



# INDIANA AVENUE

## MONOPOLY

## INSTRUCTIONS

# Indiana Avenue Monopoly

Welcome to Indiana Avenue Monopoly presented by the Indiana Historical Society. We hope you have a great time playing the game and learning about the rich history of Indiana Avenue and its surrounding neighborhood.

Images of the people and places mentioned in Indiana Avenue Monopoly can be found in the Indiana Historical Society's digital image collection at [images.indianahistory.org](https://images.indianahistory.org).

## In this PDF:

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Gameboard, cards, player pieces and money

Since 1830, the Indiana Historical Society has been Indiana's Storyteller™, connecting people to the past by collecting, preserving and sharing the state's history. A private, nonprofit membership organization, IHS maintains the nation's premier research library and archives on the history of Indiana and the Old Northwest and presents a unique set of visitor experiences called the *Indiana Experience*. IHS also provides support and assistance to local museums and historical groups; publishes books and periodicals; sponsors teacher workshops; produces and hosts art exhibitions, museum theater and outside performance groups; and provides youth, adult and family programs. IHS is a Smithsonian Affiliate and a member of the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience.

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## History of Indiana Avenue

The neighborhood known as Indiana Avenue has been a part of Indianapolis since the city was first planned in 1821. Located within the northwest quadrant, the area was often swampy with flooding from the White River. Working-class Irish and German immigrants were the first people to live in the area in the 1830s. By 1870, following a cultural and racial shift, one third of all Black Indianapolis residents called Indiana Avenue home. They established businesses and other neighborhood amenities. The *Indianapolis Ledger* was first published in the mid-1870s and was the first successful Black-owned newspaper in the city. The area quickly became the hub of Indianapolis African American life.

The Avenue continued to grow and flourish between 1915 and 1950. If you took a walk on Indiana Avenue, you would see a vibrant African American community. Black-owned businesses lined the streets of the neighborhood. Churches like Bethel African Methodist Episcopal served as its moral foundation. Jazz clubs filled the air with music from artists that would become some of the era's greatest musicians. Young men and women gathered at the YMCA and YWCA.

By the end of the 1950s, however, the vibrant neighborhood began to dim. Fewer segregation laws in the city meant African Americans were able to move into previously racially segregated districts. As middle-class families moved out, the Avenue began to deteriorate. By the 1970s, it was crumbling. At the same time, the city and newly formed IUPUI began to buy properties for redevelopment. Much of the neighborhood was demolished and replaced by university buildings, office buildings, interstates, townhouses and parking lots.

To find out more, explore Destination Indiana at [www.destination-indiana.com](http://www.destination-indiana.com). Search "Indiana Avenue" to take the journey.

## **Sundown Towns**

Sundown Towns were a product of segregation. White areas placed restrictions on Black people and other minorities through local laws, intimidation and even violence. The term “Sundown Town” came from posted signs that demanded that all “colored people” had to leave town by sunset. Other restrictions were placed on African Americans, including charging a fee to have their children attend schools in areas that were mostly white. Black people were quickly pushed out of suburbs and migrated to cities because of rules like these.

## **Crispus Attucks High School**

During the 20th century, only three Indianapolis high schools enrolled Black students. Due to overcrowding, a debate began about what a new high school could look like. Many called for an integrated school, but in the end all Black students in the city were sent to Crispus Attucks High School. The high school rose above its challenges. Matthias Nolcox, the first principal, hired well-educated teachers and created an extensive curriculum. Graduates of Crispus Attucks have become some of the foremost African American leaders, musicians, athletes and more.

Take the Destination Indiana journey about Crispus Attucks at [www.destination-indiana.com](http://www.destination-indiana.com). Search “Crispus Attucks.”

# PLAYER PIECE CHARACTER BIOGRAPHIES

## Madam C.J. Walker



Born Sarah Breedlove on Dec. 23, 1867, Madam C.J. Walker grew up in Delta, Louisiana. She suffered from a scalp ailment that caused her to lose her hair. Because of this, she began to create her own line of African American hair care products. To promote her beauty line, she traveled the country giving demonstrations on how to use the products she had created. In 1910, she moved her business operations to Indianapolis and her success was magnified. She became the first Black female millionaire. She is well known for her philanthropic endeavors including donating money that helped establish the Senate Avenue YMCA.

The Madam C.J. Walker Legacy Center is a culture and arts center located on Indiana Avenue that opened in 1927 as the Walker Theatre. The theater has become an important African American cultural center and is now registered as a National Historic Landmark.

Madam Walker died on May 25, 1919.

Find out more about Madam Walker in the Destination Indiana journey online at [www.destination-indiana.com](http://www.destination-indiana.com). Search “Madam C.J. Walker.”

## Freeman B. Ransom



Freeman Briley Ransom was born in 1880 in Grenada, Mississippi, and was one of 16 children. He graduated from Walden University and Columbia University with degrees in law and divinity. He became a lawyer, businessmen and civic activist who lived and worked in Indianapolis. From 1910 until 1947, he served as legal counsel to Madam C.J. Walker and the general manager of Madam C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company. Under his leadership, the company became a national model for entrepreneurship in the United States.

A'Lelia, Walker's daughter, and Ransom worked together to establish the Walker Theatre. This became a hub for African American culture in the city. Because of his work with the Madam C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company and others around the city, he was honored when the Ransom Place Historic District was named after him.



## Wes Montgomery



John Leslie "Wes" Montgomery was born March 6, 1923, in Indianapolis. Montgomery gained fame as an American jazz guitarist who was known for his technique of plucking the strings with the side of his thumb, which created a unique sound. He focused his early career on hard bop, soul jazz and post-bop, and his later career on jazz fusion and smooth jazz.

Montgomery taught himself how to play the guitar at the age of 19. He was unable to read music well, but instead copied the sounds of Charlie Christian. Much of his short career, Montgomery played with his brothers, Buddy and Monk, and organist Jimmy Smith. Montgomery died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 43.

## Matthias Nolcox



Matthias Nolcox was born on April 4, 1886, in Lyles Station, Indiana. After graduating from Indiana State University, he became the principal of Patoka High School. In 1922, he began teaching at Indianapolis School 26. During the summers, he took classes at Harvard University to earn his Ph.D. in education. Nolcox then became the first principal of the newly formed

Crispus Attucks High School. Because many higher- educated African Americans struggled to get jobs at universities, Nolcox was able to hire exceptional teachers and establish an extensive curriculum. This combination allowed African American students in Indianapolis to receive a strong education. Many of the city's notable leaders were educated at Crispus Attucks.

## Oscar Robertson



Oscar Robertson was born into a poor family in Tennessee on Nov. 24, 1938. They moved to Indianapolis where he lived in a segregated housing project and attended Crispus Attucks High School. He started his basketball career by tossing tennis balls and rags into a peach basket because his family could not afford equipment. Once in high school, he joined the basketball team – one that would have great success while Robertson was there. The championship game Crispus Attucks played against Milan High School would inspire the movie *Hoosiers*.

Professionally, Robertson was nicknamed “The Big O” and played for the Cincinnati Royals and the Milwaukee Bucks. He played as point guard and was a 12-time All-Star and winner of the MVP award.

Find out more about Oscar Robertson and the Crispus Attucks basketball team in the Destination Indiana journey “Crispus Attucks Tigers Basketball Team” at [www.destination-indiana.com](http://www.destination-indiana.com).

## Frances Connecticut Stout



Frances Connecticut Stout was born in 1906 in Indianapolis. Stout attended Butler University and the University of Illinois and earned a master’s degree from each school. Much of her teaching career was spent at Crispus Attucks High School, where she served as the head of the school’s foreign language department.

Stout was also an active member of the Bethel AME Church where she served as secretary for the Board of Stewards, a secretary for the Church Conference, a Church Leader, and Bethel’s historian and archivist.

Outside of education and religion, she was also involved in social organizations such as Flanner House, National Council of Negro Women and Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Find out about Bethel AME Church in Destination Indiana at [www.destination-indiana.com](http://www.destination-indiana.com).

## Denver Ferguson



Denver Ferguson was born in 1895, and Sea Ferguson was born in 1899. The brothers are well-known for their entrepreneurial endeavors. Before they moved on to own entertainment venues on Indiana Avenue, they began in the printing and newspaper business. They went on to own the Trianon Ballroom, Royal Palm Gardens, the Cotton Club and Sunset Terrace Ballroom. They also established the Ferguson Brothers Agency that brought big name music artists to Indianapolis. Denver also opened a real estate business so successful that he became a millionaire. Sea was a bowling champion and opened his own bowling alley in Indianapolis.

## Lillian Thomas Fox



Lillian Thomas Fox was born in 1854 in Indianapolis. She was a journalist, club woman, public speaker and civic activist. She wrote articles for the *Indianapolis Freeman*, a leading Black newspaper. By 1900, Fox joined the *Indianapolis News* – the first African American columnist to write for a white newspaper in Indiana.

She was a social activist and advocate for improving access to public health. She was involved in a number of community organizations including the National Afro-American Council, and Indianapolis Anti-Lynching League and the National Association for Colored Women's Clubs.

## Dora Atkins Blackburn



Dora Atkins Blackburn was born in Anderson in 1903. When she was young, her family moved to Indianapolis. Her parents both died in 1923. Three years later, she graduated from Butler University. After their mother's death, Dora and her sister Murray took over the management of their mother's flower shop. They operated Atkins Flower Shop for the next 56 years.

Blackburn was an active community member as well as a businesswoman. She was a member of the North United Methodist Church, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Booklovers, Indianapolis Links and Northeasterners. She also served on the boards of the Alpha Home, Flanner House and Indianapolis Art League.



# GAME INSTRUCTIONS

## Object

The object of the game is to become the wealthiest player through buying, renting and selling.

## Preparation

Place the board on the table and put the Chance and Community Chest cards in their spaces. Each player chooses one player piece to travel around the board.

Players start with \$1,500. Each player gets two \$500, four \$100, one \$50, one \$20, two \$10, one \$5 and five \$1.

All other houses, hotels and money go to the Bank. Use small paper clips for houses and large ones for hotels.

## Banker

Select one player to be the Banker. This person must keep their personal funds separate from the Bank. They are responsible for handling money as the bank and giving players their \$200 salary when they pass Go.

The Banker sells houses and hotels to other players.

The Banker collects all taxes, fines and loans, and provides loans for all mortgaged properties.

If the Bank runs low on money, they can simply make more.

All money from Taxes, Community Chest and Chance card fines are placed in the center of the board. When a player lands on "School Scholarship," he or she collects that money.

## Auctioneer

Select one player to be the Auctioneer. This person is responsible for handling the property deeds before they are sold.

## **To Play**

Each player rolls the dice and whoever has the highest number goes first.

As you make your way around the board, select a card based on the space you land – Community Chest or Chance – select a card from the middle and follow the directions.

All Taxes, Community Chest and Chance card fines are placed in the center of the board and won when a player lands on the “School Scholarship.”

If you throw doubles, move your player piece and play as usual. Following your turn, roll again. If you roll doubles three times in a row, move your piece directly to “Home.”

Each time a player passes “Go,” the Banker pays the player \$200.

## **Buy Property**

When you land on unowned property, you may buy that property from the Bank. When you buy a property, the Auctioneer will give you the Title Deed card.

If you do not wish to buy the property, you can simply pass.

## **Pay Rent**

When you land on property owned by another player, the owner collects rent from you in accordance with the list printed on its Title Deed card.

If the property is mortgaged, no rent can be collected. When a property is mortgaged, the Title Deed card is placed face down in front of the owner.

If a player collects all the properties in a color group, the owner can begin to charge double rent. They are also able to begin to buy houses and hotels.

## **Sundown Town Curfew and Home**

You land at Home when:

1. You draw a card marked “Go Home”
2. You roll doubles three times in a row.

When you are sent Home, do not collect \$200 even if you pass Go.

If you land on the Home space during a normal roll, you are just visiting. There is no penalty and you may continue to play as normal.

You can get out of Home by:

1. Rolling a double on any of your next three turns.
2. Using a "Leave Home Free" card.
3. Paying a fine of \$50 before rolling for the next turn.

If you do not roll doubles by the third turn, you must pay the \$50 fine.

Even when you are at Home, you may buy, sell and rent property.

## **Crispus Attucks School Scholarship**

The player who lands on this space collects all the money from the center of the board.

## **House and Hotels**

When a player owns all the properties in the same color group, they can begin to buy houses for those properties.

Double rent is collected on all unimproved properties if the owner owns all in the same color group.

When a player has four houses on each of their properties in the same color group, they may begin to buy hotels for those properties.

Houses and hotels are bought from the Bank and can be represented with small and large paper clips.

## **Sell Properties**

All unimproved properties – no houses or hotels – can be sold between players at any time for any amount.

If there are houses or hotels on a property, they must be sold back to the Bank before the property can be sold.

The Bank can buy back houses and hotels for half the original price.



## **Mortgages**

All unimproved properties can be mortgaged through the Bank at any time.

If there are houses or hotels on the property, they must be sold back to the Bank before the property can be mortgaged.

The mortgage value is on each card.

When a property is mortgaged, that card must be turned over.

To lift a mortgage, the owner must pay the Bank the mortgage value plus 10%.

No rent can be collected on mortgaged properties, but the player still owns the property.

Mortgaged properties can be sold to other players, but the new owner must pay the price of the mortgage plus 10% to have the mortgage lifted.

## **Bankruptcy**

This happens when a player owes more than they have in money and property.

If a player goes bankrupt, they are finished with the game.

## **Finish the Game**

The game can end in several different ways:

1. One player declares bankruptcy and all remaining players calculate the value of their property and money
2. One by one, players declare bankruptcy and the last player to do so wins
3. When all players decide to end the game, even if no one has declared bankruptcy, players calculate the value of property and money and the player with the most wins.

# INDIANA SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS

## Elementary

2.1.1 Identify when the local community was established and identify its founders and early settlers.

2.1.3 Identify individuals who had a positive impact on the local community.

3.1.2 Explain why and how the local community was established and identify its founders and early settlers.

3.1.3 Describe the role of the local community and other communities in the development of the state's regions.

4.1.11 Identify and describe important events and movements that changed life in Indiana in the early 20th century.

4.1.13 Identify and describe important events and movements that changed life in Indiana from the mid-20th century to the present.

4.3.10 Describe the impact diverse ethnic and cultural groups have had on Indiana.

4.4.1 Give examples of goods and services produced in Indiana.

4.4.7 Identify entrepreneurs who have influenced Indiana and the local community.

5.4.5 Explain how education and training increase productivity.

## Middle School

8.1.21 Give examples of the changing role of women, minorities and immigrants in the northern, southern and western parts of the United States in the mid-19th century, and examine possible causes for these changes.

8.1.23 Analyze the influence of early individual social reformers and movements such as the abolitionist, feminist and social reform movements.

8.2.3 Examine ways that the national government affects the everyday lives of people of the United States.

8.2.7 Explain the importance of responsible participation by citizens in voluntary civil organizations to bring about social reform.

8.4.9 Examine the importance of borrowing and lending (use of credit).

8.4.10 Compare and contrast job skills needed in different time periods in U.S. history.

## High School

USH.3.2 Explain the origins, goals, achievements and limitations of the Progressive Movement in addressing political, economic and social reform. (Government; Economics; Individuals, Society, and Culture)

USH.3.5 Identify and give the significance of contributions to American culture made by individuals and groups – 1897-1920 – such as Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, NAACP, muckrakers, Upton Sinclair. (Individuals, Society, and Culture)

USH.3.9 Explain the impact of “New” Immigration and the Great Migration on industrialization and urbanization and in promoting economic growth.

USH.4.2 Identify new cultural movements of the 1920s and analyze how these movements reflected and changed American society. (Individuals, Society, and Culture)

USH.4.3 Identify areas of social tension such as the Red Scare, Prohibition, Religious Fundamentalism, the KKK, New Morality and the New Woman and explain their consequences in the post-WWI era.

USH.6.4 Summarize key economic and social changes in post-WW II American life. (Individuals, Society and Culture)

IS.1.16 Identify new cultural movements of the 1920s and analyze how these movements reflected and changed Indiana society. (individuals, society, and culture)

IS.5.5 Explain how Indiana traditions and customs have changed over time (1816-2016).

IS.5.7 Examine the minority educational experience in Indiana and compare it to that of traditionally white schools up until desegregation.

Most Ethnic Studies Standards



# PRINTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ONE GAME

## Game Board

Print pages 16-19 one time, single sided.

## Property Cards

Print pages 20-29 one time, double sided.

## Chance and Community Chest Cards

Print pages 30-37 one time, double sided.

## Player Pieces

Print page 38 one time, single sided.

## Money

Print page 39 four times for \$500 bills, single sided

Print page 40 four times for \$100 bills, single sided

Print page 41 five times for \$50 bills, single sided

Print page 42 nine times for \$20 bills, single sided



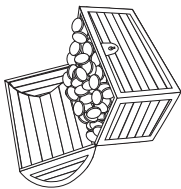
Print page 43 seven times for \$10 bills, single sided

Print page 44 seven times for \$5 bills, single sided

Print page 45 seven times for \$1 bills, single sided

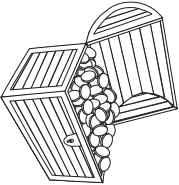

<div>  </div>	<div> <div>Price \$60</div> <div> <div>MCARTHUR CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC</div> <div>A</div> </div> </div>	<div>  </div> <div> <div>COMMUNITY CHEST</div> <div>A</div> </div>	<div> <div>Price \$60</div> <div> <div>UNITED TAXI SERVICE</div> <div>A</div> </div> </div>	<div>  </div> <div> <div>INCOME TAX</div> <div>A</div> </div>	<div> <div>Price \$200</div> <div> <div>UNSET RACE</div> <div>A</div> </div> </div>
<div> <div>WALKER THEATRE</div> <div>H</div> </div> <div> <div>Price \$400</div> </div>	<div> <div>LUXURY TAX</div> <div>H</div> </div> <div>  </div>	<div> <div>INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER</div> <div>H</div> </div> <div> <div>Price \$350</div> </div>	<div> <div>CHANGE</div> <div>H</div> </div> <div>  </div>	<div> <div>COTTON CLUB</div> <div>H</div> </div> <div> <div>Price \$200</div> </div> <div>  </div>	<div> <div>INDIANA</div> <div>CHANGE</div> </div>

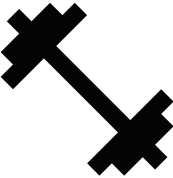



	<div><div>E</div><div>INDIANA THEATRE</div><div>Price \$240</div></div>	<div><div>E</div><div>PIONEER THEATRE</div><div>Price \$220</div></div>	<div><div>CHANCE</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>E</div><div>SOUL PEOPLE REPERTORY COMPANY</div><div>Price \$220</div></div>	<div><div>D</div><div>LINCOLN HOSPITAL</div><div>Price \$200</div></div>	<div><div>D</div><div>FLANNER HOUSE</div><div>Price \$180</div></div>	<div><div>COMMUNITY CHEST</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>D</div><div>WARD'S SANITARIUM</div><div>Price \$180</div></div>
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<b>G</b>	<b>THE PRINCE HALL MASONS</b>	<b>COMMUNITY CHEST</b>		<b>G</b>	<b>ELKS CLUB</b>	<b>INDIANASTATE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS</b>	<b>G</b>	
Price \$320				Price \$300		Price \$300		

<b>F</b>	<b>YMCA</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>HENR BAR</b>
<b>LOCKEFIELD GARDENS</b>		<b>RANSOM PLACE</b>	<b>PAT WARD'S BOTTOM</b>	
Price \$280	Price \$150	Price \$260	Price \$260	Price \$2



### MCARTHUR CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

PRICE: \$60 | RENT: \$2

With 1 House	\$10
With 2 Houses	\$30
With 3 Houses	\$90
With 4 Houses	\$160

With Hotel \$250

1 House Costs \$50  
Mortgage Value \$30

(A)

### UNITED TAXI SERVICE

PRICE: \$60 | RENT: \$4

With 1 House	\$20
With 2 Houses	\$60
With 3 Houses	\$180
With 4 Houses	\$320

With Hotel \$450

1 House Costs \$50  
Mortgage Value \$30

(A)

### INDIANA AVENUE MARKET

PRICE: \$100 | RENT: \$6

With 1 House	\$30
With 2 Houses	\$90
With 3 Houses	\$270
With 4 Houses	\$400

With Hotel \$550

1 House Costs \$50  
Mortgage Value \$50

(B)

### ED'S VARIETY STORE

PRICE: \$100 | RENT: \$6

With 1 House	\$30
With 2 Houses	\$90
With 3 Houses	\$270
With 4 Houses	\$400

With Hotel \$550

1 House Costs \$50  
Mortgage Value \$50

(B)

### HOOK'S DRUGS

PRICE: \$120 | RENT: \$8

With 1 House	\$40
With 2 Houses	\$100
With 3 Houses	\$300
With 4 Houses	\$450

With Hotel \$600

1 House Costs \$50  
Mortgage Value \$60

(B)

### MON-TE GRILL

PRICE: \$120 | RENT: \$10

With 1 House	\$50
With 2 Houses	\$150
With 3 Houses	\$450
With 4 Houses	\$625

With Hotel \$750

1 House Costs \$100  
Mortgage Value \$60

(C)

### UNITED TAXI SERVICE

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During the mid-1900s, services such as taxi companies were semi-segregated in Indianapolis, meaning Black taxi riders struggled to get service. Some Black riders even faced "coolness and insults" from many taxi drivers. Companies like United Taxi Service allowed Black drivers and Black riders.

**Mortgaged for \$30**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### MCARTHUR CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

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Ruth McArthur served as music supervisor for Indianapolis Public Schools during the 1940s. She wanted to make music training available to children and adults, so she opened her home for private lessons. The McArthur Conservatory of Music was established in 1948. Located at 808-810 Indiana Ave., the Conservatory had two major divisions – band/orchestra and preparatory lessons.

**Mortgaged for \$30**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### ED'S VARIETY STORE

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Located at 835 Indiana Ave., Ed's Variety Store provided the community with numerous goods. These ranged from food and tobacco to toiletries and clothing. They were well-known for their delivery service. Patrons could call the store and have their items conveniently delivered to their door.

**Mortgaged for \$50**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### INDIANA AVENUE MARKET

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Indiana Avenue Market is one example of the many local stores that provided the community with all their food needs. At Indiana Avenue Market, located at 704 Indiana Ave., groceries and meats were advertised for sale. Max Levey served as the store's proprietor.

**Mortgaged for \$50**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### MON-TE GRILL

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Providing locals with food, cigars and liquor, Mon-Te Grill was a popular spot from the 1930s to the 1950s. Following an evening of dancing at the Walker Casino, many rhythm-and-blues fans enjoyed a stop at Mon-Te Grill on their way home.

**Mortgaged for \$60**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### HOOK'S DRUGS

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Founded in 1900 by German pharmacist John A. Hook, Hook's Drugs opened its first store on the southeast side of Indianapolis. By 1950, Hook's Drugs had close to 50 locations across Indiana, including one on Indiana Avenue. This was a spot where community members could get medications and other necessities.

**Mortgaged for \$60**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### DOUGLASS PARK

PRICE: \$140 | RENT: \$10

With 1 House	\$50
With 2 Houses	\$150
With 3 Houses	\$450
With 4 Houses	\$625

With Hotel \$750

1 House Costs \$100  
Mortgage Value \$70



### SEA FERGUSON'S FUN BOWL

PRICE: \$160 | RENT: \$12

With 1 House	\$60
With 2 Houses	\$180
With 3 Houses	\$500
With 4 Houses	\$700

With Hotel \$900

1 House Costs \$100  
Mortgage Value \$80



### WARD'S SANITARIUM

PRICE: \$180 | RENT: \$14

With 1 House	\$70
With 2 Houses	\$200
With 3 Houses	\$550
With 4 Houses	\$700

With Hotel \$900

1 House Costs \$100  
Mortgage Value \$90



### FLANNER HOUSE

PRICE: \$180 | RENT: \$14

With 1 House	\$70
With 2 Houses	\$200
With 3 Houses	\$550
With 4 Houses	\$700

With Hotel \$900

1 House Costs \$100  
Mortgage Value \$90



### LINCOLN HOSPITAL

PRICE: \$200 | RENT: \$16

With 1 House	\$80
With 2 Houses	\$220
With 3 Houses	\$600
With 4 Houses	\$800

With Hotel \$1,000

1 House Costs \$100  
Mortgage Value \$100



### SOUL PEOPLE REPERTORY COMPANY

PRICE: \$220 | RENT: \$18

With 1 House	\$90
With 2 Houses	\$250
With 3 Houses	\$700
With 4 Houses	\$875

With Hotel \$1,050

1 House Costs \$150  
Mortgage Value \$110



### SEA FERGUSON'S FUN BOWL

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Sea Ferguson, of the famous Ferguson Brothers, opened Sea Ferguson's Fun Bowl in March 1941 at 750 North West St. in Indianapolis. Ferguson was an avid bowler and an officer in the National Negro Bowling Association.

Ferguson's Fun Bowl was a popular and accepting place for the city's Black community as most bowling alleys weren't welcoming.

**Mortgaged for \$80**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### DOUGLASS PARK

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Thanks to a campaign organized by a reporter from the *Indianapolis Recorder*, Douglass Park, named for abolitionist Frederick Douglass, opened in 1927. Located at 1616 East 25th St. in Indianapolis, this park meant that African Americans had access to leisure activities that systematic segregation had prevented them from enjoying. Douglass Park quickly became a popular spot for community gatherings even though it was far from the hub of Indiana Avenue.

**Mortgaged for \$70**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### FLANNER HOUSE

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Flanner House is the first settlement house in Indianapolis. Settlement houses were designed to connect the rich and poor both physically and socially. These organizations provided a variety of services, including daycare, education and healthcare aimed at improving the lives of low-income people. Flanner House was founded in 1898 and continues to provide services for low-income communities.

**Mortgaged for \$90**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### WARD'S SANITARIUM

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Existing from 1907 to 1912, Ward's Sanitarium was the first Indianapolis medical facility established by African Americans. Located at 721-722 Indiana Ave., the facility was housed inside a large two-story house. It included 17 patient rooms, an operating room, a sterilizing room and a preparation room. Dr. Joseph H. Ward also invested more than \$2,000 for equipment to begin the sanitarium.

**Mortgaged for \$90**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### SOUL PEOPLE REPERTORY COMPANY

---

Founded by Helen Whitelowe in 1975, the Soul People Repertory Company was designed to express African American perspectives following a new wave of Black Nationalism that swept the United States in the 1960s. Their goal was "to provide Greater Indianapolis and Central Indiana audiences with the many cultural facets and forms for enlightenment through theatre from a Black perspective."

**Mortgaged for \$110**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### LINCOLN HOSPITAL

---

The doors of Lincoln Hospital opened on Dec. 15, 1909. It was the first hospital in the area that allowed Black physicians to care for their patients in a safe environment. Previously, City Hospital in Indianapolis allowed Black patients to seek care but had denied the employment to Black doctors. By 1915, Lincoln Hospital closed due to lack of resources.

**Mortgaged for \$100**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### PIONEER THEATRE

PRICE: \$220 | RENT: \$18

With 1 House	\$90
With 2 Houses	\$250
With 3 Houses	\$700
With 4 Houses	\$875

With Hotel \$1,050

1 House Costs \$150  
Mortgage Value \$110

E

### INDIANA THEATRE

PRICE: \$240 | RENT: \$20

With 1 House	\$100
With 2 Houses	\$300
With 3 Houses	\$750
With 4 Houses	\$925

With Hotel \$1,100

1 House Costs \$150  
Mortgage Value \$120

E

### PAT WARD'S BOTTOM

PRICE: \$260 | RENT: \$22

With 1 House	\$110
With 2 Houses	\$330
With 3 Houses	\$800
With 4 Houses	\$975

With Hotel \$1,150

1 House Costs \$150  
Mortgage Value \$130

F

### LOCKEFIELD GARDENS

PRICE: \$280 | RENT: \$24

With 1 House	\$120
With 2 Houses	\$360
With 3 Houses	\$850
With 4 Houses	\$1,025

With Hotel \$1,200

1 House Costs \$150  
Mortgage Value \$140

F

### RANSOM PLACE

PRICE: \$260 | RENT: \$22

With 1 House	\$110
With 2 Houses	\$330
With 3 Houses	\$800
With 4 Houses	\$975

With Hotel \$1,150

1 House Costs \$150  
Mortgage Value \$130

F

### INDIANA STATE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS - MINOR HOUSE

PRICE: \$300 | RENT: \$26

With 1 House	\$130
With 2 Houses	\$390
With 3 Houses	\$900
With 4 Houses	\$1,100

With Hotel \$1,275

1 House Costs \$200  
Mortgage Value \$150

G



### INDIANA THEATRE

---

The Indiana Theatre, located on 140 W. Washington St., was built in 1927 as a movie palace and ballroom. The beautiful building was designed by the Rubush and Hunter architecture firm in the Spanish Baroque style.

People from all over Indianapolis enjoyed this ornate building and the entertainment it offered. This historic building is now home to the Indiana Repertory Theatre.

**Mortgaged for \$120**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### PIONEER THEATRE

---

The Pioneer Theatre at 515 Indiana Ave. was the place to watch movies on Indiana Avenue in the late 1910s and 1920s. It was well-known for showing the latest and best pictures. Pioneer Theatre went through a series of different owners before it eventually became the Movieland Theatre.

**Mortgaged for \$110**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### LOCKEFIELD GARDENS

---

Lockefield Gardens was the first public housing built in Indianapolis. Constructed between 1935 and 1938, it was intended primarily for low-income residents of Indianapolis. It was funded through President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. The project cost \$3 million and created 9,000 temporary construction jobs. The Russ and Harrison architecture firm designed 748 housing units that filled 22 acres of land along Indiana Avenue.

**Mortgaged for \$140**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### PAT WARD'S BOTTOM

---

Housing options for Indianapolis' Black residents were limited in the early 1900s. Building or buying new houses wasn't an easy option, so many African Americans lived in neighborhoods like Pat Ward's Bottom near Crispus Attucks High School. The 1945 Indiana Redevelopment Act sought to rid cities of areas they considered "slums." The Indianapolis Redevelopment Commission chose the Pat Ward's Bottom neighborhood to clear first. By 1948, many homes in the neighborhood had been demolished.

**Mortgaged for \$130**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### INDIANA STATE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS – MINOR HOUSE

---

The Minor House, located at 2034 N. Capitol Ave., has served as the headquarters for the Indiana State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs since 1927. The state federation organized local clubs, hosted annual state conventions, published a monthly newsletter, sponsored fundraising activities and established a scholarship fund. It also shared information on social issues facing Indiana's Black community.

**Mortgaged for \$150**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### RANSOM PLACE

---

Ransom Place was first established as a Black neighborhood in 1897 and is the oldest African American neighborhood in Indianapolis. It was named after Freeman B. Ransom, an attorney and general manager of the Madam C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company. The neighborhood flourished until the 1950s when African Americans began to move outside of the neighborhood as racial housing discrimination policies loosened. Eventually, the neighborhood was revitalized and marked as a historic district in Indianapolis.

**Mortgaged for \$130**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### ELKS CLUB

PRICE: \$300 | RENT: \$26

With 1 House	\$130
With 2 Houses	\$390
With 3 Houses	\$900
With 4 Houses	\$1,100

With Hotel \$1,275

1 House Costs \$200  
Mortgage Value \$150



### THE PRINCE HALL MASONS

PRICE: \$320 | RENT: \$28

With 1 House	\$150
With 2 Houses	\$450
With 3 Houses	\$1,000
With 4 Houses	\$1,200

With Hotel \$1,400

1 House Costs \$200  
Mortgage Value \$160



### INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER

PRICE: \$350 | RENT: \$35

With 1 House	\$175
With 2 Houses	\$500
With 3 Houses	\$1,100
With 4 Houses	\$1,300

With Hotel \$1,500

1 House Costs \$200  
Mortgage Value \$175



### WALKER THEATRE

PRICE: \$400 | RENT: \$50

With 1 House	\$200
With 2 Houses	\$600
With 3 Houses	\$1,400
With 4 Houses	\$1,700

With Hotel \$2,000

1 House Costs \$200  
Mortgage Value \$200



### BETHEL AME CHURCH

Price \$150

If 1 owned, rent equals 4 times dice roll  
If 2 owned, rent equals 10 times dice roll

Mortgage Value \$75



### SENATE AVENUE YMCA

Price \$150

If 1 owned, rent equals 4 times dice roll  
If 2 owned, rent equals 10 times dice roll

Mortgage Value \$75

### THE PRINCE HALL MASONS

---

The Indiana Grand Lodge of the Prince Hall Masons was organized on Sept. 16, 1856, and is still active in Indianapolis. Prince Hall Freemasonry was originally established as the Black branch of North American Freemasonry. They are committed to "attracting, developing, and retaining men of high quality who strive for self-improvement and the opportunity to serve others."

**Mortgaged for \$160**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### ELKS CLUB

---

The national organization of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was founded in 1899. It was formed as the Black division of the Elks organization. Black men across the country were looking for an organization that could provide financial, spiritual and emotional support which could be provided by this fraternal organization.

**Mortgaged for \$150**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### WALKER THEATRE

---

The Walker Theatre was built on Indiana Avenue in 1927. The building was named in honor of Madam C.J. Walker, Black hair care and beauty entrepreneur. Designed by the Rubush and Hunter architectural firm, it served as the headquarters for Walker's business from the 1920s to the 1950s.

**Mortgaged for \$200**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER

---

Since George Pheldon Stewart and William H. Porter founded the *Indianapolis Recorder* in 1895, it has been a community staple. From the beginning, the newspaper featured articles that shared news related to Indiana's Black community. By 1940, news photographs were used to illustrate the paper. Some of these images include the NAACP and Civil Rights Movement as well as local clubs and organizations.

**Mortgaged for \$175**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### SENATE AVENUE YMCA

---

Booker T. Washington dedicated the Senate Avenue YMCA in 1913. Located on the corner of Michigan Street and Senate Avenue, this branch of the YMCA had the largest membership of any Black branch in the country until the 1960s. The YMCA provided cultural, recreational and vocational activities for young men in the area.

**Mortgaged for \$75**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

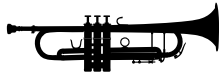
### BETHEL AME CHURCH

---

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in Indianapolis in 1836. The organization has hosted several esteemed pastors and other religious leaders. As an active community member, Bethel AME Church has also provided several community services such as an adult daycare, well-baby clinic and credit union. Many of Indianapolis' African American leaders were members of Bethel AME Church.

**Mortgaged for \$75**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*



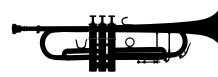
### SUNSET TERRACE

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Price \$200

If 1 Owned	\$25
If 2 Owned	\$50
If 3 Owned	\$100
If 4 Owned	\$200

Mortgage Value \$100



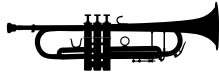
### GEORGE'S BAR

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Price \$200

If 1 Owned	\$25
If 2 Owned	\$50
If 3 Owned	\$100
If 4 Owned	\$200

Mortgage Value \$100



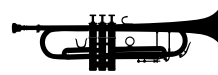
### HENRI'S BAR

---

Price \$200

If 1 Owned	\$25
If 2 Owned	\$50
If 3 Owned	\$100
If 4 Owned	\$200

Mortgage Value \$100



### COTTON CLUB

---

Price \$200

If 1 Owned	\$25
If 2 Owned	\$50
If 3 Owned	\$100
If 4 Owned	\$200

Mortgage Value \$100

### **GEORGE'S BAR**

---

George's Bar hosted a great listing of local and national jazz musicians. Small clubs and bars like these were known for "cutting contests" where musicians challenged each other to see who was better.

**Mortgaged for \$100**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### **SUNSET TERRACE**

---

Located at 873-875 Indiana Ave., Sunset Terrace was opened by Sea Ferguson in 1938. It provided a great place for music and dancing. Musicians such as Duke Ellington graced its stage.

**Mortgaged for \$100**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### **COTTON CLUB**

---

Owned by Sea Ferguson, the Cotton Club sat at the corner of Senate Avenue and Vermont Street. The three-floor establishment provided a wide list of entertainment. The top floor was the Trianon Ballroom, which featured shows with dancing girls, comedians, tap dancers and singers. The middle floor hosted all-night jam sessions. The main floor featured different bands. The club introduced a wide variety of nationally recognized jazz artists.

**Mortgaged for \$100**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

### **HENRI'S BAR**

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As a popular bar for jazz musicians, the door that led to Henri's had a sign that read "Through these portals pass the world's best musicians." This bar was popular during the 1940s and 1950s.

**Mortgaged for \$100**

*Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged.*

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C H A N C E

**MEET THE FERGUSON BROTHERS AND  
GET INVITED TO THEIR JAZZ CLUB**

ADVANCE TO THE NEAREST  
JAZZ CLUB

COLLECT \$200 IF YOU PASS GO

C H A N C E

**TAKE A TRIP TO LYLES STATION**

ADVANCE TO GO AND COLLECT  
\$200

C H A N C E

**LEAVE HOME FREE**

KEEP UNTIL NEEDED OR SELL

C H A N C E

**TAKE A WALK TO  
THE WALKER THEATRE**

ADVANCE TO WALKER THEATRE

COLLECT \$200 IF YOU PASS GO

C H A N C E

**YOU MISSED CURFEW  
IN SUNDOWN TOWN**

GO HOME

IF YOU PASS GO,  
DO NOT COLLECT \$200

C H A N C E

**TAKE A DIP IN  
DOUGLASS PARK POOL**

ADVANCE TO DOUGLASS PARK

COLLECT \$200 IF YOU PASS GO

C H A N C E

**A TAXI DRIVER REFUSES TO  
LET YOU RIDE IN THEIR CAR**

MOVE BACK 5 SPACES

C H A N C E

**GET INTERVIEWED FOR AN ARTICLE IN  
THE *INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER***

ADVANCE TO THE  
*INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER*

COLLECT \$200 IF YOU PASS GO

C H A N C E

**ADVANCE TO THE NEAREST UTILITY**

YOU MAY BUY IT IF UNOWNED. IF OWNED,  
ROLL THE DICE AND PAY THE OWNER 10  
TIMES THE AMOUNT ON THE DICE

COLLECT \$200 IF YOU PASS GO

C H A N C E

**YOU'VE BEEN ELECTED  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD**

PAY EACH PLAYER \$50

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C H A N C E

**BANK ERROR  
IN YOUR FAVOR**

COLLECT \$200

C H A N C E

**JOIN THE  
SENATE AVENUE YMCA**

PAY \$10

C H A N C E

**ATTEND A SERVICE AT  
BETHEL AVE AND HELP AT THE  
DAYCARE CENTER**

COLLECT \$20

C H A N C E

**WIN A BOWLING TROPHY AT  
SEA FERGUSON'S FUN BOWL**

ADVANCE TO SEA FERGUSON'S  
FUN BOWL AND COLLECT \$50

COLLECT \$200 IF YOU PASS GO

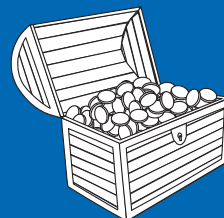
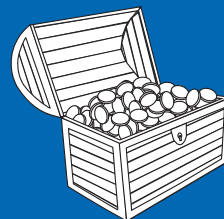
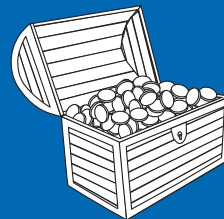
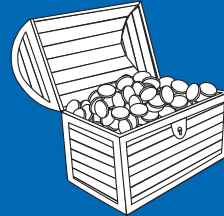
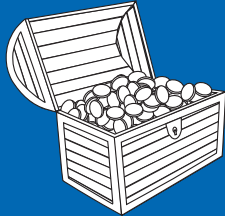
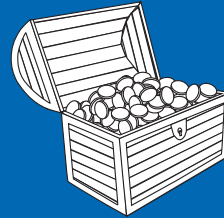
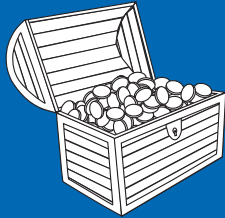
C H A N C E

**INHERIT \$100**

C H A N C E

**YOU'RE ASSESSED FOR  
STREET REPAIRS**

PAY \$40 PER HOUSE  
AND \$100 PER HOTEL



COMMUNITY CHEST

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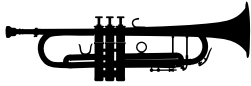
**DOCTOR'S FEE**  
PAY \$50



COMMUNITY CHEST

---

**JAZZ CLUB  
OPENING**  
COLLECT \$40  
FROM EACH  
PLAYER



COMMUNITY CHEST

---

**GO TO A THEATER  
OFF INDIANA  
AVENUE**  
PAY \$15  
IN BUS FARE



COMMUNITY CHEST

---

**TAKE YOUR  
CHANCES ON  
BLACK WALL  
STREET**  
LOSE \$200



COMMUNITY CHEST

---

**JOIN THE  
ELKS CLUB**  
PAY \$15 IN  
MEMBERSHIP FEES



COMMUNITY CHEST

---

**TAKE PIANO  
LESSONS AT THE  
RUTH MCARTHUR  
CONSERVATORY**  
PAY \$30



COMMUNITY CHEST

---

**GET A JOB AT  
INDIANA AVENUE  
MARKET**  
COLLECT \$15



COMMUNITY CHEST

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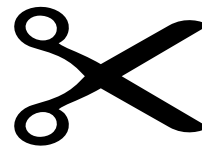
**ATTEND THE  
MONSTER  
MEETING**  
PAY \$150



COMMUNITY CHEST

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**OPEN YOUR OWN  
BEAUTY SHOP**  
COLLECT \$40

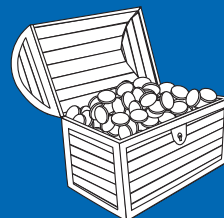
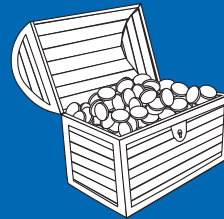
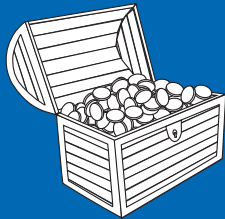
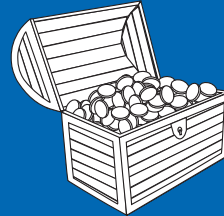
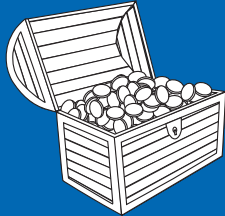
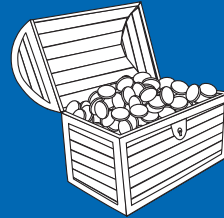
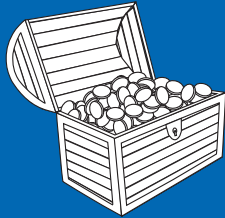


COMMUNITY CHEST

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**YOU WON  
FIRST PRIZE IN A  
SPELLING BEE**  
COLLECT \$10







C O M M U N I T Y   C H E S T

---

**MAKE REPAIRS TO  
YOUR PROPERTIES  
FOR INSURANCE**

PAY \$25 FOR EACH  
HOUSE AND \$100  
FOR EACH HOTEL



C O M M U N I T Y   C H E S T

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**INCOME TAX  
REFUND**

COLLECT \$20

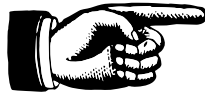


C O M M U N I T Y   C H E S T

---

**INDIANA  
REDEVELOPMENT  
ACT FORCES YOU TO  
LEAVE YOUR HOME**

ROLL AGAIN



C O M M U N I T Y   C H E S T

---

**IT'S YOUR  
BIRTHDAY**

COLLECT \$20  
FROM EACH  
PLAYER



C O M M U N I T Y   C H E S T

---

**POOR TAX**  
PAY \$15





Lillian Thomas Fox



Lillian Thomas Fox



Denver Ferguson



Denver Ferguson



Dora Atkins Blackburn



Dora Atkins Blackburn



Frances Stout



Frances Stout



Freeman B. Ransom



Freeman B. Ransom



Madam C.J. Walker



Madam C.J. Walker



Oscar Robertson



Oscar Robertson



Matthias Nolcox



Matthias Nolcox



Wes Montgomery



Wes Montgomery

