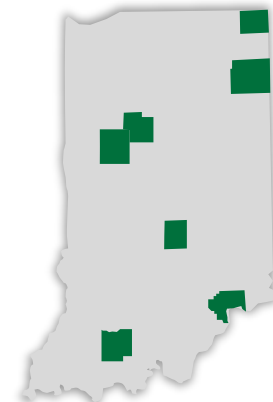


Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places

In November 2024 Indiana added seven listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—a house, a lake cottage, a theater, college campuses, and commercial and residential historic districts—have added approximately 503 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](https://on.in.gov/SHAARD).



ALLEN COUNTY

Fort Wayne Performing Arts Theatre

Fort Wayne, 1973

Architecture

Listed November 25, 2024

The Fort Wayne Performing Arts Theater is the sole built component of a complex of cultural buildings that was envisioned by the Fine Arts Foundation of Fort Wayne beginning in the late 1950s. Today known as The Arts United Center, it functions as a performing arts venue that is the home of the Fort Wayne Ballet and Fort Wayne Civic Theatre and also hosts other community and civic events.

The theater was designed by internationally renowned architect Louis I. Kahn and completed in 1973. It is a two-story brick building, essentially rectangular in plan, with a flat roof. It features a distinctive façade with central entrance and large keyhole-shaped windows at the second story. The side and rear elevations are simple and unadorned with the exception of grouped window openings with flat-arched brick lintels. The auditorium occupies the center of the building and is supported by a number of secondary spaces including box office and concessions, dressing rooms and a green room, a gallery, and rehearsal rooms. The simplicity of the details; the use of geometry and symmetry; a material palette that includes concrete, brick, and oak; and the careful consideration of light and the way it moves through the building are all features typical of Kahn's most significant work. The principal (south) elevation, which provides access to the lobby and box office spaces, is two stories tall and features a central, recessed, rectangular entrance bay



capped by a heavy concrete lintel. An arched window opening surmounts the lintel, and two larger, punched, arched keyhole window openings are located above to each side, braced against a central concrete pier centered on the entrance. The exposed concrete exhibits imperfections from casting, faint score lines, and a pattern of regularly spaced small holes for keying together the concrete formwork. The Fort Wayne Performing Arts Theatre is nationally significant as Kahn's only purpose-built performance venue and his only major work in the American Midwest. The theater is one of the city's few high-style examples of Brutalism.

CARROLL COUNTY

Delphi Residential Historic District

Delphi, c.1835-1965

Architecture

Listed November 19, 2024

The Delphi Residential Historic District is composed of about two dozen blocks of housing that date from the early decades of the town's founding into the first half of the 20th century. While most homes are modestly scaled, several large homes and churches are also part of the district and represent styles popular during the second half of the 19th and first half of the 20th century. Counted among these are several good examples of Gothic and Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and bungalow styles. This was the premiere area for Delphi's residents and leading citizens to build homes, particularly in the mid-to-late 19th century.

The residential district wraps the historic downtown district from its east side, around the north, to its west side and includes a few blocks of Main Street. Most of the buildings date to the 19th century or first few decades of the 20th century. Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles are evidence of some of the district's earliest mid-19th century development from the canal period. The Italianate and Queen Anne styles bespeak the district's growth during the railroad era and are the largest examples of residential architecture in the city.

Most of the buildings from the 20th century are modest bungalow designs. There are six historic churches in the district, nearly all in variations of the Gothic Revival style, and a former school gymnasium built in 1958. There are only a few historic commercial establishments in the district. The district, which was the home to the city's leading businessmen, includes the Delphi's finest large-scale examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne architecture as well as good examples of modest Bungalows and American Foursquares.



DUBOIS COUNTY

Ferdinand Historic District

Ferdinand, 1840-1971
Architecture, Commerce,
and Community Planning and Development
Listed November 20, 2024

The town of Ferdinand was founded in 1840 by Father Joseph Kundek and named in honor of Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria. Largely settled by German-speaking Catholics, the town took on the appearance of an Austrian village with brick commercial buildings and residences with the landmark St. Ferdinand Catholic Church built of stone perched on the parish square overlooking the village. Ferdinand was established and platted with the parish square as the primary organizing element in its plat and street grid, which is unusual in Indiana. Kundek platted the town in 1840, and it was incorporated in 1905. Ferdinand was considered the center of Ferdinand Township's church, school, and commercial life. This was largely true because of the population's ubiquitous descent from German Catholics that worshipped at Ferdinand.



As Main Street grew in importance to travelers, lodging and transportation accommodations such as hotels, liverys, and later service stations and garages appeared along Main Street. Development of early-to-mid-20th century housing occurred in the district to house workers employed with the town's foundry, milling, and manufacturing operations. The district retains a main street commercial area that includes banks as well as several other commercial buildings and the town's post office. A former public school and a grand church and rectory are located on the parish square and are part of the St. Ferdinand Parish National Register Historic District. The district's residential architecture is predominantly represented by vernacular design, with a few notable styles including Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman/Chalet, Prairie, Bungalow, Colonial Revival Cottage, American Small House, and Modern.

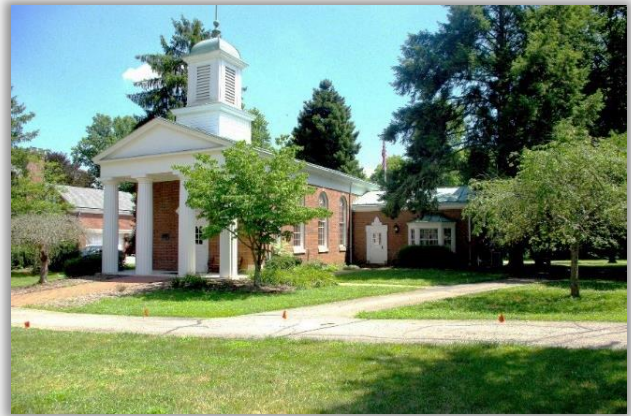
JEFFERSON COUNTY

Hanover College Historic District

Hanover, 1857-1974
Architecture and Education
Listed November 15, 2024

The Hanover College Campus is set on a high promontory overlooking the Ohio River. The first campus, founded in 1827, was closer to the town of Hanover, near the Presbyterian Church and East Main Street. However, in 1845, the present site was purchased, lying closer to the river. By 1857, the school built Old Classic Hall (razed after a fire in 1941). It stood three hundred and fifty feet above the Ohio River on a bluff with a panoramic view. This bluff is still called the "Point" today. It serves as a platform for many of the buildings and is a significant cultural landscape feature of the campus.

In 1936, Jens Frederick Larson was engaged by the then president, Albert George Parker, Jr. Larson was an architect who had gained an international reputation through his 1933 book, *Architectural Planning for the American College*, and his work for an elite group of colleges, including Dartmouth, Princeton and Wake Forest. Larson believed fervently in the importance of collegiate architecture, but not in the then-common Collegiate Gothic style common to American campuses. His particular talent is evinced at Hanover where he delivered its first comprehensive plan, its distinctive form and eight Georgian Revival buildings, providing the college with its visual identity.



With the onset of Larson's plan, most of the buildings in the historic district have conformed to the style he proposed. They are constructed of brick and limestone, with Georgian inspired elements. Parts of the Jens Frederick Larson plan were realized relatively quickly, including the circulation and general concept of arranging the buildings so that the center of the oval was a tree-studded lawn. By the mid-1960s, Larson's idea had been realized, even if precise building placement differed from the 1936 concept. The material and design palette of red brick, Georgian-massed buildings set in the Larson circulation plan gave Hanover College an uncommon uniformity of appearance for an Indiana college campus.



JOHNSON COUNTY

Franklin College Historic District

Franklin, 1844-1976

Architecture and Education

Listed November 19, 2024

Franklin College, located on the historic southeast edge of the city of Franklin, is one of Indiana's earliest private colleges, having been founded in 1834. The college was originally established as the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute by a group of clergy and laymen who wanted to provide a location for higher learning associated with the religious denomination. From 1834 to 1872, the college was under the auspices of the Indiana Baptist Education Society which was composed of delegates from Baptist churches, auxiliary church societies, and church associations.



While campus architecture varies in style, a consistent theme of red brick with stone trim and a nod to classical design, in features or composition, gives the district visual unity of materials, scale, and execution.

The architectural significance of the Franklin College Historic District is seen in a few notable buildings on campus but spans all the historic resources. The overarching, unifying feature is Dame Mall, around which most buildings are constructed with elements of classicism, aside from the brief Modern period of construction. The mall's organization of primary buildings with formal entries onto the mall, and the termination of the mall at its north end by its most architecturally significant buildings creates the organizing concept of Beaux Arts classicism. This is further defined by hierarchy in the significance of certain buildings' function as foreground and background development of less significant functions.



The district's oldest building, Old Main, 1843-1888, is an example of the Second Empire style, however, buildings constructed in the first half of the 20th century reflect the popularity of both Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles in their features. The most impressive of these are Shirk Hall (1903) and Franklin College Recreation Hall/Physical Culture Building (1908). During the 1960s, Franklin College experienced building improvements that included construction of dormitory buildings and a new library. The college turned to the International Style while paying homage to the red brick, stone trimmed design of earlier buildings.

■ STEUBEN COUNTY

Pryor's Country Place

Angola, 1916; 1947-1970

Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation,
and Ethnic Heritage

Listed November 13, 2024

Pryor's Country Place is a large Craftsman Bungalow lake cottage situated on nearly five acres on the south shore of Fox Lake southwest of Angola. Built in 1916 with field stone walls and a wrap-around porch, the cottage was converted in the 1940s to an inn for African-American vacationers to the Fox Lake resort area by the Pryor family and given the name "Pryor's Country Place."



Under Pryor's Country Place, and later Pryor's Lodge, the inn was listed by the Pryor family in *The Negro Travelers' Green Book* (formerly *The Negro Motorist Green Book*) from 1954 through 1967 as lodging accommodations for the Fox Lake resort area. Pryor's Country Place is situated on a high knoll of nearly five acres on the south shore of Fox Lake. The hillside to the north and east is heavily wooded, leading down to the lakeshore, while the remainder of the site is mostly lawn. A narrow inlet from the lake east of the site gives the appearance of the house sitting on a point. Fox Lake Road winds along the south shore of the lake

south of the site. These are intertwined due to the building's use as an inn for African American guests visiting Fox Lake where a number of African Americans built lake cottages around a thriving resort community during the 1920s-1960s. Additionally, Pryor's Country Place was included in *The Negro Travelers' Green Book (Green Book)*, a travel guide for Black Americans, from 1954-1967. The building is also a good example of the Craftsman style, in a large bungalow form, with rustic qualities such as fieldstone walls and a broad, wrap-around porch designed for enjoyment of lake views and the wooded hillside leading down to Fox Lake. This makes Pryor's Country Place also eligible under criterion C using architecture as an area of significance.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY

David and Harriet Hopwood House

Lafayette, c.1846

Architecture

Listed November 15, 2024

The David and Harriet Hopwood House, built ca.1846, is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, center-hall, wood-frame, Greek Revival. The main block of the house is the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled front wing, built ca. 1846. The foundation is of brick covered with stucco parging. The exterior is clad in horizontal weatherboard siding. The corners are accented by wood pilasters with simple bases and molded caps. The standard window unit is a six-over-six window featuring shouldered architraves with battered sides and accented by backband moldings.



The Hopwood House is an outstanding example of a high-style Greek Revival cottage built by a carpenter in the Wabash Valley during the boom years following the opening of the Wabash & Erie Canal in 1843. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival as expressed by local builders working with architectural pattern books in the Wabash Valley during the mid-nineteenth century. The well-proportioned exterior with its corner pilasters, wide frieze and the east façade and west elevation, Doric portico, and front door surround reflect skillful use of architectural pattern books by a local carpenter. The two-room-deep center-hall plan was particularly common for one-and-one-half-story cottages built in Indiana in the mid-nineteenth century. However, surviving examples with high-style Greek Revival expression are rare. Still rarer is the survival of a high-style Greek Revival cottage built by a carpenter as a home for his family.