

Recent Listings in the National Register of Historic Places

In May 2025 Indiana added 10 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—a nurses home, residential historic districts, a gymnasium, a courthouse square, a cemetery, a church complex, and a rural historic district—have added approximately 439 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 visit on [IN.gov/SHAARD](https://www.in.gov/SHAARD).

ALLEN COUNTY

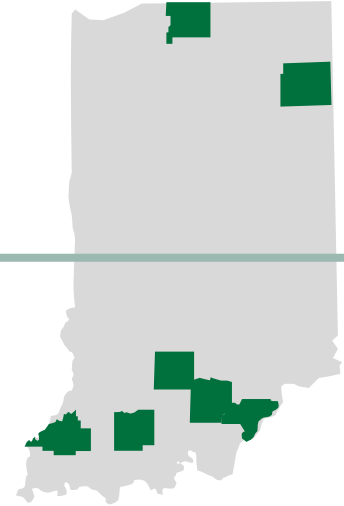
Kirkwood Park Historic District

Fort Wayne, 1938-1963

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973

Listed May 19, 2025



The Kirkwood Park Historic District is located on Fort Wayne's northeast side within the original beltway around the city. It consists of the original 1938 plat and five subsequent additions between 1940 and 1950 designed by H. K. Gottschalk and noted Fort Wayne planner Adolph Hofer. The district features mostly mid-sized homes in the Colonial Revival and Ranch styles. A main feature of the development is the large semicircular park in the west half of the neighborhood fronted by homes on Kirkwood Circle and Kirkwood Drive. The development's east half conforms to a more rigid grid plan. A pair of brick piers with stone caps and tablet carved with the name of the development flank the north entry.

The district is an example of suburban mostly post-World War II development in Fort Wayne. In layout and housing stock, Kirkwood Park embraces many key Federal Housing Authority standards of its era. The planning and buildout spanned a critical time as Fort Wayne emerged from the Great Depression, became a major war manufacturing center, and moved into a post-World War II housing boom. Although the area was platted in 1938, most of the houses were constructed from just after World War II until 1963. The district is important for its collection of mid-20th century housing evident by the number of Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, and Ranch style homes in the district. A smaller number of examples of American Small Houses and Tudor

Revival style homes are also present. From the mid-1940s through the 1950s, additional homes were constructed filling out the plat's lots. Kirkwood Park is one of the very few developments platted in Fort Wayne during the period between the Great Depression and World War II and therefore holds a unique place in the city's history as an early example of the type of suburban development that would become the ubiquitous norm after the war.

Saint Joseph's Nurses Home

Fort Wayne, 1928-1973

Education, Health and Medicine, and Architecture

Listed May 19, 2025



The five-story reinforced concrete nurses home building has a brick and limestone veneer in the Classical Revival style designed by Fort Wayne architects Fred and Martin "Mox" Pohlmeier. The building has three distinct sections with the center recessed, creating an "I" shaped plan with a variety of architectural details: symmetrical arrangement, monumental stone entrance, stone quoining on the corners, and keystones above the windows. The building was constructed in 1928 with three stories on a raised basement. A fourth and fifth story addition was completed in 1945.

St. Joseph Hospital's nursing school program started in 1918. The success and growth of the school led to the construction of the nurses home in 1928. The building was a dormitory and featured classrooms and a basement auditorium for lectures. The continuing success of the nursing school program led to the addition of the fourth and fifth stories in 1945 designed by notable Fort Wayne architect Alvin M. Strauss. His design blended seamlessly with the original Pohlmeier design. Social reformers and physicians saw a need for formal nurses' training and nursing schools in the United States, which were often associated with a specific hospital. These programs were especially popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and they essentially served as apprenticeship programs. Students lived and worked long hours at the hospital under strict supervision with no pay. There was little structured education in early nurse training programs. Later, the creation of professional organizations and licensing boards improved the conditions and quality of a nurse's education. By 1903, the Nurses Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada called for the establishment of state nurses associations. In Indiana, efforts were led by E. Gertrude Fournier, an alumna of Hope Hospital's nurses training school in Fort Wayne. The Indiana State Nurses Association was formally incorporated in 1904 and began working for legislation that would require the registration of nurses. Efforts to legitimize the nursing profession were successful in 1905, when the General Assembly passed the Nurse Practice Act, which established the State Board of Registration and Examination. The school closed in 1987

due to decreasing enrollment and the shift of nursing education toward universities. The building is a physical record of the evolution of the nursing profession in Fort Wayne. This building is now the only building left in the city that reflects the professionalization of nursing as well as the only building from the old St. Joseph Hospital campus.

CLARK COUNTY

Francis Avenue Historic District

Clarksville, 1945-1962

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973

Listed May 19, 2025



The Francis Avenue Historic District is a compact, post-World War II development of brick American Small Houses constructed using the same plan with minor design variations in Clarksville. Fourteen houses flank a one-block area of Francis Avenue west of Bailey Avenue and were constructed within about a twelve-year span responding to the demand for working class housing in the region. With one exception, the houses can be described as one-story, side-gabled homes with poured concrete foundations, reddish-orange-colored brick walls, side-gables with aluminum siding (though some now have vinyl siding), and asphalt-shingled roofs. The front facades are all arranged with a center entry door flanked by windows. The district's late build-out during the 1950s is significant as a response to the need to build affordable housing in post-World War II America. The district is one of just a few developments that occurred during this short time frame and is distinguishably separate from most developments in the town.

After suffering a devastating flood along the Ohio River in 1937, Clarksville lost much of its housing stock and many of the homes that once composed the neighborhood of original town lots in the Francis Avenue area. Compiled with the expansion of industry in the area due to World War II, and then the need to house returning veterans after the war, a substantial demand for housing was realized in the town. A few new subdivisions were created specifically for this purpose. A second flood in 1945 further exacerbated the need for affordable housing. The Francis Avenue district is composed entirely of the American Small House type but with little reflection of colonial features. The house was a preferred type for Federal Housing Authority loans, which frequently came into use in neighborhoods being developed in the 1940-1950s.

Victory Court Historic District

Clarksville, 1939-1958

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973

Listed May 19, 2025



Victory Court Historic District is a small suburban residential neighborhood developed under a 1941 plat in Clarksville. The neighborhood of three dozen homes features a semicircular loop drive named Victory Court with houses on the inside and outside of the loop. Most of the houses are simple side-gabled versions of the American Small House, some of which include dormers to give the appearance of Cape Cod style homes. Simple features such as windowpane configuration and door surrounds also exhibit the Colonial Revival style. There are also a few compact Ranch houses in the district from the same period. Nearly all the houses are one or one-and-a-half stories with side gables and a variation of façade treatments to differentiate the houses.

The emerging suburban area was tapped for the development of affordable housing in response to a demand for housing during and after World War II. This development appears to be the earliest post-World War II development in Clarksville. It was platted at the beginning of the war but home construction did not begin until 1945. After suffering from a devastating flood along the Ohio River in 1937, Clarksville lost much of its housing stock. Compelled with the expansion of industry in the area due to World War II and the need to house returning veterans after the war, a substantial demand for housing was realized in the town. The American Small House, also labeled Minimal Traditional, emerged. The Victory Court Historic District is replete with this subtype. The house was also a preferred type for Federal Housing Authority loans, which frequently came into use in neighborhoods being developed in the 1940s.

DUBOIS COUNTY

Jasper High School Gymnasium

Jasper, 1939-1977

Architecture and Entertainment and Recreation

Listed May 19, 2025

The Jasper High School Gymnasium is located on Sixth and Seymour Streets, two blocks west of the courthouse square in the city. It was built during the Great Depression in 1938-1939 in conjunction with the

national Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (later the Public Works Administration). Now known as the Cabby O'Neill Gymnasium, it served the high school from 1939 to 1977 and as the Jasper Middle School Gymnasium from 1979 to 2003. The gym is representative of the minimalist nature of public architectural design during the Great Depression and can be classified as an example of the Stripped Classical Style. In keeping with its classical roots, the front elevation is both symmetrical and hierarchical in composition. Centered in this elevation is a glazed aluminum storefront system under an aluminum canopy. The streamlined façade is divided into bays by stepped pilasters topped by stylized stone capitals. The classical style of architecture became popular for use in public buildings in the late 19th century after the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and continued into the mid-20th century with the classical elements becoming more understated in the 1910s. The lack of ornamentation and more straight forward design may be attributed to higher building costs and diminishing availability of public funds during the Great Depression and World War II.

The basketball court still features the original tongue-and-groove maple wood strips installed in 1939, the walls are finished in unglazed brick, and the original guard rail assemblies are made of one-and-a-half-inch steel pipe. The six basketball backboards are hung from the ceiling by the original retractable pulley systems. Some original seats were salvaged from a baseball field forty miles away, restored, and returned to the original location on the west side of the gym.

It was the home gymnasium of coach Cabby O'Neill, an Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame member and coach of the 1949 state basketball champions, the area's most significant sports accomplishment. The calls to build a new basketball gymnasium in Jasper began in 1938, fueled by the exploding popularity of basketball throughout the state. Nearby schools, Vincennes and Washington, won titles in 1923 and 1930 respectively, and Jasper had come agonizingly close in 1934, losing a heartbreaker Final Four game in the final minute. Jasper sorely needed a larger gym to allow more fans to enjoy the games, and the city also needed a larger venue to host community events. The gymnasium was the center of most of Jasper's major community and sports events from the 1940's into the 1970's and is still active today.



GIBSON COUNTY

Princeton Courthouse Square Historic District

Princeton, 1865-1965

Architecture, Commerce, and Politics and Government

Listed May 20, 2025



The Princeton Courthouse Square Historic District is the historic commercial and political center of Princeton and Gibson County. The courthouse, constructed in 1884, and public square are at the center of the district around which are late 19th and early 20th century commercial and public buildings. Princeton was designated the seat of government for Gibson County in 1814. Its prime location for road and railroad transportation networks in southwest Indiana allowed the town to grow considerably, particularly from the second half of the 19th century into the first half of the 20th century. The courthouse, centered on the square in the center of the district, as well as the number of large two-story commercial buildings fronting the square, reflect the city's early prosperity with fine examples of Italianate, Romanesque, and Neoclassical architecture.

The courthouse square is a "Shelbyville" type square, with streets intersecting at the corners. Development of commercial buildings extended in each direction from the square and integrated with many of the city's large public buildings just off the square, including three churches, the Carnegie Library, the United States Post Office, and the Princeton Armory. The district demonstrates sustained growth during the middle part of the 20th century with the construction of a few large buildings reflecting simpler lines of mid-century architecture: the Princeton Theater and the Gibson County Annex/former bank. Commerce played a significant role in the development of the district and maintained significance into the middle part of the 20th century. Thanks to its rail connections, Princeton thrived as a trade center and it quickly became, and remained, the county's main commercial center. A few buildings retain cast iron and pressed metal elements; a few still have foundry plates from Mesker, the famous cast iron maker in nearby Evansville.

Princeton Westside Historic District

Princeton, 1853-1932

Architecture, Transportation, and Health and Medicine

Listed May 20, 2025

The Princeton Westside Historic District forms the west gateway into Princeton's downtown commercial district. The district is composed of a few early plat additions to the city created about the time the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad was built on the city's west side in the early 1850s. The district has a few early residences from the middle-part of the 19th century that feature Greek Revival and Italianate styles. By the late 19th century and into the early 20th century, examples of Queen Anne and Free Classic architecture emerged in the district with prominent porches and steeply pitched roofs. Some of these are smaller cottage adaptations of the styles.

During the 1910s-1920s, the remaining house lots were developed with one-story brick bungalows. A few examples of American Four Squares, some with Craftsman or Colonial Revival features, are also present. The Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad was routed along the west edge of Princeton in 1851, which provided the opportunity for a few individuals to plat the land between the railroad and the original town plat. The railroad constructed a brick Italianate depot in 1875. This provided Princeton residents and merchants with important connections to large markets both south and north of the city. The fine homes that lined the streets in the district between the depot and downtown became the gateway for passengers leaving and arriving on the railroad. The district also features the Princeton Sanitorium, which operated as the county's sole hospital until it closed in 1962.



LAWRENCE COUNTY

Green Hill Cemetery

Bedford, 1825-1972

Art, Community Planning and Development,
Exploration and Settlement, and Landscape Architecture
Listed May 19, 2025

Green Hill Cemetery is located two blocks south and one block west of downtown Bedford. Many of Bedford's and Lawrence County's founders and earliest settlers as well as prominent citizens through time are buried at the cemetery. Many of the gravesites are marked with highly artistic limestone headstones, statuary, or monuments fabricated by carvers from the local limestone industry. The cemetery is in active use and contains over 11,000 burials. Early markers were made of wood which rotted over time causing many burial locations to be lost. Later, small, simple markers were carved from local soapstone or small pieces of limestone. With the rise of the local limestone industry in the 1870s, the stone began to be used for

headstones. The number of burials in the Old Cemetery is unknown, although according to American Legion records it does contain the graves of ninety-nine veterans of the War of 1812, Civil War, Mexican War, and both World Wars. Green Hill Cemetery occupies nearly 27 acres and is the oldest cemetery in the county-seat city of Bedford. The establishment of the original public 2.9-acre Bedford Burying Ground (now called Old Cemetery) in 1825 by the Lawrence County Commissioners was one of the first collective land use actions taken by the founders of the city. The first recorded burial, that of Rebecca (Dillingham) Dewey, dates to September 8, 1826.

The cemetery board expanded the property in 1889, utilizing tenants of the Garden/Rural Cemetery movement. Cemetery planning had shifted from an exercise in orthogonal grid layouts to the use of naturalistic elements that highlight changes in existing terrain. The artistic monuments of the cemetery are a key highlight that works hand-in-hand with the 1889 landscape. Using locally quarried stone, master carvers created a locally outstanding display of a variety of funerary forms. Some of the markers, including several tree trunk variations, were made by local stone company craftsmen and featured in their product catalogs. The new plan and the subsequent development of the newer portion of the public cemetery also constituted a major collective planning effort by the community. Markers or structures of the wealthy stone trade owners and managers are well-represented, but the average worker could be laid to rest here as well. The cemetery features a significant sculptural monument depicting a carver at his workbench, sponsored by the Bedford Stone Carvers Association, completed in 1894. Plots behind the monument were set aside for itinerate or journeyman stone workers, often immigrants from Scotland, Germany, Spain, and Italy, who had no family in the U.S. Green Hill Cemetery provides examples of the use of limestone in architecture through time from construction of the mausoleums and large markers employing architectural elements to construction of the later-period manager's residence.



ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

St. Adalbert Church Complex

South Bend, 1905-1964

Architecture, Ethnic Heritage/European, and Social History

Listed May 19, 2025

St. Adalbert Church Complex is an extraordinary monument to ethnic, working-class, and religious history. With four significant buildings constructed across a half century in a variety of architectural styles, St.

Adalbert is a testament to immigrant progress and evolutions in religious design. Especially notable is the exuberant St. Adalbert Church, designed by Worthmann & Steinbach, which boasts the tallest steeples in South Bend and is an exemplary representative of the Polish Cathedral style of architecture. Beyond the built environment, St. Adalbert Church Complex is associated with highly significant historical people and events: transatlantic Polish migration, the foundation of the Abstinence League of Polish Priests by Rev. John Kubacki in 1913, and union organization by its parishioners during the Great Depression as evinced in its remarkable *Labor Mural* by John Mallin from 1940.



Over the course of its history, St. Adalbert attracted key figures in Polish and American society such as the Rt. Rev. Paul Rhode and General Józef Haller. Desiring a Polish church for South Bend's expanding west side, more than 500 families supported the construction of the first St. Adalbert Church School building in 1909. It was constructed in vitrified red brick and three stories tall, costing \$65,000, of which the working-class parishioners contributed not only meager savings, but also labor to keep costs low. In accord with the Second Council of Baltimore's decree that all Roman Catholic parishes must sponsor religious schools, St. Adalbert was built as a combination church, school, and convent. A 1911 addition to the west end of the building created space for a convent for the Congregation of Sisters of St. Felix of Cantalice Third Order Regular of St. Francis of Assisi, popularly known as the Felicians. The church-school combination, however, was not intended to be permanent. It was a temporary arrangement that served educational and religious functions until the community could afford a proper church.

For over a half century, St. Adalbert was the leading center of Polish culture in South Bend, driving social movements and attracting high profile visitors. The central position of the parish and its complex for much of South Bend's Polish-descended population continued well into the 1960s. It was not until the 1990s that St. Adalbert gradually ceased being predominantly Polish American. Today, St. Adalbert continues to serve first

generation immigrants, mostly from Mexico, and honors its Polish and Mexican cultures as an educational, religious, and social space for the community. As the last of the four major Polish Roman Catholic parishes in South Bend to be built, St. Adalbert was constructed at the height of the pre-Depression economy when the majority working-class population could afford to collectively invest in a monumental church that not only served religious functions but also commemorated Polish progress in America.



WASHINGTON COUNTY

Blue River Quaker Settlement Rural Historic District

Salem vicinity, 1808-1955

Exploration and Settlement, Agriculture,
Ethnic Heritage/Black, and Architecture

Listed March 3, 2025



The Blue River Quaker Settlement Rural Historic District is composed of early farmsteads, churches, and cemeteries developed largely by Quakers who migrated into Indiana from North Carolina in the early 1800s. Much of the district lines each side of Quaker Road as it leads northeast from the east edge of Salem over rolling countryside dotted with farmhouses, cultivated farmland, spring houses, and agricultural buildings from about 1808 through the 1950s. Fencerows, tree-lined lanes, and geography carved by brooks and streams provide character to the landscape that stretches over approximately 1,670 acres of northeast

Washington Township. Much of the district's earliest architecture includes examples of log single-pen homes, I-Houses, and barns built in the cultural heritage of the Piedmont area. The district includes four early cemeteries, one of which is an African American burial ground, and two churches belonging to the Religious Society of Friends, or Quakers.

This portion of Indiana, when it was not yet a state, had been opened for settlement in the first decade of the 19th century. That coincided with unrest among members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, surrounding the issue of slavery in North Carolina, which they found in opposition to their religious beliefs resulting in a massive migration of Quakers into southern Indiana. Due to this religious belief, many free Blacks found a place of safety and refuge among the Religious Society of Friends. Washington County's Blue River Quaker settlement enjoyed this diversity and commonality as many of the Blacks who arrived in Washington County knew their Quaker neighbors from the Carolinas.

The district is significant for a few specific examples of buildings or styles in the district. Most of these are vernacular, like I-Houses found in relative significant numbers, some with Federal or Greek Revival features. But there are also examples of a few styles including Queen Anne, Romanesque, and Bungalow. "Black" John Williams, a free Black who arrived early and settled in Washington Township established a farmstead at the southeast edge of the district. While no extant buildings remain at that site, Williams, who was murdered at his home in 1863, is buried at the African Methodist Episcopal Cemetery on the west edge of the district. The prosperity of the fledgling settlement grew in great part due to the agricultural pursuits by most of its members. As land was cleared and broken the first time for cultivation, the early settlers created small farmsteads dotted with buildings that supported agricultural pursuits including livestock shelter and grain storage.

