

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hanover College Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Prospect Street, College Avenue, and Ball Drive

City or town: Hanover State: IN County: Jefferson

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>22</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/College

EDUCATION/Education-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/College

EDUCATION/Education-related

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Georgian Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

STONE: limestone

roof: STONE: sandstone

other: METAL: steel

WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The portion of the Hanover College campus which meets the criteria for nomination encompasses the buildings designed in the Georgian Revival style, as proposed by Jens Fredrick Larson in 1936. The historic district also reflects the campus plan Larson proposed in 1936 for the college.

Hanover College was founded in 1827, but the present campus can be traced to a purchase of land in 1845, slightly westward of the 1827 site, on a high promontory overlooking the Ohio River. By 1847, a view shed, called "The Point" had been established. This location is a major part of the current college's culture. With the onset of Larson's plan, most of the buildings in the historic district have conformed to the style he proposed. They are constructed of brick and limestone, with Georgian inspired elements. Parts of the Jens Frederick Larson plan were realized relatively quickly, including the circulation, and general concept of arranging the buildings so that the center of the oval was a tree-studded lawn. Replacing and constructing buildings took decades. By the mid-1960s, Larson's idea had been realized, even if precise building placement differed from the 1936 concept. The material and design palette of red

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brick, Georgian-massed buildings set in the Larson circulation plan gave Hanover College an uncommon uniformity of appearance for an Indiana college campus.

This section also includes a list of all of the properties in the historic district, their dates and whether they contribute to the district. The historic district has a good degree of integrity, with 25 buildings, sites and objects, only two do not contribute to the district.

Narrative Description

The Hanover College Campus is set on a high promontory overlooking the Ohio River. The first campus, founded in 1827, was closer to the town of Hanover, near the Presbyterian Church and East Main Street. However, in 1845, the present site was purchased, lying closer to the river. By 1857, the school built Old Classic Hall (razed after a fire in 1941, front steps are still in place). It stood three hundred and fifty feet above the Ohio River on a bluff with a panoramic view.¹ This bluff is still called the "Point" today. It serves as a platform for many of the buildings and is a significant cultural landscape feature in its own right.

By the 1920s, the buildings along this high platform included Hendricks Hall, and several others. In 1936, Jens Frederick Larson was engaged by the then president, Albert George Parker, Jr. Larson was an architect who had gained an international reputation through his 1933 book, *Architectural Planning for the American College* and his work for an elite group of colleges, including Dartmouth, Princeton and Wake Forest. Larson believed fervently in the importance of collegiate architecture, but not in the then-common Collegiate Gothic style common to American campuses. He was particularly effective when he infused the Georgian style into both natural and manmade settings. His particular talent is evinced at Hanover where he delivered its first comprehensive plan, its distinctive form and eight Georgian Revival buildings, providing the college with its contemporary visual identity.²

The district includes the core of the Larson plan. (see sketch map). It encompasses all of the area along the river view "platform", between College Avenue (which overlooks the river at several points) and Ball Drive to the north. In addition, a selection of buildings south of Prospect Drive have been included. Although Larson's original plan was not built as designed, the circulation system along the high river

bluff remains intact. Its basic form is preserved. A tornado came through Hanover in 1974. Of the thirty-three buildings on the campus at that time, thirty-two were damaged. Two buildings were damaged beyond repair, while the rest required new roofing and other relatively incidental repairs. However, numerous trees were downed. Replanting of the landscape, which has now matured, recreates the placid vision Larson had for Hanover College.

The campus is gracefully crossed by many walking paths and decorated with a great variety of stately trees. In addition, several graduating classes have left mementos in the form of stone plantings, and other memorials. There are many signs, flag pole areas, and other landscape features throughout the campus. While these features are wonderful amenities to the campus, only two rise to the level of a permanent resource in the historic district. The first is a small stone gazebo, once a "wishing well", which now houses a drinking fountain. It was given by the class of 1921. The other feature is the view shed of "The

¹ John Martin. *A Symphony of Nature and Architecture, J. Frederick Larson's Hanover College Campus*. *Ohio Valley History*, Volume 6, Number 3, Fall 2006, p. 27.

² *Ibid.*

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Point." This is a classically inspired part of the campus; it has meaning across the long period of time that the college has been located at this site. In addition, Larson's plan also recognized the importance of this setting and arranged the campus to highlight it. A flight of stone steps leading to a viewing platform has been in place at this location since the 1850s, when it was the front steps to Classic Hall

List of Buildings and Sites

The individual buildings are listed and described below.

1. Katharine Parker Hall, 1964, Mittlebusher & Toutelot, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 001

This is a three story, brick, rectangular plan girl's dormitory has a standing seam metal roof. The brick is laid in Flemish bond. A projecting wood cornice which extends all around the building is decorated with dentils. At the center of the roof, a wide chimney extends upward. Also, at the center of the building, a central gable extends slightly forward and within its pedimented dormer is a round segmented window. The fenestration of the building includes eight/over/eight nearly square windows with shallow segmental arched gauged brick arches on the first and third floors. Second floor windows are set into flat arch gauge brick openings. The fenestration consists of twelve bays, with the central four being in the slightly projecting gable.

A decorative wood portico helps to emphasis this central area of the building. It encompasses the middle four bays of the lower floor and is supported by six pairs of Tuscan columns. There are similar pilasters at the end walls. The roof of the porch is decorated with a wrought iron railing above a substantial cornice. The building is named after Mrs. Albert G. Parker, wife of the college's 12th president.

2. Ide Hall, 1951, McGuire & Shook, Georgian Revival, Contributing, Photo 002

A three and a half story brick building, Ide Hall has an extended wing between the building and Donner Hall which is adjacent. The rectangular plan building, like Katherine Parker Hall, has Flemish bond brick walls, eight/over/eight light windows, and a decorative cornice. The entrance which faces east has a protective wood portico, complete with Doric columns and a massive frieze. The gable end of the roof faces south and within the enclosed pediment is a decorative round attic window with keystone surround. Built with funds from William Henry Donner, it was named after Mrs. John J. Ide (Dora Donner Ide), Donner's daughter.

3. Donner Hall, 1939, J. Frederick Larson Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 003

This building is T-plan in form, with a cross-plan roof. It is three and a half stories, of similar brick bond as the previous two buildings. Most of the windows, like the others are eight/over/eight lights, with gauged brick flat arch lintels. On the east-facing main entrance there is an ornate, semi-elliptical fan light, with keystones at the top and springer stones. Two sidelights with circle and diamond muntins complete the door composition. Flanking the door are larger, twelve/over/twelve windows and the immediate landscape has two period street lights illuminating the entrance.

The building also has an ornate bell tower, octagonal at the base, with round-arched windows, and culminating in a decorative spire. It was the first in architect J. Frederick Larson's campus plan, dedicated to a son of donor and alumnus William Henry Donner, who died January 23, 1931.

4. Brown Memorial Chapel, 1956 J. Frederick Larson, Georgian Revival, Contributing, Photo 004

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An L-shaped building, with a standing seam metal roof, this structure is a perfect version of the temple form (in its main part). The front of the building has a full temple front with wooden portico, supported by four large, fluted Greek Doric columns under a full entablature. Round-arched, multi-paned windows adorn the sides of the building, each with a stone keystone. The main door is overtopped by a semicircular arch adorned with a decorative cornice. Below, the half-glass door has three round arched windows in the upper half and paneling in the lower half. The door in the L-extension has a decorative entablature, and there is an oriel window.

Alice Brown Duggan and J. Graham Brown of Louisville, KY donated the funds for this chapel in memory of their parents. The chapel appears to have been designed by J. Frederick Larson (although some attribute it to McGuire & Shook).

5. President's Home, 1952 McGuire & Shook, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 005

This bilaterally symmetrical building is long and rectangular in plan, including several extensions, styled like Georgian "dependencies." Like all of the buildings on campus, it is of brick, with a high, hipped roof, decorated with wide cornices and dentils. The east and west ends of the main building are emphasized by huge, high chimneys. In the main, central building, there are three dormers on the north side. Two arcaded wooden porches flank the main building, behind them, brick extensions and connecting are gable-fronted wings. The fenestration consists of either six/over/six windows, or on the main building, six/over/twelve lights, all with shutters. The main door on the north side of the building has a wide frieze and a larger window above. The small wooden portico surrounds only the main entry, supported by Doric columns. The south façade of the building, facing the river, has similar fenestration, but with a central door with an oversized, entablature topped by a broken pediment. In addition, there is an open brick patio on this side.

In many ways, the President's Home has features which are reminiscent of early Virginia and other east coast Georgian homes. However, its use of the elements truly offers an excellent demonstration of the way Larson and others interpreted the other style in the mid-to-late twentieth century.

6. Classic Hall, 1947/2003 J. Frederick Larson, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 006

The first building named Classic Hall (remembered today as "Old Classic") stood at The Point but was razed after a fire in 1941 (see below). This building is a long rectangle in form, three stories in height. Like the others, it is constructed of brick, in a similar bond, with at least 12 bays in the main building. There are two story extensions at the east and west ends of the building. All of the windows are twelve/over/twelve lights with gauged brick flat arches at the heads. The main entry, on the north side, has a massive surround, consisting of engaged columns, left and right, with a wide frieze above surmounted by a broken pediment entablature.

The rear, or south side of Classic Hall features a massive projecting portico, supported by four fluted columns, two engaged columns and a cross pediment, resting on a tall brick ground floor base with segmental arched openings. The upper two stories comprise the wood portico. Wrought iron railings on the portico roofline protect students, who can enter the porch through a central door with transom on the second floor.

7. Gazebo (Wishing Well), 1921, Vernacular Structure, Contributing, Photo 007

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This modest structure is constructed entirely of round stones, in a round footprint, with four round-arched openings. The wooden roof with asphalt shingles is also round, but segmented. Today, the Gazebo contains a drinking fountain, but evidently it originally had a well inside (thus the original name, Wishing Well.)

8. Hendricks Hall, 1903, Patton & Miller, Chicago, Beaux-Arts/Classical Revival,
Contributing/Individually listed on NRHP Photo 008

This stately building served first as the campus library, but has housed other services in recent times. It is constructed of limestone and brick, on a slight rise in the ground, so that the southern, or river side extends below the north side. In addition to the visual richness of the dressed stone classical moldings and carvings, the brick on all elevations is laid in Flemish bond. The foundation is of dressed limestone, with heavy, molded water table belt at the top. Each of the elevations is divided into three elements, with the north elevation containing a massive central section, housing the main entry to the building. This elevation has seven bays. These consist of two large one/over/one light windows flanking the central element of the building, each with a massive stone lintel/flat arch and raised stone panel under each lug sill. The flat arch is of dressed stone voussoirs, with taller springers and keystone. The windows on this façade and the rest of the building rest on a stone water course which divides the upper floors from the basement (small windows are visible on all elevations.)

The projecting central entry section is framed by four fluted Scamozzi Ionic pilasters, supporting a stone entablature with modillions, which continues on all elevations. In the central bay, the modern double doors and transom have a stone surround, with pilasters capped by a volute ornamented with a swag. The frieze above is denticulated, and the full pediment surmounting the doorway has high relief cartouche in the tympanum, with a globe centered in it. The central projecting entry section is surmounted by a row of mock balusters (carved in high relief). In addition, decorative brick work outlines the pediment, and two plaster squares above windows, within the left and right spaces between the engaged columns. The roof is surrounded by a short brick parapet, with stone coping. At the center is a slightly arched octagonal drum, surmounted by a soaring dome sheathed in copper.

On the sides of the building, a Palladian window with stone surround decorates the slightly projecting central bay with smaller versions of the main façade windows at left and right. On the east side, two large chimneys protrude from the roof. At the back elevation, facing College Avenue and the river, the lower,

exposed foundation of the building has massive, rusticated stone blocks forming the lower walls. The entablature lacks the modillions on this elevation, and the windows are brick arched with no stone embellishments. The Thomas A. Hendricks Library is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9. The Point, 1847/1857, Contributing, Photo 009

As previously mentioned, there are several points along College Avenue that offer the students and visitors an opportunity to see the extraordinary view shed of the Ohio River from the high bluff on which the college has been constructed. The steps and landing are the front steps of Old Classic Hall, completed in 1857. It was the only building on campus for years. On December 7, 1941, fire struck Old Classic Hall, heavily damaging it. The building was razed but the steps were kept in place and can be seen in a number of old photos of the campus. This is the most dramatic viewpoint on campus, offering a vista of the river, as it curves back from a large bend, once again wending its way south and west. In spring and summer

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the shores exude lush green growth. The campus has maintained this part of the view shed through the years.

10. Parker Auditorium, 1947, J. Frederick Larson, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 010, 011

This building is named after Albert G. Parker, the former college president who was so influential in establishing Georgian Revival as the key style for the college. It is a roughly rectangular building, between four and five stories, and, like the other buildings on campus, primarily of brick. While the building was first used as a chapel, it has been a theatrical venue for many years. As such, it has a large rear area, for storage and other needs, with few if any windows. The building is aligned more or less east-west. The next part of the building has a gable roof with standing seam metal finish housing the auditorium and stage. The front part of the building has a massive portico supported on a brick first story that is enclosed with front doors and side windows. The second to fourth levels feature the columned wood portico. At the left and right, staircases lead up to the porch level, and to the main entry to the auditorium. Eight fluted Doric columns and two engaged columns support the portico. Like most of the other buildings of this era on campus, there is a wide entablature at the roof line, however, this one has full Doric Order treatment, with triglyphs, blank metopes, and a band of mutules under the eaves, including a raking run of mutules in the gable/pediment end. The portico element steps out from the building and has a pediment at the top. The main entry within the porch is surmounted by a semi-circular pediment.

Above the main entry, is a large clock tower, its base is square, of brick, and has a projecting cornice and vents, battered stone or concrete piers are at each corner. Above this is the square clock tower, with faces on each side and smaller corner elements. Then, rising upward is an octagonal wood temple-like element, open and supported by simple columns. The roof of this part of the tower is an octagonal dome, surmounted by the finial which follows the same form, but rises to an extreme height as it narrows to a near point. Surmounting this is a ball, cross and north arrow, the latter in the form of a man on horseback. This weathervane symbolizes the Presbyterian circuit rider ministers who served Indiana in pioneer times.

11. Goodrich Hall, 1947/ 1999, J. Frederick Larson (old part) Hastings & Chivetta (new part) Georgian Revival, Non-Contributing Photo 012

The original two and a half story brick building first housed the science center. A large northern addition was added after the period of significance. A front (east elevation) entry in this addition reveals multi-paned full windows, a porch, with classic Doric capitals and a very wide frieze. Elsewhere in this elevation, engaged columns help maintain the Georgian feel, as well as the brick work and standing seam metal roof. Above the projecting porch, an octagonal glass tower, provides a viewing area, with a walk, enclosed by a short railing. It is overtopped by an octagonal glass lantern and small finial. The addition to the north of the original Goodrich Hall does not appear on a 1969-1970 map, and it dates much later than the original building. Because of the size of the addition (new Science Hall), we have considered the entire building non-contributing.

12. Faculty Office Building, 1931, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 013

Formerly a Phi Delta Theta fraternity house, this is one of the older buildings on the campus. A brick, two and a half story structure, it is an eclectic interpretation of Georgian and Colonial Revival elements. Its walls are red brick and it is symmetrical in plan. The front (south) elevation has a two-and-a-half story, five-bay double-pile central core flanked by slightly lower wings. The brick central bay projects and houses the main entrance. The quasi-Federal treatment of this section includes an applied, two-story,

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wood enframing of attenuated pilasters and a broken pediment. The pilastered front door surround has an iron balcony above its entablature. A narrow, two-story round arched opening rises above the door, housing an eight-over-eight window, spandrel panel, and a top round arched window with stone key. The brick walls rise above to form a flat roofed area with parapet (there is a gabled dormer on the main roof behind the parapet). The flanking walls of the main core of the house have two windows to each side on each story. The tall ground floor windows have stone surrounds set within a brick arch, the tympanum of each being a blind stone panel. A sill belt runs across the elevation above the arched windows, the shorter second story has upper window headers that abut the main wood entablature. The core roof is a truncated gambrel form covered in asphalt shingles. Three gabled dormers with arched sashes line the roof. The gable/gambrel ends are brick parapeted, the main brick walls rising to form bridged, paired chimneys. The flanking wings are much more plain, with simple window openings. The roofline has through-cornice gabled dormer windows.

13. Science Hall, 1952, Frederick Larson/McGuire & Shook, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 014

This building was originally built as a library, then served as an academic building for the sciences in 1973. Today it houses the modern languages and other departments. The central part of the building, is constructed of Flemish bond brick in a cross-plan, one and a half stories, with a central, projecting bay, three upper lunette windows with keystones and a pediment above the main entry. This entry is framed by a small classical portico, featuring free and engaged fluted Doric columns, a wide entablature above, decorative projecting cornice and wrought iron railing on the porch roof. Windows flank this element, with twelve/over/twelve lights. The main door is double leaf, with upper lights and a transom.

14. Brown Campus Center, 1967 Sommerich and Wood, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 015

The Campus Center is a sprawling building, encompassing wings on either side. The two-story-plus-raised basement central part of the building has paired double ended chimneys, is of brick with a standing seam metal covering its truncated gambrel roof. The front entry has a beautiful porte-cochere/portico, reached by a circular drive. The roof of this element is supported by six, two-story fluted columns tied to the building through engaged columns left and right of the center. The porte cochere has a gabled roof. Beneath the porte-cochere, the main entry is marked by a richly surrounded central door, with a stone frame and cornice and a broken pediment stone element, with urn within at the top. The door itself is double-leaf with upper lights and a transom. Flanking this main door are two others, also with stone surrounds, keystones and upper lights and transoms. Three central windows are on the second floor, above the main entry and two side doors. These second floor windows are round-arched, and have radiating muntins in the head area, with twelve/over/sixteen light double hung windows below. Left and right of these windows are smaller, eight/over/eight light windows set into blind brick arches (wood paneled transoms), which extend beyond the porte cochere at the second level. A third level has squarely proportioned windows set high on the wall. Accentuating the point where the roof joins the building is a projecting cornice treatment with dentils.

The side wings of the building have flat roofs, with a raised parapet, broken at intervals with open balusters in a cluster. The windows on these wings vary, from large, stone surrounded, sixteen/over/sixteen light windows, in the bay closest to the main core, to ones with brick surrounds and stone keystones, in the bays extending outward. A stone water course divides the main floor from the basement floor which has eight/over/eight light windows. An octagonal lantern with multi-lights, a domed roof and ball ornament complete the building.

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15. Lynn Hall, 1947, J. Frederick Larson, Georgian Revival, Contributing, Photo 016

This building has a combination roof, which includes a gable, defining the entry wing, a multi-planed gable for the main portion, and flat roofed sections flanking the main entry portion. Like many other buildings on campus, the roof is standing seam metal. Walls are Flemish bond brick. The main point of interest is the projecting, pedimented wing at the front. This element contains three dramatic bays of two story tall round arched windows, with fanlights at the top and multi-lights in the main part of the window. The central of these contains the main door in the bottom part. The bays are contained within the pediment and a decorative cornice with dentils overtops it. Two side wings, one story, of brick with stone parapet cap and urns at the corner, extend left and right from the main (south) elevation. Each contains four substantial windows, with eight/over/eight lights and an entry with wood shouldered architrave surround.

16. Crowe Hall, 1949, McGuire & Shook, Georgian Revival, Contributing, Photo 017

This three-story brick building was developed in an L-plan and has a standing seam metal roof, decorative cornice with dentils, and a Flemish bond brick walls. There is a projecting, centered portion with a pediment. Centered in this three-bay portion, the semi-circular front flat-roofed portico of painted wood rises two stories. Its Tuscan Order wood columns and engaging pilaster support a full but ornamented entablature. The door has a full light surround and a multi-light upper window. The 12-bay façade has eight/over/eight light windows, each with the typical rowlock sills and gauged flat arches. At each end of the building, there is a single story octagonal extension with eight/over/eight light windows and a standing seam metal roof.

17. Academic Computing Center, 1955, Georgian Revival, Contributing, Photo 018

This rectangular plan, one and a half story building is constructed of brick, with a similar bond to others on the campus. The main entry, facing south is flanked by oversize, multi-light box bay windows. This entry has voussoirs and a limestone keystone at its head. The door has a twelve/over/twelve upper light. Colonial carriage lights are on either side of the door.

18. Admission/Financial Aid, c. 1970, Georgian Revival, Contributing, Photo 019

This building was formerly the home of Dr. Robert Bowers, who was the chair of the Department of History. This rectangle-plan, five bay, two-story brick building has a hipped roof, two massive brick chimneys on the roof and a projecting, simple cornice. The main entry faces south and is at the center of the building, reached by circular concrete stairs. It has a Georgian-inspired surround, with a broken pediment at the top, including decorative cornice features. The windows on the first floor are six/over/nine lights and on the second floor they are six/over/six. On the ground floor the window heads are gauged brick flat arches with a stone keystone. The upper floor windows rest on a projecting brick rowlock sill/belt. Window sashes abut the narrow frieze of the roofline.

19. Newby Hall, 1939, J. Frederick Larson, Georgian Revival, Contributing, Photo 020

Small but complex, this bilaterally symmetrical building is two stories tall at center, with the transverse center wing linked by side gabled wings to one story end wings, which are transversely gabled. The center three wings are demarcated by massive chimneys. Walls are brick, trim is painted wood, and roofing is standing seam metal, like many other buildings on campus. A central pediment defines the

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center wing, which also has a one story columned portico, overtopped by a wrought iron railing. The main entry door is flanked tightly by windows, with twelve/over/twelve lights and a four light transom. All share wood paneling below the sashes and the door has a nine-light upper window. Flanking wings have symmetrically placed windows with the typical flat arch treatment. The end wings have enclosed pediments with oculus vent in the brick tympanum.

20. Blythe Hall, 1956, McGuire & Shook, Georgian Revival, Contributing, Photo 021

This three and a half story brick building was named after James Blythe, the first president of the college. It is rectangular in plan with a modern shingle roof. Walls are variegated red brick laid in Flemish bond. Basement windows are topped by a multi-coursed, raised brick belt/water table. The fenestration consists of five bays of six/over/six light windows, with shutters and gauged brick flat arches, on the long, south side. Also on this side is a shed-roof dormer, nearly the full length of the building with three triple windows and round, decorative windows on each end. The north side contains a projecting pedimented wing at center with three windows on each floor and an oculus in the tympanum. Two narrow, high dormers with round roofs and six/over/six light windows flank the central pediment bay. An entrance on the east side commemorates the named president and is centered within a slightly projecting brick bay.

21. Chi Omega (Sorority), 1954, J. M. Rotz, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 022

Chi Omega House is a two-and-a-half story, plus raised basement, Flemish bond brick building with a gambrel roof. This building has an entrance on the north side, with a ornamented wooden surround. A multi-coursed brick belt/water table divides basement from first floor. Windows are generally six/over/six light, with shutters and all have rowlock sills and flat arches. The main entry on this façade (which is within the gambrel end) is surrounded by a wide broken pedimented frame, with projecting cornices. Within this feature is a wood, round arched element with a wood keystone. The main door is a simple, upper six light entry. The entry on the west side has an even more detailed surround, with engaged Doric columns and a tall entablature on the top, with projecting cornice and modillions. The insignia of the sorority is also on the upper frieze. Below, a multi-light transom frames a double leaf door. This façade is seven-bay, with five upper hipped roof dormers with six/over/six lights.

22. Alpha Delta Pi (Sorority), 1954, J. M. Rotz, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 023

This brick building is very similar to the Chi Omega Sorority house and was designed by the same architect. The main entry is on the north facing elevation and contains a pedimented upper frame, with the sorority insignia within the broken pediment, a round arch transom window below and a double leaf door. Like the building to the east, it has seven bays of six/over/six light windows and five upper hipped roof dormers above.

23. Phi Mu (Sorority), 1954, J. M. Rotz, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 024

Although damaged by the 1974 tornado, this building was restored. The entry on the south side of the building is exactly like the one on the Chi Omega house, but has a long, narrow upper window above, with round arched top and shutters, like the others. The fenestration and the bays of this building are like the other two.

24. Kappa Alpha Theta (Sorority), 1971, James Lee, Georgian Revival, Contributing Photo 025

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The Kappa Alpha Theta House harmonizes in materials, style, and massing, though the sorority built it late within the period of significance (1971). This building, designed in a much simpler version of the Neo-Georgian style, it has a cross plan roof, brick walls, and is two and a half stories. The key element of the building is the hipped roof projecting wing at the center front. This contains a five sided enclosed front entry, projecting outward. The windows on the sides are twelve/over/twelve lights and the main surround, which is at the center, contains a round-arched upper fan light and keystone, the door has a multi-upper light. This element has wide, decorative cornice work.

25. Long Administrative Building, 1963, Mittelbusher & Toutelot, Georgian Revival, Contributing, Photo 26.

This building was erected on the site of the old College Point House (built 1882, demolished.) It was originally called the Lynn Administration Building but was renamed in 1994 in honor of Henry C. Long, benefactor of the Long Women's College.

It is a rectangular building in plan. There is a main entrance portico with four freestanding Doric columns and two inset columns. This portico has a classically inspired pediment with dentils, and college seal in relief in the tympanum. The roof is standing seam metal with a cupola at the center and dentils in the cornice. The windows are square with eight over 12 lights. Those on the lower floor have an indented round brick arched frame with limestone keystones. The main entry, on the first floor is a double door with multi upper lights, surmounted by a round arch above. This area on both floors is of white-painted wood. The window above on the second floor is Palladian-inspired.

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.

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Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1857-1974

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Larson, Jens Frederick

Mittlebursher & Toutelot

McGuire & Shook

Patton & Miller

Hastings & Chivetta

Sommerich & Wood

Rotz, J.M.

Lee, James

Period of Significance (justification)

The period 1857 – 1974 reflects the establishment of the college on the present (contributing) site, which was selected for its scenic value, and includes resources related to the historic overlook, whose steps are the original front stairs to Old Classic Hall (1857). The date 1974 was roughly when the Larson Plan had come to fruition. Also in 1974, a tornado struck the campus and resulted in a private funding drive to repair the property (see description and statement of significance). After 1974, the college entered another phase of development, though the Georgian Revival theme was maintained through the use of red brick and traditional massing for new buildings north of the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Hanover College has been and remains affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) (Consideration A). By its by-laws, the board of Hanover has included, and still includes, representation from the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). The historical connection underscores the traditional tie of Presbyterianism and literacy/education extending back before the Scottish Enlightenment. The significance of the college relates mainly to its role as one of Indiana’s leading private colleges that dates to settlement times.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Hanover College Historic District is significant under Criterion C for the quality of its architecture, as exemplified here by the work of nationally known campus planner and architect Jens Fredrick Larson. Hanover’s leaders continued to follow the dictates Larson set forth in his 1936 plan for the school for many years: exclusive use of Georgian Revival architecture set in ample green space. Larson helped set the tone for Hanover by designing several red brick Georgian Revival buildings which still stand today.

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The result of decades of adherence to the Larson plan has resulted in an educational campus of uncommon unity and harmony.

The institution is also significant under Criterion A as Indiana's oldest liberal arts college, established in 1827. The proliferation of small Hoosier colleges sponsored in whole or part by religious institutions is common to the history of other Upper Midwest states. In Indiana, these institutions served to bring higher education to a geographically diverse population, offering a chance for local control, access for less populated counties, and post-Enlightenment education in a religious context. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Hanover College focused on science degrees in addition to a high-quality liberal arts education, attracting students from an increasingly broad regional area. Over time, graduates from science programs made significant contributions to their fields, and important political leaders, past and present, held or hold degrees from the school. Hanover College gave the nearby county seat city of Madison a "college town" feel it would otherwise not have had.

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

Criterion C- Architecture

The Hanover College Historic District is significant under Criterion C for the quality of its architecture and for the comprehensiveness of the style and integrative nature of its campus. American colleges, from early times have had an independent history from European fashion. For example, according to Paul Venable Turner, they have been more decentralized and have also been founded in rural locations, a significant American innovation.³ In the early nineteenth century, Romanticism led to an increased popularity of campuses with unusual beauty or elevated vantage points. "Among the most striking examples of the rural hilltop campus is Hanover College, overlooking the Ohio River near Madison, Indiana."⁴

Planning and the Small College Campus in Indiana

College campus planning was a significant planning and architectural problem in the United States. Some American institutions grew in an organic way, akin to the famed schools of Europe and especially the United Kingdom, where picturesque Medieval towns, common building materials, and the patina of time allowed for a degree of harmony.

But in the Upper Midwest, the land was largely a clean slate. Often, a common building material was not yet evident or a concern. Institutions seemed to do little planning for future expansion or functionality. Aesthetics were a concern limited to each new building and were not applied to an overall vision. Even the state universities faced this issue. Administrators of the Indiana University campus (established 1827) did not adopt local Indiana limestone as a de facto visual unifier until technological advances allowed for industrial-scale quarrying in the late 19th century. As a result, the school's Old Crescent (oldest surviving part of campus) includes brick buildings as well as stone buildings in a variety of eclectic styles and forms. The "solution" for I.U. was to hire the Olmsted firm in 1929 to lay out a master plan that embraced natural assets to unify the campus. By the 1920s, Collegiate Gothic, executed in Indiana limestone veneer,

³ Paul Venable Turner. *Campus: An American Planning Tradition*. Cambridge, MIT Press, 1984, p. 47

⁴ John Martin. "A Symphony of Nature and Architecture", p. 26

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was the mode of choice for I.U.'s new buildings. The building stone if not always the style has served as the design touchstone.

The conundrum for private colleges who had to balance donor wishes, scarce funds, and economic turmoil was even greater. Butler University in Indianapolis (started as Northwestern Christian University in 1855) offers a case in point. Ovid Butler hired William Tinsley to design a brick Gothic Revival "all in one" building in the 1850s, on land at 13th and College Avenue near his suburban house. When the college moved to Irvington, just east of Indianapolis proper, the board hired Edwin May to design a brick Italianate Main Building, completed 1874. A loosely arranged grouping of eight buildings followed over the next 50 years. Fine as each was, no two matched well in age, style, or materials. When the board decided to move to the Indianapolis northside in 1928, the ad hoc appearance of the Irvington campus was cited as one of many factors for doing so. Once in their Fairview Park campus, Butler adopted Collegiate Gothic for most of its new buildings, which held until the school built Irwin Library (Minoru Yamasaki, architect, 1963).

Other Hoosier private colleges sought ways to keep up appearances and modernize their campuses. Hiring a well-known landscape architect or architect seems to have been important. In 1923, Franklin College hired Alling DeForest of Rochester, New York to plan a mall to unite their campus, which included buildings from the 1840s – early 1900s in varying styles. Parce & DeForest had designed a number of memorable places, including estates for George Eastman and Harvey Firestone.

Wabash College may have inspired Hanover to replan their campus. It was Wabash College that appears to have been Jens Frederick Larson's first Indiana client. In the mid-1920s, Wabash officials hired Larson to create a new master plan, in anticipation of their hundredth anniversary in 1932. Larson designed Pioneer Chapel (1929) and Goodrich Hall on the Wabash campus. Though Wabash College only followed some aspects of the Larson plan, the recommendation to adopt red brick Georgian as the campus architectural style was lasting. The Wabash College campus is the most comparable small, private college campus in Indiana to that of Hanover College. The Wabash campus ended up being more densely packed with buildings, while Hanover College maintained a more pastoral feel.

On other private Hoosier college campuses, boards were taking note and adopting Colonial Revival or a version of classical architecture. Depauw hired Robert Frost Daggett to design new red brick and stone trim buildings. Those of the 1930s were clearly Colonial Revival in style. The Daggett firm also designed fifteen buildings at Purdue University in the early 20th century, sustaining the red brick/Neo Classical visual palette of the grounds. Lastly, after a phase of interest in Modernism, Franklin College also adopted Colonial Revival for its new campus buildings in the 1970s.

Jens Frederick Larson, College Campus Architect & Planner

During the 1930s and until 1947, the architect, J. Frederick Larson transformed the Hanover campus. When Hanover president, Albert G. Parker contacted Larson in 1929, the architect had already been involved in major campus architecture at Dartmouth College, having served as architect in residence from 1919 to 1947. This work, as well as articles and a 1933 publication, Architectural Planning of the American College established Larson as one of the premier architectural planners for American colleges. Larson proposed that the most appropriate style for collegiate campuses was Georgian, or Georgian Revival because he believed it best expressed the American character and was most attuned to the American landscape.

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Jens Frederick Larson, the son of a Swedish immigrant, was born August 10, 1891 in Waltham, Massachusetts. He was six feet tall when he enlisted as a gunner with the Canadian Field artillery on 10 August, 1914. He sailed for France in February of 1915, was promoted to Lieutenant on 19 August, 1916, and transferred to the reserve Brigade, Shorncliffe in September of 1916. In December of that year, he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps and received training at the School of Military Aeronautics, Oxford University. He was posted to 8 Squadron on May 5th, 1917, 34 Squadron on May 26th and 84 Squadron on August 8th of that same year. One of the founding members of 84 Squadron, the unit deployed to France on 25 September of 1917. Larson was promoted to Captain on January 1, 1918 and scored nine victories flying the S. E. 5 before returning to England in May of 1917. He was injured in September of 1918 and returned to Canada in January of 1919.⁵

Prior to World War I, Larson worked at a Boston architectural firm and then won a scholarship to the Harvard architecture school, where he studied from 1910 to 1912. Harvard's Colonial/Georgian style campus may have influenced Larson's preferred architectural style for campuses. Larson returned to Canada in January of 1919, after his adventures in World War I, before making his home in Hanover, New Hampshire where he became architect in residence at Dartmouth College. His designs included, in the 1930s, the campuses of Bucknell University and Colby College. He died in May of 1981 at the age of 89 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina where he was working on a college campus. During his lifetime he was awarded several honors, in addition to being a part of the architecture event in the art competition of the 1932 Summer Olympics, he was awarded the Legion of Honor in France for his design of the Maison Internationale at the Cité Internationale Universitaire de Paris, which opened in 1936. In addition to his planning at Hanover College, he also designed buildings for Lehigh University, University of Louisville and St. Francis Xavier University and, of course, a brand-new Wake Forest College campus in Winston-Salem.⁶

In planning the architecture of Hanover College, Larson's point of view agreed with President Parker's who had stated in a letter, that he wished , "...to choose one type of architecture for our planning." Parker was resolute in his will and for many years, he helped to bring Larson's vision to fruition.⁷ Larson aided directly in implementing the plan by drafting plans for a number of buildings: Donner Hall, 1939; Brown Memorial Chapel, 1956; Classic Hall, 1947; Parker Auditorium, 1947; Goodrich Hall (original portion), 1947; Lynn Hall, 1947 and Newby Hall, 1939. Indeed, even beyond Parker's tenure, the college has continued to design and plan buildings in a style which is (loosely sometimes), Georgian Revival. Other architects/engineers which have worked on the campus, in the years which are significant, up to 1970, include: Sommerich & Wood, Chicago architects, Patton & Miller, Mittelbush & Toutelot, McGuire and Shook of Indianapolis and J. M. Rotz, engineer of Indianapolis. All have followed in the Georgian Revival style. This unique situation provided a campus with a unity of style, and one which greatly enhances the natural environment.

⁵ https://military-history.fandom.com/wiki/Jens_Frederick_Larson. Accessed December of 2021.

⁶ Various on-line sites including:

<http://www.theaerodrome.com/aces/usa/larson.php> accessed December, 2021.

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⁷ John Martin. "A Symphony of Nature and Architecture", p.29

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Criterion A - Education: Indiana's Oldest Liberal Arts College

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Presbyterianism and Education

Hanover College has always had some degree of affiliation with the Presbyterian Church. That Indiana has two well-regarded colleges with ties to the Presbyterian Church should not be surprising, considering the strong historical link the denomination had to literacy. Presbyterian leaders in Scotland issued Books of Discipline, which outlined plans to expand literacy to promote reading of the scriptures. Scotland had a remarkable literacy rate of 80% in 1800, though some scholars today debate that figure. There is no debating the effects of the Scottish Enlightenment, and the spread of Scottish-trained educators to the nascent United States. In Indiana, Scots-Irish Presbyterians fostered higher education, both at Hanover and elsewhere. For example, Judge Williamson Dunn, an elder of the Hanover congregation, donated land for the founding of Hanover College, did the same for Wabash College in Crawfordsville, and donated land to Indiana University (memorialized in the place name "Dunn's Meadow").

Hanover and Religion

The trustees and founders of Hanover College always intended it to be connected to the Presbyterian Church. The college had a seminary training program, which eventually moved to New Albany in 1840 and thereafter to Chicago (today known as McCormick Theological Seminary). While never fully owned by a presbytery or synod, some members of the board of trustees have always been members of the denomination. Hanover College remains officially affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).

Indiana's Private Colleges and Hanover College

The Hanover College Historic District is significant under Criterion A, under the historic theme of education. It is Indiana's oldest liberal arts college. In 1850, Indiana had 2,032 churches for its population of 988,000. The prevalence of religion and church-going made it natural for Hoosiers to turn to church institutions to provide higher education. Many of Indiana's leaders in education were also religious leaders. For example, Caleb Mills (1806-1879), often called the "father of Indiana's public schools," was a Dartmouth graduate, a trained theologian, and Presbyterian minister. Mills was instrumental in the founding of Wabash College in 1833. Leaders of Indiana's various branches of Christianity understood the significance of having well-educated pastors who firmly understood the denomination's principles. A proliferation of church-based colleges sprang up in Indiana during the 19th century. Hanover was first (Presbyterian, 1827) followed by Wabash (Presbyterian, 1833); Depauw University (Indiana Asbury University, Methodist, 1837); St. Mary-of-the-Woods, (Catholic, 1840); Notre Dame University (Catholic, 1842); Franklin College (Baptist, 1844); Earlham College (Quaker, 1847); Butler University (Disciples of Christ-Christian Church, 1855); and Valparaiso University (Lutheran, 1859), to name a few that have survived to the present day. The boards of the surviving colleges later adapted the roles of their institutions as time passed into the 20th century.

Hanover College was founded by John Finley Crowe (1787 - 1860) in 1827 as Hanover Academy. Today, it is an institution offering liberal arts, sciences, along with many other degrees and is Indiana's oldest private college. In 1827, Crowe served as pastor of the Hanover Presbyterian Church, located in the small town of Hanover, in southeastern Indiana. He opened an academy in a small log cabin near his home. The academy was the result of a direct call from the Salem Presbytery (covering most of Indiana) made at their 1825 sessions, to establish such an institution. At that same session, leaders divided Indiana into two presbyteries, one was the Wabash Presbytery and the other, the Madison Presbytery. The group called for the Madison, Indiana presbytery to be the general location of the academy. Caleb Mills and his

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colleagues founded Wabash College within the other presbytery, which likely was seen as far enough away from Hanover so as to not draw students from each other, granted the nature of travel in the early 19th century.

Two years later, the State of Indiana granted the Hanover Academy a charter and it was accepted by the Presbyterian synod. Under the state charter, the academy's board of trustees were independent of ecclesiastical control, but it adopted the standards for Presbyterian colleges. The state issued a new charter, creating Hanover College in 1833.

In the 1830s, a busy 3-acre campus served 119 students in a preparatory school and 101 students in the college. The trustees envisioned Hanover as a "manual labor" college, a concept popular in Germany and successful at Oneida Institute in New York State. Franklin College, a Baptist institute in Central Indiana, also began as a manual labor school.⁸ By 1843, the college's president and trustees accepted a proposal from Madison's city leaders to move the school to that city, five miles to the east. However, within a year, the venture had failed and students returned to a classical and mathematical school which founder Crowe had established on the former college grounds which he had purchased. Hanover College was officially restored when the State of Indiana's legislature granted a new charter in 1844. While Crowe was twice a founder of the college, he did not serve as president, the first being James Blythe (from 1832 to 1836, then followed Duncan McAuley March, then Erasmus D. MacMaster and Sylvester Scovel who served from 1846 to 1849.

In 1847, the board of trustees purchased a 200 acre farm one half mile east of the original Hanover campus. This land, with its spectacular overlook of the Ohio River serves as the center of today's campus. The mid-1850s saw the first Classic Hall, constructed on The Point. It lasted for more than 90 years, until it was destroyed by fire on December 19, 1941. During the Civil War, it was thought that Morgan's Raiders would come to the campus, but that did not occur. After the war, several proposals to merge with other colleges or move to Indianapolis were rejected by the board of trustees.

By 1879, after nine presidents who served no longer than nine years, Daniel Fisher led the college from 1879 to his retirement in 1907, bringing stability of leadership and new growth. During his administration, he supervised construction of five buildings. One of these, now called Hendricks Hall (1903), is today the oldest building in the district.⁹

By the early 20th century, it was clear that Indiana's small private colleges needed more than religious affiliation to survive and thrive. Besides a focus on quality and exclusivity, some small colleges focused on specific niches. Notre Dame's well-regarded architecture school began with formal courses in 1889, for example. Butler inaugurated a pharmacy program at their Irvington campus in 1904; today the

⁸ The manual labor concept called for students to farm or manufacture products part of the time, which made tuition more affordable and assisted the institution. Despite present-day concerns over the resemblance to indentured servitude, manual labor schools were viewed as progressive and egalitarian in the early 19th century. The idea was soon abandoned; by 1843, it was considered "an embarrassment." See Millis, p. 46.

⁹ The oldest building on the campus, the YMCA, a one room, wooden, gabled building, dates to 1883 and is, by some accounts, the oldest "Y" building on a college campus in the world. The Observatory dates to 1889. Both are at the far north end of campus near the football stadium, well beyond the nominated boundary.

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pharmacy programs there enroll thousands per year. Hanover College offered a classical-focused liberal arts education, and this continued to be a bedrock of the school's educational focus to the present day. As early as 1838, officials created a scientific track of studies that evolved into Natural Sciences studies.

One resource that illustrates Hanover's commitment to the sciences is the Observatory (1889 – see footnote 9). Remarkable discoveries in astronomy spurred many Hoosier universities to buy telescopes and build observatories in the mid-late 19th century, including Butler, Depauw, and Earlham. Graduates from Hanover's science programs began making significant advances in their fields in the late 19th century. Many went on to teach at other Indiana institutions. Harvey Washington Wiley, Hanover Class of 1867, taught at Northwestern Christian (Butler) University in the 1870s, but soon moved to the faculty of Purdue University. In 1906, Wiley was instrumental in the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act during his tenure as Chief Chemist at the USDA. Merle Coulter, Hanover Class of 1870, taught at both Hanover and University of Chicago, and was a nationally known botanist. His brother Stanley graduated from Hanover the same year and served as a long-time professor of biology and zoology, as well as an administrator, at Purdue.

Making the campus feel like an exclusive place, secluded from everyday life, and even different from other educational campuses, was part and parcel of retooling Indiana's small colleges for the 20th century. At Hanover, the board accomplished this with the help of Jens Frederick Larson.

In November of 1929, just a month after the stock market crash that brought on the Great Depression, a new leader, Albert G. Parker Jr., was inaugurated as the 12th president. He would serve to initiate many efforts, during a troubling time, including the establishment of a new campus design plan, under the auspices of the architect, Mr. Jens Fredrick Larson of Hanover, New Hampshire. Larson was a leading architect of several eastern college campuses. Larson drafted plans for several buildings and the plan began to take shape. Parker oversaw considerable building campaigns at Hanover. After Parker died in 1958, he was succeeded by John E. Horner who served 29 years. Under his leadership, the college enjoyed unprecedented growth.

The post war years continued Hanover's excellence in the sciences. Joan Leitzel, Class of 1958, is an acclaimed national leader in mathematics and president of University of New Hampshire. Besides educating some of the scientists in the country, Hanover earned another distinction in the late 19th century that has continued to the present day. Its liberal arts programs were sound training for political leadership. Two vice-presidents (Thomas Hendricks and Michael Pence), four Indiana governors (Thomas Hendricks, Albert Porter, Michael Pence, and Eric Holcomb), and numerous representatives and senators (both Indiana General Assembly and U.S. Congress) earned degrees at Hanover.

By the mid-1960s, the campus included more than 500 acres, enrollment rose above 1,000 students and the college's assets approached \$15 million. In April of 1974, a tornado roared through the campus, part of a super outbreak of tornadoes that struck 13 states that day. No one was killed or seriously injured but many of the college's thirty-three buildings had superficial damage. Two were heavily damaged and hundreds of trees were down, blocking roads and knocking out utilities. The tornado hit a week before spring break was scheduled, so students were sent home a week early. Two weeks later, they returned to a campus that was damaged, but able to function for the spring term.

What happened then was called "a private miracle" by the Indianapolis Star. Over the summer of 1974, President Horner marshalled the board of trustees, who vowed to repair and renew the college without any federal disaster assistance. By the fall of that year, after raising \$1 million in three months, school began on time for the fall term. The recovery efforts were completed, including replanting for the spring

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term of 1975. Horner insisted that mature trees be used to replant the campus in order to maintain the school's pastoral image. At Horner's retirement in 1987, the college's endowment was over \$40 million. Full-time faculty increased, lowering student-teacher ratios and allowing for more independent research.

The 21st century saw the dedication of the new science center, revisions to the curriculum and a study abroad program as well as an innovative program linking the liberal arts with business. Several new presidents were inaugurated with the current leadership in the hands of Lake Lambert since 2015.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

N/A

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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: Hanover College Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 41 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 634112 | Northing: 4286325 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 634312 | Northing: 4285955 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 633330 | Northing: 4286003 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 633362 | Northing: 4286266 |

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

Beginning at the point where Ball Drive and College Avenue join (at the western part of the district), travel east along the south side of College Avenue to a point on a line 20 feet west of the west wall of Long Administration Building, follow said line south to a point on a line 20 feet south of the south wall of Long Administration Building, follow said line east to a point on a line 20 feet east of the east wall of Long Administration Building, then follow said line back north to the south edge of College

Avenue. Then continue east along the south edge of College Avenue, following it north and slightly west (at which point, follow the outside or east edge of College Avenue) as it curves and become Young Street, to the point where Young Street turns 90 degrees west and becomes Prospect Street. At that point, turn west, cross Young Street, and follow westward along the south edge of Prospect Street, curving to follow the south leg of an oval drive that extends Prospect Street across Morse Lane. Continue to a line marked by a concrete sidewalk, running north-south, about 50 feet west of the west wall of Blythe Hall. Follow said line south to Ball Drive and continue westward on Ball Drive, following its southeasterly curve to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected because they most clearly encompass the area planned by Jens Larson. Most buildings north of the boundary post-date the period of significance. Significant resources exist north of the boundary (the 1883 YMCA and 1889 Observatory), however, they are divided from the district by distance and a number of large, non-contributing resources of recent construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Camille B. Fife
organization: _____
street & number: 608 Mulberry Street
city or town: Madison state: IN zip code: 47250
e-mail camillefife@aol.com
telephone: 812-239-1107
date: May 1, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Hanover College Historic District
Name of Property

Jefferson County, IN
County and State

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hanover College Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hanover
County: Jefferson State: IN
Photographer: Camille B. Fife
Date Photographed: June & July, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo No.	View	Description
001	Lkg north from College Ave	View of south elevation of Katharine Parker Hall.
002	Lkg north/ne from College Ave	View of Ide Hall, south elevation..
003	Lkg southwest from campus	View of east elevation of Donner Hall.
004	Lkg southeast from campus	View of front of Brown Memorial Chapel.
005	Lkg southwest from campus	View of north elevation from side of President's Home.
006	Lkg south/se from campus	View of north elevation of Classic Hall.
007	Lkg south/se from campus	View of Gazebo/Wishing Well.
008	Lkg south from campus	View of front elevation of Thomas A. Hendricks Library (Hendricks Hall).
009	Lkg southeast from campus	Along the view shed of The Point.

Hanover College Historic District

Jefferson County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

010	Lkg north/nw from campus	View of the south elevation of the front of Parker Auditorium.
011	Lkg east from campus	Direct front view of Parker Auditorium.
012	Lkg due west from lawn/Prospect	View of east elevation of Goodrich Hall/Science Center.
013	Lkg north west from campus	View of south/east elevations of the Faculty Office Bldg.
014	Lkg southeast from campus	View of north/west elevations of Science Hall.
015	Lkg southeast from Ball Drive	View of the north elevation and port cochere of Brown Campus Center.
016	Lkg northeast from Ball Drive	View of the south elevation of Lynn Hall.
017	Lkg northeast from Ball Drive	View of the south elevation of Crowe Hall.
018	Lkg northwest from Scenic Drive	View of south/east elevations of Academic Computing Center.
019	Lkg northwest from Ball Drive	View of south/east elevations of Admissions/Financial Aid Building.
020	Lkg northwest from Ball Drive	View of south/east elevations of Newby Hall.
021	Lkg northeast from campus path	View of the south elevation of Blythe Hall.
022	Lkg south from Ball Drive	View of the west elevation of Chi Omega Sorority House.
023	Lkg south from campus	View of the north elevation of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority House.
024	Lkg south from Ball Drive	View of the north elevation of Phi Mu Sorority House.
025	Lkg southeast from Ball Drive	View of the north elevation of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House.
026	Lkg due south from College Avenue	View of the north elevation (front) of the Long Administration Building.

Hanover College Historic District
Name of Property

Jefferson County, IN
County and State

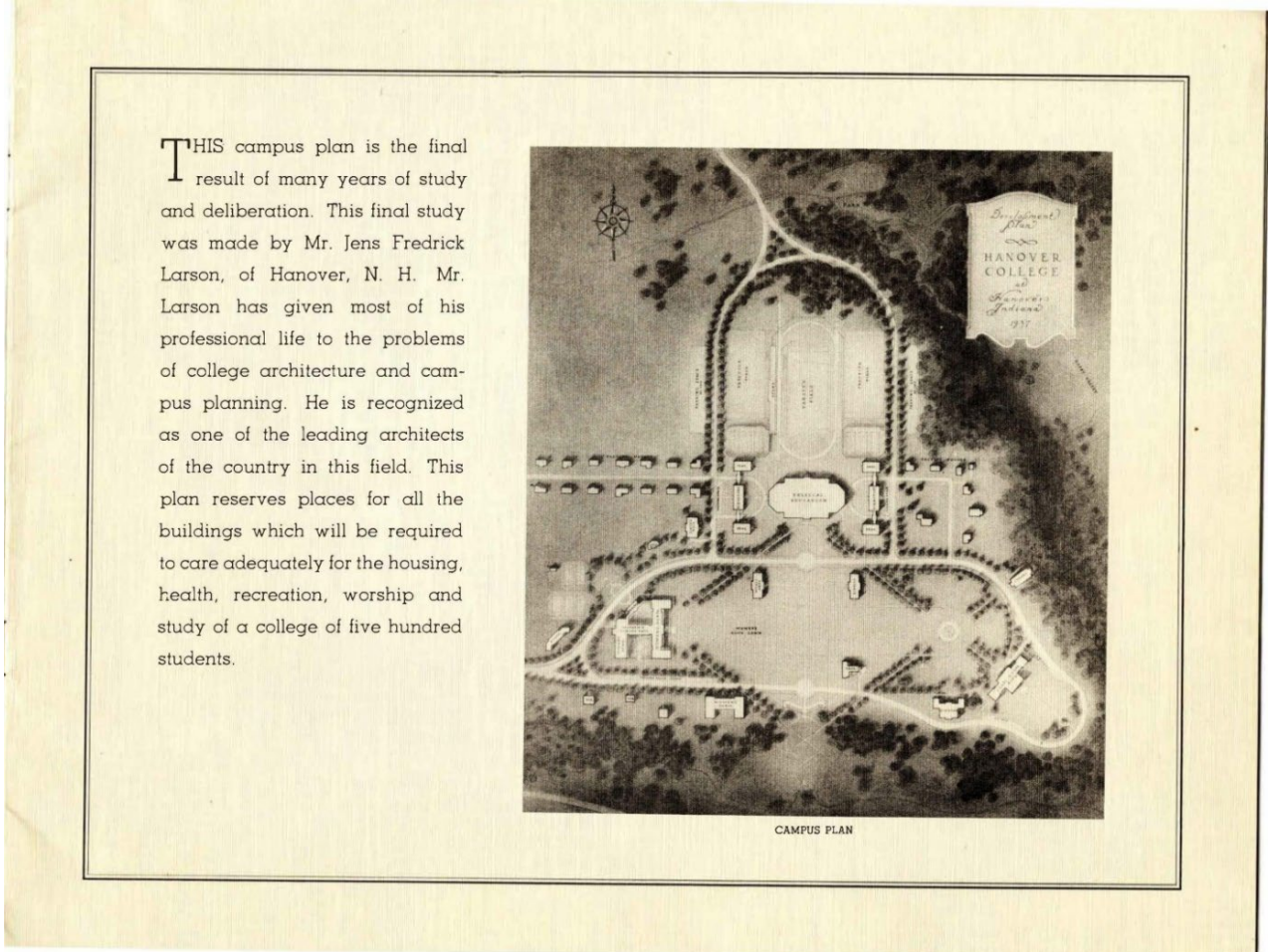


Figure 1: Jens Fredrick Larson's plan for Hanover College

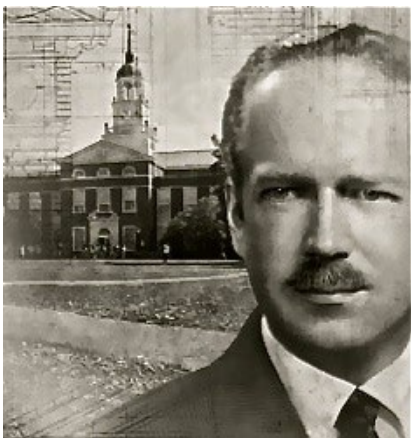


Figure 2: Photographs of Jens Frederick Larson with Dartmouth's Baker Library and in later life.

Hanover College Historic District
Name of Property

Jefferson 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.).

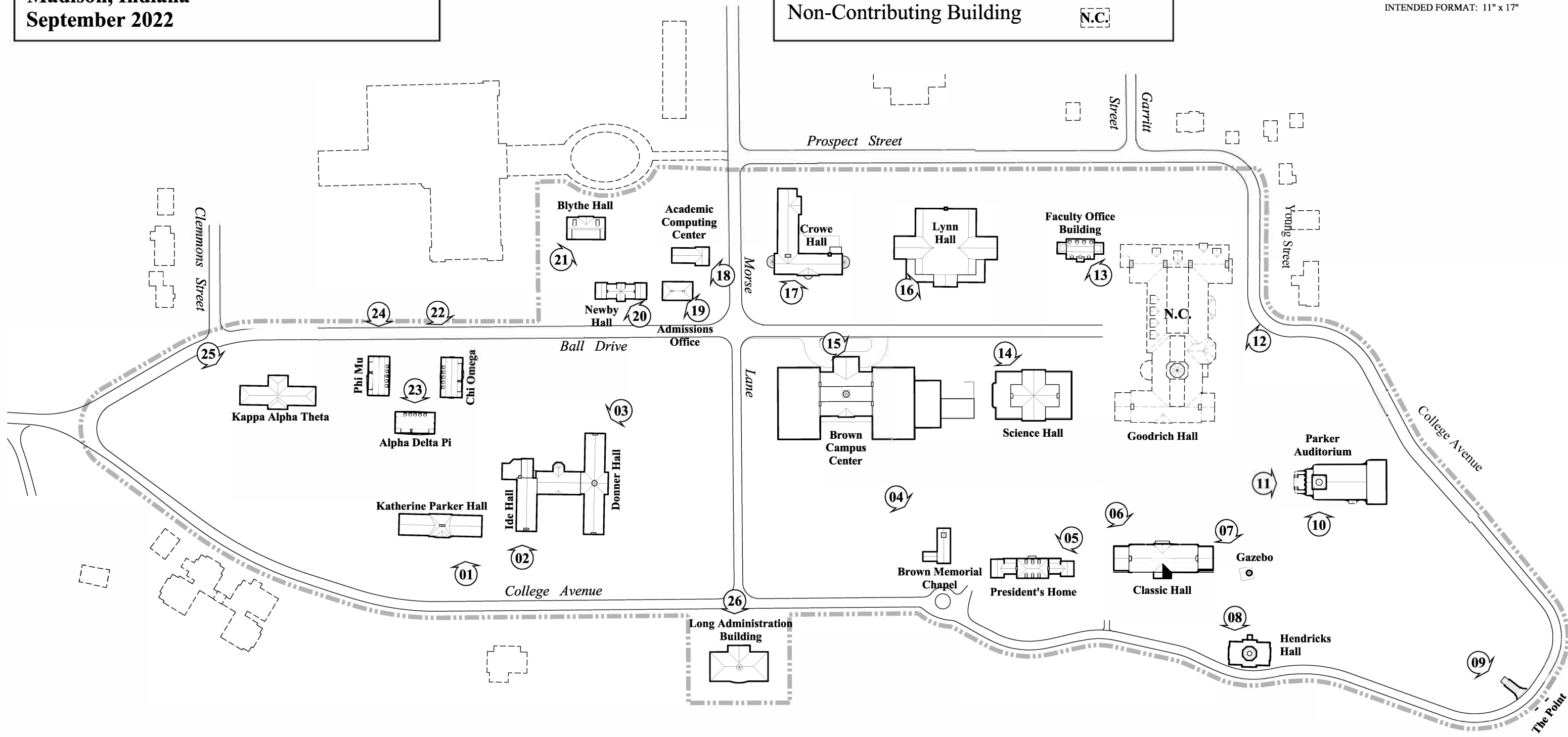
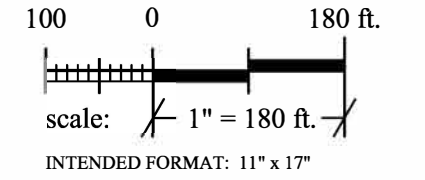
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**Hanover College National Register
Historic District
Hanover, Jefferson County, Indiana
Sketch Map**

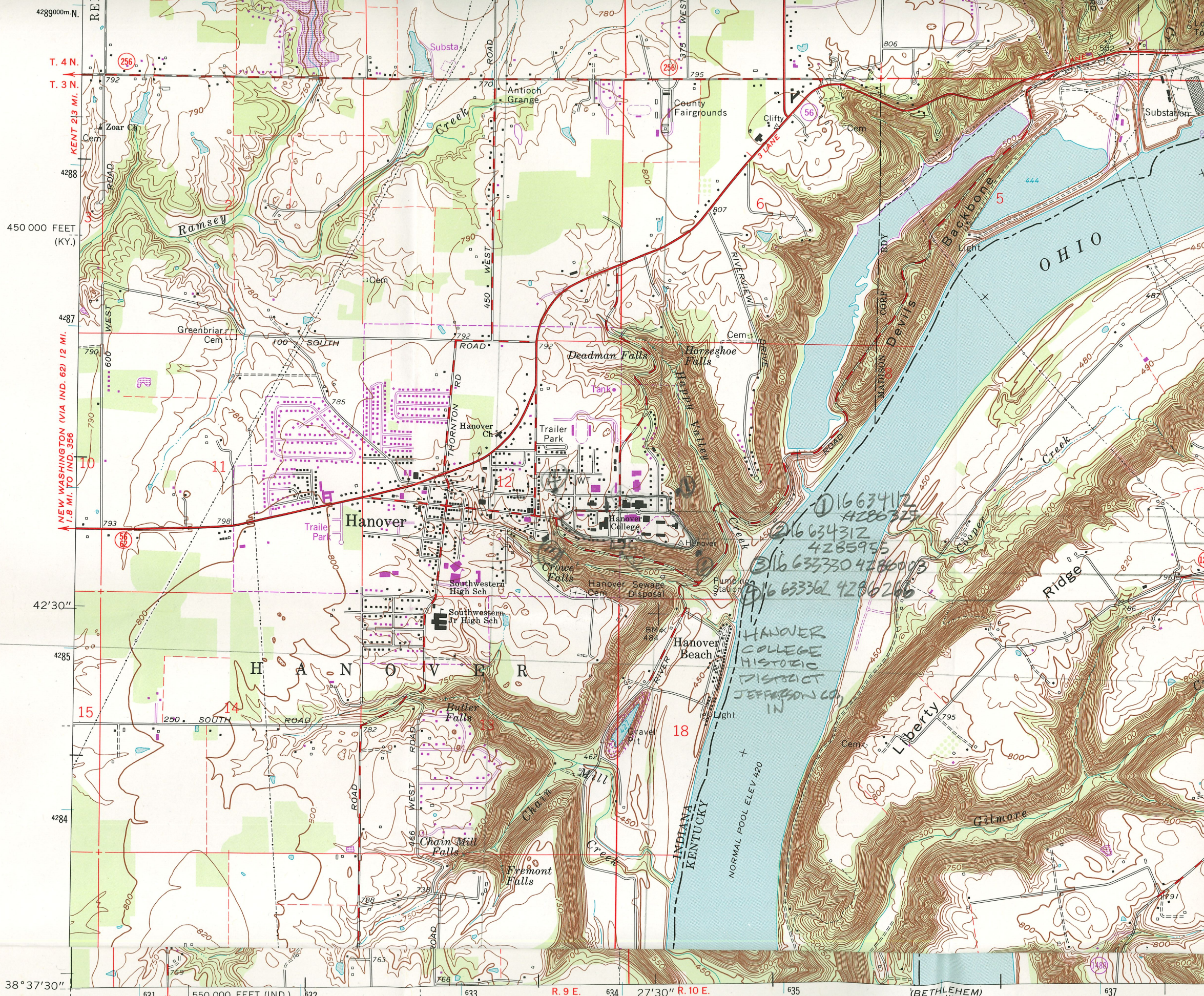
**Prepared by Camille Fife
Madison, Indiana
September 2022**

LEGEND

- Boundary 
- Photos 
- Contributing Building 
- Non-Contributing Building 



Sketch Map: Peter B. Ellis, P.E.



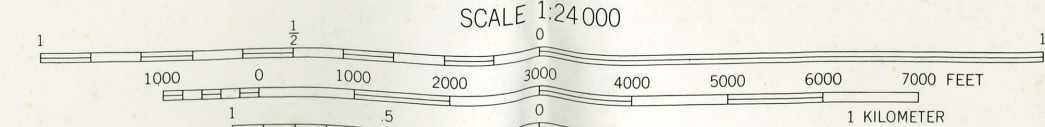
① 663412 4286725
 ② 6634312 4285955
 ③ 6633330 4286003
 ④ 6633362 4286266

HANOVER
 COLLEGE
 HISTORIC
 DISTRICT
 JEFFERSON CO.
 IN

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85° 30' 631 550 000 FEET (IND.) 632 633 634 27' 30" R. 10 E. 635 637

WASHINGTON
261 11 SE

Produced by the U. S. Geological Survey
 Kentucky area mapped in cooperation with
 State of Kentucky agencies
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and USCE





IN_Jefferson County_HanoverCollegeHistoricDistrict_0001



IN_Jefferson County_HanoverCollegeHistoricDistrict_0003



IN_Jefferson County_HanoverCollegeHistoricDistrict_0004



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IN_Jefferson County_HanoverCollegeHistoricDistrict_0009



IN_Jefferson County_HanoverCollegeHistoricDistrict_0011



IN_Jefferson County_HanoverCollegeHistoricDistrict_0016



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