

# Recent Listings in the National Register



*In January 2026, Indiana added 10 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—a courthouse square, commercial, residential, and industrial districts; country clubs, and churches—have added approximately 318 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](http://on.IN.gov/SHAARD).*

## BENTON COUNTY

### Oxford Town Square Historic District

Oxford, c.1872-1967

Architecture and Commerce

Listed January 2, 2026

The Oxford Town Square Historic District is a small, mostly commercial district that has a rectangular public square at its center with late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings on the perimeter and fronting brick streets that surround the square, which functions as a town park. The brick streets create a harmonizing, unifying quality to the district's central core. The district is composed of some of the town's finest examples of architectural styles, nearly all brick construction. Examples of the Italianate, Romanesque, and Neoclassical styles dominate the area around the public square. The large commercial buildings relate to each other in scale and design, providing a cohesive backdrop.

The historic commercial endeavors at Oxford were inextricably tied to the origins of the town as the first-established village and county seat in Benton County. The county was formed from Jasper County in 1840 and Henry Ellsworth and David Atkinson donated land platted for a town originally named Milroy. The Indiana General Assembly established it as the county seat of Benton County. The name was changed to Hartford before settling on Oxford in 1843. In 1874, the county seat was relocated to newly-platted Fowler, which had a significant impact on the sale of lots and future commerce in Oxford. It also left the town with a square platted for public use.



## ELKHART COUNTY

### Elcona Country Club

Bristol vicinity, 1957-c.1975

Landscape Architecture and Entertainment and Recreation

Listed January 8, 2026

The Elcona Country Club takes its name from the farm that was once located on the property which used the first two letters of Elkhart County and last two letters of Indiana. The country club includes an 18-hole golf course and clubhouse constructed in 1957. A pool and associated buildings adjacent to the clubhouse were also part of the development.



The 18-hole course was designed by nationally known course architect and Hoosier William H. Diddel. The greenways include water hazards and sand traps as well as the course-designer's trademark "false fronts" near the end of fairways in front of the greens. The clubhouse complex is situated on a hilltop to provide maximum views over the course to the west. The original portion of the clubhouse was built in a modified Ranch design with brick walls and hipped roof with a slight bend to fit the hilltop contour. A large cement in-ground pool is north of the clubhouse. The founders' intent was to purchase property and develop resources for leisure activities in a suburban setting, such as golf and swimming, for Elkhart County's growing middle and upper class. This occurred during a resurgence of these activities in post-WWII America into the early 1970s. While some clubs had restrictions on membership, including race, this latter aspect does not appear to have been part of Elcona's operation. The Elcona Country Club Golf Course and its associated buildings are constructed in a way that organizes the landscape to take advantage of natural terrain and provide for designed vistas.

Diddel was born in Indianapolis in 1884 and was a childhood friend of club founder, Ernie Sims. He went on to design as many as fifty courses in Indiana and as many as two hundred more in other states. He was a founding member of the American Society of Golf Course Architects in 1947, serving as its president in 1954-55 and 1965-66 and became known as an innovator in golf course design that allowed the creation of challenging courses, without some features such as sand bunkers, for limited budgets. He was seen as a master of routing a course to take advantage of natural terrain to provide definition and strategy.

## FLOYD COUNTY

### Northside Industrial Historic District

New Albany, c.1880-1936

Architecture and Industry

Listed January 8, 2026

The Northside Industrial Historic District is located near the northern boundary of mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century development in New Albany where the New Albany & Salem Railroad's terminus was located in 1854. The district features five buildings representing three 19<sup>th</sup> century industries. The stove works complex, dating to the 1880s, is the largest of these industries and was known by several names over its long history. The district also includes the New Albany Gas & Light Company Building and the former Day Leather Company Tannery complex.



New Albany was destined to become an important manufacturing and industrial center given its location and connection to transportation systems. It became the county seat of Floyd County and later incorporated as a city in 1839. The city's position on the Ohio River, on the low side of the Falls of the Ohio, provided a shipping port that allowed for docking and loading and unloading of products just downriver of a natural navigation barrier created by the Falls. Given its geographic position, New Albany also became a railroad hub by the mid-19th century. Railroads extended out from the city to transport products to the river shipping port, or for products to be shipped from the port, inland. Three of the main buildings that compose the Northside Industrial Historic District have the basic plan and modest features of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century manufacturing buildings. These generally include masonry construction, in this case brick, multiple stories, and rows of simple windows. This allowed for maximum light on large, open manufacturing and warehouse floors. Each of these three also carries very modest features of the Italianate style which was popular during the period when the buildings were constructed from about 1880 to 1894.

LAKE COUNTY

## **St. Mary's Byzantine Catholic Parish Campus**

Whiting, 1920-1973

Architecture and Ethnic Heritage

Listed January 9, 2026

St. Mary's Byzantine Catholic Parish Campus is composed of three buildings and a plaza in a courtyard. The church, built in 1920, reflects the Eastern European roots of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century congregation founders. The tall red-brick building has stone trim, full-round arched stained art glass windows and a tower topped by a small onion dome. The two-story Veterans' Parish Hall, constructed in 1940, is composed of brown brick and glass block windows. The rectory was constructed in 1973. Other features of the parish campus include a plaza containing an outdoor seating area for services and a steel-framed tower that holds the church's original bell.



For the Eastern Europeans settling in the Calumet region, having a church was central to their ethnic identity. The church for Eastern European Catholics was the first such parish established in the Midwest responding to the number of Eastern European Catholics, many Austro-Hungarians, who arrived in Northwest Indiana to work at Standard Oil in Whiting and other industries along the harbors of Lake Michigan. Whiting grew from a small, speculative village site in 1871 to an important transportation hub beginning with construction of the railroads during the 1880s-1890s. The biggest impact on Whiting's development was the establishment of Standard Oil Corporation, which grew to a massive scale requiring considerable labor at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 20th centuries. This need for labor coincided with turmoil and emigration from a broad swath of countries in the eastern region of Europe, from Poland south to Greece. Many of these immigrants came by boat to ports in Chicago during this time, then dispersed in the Chicago area and across the Calumet region of northwest Indiana which was ripe with the need for labor in industries lining the ports and harbors of Lake Michigan. St. Mary's Byzantine Catholic Parish is significant for the reflection of its ethnic roots in the architecture of the church. The brick building's most dominant exterior features that point to the Eastern European heritage of its founders are the onion domes with Byzantine crosses that top the tower and cupola over the altar.

MARION COUNTY

## St. John's Missionary Baptist Church

Indianapolis, 1926-1975

Architecture, Ethnic Heritage,  
and Social History

Listed January 20, 2026

St. John's Missionary Baptist Church was founded by an African American congregation in 1916 in the Martindale-Brightwood area on the near northeast side of Indianapolis. It is one of several churches in the predominantly and historically Black neighborhood which was historically represented by working class families employed in industries and nearby railroad yards.



Established in the 1870s as two independent settlements, the area was first home to German and Irish immigrants. The neighborhoods increasingly became home to African Americans, particularly the Martindale area, who emigrated from the South in the late 1800s and early 1900s. As the railroad industry waned in the 1940s, the area became more dominantly Black. St. John's was constructed in three phases. The raised basement served as the church sanctuary from the time it was built in 1926 until 1949 when the upper, two-story part of the brick building was constructed. In 1980, a three-story addition was completed on the back of the church to continue to serve the needs of the congregation and neighborhood. The symmetrical front façade has a commanding presence on Dr. Andrew J. Brown Avenue. The dominant feature of the façade is a wide, two-story raised portico centered on the façade.

The church and congregation are significantly tied to Indianapolis's Black history, social and civic affairs, and was particularly active in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s-1970s. It was pastored by Dr. Andrew J. Brown, a crucial figure in Indianapolis' Civil Rights movement of the 1950s-1970s. Brown's civic engagement for racial equality established organizations in the city and state and he befriended and aided national leaders of the Civil Rights Movement. St. John's Missionary Baptist Church gained notoriety as one of the city's most engaged and prominent African American congregations during the Civil Rights Movement. The church building became the hub of these activities, hosting national leaders of the movement including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Reverend Ralph Abernathy, and Reverend Jesse Jackson.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

## Edgewater Place Historic District

South Bend, 1877-1945

Architecture and Community Planning  
and Development

*Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S., 1830-1960*

Listed January 16, 2026

The Edgewater Place Historic District is located on South Bend's near southeast side between Lincoln Way and the Saint Joseph River. While it had its highest concentration of development during the 1920s after the Edgewater Place plat was recorded in 1919, the small neighborhood has homes from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. At that time, Lincoln



Way was known as Vistula Road but became part of the coast-to-coast Lincoln Highway through South Bend when it opened in 1913. Not only was this an important development for the city of South Bend, but continual growth of the city was expanding housing development in all directions. Because of some early development, there are late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century houses located in the district along Lincoln Way and in the south part of the district. The core of the district was planned by prominent local developers Whitcomb & Keller, who also designed and built a majority of the district's houses. The commonality of design gives the district a harmonious appearance only a few interwar suburbs of South Bend can claim. Edgewater Place Historic District has a robust number of examples of early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture related to the Craftsman/Bungalow style and Colonial Revival style. Within both broad categories are examples that include features of other styles, either in form or stylistic features including American Four Square, Prairie Style, Bungalow, and a subcategory of Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival.

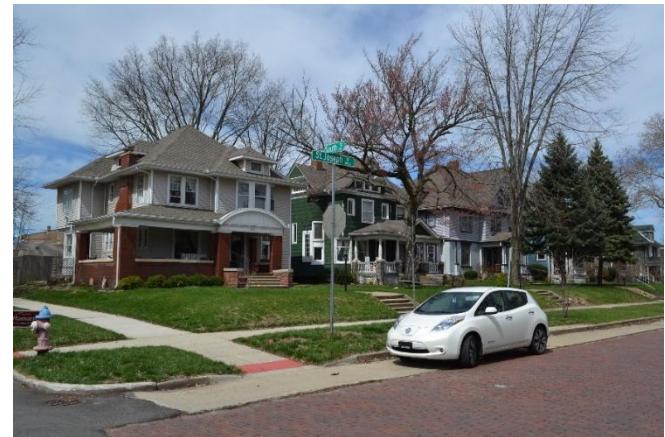
## Taylor's Field Historic District

South Bend, c.1880-1946

Architecture

Listed January 16, 2026

Taylor's Field Historic District traces its origins to one of South Bend's founders, Lathrop Taylor, who set aside the property for agricultural use before bequeathing it to his heirs who developed it into several blocks of fine homes on the city's near south side. The district features large examples of Queen Anne, Free Classic, and American Four-Square styles built for high-level employees and owners of several local industries and businesses. It also features a few neighborhood commercial properties and a large Colonial Revival church.



Taylor's Field Historic District has an impressive collection of generously-sized homes designed in popular American styles during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The emerging popularity of the American Four Square and Prairie Style during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century also resulted in several examples built in the district between about 1900 and 1925. There are a few other styles found in relatively few numbers such as Italianate, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Art Deco. Some of the district's earliest architecture is vernacular in forms of gable-front, upright-and-wing, T-plan, and gabled-ell design.

TIPTON COUNTY

## Tipton Courthouse Square Historic District

Tipton, c.1880-1964

Architecture, Commerce, Politics and Government, and Transportation

Listed January 9, 2026

The Tipton Courthouse Square Historic District is approximately seven blocks of historic commercial and government buildings in the central business district of Tipton, the county seat for Tipton County. Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings line the district's two primary streets, Jefferson and Main Streets, with the courthouse square located in the southeast corner of the



intersection. Much of the district's early architecture reflects the boom the railroad brought to Tipton by the late 1800s into the early 1900s. Most of these buildings are two-story brick or stone buildings along prominent routes built in vernacular or simple Italianate designs. It was also during this period that Tipton County constructed its massive sandstone courthouse in the middle of the square as well as its Sheriff's Residence and Jail. The buildings were designed by noted Indiana architect Adolph Scherrer. Commerce played a significant role in the development of the district and maintained significance into the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The district exhibits examples of late 19<sup>th</sup> century American architecture styles including Italianate and Romanesque Revival style buildings. By the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, several prominent Neoclassical buildings were constructed followed by modern, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century style buildings.

## VIGO COUNTY

### **Country Club of Terre Haute**

Terre Haute, 1920-1970

Landscape Architecture,

Entertainment and Recreation, and Social History

Listed January 2, 2026

The Country Club of Terre Haute was founded in 1898 and was established at the present location in the Allendale neighborhood in 1919. Upon entering the gates, Allendale winds through a portion of the golf course past the tennis courts, maintenance buildings, and driving range to the 1924 clubhouse and connected swimming pool complex. As the first country club in Terre Haute and Vigo County, the site became an early hub of recreational and social activity for many local citizens. Golf, swimming, and tennis have been consistent recreational activities over the years with the country club hosting many local, regional, and statewide tournaments, meets and matches. Throughout its history the country club has also been the site of parties, dinners, dances, meetings, and other social events both large and small and private and public.

The golf course is a locally significant 20<sup>th</sup> century design, embodying key characteristics of course design and its subsequent evolution. In the earliest years of the property's development, evidence suggests design of the first nine holes of the golf course was influenced by golf course designer Devereux Emmet and that landscape architect A.F. Brinckerhoff designed the landscaping along the first entrance, and around the course and first clubhouse. In the middle-to late 1920s the golf course was expanded and remodeled based on the designs of Indianapolis golf course architect William "Bill" Diddel. Then in 1967, the course underwent further remodeling by golf course architectural firm William Spear & Associates.

The Country Club of Terre Haute is an intact and significant example of how wealthy, upper middle-class white families interacted socially. Most country clubs were exclusive, member-only locations that provided a



single location for both recreation and social activity. From its earliest days, the local newspaper featured regular news of the events happening at the country club. Discussion of the move of the club to its present location, which began in 1915, was also closely tied to the development of Allendale subdivision as many of those building new homes there were already club members.

## Spruce Street A.M.E. Church and Parsonage

Terre Haute, 1927-1975

Architecture and Ethnic Heritage

Listed January 20, 2026

The Spruce Street African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church is located on Terre Haute's near northeast side. The former parsonage is directly north of the church in a neighborhood of mostly early 20<sup>th</sup> century one-story frame homes. The tall one-story church is on a raised basement with a concrete foundation. The walls are composed of brown-colored brick molded with a pattern to resemble brick in Flemish bond. The church has several historic stained art glass wood windows. It has features of the Tudor Revival style that was popular from the late 1800s through the 1930s. While the Tudor Revival style often featured timber and half-timber and stucco construction, as well as brick and stonework assembled to form multiple gables, some builders leaned away from timber and stucco and embraced more formality in masonry construction. The one-story parsonage is a simple, aluminum-sided gable-front house with an incised porch.

The church's close association with the growing African American community in Terre Haute is significant. Black minister James A. Mitcham designed and built the church and parsonage for his own congregation. From its much earlier organization, through the building's construction in 1927, the church played an important part in the Black community into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Spruce Street A.M.E. Church is a standing reminder and tangible link to Terre Haute's African American population of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

