

Recent Listings in the National Register



In September 2025, Indiana added 12 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—a house, commercial historic districts, a school, churches, a farm, a manufacturing building, a railroad terminal, a bridge, and a military site—have added approximately 127 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.

ALLEN COUNTY

Pennsylvania Produce Terminal Historic District—Fort Wayne

Fort Wayne, 1925, 1929-1960

Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, and Transportation

Listed September 2, 2025

The Pennsylvania Produce Terminal Historic District in Fort Wayne is a complex of five brick warehouses on both sides of the 400 block of East Brackenridge Street, one mile southeast of downtown and immediately north of the Pennsylvania Railroad main line. By 1928 the railroad had chosen local architect A.M. Strauss to design its produce terminal project there. At the same time, the railroad was completing the elevation of its main line tracks across the south side of downtown Fort Wayne resulting in a viaduct over Lafayette Street. Strauss responded with a unique engineering solution, designing four nearly identical, ultra-modern-for-the-times warehouses perfectly suited to the four fresh produce companies. The terminal project opened in 1929. The four Strauss warehouses have some Craftsman details with their decorative brick and concrete trim and capped parapets. The Pennsylvania Railroad maintained ownership of the terminal buildings until 1974, after it was ordered to sell as a part of its bankruptcy proceedings.

The terminal area is a distinctive and locally unique commercial district significant for its associations with the development of transformative commerce and transportation systems, especially in the local grocery market. The complex was designed and engineered to modernize the way produce was shipped and distributed, and it served this role for decades. Specifically, the terminal was engineered to keep produce fresh, offer far greater ease of unloading from rail cars, and offer far greater ease of re-loading delivery trucks for local distribution. All these processes had been accomplished in the heart of downtown in several buildings not designed for perishable food storage or motor truck access prior to the construction of the complex.



CARROLL COUNTY

Meridian Line Road Iron Truss Bridge

Camden, 1932

Engineering

Listed September 9, 2025

The Meridian Line Road Iron Truss Bridge was first erected in 1932 on State Road 22 west of Greentown, Howard County by the Indiana State Highway Commission. The 116' long Warren Pony Truss was disassembled and erected by the Carroll County Board of Commissioners in 1970 to carry Meridian Line Road over Deer Creek southeast of Camden.



The truss is set on concrete abutments with wing walls that date to the 1970 installation. The truss is approximately ten feet tall with its main members forming a trapezoidal frame with smaller structural members composing triangular-shaped webbing within the trapezoid. These are the alternating compression and tension diagonal members. Vertical steel members with outer braces are between each of the triangular compositions to stiffen the overall truss. These function together to create a typical Warren Truss design. The members are fastened together with steel plates and rivets. A lattice railing is on each side of the deck and is fastened to the truss. The steel is stamped with ILLINOIS S USA on certain main truss members. The understructure of the bridge deck is composed of main girders of steel I-beams that in turn carry a corrugated steel deck under a concrete deck. All these materials are from the 1969-1970 relocation and installation on Meridian Road given the widening of the bridge deck that was required. In a 2007 rehabilitation, the steel members of the bridge were blasted to remove rust, retightened as necessary, and the bridge was painted green.

DEARBORN COUNTY

Walker Hill Farm

Aurora, 1860-1948

Agriculture, Architecture and Invention

Listed September 2, 2025

The Walker Hill Farm sits on an upland ridge atop its namesake ridge. The farm's origins are associated with one of the earliest pioneer families of Indiana and Dearborn County. The land has been continuously farmed since c.1813. John Walker, who would later become the largest landowner in Indiana and an advocate of women's property rights in the Indiana Legislature, first acquired the site for farmland having earlier arrived in 1796 with his parents as the township's first settlers. The historic buildings include the c.1865/1872 two-story L-plan house; c.1860 English barn; c.1870-1880 cross-gable barn, which houses a rare Experiment Station design, interior square silo dated to September 1893; c.1860 drive-through crib; c.1930 pump house; two c.1930 milk houses, and a 1948 Cape Cod tenant house. The core farmstead also retains its character from when the house, farm buildings and other mid-19th century structures were added by the Barker and Beckett families, c.1860-1893, as well as the early 20th century dairying structures added by the Conaway family, c.1922-1930. As a whole, the farm tells the story of important trends and also experimentation in both Indiana and local agriculture.

Walker Hill Farm is in a community historically known as Mount Tabor, one-quarter mile west of the Mount Tabor Church (c.1871), three and a half miles east of Dillsboro, six miles west of Aurora and the Ohio River. Walker Hill Farm is situated on 31.5 acres and consists of an intact and working group of buildings and structures that historically housed and served several Dearborn County families and supported the operation of a farm that at one time grew to 280 acres.

The farm is significant for its association with nineteenth and twentieth century agriculture in Dearborn County and for the presence in the cross-gable barn of its rare Experiment Station design interior square silo, likely the only farm in the county and perhaps the state with such a feature. It's the earliest known silo to be built in Dearborn County and is documented as one of the earliest of any type constructed in Indiana, which had less than 50 silos in 1892.

The buildings and structures represent the changes in agriculture in Indiana from the 1860s through the 1940s. Collectively, the property is one of the few remaining historic farms in Dearborn County that retains its historic setting and resources.



DUBOIS COUNTY

Indiana Desk Company

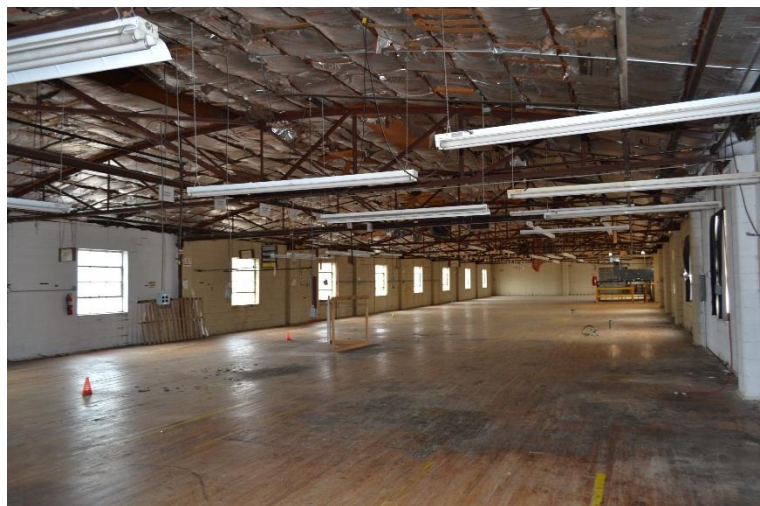
Jasper, 1905-1977

Architecture and Industry

Listed September 2, 2025

The Indiana Desk Company is a substantial four-story early 20th century manufacturing building that was built in 1905 with several additions throughout the decades. The building and its additions are primarily composed of brick with segmental-arched windows in the older sections and industrial sash windows in newer additions. The company's complex is part of a larger industrial area where railroad spurs were located in the near northeast corner of Jasper, approximately five blocks north of the courthouse square. The original portion of the building dates to 1905 and features consecutive wings extending to the east from the north and south ends forming a U-shaped building.

Furniture manufacturing was a significant contributor to the Indiana economy. Indiana Desk's expansive complex in Jasper grew from the core building in 1905 to cover



the city block with various additions and became one of the region's most important and largest manufacturing facilities, as well as one of the largest employers in Dubois County. The Indiana Desk Company is also an example of mill construction. Most of the three-story facility is composed of brick construction with interior heavy timber and steel posts and extends around the perimeter of a city block with wings that front three of the four streets. As a complex, Indiana Desk demonstrates manufacturing facilities of mill construction common during the first half of the 20th century on an impressive scale.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY

Veedersburg First Christian Church

Veedersburg, 1909-1965

Architecture

Listed September 2, 2025

Veedersburg's First Christian Church, constructed in 1909, is one of the finest examples of religious architecture in the small town and in Van Buren Township. Constructed of brick in the Neoclassical style, the temple-front building features a broad portico with stone columns and pediment and rows of stained glass art windows.



The gable-front brick building features a stone beltcourse on the raised basement and bays of windows on its north and south side facades. The basement windows are wood 4/4 sashes with stone sills. The main level windows are wood sashes composed of stained art glass, in pairs in the sanctuary, with transoms also composed of stained art glass. The bays are divided by pilasters on the main level and feature a framed brick panel at the top of the bay. The pilasters support an entablature at the top of the walls. It has a cornice with rows of brick dentils. The building's Neoclassical style is an unusual choice for religious architecture and one of few examples of the style in the county. The temple-front brick building features a portico of limestone columns that support a pediment and rows of stained art glass windows. The Veedersburg First Christian Church is an example of Neoclassical architecture applied to a religious house of worship in the early years of the 20th century.

GRANT COUNTY

Marion First United Methodist Church

Marion, 1923-1964

Architecture

Listed September 2, 2025

Marion's First United Methodist Church was completed in 1923 and designed in the Tudor or English Gothic style by prominent Chicago architect Nelson Max Dunning. The L-planned brick building, taking a prominent position on the city's near south side, has features of both Gothic and Tudor styles in its stone trim, stucco, and half-timbering. The expressive details of its English-inspired leaded and stained art glass windows and carved stonework are impressive features of the building. The church is a large L-plan with its north and west walls fronting alleys, and a large green lawn with minimal landscaping on the southeast corner of the site. The brown-colored brick church has limestone trim and a balanced composition with the narthex and nave in the east-facing, three-story wing of the L-plan and offices and classrooms in the south-facing, four-

story wing of the L-plan. An entry/bell tower is located on the inside corner of the two wings. A modern, one-story addition that features a three-story elevator tower is in front of the entry/bell tower and extends to the south. The building has a tall limestone base and stone beltcourse at the top of the second story and features Gothic-arched stained and leaded art glass windows with stone sills and brick arches throughout most of the nave/narthex wing and entry/bell tower. It has a gabled roof covered with slates and the nave and narthex feature gabled parapets while the classroom/office wing features stucco and half-timbering in its gable walls. The building has an exquisite nave featuring open trusswork and balconies and has had very little alteration over the building's 100-year history.

In 1919, the Methodist Episcopal denomination developed regional Bureaus of Architecture for guidance and design for congregations who were constructing new buildings. The Marion congregation fell under the Chicago regional bureau and received their design from Dunning, likely referred to the congregation by Frank Dillard, the first architect of the Chicago office when the bureaus were introduced in 1919. The building's cornerstone was laid in 1922 and the church was completed in December 1923. Marion First United Methodist Church is an unusual melding of the traditional 20th century Gothic style for religious architecture with what the architect refers to as the English type, inferred here as Tudor Gothic.



LAKE COUNTY

St. Mark A.M.E. Zion Church

East Chicago, 1973

Architecture and Ethnic Heritage

Listed September 2, 2025

St. Mark A. M. E. Zion Church is a Neo-expressionist example of religious architecture by prominent mid-20th century African American architect Wendell Campbell from East Chicago, who studied under Mies van der Rohe at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

The African Methodist Episcopal congregation organized in 1916 and constructed its first building at 140th and Deodar Streets in 1917. In 1973, The congregation contacted Campbell to design a new house of worship.



The building features a two-story block with classrooms, fellowship hall, offices, and a remarkable sanctuary. Campbell likened the design to hands folded in prayer with a multi-folded plate roof that is expressed inside the sanctuary. The design relies on modern building materials and the use of natural light to highlight its distinctive, sculptural form that is best designed as expressionistic. The design, exclusive to the sanctuary section, discards the vertical nature of walls as simple planes and instead folds the walls, covered by vertical

wood planks, into plates to form bays and pitches them slightly outward at the base. These are topped with bands of ribbon windows that follow the upside-down, V-shaped bays from the foundation upward, forming V-shaped clerestory bands in each bay. The image also recalls a giant tent stretched over a structure and strapped to the ground between the bays. The creative execution of the folded roof and bays, which form niche-like features inside the sanctuary, has a dramatic effect inside the nave. All elements work in unison to create a grand vaulted space, dramatically lit with natural light but intimate in its feeling of protection/shelter with a forward-focus toward the altar. Campbell continued the use of vertical planks inside the building on the walls clad with planks on the exterior.

MARION COUNTY

John Hope School No. 26

Indianapolis, 1920-1971

Architecture, Education, and Ethnic Heritage

Public School Buildings in Indianapolis Built Before 1940

Listed September 2, 2025

Construction of John Hope School No. 26, part of Indianapolis Public Schools, began with a cornerstone laying on September 30, 1920. This new and larger building replaced the original School No. 26 built in 1881. Elmer E. Dunlap, the lead architect on the 1920 structure, incorporated the Classical Revival style on a three-story, V-shaped red brick building with limestone accents.



The east-west portion of the original building alongside 16th Street was extended to the east with an addition in 1938, and the north-south portion along Columbia Avenue was extended to the south in 1949. Robert Frost Daggett & Associates was the architect on both additions, generally continuing the architectural features of the original building. The interior layout includes 36 classrooms as well as other school-life associated spaces such as a gym, offices, cafeteria, resource room, and storage spaces. The building also contained the Dunbar Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library between 1922 and 1967. The walls are composed of dark red brick with some brown brick. Stone trim accentuates the foundation and forms belt and sill courses as well as a cornice at the top of the building. A short brick parapet rises above the cornice and is capped with stone. The facades are divided into bays with pairs of windows with stone sills.

The school was constructed in 1920 by Indianapolis Public Schools as a segregated public elementary school for the city's African American children in the Martindale/Brightwood neighborhoods on the city's near northeast side. The school received its first addition in 1938 to educate the city's African American children with disabilities and its second addition in 1949, the year the Indiana General Assembly passed school anti-segregation legislation. The building is a large example of Classical Revival design applied to an urban public school. Though the design is somewhat restrained, the building has important features such as stone porticos, banding, and an interesting V-shaped plan with its primary façade angled to face intersecting streets. The interior is also typical of large urban school design with three stories of central corridors flanked by classrooms, offices, and other rooms for common school functions.

MARTIN COUNTY

Loogootee Commercial Historic District

Loogootee, 1880-1969

Architecture and Commerce

Listed September 2, 2025

The Loogootee Commercial Historic District lines roughly four blocks on each side of John F. Kennedy (JFK) Avenue and features a concentration of late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings in Italianate and Neoclassical styles, most of which front a small public square in the center of the district. Of note are the number of Mesker Brothers Iron Works cast iron storefronts in the district.

The public square is fronted by two-story brick buildings on its northwest, northeast, and a portion of its southwest sides. Additional commercial and public buildings extend on Main Street just off the square. With mid-20th century growth due in part to Crane Naval Base, additional commercial buildings extended north on JFK Avenue (U.S. 231) and include examples of the Modern movement in architecture.

Commerce played the most important role in the development of the district, particularly related to the town's railroad boom era, and maintained significance into the middle part of the 20th century as the district had a second economic boom due to the construction of Crane Naval Base north of the city. Loogootee's history is connected to the development of railroad transportation infrastructure in the middle part of the 19th century. While some settlement occurred in the general vicinity by 1818 by Thomas Gootee and Solomon Stewart, a plat was not officially recorded by Gootee until April 4, 1853, in anticipation of construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The railroad was completed to Loogootee in 1857 along the district's south edge. The railroad connected Cincinnati, Ohio to St. Louis, Missouri through the heart of southern Indiana, and therefore connected the small village to markets on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.



PORTER COUNTY

Edward Astoria and Margaret Wilson House

Porter, 1927

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Listed September 2, 2025

The Wilson House, also referred to as Wildwood or Wildwood by the Brook, is a Tudor Revival-influenced house located in the Indiana Dunes region of Northwest Indiana. It was built for former State Bank president

and Sall Mountain Asbestos Company superintendent Edward Astoria Wilson and his wife Margaret Sophia Smith Wilson in 1927. The property includes five contributing buildings (house, storage building, pool house, old garage, changing building); one non-contributing building (modern workshop), and seven contributing structures (three fish ponds, pool, dance floor, stone wall with stairs, and driveway). The designed landscape is a contributing site featuring not only buildings, but also organic design features such as open and planted areas, fish ponds, an in-ground pool, a curved stone wall extending into a stone staircase curving up the hill, and a semicircular driveway.

The Wilson House is significant for its distinctive characteristics of a Tudor Revival style house with a false thatched roof, which is a rare but distinctive subtype of the style. In addition to having the stylistic elements of the Tudor Revival style, this eclectic suburban house also has elements of the Spanish Revival style including the cast iron Juliette balcony, the round arches, and decorative strapwork. The property is also representative of the suburbanization of the Indiana Dunes for wealthy residents during the early twentieth century.



Nike Missile Site C-32

Porter, 1956-1974

Politics and Government and Military

Listed September 11, 2025

The Nike Missile Site C-32 was one of twenty-two Nike missile launch and control sites built in 1956 by the U.S. Army as part of the Chicago–Gary Defense Area. Original site plans were completed by Spector & Montgomery, an architecture and engineering firm in Falls Church, Virginia. These plans were adapted to the site by A. Epstein & Sons, engineers from Chicago. Located in Porter, the site consisted of two separate parcels: the main 15.33-acre Battery Control and Housing Area and the 14.95-acre Launch Area, approximately one-half mile east.



The site supported the Nike Ajax missile from 1957–1959 and the Nike Hercules missile from 1959–1974. The Battery Control and Housing Area were transferred to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1975 after the military shuttered the Nike program. The Launch Area was purchased by a private owner and has remained in private ownership. The Battery Control and Housing Area became the Bailly Administration Area administrative headquarters of what was then the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore but as of 2019 is Indiana Dunes National Park.

As these were military buildings, they were constructed quickly and efficiently in a Twentieth-Century Functional style with little extraneous detail. Originally built of concrete block, the Nike-related buildings at the Battery Control and Housing Area were covered in vertical wood siding and painted brown to conform to

the NPS brand following the 1975 change in ownership. The Nike defense system represented a significant civilian and military operation during the height of the Cold War (1945–1991) in the United States. The rapid construction of hundreds of Nike facilities throughout the country was intended to provide outer defense rings for some of the country's largest cities, industry-manufacturing-research centers, and government/military complexes. This rush to construct defensive facilities for major metropolitan areas reflected the state of mind and near-panic in the United States during the Cold War standoff with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union).

PULASKI COUNTY

Francesville Commercial Historic District

Francesville, 1887-1967

Commerce and Architecture

Listed September 2, 2025

The Francesville Commercial Historic District essentially lines the north/south and east/west main corridors through the center of town extending a few blocks in each direction. It grew with the construction of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad (later the Monon Railroad) that borders most of the west side of the district. Most buildings date to the late 19th and early 20th century and are brick, but the district demonstrates continued development into the mid-20th century with several buildings constructed up to 1967. Many of these buildings are constructed of random-coursed Bedford stone ashlar.

The district is composed mostly of commercial buildings as well as the historic and present post office buildings, the town hall and fire department building, and Carnegie Library. Also of note are four churches that terminate the north, south, and west ends of the district. Another building that demonstrates the importance of the railroad to Francesville is the grain company co-operative. The district's commercial architecture is composed mostly of simple, commercial vernacular buildings with a few examples of Italianate design. Other styles include Gothic Revival. Commerce played the most important role in the development of the district, particularly related to the town's initial railroad boom era, and maintained significance into the middle part of the 20th century as the district clearly demonstrates continued growth with about a third of its buildings constructed or reconstructed during that period.

