

Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places



In May through June, 2022, Indiana added 9 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses; a barn; a residential and commercial district; a bridge; a depot; a student center; and a parish district—have added approximately 103 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>.



CLARK COUNTY

Centralia Court Historic District

Clarksville, 1927-1965

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960

Listed May 23, 2022

The **Centralia Court Historic District** was platted in 1926 and is an example of early 20th century suburban housing development with certain amenities and restrictions used to lure families away from urban centers to more fringe-of-town settings. The compact plat of 35 homes, which line two streets with ample yards and mature trees, was among the early plats that established the character of Clarksville as a residential area. The constant floods in the 1783 original part of town hampered the usual pattern of growth -- housing surrounding a river front commercial core fueled by river trade. Floods, like the destructive 1913 and 1937 incidents, reinforced housing development away from the river. Centralia Court features a few middle-class-scaled homes of Colonial Revival design, but is primarily composed of simple, small homes of early and mid-20th century design including Colonial and Tudor Revival cottages, American Small Houses, Ranch Houses, and contemporary Split-Level Homes. Six houses in the district reflect the influence of catalogs or similar sources. The development is a microcosm of early-to-mid-20th century housing development in and around Clarksville because of its compact nature and variety of housing types and styles constructed over forty years.



HOWARD COUNTY

Russiaville Interurban Depot

Russiaville, 1912-1932

Transportation and Architecture

Listed May 16, 2022

The **Russiaville Interurban Depot**, designed by architect R.L. Young, was built in 1912 by the Kokomo, Marion, and Western Traction Company on the east end of Russiaville where the line crossed modern-day State Road 26. The red and brown colored brick building is a Craftsman interpretation of the typical depot form with stepped-parapet side gables on a one-story building. The building features

pairs of entry doors on the front and a viewing window for the station manager on the back, both covered by shed roofs supported by braces. Wide, short, dormers are centered in the front and back of the building with rows of small windows which give the building a bungalow appearance. The building dates to the short period of popularity when electric railroads were used for passenger transportation. The interurban station was part of a line that connected several larger cities across north central Indiana and remained in use between 1912 and 1932. The Russiaville Depot is a rare survivor of the interurban period.



HUNTINGTON COUNTY
Warren Downtown Historic District
Warren, 1850-1962
Commerce and Architecture
Listed May 19, 2022

The **Warren Downtown Historic District** comprises a compact, three-block portion of the town's historic center and the surrounding residential areas that developed in the late 19th and early-to-mid 20th-centuries. The district features architectural styles typical of the time period such as Greek Revival, Italianate, Neo-Classical, Queen Anne, Prairie, Colonial Revival, and Romanesque. In general, most of the commercial structures and some residential structures feature brick construction. Most of the residential structures are frame construction. Warren grew slowly until 1878 when the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad came through on the north end of the town, spurring the development of more businesses and industries in the community. In 1887, there were three dry goods stores, two hardware stores, three drug stores, six grocery stores, two furniture rooms, two jewelry stores, one planning mill, two sawmills, two flouring mills, a grade school, a grain elevator, a hotel, and a bank. The population was 1,200.

Warren is a locally significant representative of a late 19th and early-to-mid 20th-century commercial and retail center surrounded by residential uses around which the town developed. It is a largely intact and concentrated grouping of historic architectural resources representative of and related to late 19th and early-to-mid-20th-century downtowns.



LAKE COUNTY
Carolyn Mosby Senior High Rise
Gary, 1970-1972
Politics and Government
Listed May 24, 2022

Carolyn Mosby Senior High Rise is an eight-story reinforced concrete housing complex designed in the Modern Movement with elements of Brutalism. The 142-unit high-rise is a chevron-shaped building designed by R.A. Rudich & E.G. Pappageorge of Chicago, Illinois and was built by the Gary Housing Authority as senior affordable housing.

Completed in 1970, the eight-story building was constructed under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, which expanded federal funding for the construction of elderly housing. Utilizing the federal minimal design guidelines for the construction of public housing, Carolyn Mosby Senior High Rise was both the first high-rise and the first housing complex built specifically for elderly tenants by the Gary Housing Authority. With newfound funding available, the completion of the high-rise illustrated the Housing Authority's commitment to provide safe, sanitary, and good quality

housing to the city's poor elderly residents. The Carolyn Mosby Senior High-Rise was an immediate success upon opening and resulted in the construction of two more elderly high-rises by the GHA in 1972 and 1973.



MARION COUNTY

Donald M. Mattison House

Indianapolis, 1963-1975

Architecture and Landscape Architecture

Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973

Listed May 19, 2022

The **Donald M. Mattison House**, designed by well-known Indianapolis architect Evans Woollen, is a single-story home comprised of a central block and two parallel wings, all built on a concrete slab. The main block and wings form a central entry courtyard, a classic example of New Palladianism, an offshoot of New Formalism. The major components of New Palladianism are strict symmetry, smooth walls and the use of expensive materials such as marble, travertine, exotic woods and parquet, as well as an emphasis on light. The aspects of this style extended into the area surrounding the structure, in the form of plazas, courtyards, fountains and sculpture, all symmetrical, balanced and elegant. Noted landscape architect Frits Loonsten worked closely with Woollen to create the original landscape of the home. Loonsten's trademark of elegant and natural landscapes is evident in his work at the Mattison House. In 1990, Woollen designed an addition he placed at the rear of the north wing of the house, completely hidden from the street. The original house and addition are unaltered. The home is on a hill above the White River.

The Mattison House is an outstanding example of the New Formalism style that grew out of the Modernist style in the 1950s and came to prominence in the 1960s and 1970s. This home is an example of the New Palladianism form of New Formalism that is most associated with Philip Johnson, Evans Woollen's professor at Yale and first employer after graduation. This home has many of the classic elements of New Palladianism and is also an excellent example of Woollen's personal residential design theories as he explained in his writings, interviews and lectures. The original owner of the home, Donald M. Mattison, was an artist and his works are found in major American museums. As a young art student, Mattison was the winner of the prestigious Prix de Rome. Arriving in Indianapolis in 1933, he was appointed as the first Dean of the Art School of John Herron Art Institute.



PULASKI COUNTY

Chicago and Erie Railroad Tippecanoe River Bridge

Monterey vicinity, 1913-1972

Engineering and Transportation

Listed May 16, 2022

The **Chicago & Erie Railroad Bridge** spans the Tippecanoe River west of Monterey in Pulaski County. While the original part of the abutments and pier date to 1882, the truss was constructed about 1913 at the time the Chicago & Erie Railroad expanded their rail line into a double track. The bridge is considered a quadrangular lattice through truss, steel, set on cut-stone abutments. It has a center pier that supports the two-span bridge. The

Chicago & Erie Railroad Tippecanoe River Bridge is an excellent example of a double-span lattice through truss railroad bridge. The bridge trusses retain a high degree of integrity with no structural members missing. Only the steel rails are no longer extant. The bridge represents a period of time when railroad construction and expansion were necessary as the main avenue for the transportation of goods and passengers.



ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

St. Joseph's Parish Square

Mishawaka, 1873-1958

Architecture

Listed June 7, 2022

St. Joseph's Parish was established on a full city block in the southwest corner of Mishawaka's commercial district. The square features four impressive buildings, each well-executed examples of styles popular during the period of their construction. While a few buildings preceded the current buildings, the earliest extant building is the 1873 former rectory and convent. Particularly noteworthy is St. Joseph's Church, an outstanding example of religious architecture completed in a High-Gothic Revival style in 1891. St. Joseph's Rectory was built in 1908 with impressive Classical Revival features, and the newest building, St. Joseph's School, was built in 1958 with materials such as glass and glazed block in the Moderne style of architecture. St. Joseph's Parish was established on the square in 1861 and has been the base of operations for the parish since that time. Resources include the parish church, rectory, and former convent, which also supported the development of the Catholic parochial school on the square. The buildings function in unison to carry out the religious mission of the parish.



STEUBEN COUNTY

Erastus and Louise Farnham House and Barn

Fremont, 1860-1900

Architecture

Listed May 17, 2022



The **Erastus and Louise Farnham House** is a large and exceptional example of the Italianate Cube-style house. The brick house features full-round arched wood windows with stone sills and brick arches. A wide, wrap-around porch complete with sawn brackets and tapered posts is on the front and east sides of the house. A tall cupola with rows of full-round arched windows tops the roof which features pairs of decorative brackets. The house was built c. 1860 by an enterprising family in the Fremont area of Steuben County. The frame English barn, c. 1900, contributes to the setting of the historic property. The family was active in the development of the region through founding a large grain and flouring mill industry and efforts to bring the railroad to the community.



VIGO COUNTY

Wesley Foundation Student Center

Terre Haute, 1965

Architecture

Listed May 17, 2022

The 1965 **Wesley Foundation Student Center** is a two-story brick and glass building with a flat roof and almost square footprint designed according to the principles of the International Style and mid-twentieth century Modern architecture. The building is located near Indiana State University; a lawn and contemporary landscaping surround the property.

Most of the reinforced concrete block structure is faced with variegated common bond brick; some of the bricks have been stamped with geometric shapes. Laminated wood beams are used for structural and decorative purposes throughout the building. The steel windows with painted wood frames are original; the curtain walls of windows on the west elevation and similar windows around the interior lightwell are significant features. The building exhibits the influences of several contemporary movements: the Modern architecture movement and its demand for simple volumes of space and clean lines; the trend among ecclesiastical structures to veer from traditional religious language toward a more vernacular language; and the work of Mies van der Rohe.