

Indiana properties recently added the National Register of Historic Places

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation

From January, 2016, through April, 2016, Indiana added 6 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses, libraries, a Masonic lodge, and an archaeological site—have added approximately 6 historic resources to the National Register. To see the complete list go to www.in.gov/dnr/historic/5905.htm.

BOONE COUNTY

Simpson-Breedlove House, Zionsville, vicinity, c.1865

Architecture

Listed on March 15, 2016

(Rural Historical and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township and Pike Township, Indiana, 1820-1956)



The Simpson-Breedlove House was the main house of a farm that once occupied nearly 900 acres on the west side of the Michigan Road in Eagle Township, Boone County. The homestead has been separated from the acreage. The Italianate cube-style house is brick and has an asymmetrical façade. The homestead lot is heavily landscaped and has mature trees. There are two other buildings on the site, both are non-contributing and were built during the last twenty years. They are a garage, constructed in the style of a large carriage house, and a small shed. Garden fences and paths connect the shed and garage to the back of the house. The house has excellent exterior and interior historic integrity. The house is a

good example of an Italianate farmhouse constructed in the cube design popular during the middle 19th century. The house shows some transitional elements between the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, mostly in its proportions and simple refinements.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Clampitt Site, 10000-7000 B.C. and A.D. 1280-1400

Archaeology

Listed on March 15, 2016

The Clampitt site sits on a sandy terrace in Lawrence County. The southern half of the site is a cultivated field, and the northern half is covered in grass and wildlife food plots. The site is higher than the surrounding floodplain and terrace, and protects the site from the frequent flooding that engulfs most of the low lying land around it. Excavations at the site have revealed the presence of numerous intact subsurface features. Aside from typical agricultural erosion and two seasons of excavation, the site has experienced little disturbance and likely retains its general shape from prehistoric times, and almost certainly still contains intact prehistoric deposits. The site has yielded multiple finds from the Paleoindian period, it contains an Oliver Phase village site, and it has been extensively studied archaeologically. These attributes make this site one of the most significant prehistoric sites in the area. This site has been shown to contain artifacts from the prehistoric Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Terminal Woodland/Emergent Mississippian time periods. This means the site was more or less continually inhabited for approximately 12,000 years, with the Paleoindian and Oliver Phase occupations being the most significant because of their uniqueness and relative rarity when compared with sites representing other time periods.

MARION COUNTY

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3, Indianapolis, 1911-1966

Architecture and Education

Listed on March 15, 2016

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3 (currently known as the East Washington Branch of the Indianapolis Marion County Public Library System) is located in a primarily commercial area east of downtown. Constructed beginning in 1909, the library is a one-story masonry structure on a raised basement. It is rectangular in shape with a truncated hipped roof behind a castellated parapet. The exterior is dark red brick. The entry bay, basement level, and rear façade are laid in a running bond, while the remainder of the front façade and the side façades are laid in a Flemish bond, with the exposed heads being darker. The basement and first floor are separated by an angled terra cotta block water table. The basement level features terra cotta quoins on the corners and every fourth row of bricks is recessed. The quoins are recessed as well. Intentionally built with steps, Carnegie libraries encouraged “patrons to ‘step up’ intellectually when they walked up the main entryway, entering ‘higher ground’ through the temple like portal into the rooms of knowledge.” Substantial wooden entry doors are surrounded by a large transom window, narrow sidelights, and a terra cotta Tudor arch which is broad and pointed. The windows are traditional double-hung-sash, grouped in twos and threes, with arched tops and leaded casement windows. The floor plan is typical of Carnegie libraries, with a raised basement used for meetings and activities, reading rooms flanking a central circulation desk, and high main floor windows allowing for book stacks and natural light. Original woodwork and fireplaces exist. The building is an excellent example of a Carnegie library designed in the Tudor Revival Style and an intact example of a Carnegie-funded library constructed during the height of Andrew Carnegie’s program. The building is representative of a movement by communities to establish libraries for the education of their populations, and the funding received from Andrew Carnegie made it part of a larger movement of establishing community libraries across the United States. Five libraries were constructed in Indianapolis through a grant from the Carnegie Library fund in 1909. This branch is one of only two of those libraries still serving that function in Indianapolis and is also the earliest surviving Carnegie-funded library in the city.



Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, 1912-1966

Architecture and Education
Listed on March 15, 2016



Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 (currently known as the Spades Park Branch of the Indianapolis Marion County Public Library System) is located in a residential neighborhood northeast of downtown. Constructed in 1911-12, the library is a two-story masonry structure on a raised basement. The main portion of the building is L-shaped with projecting one-story bays on each side. It has a hipped roof typical of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The library has a brick and concrete foundation and walls composed of dark red and brown brick laid in a running bond. Decorative brick work is used throughout the building with accents of limestone. Intentionally built with

steps, Carnegie libraries encouraged “patrons to ‘step up’ intellectually when they walked up the main entryway, entering ‘higher ground’ through the temple like portal into the rooms of knowledge.” Wooden entry doors are surrounded by a large, multi-light transom window and a stone classical entry. The windows are traditional double-hung-sash with round-arched tops. The main floor plan is typical of Carnegie libraries with reading rooms flanking a central circulation desk, and high main floor windows allowing for book stacks and natural light. An additional reading room is located behind the desk. Original woodwork and a fireplace still exist. A second floor was added to the design to house the community space. Overall the building exhibits many character-defining features and retains excellent architectural and historical integrity. Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 is an

excellent example of a Carnegie library that combines Classicism with Craftsman features and as an intact example of a Carnegie-funded library constructed during the height of Andrew Carnegie's program. The building is representative of a movement by communities to establish libraries for the education of their populations, and the funding received from Andrew Carnegie made it part of a larger movement of establishing community libraries across the United States. Five libraries were constructed in Indianapolis through a grant from the Carnegie Library fund in 1909. This branch is one of only two of those libraries still serving that function in Indianapolis.

Oriental Lodge No. 500, Indianapolis, 1916-1964
Social History and Architecture
Listed on March 15, 2016

The Oriental Lodge Number 500 is a fraternal lodge building representative of neighborhood Masonic lodge designs in Indianapolis and elsewhere in the United States during the first three decades of the 20th century. The four-story, rectangular building is constructed with a concrete structure reinforced by a system of steel columns and beams. The exterior walls are brick with terra cotta decorative details framing the entrance, third story windows, the cornice, and fourth story corners. The decorative elements are interpretations of Islamic architecture of the Middle

East, North Africa, and Spain and are representative of a larger movement in American architecture at the time, Exotic Revival. Inside there is a two-story lodge room in the third and fourth floors, a social and lounge room on the second floor, dining room on the first floor, and lodge preparation rooms on the third floor mezzanine. The lodge building stands in the midst of a neighborhood that was developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Oriental Lodge Number 500 is significant for its association with Indianapolis social history as home first for one of the most important neighborhood Masonic lodges in the city during the early 20th century, the Oriental Lodge. It has been continuously used for Masonic purposes since its construction. Due to the high degree of interior integrity, the Oriental Lodge illustrates clearly the settings for Masonic ceremonies and social activities in a neighborhood lodge building. The Oriental Lodge is an excellent example of Exotic Revival, specifically, Islamic architectural ideas being worked into the decorative program for a modern building in the early 20th century.



MARSHALL COUNTY

Erwin House, Bourbon, vicinity, 1855-c.1930
Architecture
Listed on March 15, 2016

Build c.1855, the Erwin House is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style used for the construction of an early frame farmhouse. Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850. Although the house has an asymmetrical façade, it still has the formality of the style with a temple-like design to the gable-front portion of the façade. This part of the façade has a centered front entry with a formal porch, symmetrical placement of windows, and cornice returns that imply a pediment at the top of the wall. The house also has a tall frieze board and cornice that form an entablature at the top of its walls. The elements of the Greek Revival style on the inside of the house are the pediment-shaped headers above the windows and doors in the parlor. The Erwin House is also an example of upright-and-wing



upright-and-wing

construction. The house type originated from Upstate New York and then spread west across the Upper Middle West. It is derived from a double-pile New England cottage (wing portion) and either a two story or one and a half story gable front type (upright portion). The floor plan of the Erwin House is a reflection of the typical upright-and-wing type. It has two rooms, one behind the other, in the upright portion of the house. The Erwin House is a large house relative to the period of time in which it was constructed in the county. Marshall County, having been established in 1836, did not have the prosperity generally needed to construct homes of this scale and architectural detail early in its history. Most home construction of this scale and detail did not occur in Marshall County until after the Civil War.