Indiana Department of Natural Resources

From May, 2019, through September, 2019, Indiana added 19 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses; farms; commercial and residential historic districts; cemeteries; houses of worship; schools; a bank; a train station; a YMCA; a park; a lake channel and bridge; and a towboat—have added approximately 994 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**

**Kensington Boulevard Historic District**
Fort Wayne, c.1870, 1917-1955
Architecture and Community Planning and Development
*Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960*
Listed on September 3, 2019

Kensington Boulevard Historic District is best characterized as a grid-based collection of residential streets containing an inventory of 1920s to 1950s homes epitomizing the evolution of a number of architectural styles from the period. Platted in 1917 and in 1921, the local developer, W.E. Doud, hoped to emulate the success, and take advantage of, the nearby Forest Park Boulevard development. Architectural styles prevalent in the district include Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, American Foursquare, and a smattering of other styles such as Ranch and American Small House. One Italianate house from the mid-to-late 19th century remains from an earlier farmstead. The Kensington Boulevard Historic District is important for its association with the development of Fort Wayne’s suburbs in general, and the overall establishment/development of this suburb relative to its place in the larger plans for the community. It is also significant for the houses built between c. 1870 and 1955. They display the typical and popular architectural styles of the early 20th century – Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, American Foursquare, and Craftsman – and the later style choices – Ranch and American Small House.

**CLINTON COUNTY**

**TPA Park**
Frankfort, 1911-1967
Entertainment/Recreation and Architecture
Listed on August 28, 2019

TPA Park, named for the Travelers Protective Association, who donated the land for the purpose, lies at the northeast edge of Frankfort and includes numerous recreational structures built over more than eighty years. Among these are a two-story brick-and-frame bandstand, a Craftsman/Jacobethan bathhouse built in 1928, and a similarly-styled comfort station, and several stone structures, many built or enhanced by New Deal agencies. The area’s abundant fieldstone and riverstone have been used in those and several of the subsequent structures. The park is significant for its architecture, which taken as a whole represents
park structural development over several decades. The small stone garage in TPA Park built by the National Youth Administration (NYA) in 1938 may be the most impressive example of their construction work in the state. Later improvements and additions to the park have done little to alter its historic integrity. Established by the Travelers Protective Association in 1911, TPA Park is also significant as the first in the city, which became a regional recreational destination almost immediately, in large part owing to its location along the interurban line constructed within a year after the park’s opening.

DEARBORN COUNTY

Elizabeth Lea-Joseph Throckmorton
Aurora vicinity, 1939-1969
Maritime History and Engineering
Listed on June 10, 2019

The Elizabeth Lea, formerly Joseph Throckmorton, is significant for its close association with the development of river transportation, and as an example of innovative design and construction. The Elizabeth Lea is the last of two identical sister vessels (David Bates, Daniel Harris) built in 1938-1939 by St. Croix Shipbuilders of Bayport, Minnesota for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for service in association with the cutter head dredge William A. Thompson. The Elizabeth Lea is significant because of her design and construction methods as well as her contributions to the creation and maintenance of an important economic artery, the Upper Mississippi River. With her unique tunnel hull design and all welded construction, the ship is one of few remaining examples of this hull style and early welded steel construction that remain in the United States. The boat and her sisters aided the dredge Thompson in maintenance of the upper Mississippi River from the headwaters downriver to around the Quad City area from 1939-1989. The creation and maintenance of the nine-foot channel allowed for increased commerce, through waterborne cargo transportation, benefitting the economy and further development of the middle-United States. In addition, the boat was instrumental in saving many lives during the Armistice Day Storm of 1940. The Elizabeth Lea underwent a ten year restoration from 2004 to 2014.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Muncie Trade School
Muncie, 1940-1973
Education and Architecture
Listed on September 3, 2019

The Muncie Trade School was constructed in stages. The original two-story, L-shaped 1912 building spans five vertical bays on the north elevation and seven bays west and features a steel structural system with masonry walls and wood flooring; it was built by the T. W. Warner Company as a factory for the manufacture of automobile parts. The building was substantially expanded into the 1920s and took a rectangular plan for continued manufacturing uses under various owners. Using federal funds, the building was leased in 1940 then purchased in 1942 by the trustees of the Muncie School Board. It was remodeled and converted to a regional center for national defense training and vocational classes as part of the domestic war effort. Following the end of World War II in 1945, the building continued to
be used by the School Board as a trade school until the 1970s, offering vocational training in auto mechanics, carpentry, drafting, electricity, machine shop, milling and cabinet making, printing, sheet metal work, and woodworking and patternmaking. From 1973 through the early 2000’s, the building was used as a service center for the Muncie School System. The building is significant as the primary public trade school in Delaware County and for its associations with the broad trend of vocational education in the United States. The school provided important vocational training in the region during World War II into the 1970s. The building was renovated into thirty-six housing units and completed in spring 2019.

ELKHART COUNTY
Log Cabin Inn Tourist Camp
Benton, 1926-1972
Architecture and Transportation
Listed on June 3, 2019

The Log Cabin Inn is a tourist camp development constructed between c. 1926 and 1937 on U. S. 33, the old Lincoln Highway, southeast of the small village of Benton. There are four rustic cabins connected by a semi-circular drive arranged on a bluff just above a channel of the Elkhart River. There is a stone fireplace at the base of the bluff. The Log Cabin Inn Tourist Camp is important for its association with early motorized transportation history. The camp offered individual cabin lodging as well as other amenities for motorists using the Lincoln Highway. The camp is also significant for its examples of roadside rustic architecture that became popular in the United States during the first decades of the 20th century. Rustic roadside attractions were akin to the park rustic style developed by the National Park Service. The style came to symbolize America’s wilderness, particularly in its national and state parks, and would have been attractive to motorists traveling to these places.

HAMILTON COUNTY
Micajah Walden House
Atlanta vicinity, c.1850-c.1920
Ethnic Heritage and Architecture
Listed on May 31, 2019

The Micajah Walden House was constructed c. 1850 in what became known as the Roberts Settlement of northern Hamilton County. The house sits on a rectangular farmstead on the south side of East 276th Street. The house sits toward the back of the lot with a long gravel drive that extends along the east side of the property. The Greek Revival/double-pen house is the main feature of the site. The house is important due to its association with an early, free African-American settlement. It was constructed about 1850 by Micajah Walden for his family and was part of the Roberts Settlement of free, mixed African-American and Native American families. The property is also significant due to the example of a double-pen house constructed in the Greek Revival style. The house has classic features of the style and well-preserved interior features of an early vernacular rural home.
HENRY COUNTY
Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Knightstown, 1838-1967
Art, Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
Community Planning and Development, and
Social History
Listed on June 4, 2019

The Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries are located about a half mile north of Main Street/U.S. 40, the National Road. The Old Knightstown Cemetery is dotted with headstones and monuments marking approximately 1,275 graves in irregular courses running north-south. It is treeless except for the east, south, and west perimeters. In sharp contrast, the planned Glen Cove Cemetery is subdivided into 23 sections framed by curvilinear paths following the natural contours of the terrain. It contains approximately 22,000 graves. Many trees dot the different sections. Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries, founded in 1838 and 1886, respectively, are both examples of the Rural Cemetery Movement, but are very different in the appearances as the more recent cemetery expresses the ideas of the Picturesque Rural Cemetery Movement. Glen Cove Cemetery embraces and is harmonious with the irregular natural terrain. The Old Knightstown Cemetery is the resting place of the pioneer generation of Knightstown. The combined cemetery is a product of an aesthetic movement and it possesses excellent examples of period funerary art in the form of the headstones and mausolea. It also is the product of three trained professional designers, two landscape architects, and an architect.

LAKE COUNTY
Gary Union Station
Gary, 1910-1969
Transportation and Architecture
Listed on June 6, 2019

Gary Union Station is an impressive two-story Beaux Arts passenger depot constructed in 1910 and designed by Baltimore & Ohio Railroad architect Maurice Alvin Long. Long used emerging technology, completely constructing the building in reinforced concrete aided with the knowledge of the Leonard Construction Company of Chicago. Wedged between two elevated railroads, the passenger depot is connected to a smaller freight depot, constructed at the same time, by a raised platform. Gary Union Station is significant as an impressive example of railroad-era architecture for passenger transportation. The building highlights the golden age of passenger service with its lofty style and connection to a booming urban industrialized area. The station is also important as an example of the Beaux Arts style, popularized regionally by the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The unusual nature of the station being constructed of reinforced concrete adds to its architectural significance.
Griffith State Bank
Griffith, 1921-1933
Architecture and Commerce
Listed on June 3, 2019

The Griffith State Bank occupies a prominent corner in the historic commercial center of Griffith. The brick and stone-trimmed building on a raised basement was constructed in 1920. Built in the Colonial Revival style, the building has a temple-like appearance with pedimented entry and it features an interior barrel-vaulted ceiling. The bank was one of the most important buildings constructed related to commerce and the development of the town in the early 20th century. During its relatively short life as a bank from 1921 to 1933, Griffith State Bank served residents and local commercial needs. The institution also reflected the unfortunate and close link to industrial decline and bank insolvency in the Calumet Region during the Great Depression; it was forced to close as a result of the economic collapse in 1933. While there are many examples of Colonial Revival style architecture in the greater Griffith area and Lake County, the bank is an unusual example due to its relative small scale and refinements, particularly its barrel-vaulted ceiling. After the building’s closure as a bank, it was purchased and reopened as a community library in 1940 and continued in that capacity until 1967 when it was replaced by a new library building.

LAPORTE COUNTY
Long Beach School
Long Beach, 1928-1964
Architecture and Education
Listed on September 3, 2019

John Lloyd Wright in Northwest Indiana

The one-story, brick and stucco Long Beach School was constructed in four phases as part of a lakeside community development on Lake Michigan. The first two phases were designed between 1927 and 1937 by noted local architect John Lloyd Wright in his uniquely-developed Prairie Style. The second two phases created an interior open-air courtyard between 1954 and about 1963. These second two phases were designed in the International Style, but were sensitive to Wright’s design aesthetics. The small, single-section elementary school closed during the 1990s and is now a multi-use facility owned by the Town of Long Beach. The building is a good example of a mid-century, elementary-level graded school that introduces a number of architectural features in pursuit of better educating children, including the thoughtful introduction of daylighting and an interior open-air courtyard. It was the main elementary school for the community, nearly from the town’s founding well into the post-World War II years. The first two phases of the building remain virtually unaltered from their original design, and the second two phases provide a harmonious and interesting whole to the building’s design, complimenting Wright’s use of the Prairie Style with the introduction of the International Style.
Beth-El Zedeck Temple, built in 1924 as Beth-El Temple, is a tan brick synagogue that represents 20th century synagogue architecture. The Temple was designed by the Indianapolis firm of Vonnegut, Bohn, and Mueller and is located north of downtown Indianapolis in the Mapleton-Fall Creek neighborhood. The main building is set back from Ruckle and East 34th streets and a cast iron fence surrounds the property on the north and west boundaries of the lot. The surrounding Mapleton-Fall Creek neighborhood, which encompasses Ruckle Street, includes many 1920s and 1930s single-family residences and duplex houses. As the oldest surviving synagogue structure in Indianapolis, the building represents the early 20th century Indianapolis Jewish population, which transformed from an immigrant group into a social and financially stable community. The building retains a significant amount of architectural integrity, both inside and outside and is an excellent example of the Neoclassical style.

Riverside Drive Historic District
Indianapolis, c.1902-1950
Community Planning and Development and Architecture
Listed on June 4, 2019

The Riverside Drive Historic District is comprised of additions and subdivisions that were platted between 1902 and 1947. The vast majority of residences date from the 1900s to the 1950s and include a range of styles from bungalows and American Foursquares to Revival styles, like Dutch Colonial and Tudor Revival. Most houses are single-family dwellings, but some examples of multiple-family dwellings exist. Additions within the district possess features inspired by the City Beautiful movement, including sidewalk and tree lined streets, wide east-west boulevards with grassy, landscaped central medians, traffic circles at many intersections, and glacier boulder retaining walls lining the sidewalks of properties adjacent to Riverside Park. The Riverside Drive Historic District is historically significant for both its architecture and its demonstration of early 20th century suburban community planning and development. The district is representative of the suburban growth of Indianapolis and serves as a prime example of both a “streetcar suburb” and a “City Beautiful” influenced planned rectilinear development. The neighborhood’s platting in 1902 alongside newly installed streetcar lines and its inclusion of landscaping elements and greenspaces to tie into the adjacent Riverside Park are indicative of both those movements in suburban development.
MARSHALL COUNTY
Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm
Plymouth, c.1875-c.1930
Architecture and Agriculture
Listed on September 3, 2019
Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana

The Sults-Quivey-Hartman Farm is a large farmstead with numerous resources related to agricultural use during the 1910s-1930s. The main features include a large, two-story house with simple Italianate proportions and a stone smokehouse constructed c. 1875. The most unusual feature of the property is a large twelve-sided barn built in 1914 with a livestock feeding area in its lower level. The farm demonstrates the importance of agricultural innovation during the early 20th century through the number and variety of extant resources related to livestock and grain storage. The most exceptional resource is the innovative twelve-sided barn used for livestock. The farm is significant for the polygonal barn and large farmhouse as excellent examples of farmhouses of the late 19th century combined with innovative barn construction of the early 20th century.

OWEN COUNTY
Vandalia Methodist Episcopal Church and Vandalia School
Vandalia, 1864-1976
Architecture, Education, and Religion
Listed on June 3, 2019
Indiana’s Public Common and High Schools

The Vandalia Methodist Episcopal Church and Vandalia School are located in Lafayette Township. The properties are the only remaining structures from the unincorporated village of Vandalia, located west of State Road 46 and north of State Road 246. The church was constructed in 1895 in the Gothic Revival style, and the school circa 1864 in the Gable Front style. The church contributes significantly to the story of the community of Vandalia, illustrating the development of Methodism in Indiana and the history of its related women’s organization. The church building is an excellent example of Gothic-Revival architecture and is the physical embodiment of a typical rural community church. The church and school buildings and site served the residents for religious and educational purposes and as community gathering spaces. The Vandalia Methodist Episcopal congregation occupied the church building from 1895-1995, after having originally settled on the property in 1859. Land for the Vandalia School was acquired in 1863
and the school built shortly after. The school remained open through the 1950/1951 school year, and for several years after served as the site for voting and public gatherings.

**SPENCER COUNTY**
**Rockport Historic District**
Rockport, c.1830-c.1961
Architecture and Commerce
Listed on August 28, 2019

The Rockport Historic District documents the origins and development of this county seat, platted in 1818. Rockport thrived as a result of trade on the Ohio River, but its development continued and expanded after the railroad came to town in 1872. Thanks to its Upland South roots and growth over time, Rockport includes a fine collection of early vernacular house types. Of special interest are the community’s several Gothic Revival cottages, executed in frame and brick construction. Later, residents built Queen Anne style houses, and the district has several fine examples of the period’s profuse and elaborate millwork. The bungalow and Ranch house trends also reached town. Main Street was the county’s main shopping destination for all things necessary or desired. Several downtown buildings have cast iron architectural elements manufactured by George L. Mesker & Company. Heritage tourism has played a role in the town’s economy. Rockport prided itself for its association with Abraham Lincoln’s formative years. In 1935, the town created Lincoln Pioneer Village, with assistance from New Deal funds. The village and nearby Lincoln Boyhood Home National Memorial have drawn tourists to the community ever since.

**STEUBEN COUNTY**
**Lime Lake-Lake Gage Channel and Bridge**
Angola, 1936-1969
Social History and Entertainment/Recreation
Listed on September 6, 2019

The Lime Lake-Lake Gage Channel and Bridge connect the freshwater lakes of Lime Lake and Lake Gage. Constructed at the site of a pre-1936 small stream and area of low-lying seasonal wetlands, the channel has a sand bottom and its banks are lined with deliberately placed fieldstones. Spanning the channel is a small bridge constructed of concrete supports set upon, and spanning between, paired fieldstone and concrete abutments flanked by similarly constructed concrete and fieldstone wing walls. The channel and bridge retain a remarkable degree of historic integrity. Constructed in 1936, the bridge and channel are representative of Works Progress Administration projects in Indiana. They also embody the distinctive construction method and defining characteristics of the Park Rustic architectural style, a style that became associated with vacation and resort architecture. The Bridge and Channel played an important role in the establishment and growth of a lake cottage culture that had its highlight in the years from 1870-1950.
VIGO COUNTY
Terre Haute YMCA Building
Terre Haute, 1939-1968
Architecture and Social History
Listed on June 3, 2019

The Terre Haute YMCA Building is a large three-story brick building constructed in 1939 to further the mission of the association by providing a larger, more modern facility in the city. The building is a modern interpretation of the Spanish Revival style designed by Terre Haute architects Miller & Yeager. The building features sleeping rooms, meeting rooms, gymnasium, and pool. Though some floors have received modern finishes, the general layout remains unaltered with the exception of new racquetball courts added to the south side of the building in 1982. The building was used by the Young Men’s Christian Association to further its mission of training young men and boys in their ideals of spiritual and physical health as a method of making more productive and honorable members of society. Its many features related to the use of the building as a YMCA, and its architectural refinements establish the building as an unusual and important resource in Terre Haute.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Campbell-Gill House
New Pekin, 1863-c.1935
Architecture and Entertainment and Recreation
Listed on August 28, 2019

The Campbell-Gill House is the primary resource on a six-acre homestead first developed in 1863 as a fishing retreat lodge by James T. Campbell. The large Greek Revival house with expansive porches is built over a small ravine and includes a spring-fed pool with stone walls. The property was later transformed into a working farm by the Gill Family who added a barn on the property. Other historic features include a stone spring house and a WPA-era outhouse. Campbell’s unique design provided for individualized sleeping rooms and porches off of which guests could fish. Campbell constructed the lodge over a spring-fed stream which he dammed to create a small pond for guests. The house is a large “double-pile” type house, a modest example of the Greek Revival style with its most interesting features attributed to its use as a lodge, including porches, trunk rooms, and individual sleeping rooms. Later, the Gill family added a frame barn and other vernacular farm buildings to the property.
The Eliason Farm consists of 11 buildings and 14 structures. The first owner cleared virgin forests to establish his fields on the original 160 acres. Obviously not completed for some years, the present configuration of the farm has not deviated to any large extent. The buildings on the property demonstrate the construction materials and techniques common to the period 1860 to the present; the construction techniques and materials physically define and demonstrate the evolution of many of the farm functions throughout its lifetime. The main house has been modernized over time but retains significant evidence of its original architectural and structural heritage. An earlier frame house that once occupied the property was moved to another section of land prior to the construction of the Queen Anne. A 1940 aerial photograph shows the same field pattern as today, including the fencerows and tree lines that define the current boundaries. The Eliason Farm is significant as an enduring example of a Hoosier farm that has spanned the years from early settlement to the present; significantly, its history mirrors the cyclical nature and character of the agricultural history of the state – from subsistence farming to surplus production in local and regional markets. The c. 1860 bank barn is the oldest remaining building on the farm. Though some are altered, the farm’s vernacular agricultural buildings clearly illustrate a successful, diversified family farm. The Eliason Farm is important for the Queen Anne style-house and the examples of 19th century construction framing techniques in the bank barn, the double corn crib and the tool shed. Additionally, the pattern of travel around and distribution of buildings on the farm demonstrate the efficiency of typical movement patterns employed by early farmers before mechanization.