

From June 2021 through January 2022, Indiana added 14 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses; residential and commercial districts; an industrial building; a fraternal building; a community building; a country club; a chapel; and a campground—have added approximately 557 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>.

ALLEN COUNTY

Beechwood Historic District

Fort Wayne, c.1885-1964

Architecture, Community Planning and Development

Listed November 16, 2021



The Beechwood Historic District is a small residential development southwest of Fort Wayne's downtown commercial area. The district boasts a few magnificent churches and several large residences along Fairfield Avenue, as well as the plat of Beechwood Park that features several other large residences around a small triangular park. Architectural styles range from Italianate and Queen Anne, built earlier in the district, through typical early 20th century styles built during its heaviest development. These styles include Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Neoclassical, and Prairie Style. A few mid-century styles complete the development into the early 1960s. The Beechwood Historic District overlays a plat first recorded in 1894 and then replatted in 1914. Fairfield Avenue is the main corridor through the district and was once referred to as mansion row due to the large, elegant homes that once lined the corridor. When the development was replatted in 1914, broadly curved streets were added. The next and final historic transition of the district began to occur after World War II when large public buildings, including three churches, were built on Fairfield Avenue during 1949-1964. These joined the large temple-like First Church of Christian Scientist built in 1927. Though a much smaller plat than some of Fort Wayne's early suburban neighborhoods, the Beechwood plat allows for curving tree-lined streets, as well as the inclusion of a small park and historic streetlights. Access to streetcar lines also made the area suitable for housing. For a small neighborhood, the range of architectural styles is impressive and includes a few late 19th century examples of Italianate and Queen Anne architecture along with several examples of Colonial and Classical revival architecture, as well as many examples of Craftsman and Prairie Style. By the early 1940s, and into the early 1960s, mid-century styles began to emerge.

Coca-Cola Bottling Plant,

Fort Wayne, 1940-1971

Architecture, Industry

Listed August 23, 2021

The Coca-Cola Company Bottling Plant, located in downtown Fort Wayne, is made up of two separate buildings. The original structure, constructed in 1940, is a one-story brick building with Art Deco styling. Cast stone ornament on the capitals of engaged pilasters and building corners, and cast stone bas-relief plaques, located at the east, west and south elevations and cast stone sills and parapet caps constitute the ornament for the building. The bottling works building was constructed in 1941. Areas of the facility associated with administrative functions





are two stories in height, the remainder of the facility is one story. The building is designed in the Tudor Revival/Jacobean style. The stepped gable sections provide an Arts & Crafts feel, but the simplification of detail on the stepped gable sections translates to more of an Art Deco. Cast stone ornament is applied at the tops of parapets, as well as at the tops of engaged pilasters including the corners. Cast stone bas-relief plaques, denoting the trademark "Coca-Cola" are located on the three exterior walls in the Art Deco style. The cast stone plaques are consistent with the Standardized Plants brochure published by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company in 1924. The Coca-

Cola Bottling Plant in Fort Wayne, Indiana is significant in that it represented the change to mechanized food production, a focus on healthy and sanitary work environments, and was associated with emerging marketing strategies that swept the nation. The bottling plant is an unusual application of Tudor Revival/Jacobean and Arts & Crafts styles to a corporate factory and office facility. The streamlining of details found throughout the building lend the design an Art Deco feeling as well. The building itself is significant as an example of a plant influenced by the 1924 Standardized Plants brochure produced by the Coca-Cola Bottlers Association. The brochure detailed ways in which architecture could be used as a mass marketing device.

Harrison Hill Historic District

Fort Wayne, c.1880-1940

Architecture, Community Planning and Development

Listed August 25, 2021

Park and Boulevard System of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Harrison Hill, located in south-central Fort Wayne, was platted in 1915 by a team of local developers, Hilgeman & Schaaf. The firm hoped to capitalize on residential suburban development that was booming in Fort Wayne at the time. They were spurred on by timely civic desires to make the city a showcase of the right way to grow.

For the most part, construction began in the early years of the 1910s and surged in the 1920s and 1930s. By 1938, it appears from an aerial photograph that more than 90 % of the lots were occupied. Architectural styles in the district include Italianate, Tudor Revival, American Foursquare, and Colonial Revival examples to post-WWII American Small House and Ranch homes with a few Craftsman bungalows. The commercial buildings have typical storefront configurations with large display windows and simple entry doors. The district demonstrates many key principles propounded by urban theorist Charles Mulford Robinson. His conceptual ideas for creating an ideal place to live, found physical being in the streets and boulevards of the time; his ideas found fertile ground in the minds of landscape designers of the period. The developers of many prominent subdivisions, Hilgeman & Schaaf brought to life the essence of good planning in Harrison Hill by maximizing land use and adding back into the community favorable features such as recreation areas, affordable housing, access to transportation resources, and a pleasant environment that focused on winding viewsheds, wooded parking along with an esplanade.



DUBOIS COUNTY

Maple Grove Campground

Huntingburg vicinity, 1843-1957

Architecture, Religion, Entertainment and Recreation

Listed August 24, 2021



Maple Grove Campground was established for religious meetings in 1843. Over time, simple log structures gave way to more permanent buildings. The 17-acre wooded site is arranged with a long, horseshoe-shaped gravel drive that connects camp buildings. The site includes the 1880 Gothic-style Salem Kirche, several cabins constructed in the 1940s-1950s, and a large dining hall built in 1947 near the center of the camp. Most of the buildings are vernacular in nature and covered with wood siding. A small graveyard was established on the property in 1853. Other buildings that supported the camp, like a snack shop, nurses' station, and maintenance buildings are also located in the camp, as are recreational structures like a playground and

basketball court. The campground's German heritage is evident in the name of the church and in inscriptions in gravestones. Maple Grove Campground is an early example of camps established by religious organizations for the use of gathering people from a broader region to hold extended religious programs.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Newkirk Mansion, Connersville, 1880-1882

Architecture, Industry

Listed August 20, 2021



The Newkirk Mansion sits on a hill overlooking historic downtown Connersville and it features prominently in the backdrop of the downtown. The grand house with entry tower was completed in the Second Empire style in 1882 and designed by architect T. R. Tinsley for Connersville industrialist William Newkirk. The brick and stone house is exceptional for its style, features, and composition both on the exterior and interior of the home. It is one of the most imposing examples of Italianate architecture in Fayette County and is the only surviving house with a mansard-roofed tower in the county. The exterior treatment of fenestration and composition is matched by attention to wood carving details on

the interior. Additionally, the property is significant because of its association with William Newkirk, who founded the Indiana Furniture Company in Connersville, and is credited with making the city an industrial hub in Indiana during the second half of the 20th century.

GRANT COUNTY

Joseph W. and Edith M. Stephenson House

Marion, c.1905

Architecture

Listed August 26, 2021



The Joseph W. and Edith M. Stephenson House successfully combines hallmark architectural features of the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles in this notable example of early twentieth century residential construction. Built circa 1905, the two-story, cross-gabled, brick, shingle-siding, and half-timbered house features gabled dormers; extending vergeboards; exposed rafter tails under the deep eaves; wood shingle siding; and the side porte-cochere with square brick columns. The

stucco and decorative half-timbering in the gable ends, often used by builders to define upper floor openings, is characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. The cross-gabled form and wood-framed window types used throughout the house reflect the influence of both architectural styles and include multi-paned, double-hung sashes over single-paned lower sashes, multi-paned casements, and leaded-glass casements. Also on the property is a two-story carriage house designed to echo the house in form and materials. It features a cross-gabled form, gabled dormer, brick lower story, wood shingle siding upper story with stucco and half-timbered gable ends, extending vergeboards, exposed rafter tails under the deep eaves, and multi-paned, double-hung wood windows.

LAKE COUNTY

North Gleason Park Community Building, Gary, 1932-1970

Architecture, Entertainment and Recreation, Ethnic Heritage/Black

Listed August 24, 2021



The North Gleason Park Community Building is the most substantial remaining resource of what was a public park and golf course dedicated for the use of Gary's African-American population during the era of forced segregation and Jim Crow laws that saw the prohibition of black residents at other public parks. The building was designed by the locally noteworthy architectural firm of Beine, Hall and Curran, and constructed in 1941 with a simple nod to the International Style. Little else remains of the public park and golf course, now overtaken by wetlands and forests, except for a small (c. 1932) pavilion that had previously been used for tee scheduling and fee payments. The community building had a multi-purpose room for

events, concessions, restroom facilities, and locker rooms for those using the adjacent swimming pool, 9-hole golf course, and athletic fields. As the first public park built for African American residents, North Gleason Park quickly became a hub for social gatherings and a point of pride for the black community. North Gleason Park Community Building is a modest and early example of the International Style, as applied to a public building.

MARION COUNTY

Colored Knights of Pythias Castle Hall, Indianapolis, 1910-1946

Ethnic Heritage/Black, Architecture, Social History, Commerce

Listed November 15, 2021



The three-story brick Colored Knights of Pythias Castle Hall at the corner of Senate and Walnut Streets was constructed in 1910 and dedicated in 1911 by four Indianapolis lodges of the Colored Knights of Pythias who formed a Castle Hall association. It was hoped that the building would serve as a central location for African-American lodges of the state's fraternal order of Knights of Pythias. The building contained street-level storefronts, a grand central staircase, and three large lodge meeting rooms. A large assembly hall features a stage with proscenium and emblems of the fraternal society are found throughout the building. The building was designed by Indianapolis architect Frank B. Hunter

with simple features of the Tudor Revival style. The Colored Knights of Pythias was a fraternal order specifically for African-American men in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; the order following the same tenets as the general order of the Knights of Pythias. The building stands testament to four Indianapolis-based lodges of the Colored Knights of Pythias who combined efforts to build the unified lodge hall dubbed "Castle Hall", a common term for such buildings constructed by the Knights of Pythias. The building also served as a small node for commercial activity in the African-American community with several storefronts in the first story. The building housed significant African-American enterprises, including a bank and the state's leading Black-owned newspaper, the *Indianapolis Recorder*. While the building is simple in its features of the Tudor Revival style, it retains good integrity for a lodge hall of this period including its interior finishes and paint scheme.



Highland Golf and Country Club, Indianapolis, 1920-1970

Architecture, Entertainment and Recreation

Listed November 22, 2021



Highland Golf and Country Club is located on 52nd Street in Indianapolis, near the White River. The surrounding land use is suburban development, mostly from the 1940s to 1970s and consisting mostly of large ranch-style homes. The clubhouse is a two-story 1922 Neo-Classical style building. South of the clubhouse is a snack bar building. On the opposite side of the main drive from the clubhouse is the swimming pool and pool house. Further along the drive, with the course visible to the north, one passes a garage, the new golf academy building, three maintenance buildings, and finally, the tennis courts. Highland Golf and Country Club was established in 1903 at a location owned by the city

of Indianapolis in Riverside Park. In 1919, the city decided not to renew the country club's lease and to use the building and course as a city course, which was later named Coffin Golf Course. Highland established a real estate company to locate and purchase a new location for the club. It did so in 1919 and, within a year, the membership hired Willie Park to lay out an 18-hole course on the land next to White River. William (Bill) Diddel, who became an Indiana golf course designer of renown, has been credited with the installation and on-the-ground design work for the course at Highland. Since Diddel later claimed to have helped install the course, it seems likely that he was one of the uncredited club volunteers who helped with the installation. Highland's golf course is significant as the only Willie Park, Jr. designed course in Indiana. The course was laid out in 1920 and completed in 1922. The Indianapolis firm of Bass, Knowlton & Co. designed the impressive Neo-Classical style country club building, which opened in 1922. Over the next few years, the club added a swimming pool, tennis courts and other amenities to the property. In the succeeding decades, a new pool, pool house, new tennis courts and tennis building, and several other buildings were added. Like most other country clubs, Highland Golf and Country Club was a location where the city's affluent and influential gathered for recreation and socializing. Many of Indianapolis's charities and other organizations also held events at the location.



MONROE COUNTY

McDoel Historic District, Bloomington, 1830-1958
Architecture, Community Planning and Development
Listed August 25, 2021

The McDoel Historic District is one mile southwest of the courthouse square in Bloomington. It encompasses part of the Dixie Highway, which at one time also served as the district's commercial corridor. The majority of houses in the district date to the 1920s and 1930s with a few constructed in the 1940s and 1950s.

Establishment of the Showers Kitchen Cabinet

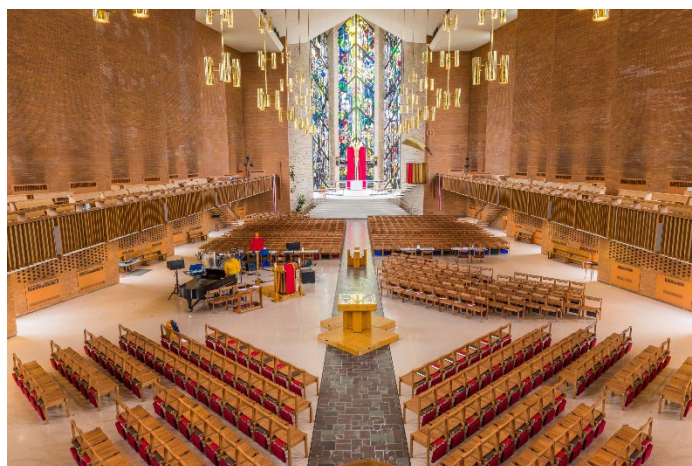
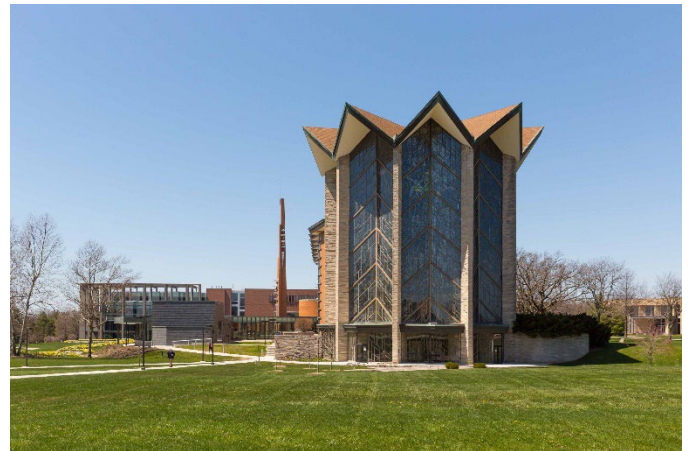
Factory, along with growth of the railroad, limestone mills, and hospital, all just outside the district boundaries, prompted the platting of former farmland to make way for modest homes for those employed in these industries. The district is significant as a local representation of early twentieth century, residential working-class development, closely tied to the rise of nearby railroad and industrial concerns. In the 1930s, the working-class nature of the area was acknowledged, when the WPA funded a project to repair sidewalks in the neighborhood. The district is significant for its variety of mostly residential buildings, some of which have been identified as catalogue homes. The homes range from nineteenth century vernacular forms and stylistic influences through the early and mid-twentieth century, including the Craftsman and Revival styles.



PORTER COUNTY

Chapel of the Resurrection, Valparaiso, 1959
Architecture
Listed November 16, 2021

Valparaiso University's Chapel of the Resurrection (1959), by American church architect Charles E. Stade, consists of the main chapel building and detached campanile, and the eastern labyrinth. The steel frame, brick and limestone-clad chapel dominates the landscape at the center of the Valparaiso campus. The original building consists of a chancel to the east, a large nave, and a shallow, low-roofed western entry/narthex with a three-story, circular baptistery tower at its southwest corner, near the freestanding campanile. The historic



building's three levels, from bottom to top, include: smaller Gloria Christi Chapel and partial basement at east and baptistery and undercroft at west; main floor narthex, main chapel, and raised chancel; and north, south, and west nave galleries. The chapel is distinguished by the great height of its star-shaped chancel, with its multi-gabled, crown-like roof and towering stained glass windows, and by the zigzag profile of the long north and south nave walls. The building seats about 2500 persons on the nave floor and in three galleries. The 2015 Helge Center addition connects to the western end of the chapel through a

large meeting room. The architecture and decorative elements of the chapel, especially the mosaics and stained glass, are significant examples of midcentury modern American architecture and art, and nearly all the original material survives. Valparaiso University's Chapel of the Resurrection, one of the largest campus chapels in America, is an excellent example of innovative and striking mid-century modernism that heralded a major change in regional church design. This building is the most monumental and important work of the notable mid-century church architect, Charles E. Stade. Unlike anything previously built in northwest Indiana, in its origins and form, the chapel connects with widespread, international conversations about ecclesiastical design. At the intersection of tradition and change, the Chapel of the Resurrection shows the late 1950s architectural negotiation between the future and the past: a strong desire to look forward and a simultaneous need to ground the building in Christian tradition.

Patrick and Catherine Clifford House

Valparaiso, 1912

Architecture

Listed November 16, 2021

The Patrick and Catherine Clifford House was constructed in 1912 immediately north of Valparaiso's historic commercial district in the original town plat. The large brick bungalow features Craftsman details and exceptional refinements, both inside and on the exterior. The design is carried over to a large carriage house. The one-and-a-half story house features a course of dressed limestone composing its foundation and its walls are composed of light brown- to tan-colored brick. The house has a combination of Craftsman style wood windows and wood art glass windows, composed of leaded glass, with wood storm windows and stone sills. The house has pairs of thick wood brackets that support the wide-overhanging eaves. The top chord of the bracket pierces the fascia boards and has a chamfered finished end. Fascia boards have a paneled design with built-up top and bottom trim boards. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features copper gutters and downspouts. The broad, full-width front-gabled porch has stucco in its gable wall. A pair of gabled dormers on the front of the house and one centered on the back of the house continue the detail of brackets and paneled fascia boards, though smaller in scale. The walls of the dormers are also covered with stucco. The open soffits are covered with beaded-board car siding. The house, constructed in 1912 by the Cliffords, is a large, elegant example of the bungalow house form with Craftsman features. The brick and stone-trimmed house has an extensive composition of art glass windows, built-in wood cabinetry and wainscot that give the home's architecture an elevated significance. Also important is the extant carriage house constructed at the same time with similar exterior details. The carriage house retains features that identify it as a building for storing horses and carriages which is notable given the time it was constructed, the dawn of the automobile era. While the Clifford House form is common, its scale and other refinements make it an exceptional example of bungalow design. Certain other refinements, such as art glass windows and interior cabinetry and trim, elevate the house as an example of Craftsman architecture as well.



ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Walkerton Historic District, Walkerton, 1885-1967

Architecture, Commerce

Listed November 17, 2021

The Walkerton Historic District is composed of the town's historic commercial architecture and its best examples of civic architecture. The district is about four blocks in size, covering most of the original plat, and includes about three dozen buildings that are examples of architectural styles popular from the late 19th century into the mid-20th century. The most dominant are Italianate, Queen Anne, and examples of the modern movement in architecture. The district lines Roosevelt Road, the main commercial artery through town, which is also U.S. Highway 6. The street grid is reflective of the town's plat aligning with the railroad, which runs northwest/southeast through the town. U.S. Highway 6/Roosevelt Road is a highly-traveled highway and State Road 23, which overlays the route, turns south onto Roosevelt Road from Michigan Street at the west end of the district, before it turns south again on Virginia Street one block east of the district. The streetscape is generally filled with one or two-story buildings except where some losses due to fire and demolition have occurred. A park features a memorial to one of the town's most famous residents, Harold Urey, is located in this more open block. Two churches and the United States Post Office front Van Buren Street, each at a prominent corner. Three large, one-story commercial buildings are located in the area between Van Buren Street and Roosevelt Road and represent post-WW 2 expansion of the commercial district into the mid-1960s. The district, which was platted with the alignment of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, and later benefitted from routing the Grand Army of the Republic Highway (1932) on its main street, met the commercial needs for a regional population center because of easy access. Walkerton's best examples of commercial and civic architecture are found in the district. The district features good examples of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles once common for commercial buildings. The Romanesque and Late Gothic styles are also well-represented in religious architecture. Commercial and civic examples of the International Style are also found in the district as the modern movement of architecture was popular at the close of the district's commercial importance.



VERMILLION COUNTY

Elder-Pyle House, Dana, 1851-1902

Architecture

Listed August 25, 2021

The Elder-Pyle House, constructed in 1851, is a one-and-a-half story, central-passage home with Greek Revival style features. The well-preserved house has a formal quality in its principle façade, though it is an early example of a rural farmhouse. The formality is enhanced with the building's two-story entry porch with gabled roof, pairs of square columns, and pointed arch on the second floor. The house was restored as a museum dedicated to its most famous resident, World War II journalist Ernie Pyle. Because of its association with Pyle as the place of his birth, the house was relocated from the Elder Farm to the south edge of Dana in 1974 and has operated as a museum since 1976. Few examples of homes of this style and type are located in Vermillion County, and fewer are in the exceptional state of preservation as the Elder-Pyle House.

