

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Monterey Bandstand
other names/site number Kleckner Park Bandstand

2. Location

street & number Kleckner Park, Walnut Street/North County Road 625 East not for publication
city or town Monterey vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Pulaski code 131 zip code 46960

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

[Signature] 4/27/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: music facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: music facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

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(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The bandstand in Kleckner Park, Monterey, Indiana appears to have had very little alteration in its approximately 100 year history. The building is located near the center of the park and is elevated on concrete piers. The bandstand is constructed of wood and is mostly open with turned posts and columns supporting its hipped roof. Periodic flooding of the adjacent Tippecanoe River has caused some damage and required repairs to the structure; most notably a new floor structure was reconstructed in 1979. The building is a rare surviving example of Victorian-era public structures of this type used in town parks and public squares. The park itself is not being nominated, only the bandstand.

Narrative Description

Kleckner Park is a lowland area created in the floodplain of the Tippecanoe River and donated to the Town of Monterey at about the turn of the 19th/20th Centuries. The park is immediately north of the town on the north side of the Tippecanoe River and east of Walnut Street (North County Road 625 East), which was also known as the "River Drive". This road is the main north/south street in the Town of Monterey; it crosses the Tippecanoe River on a 1948 Pratt Pony Truss Bridge which is visible from Kleckner Park.

The park consists of several acres of mostly mowed lawn and large deciduous trees that appear to have grown naturally rather than to have been planted. There are several picnic tables and grills located in the park near the bandstand. These date to c. 1980 through the present. A paved drive and parking are located in the park. A boat launch is located along the river. The park is fenced with older woven wire fencing.

The bandstand is the only building in Kleckner Park. Its appearance dominates the park because it is elevated on 30" tall concrete piers. The building is 12'-6" wide and 20' long (at the walls) and is 13' tall above the piers. There are two rows of 12" square concrete piers: four across the front and four across the back. Bare ground is beneath the bandstand. The bandstand faces northeast with a set of steps on the north half of its southeast facade. The steps are constructed of wood treads and stringers; the steps were constructed in the last twenty years (seen in photo 0003). There is no handrail. The floor structure was replaced during a 1979 restoration of the building; this includes new floor joists, wood floor decking and wood skirt board around the outside perimeter of the building.

The northeast façade's wall (front in photo 0001) is constructed of wood clapboards to a height of 30" with a small gap between the bottom of the wall and the floor. The inside surface of the wall is plywood. The wall has a wood cap with a small cove piece beneath the cap against the wall. The area above the wall is divided into three equal openings by four turned wood posts. Wood trim and lattice form slightly pointed arches between the posts. The lattice encloses the top of the openings just below the eaves.

The northwest elevation (right in photo 0001) is similar to the front façade with a few exceptions. It is divided into two equal openings above the short wall. The turned wood post forming the front corner of the structure forms the north side of the north opening. The other two posts that divide the façade into two parts are square wood posts. The north opening has lattice and a slightly pointed arch at the top of the opening, matching arches on the facade. The south opening is filled in with wood lattice which was installed in the recent restoration. The southeast elevation (right in photo 0002) is a mirror image of the northwest elevation except its north opening has an opening to the set of wood steps and does not have a continuation of the 30" tall wall. A curved piece of wood trim (seen in the lower half of photo 0003) acts as an end cap on the outside edge of the wood clapboards on the façade and the north edge of the clapboards on the southeast elevation at the opening for the steps. A small brass plaque (bottom right corner of photo 0003) is located at the bottom of the turned wood post at the north corner of the southeast elevation. It is engraved with the date of restoration (1979) and those responsible (Tippi '61 Extension Homemakers).

The southwest elevation (photo 0002) also has a continuation of the 30" wall. This elevation is divided into three equal parts above the walls by square wood posts. The two outside openings are filled in with wood lattice that dates to the recent restoration. The center opening is filled in with historic wood lattice that surrounds a large four sided diamond-shaped opening whose framing sides are slightly curved.

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The roof of the structure is hipped with flared eaves. The eaves are supported by slightly curved wood struts attached to each of the outside faces of the square and turned wood posts (seen in the top half of photo 0003). The struts attach to exposed eave rafters that curve upward with the flared eaves. A wood fascia board is attached to the rafter tails. The underside of the eaves are constructed with narrow wood plank decking, or car siding. In some locations repairs were made during the restoration and larger wood planks were installed in place of the car siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof structure is exposed on the interior of the bandstand (seen in photo 0004). The roof rafters are attached to a ridge board at the top of the structure and are supported near the eaves by wood plates supported by the posts. The rafters are notched to set on the plates. Wood cross bracing is located between the beams. Two vertical knee braces are located on the cross bracing and support each end of the ridge beam. The underside of the roof decking is exposed and is constructed of wood planks.

The entire structure is painted white except for the wood floor deck which is painted light gray. The bandstand is in good condition with some minor graffiti on the interior plywood walls. One turned post is cracked. The wood lattice added during the recent restoration mimicked lattice originally installed in the openings. The asphalt shingle roof is older and should be replaced in the near future. The original roof was likely constructed of wood shingles. Due to frequent flooding the concrete piers have shifted and will need to be corrected or replaced (seen in photo 0001 and 0002). The piers do not appear to be historic.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1912-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hay, Abraham "Abe"

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification) The period of significance was established as the traditionally held date of construction (1912¹) through 1960. The purpose of using 1960 is that the Monterey Bandstand continued to accommodate generations of Monterey residents using Kleckner Park during this time and even presently holds a place of importance in the community.

¹ The date was given by recollection of Mr. Charles Kelsey. Kelsey is a life-long Monterey resident born in 1915 and is considered to be very knowledgeable of town history

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Monterey Bandstand is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an extant piece of Post-Victorian public architecture and under Criterion A for its public use as an entertainment and recreational facility. The bandstand was designed in the Queen Anne style by a local carpenter and represents a now rare architectural type. The bandstand also represents the burgeoning period of society's need for areas of public respite and the buildings and structures created to accommodate entertainment and recreational venues in these spaces. The Monterey Bandstand offered a venue for public recreation and entertainment in a small, but developing, Midwestern town.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

ARCHITECTURE

Architectural Type

While bandstand and town gazebo construction was popular throughout the United States, few examples from their golden era of construction have survived. These structures were often built on locations of prominence in towns and cities such as courthouse lawns, public squares, and town parks. Used both for entertainment purposes and socializing in the late 19th and early part of the 20th centuries, the idea of the gazebo has become romanticized and in many towns is seeing resurgence with the reproduction of historic structures.

Communities used the structures for town bands, orators and politicians to entertain or connect with the public. Town bands became particularly popular during the late 1800s and into the early part of the 1900s and established the need for many of these structures as performance stages in public spaces. The architectural type also followed the garden city, or city beautiful, concept of creating public places of respite or recreation. Such places as parks and public squares required an elevated place for viewing or from which to view the surrounding area. The bandstands were places to see and be seen.

In David J. Dixon's 1982 survey of historic bandstands in central and northern Indiana, Dixon estimates that in the 43 counties surveyed, at one time 60-70 bandstands existed. At the time of his publication only 12 remained and many of those were not in the condition to be used for their original purpose and many more were in a state of disrepair. Dixon also reported that a great number of the historic bandstands stood until about the 1960s. He reported that many of the bandstands once stood on courthouse lawns but were either removed to public parks or destroyed.² Dixon lamented the lack of information on historic bandstands, both locally and generally, as public architecture which was evident in the lack of information available on the Monterey Bandstand.

The Monterey Bandstand follows the tradition of a raised structure for performance in a public park. The bandstand has a more refined open front with turned posts and a fanciful backdrop to the stage area created by the design of a framed opening in wood lattice. This front and backdrop rectangular plan design is quite different from extant Indiana bandstands which typically follow either a form of polygonal (usually octagonal) plan or a rectangular plan that is open on all sides. The Monticello (White County) bandstand has a rectangular plan with an obvious front, but does not include a back wall/backdrop to the stage. The Monterey Bandstand is the only bandstand in Dixon's survey of central and northern Indiana bandstands designed with a back wall.

Of the fourteen bandstands surveyed by Dixon in northern and central Indiana, five are constructed in a multi-sided plan (usually octagonal) and one is constructed in a round plan (located in Michigan City). These represent the more iconic bandstand or park gazebo design. The remaining eight which include the Monterey Bandstand are constructed in a rectangular plan. One of the eight has been destroyed by a falling tree (located in Maconaquan Park in Peru, Miami

² Dixon, introduction to survey, no page number provided

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County) and three of the eight have been enclosed and are being used for other purposes (located in Lapel (Madison Co.)
Orland, (Steuben Co.), and Elkhart (Elkhart Co.). Dixon's survey reported the range of construction dates for extant
bandstand as 1906-1939; split almost equally with construction dates prior to and after 1920. He estimated four bandstands
were constructed within about five years of the Monterey Bandstand construction date of 1912.

Most of the bandstands surveyed by Dixon are frame construction; three of these have brick bases. The Newtown
Bandstand, located in McClure Park in Newtown, Fountain County, was constructed in a rectangular plan with brick piers.
The McKinley Park Bandstand in Brook was constructed in an octagonal plan with a molded concrete block base and
decorative concrete columns supporting the roof. The bandstands surveyed are about equally split between having
balustrades, low walls, and no wall/balustrade between columns. Monterey's bandstand with its low clapboard wall joined
the bandstands in Lapel and Frankfort which also have low walls between their columns; however, the bandstand at Lapel
has been entirely enclosed. Exposed roof framing as found on the Monterey Bandstand is not uncommon in bandstand
construction, nor are slightly flared eaves. The bandstands in Lapel, Monticello, and Newtown are examples of rectangular
plan bandstands with flared eaves similar to the bandstand at Monterey. Monticello's bandstand has eaves that are
particularly accentuated with a flared design.

Dixon's survey also reveals that most of the extant bandstands are in park settings, like the bandstand at Monterey. A few
were relocated to their current locations including Hamlet's (Starke Co.) which was located in a downtown location and
Monticello's which was located on the courthouse lawn. Bandstands were constructed either by single benefactors,
municipalities, or fundraising efforts of local organizations. It is unknown how the Monterey Bandstand's construction was
funded, or if the driving force was a single purpose. The bandstands in Brook, Lapel, and Newtown are known to have
been constructed for their town bands. The Monterey Cornet Band existed in the late 1800s, but it is unknown if the band
was in existence during the time the bandstand was constructed.

Nearly all of the bandstands surveyed by Dixon in central and northern Indiana have histories rich in providing
entertainment to the public, particularly musical events. Other activities recorded include weddings and bicentennial
celebrations. Often the bandstands were referred to as "focal points" for celebrations, festivals and other events in their
respective communities. It also appears from the survey that a resurgence of interest in local history during the time of the
nation's bicentennial caused a number of communities to evaluate the condition of their historic bandstands and perform
restoration activities on several that are extant. The Monterey Bandstand benefitted from restoration by the local chapter
of the extension homemakers club in 1979.

Architectural Style

The Monterey Bandstand is constructed with details most attributed to the Queen Anne style of architecture, though its
appearance is truly a simple form of folk Victorian construction. Stylistic details include turned wood posts, historic wood
lattice above or surrounding framed openings, and flared roof eaves with curved rafter tails.

The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century
English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style
popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the preceding Elizabethan and
Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely
follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and free classic subtypes are American
interpretations. These became the most dominant form of the style. The pre-cut designs and architectural details were
made readily available by the increasing use of railroads shipping to booming towns. As free classic adaptations were
made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Colonial Revival and other competing
styles occurred with ease.³

Folk Victorian, as defined by Virginia and Lee McAlester in their architectural field guide, pre-dated the Queen Anne period
by about 10 years and continued to be popular during most of the period. According to the McAlesters, the style is
characterized by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing, traditionally inspired by high-style Italianate or Queen Anne
forms, on simple folk forms. Such is the case with the Monterey Bandstand with its simplified Queen Anne details. The
most common application of stylistic elements occurs on buildings' porches and cornice lines. This style also was
propelled by the increasing railroad network, again due to the availability of pre-cut architectural details.⁴

³ McAlester, pg. 268

⁴ McAlester, pg. 310

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While the Queen Anne style was popular in Midwestern towns, its occurrence in Monterey and Tippecanoe Township is minimal. Only one house in Monterey and Tippecanoe Township had extant Queen Anne features in 2009 (6959 N. Walnut Street, c. 1880)⁵; however this house has been recently renovated and the features are no longer extant.

Of the bandstands surveyed by Dixon in central and northern Indiana, the Monterey Bandstand is the only bandstand constructed in a Victorian era style. Five were constructed with essentially no stylistic features; five were constructed with Colonial Revival details (primarily column or balustrade details); one was constructed in the Neoclassical style (located in Brook); and the example constructed with brick piers was designed in the Craftsman style (Newtown).

The bulk of resources identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory in Tippecanoe Township and in Monterey dates from the 1870s to the 1920s. Architecturally, they include several residential house types including the T-plan, Upright-and-wing, and I-house. Stylistically, the resources include such buildings as the Monterey Depot, constructed about 1910 in the Craftsman style; the Neoclassical Monterey-Tippecanoe Township Carnegie Public Library, constructed in 1918; and the richly ornamented Michael & Helena Keitzer House in Monterey, constructed in 1868 in the Second Empire style. The Tippecanoe Township School in Monterey was constructed in 1932 in the Art Deco style and St. Anne's Church was constructed in 1883 in the Gothic Revival style.⁶ Only one property in Monterey was specifically identified as having Queen Anne stylistic characteristics. The Monterey Bandstand, though not identified in the survey of Pulaski County, is one of very few resources representing the style in the township and the only gazebo-type structure in the style.

Abraham Hay, Builder

Very little is known about the man who was the builder of the Monterey Bandstand. Abraham R. Hay was born in Indiana in 1852. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother was a native of Germany. Hay was living in Pulaski County when his wife, Isabelle, filed for divorce in 1875; at that time Hay would have been approximately 23 years old. In 1873 a partnership existed in Monterey called Hay & Fransler (probably Fansler); they were carpenters, cabinet makers, and undertakers.⁷ In 1883 a new partnership is found in Monterey, Allen & Hay; they are listed only as cabinet makers.⁸ The 1880 census for Monterey lists Benjamin Hay with his family. Benjamin was 36 years old and was listed as a carpenter. It is assumed Benjamin Hay was the partner in the two firms; but it is indeterminate if Abraham and Benjamin were related. Abraham is not listed in the 1880 Pulaski County census.

Abraham Hay is listed in the 1910 census for Monterey as a boarder. He was living with Mary Eikelburner, age 65, and her son and his family. Their residence was 52 Main Street. Hay's marital status is listed as divorced; his occupation is listed as "carpenter of houses" and he was actively working at the time of the census.⁹ Hay was 58 in 1910. He was also listed in the 1920 census for Monterey. Abraham Hay died on September 3, 1939. While Hay may have constructed a number of buildings in or around Monterey, it does not appear that the style or any particular details of the bandstand were repeated by the builder in his other work.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

History of Monterey

The Town of Monterey is located in the northeast corner of Pulaski County, on the south side of the Tippecanoe River, in Tippecanoe Township. Pulaski County was organized in 1839 and Winamac was established as the county seat. Tippecanoe Township was the third township organized; it was first settled in 1838 near the site of Monterey.¹⁰ The town

⁵ Pulaski County Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, pg. 43

⁶ Pulaski County Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, pg. 43-44

⁷ 1873 Pulaski County Atlas & History, no page number

⁸ Counties of White and Pulaski Indiana 1883, pg. 605

⁹ United States Federal Census, 1910, Monterey, Pulaski County

¹⁰ 1873 Pulaski County Atlas & History, no page number

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was established in 1849 by Eli and Peter Demoss and named Bueno Vista to honor the war in Mexico. Barnhart Shotts erected the first house and blacksmith shop in Monterey.¹¹ The first store was a drygoods and grocery owned by the partnership of Dale & Parker.

The growth of the town was slow until the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad was constructed on the north side of town, between the town and the river, in 1882.¹² After the railroad was constructed the town experienced steady growth into the early part of the 20th century. The town's population grew to 300 by 1883. At that time there were nine township schools with the graded school in Monterey considered the best facility.¹³ It was the first school constructed in Monterey, which occurred in 1872-73 and was a two story frame building. It was replaced by a brick building in 1915; this building burned and was replaced by another brick school house in 1932. This building is presently in use as a public school. The current population of Monterey is 231.

Establishment of Kleckner Park

Adam A. Kleckner donated a four acre tract of ground to the Town of Monterey for use as a park on the opposite side of the Tippecanoe River sometime during the early part of the 20th century. No ownership is listed on a 1906-1907 plat map of the area, but it is assumed the town had ownership of the land at this time.¹⁴ The land was referred to as "once an Indian camping ground" in one county history.¹⁵ The area became known as Kleckner Park. Adam Kleckner was an early resident of Tippecanoe Township who had a considerable amount of farm acreage near the south edge of Monterey in 1907. Kleckner was born in Ohio in 1840 and came with his father, Michael's, family to Pulaski County. Adam Kleckner appears in the 1910 census for Monterey, living at 28 Washington Street. He is listed with his wife, Elizabeth, and Eugene Fox, a "hired man". Kleckner's occupation is "general farming".¹⁶ Kleckner died on February 10, 1929 and was buried at the Tippecanoe Township Cemetery near his father and first wife, Ruthann, who died in 1878. Adam's father died in 1866.¹⁷

Tradition holds that Adam Kleckner donated the park under several stipulations. There was to be no consumption of alcohol in the park, nor was there to be any political or religious events held in the park. Another stipulation was that a fence was always to remain encompassing the park. Should any of the stipulations not be upheld the park would revert to the Kleckner family.¹⁸

Kleckner Park's history is tied to access to the park. The main thoroughfare connecting Monterey to the north side of the Tippecanoe River was historically known as "River Drive".¹⁹ The road intersects Monterey's main commercial street two blocks south of the river and traverses fairly low ground prone to flooding north of the river. Kleckner Park is located immediately north of the river on the east side of the road. The road's importance as a thoroughfare is evident from the history of bridge building for the road. The first bridge was built in 1850-1853 and was constructed of wood. Repairs were made to the early bridge due to flooding in 1867. The second bridge was a steel bridge, constructed in 1879; it lasted until the current Pratt Pony Truss steel bridge was constructed in 1948.²⁰ The county is currently working with the town to retain the existing bridge, but replace it with a new bridge that would follow a slightly different alignment. A photograph from 1912 shows the 1879 bridge looking north with a reference to Kleckner Park in the right, rear area of the photograph.²¹

A Monterey Herald newspaper clipping from 1918 provides some interesting information concerning Kleckner Park by virtue of a notice by the town board:

¹¹ Counties of White and Pulaski Indiana 1883, pg. 604

¹² Counties of White and Pulaski Indiana 1883, pg. 605

¹³ Counties of White and Pulaski Indiana 1883, pg. 605

¹⁴ Atlas & Plat Book of Pulaski County, 1906-1907, pg. 9

¹⁵ Reidelbach, pg. 110

¹⁶ United States Federal Census, 1910, Monterey, Pulaski County

¹⁷ Tippecanoe Township Cemetery, Book 4 of compiled county cemetery records

¹⁸ Discussions with Monterey Town Board President, Jim Fluery, and Clerk, Linda McCune

¹⁹ Monterey 2000, pg. 31

²⁰ Reidelbach, pg. 56

²¹ Atlas and Plat Book of Pulaski County, 1976 reprint

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Notice: \$10 fine for anyone going in bathing without bathing suits within 1000' of the public highway, buildings, or Kleckner Park, or destroying any property or buildings in the park. By order of the Town Board.²²

Kleckner Park is mentioned as the site of the Feece Family Reunion and for a picnic by the teacher of the Methodist Episcopal Primary Class in 1918.²³ By an account in a 1939 history of Pulaski County it appears Kleckner Park had established itself as an important community gathering place; it was written that "this park is much enjoyed by the younger generation as a recreation spot."²⁴ Today the park and bandstand enjoy moderate use by the public.

Community Life

The Town of Monterey experienced a similar history to other small Midwestern towns with regard to their social activities and organizations. Religious organizations included the Methodists, Catholics, and German Lutherans.

The Monterey Cornet Band was organized in 1880 by brothers George and Michael Langenbahn. The members in 1883 were William Allen, Charles Scholl, Henry Keitzer, James Freese, William Kelsey, CG Kelsey, and John Burger. The organization was considered in "flourishing condition" in 1883.²⁵ There is also a reference to a "German Band" organized early in the town's history, but no other details.²⁶

Other community organizations also were formed. The Monterey Grange was established in 1873 and had 50 members in 1883. A 1905 *Monterey Sun* newspaper listed several organizations in the community that include the Monterey Lodge, North Star Lodge, Monterey Tent, Charity Hive, and John Keitzer Post.²⁷ In 1918 the town was a recipient of an Andrew Carnegie Library, which was constructed immediately east of the downtown and is still in use today. By the 1910s the town also had a movie theater called "Hartmans Cozy Theater". It ran shows on Sunday nights and charged adults 20 cents and children 10 cents for admission.²⁸

During the early part of the 20th century Chautauquas were held in communities throughout Pulaski County. These community events focused on adult education and exposure to culture; they occurred throughout the United States. These events were often held in town parks or open fields at the edges of towns during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Chautauquas had speakers, musicians, entertainers, preachers, and artists scheduled to share with the attendees. Chautauquas were held in Winamac, Medaryville, and Francesville in Pulaski County. Though there is no evidence of a Chautauqua held in Monterey, Kleckner Park and the Monterey Bandstand were developed during this period. It is indeterminate if the Chautauquas in other Pulaski County communities influenced the creation of the park or bandstand in Monterey, but the facilities would certainly lend themselves to accommodate such venues.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

²² Monterey Sesquicentennial History, compiled newspaper clippings, pg. 24

²³ Monterey Sesquicentennial History, compiled newspaper clippings, pg. 27

²⁴ Reidelbach, pg. 110

²⁵ Counties of White and Pulaski Indiana 1883, pg. 605

²⁶ Monterey 2000, pg. 31

²⁷ Monterey 2000, pg. 21

²⁸ Monterey 2000, pg. 29

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Atlas and Plat Book of Pulaski County, Indiana. 1906-1907 with 1873 Atlas & History Combined, 1976 reproduction. Geo. A. Ogle & Co. Engravers, Chicago (1906-1907)

Counties of White and Pulaski Indiana, 1883 Historical & Biographical, Chicago: F A. Battey & Co., 1883.

Dixon, David J. Bandstands: A Search for Indiana's Historic Architecture, Self-published, 1982.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Monterey 2000, Privately published by the Monterey 2000 Committee, 2000.

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Pulaski County Interim Report. Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2009.

Reidelbach, John G., A Century of Achievement, Pulaski County 1839-1939. Self-published.

Tippecanoe Township Cemetery, Book 4 of compiled county cemetery records

United States Federal Census for Monterey, Tippecanoe Township, Pulaski County Indiana: 1880, 1910, 1920.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .01 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 543554 4556622
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Monterey Bandstand
Name of Property

Pulaski County, IN
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Monterey Bandstand shall be the area of ground on which the bandstand is located in Kleckner Park, following a line with the perimeter of the bandstand's eaves. This area is approximately 16' x 24'.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Because the nomination focuses on the bandstand, rather than the bandstand as a building in Kleckner Park, the boundary is restricted to only the area the bandstand occupies.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization _____ date December 3, 2010
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Monterey Bandstand
City or Vicinity: Monterey
County: Pulaski State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: October 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: northeast façade, facing south

Monterey Bandstand
Name of Property

Pulaski County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Monterey Bandstand

City or Vicinity: Monterey

County: Pulaski State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: southwest and southeast elevations, facing northwest
2 of 4.

Name of Property: Monterey Bandstand

City or Vicinity: Monterey

County: Pulaski State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: southeast elevation/entry steps, facing north
3 of 4.

Name of Property: Monterey Bandstand

City or Vicinity: Monterey

County: Pulaski State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: October 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: interior of bandstand, facing west
4 of 4.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Monterey, Attn: Linda McCune, Clerk-Treasurer

street & number 7033 North Walnut Street

telephone 574-542-2455

city or town Monterey

state IN

zip code 46960

Monterey Bandstand

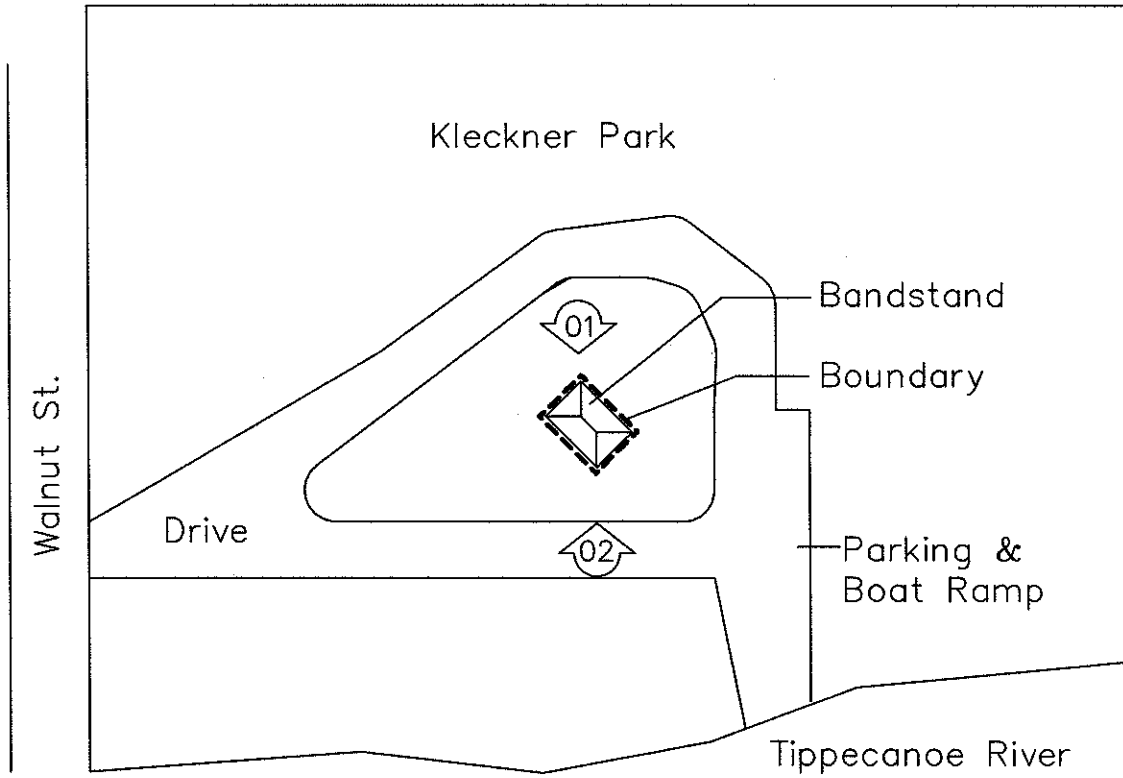
Name of Property

Pulaski County, IN

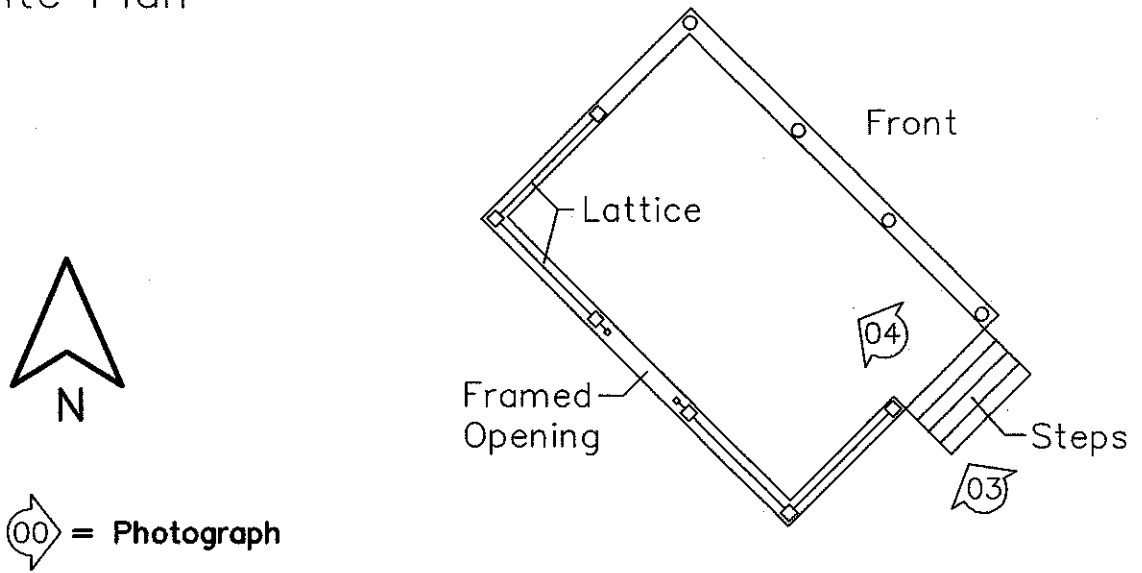
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

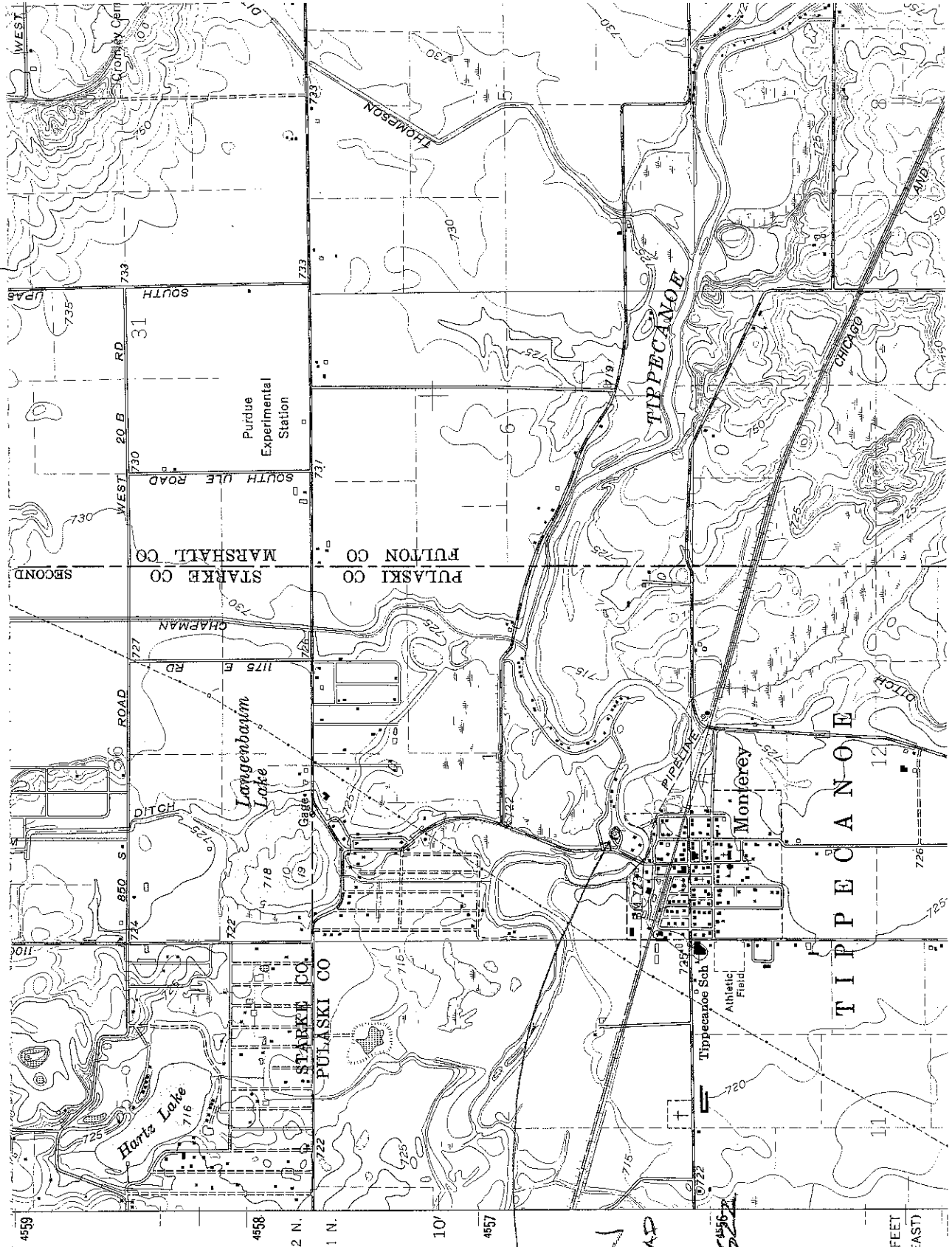


Site Plan



Bandstand Plan

Monterey Bandstand
 Monterey, Tippecanoe Twp., Pulaski County, IN



MONTEREY BARRIERS
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF
 HISTORIC PLACES
 PULASKI CO, IN
 CULVER, IND, QUAD
 NAD 83 UTM
 16TUB554485662

1:330,000 FEET (EAST)