



Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places

From July through September 2023, Indiana added eight listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—residential districts; a cottage; a house turned schoolhouse; a viaduct; and a planned landscape—have added approximately 617 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.

CARROLL COUNTY

North Street Viaduct

Delphi, 1908-1936

Engineering and Transportation

Listed September 1, 2023

The North Street Viaduct is located on Delphi's southeast side and carries North Street over Washington Street, which is also U.S. 421 and State Roads 39 and 18. Washington Street runs northwest to southeast and North Street passes over it in a northeast to southwest direction. North Street roughly follows a bluff that is part of South Delphi, an independent village which was incorporated into Delphi in 1903.

Washington Street descends the bluff from Summit Street in a grade cut made for the first viaduct in 1908. The road then passes over Deer Creek toward the center of Delphi to the northwest.

The existing viaduct was constructed in 1936 by Harold Tharp under the auspices and design of the Indiana State Highway Commission. It was part of an improvement project that replaced the 1908 viaduct and constructed a new bridge over Deer Creek. The viaduct, when first built, allowed for easy travel between South Delphi and Delphi proper. When it was reconstructed in 1936, the viaduct was part of a state highway improvement project which allowed for improved access from Delphi to points south and east of the city on state roads. The rigid frame was a significant innovation in bridge design that permitted engineers to design overpasses with better clearance and longer spans. North Street Viaduct was the first time the Indiana Highway Commission used the relatively new rigid frame technology. In this situation the creation of the viaduct also included the incorporation of a staircase, a somewhat unusual feature in typical viaduct and/or concrete arch design.



Sycamore Row

Deer Creek vicinity, c.1925-1973

Conservation

Listed September 8, 2023

Sycamore Row is a short section of old State Road 29, the historic Michigan Road, which is bordered on either side by massive old sycamore trees. The trees form an allee numbering about three dozen. This stretch of road is close to 1,300 feet in length and eighteen feet wide. The sycamores have no regulated pattern of spacing but are fairly equal distance from the flanking row on the opposite side of the road. It terminates at its north end by Deer

Creek where a bridge was once located and at its south end by the new section of State Road 29 (bypassing east of Sycamore Row), as it curves back to its original alignment. The trees were never cut for power lines, so they form a broad, gentle canopy over the old roadbed.

Sycamore Row is a historic allee of trees flanking Old State Road 29 constructed as the Michigan Road in the early 1830s. The allee stretches from the south bank of Deer Creek, south of the village of Deer Creek to the old road's intersection with current State Road 29 (bypassing the allee) and Carroll County Road East 400 North. This is approximately 1,300 feet in length with a bermed roadbed including trees. Sycamore Row was recognized as a scenic, cultural, and natural place of local significance by the 1920s. Sycamore Row has been a rallying point for local conservationists for roughly 100 years, and threats to its preservation have been met with spirited debate and civic engagement on several key occasions. Most recently, in the 1980s, public outcry lead Indiana Department of Transportation to plan and execute a new road section to bypass the allee.



CLARK COUNTY

Patterson Place Historic District

Clarksville, 1891-1959

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960

Listed July 7, 2023

Patterson Place Historic District is mostly composed of an 1891 plat, once at the edge of Clarksville, which saw slow development until the 1920s when the district was largely developed with bungalows. Other small-scale cottages in both Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles were built during the 1930s into the 1950s in response to the need for housing after floods struck Clarksville and the region in 1913 and 1937. Housing stock in the town was depleted, but house construction rebounded quickly from the Great Depression and revival-style cottages quickly filled in the remaining lots. A similar situation occurred after World War II when the few remaining lots were built upon into the 1950s. The district also contains the historic commercial core of Clarksville which features simple vernacular buildings. The development, platted by heirs of Samuel and Sarah Patterson in 1891, took into consideration the early desire for a suburban setting with ease of travel between New Albany and Jeffersonville. This proximity benefitted from an interurban line which serviced the development in the early 1900s along the west edge of the district.



KOSCIUSKCO COUNTY

Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse

North Webster, 1838

Architecture

Listed September 1, 2023

The 1838 Warner House-Warner Schoolhouse features a hall and parlor design. The white-painted, one-story building, relocated from a farm south of North Webster, has a lean-to addition with shed roof on the east half of the back façade. The original building is divided into two rooms and the addition, c. 1870, is also divided into two rooms. The building has a concrete block foundation with metal vents and clapboards with simple corner boards. An entablature of built-up trim boards forms a frieze and cornice with cornice returns on the side-gables. The roof is covered with wood shakes and a short brick chimney is centered on the ridge near the west end of the building.



The small building was constructed in 1838 by the Warner family. After tragedy struck the family, the house was converted to a school in or shortly after 1838, making it the first school in Tippecanoe Township and quite possibly the oldest extant building in Kosciusko County. The building is an exceptional early example of Greek Revival architecture and hall and parlor design. The building's classical symmetry and elaborate, yet reserved, entry surround and entablature with cornice returns, elevate the building's significance as more than a simple pioneer cabin of the 1830s. It seems clear the intent of the builder, though originally constructed as a house in 1838, was to convey a level of sophistication in what was essentially wilderness in Northern Indiana.

MARION COUNTY

Bluff Road Historic District

Indianapolis, c.1890-1972

Agriculture and Ethnic Heritage/European-German

German Market Garden Farms of Perry Township,

Marion County, Indiana, 1867-1972

Listed September 8, 2023

Located a short distance south of downtown Indianapolis, the Bluff Road Historic District encompasses roughly 95 acres of farm complexes, dwellings, businesses, and transportation resources associated with a community of German market garden farmers who settled in Perry Township along Bluff Road, an established and heavily traveled thoroughfare into and out of the city of Indianapolis from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. Interstate 465, constructed in the 1960s, divides the district into northern and southern halves. The development dates to the late nineteenth century and reflects patterns of German farm family members building houses near other family members, with farm fields and outbuildings generally located behind and sometimes beside the dwellings.



The Bluff Road Historic District is important for its association with the German market garden farmers and their descendants who cultivated vegetables and other produce for residents of Indianapolis and other midwestern cities. The success of these gardens, which included both field and greenhouse crops by the early twentieth century, eventually propelled Marion County to the top of the list of producers of vegetables in Indiana, and among the top producers in the nation for greenhouse crops like tomatoes and lettuce. Market gardeners, sometimes referred to as “truck farmers,” began settling along Bluff Road in Perry Township, south of the city of Indianapolis, by the 1880s. A plat map dated 1889 shows the distinctive long, ribbon-like lots with narrow road frontage established by some farmers of German descent by that time. Clusters of German gardeners had in previous decades rented or owned market garden farms on the south side of Indianapolis, within or closer to the city limits. In the decades around the turn of the twentieth century, maps and census records show that German families with names including Hohlt, Peaper, Brehob, Wegehof, and Nierman moved away from those areas closer to the city, which were starting to develop residentially and commercially, to Bluff Road and adjacent roads where they established market garden farms.

MIAMI COUNTY

Godfroy’s Addition Historic District

Peru, c.1845-1958

Architecture and Education

Listed September 1, 2023

Godfroy’s Addition Historic District has some large, exceptional examples of late 19th and early 20th century architectural styles but also features some of the town’s earliest architectural styles, due to the early development pattern of the city. Greek Revival houses are side-by-side with expansive and ornate Queen Anne, Free Classic, and Classical Revival buildings. The district also boasts several examples of the Italianate style and fewer examples of Colonial Revival and Craftsman/Bungalow houses. Several churches and the city’s library line Main Street as it extends east from the historic downtown district into the neighborhood.



The district is named for Miami Chief Francis Godfroy who owned the land and stipulated its platting and addition to Peru upon his death in 1840. Main Street essentially forms the spine of the district, extending east from its intersection downtown at the courthouse square. The housing is tightly packed with few open lots for parking or open lawns. The sidewalks feature the intersecting street names laid in white tiles with blue lettering, and several are constructed of glazed paver brick. The district features a concentration of exceptional examples of late 19th and early 20th century styles. Some of these are quite large civic buildings like the Peru Public Library and First Baptist Church. The district is also significant due to the presence of the city’s public library constructed in 1902. The library played a significant role in the community’s access to literature and news. This building was among the first that Andrew Carnegie funded in Indiana.

Peru Westside Historic District

Peru, c.1850-1965
Architecture and Education
Listed September 1, 2023

Westside Historic District has exceptional examples of 19th and early 20th century architectural styles including Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival buildings. Several large churches, some with parochial schools, and the city's former public school buildings are also located in the district. This adds to the richness in variety of architectural examples, which includes impressive examples of Gothic Revival and Art Deco architecture. Westside Historic District extends several blocks west from the west edge of the commercial historic district. Main Street essentially forms the spine of the district, extending west into the district from its intersection with Broadway Street at the courthouse square.



The district's character is best defined by the large homes lining its streets. Queen Anne is the dominant style in the district, but there are many impressive examples of Italianate, Free Classic, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman/Bungalow or American Foursquare styles. A few examples of Tudor Revival, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Classical Revival exist. The housing is tightly packed with few open lots for parking with one notable exception of a block with a park-like feel. The sidewalks feature the inclusion of the intersecting street names laid in white tiles with blue lettering. The district features a concentration of exceptional examples of late 19th and early 20th century styles. Some of these are large buildings like several churches built in the Gothic Revival and Classical Revival styles. The district also includes the former Peru High School campus that was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

PORTER COUNTY

Hour Glass Cottage

Ogden Dunes, 1933-1963
Architecture, Conservation, and Science
Listed September 1, 2023

The Hour Glass was named by the Frank family to reflect their interest in the 'sands of time'. The cottage is essentially two-and-a-half-stories and primarily constructed of orange-colored brick on a concrete foundation. The first story is built into the dune and has an exposed front wall. The original brick cottage (1933) has side gables with a steeply-pitched roof. The brick is accented with buff-colored sandstone to give a rusticated appearance. A two-and-a-half story addition was made to the west end of the cottage in 1943. While it is mostly brick, the



front façade is faced with rubble stone, some of which feature fossils and other notable stones and shells. The addition features a saltbox style roof with side gable. An enclosed wood porch and frame kitchen were added to the back of the original cottage by 1943. Steps formed of concrete and stone extend up the west side of the cottage to a path of concrete pavers behind the house. The steps also turn to the west and feature a short incline to a former sitting area. A retaining wall of concrete block on its west end and rubble stone at its east end extends behind the house and dates to the time the Franks lived at the cottage.

The landscape and ecology of the Indiana Dunes attracted scientists due to its rare combination of natural elements. Many consider the dunes to be the birthplace of ecology. The Hour Glass Cottage was an intrinsic part of this movement as a remarkably well-preserved cottage used by Chicago scholars to complete surveys and studies of the dunes. It is important due to the attention given to the dunes for preservation/restoration by Dr. Frank through planting trees in the dunes and the ecological studies conducted by Frank and his students. The house exhibits the ecology studied in its exterior cladding of stones, shells, and fossils. This is carried into the home on its famous "friendship fireplace" around which students and scholars gathered, and over 400 stones, fossils, and shells are embedded and numbered/identified as scientific examples. Frank gathered a stone from each of the states to include in the fireplace. The house is important architecturally as a vernacular, locally-built example of the Craftsman-meets-Colonial Revival style with the theme of both nature and the hour glass carried through the design of the home. The original house, taken on its own from the exterior, has basic components of Colonial Revival cottage design. Craftsman features are used inside. The hour glass shape is carried through in its entry door window, fireplaces, door panel designs, and in the staircase balustrade leading up from the great room to the loft.
