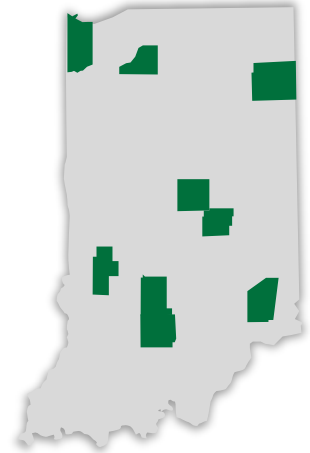


Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places

In August 2024, Indiana added ten listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—a house, a park, a church, a library, a farmstead, residential districts, a courthouse square, and a steam engine—have added approximately 861 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

Shawnee Place Historic District

Fort Wayne, c.1872, c.1903-c.1940

Community Planning and Development and Architecture

Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973

Listed August 27, 2024

Located south of downtown Fort Wayne, the Shawnee Place Historic District is a residential area that developed in the early 1900s. The area was largely built by the Wildwood Builders Company whose home designs focused on economy, convenience, and efficiency in addition to attractiveness. Central to the district's design is Shawnee Drive, a wide, two-block long, landscaped boulevard that gently slopes downhill from north to south between Killea Street and Wildwood Avenue. Wildwood Avenue is also a landscaped boulevard between Webster Street and Hoagland Avenue.



Architecturally, the houses mostly represent the Colonial Revival and Bungalow/Craftsman styles. The American Foursquare is also prominently featured. Many of the houses have garages accessed by an alley or directly by the street in the case of corner houses. Although other builders were active in the district, it owes its street plan and pleasant combination of Arts & Crafts and Colonial Revival houses to The Wildwood Builders Company and its female architects, Joel Roberts Ninde, who was self-trained, and architect Grace Crosby. In the creation of the Shawnee Place addition and later neighborhoods, the Wildwood Builders Company established a clear trend of City Beautiful planning in Fort Wayne.





CLAY COUNTY

Kennedy-Hoffa House

Center Point, 1858-c.1890

Architecture and Exploration and Settlement

Listed August 21, 2024

The Kennedy-Hoffa House was constructed in 1858 by the Martin H. Kennedy family on land he platted to create the town of Center Point. The Kennedy family were known as one of the oldest and most prominent of Clay County's families.



The two-story house with rear wing is an example of the I-House type with simple features. The front façade is symmetrically arranged with five equally spaced bays and a c.1890 Folk Victorian porch. The house appears to be the earliest extant building in Sugar Ridge Township and the community of Center Point and is one of only two examples of I-House construction in the township. I-Houses received their name because they were most popularly constructed in the Midwestern states of Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana. The form has earlier roots in British folk forms that were common in pre-railroad America. Their popularity in the Midwest was due in part to their larger size being more desirable for spending long confining winter months indoors. The true I-House form is two rooms wide separated by a central stair hall, one room deep, and two stories in height with a side-gabled roof. The I-House form was popular from about the 1820s through the 1880s.

HAMILTON COUNTY

Applegate-Johnson Farm

Carmel, c.1846-c.1920

Architecture

Listed August 28, 2024

The Applegate-Johnson Farmstead is a remnant of early pioneer settlement and farming development in southern Hamilton County, now surrounded by mid-20th century suburban development. The house, built c. 1846, is a simple example of the Greek Revival style applied to double-pen construction. Two agricultural buildings, a small barn and corn crib, were built by the Johnson family in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and represent small-scale farm operations of that time period.



The Johnson family purchased the property from the Applegates in 1869 and owned it for over eighty years. The house is an early example of double-pen architecture that features Greek Revival details. Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the National Style. Farmhouses of this age, type, and style were once common in the area. Given the



relative rarity of existing agricultural buildings related to the area’s rural heritage, the outbuildings help identify the property as a small, late 19th century farmstead. In heavily suburbanized southern Hamilton County, properties like the Applegate-Johnson Farmstead are now rare.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Fortville Carnegie Library

Fortville, 1917-1972

Architecture and Education

Listed August 19, 2024

The Fortville Carnegie Library, designed by Ernest Fausset, reflects architectural features associated with the Prairie and Craftsman styles. Built in 1917, the brick, one-story building on a raised basement is rectangular in plan with a hipped roof. Constructed of light brown brick with limestone accents, the library is located one block northeast of Fortville’s historic and current commercial corridor in a well-established residential neighborhood.



The Fortville Carnegie Library is associated with the establishment of public libraries, assisted by grants from philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, for the education and social benefit of communities of all sizes across the United States. In 1915, the citizens of Fortville, began a campaign to secure funding for their own Carnegie library.

Fortville Methodist Church

Fortville, 1901-1962

Architecture

Listed August 21, 2024

Fortville Methodist Episcopal Church, designed by Philip F. Jeckel and built in 1901, is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival church architecture. The cross-gabled structure features two towers of similar design situated in the ell's formed by the intersecting gables. In 1962, a two-story addition was built off the northwest façade.



The church exhibits distinguishing characteristics of the Gothic Revival style including pointed-arch windows, brick construction, window tracery, pointed-arch doorways, buttresses, and towers with pinnacles. Limestone is used as additional architectural accent. The church is located approximately half a block northeast of Fortville’s historic and current commercial corridor. At the time the church was constructed, the residential neighborhood was well-established with small narrow lots.



LAKE COUNTY

Andrew Means Park Manor Historic District

Gary, 1949-1973, 1953-1973

Community Planning and Development, Ethnic Heritage, and Architecture

Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973

Listed August 20, 2024

Means Manor is a residential subdivision of single-family homes located in Gary's Midtown district, approximately two miles south of Gary's governmental and business center. It was built on three neighboring, undeveloped parcels within the established city street grid. Once acquired, the three parcels were subdivided and developed between 1949 and 1970 as five adjacent phases, or manors. In keeping with trends common to major post-WWII housing developments, Means Developers, Inc., designed and built Means Manor's 286 original homes, some with attached and detached garages; they also installed the district's interior streets, alleyways, sidewalks, utilities, and landscaped traffic islands.

It is the culmination of the life's work of building contractor and real estate broker, Andrew A. Means, who formed a multi-million-dollar development company and whose phenomenal rise to prominence garnered national attention. He spent his entire professional career tirelessly working toward the betterment of economic, social, and living conditions of African Americans in Gary and the nation. It took over thirty years for Means to overcome the obstacles placed before him due to the Jim Crow era policies prevalent in the United States during that time.



The homes were built in American Small House, Ranch, Split-Level and Contemporary styles with winding curvilinear tree-lined streets, cul-de-sacs, traffic circles and a private playground for the resident's children. The development of Means Manor allowed middle-class Blacks to experience racial equity in housing at a time when they were commonly forced to live in substandard conditions and denied access to affordable housing and employment. Mr. Means and his wife moved into their Park Manor "dream home" in 1953. His younger brother, Geter Means, and wife Virginia, built their Means Manor dream home in 1954. The Means brothers continued their professional and civil work while living in Means Manor until their respective passings.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Bedford Northside Residential Historic District

Bedford, c. 1986-c. 1965

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Listed August 26, 2024

The Bedford Northside Residential Historic District encompasses a neighborhood northwest of downtown Bedford. The district includes three school buildings which range in date from 1912 – 1964, and a church

constructed in 1905/1925. Architectural styles throughout the district are typical of structures built during the late 19th and early 20th century. Many dwellings throughout the district are one of four styles and types: American Foursquare, Bungalow/Craftsman, Queen Anne, or Colonial Revival. The remaining styles and types include Neoclassical, 20th Century Functional, Free Classic, Contemporary, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Prairie School, Ranch, Cape Cod, Second Empire, Dutch Colonial, Spanish Eclectic, and Classical Revival.

The Bedford Northside Residential Historic District achieves significance derived from its direct association with the residential growth of Bedford and prevalent use of local limestone and diverse architectural resources. This importance is visually accented by the clear influence of the area limestone industry on the built environment, found throughout the district in the use of this building material for structural and decorative applications. Many past residents of the district worked in the limestone industry and related enterprises. The district includes multiple limestone retaining walls, brick retaining walls, limestone fences, limestone sidewalks, limestone walkways, limestone steps, a brick walkway, and a brick driveway. Two limestone hitching posts remain.

The Bedford Northside Residential Historic District is significant locally in the area of community planning and development because it is a good example of residential construction through a century of expansion in Bedford that displays the effects the area limestone industry had on housing design, utilitarian property features, and city infrastructure. Throughout the neighborhood are examples of original limestone cladding, columns, porches, water courses and other architectural features, as well as sidewalks, curbs, drives, retaining walls, and fences. Additionally, some of the residents of the neighborhood were employed within the limestone industry or associated enterprises.



MONROE COUNTY

Cascades Park

Bloomington, 1921-1974

Architecture, Entertainment and Recreation, Social History, and Landscape Architecture

Listed August 20, 2024

As the first public park designated by the City of Bloomington, Cascades Park includes multiple man-made resources associated with early recreational efforts in Indiana including shelters



houses, picnic tables, and other structures and objects, some of which were constructed by the federal government via the Works Progress Administration (WPA) between the mid-1930s and early 1940s. The park landscape takes advantage of the natural terrain and natural water features which were important character defining features of early twentieth century rustic park design.

The public park movement in the United States was born out of the nineteenth century philosophy that interactions with nature provided spiritual and physical well-being, and the desire to provide natural environments and recreation opportunities to urban populations. Locally, municipalities across the country formed park boards and created public parks. In Indiana, early twentieth century state laws enabled communities to form park boards, own property, and collect taxes. Park systems were planned that promoted city growth and provided green space throughout a city. During the 1930s, the development of national parks, via the National Park Service, created and defined a design ethos that influenced state and municipal park design around the country. This approach would eventually be known as National Park Service Rustic, or Park Rustic, and even more colloquially as Parkitecture. The approach appreciated the use of vernacular styles and locally sourced materials, all while placing importance on the interaction between structure and the environment/wilderness. The park's use as a northern gateway into Bloomington, before and during the State Road numbering system in 1927 - and in conjunction with its designation as the Dixie Highway- made the park an important transitional entryway/exit for motorists coming to or leaving Bloomington for many decades.



RIPLEY COUNTY

Versailles Courthouse Square Historic District

Versailles, 1827-1970

Architecture, Commerce, Politics and Government

Listed August 21, 2024

The Versailles Courthouse Square Historic District has at its center the courthouse square established as part of the original plat created in 1819. Over time, many of the streets laid out in the original plat became principal trade routes to other villages in Ripley County and fanned out in several directions. Versailles was platted with the specific intention to establish the village as the Ripley County seat of government. Its location was geographically central in the county and near Laughery Creek, a fresh water source. Like many young county seat towns, commerce grew from people in need of services from county government and similar to most courthouse squares, commercial development was organized on streets fronting the square. Little commercial activity grew beyond this downtown core during the 1800s and early 1900s, and by the mid-20th century, many commercial buildings, offices, and social clubs were built around or near the square.

The district's architecture reflects this wide breadth of history, from its earliest extant buildings built within a decade of the town's plat being established through the mid-20th century revival of commerce and activity in the historic center of Versailles. The Greek Revival-Italianate-designed courthouse is at the center of the district and is mostly surrounded by commercial buildings designed in the Federal, Italianate, and Modern styles. The few residences located in the district are examples of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles. Several social clubs built their meeting halls in the district including the Grand Army of the Republic, American Legion, and Free Masons.



STARKE COUNTY

Chesapeake & Ohio 2-8-4 Steam Engine No. 2789

North Judson, 1947-1955

Engineering, Transportation, and Social History

Listed August 28, 2024

The Chesapeake & Ohio's Engine 2789 is a 2-8-4 type steam locomotive built by the American Locomotive Company at Schenectady, New York, in June 1947. The C&O used this engine until 1955 when it was retired. In 1961, it was donated to the Miami County Steam Locomotive Association for display in West Side Park at Peru. The engine was removed from the park in 1986 and brought to North Judson's Hoosier Valley Railroad Museum in 1988. There were a total of 90 of these locomotives built; the last five of which were built with welded boilers, which was a relatively new technology at the time. This is the only one of those five that survived.



The engine hauled coal, freight, and passengers through Kentucky and West Virginia during its normal runs. One of the notable uses of the engine was for post-World War II humanitarian relief as part of the network of "Friendship Trains" that carried donated items to ports to be shipped to Europe. The program initially hoped to fill 80 train car loads of food, but it turned into 270 car loads divided among three trains over two basic routes. It is the last of its kind with regard to its fully-welded boiler and retains nearly all of its original features, including engine number plate, a recent acquisition and installation by the owners. Though the golden age of rail was coming to a close when the engine was built, the ability to collect and transport large quantities of goods was still an important function of railroads. This proved especially true when a nationally-coordinated relief effort was conceived at the close of World War II. While Engine 2789 never saw active use in Indiana, its extraordinary use as an engine in the "Friendship Train" program in the Mid-Atlantic and Southern states makes it remarkable. It's possible it is the sole survivor of this national relief effort. Both the initial and one of the secondary lines of the Friendship Train program was routed through Northern Indiana.