

Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places



In June, 2022, Indiana added 8 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses; a residential commercial district; a covered bridge; a school; and a church—have added approximately 199 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>.



Calvary United Brethren-Turner Chapel AME Church is a notable example of Gothic Revival church architecture with Tudor Revival influences that retains a significant amount of historic integrity. Located in an established, urban residential neighborhood, the cross-gabled structure features a bell tower on its northeast corner, smaller tower on the northwest corner, and two-story addition, built in 1954, off the south façade. The church exhibits distinguishing characteristics of the Gothic Revival style including pointed-arch windows, brick construction, hood moldings over windows, window tracery, pointed-arch doorways, buttresses, and towers with crenellated parapets. Tudor Revival details include parapeted gables, the use of alternating stone work, and flattened pointed arches in door surrounds. The dark beamed ceiling of the sanctuary is another Tudor Revival element. Other architectural features include limestone and terra cotta accents. The structure was originally built by Calvary United Brethren Church, but has been the home of Turner Chapel AME Church since 1965. The church is significant for its association with the desegregation of Fort Wayne’s public schools. In 1969, the church was the site of efforts to desegregate Fort Wayne’s public elementary schools, directly resulting in school officials agreeing to establish a policy to do so. The church is also important as a notable example of the Gothic Revival style with Tudor Revival influences.

ALLEN COUNTY

Calvary United Brethren-Turner Chapel AME Church

Fort Wayne, 1927, 1969
 Ethnic Heritage/Black, Social History, Architecture
 Listed February 9, 2022

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY

Evans Lustron House

Columbus, 1949
 Architecture
Lustron Houses in Indiana
 Listed February 9, 2022

The **Evans Lustron House** is a one-story, Ranch-style, single family dwelling located in a neighborhood of houses of similar age and character. Completed in 1949, it is an early version of the two bedroom "Westchester Deluxe" model of the Lustron House, a prefabricated house manufactured by the Lustron Corporation of



Columbus, Ohio, from 1948 to 1950. The “Westchester Deluxe” was the most common Lustron model. The Deluxe was based on the base Westchester model, but included a bay window on the front, a number of built-in cabinets, and asbestos tile flooring. The one-story, gable-roof house is clad in 2’x 2’ porcelain enamel steel panels, has porcelain enamel steel roof panels, and aluminum casement windows. Exterior wall panels are "Surf Blue" with "Maize Yellow" details. The west elevation is the front of the house and it features the recessed porch to the north with the original enamel steel column. The Evans Lustron House is a well-preserved example of the Westchester Deluxe model and is the most intact of Columbus' six Lustron houses. The Lustron house story is tied to the housing shortage of the postwar era, as they were created and marketed specifically to meet exploding demand for houses that wasn't being met with conventional construction. Considered within this context, it is worth noting that this house is in a neighborhood filled with other examples of modest postwar single-family houses. Many, like the Lustron, are also prefabricated.



The **Bean Blossom Covered Bridge** has a clear span of about 60 feet over Bean Blossom Creek. The single span truss is composed of multiple king posts and was constructed atop locally quarried cut-stone abutments in 1880 by Joseph Balsley. The bridge has vertical board and batten siding and a gabled roof covered in metal. A poured concrete abutment replaced its north stone abutment in 1988; this also carries a steel and wood approach to the north portal. While the bridge was a critical link between Bean Blossom and Nashville when it was constructed, State Road 135 rerouted traffic from the bridge when the highway was built in 1934. The covered bridge, however, remains an active bridge for local vehicular traffic as well as tourists to Brown County. The bridge span is slightly elevated on its south end as the bridge carries Covered Bridge Road from a lower valley floor up a hill to the southwest. Bean Blossom Creek is a shallow waterway with a narrow, wooded valley with rock outcroppings along the bank. The valley opens up southwest and northeast of the bridge and features small cabins and farms. The bridge is a fine example of a wooden truss bridge, one of two still extant in the county. The bridge connected Bean Blossom to Nashville, the county seat, and was integral to the transportation network in Brown County.

BROWN COUNTY

Bean Blossom Covered Bridge

Bean Blossom vicinity, 1880-1934
Transportation, Engineering
Listed February 10, 2022

The bridge features a truss composed of multiple King Posts. The contract for the bridge specified the use of iron rods as part of the truss. The relative rarity of surviving examples of covered bridges further establishes the significance of the Bean Blossom Covered Bridge.



DELAWARE COUNTY

Hathaway-Parker House

Muncie, 1912
Architecture
Listed February 15, 2022

The **Hathaway-Parker House** is an exceptional example of Craftsman architecture in a modest Bungalow form. Constructed in 1912 for Dale & Marjorie Hathaway, the house was part of an early suburban development known as the Riverside Addition to Muncie. The house features an array of natural materials, such as river stone and wood shingles, composed informally and situated on a landscaped lot that further enhances the overall rustic quality of the home. Inside, the house features a stone fireplace,

dark wood wainscot and beamed ceilings characteristic of Gustav Stickley’s popular Craftsman style movement in architecture and furniture of the early 20th century. The house is attributed to local Muncie architect Cuno Kibele, and exhibits thoughtful planning and finishes. Though the house is small in scale, it clearly exhibits many well-executed Craftsman elements. As an example of Craftsman architecture, the house features tall, dark wainscot, beamed ceilings, and an interesting stairway configuration, and the use of natural materials to give it a rustic quality. Further, as an example of bungalow architecture, the house features a full-width, incised front porch, broad dormers in the side-gabled roof, and a compact floor plan.



The **Stultz-Stanley House** is a 1924 bungalow remodel of a much earlier c. 1862 gable-front home. The house has well-appointed Craftsman features and bungalow form, however, the interior stairhall and staircase reflect the home’s earlier history as a gable-front, central-passage home with late Greek Revival/Italianate features. The Stultz-Stanley House sits on a residential lot on the south side of West Main Street (Highway 32), immediately west of Westfield’s Historic District. It is one-and-a-half stories with side gables and a full-width front porch. The walls are composed of light-brown colored brick. The wood windows are Craftsman style with 4/1 and 5/1 sash configurations. The dormers and attached garage are covered with clapboards with corner boards. The house features wide-overhanging, flared eaves on the main roof and porch and dormer roofs. Corbel-like brackets are composed of three wood posts, layered horizontally and staggered, and exposed rafters support the eaves. The Stultz-Stanley House is an unusual example of a mid-19th century residence with carpenter-applied features that was substantially remodeled, including facing with brick. The 1924 remodel resulted in a good example of the bungalow form with Craftsman features including windows, trim details, and fireplace with flanking built-in cabinetry. It is one of very few houses in Westfield that clearly reflect the Craftsman Bungalow type and style.

HAMILTON COUNTY

Stultz-Stanley House

Westfield, c.1824-1924

Architecture

Listed February 15, 2022



Douglass School is a two-story, four-classroom brick building constructed in the Neoclassical style in 1919. The school was built to consolidate Kokomo’s African-American children into one public school building on the city’s near northeast side. Desegregation pushed the school corporation to consolidate the school’s enrollment with an all-white school in 1954, creating a two-building district, and further desegregation resulted in the closure of the building in 1968. The building was designed by noted Indiana architect Elmer Dunlap.

The building is significant architecturally as a Neoclassical building with brick quoining, arched entry, and entablature. The building is also significant as an educational facility constructed for the express purpose of segregating African-American children who were then in white schools in Kokomo’s public school system. It is the oldest public building with direct association to the African-American community of Kokomo. The building features a simple two-story, four-room plan with gymnasium. The building’s massing and pattern of windows, entry, and

HOWARD COUNTY

Douglass School

Kokomo, 1919-1968

Architecture, Education, Ethnic Heritage/Black
Indiana’s Public Common and High Schools

Listed February 9, 2022

classroom layout and circulation have not been altered. While frame partition walls have subdivided classrooms, the original intent is still evident to convey the role of the school.



MARION COUNTY

Garfield Drive Historic District

Indianapolis, 1908-1942

Architecture, Community Planning and Development

Listed February 14, 2022

The **Garfield Drive Historic District** is approximately three miles south of downtown Indianapolis and is at the northeast corner of Garfield Park, one of the oldest and most prominent parks in Indianapolis. There are Bungalows, American Foursquare, Tudor Revival/English Cottage, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and gable-front cottages in the district.

The Garfield Drive Historic District was developed in a short time frame since the six major plats forming the district were recorded between March 14, 1905 and July 13, 1913. A seventh plat, recorded in 1924, reconfigured lots that had already been platted. Historic maps show that in 1908 there were only eight developed tracts of land in the district. By 1942, over 90% of the buildings in the district had been built, most between 1910 and 1940. This gives the district a distinct period of history, with common influences in the architecture of the houses. The influence of Garfield Park on the district cannot be overlooked. Some, but not all, of the largest and high style houses in the district were built overlooking the park. All of the platted subdivisions in the district contain lots that overlook the park. The Garfield Drive Historic District is one of the few areas on the near south side of Indianapolis that has a single, concentrated period of building and a limited number of architectural styles that dominate the house types in the district. Many of the houses, especially the ones overlooking Garfield Park, are large and excellent examples of their types/styles. The district covers a well-defined, compact area, compared with the surrounding additions and subdivisions. These factors set it apart from the surrounding areas and makes it historically unique for the area.



PARKE COUNTY

William E. and Carolyn Davis House

Rockville, 1955

Architecture

Listed February 14, 2022

The one-story **William E. and Carolyn Davis House** was designed in the Usonian style by the architect-owner, William E. Davis in 1955, for a suburban lot that retains original landscape features on Rockville's north side. The house features redwood siding and split-rock walls with large windows and a flat, wide-overhanging roof supported by massive timber beams. The house, which includes a breezeway and carport, retains its original floor plan, built-in cabinetry, and interior finishes. The surrounding development is mostly composed of Ranch homes and Colonial Revival cottages and features wide, paved streets and mature trees. The Davis House was designed by the owner, an architect and college professor, who was inspired by the Usonian style. The style was not common in small, rural communities in Indiana and it is Davis' best work of this style in Parke County. The home's organization of facades and spaces and use of materials all demonstrate exceptional design by the architect on a relatively small residence.
