

From November, 2019, through December, 2019, Indiana added five listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses; residential historic districts; and an industrial building—have added approximately 186 historic resources to the National and State Registers. For information on Indiana properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures go to <https://secure.in.gov/apps/dnr/shaard/welcome.html>.

CLARK COUNTY

Lincoln Heights Historic District

Clarksville, 1929-1960

Architecture, Community Planning and Development, and Education

Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960

Listed on March 6, 2020



The Lincoln Heights Historic District is near the western boundary of the Town of Clarksville. Situated immediately south of the Lewis and Clark Parkway. Platted in 1928 as an interurban subdivision, construction in the district occurred in stages during the 1930s and early 1940s due to the Great Depression and World War II. The remainder of most construction occurred between 1945 and 1960. Designed to attract the middle and upper middle class, the homes reflect high style examples of the Tudor and Colonial Revival styles, and good examples of Bungalow, American Small House and Ranch types. The Lincoln Heights Historic District is significant as an early 20th century subdivision with a collection of early-to mid-20th century homes marketed to the middle and upper middle-class. It is a local representation of residential suburban development spreading into rural areas in response to the decentralization of cities. The district is important for its association with Floyd I. McMurray, the founder and first chancellor of Indiana University Southeast. McMurray founded the school in 1941 and served as director until 1956. The McMurray family moved into their Lincoln Heights home in 1941 and remained in the district for over thirty years after McMurray's retirement. The district is significant for its high style residential architecture ranging from the 1930s through the 1950s, paired with their environment of narrow dead-end streets, spacious yards, and a partially secluded environment. The variety of Bungalow, American Small House, and Ranch forms with prevailing styles including Colonial and Tudor Revival, presents a cross-section of residential middle and upper middle-class Clark County citizens of the time.

JACKSON COUNTY

Walnut Street Historic District

Seymour, c.1874-1962

Architecture

Listed on March 6, 2020



The Walnut Street Historic District is a neighborhood north of Seymour's historic downtown commercial district where many of the city's leading merchants, entrepreneurs, and professionals constructed large homes during the late 19th century and into the first decades of the 20th century. Impressive examples of Classical Revival and Colonial Revival architecture are interspersed with Italianate, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival homes. Three large, historic churches are also located in the district. This neighborhood became one of the most desirable places to live in the city during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While some

building lots are quite generous in size, most are fairly standard, rectangular city lots fronting the street with an alley behind. The district is characterized by its mostly large homes, sidewalks, and large mature street trees. Most of the residential development occurred between about 1880 and 1930. There are also three, large historic churches in the district that supported the population living in the neighborhood. The district, which was the home to the city's leading businessmen, includes the city's finest large-scale examples of Queen Anne architecture as well as excellent examples of 20th century revival styles. Classical Revival and Colonial Revival architecture are interspersed with large examples of Italianate, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival homes. Indianapolis architects Frank Hunter and Wilson Parker designed large houses in the district. George Barber, a Tennessee architect with a nation-wide mail-order design bureau, provided plans for one house. Additionally, Bloomington architect J. L. Nichols may have designed two houses in the district in the 1890s, while another house on 7th St. may be a Sears mail-order house from the 1920s.

LAGRANGE COUNTY

George and Margaret Wolcott House

Wolcottsville, 1838-1857

Architecture and Exploration
and Settlement

Listed on March 4, 2020

The George and Margaret Wolcott House is an exceptional, early example of the Greek Revival style constructed in 1838 in Wolcottsville, founded by its owner. The house sits on a gentle rise on what was once an ample estate on the north end of town. The two-story, gable-front house is symmetrical with one-story gabled wings flanking the two-story portion. Historic details both on the exterior and inside the house are substantial and include a heavy entablature with cornice returns and thick Doric columns on incised porches on the wings. The house is significant as one of the finest, earliest examples of Greek Revival architecture in northern Indiana. The temple-front building includes rows of wide columns to each side and a heavy entablature. Its tripartite design, called variously "temple type with wings," "upright and flanker," or "pavilion with ells," was once common from New England to the Upper Midwest and part of the Upland South. Several builder's pattern books featured the type. The house belonged to the founder of Wolcottsville, George Wolcott, and he was locally prominent in the development of this part of the state.



MARION COUNTY

Fame Laundry

Indianapolis, 1929-1961

Architecture and Industry

Listed on March 4, 2020

Built with a frame of reinforced concrete in 1929 as the new home of Fame Laundry, the main façade of the building at 1352 North Illinois Street is of buff-colored terra-cotta. The two-story, eight-bay façade presents a Neoclassical design with polychromatic details. The remainder of the building is of light brown, dark orange, and yellow brick. Although the other elevations are utilitarian in design, the pilasters and cornice of the primary façade are suggested by the brick and stone treatment of the building's north elevation on 14th Street. The building's vaulted concrete construction, glazed brick partitions, and industrial



interior spaces make Fame Laundry a good example of the design and construction of industrial buildings in the late 1920s, in addition to providing an outstanding representation of the application of the Neoclassical style in polychromatic terra cotta to a commercial building's primary façade. Fame Laundry is significant due to its illustration of important themes in the national economy and trends in the laundry industry. The history of the company embodies the evolution of the power laundry industry in the United States, from rapid expansion in the early 1900s, through the economic challenges of the Great Depression, to the ultimate decline of the industry. Fame Laundry is also important as it embodies the exercise of the Neoclassical style executed in terra cotta, a popular building material in the 1920s, and its materials and construction techniques mark it as an excellent example of industrial construction materials and techniques of the period.

PARKE COUNTY

William B. and Laura Guthrie House

Bloomington, vicinity, 1935-1966

Architecture and Entertainment
and Recreation

Listed on March 4, 2020

The William B. and Laura Guthrie House is a large, impressive example of Tudor Revival architecture in a large rural, wooded setting. The multi-level house's formality is juxtaposed with an informal, rambling quality and selection of natural stone and hand-made brick exterior. The house sits back on a long lane near Turkey Run State Park.



The Guthries were instrumental in the development of Turkey Run State Park during the 1920s-1930s, which lent itself to the nature of their home and setting. The property was run briefly as the Burnt Oak Inn for visitors to the area. The home's large scale and impressive features and details of the Tudor Revival style are on par with the best examples of the style in residential architecture in the state, and it certainly is the finest example of Tudor Revival architecture in Parke County. The Guthries paid special attention to amenities, incorporating many then-modern conveniences during the construction of the home. During the 1940s through early 1950s, the house was used as an inn for guests and visitors to this scenic part of Indiana where tourism has a significant economic role. The connection of the house to outdoor leisure activities enjoyed in this part of the state is underscored by its original owners' interest in this same activity, as well as their direct involvement in the development of Turkey Run State Park during the 1920s-1930s. Aside from the park, the Guthrie House is one of the earliest surviving examples of the recreation-related businesses of Parke County.