

From May, 2016, through September, 2016, Indiana added 12 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses, college campus buildings, a covered bridge, a school, and farms (including an orchard)—have added approximately 89 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>.

### **BOONE COUNTY**

**Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District**, Lebanon, 1866-1964

Architecture, Commerce, Politics and Government, Education, and Transportation

Listed on September 12, 2016



The Lebanon Courthouse Square Historic District comprises the historic commercial area of Lebanon and the historic seat of government for Boone County. The district is anchored by the courthouse square located in the center of the district and 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings that front the courthouse on streets that border the public square. The district is significant as the seat of county and local government and for the concentration of commercial activity around the courthouse square as the retail center of the city and its surrounding areas. The district is

significant for the high concentration of commercial buildings designed in architectural styles popular during the period of significance as well as the Boone County Courthouse, Lebanon Post Office, and Carnegie Library. The district has a high concentration of commercial and public buildings designed in architectural styles popular during the period of significance, with some of the county's best examples located in one district.

### **FOUNTAIN COUNTY**

**James and Lucinda McDonald House**, Attica, c.1855-c.1915

Architecture

Listed on September 12, 2016

The James and Lucinda McDonald House is located on a hill on the east side of Attica in Fountain County. The formal two-and-a-half-story house was built in about 1855 in the Greek Revival style by local merchant, James D. McDonald, for his family. The house is an exceptional example of early Greek Revival architecture and retains significant architectural integrity including its historic entablature, entries, and interior spaces. Notable features are its frieze-band windows, casement windows that double as balcony doors, fireplaces, and open staircases. The house was of sufficient architectural merit to be included in Indiana's oldest overview of historic architecture, Wilbur Peat's Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century.



## **HENDRICKS COUNTY**

**Forest W. and Jeannette Wales Blanton House**, Danville, 1935-1959

Architecture and Landscape Architecture

Listed on September 12, 2016



The Blanton House property is a semi-rural estate developed on the northern outskirts of Danville, in the mid-1930s. The site is enclosed by a wooded perimeter and contains many mature trees. The site contains two Colonial Revival style buildings designed by Indianapolis architects Burns & James set within a designed landscape planned by Indianapolis landscape architect Donald B. Johnston. The property was built and occupied by Forest W. and Jeannette Wales Blanton, along with their children, and was acquired by the Town of Danville following the Blantons' deaths. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of

Period Revival suburban estates designed between World War I and World War II. The property also represents the work of skilled design professionals influential in residential construction in central Indiana during this period. It is among the most high-style examples of the Colonial Revival style in Hendricks County and retains its original designed context.

## **JACKSON COUNTY**

**Shields' Mill Covered Bridge**, Brownstown, vicinity, 1876-1966

Transportation and Engineering

Listed on June 7, 2016

Shields' Mill Covered Bridge, built 1876, is a two-span wooden bridge resting on cut limestone pier and abutments. J.J. Daniels utilized a variant of Burr Arch Truss system, reinforced with kingposts and minimal amount of metal fittings, to create the bridge. The bridge retains a majority of its wooden truss members, design, and workmanship. The bridge was named for the mill in the immediately adjacent village of Shields. One of Indiana's longest wooden spans, Shields' Mill Covered Bridge is an intact example of wooden truss technology. The Jackson County Commissioners hired master bridge maker J.J. Daniels to plan and build the two-span bridge in 1876. It is a rare variant of the Burr Arch Truss, and is the work of a master builder whose efforts included engineering landmarks across Indiana. In addition to aiding those passing through Jackson County, the bridge served the nineteenth-century German agricultural community which had settled in the area.



## **JASPER COUNTY**

### **Charles Halleck Student Center, Rensselaer, vicinity, 1962**

Architecture

Listed on June 7, 2016

(Modern Architecture in Rensselaer, Indiana, c.1940 to c.1970)



Local Rensselaer architect Frank Fischer's most important design was likely the commission he received for a new student center on the campus of St. Joseph College. The building was named for Rensselaer's most famous son, Charles Halleck, a long-time member of the United States House of Representatives (1935-1969). The cornerstone was laid in 1962 by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Fischer mastered circulation, both horizontal and vertical, in the multi-story building constructed around central dining halls. A focal point down the long axis of the campus's main entry, the Halleck Center

appears to rise out of the landscape, anchored by courtyard terraces, with sharp corners composed of aluminum windows. The flattened, linear quality of Fischer's design is expressed by the wide-overhanging roof and concrete trim. The drama of the overhanging main level of the north and south wings is enhanced by the stepped terraces visitors encounter when approaching those elevations. The most impressive interior space is created by Fischer's use of open floating staircases in the main entry, connecting three levels of the building, surrounded by large expanses of glass. The building is an excellent example of Modern architecture and plays a central role on the private college campus.

### **Schietermann Hall, Rensselaer, vicinity, 1962**

Architecture

Listed on June 7, 2016

(Modern Architecture in Rensselaer, Indiana, c.1940 to c.1970)

Constructed in 1962 as a dormitory for priests, local Rensselaer architect Frank Fischer combined an almost Brutalist architectural form with a playful, airy design for Schwietermann Hall on the campus of Saint Joseph College. The large four-story building's heavy mass is lightened with Fischer's use of tapered concrete piers that support the upper floors of the building, which form a Y with broad, curving exterior walls. The mass of the large walls is further broken down by the use of vertical rows of aluminum window bays. Schwietermann Hall's Y-shaped plan permitted a clever, though largely concealed, design for interior circulation. At each floor's intersection, Fischer created a common core space with an internal, private sitting area separated from hallway circulation by storage rooms and curving interior walls. It is an excellent example of Modern architecture and has a prominent position on the campus.



## **Hugh and Leona Rank House, Rensselaer, vicinity, 1964**

Architecture

Listed on June 7, 2016

(Modern Architecture in Rensselaer, Indiana, c.1940 to c.1970)



Called one of local architect Frank Fischer's most exotic residential designs, the Hugh and Leona Rank House was the last of his works built in the College Woods subdivision. Constructed in 1964, the Rank House is the only house plan for which Fischer strayed from rectilinear boxes to a curved design. Wrapping around a central interior courtyard, Fischer used a hallway against the courtyard to connect rooms fanning off of it. The curved walls, flat roofs, and largely open concept of the more public rooms of the house embrace the Modernist rebellion against traditional

architecture. Fischer employed concrete block and vertical wood siding in the design, like many of his other College Woods creations. By way of a hidden entrance to an interior courtyard, Fischer continued his trademark screening or hiding of the front entry. The house is an excellent example of Modern architecture and is one of the more unusual designs of the mid-century housing development.

## **JEFFERSON COUNTY**

**Lemuel Allen Farm, Madison, vicinity, 1877-1930**

Agriculture and Architecture

Listed on June 7, 2016

The Lemuel Allen Farm consists of a house, two barns, two silos, a granary, a garage, a privy, two large tool sheds, one smaller tool shed, an equipment shed, a workshop, a feed shed, and a concrete slab that was previously a corn crib. The farm is currently situated on 110 acres just outside the town of Madison.

Located on picturesque Ryker's Ridge near the Ohio River, the Lemuel Allen Farm is an intact example of an 1870's farm that has had very few changes throughout the years. The farm includes a complete array of support buildings that provides significant insight into the practice of agriculture in Jefferson County.

The Lemuel Allen House is also a good example of a center-passage vernacular house with Italianate architectural elements. The brick house with rubble stone foundation features builder's refinements that include segmental-arched window hoods, paired wooden scroll brackets, and a two-color patterned slate roof.



**Mathias Wolf Farm, Madison, vicinity, c.1854-c.1930**

Agriculture and Architecture

Listed on June 7, 2016



The Mathias Wolf Farm is located east of Madison and approximately 2 miles north of the Ohio River. The farm consists of a house, a smokehouse, an outhouse, a barn/garage, a shed, and a guest cabin. It is one of the best preserved and earliest farms in the Madison area. The well-preserved vernacular central-passage stone house is representative of building trends in rural Jefferson County in the mid-19th century. It is a fine example of local methods of stone construction once practiced in Jefferson County, where shallow Saluda Limestone deposits allowed pre-industrial exploitation of this natural resource. The Mathias Wolf Farm is an intact example of an

1850's farm that shows a characteristic progression and growth of a farm unit through 1930.

**MARION COUNTY**

**Willard and Josephine Hubbard House, Indianapolis, 1903-1907**

Architecture

Listed on June 7, 2016

Willard W. Hubbard and his wife, Josephine, moved into this new home on two lots in the Morton Place addition, which Hubbard co-developed, in 1903. The two-and-one-half story residence is the only stone house within the addition. The house is a vernacular center-hall design with Italian Renaissance Revival stylistic elements. Original windows (including some stained glass and leaded windows) and doors remain as does the elaborate front portico design. The interior retains many of its historic features, including, original hardwood floors, mahogany woodwork, staircases, fireplaces and light fixtures, and for the most part, original floor plan. The stone-clad carriage house/garage is also original or was built very early. The Willard and Josephine Hubbard House is significant for its combination of Italian Renaissance Revival and vernacular architecture. It was one of only a handful of stone houses built in Morton Place and is the only remaining one. Stone houses constructed prior to 1940 are uncommon in Indianapolis and this is a grand one with good architectural integrity.



## **MARSHALL COUNTY**

### **Norris Farm-Maxinkuckee Orchard, Culver, vicinity, 1855-1955**

Architecture

Listed on June 7, 2016



The Norris Farm and Maxinkuckee Orchard has several buildings that date from the time the house was constructed on the property in 1855 through the farm's development for agricultural purposes. This includes the growth of the property into a dairy farm and an orchard. The site, with its long farm lane and remnant orchard, contributes to the significance of the property. The house is a good example of I-house design and the Greek Revival style. There is an English barn with a dairy barn addition, milk house that is attached to a garage, and a bull shed that demonstrate the development of the farm for

agricultural purposes. Two connected apple storage barns, which relate to the property's development as an orchard, are also located on the property. The collection of buildings relating to early 20<sup>th</sup> century farming, including the establishment of a dairy herd and orchard, are significant to this region particularly as it relates to the orchard since the region was an important area for fruit production.

## **VIGO COUNTY**

### **New Goshen District No. 2 School, New Goshen, 1888-1955**

Architecture and Education

Listed September 12, 2016

(Indiana's Public Common and High Schools)



New Goshen District No. 2 School is located within the rural community of New Goshen, approximately 13 miles northwest of West Terre Haute. Constructed in 1888, the red brick two-room schoolhouse is an excellent example of late 19<sup>th</sup> schoolhouse design featuring a center projecting bell tower and original Italianate decorative details. It retains much of its original exterior and interior integrity with minor alterations to an interior room. The New Goshen District No. 2 School is one of the few remaining rural schools and the only known two-room schoolhouse in Vigo County. The school is

significant due to the development of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century public education in rural Indiana, and due to its architectural integrity and how it reflects design trends in school architecture.