HISTORIC AREA PRESERVATION PLAN – 46

FORMER ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CHURCH HA-46 (SF)

2186 N. Sherman Dr
Marion County, Indianapolis 46218

A PART OF THE
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
FOR MARION COUNTY, INDIANA

Adopted by the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission

August 12, 2026

Adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission
(Date to be added upon adoption)

Prepared By:

Staff of the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission
1842 City-County Building
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, Marion County, Indianapolis

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Former St. Francis de Sales Church Building

Historic Area Plan

Section 1: Owner

Rock Impact, LLC
5719 Massachusetts Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46218

Section 2: Historic Area Delineation & Legal Description

The subject property contains three buildings and a parking lot. The "historic area" includes only one building, the former St. Francis de Sales Church (also known most recently as the Performing Arts Center of Martin University) located at the northwest corner of the property at the corner of 22nd and Avondale Place. All other land and buildings on the parcel are not included in the historic area.
The property is described as follows: **Lynchs Sub L8 & L9 B10 also Downey & Irwins Sub Hutchings & Darnells Brookside Add L 35 Thru L50 B9 & All Vac Sts & Alleys Adj**

Section 3: Physical Description and Construction Information

Known dates of construction and architects:

1. St. Francis de Sales (ca. 1913 George V. Bedell, Architect- Renaissance Revival)

Physical Description

Building 1: St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church

The St. Francis DeSales church building sits on the corner of Avondale Place and East 22nd Street, at the edge of the former Martin University campus in the Martindale-Brightwood neighborhood of Indianapolis, Indiana. The exterior is brick, almost entirely stretcher bond with one soldier and one rowlock course just under the eaves of the side facades. It is highlighted with buff limestone trim, windowsills, and various decorative elements. The gable portion of the roof is black asphalt shingles with patinaed copper trim, gutters, and eaves. The domes on the front-facing towers and rear semi-conical roof above the apse are entirely patinaed copper.

Section 4: Statement of Significance

SUMMARY

St. Francis de Sales Church is historically and architecturally significant as a longstanding religious, educational, and community institution associated with the development of Indianapolis's Near Eastside. Established as a Catholic parish in 1881, St. Francis de Sales served generations of Indianapolis residents for more than a century and played an important role in the religious and social life of the surrounding neighborhood. The present church, constructed in 1913, represents the institutional maturity of the

parish and remains a tangible expression of the Catholic community that helped shape the neighborhood during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The parish was established during a period of significant growth in Indianapolis's Catholic population and the expansion of neighborhood-based Catholic institutions. Like other Catholic parishes of the period, St. Francis de Sales developed as a comprehensive community institution rather than simply a place of worship. The parish included a church, parochial school, rectory, facilities associated with religious life, and spaces for social and community activities. The parish school, operated in association with the Sisters of St. Francis, provided generations of children with religious and academic education. Parish activities held in the church and its associated spaces further demonstrate the building's historic role as a center of community life.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The proposed historic resource is comprised of one existing building:
1. St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church

The church is architecturally significant as a 1913 Romanesque Revival Catholic church associated with Indianapolis architect George V. Bedell. The *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis* identifies the former St. Francis de Sales Church as one of Bedell's brick Romanesque Revival churches constructed for Indianapolis neighborhood parishes. Bedell's ecclesiastical work forms an important part of the city's early-twentieth-century architectural heritage.

Former St. Francis De Sales Church Building (c. 1913)

West Facade (front):

The building's primary facade faces west. The facade features a symmetrical composition with clear delineation between base, middle, and top, following a classical Doric system. It's a three-story facade with two belfries flanking the porch, each crowned with a small copper dome with a small copper cross on the top. The belfries have a copper cornice and include two brick Doric pilasters with limestone base and capital on the third and second story of the main facade. A tall stained-glass round-headed window, accentuated by limestone keystones, imposts, and sills that sit below the window, is centered vertically in the belfries. In the upper register of each bell tower, there are louvered round-headed openings on all four sides, each made from wood. A smaller window on the first floor is centered below the second-floor windows. These stained-glass round windows have limestone imposts and sills. An additional headed rectangular door can be found on the basement level. At the center of the facade, there is a raised entry porch that protrudes from the building face by several feet and features two Tuscan limestone columns and two Doric pilasters flanking it and supporting a limestone entablature. Inside the porch, there are three doors. A Romanesque rose window with a limestone surround is at the center of the second story. At the central portion of the facade, a brick and limestone pediment is installed. This includes a carved statue of Jesus Christ adorning the tympanum and a cross on the top of the pediment.

North + South Facade (sides):

Both of the side elevations have six large, stained-glass round-headed windows, centered vertically on the walls. They are each divided into two lights with bull's eyes at the apexes. Each is surrounded by a decorative brick arch, and they are separated by five narrow brick buttresses, with a sixth buttress at the east end. Storm windows have been installed on the exterior side within the traces of each tall round-headed window. The north facade has five rectangular basement windows centered under each stained-glass window, except for the second window from the front, where, instead of a window, there is a door. However, a matching window was originally here as well, given that the size of the break in the limestone plinth course is wider than the door. All the basement windows are currently covered with what appears to be plywood, and the south facade does not contain any basement windows. Towards the east end of both side facades, the building height drops about half of a story. On the south facade, this shorter section juts out to the south. The south side of the short section has one rectangular window and a metal door with a set of concrete steps leading up to it, while the west side has two rectangular windows and a red material covering the original brick wall. On the north facade, the short section is flush with the rest of the north wall and features one rectangular window centered both vertically and horizontally on the wall, a metal door just east of the last brick buttress, and a flat roof.

East Facade (back):

There is a semi-circular apse centered on the flat portion of the roof. The apse has five round-headed windows, evenly spaced, all of which are currently boarded-up. As mentioned, it has a semi-conical copper roof, with a small copper cross on top of the point. Directly behind the cross on the flat gable end wall, there is a small arched window with a decorative brick arch above it. On the lower portion of the back facade, there are four small rectangular windows, all covered with plywood. The northeast corner of the building is missing a downspout where there was previously one, though there is still a downspout present on the southeast corner.

HISTORIC/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The building at the southeast corner of E 22nd St and Avondale Pl in Indianapolis has a unique and varied history that fascinatingly parallels the history of the Martindale-Brightwood neighborhood the building sits in. Its longest use was as the church building for the St. Francis de Sales congregation. The parish itself was formed in 1881, with this building being built in 1913.[1] The building was designed by prolific Indianapolis architect George V. Bedell, who was well known for designing places of worship such as this building, St. Philip Neri Catholic Church, and Shara Tefilla Synagogue, as well as theatres such as the Ritz, Tacoma, Dream, and Talbot.[2] The church's pastor during its first decades in the building was Rev. Raymond R. Noll, apart from a two-year leave to be an Army chaplain during World War I.[3] Rev. Noll would later be appointed the pastor of St. Philip Neri Catholic Church on the eastside. Rev. Joseph Clancy would later become pastor of St. Francis de Sales, serving from 1934 until his death in 1961.[4]

His time presiding over the church coincided with a growing diversity among its congregants and the Brightwood neighborhood writ large. The neighborhood's economic heartbeat had been the railroad industry, but that had gradually been in decline in Brightwood for decades, culminating in the demolition of its railroad station in 1944.[5] The departure of the railroad industry precipitated the exodus of white homeowners from the neighborhood to the suburbs, and black homeowners gradually filled this vacuum.[6] The immediate postwar years started to reflect this shift among how St. Francis de Sales positioned itself to the community surrounding it. In 1946, St. Francis de Sales posted ads in the *Indianapolis Recorder*, a black publication, for both National Negro Health Week[7] and the Christmas holidays.[8]

Such efforts would continue in 1961 when Rev. Noll was succeeded by Rev. Charles McSween. In 1966, the church's Women's Club met with the Catholic Interracial Council.[9] In the late 1960s, the outspoken black priest Rev. Lawrence E. Lucas from Harlem was an assistant pastor at St. Francis de Sales while he was studying at Christian Theological Seminary in town.[10] A 1968 *Indianapolis Star* article further illustrated this larger change around the church when it described it as being "located in an integrated North-eastside neighborhood."[1] Nonetheless, this integration also belied the concurrent reality of white flight, which appeared to affect St. Francis de Sales as well. The *Star*'s reporting around this time also noted that when Rev. McSween began at St. Francis, there were about 3,000 parishioners but only about 900 at the decade's end.[2] An even larger change came with the construction of Interstate 70, which cut right through Brightwood, leading to the demolition of several homes and businesses and disrupting the overall cohesion of the neighborhood.

St. Francis was not the only Catholic Church in the area facing this decrease in parishioners and resources, as St. Rita's Catholic Church was in a similar predicament, particularly regarding its schools. The two churches decided to merge schools in 1971 with each church maintaining a separate nursery and kindergarten but St. Francis covering grades one through three, while St. Rita's covered grades four through eight.[3] Shortly afterwards, St. Francis' connection to St. Rita's would increase when Rev. Bernard Strange, went from being pastor at St. Rita's to St. Francis. This was also an example of the church's commitment to integration and inclusivity, as Rev. Strange had received an award from the Indianapolis Urban League for his previous work with the predominantly black St. Rita's.[4] During this time, a group of Ugandan nuns from the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Reparatrix visited the church, with some staying to serve there.[5]

Rev. Strange was succeeded by Rev. Charles Lahey, who would pass away in 1981 from lung cancer. The months after his death were shrouded in controversy that mirrored the troubled

state the church had been in. A month before Lahey passed away, Indianapolis police officer Gary Potts was arrested by the vice squad for attending an illegal dice game on 38th Street. Potts claimed the game was organized by Lahey to fund his financially struggling church, and *The Indianapolis News* launched an investigation that corroborated Lahey's planning of the event.[6] Associate pastor Rev. Arthur Kelly testified that the church was $100,000 in debt at the time.[7]

Rev. Kelly would oversee weekend liturgies at St. Francis afterwards, but the financial burdens encumbered by the church would ultimately be too much to overcome, causing the school and church to both close, with the final Sunday Service on June 19, 1983. Brother Douglas Roach, who was the administrator of the church in its final years, directly blamed the creation of I-70 for the hardships faced by Brightwood and thus the church.[1] By 1983, there were less than 100 parishioners at St. Francis, though the school had added grades in recent years.[2] The final service attracted almost 500 people, though the parishioners were siphoned to different parishes and the items inside the church were distributed to the appropriate parties, while the building faced an uncertain future.[3]

In February 1987, a new chapter began for the building after its purchase by Martin Center College. Martin Center College, later renamed Martin University in 1990, was originally founded in 1977 with a property on N College Ave. They were led by Father Boniface Hardin, who would bring his indefatigable energy to the university as its head until 2007. The building would be the university's primary performing arts center in the ensuing decade, hosting events such as graduation but also providing a venue for groundbreaking poets such as Etheridge Knight, Nicki Giovanni, and Gwendolyn Brooks.[4] In addition, it hosted veterans of the civil rights movement such as James Bevel and James Forman.[5] In May 2026, the building and the surrounding Martin University campus buildings were purchased by Eastern Star Church.

Section 5: Preservation Objectives

The subject brick church structure on the site and architectural and historic character thereof shall be preserved as a significant resource of Indianapolis and Marion County.

Section 6: Preservation Criteria

A. Any development, construction, reconstruction, restoration, or alteration of the subject structures exterior shall be appropriate to the property's historic and architectural values and significance.

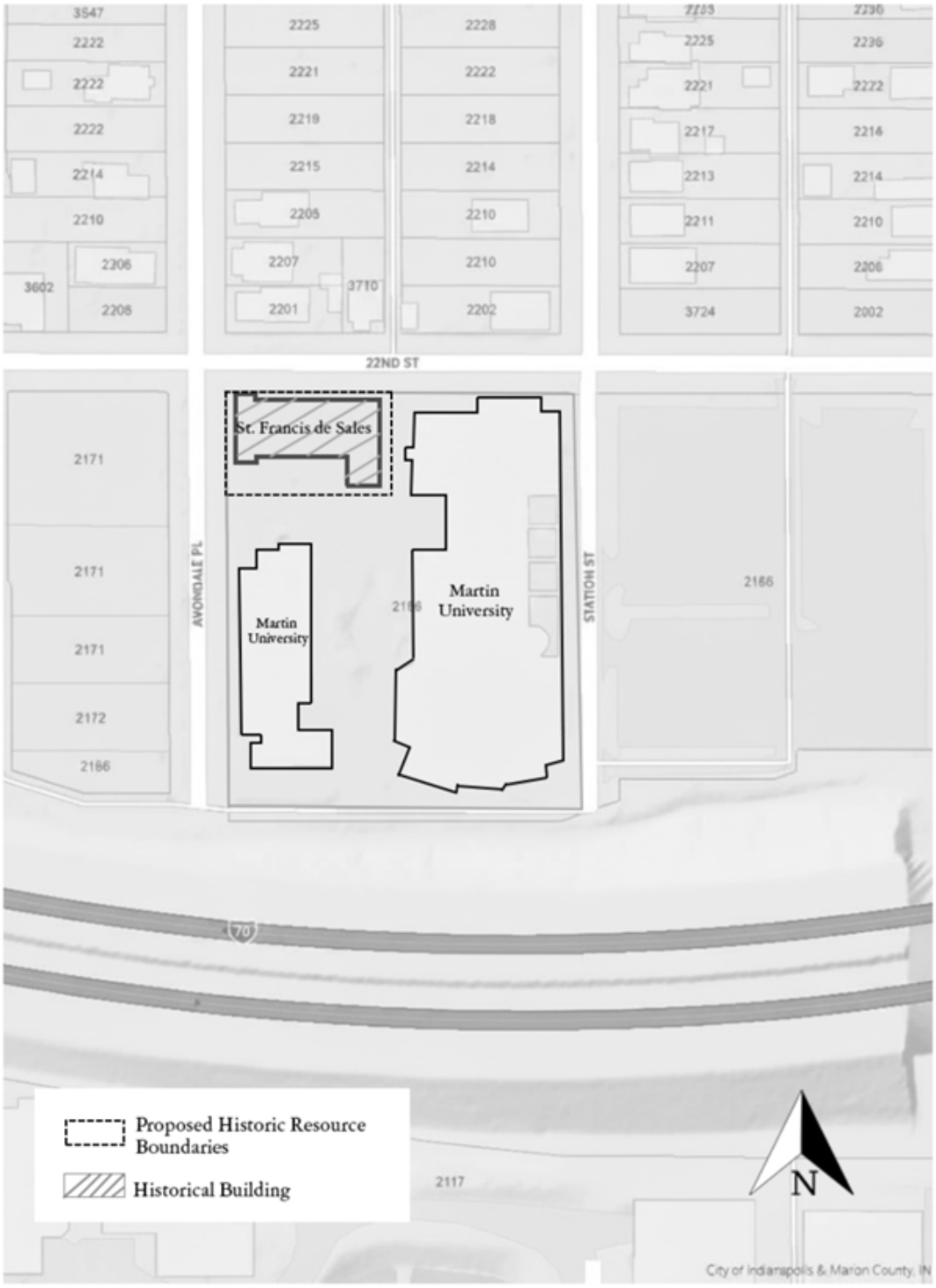
B. Any development, construction, reconstruction, restoration, or alteration to the exterior shall be visually compatible and appropriate in function, general design, arrangement, color, texture, and materials to the design and character of the historic area.

C. The IHPC shall use the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: With Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitation, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings*[1] to determine appropriateness when it reviews and makes decisions regarding development, construction, reconstruction, preservation, restoration, alteration, and demolition in the historic area.

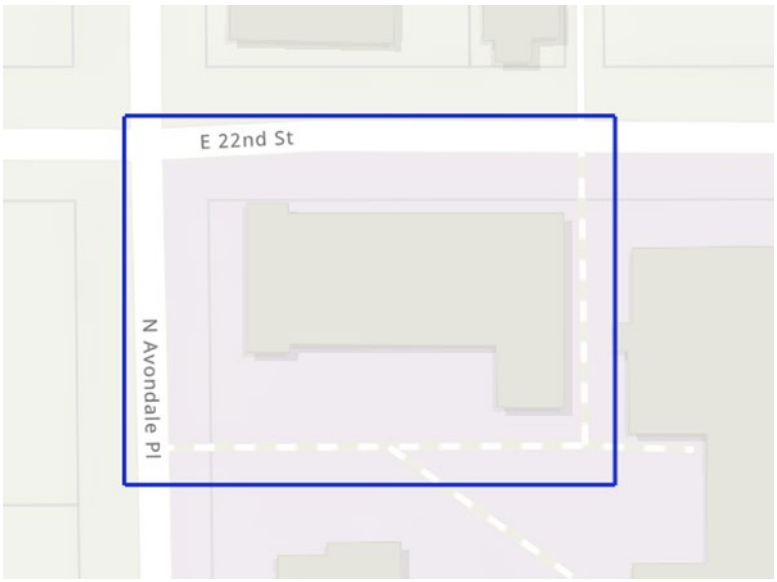
Section 7: Identification and Designation of Historic Area

The former St. Francis De Sales Church Building located at 2186 N. Sherman Drive, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana is hereby identified and designated as an Indianapolis Historic Landmark. This plan has been prepared in accordance with the State Statute IC 36-7-11.1, which establishes and empowers the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission. After the approval of this plan by the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission and its adoption by the Metropolitan Development Commission as part of the Marion County Comprehensive Plan, the provisions and requirements of IC 36-7-11.1 and this plan apply to all property and structures within the delineated area.

Section 8: Maps and Photographs



Site Plan of proposed historic building included in the historic area boundaries.



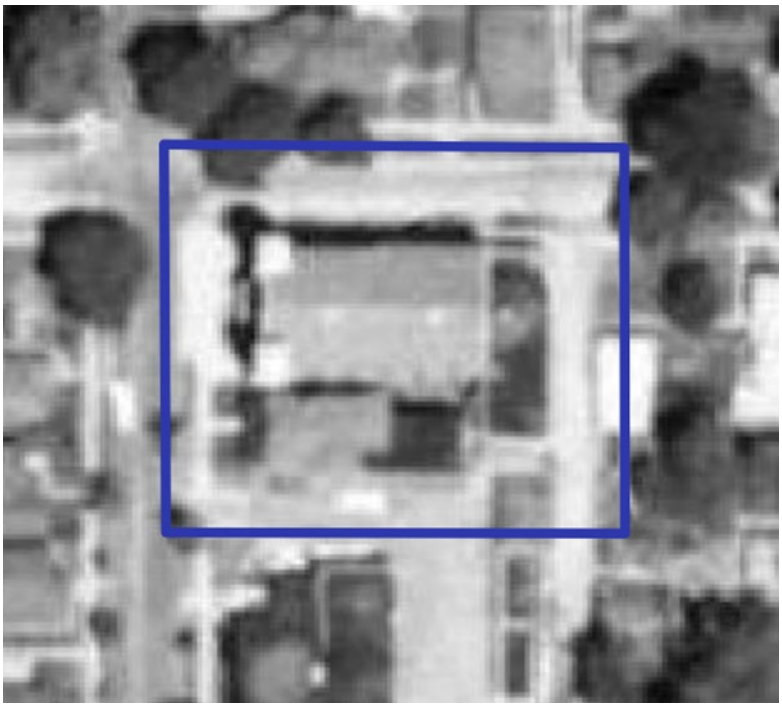
Location of St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church



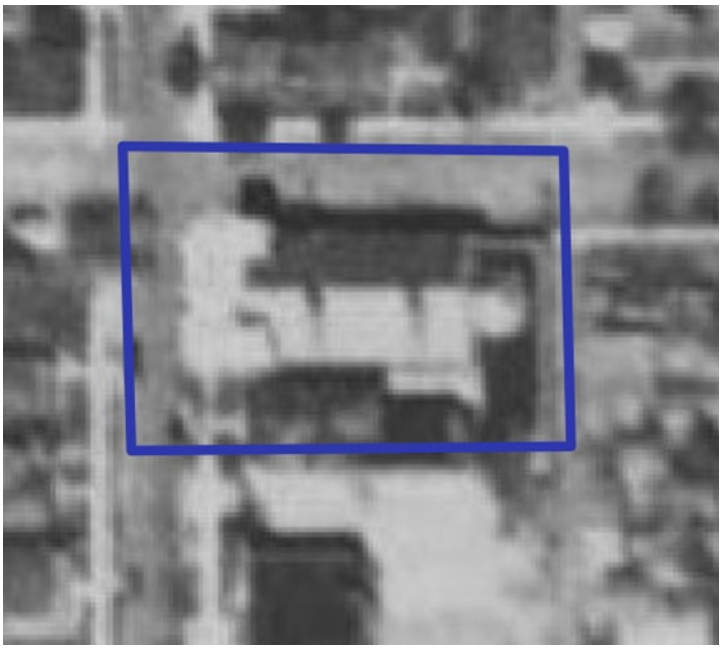
Current Aerial, St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church



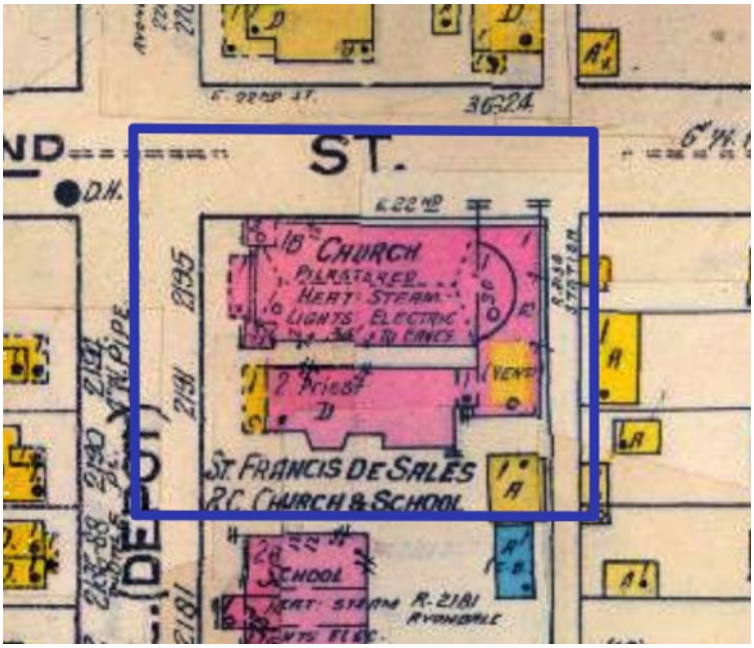
Aerial, 1972



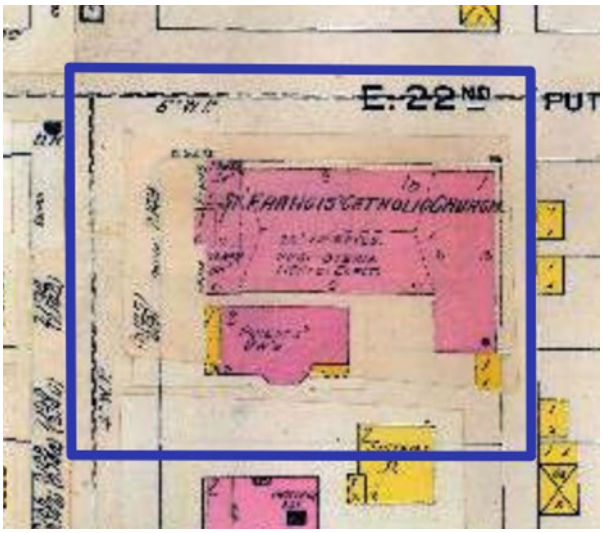
Aerial, 1962



Aerial, 1937



Sanborn, 1915



Sanborn, 1898



Image of newly constructed church

Current Conditions Photos (Taken August 10, 2026)
Former St. Francis de Sales Church Building



Front (west) facade



South facade



North facade

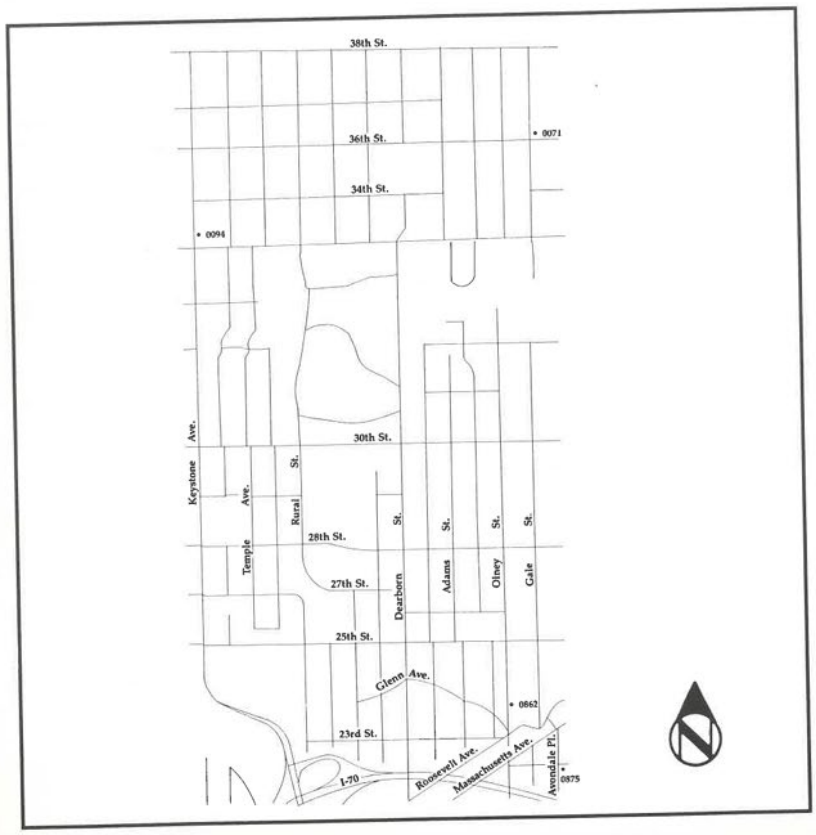


East facade

Section 9: Additional Documentation

Center Township Interim Report

Map #2
Sites #0071-0094, 0862-0875

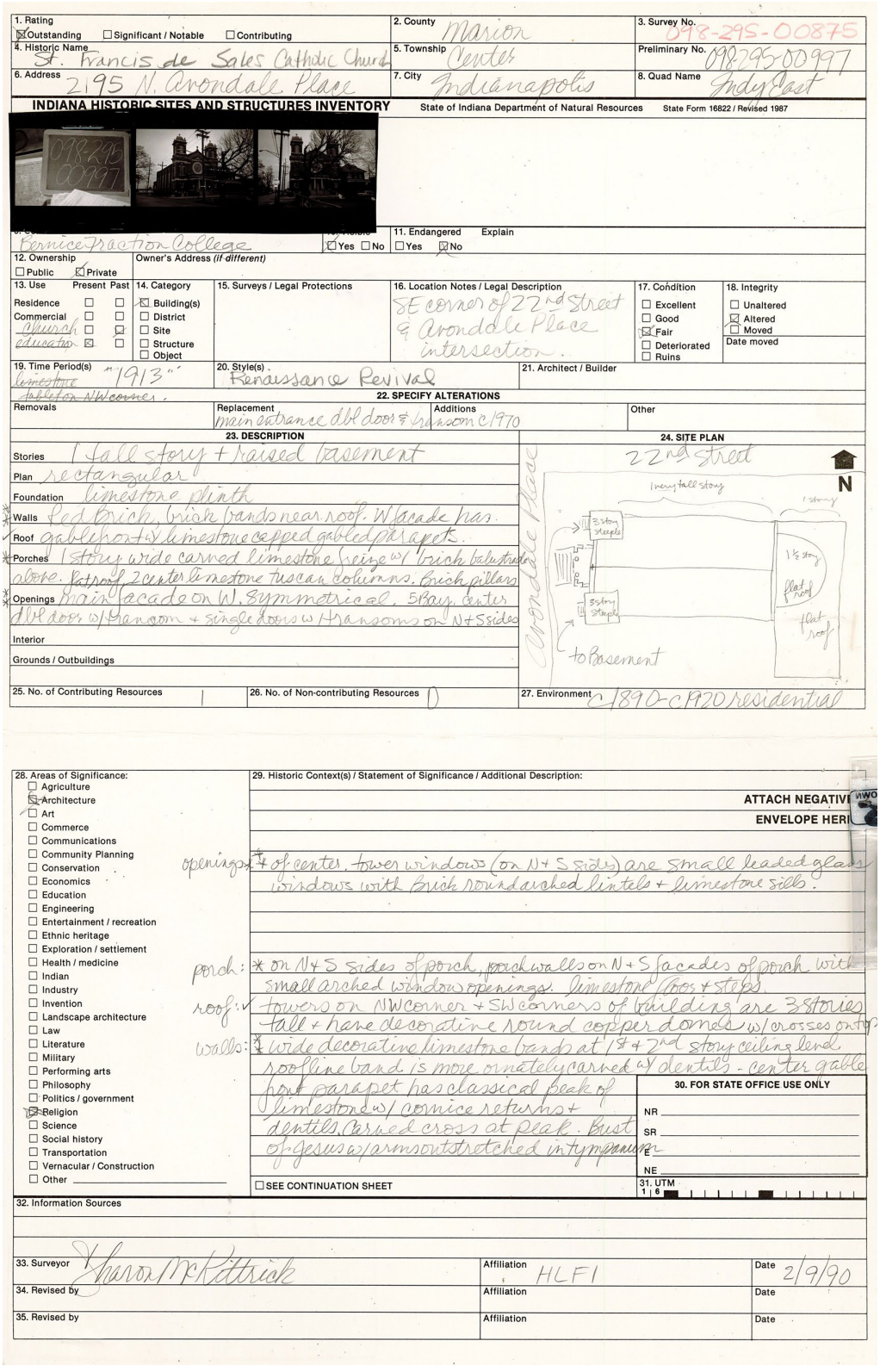


No.	Rtg.	Description
0071	N	**George Rogers Clark School No. 1,** 3614 E. 36th Street; Collegiate Gothic, 1925 (Donald Graham, architect)/1948/1950/ 1954; Architecture, Education (295)
0094	N	**Joyce Kilmer School No. 69,** 3421 N. Keystone Avenue; 1931/1951 (Harrison & Turnock, architect); Architecture, Education (295)
0862	O	**James Russell Lowell School No. 51,** 2301 N. Olney Street; Romanesque Revival/Neoclassical, 1900 (T. A. Winterroud, architect; Von Sprickleson and Smith, builder)/1913 (R. F. Daggett, architect; W. P. Junglaus Co., builder)/ 1955; Architecture, Education (295)
0875	O	**St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church,** 2195 N. Avondale Place; Renaissance Revival, 1913; Architecture, Religion (295)



0875

Center Township Survey Card Site # 098-295-00875 (Rating "O" Outstanding)



1. Rating: ☒ Outstanding ☐ Significant / Notable ☐ Contributing
2. County: Marion
3. Survey No.: 098-295-00875
4. Historic Name: St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church
5. Township: Center
Preliminary No.: 098-295-00997
6. Address: 2195 N. Arondale Place
7. City: Indianapolis
8. Quad Name: Indy East

INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY — State of Indiana Department of Natural Resources — State Form 16822 / Revised 1987

Bernice Practice College
☐ Yes ☐ No
11. Endangered ☐ Yes ☒ No Explain

12. Ownership: ☐ Public ☒ Private
Owner's Address *(if different)*

13. Use — Present / Past: Residence ☐ ☐; Commercial ☐ ☐; Church ☐ ☒; Education ☒ ☐
14. Category: ☒ Building(s) ☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object
15. Surveys / Legal Protections
16. Location Notes / Legal Description: SE corner of 22nd Street & Arondale Place intersection.
17. Condition: ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins
18. Integrity: ☐ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Moved
Date moved

19. Time Period(s): limestone "1913" tablet on NW corner.
20. Style(s): Renaissance Revival
21. Architect / Builder

22. SPECIFY ALTERATIONS

Removals | Replacement: main entrance dbl doors & transom c1970 | Additions | Other

23. DESCRIPTION

Stories: 1 full story + raised basement
Plan: rectangular
Foundation: limestone plinth
Walls: Red brick, brick bands near roof. W facade has.
Roof: gable ends w/ limestone capped gabled parapets.
Porches: 1 story wide carved limestone frieze w/ brick balustrade above. Portico 2 center limestone tuscan columns. Brick pillars
Openings: Main facade on W. Symmetrical, 5 Bay, center dbl doors w/ transom + single doors w/ transoms on N + S sides
Interior
Grounds / Outbuildings

24. SITE PLAN

25. No. of Contributing Resources: 1
26. No. of Non-contributing Resources: 0
27. Environment: 1890-c1920 residential

28. Areas of Significance:
☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture
☐ Art
☐ Commerce
☐ Communications
☐ Community Planning
☐ Conservation
☐ Economics
☐ Education
☐ Engineering
☐ Entertainment / recreation
☐ Ethnic heritage
☐ Exploration / settlement
☐ Health / medicine
☐ Indian
☐ Industry
☐ Invention
☐ Landscape architecture
☐ Law
☐ Literature
☐ Military
☐ Performing arts
☐ Philosophy
☐ Politics / government
☒ Religion
☐ Science
☐ Social history
☐ Transportation
☐ Vernacular / Construction
☐ Other

29. Historic Context(s) / Statement of Significance / Additional Description:

ATTACH NEGATIVE ENVELOPE HERE

openings: ¼ of center tower windows (on N + S sides) are small leaded glass windows with brick round arched lintels + limestone sills.

porch: * on N + S sides of porch, porch walls on N + S facades of porch with small arched window openings. limestone floors + steps.

roof: ✓ towers on NW corner + SW corners of building are 3 stories tall + have decorative round copper domes w/ crosses on top

walls: * wide decorative limestone bands at 1st + 2nd story ceiling level. roofline band is more ornately carved w/ dentils - center gable front parapet has classical peak of limestone w/ cornice returns + dentils. Carved cross at peak. Bust of Jesus w/ arms outstretched in tympanum

☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

30. FOR STATE OFFICE USE ONLY
NR
SR
E
NE

31. UTM 1 | 6

32. Information Sources

33. Surveyor: Sharon McKittrick — Affiliation: HLFI — Date: 2/9/90
34. Revised by — Affiliation — Date
35. Revised by — Affiliation — Date

1. Rating: ☒ Outstanding ☐ Significant / Notable ☐ Contributing
2. County: Marion
3. Survey No.: 098-295-00875
4. Historic Name: St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church
5. Township: Center
Preliminary No.: 098295 00997
6. Address: 2195 N. Avondale Place
7. City: Indianapolis
8. Quad Name: Indy East

INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY — State of Indiana Department of Natural Resources — State Form 16822 / Revised 1987



Bernice Traction College
10. Visible: ☒ Yes ☐ No
11. Endangered: ☐ Yes ☒ No — Explain

12. Ownership: ☐ Public ☒ Private — Owner's Address (if different)

13. Use	Present	Past	14. Category	15. Surveys / Legal Protections	16. Location Notes / Legal Description	17. Condition	18. Integrity
Residence	☐	☐	☒ Building(s)		SE corner of 22nd Street & Avondale Place intersection.	☐ Excellent	☐ Unaltered
Commercial	☐	☐	☐ District			☐ Good	☒ Altered
Church	☐	☒	☐ Site			☒ Fair	☐ Moved
Education	☒	☐	☐ Structure			☐ Deteriorated	Date moved
			☐ Object			☐ Ruins	

19. Time Period(s): limestone tablet on NW corner. "1913"
20. Style(s): Renaissance Revival
21. Architect / Builder:

22. SPECIFY ALTERATIONS

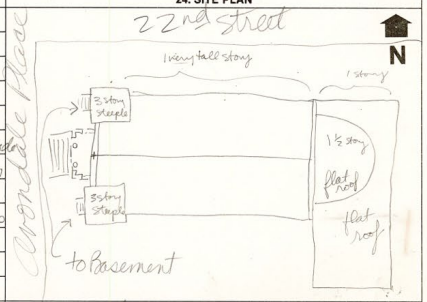
Removals	Replacement	Additions	Other
	main entrance dbl doors & transom c1970		

23. DESCRIPTION

Stories: 1 tall story + raised basement
Plan: rectangular
Foundation: limestone plinth
Walls: Red brick, brick bands near roof. W facade has
Roof: gable-front w/ limestone capped gabled parapets.
Porches: 1 story wide carved limestone frieze w/ brick balustrade above. Flat roof 2 center limestone Tuscan columns. Brick pillars
Openings: main facade on W. Symmetrical. 5 Bay. Center dbl doors w/ transom + single doors w/ transoms on N + S sides
Interior:
Grounds / Outbuildings:

25. No. of Contributing Resources: 1
26. No. of Non-contributing Resources: 0

24. SITE PLAN



27. Environment: 1890-c1920 residential

28. Areas of Significance:
☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture
☐ Art
☐ Commerce
☐ Communications
☐ Community Planning
☐ Conservation
☐ Economics
☐ Education
☐ Engineering
☐ Entertainment / recreation
☐ Ethnic heritage
☐ Exploration / settlement
☐ Health / medicine
☐ Indian
☐ Industry
☐ Invention
☐ Landscape architecture
☐ Law
☐ Literature
☐ Military
☐ Performing arts
☐ Philosophy
☐ Politics / government
☒ Religion
☐ Science
☐ Social history
☐ Transportation
☐ Vernacular / Construction
☐ Other _____

Print File ARCHIVAL PRESERVERS — PHOTO PLASTIC PRODUCTS, INC. P.O. BOX 17638 ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32860 • (305) 896-3100 — STYLE NO. 35-1 — DATE — ASSIGNED BY — INSERT EMULSION SIDE DOWN

2171 Avondale Pl. 00875



NO 1A

openings: 2 center tower windows w/ stained glass
windows with Brick

porch: * on N + S sides of porch, porch walls on N + S facades of porch with small arched window openings. limestone floors + steps

roof: ✓ towers on NW corner + SW corners of building are 3 stories tall + have decorative round copper domes w/ crosses on top

walls: * wide decorative limestone bands at 1st + 2nd story ceiling level. roofline band is more ornately carved w/ dentils - center gable front parapet has classical peak of limestone w/ cornice returns + dentils. Carved cross at peak. Bust of Jesus w/ arms outstretched in tympanum

☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

30. FOR STATE OFFICE USE ONLY
NR
SR
E
NE

31. UTM 1 | 6

32. Information Sources:

33. Surveyor	Affiliation	Date
Sharon McKittrick	HLFI	2/9/90
34. Revised by	Affiliation	Date
35. Revised by	Affiliation	Date

[1] Steve Hall, "Closing Displaces Parishioners," *The Indianapolis News*, May 7, 1983. (https://www.newspapers.com/image/312675392/. Accessed April 23, 2026).
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Former church is sold to college

Archdiocese sells former St. Francis Church to Martin Center College

by John F. Fink

The Archdiocese of Indianapolis has sold he former St. Francis de Sales Church, on Avondale Place between I-70 and 22nd St. n Indianapolis, to Martin Center College, he non-denominational college founded by Benedictine Father Boniface Hardin.

Indianapolis Archbishop Edward T. O'Meara said he was "delighted that we were able to take something useless and turn to something positive." The church has been closed since 1983.

Financial details of the transaction were ot disclosed, but both Archbishop O'Meara nd Father Boniface said that the sale was or a "nominal price."

"I feel that this is a worthy resolution of situation whereby we've been holding this roperty for so many years," Archbishop 'Meara said.

"What Father Boniface is doing is totally compatible with the mission of the hurch," the archbishop said. "It benefits hose who need a helping hand—low income eople and those who can get forgotten in ociety." He said that Father Boniface has e permission of his Benedictine superiors do what he is doing.

Father Boniface, in expressing his appreciation, told the archbishop that the sale is "a sign of your personal concern for what we're doing at Martin Center College. It is a good sign among black Catholics. You symbolize the bishops who are doing something positive among minorities and the poor."

The archbishop and Father Boniface agreed that the church will not be used for worship purposes and it will not use the name Francis de Sales. Father Boniface said that it will become the college's Avondale campus. The main campus is located at 3553 N. College Ave.

Martin Center College was founded by Father Boniface in 1977 as a division of Martin Center, which he founded in 1969 as a training place for human relations, particularly in the areas of race relations and affirmative action. The college was incorporated and became autonomous in 1979. It offers Bachelor of Arts degrees in three departments and Bachelor of Science degrees in nine.

The college is open to both white and black students. In the last graduating class, 79 percent was black and 21 percent white. The college has had 84 graduates.

The college and center are named for Martin Luther King, Jr. and St. Martin de Porres.



CHURCH SOLD—As Benedictine Father Boniface Hardin prepares to give Archbishop Edward T. O'Meara a check for the purchase of the former St. Francis de Sales Church, the archbishop is ready to hand over the deed and keys to the building. The church, closed since 1983, was bought by Martin Center College. (Photo by Richard Cain)

1987 Article from the Criterion about the sale of the church building from the Archdiocese of Indianapolis to Fr. Boniface Hardin for Martin Center College (later known as Martin University.)