



Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places



In December 2023 Indiana added six listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—residential districts; a farm; a school, church, and cemetery site; an industrial complex; and a mid-19th century house—have added approximately 977 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 on.IN.gov/shaard.

DUBOIS AND PIKE COUNTIES

Zoar Public School, Zoar Methodist Church, and Zoar Cemetery

Zoar, 1852-1949

Ethnic Heritage, Education, Religion, and Architecture

Indiana's Public Common and High Schools

Listed December 11, 2023

Zoar Public School, Zoar Methodist Church, and Zoar Cemetery stand at the center of the small rural community of Zoar in Cass Township, which is bisected by the Dubois-Pike county line. The Zoar Public School and Zoar Methodist Church are in Dubois County. The cemetery is divided by the county line with burial locations in both counties. Zoar Public School, closely following the 1875 Indiana State Superintendent's one room schoolhouse design recommendations, was constructed in 1897 in a late Victorian style. After the school's 1933 closure, the Zoar Methodist Church purchased the building and maintains it today. The 1949 Zoar Methodist Church is built in the Gothic Revival style. In 1961, an education annex was added to the church's southside. Zoar Cemetery is situated atop a rolling hill behind the original site of the 1848 German Methodist Church and the school. The earliest legible marked grave is engraved in German and dated 1852.



Originally settled by upland southerners, by the late 1830s Germans began arriving in the area from Northern Europe. By 1860, more than 20% of Dubois County's population of 10,394 was "foreign born." The significance of Zoar Public School – officially Cass Township #9 – lies in its educational and social impact on the community and the manner in which the school embodies building design as promulgated by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction's office. Zoar Methodist Church (a.k.a German Methodist Church, Zoar Methodist Episcopal Church, Zoar United Methodist Church) is a locally significant post-World War II Gothic Revival design, and it spiritually and socially influenced the northern European immigrants assimilating from one nation to another. For the Prussian settlers of the Zoar community, German Protestantism was an

expression of their particular German ethnicity. The cemetery augments the ethnic heritage significance of the property. The traditional forms of the stones and markers, a number engraved in *fraktur* typeface or otherwise in German, point clearly to the homeland of the community's founders. Geographically, the German-Americans clustered in communities of similar ethnic heritage. With the completion of the new church in 1949, the community had reached a high point in its development.

MARION COUNTY

North Pennsylvania Street Historic District

Indianapolis, c.1900-c.1960

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960

Listed December 11, 2023

The North Pennsylvania Street Historic District encompasses almost 1,000 residential and commercial properties. The district contains residential homes reflecting architectural trends from the early twentieth century, especially the Period Revival-styles of the 1920s and 1930s, including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, French Renaissance, and Craftsman. A large percentage of the houses are brick, but smaller houses on side streets are frame. The district also contains commercial buildings, a church, and two schools that served area residents.



The district is significant for its collection of popular residential styles, especially the architect- and builder-designed custom Period Revival-style homes associated with residential development on the north side of Indianapolis beginning in the early twentieth century. This became especially concentrated during the 1920s and 1930s. North Pennsylvania Street Historic District is also significant as an early automobile suburb. The district has all the key elements of the subtype: wide streets that accommodated autos, large lots, individually landscaped yards, and, above all, large scale period revival housing. It should be noted that some of the smaller lots with frame houses on side streets were aimed at middle class residents who likely took advantage of the College Avenue and Pennsylvania Street trolley and interurban lines. The district is one of the city's finest and most intact early auto suburbs.

OHIO COUNTY

Speakman-Miller-Kittle Farm

Rising Sun vicinity, 1846-c.1935

Architecture

Listed December 11, 2023

The Speakman-Miller-Kittle Farm features a farmhouse built in 1846 in the Greek Revival style. The house sits on a hill rising above the Ohio River with large old trees surrounding the house and farmstead. Late 19th and early 20th century agricultural buildings supporting the farmstead's dairy operation of the 1900s are located behind the home. The Speakman House, designed/constructed by master builder Timothy Newman, is a very formal example of the Greek Revival style in a grand scale. The home's composition, in its facades,

floor plans, and features related to the style, such as its two-story porch and interior trim, demonstrate refinements that elevate the significance of the house. The interior winding staircase with curved back wall is one of the home's most stunning features. The farm buildings on the property contribute to the rural character of the property. Though constructed much later than the house, a tenant's house, barn, and milk house, constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, related to the use of the property as a dairy farm. These resources provide context to the site as it transitioned from a mid-19th century farm to specialty agricultural uses in the 20th century.



PORTER COUNTY
**Chicago Mica/Continental
Diamond Fibre Co./ANCO Factory**
Valparaiso, 1906-1971
Industry
Listed December 26, 2023

The complex is comprised of four buildings and a water tower with construction dates ranging from 1906 to 1952. The complex embodies the distinctive characteristics of early-to-mid-twentieth century factory construction, including large expanses of industrial steel sash windows and exposed masonry, steel, and wood structural elements at the interior with much of the historic fabric remaining intact.

The complex is associated with the broad pattern of twentieth century industry and factory development in Indiana and Valparaiso's major employers. It is significant as an example of a twentieth century factory complex developed between the 1900s and 1950s as a regional production facility for three companies based elsewhere. The Chicago Mica Company, Continental-Diamond Fibre Company, and the Anderson Company (later known as Anco or ANCO) all operated multiple plants in different locations. This complex showcases the distributed and interconnected landscape of industry in smaller cities in Indiana during the twentieth century. The complex was rehabilitated in 2023 to house the Journeyman Distillery along with a transit center for the City of Valparaiso. It will function as a manufacturing facility for distilling whiskey and brewing beer with on-site storage. The Journeyman portion will also feature a variety of additional uses including restaurants; event spaces; business offices; retail; and entertainment facilities.



RUSH COUNTY

Dr. Jefferson and Eliza Arnold Helm House

Rushville vicinity, 1845

Architecture

Listed December 11, 2023

The Dr. Jefferson and Eliza Arnold Helm House, dating to 1845, stands four miles east of Rushville in an expanse of rolling farmland. The two-story, front-gabled dwelling, flanked by two flat-roofed one-story sections creating a T-plan, is said to have been built of bricks made on the property and the trim from the trees found there. The house has three chimneys, one on each end for the fireplaces within the one-story sections, and another is centered in the two-story section, featuring a two-sided fireplace. The house has six large rooms, four downstairs and two upstairs. The main entrance is recessed to form a large veranda with an equally large inset balcony above it. Stylistically it owes much to Early Classical Revival but also exhibits Greek Revival influences. The house is considered among the most important early dwellings in Rush County and has been written about over many decades. Although sometimes described as the quintessential Greek Revival house, it shows various Classical as well as lingering Federal influences. The symmetrical massing is similar to a number of Greek Revival "temple with flanking wings" houses found in western New York, Ohio, and Michigan. The type was less popular and survives in far fewer numbers in Indiana.



Dr. Jefferson Helm was prominent in his many endeavors in Rush County and in Indiana. Not only was he a physician, active in early medical societies, he also helped found a town (Vienna, now Glenwood), an institution of learning, and a rural cemetery (East Hill Cemetery, Rush County). He was a delegate to the 1850-51 state constitutional convention, served as a state senator, then worked in the administration of Oliver P. Morton and served in probably an administrative capacity at several hospitals during the Civil War. His British-born wife Eliza Arnold was a member of one of the founding families of the county.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY

Baptisttown Historic District

Evansville, 1889-1964

Architecture, Education, Religion, Social History,
and Ethnic Heritage

Listed December 11, 2023

The Baptisttown Historic District is the rich remnant of a thriving historically African American neighborhood in Evansville's near east side. Earning its name from the number of African American Baptist churches located in the district, the roughly ten-block area retains nine churches, a formerly segregated school and bathhouse, modest worker housing, and an early housing project which was the result of federal relief projects during the 1930s. Architectural styles vary from revival styles to the modern movement in architecture, nearly all applied to public buildings. The most important public building is Lincoln School, built

in 1928 to replace Governor Street School as a segregated school that supported the neighborhood. Also important are the former Miller Pool Bathhouse (1947), the Lincoln Gardens Housing Project (1938), and a Masonic Hall (1962) located at the northwest corner of Evans Street and Lincoln Avenue. There are two one-block neighborhoods that also are of note. One is the short one-block extension of Bayard Park Drive, formerly known as Stahlhefer Avenue, at the south end of the district. The compact development by Joseph Stahlhefer created 22 shotgun houses in the early 1890s. Fourteen of these houses are extant. The other one block neighborhood is located across Lincoln Avenue from Lincoln School and is known as "Teachers Row" from the number of teachers who occupied the homes across from the school. These five houses are nearly all early 20th century bungalows. Most of the housing in the district is small in scale, vernacular, worker housing from the late 19th and early 20th century. The public buildings, as would be expected, represent a variety of early 20th century styles. The name "Baptisttown" was derived from the presence of so many African American Baptist congregations that provided an over-arching character to the neighborhood. Beyond their architectural significance, the district's churches were significant cultural places to Evansville's Black community. Education is prominent in the district due to the presence of the formerly segregated Lincoln School. The area, once much larger in size, was Evansville's most concentrated enclave of African American residents, with their own school, business district, and churches.

