiana Borough Historic District, which represents the oldest part of the Borough, includes an almost two block section of Philadelphia Street between 5th and 7th streets, extends north of Philadelphia Street one block to Water Street, and approximately two blocks south of Philadelphia Street to Wayne Avenue. The district is composed of buildings which are commercial, residential, governmental, and religious in nature. Commercial buildings account for 54% of the district, residential 40%, religious 4%, and governmental 2%. There is also one building, the American Legion on Philadelphia Street, which is in use as social/fraternal hall. The majority of commercial buildings are located in the Philadelphia Street area and do not extend more than one block in either direction off of Philadelphia Street. Residential buildings are primarily located in the eastern and southern portions of the district with a few appearing in other portions of the district. Most of the religious buildings in the district are located along the western boundary with the exception of Zion Lutheran Church which is located toward the geographic center of the district. Governmental buildings have no pattern of development in the Downtown Indiana Historic District. This somewhat rectangular area contains 92 contributing buildings, one contributing site, and 26 non-contributing buildings. The contributing buildings represent all 14 decades of the district's period of significance: 1800's (1), 1820's (2), 1830's (1), 1850's (6), 1860's (1), 1870's (10), 1880's (8), 1890's (10), 1900's (9), 1910's (16), 1920's (22), 1930's (4), and 1940's (2). Garages and outbuildings are not counted separately in the building inventory, but as associated buildings on the primary property. The non-contributing buildings were built both during and after the historic period. Those that were built during the period are considered non-contributing because they have been highly altered and their integrity has been destroyed. An example is the former Indiana Theatre Building which has been highly altered and is now a commercial office building. There are other buildings within the district that are considered noncontributing because of their age, less than 50 years old. An excellent example of a non-contributing building due to age is the Dank's Building at the corner of Philadelphia and North Seventh Streets which was completed in early 1991. The integrity of the contributing resources in the district is excellent. Architectural styles range from Federal to Colonial Revival as well as many others. The primary construction materials used in the district are brick and wood including stone foundations.

The majority of the district itself is laid out in a grid pattern with the exception of a small area in the southern portion of the district near the Silas Clark House. At this point Wayne Avenue and Sixth Street intersect at a 30 degree angle. Throughout the district there are generally no setbacks for the commercial properties and only minimal setbacks for the residential properties. Commercial buildings are present throughout the entire district while the residential buildings are concentrated in the southern and eastern portion of the district. The residential buildings that are included are included because they exemplify the high style of architecture that is present throughout the rest of the district.

Within the district are six properties which are already listed in the National Register: (1) The Old Borough Hall on Seventh Street; (2) The Old Courthouse at the corner of North Sixth and Philadelphia Streets; (3) The Old County Jail at the corner of North Sixth Street and Nixon Avenue; (4) The James Mitchell House at the corner of Church and South Sixth Street; (5) The Silas Clark House at the intersection of Wayne Avenue and South Sixth Street; and (6) The National Guard Armory at the corner of Wayne Avenue and Washington Street. Each of these buildings exhibits an individual style and the integrity of each is excellent. These six previously listed buildings are complimentary to the district.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1800-1942

Significant Dates

1805
1870

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Drum, James
Conklin, Herbert

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

See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1

Downtown Indiana Historic District

The proposed Downtown Indiana Historic District is significant in the areas of architecture, commerce and government/politics. The district is composed of a variety of architectural high styles including Federal, Italianate, Second Empire, and Colonial Revival. In 1805 Indiana Borough was named County Seat of Indiana County which lends to its significance as a government/political center. The district is also locally significant since it was the first and largest commercial area in Indiana County. During the early 19th century, merchants realized the county seat's potential for growth and established hotels, taverns, and shops.

The period of significance, 1800–1942, begins with the construction of the William Houston House at the corner of North Sixth and Philadelphia Streets. The Houston House is the first building that was built on property donated by George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Coal mining grew into a multi-million dollar industry throughout the county between 1900 and 1930 and added to the prosperity of the historic district. The period of significance ends with the 50 year cutoff date as established by the criteria set in the National Register guidelines. Many of the buildings built during the period of significance retain their original architectural features and exhibit excellent integrity.

Indiana Borough has enjoyed steady commercial growth since its formation as a settlement in 1805. The Borough's initial development stimulus was its designation as a centrally suitable location for the governmental seat of Indiana County which had been formed in 1803. The historic district encompasses the land upon which the town was originally laid. There were two main forces which increased migration to Indiana Borough in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The first was the opening of the Indiana Normal School in 1875. Although the school is not located within the historic district it did attract more people to Indiana Borough, triggering an increase in construction. The second growth factor was the advent of the "Coal Boom Era" in Indiana County at the turn of the century. This era led to a 114% increase in population in Indiana Borough.

The Indiana Borough Historic District contains a number of buildings that are architecturally significant as well as an assortment of significant architectural styles. The majority of the buildings that were built in the early 1800's, with the exception of the William Houston House (c. 1800) and the James Mitchell House (c. 1824), were destroyed by the numerous fires that occurred in the mid- to late 1800's or have been torn down in favor of new construction. Buildings such as the historic Clawson Hotel (c. 1850–74) and Mabon's Hardware (c. 1875), both on North Sixth Street are excellent examples of Italianate and Second Empire style respectively, reflecting the continuing prosperity of the county seat. Many other styles are also featured in the district such as Colonial Revival as evidenced by the Rend Apartment Building on School Street as well as many other buildings in the district. These later styles express the prosperity experienced during the coal boom at the turn of the century. Other contributing styles in the district include Federal (William Houston House), Greek Revival (James Mitchell House and Thompson House), Victorian Gothic (Zion Lutheran Church), Queen Anne (numerous residential structures), Richardsonian Romanesque (Calvary Presbyterian Church, the Harry White Building, and 145 South Sixth Street), Dutch Colonial Revival (559 Church Street), Georgian Revival (First Methodist Episcopal Church), and Neo-Classical (Midtown Savings & Trust Bank). The Old Borough Hall which is of Edwardian design was constructed in 1912. This is the only Edwardian structure in the district. Later contributing styles include the Art Moderne Roger's Jewelry Store Building and the Art Deco Frick and Rend Buildings.

The most significant architect of the Indiana Borough Historic District was James W. Drum of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Downtown Indiana Historic District

Punxsutawney. Drum designed the 1870 courthouse, the Wilson, Sutton, & Company Store on Philadelphia Street, and the First Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of South Seventh Street and Church Street. Although there were many other architects for the buildings of the district, such as Herbert Conklin who designed the unique Edwardian Style Old Borough Hall, Drum is considered the most significant because of the number and variety of buildings that he designed.

The Downtown Indiana Historic District also has the largest concentration of historic commercial structures in Indiana County. Commerce has traditionally been located on Philadelphia Street between Fifth and Seventh Streets. The overflow of commercial development has typically been housed on the streets perpendicular to Philadelphia Street, usually not exceeding more than one block in either direction.

The commercial area of Indiana Borough was the first commercial center of Indiana County. Throughout the county's history it has always been the largest commercial center and remains the largest today. Except for Johnstown, there are no large urban centers in the region. Blairsville, once prosperous due to the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal, declined as a commercial center once the canal closed, but today remains as the second largest commercial center in Indiana County.

Increased population growth in both the borough and the county resulted in the need for a larger administrative building for the county. A stone courthouse and jail which were constructed between 1805 and 1807 were among the first structures in the newly formed settlement. In 1870 the courthouse was replaced by a much larger Second Empire style courthouse on the same site. This is one of the six structures within the district which is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The courthouse remained the center of county activities throughout the rest of the historic period and is also the physical focal point of the original Indiana Borough and one of the main focuses of the district. The old courthouse was abandoned by the county in the early 1970's when a new courthouse was constructed in the 800 block of Philadelphia Street, outside of the historic district. The old courthouse and adjoining jail, constructed in 1887, have been restored by the National Bank of the Commonwealth and are now used as their administrative offices.

The Downtown Indiana Historic District gives visitors a sense of history through its commercial storefronts, government buildings and tree lined residential streets. The integrity of this district is excellent and there are few non-contributing resources within the district that threaten its overall historic character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Downtown Indiana Historic District

-
- Data Analysis and Final Report for the Indiana County Historic Sites Survey 1985-1986,
Indiana County Planning Commission, June 1986.
- Data Analysis and Final Report for the Indiana County Historic Sites Survey 1988-1989.
Indiana County Office of Planning and Development, August 1989.
- Data Analysis for the Indiana County Comprehensive Historic Sites Survey 1979-1980.
Indiana County Planning Commission, February 1985.
- Flood Hazard Boundary Map, Indiana Borough. Federal Emergency Management Agency,
Effective Date, December, 1976.
- "Future Uncertain for Historic Structure," by Noelle Battick, Indiana Gazette.
February, 1985.
- "Grace United Methodist Church in the Bicentennial Year," a booklet published by the
church in 1976.
- Historical and Genealogical Society of Indiana County, "Indiana's Historic Sixth Street."
Text by Gloria Berringer and Dudre McKosky, 1980.
- "Historical Sketch and Activities of the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) of
Indiana, Pennsylvania." First Christian Church of Indiana, PA.
- Indiana County, Pennsylvania: A History. A booklet prepared and edited by Connie Howard,
1976, pp. 80.
- Indiana County Recorder of Deeds/Register of Wills
- Indiana County Tax Assessment Office.
- Indiana Evening Gazette
- Indiana, Pennsylvania Directory, 1940. Binghamton, N.Y.: Calkin-Kelly Directory Company.
- Interview with local citizens
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A Knopf,
1984.
- "Mitchell House Selected," Indiana Gazette. February 15, 1979.
- National Bank of the Commonwealth (Bennett, Edward B., Jr.), "Pennsylvania Register of
Historic Sites and Landmarks Application." Indiana, 1973.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Downtown Indiana Historic District

Preliminary Research Report, Comprehensive Historic Sites Survey of Indiana County, PA.
Edited by Gloria Berringer, Director, Downtown Indiana, September 7, 1979.

Rite, Merle. A History of Graystone United Presbyterian Church, 1808-1978. Indiana, PA:
Park Press, 1978.

Sanborn Insurance Risk Maps: Indiana/West Indiana, PA, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1910, 1916, and
1930.

Stephenson, Clarence David. Indiana County 175th Anniversary History. Indiana, PA:
A.G. Halldin Publishing Company, 1978. Volume II, pp. 368-9,416.

Stephenson, Clarence David, Indiana County 175th Anniversary History. Indiana, PA:
A. G. Halldin Publishing Company, 1978. Volume IV, pp. 142-3, 150,165-173,225,290-2,
296, 315,327-334, 383-4,387-9,420, 534, 632.

Stewart, J.T. Indiana County, Pennsylvania: Her People, Past and Present. Chicago:
J.H. Beers and Company, 1913.

United States Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places Nomination
Form for Indiana Borough 1912 Municipal Building. Prepared by Lucy Donnelly, May 23,
1983.

U.S.G.S. Maps. Indiana Quadrangle.

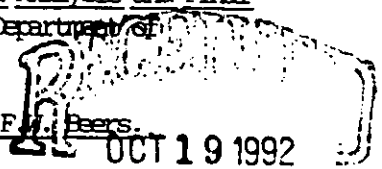
Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T.
Press, 1969.

Zion Lutheran Church, "Zion Parsonage Visitation 1983." Indiana, PA 1983.

Zoning District Map, Indiana Borough, Pennsylvania. Ordinance 772, Adopted September 3,
1983. Revised by Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA. August 1971.

Report for the Armstrong Historical Sites Survey. Kittanning, PA: Armstrong County Department of Economic and Community Development, 1981.

Atlas of Indiana County, Pennsylvania: From Actual Surveys by and Under the Direction of F.W. Beers.
New York: F.W. Beers and Company, 1871.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Blumenson, John J. and G. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945.
Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1966.

Cashdollar, Charles D. and Lawrence McVitty, The Heritage of Calvary Church, a Bicentennial booklet published in 1976.

Data Analysis and Final Report for the Indiana County Historic Sites Survey 1984-85, Indiana County Planning Commission, June, 1985.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Indiana County Courthouse; Indiana University of Pa., Downtown Indiana, Inc.

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 39.5

UTM References

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

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

Letter A-D Included on Historic District Boundary Map

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets
Section 10, Pages 1 & 2

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets
Section 10, Page 3

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Greg Bachy/Senior Land Use Planner</u>	date	<u>10/16/92</u>
organization	<u>Indiana County Office of Planning and Development</u>	telephone	<u>(412) 465-3870</u>
street & number	<u>801 Water Street</u>	state	<u>PA</u>
city or town	<u>Indiana,</u>	zip code	<u>15701</u>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1

Downtown Indiana Historic District

Beginning on North Sixth Street at the northwestern corner of the Clawson Hotel property then following its northerly property line to a point at the Northeastern corner of the property; thence traveling southerly along the eastern boundary of the Clawson Hotel property and crossing Water Street to the southern curblineline; thence easterly for a short distance to the rear property line of those properties fronting on North Sixth Street, between Nixon Avenue and Water Street; thence southerly along the rear property line of the aforementioned properties to Nixon Avenue; thence westerly on Nixon Avenue to a point at the rear property line of the properties fronting on North Sixth Street between Philadelphia Street and Nixon Avenue; thence southerly to the southern curblineline of Philadelphia Street; thence in an easterly direction to the northeastern corner of property number 22 (530 Philadelphia Street); thence southerly to the northern curblineline of Gompers Avenue; thence westerly to the western curblineline of Taylor Avenue; thence in a southerly direction along the western curblineline of Taylor Avenue to the southeastern corner of property number 88 (553 School Street); thence in a westerly direction along the northern curblineline of School Street to a point on a straight line directly across from property number 112 (209 South Sixth Street); thence in a southerly direction to the northwestern corner of property number 116 (599 Washington Street); thence in an easterly direction to the northeastern corner of property 116; thence in a southerly direction to Washington Street; thence in a westerly direction along the northern curblineline of Washington Street to South Sixth Street; thence in a southerly direction along the western curblineline of South Sixth Street to the Southeastern boundary of Memorial Park; thence westerly along the northern curblineline of Park Place, which is also the southern boundary of Memorial Park, to Carpenter Avenue; thence northerly along the eastern curblineline of Carpenter Avenue, crossing Wayne Avenue to the southwestern corner of property 108, located at 712-714 Wayne Avenue; thence in a westerly direction to the southwestern corner of the 712-714 Wayne Avenue property; thence northerly along the rear property line of 712-714 Wayne Avenue; thence easterly along the northern property line of 712-714 Wayne Avenue to the rear of property 107, 710 Wayne Avenue; thence northerly along the rear property line of 710 Wayne Avenue to the northwestern corner of the property; thence in an easterly direction along the northern property line of 710 Wayne Avenue to a point on a line even with the rear property line of property 106, 640-644 Wayne Avenue; thence in a northerly direction along the rear property lines of 624, 636, and 640-644 Wayne Avenue to the northwestern corner of 624 Wayne Avenue; thence westerly along the rear property lines of properties 98 and 99 (638 and 634 School Street) to the southwestern corner of 638 School Street; thence northerly along the eastern curblineline of Carpenter Avenue to the southeastern corner of property 97, 652 School Street; thence westerly along the rear property lines of properties 94-97 to the southwestern corner of property 94; thence northerly along the eastern curblineline of South Seventh Street to the northeastern corner of the Church Street - South Seventh Street intersection; thence westerly along the northern curblineline of Church Street to the southwest corner of property 55, the First Methodist Episcopal Church; thence northerly along the rear property lines of properties 55, 54, and 53, to the northwestern corner of property 53, 10-16 South Seventh Street; thence easterly along the northern boundary of 10-16 South Seventh Street to a point on the same line along the eastern curblineline of South Seventh Street; thence northerly along the eastern curblineline of South Seventh Street to the northwestern corner of property 21, 20 North Seventh Street; thence easterly along the northern border of 20 North Seventh Street to the northeastern corner of the property; thence southerly along the rear property line to the southern curblineline of Nixon Avenue; thence easterly for a short length to the northeastern corner of property 17, 665 Philadelphia Street; thence southerly to the northwestern corner of property 16, 659 Philadelphia Street; thence easterly along the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

Downtown Indiana Historic District

rear building line of 659 Philadelphia Street to the northeastern corner of 659 Philadelphia Street; thence southerly to the northwestern corner of property 15, 653-655 Philadelphia Street; thence easterly along the rear building lines of 653-655 and 645 Philadelphia Street to a point directly opposite on the eastern curblines of Carpenter Avenue; thence northerly to the southeastern corner of Carpenter Avenue and Nixon Avenue; thence in an easterly direction along the southern curblines of Nixon Avenue to the southeastern corner of Water Street and North Sixth Street; thence northerly along the eastern curblines of North Sixth Street to the northwestern corner of the Clawson Hotel property, which is also the point of origin.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 3

Downtown Indiana Historic District

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION
DOWNTOWN INDIANA HISTORIC DISTRICT**

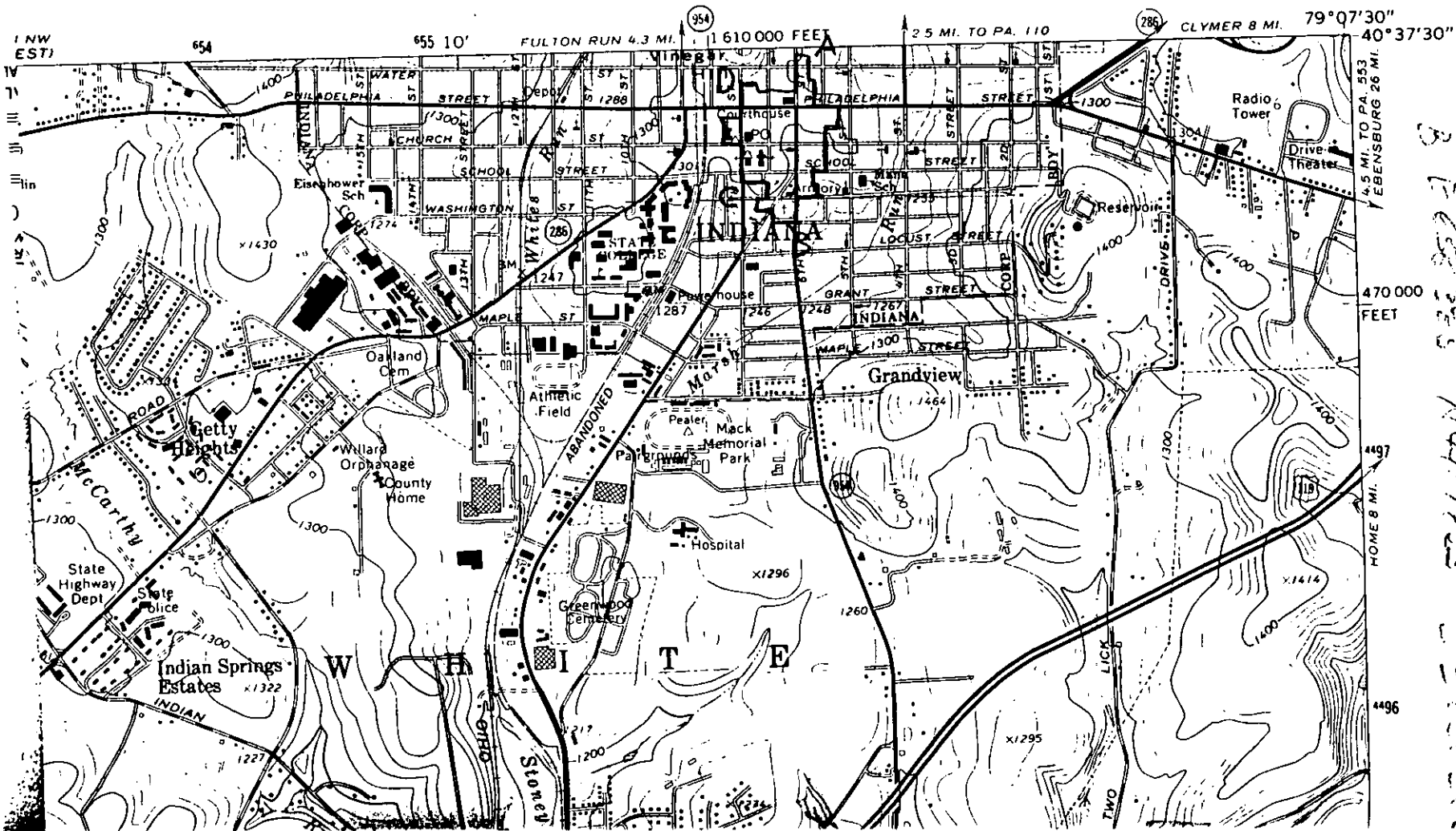
The boundaries of the Downtown Indiana Historic District were chosen to include a concentration of commercial and governmental landmarks in the Downtown Indiana area. Within the district boundaries are also some of the earliest areas of the borough to be settled. Also in this somewhat clustered area are later high style residences which typify the prosperity of the period of significance of the district.

Adjoining areas to the north, south, and east have been excluded because they are predominantly residential, are not examples of high styles of architecture, and do not represent the "downtown." Indiana University of Pennsylvania and Indiana University of Pennsylvania's "Fraternity Row" are located just to the west of the historic district which justifies the cessation of the western boundary.

Also adjacent to the district, both to the east and west on Philadelphia Street, are commercial concentrations which have been excluded from the district because they lack both the age and integrity necessary to be considered contributing resources.

INDIANA QUADRANGLE
 PENNSYLVANIA-INDIANA CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5165 II NE
 (CLYMER)



*Downtown Indianapolis - Zone 17
 Indiana County - Zone 17
 A 658384 NAD83
 B 658385 NAD83*