

From November, 2020, through May, 2021, Indiana added 33 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses; commercial and residential districts; religious buildings; cemeteries; a farmstead; bridges; a depot; industrial buildings; a school; government buildings; a state park; and a drive-in movie theater—have added approximately 739 historic resources to the National and State Registers. For information on Indiana properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures go to <https://secure.in.gov/apps/dnr/shaard/welcome.html>.

ALLEN COUNTY

Driving Park-Seven States Historic District

Fort Wayne, 1906-1941

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Listed March 3, 2021

Park and Boulevard System of Fort Wayne, Indiana



The Driving Park-Seven States Historic District is a large residential development of the early 1900s on Fort Wayne's northeast side. The area was part of an expanding development for Fort Wayne's middle class in the early 1900s and its architecture reflects styles popular during the period of its construction. The most popular styles in the district are Colonial Revival and Craftsman, along with the American Four Square and Bungalow house types. The development demonstrates a preponderance of house plans with modifications to create a modestly different look from house to house. The district demonstrates transition from streetcar development patterns to more auto-oriented suburban platting with its alley system and, at times, front-loaded garages from streets. Streetcar lines were located on State Boulevard and Columbia Avenue, which gave residents in surrounding neighborhoods access to the downtown for shopping and employment. Fort Wayne was awakening to the City Beautiful Movement just as the developer laid out lots. Louis Curdes' plat was a response to the city's embrace of the City Beautiful Movement, evidenced in the city by the popularity of the Charles Mulford Robinson Plan and the George Kessler Plan.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY

James and Annetta Daugherty House and Barn

Columbus vicinity, c.1870-c.1880

Agriculture and Architecture

Listed December 2, 2020



The James and Annetta Daugherty House and Barn are the remaining significant buildings of a prosperous farming operation, founded by descendants of two of Bartholomew County's pioneer families. The house, built in 1870, is a locally outstanding example of Italianate architecture. Slightly more plain in its ornamentation, and with a floor plan suited to a farming family, the house has all the essential characteristics of the style in equal measure to city houses of the era in nearby Columbus. The barn was built in 1870, but after a fire that was reported in local newspapers in 1880, the Daughertys had it rebuilt to include several functions under one roof and remarkable,

labor-saving innovations, such as a mechanical grain elevator and storage system, and a hayfork with rail for moving hay. It is a locally unusual and significant agricultural building that embodies new ideas in farming.

BROWN COUNTY

Brown County State Park

Nashville vicinity, 1924-1960

Architecture, Conservation, Entertainment and Recreation, and Landscape Architecture

Listed December 7, 2020

New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands



Brown County State Park, established as a game preserve in 1924, and opened to the public as a park in 1929, comprises 15,815 acres of unglaciated terrain featuring dramatic undulating hills and wooded ridges and valleys. It is the largest property in Indiana's state park system and one of the ten largest state parks in the country. It is situated just southeast of downtown Nashville. Brown County State Park is significant as the flagship of Indiana's state park system. Col. Richard Lieber, the first chief of Indiana's Department of Conservation (the precursor of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources) and the proverbial "Father of Indiana State Parks," championed the creation of the park; his vision was largely responsible for its course of development. It is an exemplary instance of state park design, development, and construction. The park is significant for its role in the state movement in conservation, tourism, and recreation. It is also important for its strong association with the New Deal conservation programs of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, as both the site of two Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps and the product of CCC labor during the 1930s and early 1940s. In addition, the park has an outstanding collection of Park Rustic architecture, much of which was constructed by the CCC out of local sandstone and heavy timber. The planning of the park's reforestation, trails, circulation systems, and planned vista points constituted landscape design on a massive scale. The park, overall, remains one of the best examples in Indiana of interwar and New Deal-era land manipulation for recreational purposes. The movement to enjoy and conserve land in Brown County attracted artists to the area, including the state's foremost landscape painter, T.C. Steele. An art colony formed in nearby Nashville, the county seat, in the first decades of the 20th century.

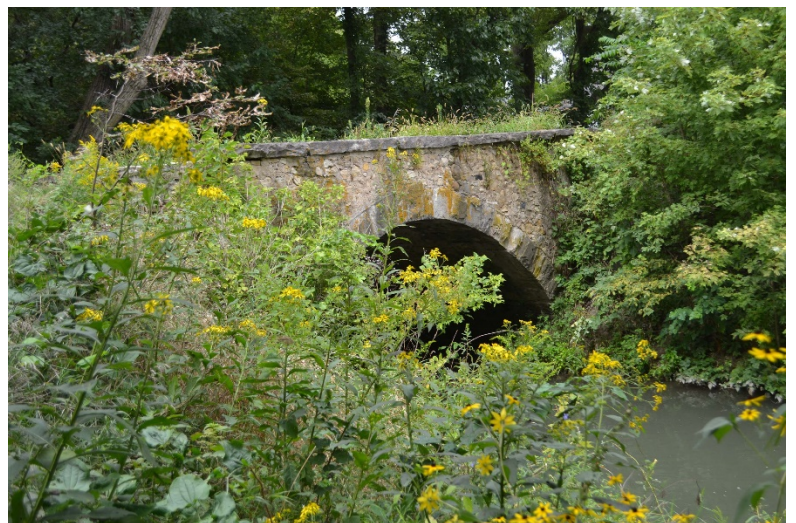
CARROLL COUNTY

Franklin Street Stone Arch Bridge

Delphi, 1901-1928

Engineering and Transportation

March 1, 2021



The Franklin Street Stone Arch Bridge, 1901, carries West Franklin Street southwest out of Delphi over the former Wabash and Erie Canal. Franklin Street is a primary street in Delphi. The bridge is a combination of quarry-faced limestone and fieldstone rubble. The arch features larger stones with a keystone carved with the name of the builder and the year it was constructed: J C O'CONNOR CONTR. 1901.

The sidewalls have wide, flat capstones with rusticated faces. The bridge deck is covered with asphalt between the sidewalls. The Franklin Street Stone Arch Bridge is one of four large single-arch stone bridges in Carroll County. Three of these four were constructed by local mason, John C. O'Connor, in the early 1900s, including the Franklin Street span. The bridge embodies the importance bridges served to the early development of

transportation networks in rural areas for the transport of goods with trade and shipping centers. Franklin Street, once across the canal and Wabash River, connected Delphi to the southwest, to Lafayette. The bridge represents the development of stone arches for transportation assets just prior to the wide-spread use of concrete for bridge construction.

Lancaster Covered Bridge

Owasco vicinity, 1872-1930

Engineering and Transportation

March 2, 2021

The Lancaster Covered Bridge, 1872, was once an important part of Carroll County's transportation network, connecting several small rural farm communities in the south part of the county. The single-span bridge has a 128-foot free span Howe Truss that rests on cast iron abutments. The bridge continues to carry local traffic and was most rehabilitated in 2006. The heavy oak timber frame is composed of sawn lumber. The bridge is sided with boards and narrow battens, painted red. The roof is gabled and is covered with asphalt. The outside corners of the gabled wall are sawn in an ogee profile. The entire gable wall and canted corners are covered with board and battens. Lancaster Covered Bridge is a fine example of a wooden truss bridge, one of two still extant in the county. Wildcat Creek was one of Carroll County's larger transportation barriers. The bridge, which created an important crossing over Wildcat Creek, embodies the importance bridges served to the early development of transportation networks. Wooden bridges such as Lancaster Covered Bridge connected small rural communities to each other for transport of goods and trade. The bridge represents the development of the Howe Truss in wood form prior to the use of steel or concrete for bridge construction.



Little Rock Creek Stone Arch Bridge

Lockport vicinity, 1903-1970

Engineering and Transportation

Listed March 2, 2021

The Little Rock Creek Stone Arch Bridge was constructed over Little Rock Creek near its confluence with the Wabash River in 1903. The road was once a stagecoach route established along the south bank of the Wabash River in the 1820s. It was called the Wabash Highway. The 42-foot-long bridge has a single arch, approximately nine feet tall, and is composed of fieldstone rubble with short stone sidewalls composed of fieldstone rubble. The Little Rock



Creek Stone Arch Bridge is one of four large single-arch stone bridges in Carroll County; one of three constructed by local mason, John C. O'Connor, in the early 1900s. The bridge embodies the importance bridges served to the early development of transportation networks in rural areas for the transport of goods with trade and shipping centers. The bridge carries a road that had been a locally significant route since the 1820s, and remained so into the post-WWII era. The bridge represents the development of stone arches for local transportation assets just prior to the wide-spread use of concrete for bridge construction.

Washington Street Stone Arch Bridge

Delphi, 1901-1935

Engineering and Transportation

Listed March 1, 2021

The Washington Street Stone Arch Bridge, 1901, carries North Washington Street northwest out of Delphi on a 105-foot-long single arch.

Washington Street is a primary street in Delphi as it borders the east side of the courthouse square in the downtown and continues southeast out of town. Buttresses flanking the arch project out slightly from near the base and continue up the wall of the bridge. The bridge is a combination of quarry-faced limestone and fieldstone rubble.

The arch contains larger stones with a keystone carved with the name of the builder and the year it was constructed: J C O'CONNOR CONTR. 1901. The sidewalls taper down at the ends and have wide, flat capstones with rusticated faces. The remaining flat top of the sidewalls has a concrete slurry applied over it. The bridge deck is covered with asphalt between the sidewalls and concrete sidewalks flank the asphalt deck. The Washington Street Stone Arch Bridge is one of four large single-arch stone bridges in Carroll County; one of three constructed by local mason, John C. O'Connor, in the early 1900s. The bridge embodies the importance bridges served to the early development of transportation networks in rural areas for the transport of goods with trade and shipping centers. Specifically, the bridge helped connect Delphi to the town of Pittsburg, on the other side of the canal and Wabash River. The bridge represents the development of stone arches for transportation assets just prior to the wide-spread use of concrete for bridge construction.



FLOYD COUNTY

U.S. Court House and Federal Office Building

New Albany,

Listed March 22, 2021

The U.S. Court House and Federal Office Building is located in downtown New Albany, the county seat of Floyd County. It is a low, two-story, rectangular building with a penthouse and below-grade basement. It was designed in the New Formalism style for the General Services Administration by the local architecture firm of Walker, Applegate, Oakes, and Ritz. It was constructed between 1964 and 1966 by Earle, Embry & Sons, general building contractors. The exterior is comprised of a glass curtain wall framed in a repetitive shallow arched and colonnaded structure of buff colored limestone. A two-story, arched limestone portico projects from the curtain wall forming a promenade. Through the low massing of the building, portico around the perimeter, and penthouse set back from the face of the façade, the architects intended to give reference to steamboats, which were once prevalent on the neighboring Ohio River. The building was constructed during a period when urban renewal was playing a significant role locally and nationally. The federal government was constructing office buildings and courthouses in downtowns across the nation, often with the intent of assisting in the rejuvenation of the municipality. The U.S Court House and Federal Office Building was one of four civic buildings constructed as part of an urban planning project in New Albany.



FOUNTAIN COUNTY

Cades Mill Covered Bridge

Veedersburg vicinity, c.1854-1932

Engineering and Transportation

Listed May 24, 2021

Cades Mill Covered Bridge, c.1854, was once an important part of Fountain County's transportation network, connecting its early settlers to a mill at Coal Creek and was the last link opened for a route between Crawfordsville and Covington. The single-span bridge has a 150-foot free span Howe Truss that rests on cut sandstone and concrete abutments. The bridge no longer carries vehicular traffic but is open for pedestrian use.



The heavy oak timber frame is composed of sawn lumber. The bridge's sides are covered with boards and narrow battens, painted red. Each end wall that forms the portal for the bridge has a gabled wall and shaped portal with chamfered outside corners. The end walls are also covered with board and batten, but the inside, finished wall of the portal has weatherboards. These end walls/portals are painted white. A sign in the gables is painted with "CADES MILL BRIDGE, 1854". The gabled roof is covered with metal. Cades Mill Covered Bridge, c. 1854, is a fine example of a wooden truss bridge and is one of three still extant in the county. The bridge, which created an important crossing over Coal Creek, embodies the importance bridges served to the early development of transportation networks connecting small rural communities to each other for transport of goods and trade, particularly the nearby mill. The bridge represents the development of the Howe Truss in wood form prior to the use of steel or concrete for bridge construction.

Rob Roy Covered Bridge

Rob Roy vicinity, 1860-c.1940

Engineering and Transportation

Listed May 25, 2021

The Rob Roy Covered Bridge, 1860, was once a vital part of Fountain County's transportation network, connecting rural communities as well as the county seat at Covington with Attica. The single-span bridge has a 105' free span Howe Truss that rests on cut sandstone abutments that were modified with poured concrete in 2009. The bridge continues to carry local traffic. The heavy oak timber frame is composed of sawn lumber.



The bridge is sided with narrow boards and battens, painted red. The portal once had chamfered outside corners at the top; the braces that shaped the top of the portal are still extant and are visible on the east end. The gable wall is covered with weatherboards. A sign painted with "ROB ROY BRIDGE, 1860, 105 FT. LONG HOWE TRUSS" are in each gable wall. The gabled roof is covered with metal. Rob Roy Covered Bridge is a fine example of a wooden truss bridge, one of three still extant in the county. The bridge, which created an important crossing over Big Shawnee Creek, embodies the importance bridges served to the early development of transportation networks connecting small rural communities to each other for transport of goods and trade, particularly to Attica to the north. The bridge represents the development of the Howe Truss in wood form prior to the use of steel or concrete for bridge construction.

Wallace Covered Bridge

Wallace vicinity, 1871-1932

Engineering and Transportation

Listed May 24, 2021

The Wallace Covered Bridge, 1871, served an important role in Wallace's connection to the rest of Fountain County and areas south and west.

The single-span bridge has an 81-foot free span Howe Truss that rests on formed concrete abutments and is approximately seventeen feet wide. The bridge no longer carries vehicular traffic but is open for pedestrian use. The heavy oak timber frame is composed of sawn lumber.

The bridge is sided with weatherboards painted red. The end walls, which are painted white, are covered with weatherboards and the gable walls are covered with board and battens. Signs on the gable walls are painted with "WALLACE BRIDGE, 1871, 81 FT. HOWE TRUSS". Wallace Covered Bridge is a fine example of a wooden truss bridge, one of three extant in the county. The bridge, which created an important crossing over Sugar Mill Creek, embodies the importance bridges served to the early development of transportation networks connecting small rural communities to each other for transport of goods and trade. The bridge represents the development of the Howe Truss in wood form prior to the use of steel or concrete for bridge construction.



JACKSON COUNTY

Brownstown Courthouse Square

Historic District

Brownstown, 1872-1958

Architecture, Commerce, and

Politics and Government

Listed March 4, 2021

The Brownstown Courthouse Square Historic District is a small commercial area lining Main and Walnut Streets that developed around the Jackson County Courthouse and Public Square. The district features mostly two and three-story brick buildings constructed between about 1880 and 1910, and the courthouse that was

reconstructed in 1911. Most of the roughly two dozen buildings were constructed in the Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival or Classical Revival styles. The Brownstown Courthouse Square Historic District is significant for its role as the commercial and governmental center of Jackson County. The district developed around the courthouse square during the 1800s into the mid- 1900s as the town's commercial core. The district also includes the Jackson County Courthouse and public square around which the development occurred. Brownstown was selected as the seat of government for Jackson County in 1816 and the courthouse is the continual reminder of that designation. This district includes several good examples of architectural styles popular between 1870 and 1920. All of these are commercial in nature except for the district's most prominent building, the Jackson County Courthouse which is an impressive example of Classical Revival architecture.



JOHNSON COUNTY

Bagby-Doub Farmstead

Greenwood vicinity, 1896-1960

Agriculture

Listed March 8, 2021

The Bagby-Doub Farmstead serves as an exemplary example of a working farmstead typical of middle Indiana in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With its inception in 1896, this farmstead has evolved over the last 122 years but has remained in the same family. Today, an upright-and-wing home sits on just under three acres. The backyard is complete with a

dormant kitchen garden and four extant outbuildings: a hollow tile barn, a hollow tile milk house, a concrete silo and a corncrib, all of which are contributing resources along with the house. The Bagby-Doub Farmstead is one of the best of the last remaining examples left of a late 1800s family farm in this part of Johnson County. Historians have identified the period of 1900 to 1920 as Indiana's "golden age" of agriculture, when farming transitioned from subsistence to a profitable enterprise. Advances in agricultural science and techniques, better and faster farm implements, and greater social and educational opportunities for farmers to share information beginning in the mid-1800s all culminated in this golden age. Henry Bagby purchased the land in 1869 and he



and his descendants (the Doub Family) made it a prosperous farmstead until the mid-1960s, even after Indiana's small farmers' fortunes began to decline during the 1920s. The 1896 house, the outbuildings, including the c.1960 concrete silo, and surroundings show the progression of agricultural development and land use in central Indiana, especially throughout the twentieth century. The sense of rural setting that is still present, along with the diverse types and number of farm buildings, make the Bagby-Doub Farm a good example of the type of middle-class farmstead once common throughout Pleasant Township of Johnson County.



KNOX COUNTY

Simpson Nursery Historic District

Vincennes vicinity, c.1964-1954

Architecture and Agriculture

Listed May 24, 2021

The Simpson Nursery Historic District is a 17-acre site formerly used as a horticultural nursery for landscape and specimen plants during the late 19th century and 20th century. The site features several buildings and structures that supported the operations of the Simpson Nursery, including a packing house



(c. 1905) and office (c. 1890), as well as demonstration garden areas of large, old specimen trees and plants. The district also features three homes used or constructed by the Simpson Family. The property is arranged with most of the nursery operation's buildings and plantings along the west side of the property and the homes of its caretakers and owners wrapping around a horseshoe-shaped drive to the east. The Simpson Nursery contributed to the horticultural development of specimen plants and has extant historic buildings dating to its use as a nursery. The property also has an impressive collection of specimen trees and plants in its



demonstration and lawn areas. The three residences on the property, used by the Simpson Family, include a Greek Revival I-House and early 20th century Free Classic and Dutch Colonial Revival houses with exceptional features. The latter two seem to have been architect-designed and are likely credited to the Vincennes-based firm of Campbell and Osterhage.

LAKE COUNTY

Henry and Caroline Schrage House

Whiting, 1897-1924

Architecture

Listed May 13, 2021

The Henry and Caroline Schrage House is a large balloon-frame house covered with stone and brick and finished in a combination of the Queen Anne and Romanesque architectural styles. The exterior of the house is nicely accented with carved limestone elements along the copper flashing and gutters at the roofline and around the dormers.

The house combines the Victorian concepts of class separation with its formal layout and service entry and stairs with many modern concepts, such as centralized heat along with modern plumbing and electrical wiring. The house, built 1896-1897, is rectangular in shape with compact projecting bays, more representative of the Queen Anne style as it was used on narrow city lots than the large asymmetrical Queen Anne structures that are often seen in estate and rural settings. Henry sold the house and property to Immaculate Conception Church who used the house as their rectory from 1924 until the early 2000s. The house is in the process of being rehabilitated and restored to its original appearance in a joint venture of the City of Whiting, Immaculate Conception Church, and Centier Bank, which is owned by descendants of Henry Schrage.



LAPORTE COUNTY

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Carmel Chapel and Carmel Cemetery

LaPorte vicinity, 1872-1917

Architecture and Ethnic Heritage

Listed May 24, 2021

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Carmel Chapel and Carmel Cemetery are located in an area historically known as Swedish Hills. The gable-front chapel was constructed in 1872 by members of the Swedish enclave that settled in the region. Two years after the chapel was constructed, members of the community established the cemetery on the west side of the chapel. Over time, the cemetery expanded to the east and behind the chapel which placed the chapel near the front and center of the burial grounds. The cemetery has a U-shaped paved drive with an entrance and exit onto the county road. Simple granite and marble gravestones



are in neat rows, facing east. Shortly after the chapel was constructed, a small, side-gabled carriage house for the pastor was constructed southeast of the chapel. A board fence runs along the south property line, near the road. Swedish immigrants and their descendants settled this small rural region of LaPorte County during the second half of the 19th century. The enclave of Swedes shared a common faith and so desired to have their own house of worship and a burial ground for family members. This was realized between 1872 and 1874 when the chapel and cemetery were created. While the chapel does not exhibit features

characteristic of popular architectural styles, the small gable-front building is pure in its form and is an increasingly rare example of rural, early religious architecture.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Bedford Southern Indiana Railroad

Passenger Depot

Bedford, 1899

Architecture

Listed May 13, 2021

The Bedford Southern Indiana Railroad Passenger Depot is located near downtown Bedford. The structure is one-story with a rock-faced limestone exterior and a red clay tile roof. Stylistically it is composed of several different architectural styles with elements of both Romanesque Revival and Renaissance Revival. The passenger depot was moved in 2016 from its original location, near the NW corner of J Street and 10th Street, to its present location. After the move, the passenger depot underwent an extensive renovation with several elements requiring historically accurate reproductions due to the damage they received as a result of decades of vacancy. The passenger depot retains the remarkable craftsmanship and exquisite detail of skilled local masons and stone carvers. It is the only rock-faced limestone passenger depot in Bedford and displays exquisite carvings in its gables, which is unique for southern Indiana.



MARION COUNTY

Federal Building

Indianapolis,

Politics and Government and Architecture

Listed March 10, 2021

The Federal Building, constructed in 1967, is a six-story, Brutalist-style building designed by noted Indianapolis-based architect Evans Woolen, III. The first story of the building is decorated with a large mural, *Color Fuses*, which encircles all elevations and was designed by graphic artist Milton Glaser. The first story is deeply recessed behind a row of round pilotis, which support the second through sixth stories, which have an inverted step design. The exterior walls are concrete featuring ribbon windows with narrow concrete surrounds. It is an excellent example of the Brutalist style. The building's boxy, geometric form, low massing, and platform-like landscape clearly convey the style. The inverted ziggurat design and open arcade complement the neighboring buildings and memorials in the War Memorial Plaza.



Ford Motor Company Indianapolis Assembly Plant

Indianapolis, 1914-1941
Architecture and Industry
Listed March 3, 2021

The Ford Motor Company Indianapolis Assembly Plant is a four-story industrial building. The original 1914 building has a rectangular footprint with several one-story additions on the south and south west sides of the building. A fragment of the rail spur that fed parts into the factory is still present. The rehabilitation campaign of 2018-2020 restored the exterior and repurposed the interior, creating commercial office and retail space on the first floor and 132 on the upper floors. The building is significant for being associated with the rise of the automobile industry in Indianapolis and the nation and for embodying the distinctive characteristics of early automobile industrial buildings. It played a significant role as an assembly plant for the Ford Motor Company's dominant, well-made inexpensive car, the legendary Model T. It was designed and built to house Ford's revolutionary moving assembly line. It is the work of Seattle architect John Graham of Seattle, who designed numerous Ford assembly plants throughout the country in this critical time of automobile development. Ford Motor Company owned and occupied the Plant from its construction in 1914 until 1941. It is a reminder of the importance Indianapolis had in the early twentieth century as an automobile center. The automobile industry was largely homegrown in Indianapolis, springing out of a developed industrial context. The Ford Motor Company aggressively expanded its market for its popular Model T in the second decade of the twentieth century. It did that by rapidly building a series of assembly plants across the nation.



James E. Roberts School 97

Indianapolis, 1936-1971
Education, Social History, and Architecture
Listed March 3, 2021
*Public School Buildings in Indianapolis
Built Before 1940*

The James E. Roberts School was the first in Indiana to provide education and treatment to physically disabled students, first through an operation founded in 1925 as part of an existing public school and in 1936 as occupant of the first school building in the state constructed for the needs of physically disabled children. It pioneered in providing for accessibility throughout the building for children in wheelchairs, crutches, and braces and by furnishing the latest facilities for essential therapies and medical treatments for its students. Its curriculum emphasized assisting the students in learning how to improve the physical functions of their bodies and to learn vocational skills, all while taking the academic subjects taught in other schools. It is significant due to the outpouring of support by philanthropy, civic groups, non-profit organizations, and individuals in the community to raise the funds to help construct the school and equip it fully. This widespread public support denotes an emerging commitment to the welfare of the physically disabled. The design of the school reflects its purpose as an educational facility for disabled children, the first to be constructed especially for such children in the state. The design of the original L-shaped building also reflects themes of the Art Moderne in terms of curvilinear lines, minimal details, and use of brick and limestone as veneers. The façade design also presents a picturesque silhouette, in which a series of two-story and one-



story pavilions vary in height and setback and reddish-brown brick is used to accent the foundation, pilasters and banks of windows and contrast with the dominant brick. Inside, the first and second floors are dominated by central corridors. A ramp hall provides wheelchair access between the first and second floors. It is also an excellent example of the work of architect Wilbur Shook, who with partner William McGuire were among the leading architects of the state from 1916 to 1960.

P.R. Mallory Company Factory Historic District

Indianapolis, 1921-1964

Industry and Invention

Listed March 5, 2021

The P.R. Mallory Company Factory Historic District, is an historic industrial complex that east of downtown Indianapolis. The three-story Neo-Classical Administration Building, as well as the Power House and Smokestack, were constructed in 1920-1921 by St. Louis based Fruin-Colnon Contracting Co., while the stonework was performed by G. Ittenbach & Co. of Indianapolis. The Gate House was likely also constructed during this campaign. The Bunker Building was built in 1944 and exhibits stylistic features of the streamlined Moderne style. The buildings retain much of their original architectural integrity, and it is very visibly evident that, at one time, this was the site of a substantial manufacturing operation. During its five decades headquartered in Indianapolis, the P.R. Mallory Company was a pioneer in electronics, electro-chemistry, and specialized metallurgy, and it was also instrumental in the production of national defense materials during World War II, winning the Army Navy “E” award four consecutive years. The P.R. Mallory Company invented and patented numerous products that are components of everyday household items, including radios, automobiles, refrigerators, and washing machines. However, the company’s most recognized and notable achievement was the invention of its Mallory dry cell battery, which is today known as Duracell®. The factory was originally built for the General Electric Company – National Lamp Works division to be used as an incandescent lamp factory. However, new developments in light bulb manufacturing made it possible to increase production without the use of large industrial spaces, and as a result, the factory was never utilized by the National Lamp Works. The newly constructed factory remained vacant until the P.R. Mallory Co. acquired the site in 1929 and relocated its business from Port Chester, New York to Indianapolis.



St. Timothy’s Episcopal Church

Indianapolis, 1968-1969

Architecture

Listed December 2, 2020

St. Timothy’s Episcopal Church is a one-story religious building located in the south suburbs of Indianapolis. The Education Building was designed by Richard Bryden and completed in 1960 with Modern design elements, while the connecting hall and sanctuary were completed in 1969 to a design by Evans Woollen III and reflect the influence of the New Formalist, Brutalist, and Exaggerated Modern styles of the Modern Movement. The building has been in continuous use as a church of the Episcopal Diocese of Indianapolis since its construction and has undergone few



alterations. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church is significant as a building that embodies distinctive characteristics of the Modern movement. The church exemplifies the work of master Modernist architect, Evans Woollen III (1927-2016). Both the original 1960 Education Building by Richard Bryden and the later 1968-1969 sanctuary and connecting hallway additions by Woollen feature general design principles of the Modern movement and reflect the influences of the movement's Wrightian, International, Exaggerated Modern, New Formalist, and Brutalist styles.

MONROE COUNTY

Dr. Robert L. and Ellen Milisen House

Bloomington vicinity, 1931-1970
Education, Health and Medicine,
Invention, and Architecture
Listed May 24, 2021

The Dr. Robert L. and Ellen Milisen House is a two-story American Foursquare constructed in 1931 for William H. "Billy" and Ruby F. Thom. He was employed as the wrestling coach at Indiana University from 1927 until 1945. The Thoms occupied the house for no more than four years. The house is clad with limestone veneer and accented with Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts style details. A frame-constructed, enclosed



sleeping porch is at the rear of the house on the second floor. The house is located immediately north of the Bloomington city limits along Old Highway 37 on a hill that originally overlooked Griffy Creek Reservoir. The house is significant for its association with Dr. Robert L. Milisen and his wife, Ellen. They lived in the house from 1938 until their deaths in 2004 and 2002, respectively. The Milisens moved into the house after Robert accepted a position at Indiana University which led to his founding of the Department of Speech and Hearing Sciences and development of the Speech and Hearing Clinic. The clinic is now known as the Robert L. Milisen Speech, Language and Hearing Clinic. At the point Robert arrived at Indiana University he became the first speech pathologist in the state of Indiana. Until their retirement, Dr. and Mrs. Milisen worked in tandem on his endeavors at Indiana University while simultaneously contributing countless hours of volunteer service to the community in their individual pursuits. The house is significant as an outstanding example of the American Foursquare type displaying the Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts styles within all of Monroe County. The unknown builder's use of dressed limestone veneer added a distinctive element to the house.

Tate-Tatum Farm

Sanders vicinity, 1822-1925
Agriculture, Exploration and Settlement,
Architecture, and Archaeology
Listed December 2, 2020

The Tate-Tatum Farm is situated on 119 acres in the Sanders vicinity. It consists of an intact and working group of buildings, structures, and objects that historically housed several generations of the John Tate and Susanna (Cary) Tate family and supported the operation of a modest family farm. The Tate's daughter, Martha, married into the Tatum family.



Both the Tate and Tatum families are associated with the settlement of the county. The farm is important for its association with late nineteenth and early twentieth century agriculture in Monroe County, and as one of the few historic farms in the county still in operation that retains historical use patterns. It is significant as a rare, intact example of a settlement era farm in Monroe County, containing both a house and barn of log construction



erected at the time of the farm's settlement. The farm is important for its 1822 two-story log house, 1822 double crib log barn, the four accessory farm buildings and structures dating between c.1865 and c.1925, and the c.1890 barn relocated to the property. The site also consists of the rolling fields of pastures and cultivated crops, intact fence rows, woodland, and mature trees that surround the built resources.

ORANGE COUNTY

Shindler-Stetson House

Orleans, 1890-c.1925

Architecture

Listed May 24, 2021

The 1890 Shindler-Stetson House is an exceptional, early example of Colonial Revival architecture constructed of parts shipped from Pennsylvania and assembled on site. The house sits on a slight rise above the road with imposing height that is complimented by a Victorian iron fence along the roadway. A laundry building and early 20th century garage are constructed behind and east of the house in matching style and details. The wide, landscaped lawn is crisscrossed by sidewalks. The Shindler-Stetson House, so named for the original occupants, Benoni & Mary Shindler, and John B. Stetson, their son-in-law who had the home constructed for them, is an exceptionally early example of the Colonial Revival style with particularly important refinements, both interior and exterior. Few examples of the style in Indiana predate the 1890 construction of the house. The unusual circumstances that led to its construction, having been designed and precut in Pennsylvania then shipped to Orleans, adds a special level of significance to its architecture.



TIPPECANOE COUNTY

Greenbush Cemetery

Lafayette, 1843-1974

Landscape Architecture, Art,
Architecture, and Social History

Listed May 26, 2021

Greenbush Cemetery is an eleven-acre site, roughly the size of a city block, which features a rigid quadrangle plan of lots in its northwest corner, while the remaining cemetery features winding drives that form large oval- and circle-shaped greens for burials. The cemetery features an administration building, a large receiving vault, and several commemorative objects.

Approximately 10,000 burials are marked by gravestones. Greenbush Cemetery's origins date to 1843. Greenbush Cemetery is significant as a response to the need for a burial ground. City leaders of Lafayette established the cemetery in 1843, then in 1847, civic-minded men expanded the cemetery with the incorporation of Greenbush Cemetery. The cemetery is also important for the buildings and structures of notable architectural



significance including its stone receiving vault and brick administration building; intricate carvings of monuments, such as the figures atop family stones, are artistically significant. The cemetery is also important in its application of design, which formalized the landscape with simple geometric patterns.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY

Hebron Meadows Historic District

Evansville, 1947-1965

Community Planning and Development
and Architecture

Listed December 1, 2020

*Residential Planning and Development
In Indiana, 1940-1973*

The Hebron Meadows Historic District is a suburban subdivision located approximately three miles east of downtown Evansville. The neighborhood was developed between 1947 and 1968. It represents the establishment of one of Evansville's east side, exclusive, upper-middle class subdivisions. It is unique among other subdivisions of this period as it was advertised and sold as a custom development, developed by a single person, with houses built by prominent local companies. It illustrates the relationship between social status, automobiles and house types, and the spread of suburban Evansville. Built-out in five sections, each section integrates with the others due to a consistent approval process established by protective covenants. The curvilinear layout of the streets and the single-family residential architectural styles is one of Evansville's best interpretations of the national housing trends in the post-World War II era. Contemporary, Ranch, and Neo-colonial houses were planned by several leading local architects and builders, such as Isabella Sullivan, Ralph Robert Knapp, Chet Russell, George Davies, and Gerald Huber.



VIGO COUNTY

Rocky Edge

Terre Haute, 1926-1950

Architecture and Landscape Architecture

Listed December 1, 2020

Established by Chapman J. Root in 1926 as a villa to entertain family and guests, the exceptional Spanish Revival style main house and outbuildings were designed by notable Terre Haute architects Miller & Yeager. The site features a chauffeur's quarters and garage, stone gazebo, and a sauna and pavilion designed in Oriental influence c. 1950. A prominent greenhouse and pool addition, designed by Lord & Burnham, were constructed in 1927 and 1931. Landscape features are abundant on the property, organized in both classical and natural settings, and are extensions of the function of the house as an entertainment center. Site design and features that are included in the landscape reinforce the grand feeling of the Spanish style house situated on the hill. Terraced sandstone walls, laid naturally or as wall extensions from the house, give prominence to the house on the hill that give it its name "Rocky Edge". Position of the entry gates, chauffeur's quarters and garage, gazebo, and sandstone walls create a procession to the grand house up the winding drive atop the hill. Natural ravines are highlighted with plantings and stone levies, giving rise to a designed landscape to be enjoyed by guests and residents. The house is an exceptional example of architect-designed Mission/Spanish Revival style. Local architects Miller & Yeager planned a total remodeling of an existing house to create the present house in 1926. The home's



features, such as its stucco finish, verandas, and beamed ceilings represent a trained understanding of design principles and craftsmanship in execution of the style. The addition of the greenhouse and pool areas in 1927 and 1931 continued use of materials present on the house but are in their own right exceptional in design.

Terre Haute City Hall

Terre Haute, 1937-1962

Architecture and Politics and Government

Listed December 2, 2020

Downtown Terre Haute MRA

Terre Haute City Hall is a three-story structure faced with Indiana limestone and its exterior shape evokes a ziggurat form. The building is an excellent example of the Stripped Classicism style, although it contains some Art Deco elements. The two-story rectangular base is topped by a recessed third story with a further recessed penthouse above, forming a stylized geometric appearance



evocative of a ziggurat often used in the Art Deco style. The austere elevations are symmetrical and exude horizontality. Double-hung windows are arranged in vertical bays with limestone spandrels between floors. Terre Haute's City Hall is significant as the governmental center for Terre Haute. It is also an excellent example of Stripped Classicism, a style prevalent in late 1930's PWA structures. The building illustrates the work of the firms of architects Miller & Yeager and contractors Jungclaus & Co. City offices have occupied the building since its completion in 1937.

WABASH COUNTY

13-24 Drive-In Movie Theater

Wabash, 1951-1970

Entertainment and Recreation and Architecture

Listed May 26, 2021

The 13-24 Drive-In Movie Theater opened in 1951 on Wabash's northeast side. It features its original concessions and ticket sales buildings, as well as its large, iconic neon and tracer bulb-lit highway sign, original driveway lights and car speakers. The massive outdoor screen overlooks 13 rows for automobile parking and a playground for children. The drive-in is significant for the demonstration of evolving forms of recreation. With the explosion of outdoor movie theaters in the 1950s, and their subsequent demise, the 13-24 Drive-In is an exceptionally-well preserved example with nearly all its buildings and structures extant. The rise of the drive-in movie theater was related to suburban development of cities across the United



States, fueled by the increasing number of automobiles on the nation's highways. The ease of travel allowed housing developments and shopping centers constructed on town and city peripheries. The love affair that came with the automobile also produced buildings that responded to autos in unique ways. Drive-in diners and movie theaters became popular with the increasing popularity of the automobile. They allowed drivers and their guests to remain in their car and be served curbside, or as with the theaters, enjoy a show that previously would have required indoor auditorium seating in a traditional building with a screen, and sometimes a stage, at one end.

F. & A.M. Tuscan Lodge No. 143

Lagro, 1913-1970

Social History and Architecture

Listed December 1, 2020

The Free and Accepted Masonic Tuscan Lodge No. 143 in the town of Lagro, is a notable example of 20th century commercial architecture with Classical Revival elements. Built in 1913, the two-part commercial block brick building has two street-level storefronts, while the second floor is currently comprised of a one bedroom apartment and a large open meeting space. The building is part of the only remaining historic commercial blocks in



downtown Lagro. It housed the meeting hall for the Free and Accepted Masonic Tuscan Lodge 143 from the time of its construction in 1913 until 1996. Its main style identifying features are the limestone Tuscan columns flanking one of the storefront entrances and the cornice with dentil detailing. The Lodge also features a limestone bulkhead, sidewalls, lintels, and window sills. At the time of construction, uses operating out of the first floor storefronts included the Citizens State Bank of Lagro and the Lagro Hardware Company. It currently is one of just four historic commercial buildings remaining in Lagro.

I.O.R.M. Hall, Tonkawa No. 126

Lagro, 1911-1948

Social History and Architecture

Listed December 1, 2020

The Improved Order of Red Men (IORM) Hall, built and utilized by IORM Tribe Tonkawa No. 326, in the town of Lagro, is an example of early 20th century, vernacular commercial architecture. Constructed in 1911, the three-bay, two-part commercial block brick building has a street-level storefront while the second floor is comprised of a hallway, storage room, small cloak room, and a large open meeting space. The building is part of



the only remaining historic commercial blocks in downtown Lagro. The Improved Order of Red Men Hall, Tonkawa No. 326 is significant as it housed the meeting hall for the fraternal organization IORM Tonkawa Tribe No. 326 from the time of its construction in 1911 until 1948 when the charter was surrendered. It is a locally-significant example of an early 20th century, vernacular two-part commercial block building. It currently is one of just four historic commercial buildings remaining in Lagro.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery

Salem vicinity, 1816-1880

Architecture and Exploration and Settlement

Listed November 30, 2020

The Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery are nestled in the curve of a county road; the unassuming, yet strategically important place of worship is a profound reminder of an era when the center of community life resided in the house of God. The early 1800's mark the genesis of



the Hicksite community. It was in 1815 that the Quakers, already settled in Washington County, received land that was donated to build the meeting house. By 1816, the structure was completed and the land for the



cemetery was established. For the next 54 years, the Quakers worked, worshiped, and lived out their faith and ideology at this site. Their efforts impacted the civil rights movement in its infancy by active support of emancipation and recognition and inclusion of Native Americans. Their advocacy of education for all was revolutionary during this period of history. However, by 1828, a rift developed in the congregation pertaining to the understanding of God and the authority of the Bible. Many members left this meeting to join Orthodox meetings, resulting in a decline in attendance. This type of building is unique to Quakers as it exemplifies their deeply held practice of plain living, unadorned worship, and total reliance on the Spirit of God to illuminate heart and mind. Its simple, gable-front architecture was once common for religious and public buildings in settlement-era Indiana. It is now one of very few examples left in Washington County.