

From May, 2015, through December, 2015, Indiana added 25 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses, a school, churches, cemeteries, a farmstead, an interurban depot, and an archaeological site—have added approximately 323 historic resources to the National Register. To see the complete list go to www.SHAARD.dnr.in.gov.

BOONE COUNTY

Ulen Historic District, Ulen, 1924-1963

Architecture, Engineering, Community Planning and Development, and Entertainment and Recreation
Listed on September 16, 2015

(Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960 MPS)

The Ulen Historic District is an upscale residential enclave next to the Ulen Country Club and Bill Diddle-designed golf course, both of which are part of the district. The country club and first nine holes of the golf course were constructed in 1924. They are adjacent to the west of the Town of Ulen and the course stretches north of the town's limits. Ulen was a planned community that functioned as a suburb of Lebanon. Ulen was officially platted in 1929, although houses were constructed here as early as 1924. The majority of houses were constructed between 1930 and 1963 with styles ranging from revival styles to Ranch. Both the town and the club owe their existence to Henry C. Ulen, owner of an engineering firm that brought water and transportation to large parts of Europe and South America. The Ulen Historic District is significant for its close association with Henry Ulen, for its association with community planning and development in Boone County, and for its an excellent and intact collection of domestic architecture, two significant designed sites and the engineering that placed all services and utilities underground.



CARROLL COUNTY

Delphi Methodist Episcopal Church, Delphi, 1869-1926

Architecture

Listed on September 14, 2015



Delphi Methodist Episcopal Church is a combination of three wings, each constructed in a different year. The church sanctuary/auditorium was constructed in 1869 with alterations in 1884, 1897, and 1926. The education wing was constructed in 1926. The brick and limestone trimmed church sanctuary/auditorium was constructed in the Gothic Revival style. A massive bell tower is on its northeast corner. The education wing was constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style; alterations to the auditorium in the same year were made in the same style. A parsonage is located on the east side of the church building. It is two stories and was constructed in the Second Empire style in 1897. It is also composed of brick with limestone trim. Encapsulated between the parsonage and church is the chancel of the church. The old chancel is accessed through the pastor's study in the parsonage. Delphi Methodist Episcopal Church is significant for its architectural style. The building is an impressive example of an early 20th century building constructed for religious purposes in the Late Gothic Revival style. The building includes an attached late 19th century parsonage and 20th century education wing constructed in complimentary styles.

Few public buildings of this size and architectural style were constructed in Delphi and Carroll County.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY

Covington Courthouse Square Historic District, Covington, 1856-1956

Architecture, Commerce, and Politics and Government

Listed on September 14, 2015

The Covington Courthouse Square Historic District comprises the historic commercial area of Covington and the historic seat of government for Fountain County. The district is anchored by the courthouse square located in the center of the district and 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings that front the courthouse on streets that border the public square. The district is significant as the seat of county and local government and for the concentration of commercial activity around the courthouse square as the retail center of the city and its surrounding areas. The district is significant for the high concentration of commercial buildings designed in architectural styles popular during the period of significance as well as the Fountain County Courthouse, which is an outstanding example of the Art Deco style.



Covington Residential Historic District, Covington, 1830-1950

Architecture

Listed on September 14, 2015

The Covington Residential Historic District comprises approximately twenty-one blocks on the city's near north and east sides, north and east of the historic commercial district. The area is composed almost entirely of residences with a few churches and the Covington Library. The Covington Residential Historic District is significant for the impressive collection of early 19th century to early 20th century homes and a few public buildings that represent a broad range of styles popular during the period of significance. Due to the city's early settlement and prosperity, many of the early homes constructed in the district are large with impressive architectural design. These include excellent examples of the Federal style, Greek and Gothic Revival styles, and Italianate style. Good examples of the Queen Anne, Free Classic, and Colonial Revival styles also are located in the district. The city's leading merchants and professionals lived in the district which often led to the homes' scale and embellishments. Several of the houses also have connections to national figures in politics, literature, and art.



HANCOCK COUNTY

Browne-Rafert House, Fortville, 1914-c.1930

Architecture

Listed on September 14, 2015



The Browne-Rafert House is a two-story, single family home. Constructed in 1914, it is associated with both the Browne family, which occupied the house from 1914 to 1921, and the Rafert family, which occupied the house from 1926 until 2013. The house is asymmetrical, made of Indiana limestone with a quarry-faced ashlar finish, has a hipped roof with widely over-hanging eaves and is stylistically a variant of the Arts and Crafts movement. In addition to the main house, other buildings on the property include a carriage house and a small utility building both resembling the style of the main house, a nonhistoric English, wooden barn moved to the property in 1956, and a

small, nonhistoric, corrugated metal outbuilding. The Browne-Rafert House is significant as an excellent example of an Arts and Crafts residence. It is the best example of the style in Vernon Township. It exemplifies the variety of architectural influences in an Arts and Crafts residence, drawing from Prairie and Tudor styles to create an eclectic individual design.

JOHNSON COUNTY

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Franklin, 1911-1964

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Listed on December 15, 2015

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.), completed 1911, is significant as a property associated with the ethnic heritage of African Americans in Franklin. A.M.E. churches offered the black community refuge from discrimination, while promoting personal growth, community involvement, and educational, political, social, and industrial progress and development. The Bethel A.M.E. housed the first all-black congregation in Franklin, which welcomed worshippers of all denominations.



MARION COUNTY

H. Lauter Company Complex, Indianapolis, 1894-1936

Commerce and Architecture

Listed on September 22, 2015

The H. Lauter Company Complex comprised of three historic buildings ranging in date from 1894 to 1912 and a nonhistoric building constructed in 1950. Three of the four buildings were renovated in 2004 as condominiums. The fourth was renovated in 2012 as apartment units. The complex is representative of Indianapolis' industrial heritage during the late 19th and early 20th centuries with two large red brick Italianate style manufacturing buildings and the more refined Classical-style Office Building added



in 1908-12. It is one of the most intact industrial complexes remaining in the urban center from this era. The H. Lauter Company Complex is a significant collection of late 19th and 20th century industrial buildings representative of Indianapolis' furniture manufacturing heritage. Three of the four buildings in the complex were constructed for the H. Lauter Company between 1894 and 1912. One of the factory buildings in the complex is the product of a prolific architectural firm in Indianapolis, Rubush and Hunter. Adolph Scherrer, another prominent Indianapolis architect, designed an addition to the complex in 1906.

Indianapolis Athletic Club, Indianapolis, 1924-1963

Architecture and Entertainment and Recreation

Listed on December 15, 2015

The Indianapolis Athletic Club (I.A.C.), completed in 1924, stands two blocks from historic Monument Circle near the historic center of Indianapolis. The I.A.C. is a nine-story, steel frame building with Indiana limestone foundation, brown-red Brazil, Indiana face brick walls, and a colorful, glazed terra cotta frieze. Indiana limestone moldings frame windows and doorways. The I.A.C.'s exterior ornamentation is Italian Renaissance-inspired. In 1974, the club added a small brick annex building to the west and also built an enclosed brick bridge-walkway from the main building to the annex. Following closure of the club in 2004, a developer rehabilitated the I.A.C. into private condominiums. The Indianapolis Athletic Club is significant for its close association with social and sports history of Indianapolis. The club played a leading role in fostering athletic excellence in swimming, basketball, and racquet sports for middle class and wealthy families of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana. Included in its many accolades is its close association with the careers of multiple Olympic swimmers. The club's unique role as official off-track social hub of the Indianapolis 500 bridged the gap between sports and social activities. In politics, the I.A.C. was well-known as an unofficial center for local Democrat Party leaders to meet and strategize. The Indianapolis Athletic Club is significant for its design by leading local architect Robert Frost Daggett who used brick, Indiana limestone, and Lucca Della Robbia blue glazed architectural terra cotta to create one of the city's finest examples of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture. It is also significant for the roles it played in the recreational and social history of Indianapolis.



MARSHALL COUNTY

Bourbon Community Building-Gymnasium. Bourbon, 1928-1963

Architecture and Entertainment and Recreation

Listed on December 15, 2015

(Indiana's Public Common and High Schools MPS)



The Bourbon Community Building-Gymnasium, constructed in 1928, was built was appended to an earlier school building that was constructed in 1917- 1918. While the school building has been razed, the old gym has been maintained as an important part of the community. The building has elements of the Colonial Revival style, but is generally a 20th century functional building with a large barrel-vaulted roof. The Bourbon Community Building-Gymnasium is significant as a venue for entertainment purposes and as a facility for indoor athletic recreation for the community's public school. It is also significant as an intact example of an early 20th century gymnasium.

NOBLE COUNTY

Cromwell Historic District, Cromwell, c.1875-c.1953

Architecture and Commerce

Listed on September 14, 2015

The Cromwell Historic District includes much of Cromwell's original town limits and railroad-era additions. The southern part of the district contains the town's historic commercial area while the northern blocks are a tree-lined residential neighborhood. There are an unusually large number of bungalows and homes with Craftsman elements in the residential area. The Cromwell Historic District is significant due to the concentration of commercial activity in the south end of the district and because of the community's position as the center for commerce in the township. Already located on the road to Ligonier, trade was further developed with the opening of the Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Chicago Railroad through Cromwell in the late 1870s. The district is also significant for including the community's best examples of architectural styles and vernacular housing types popular during the period of significance.

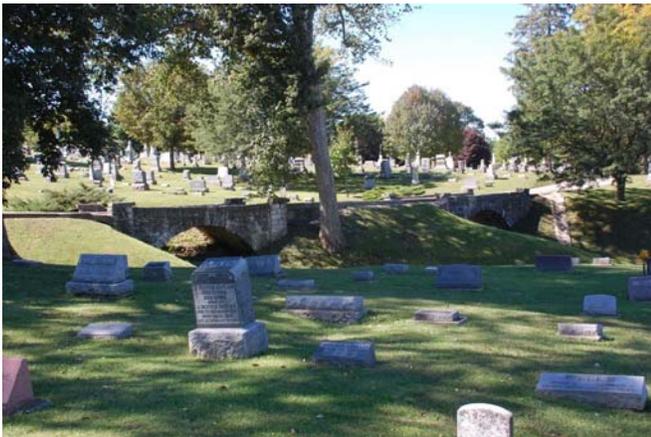


PUTNAM COUNTY

Forest Hill Cemetery, Greencastle, 1865-1964

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Art, and Community Planning and Development

Listed on September 14, 2015



Located in Greencastle, Forest Hill Cemetery occupies approximately 27 acres and its conversion from farmland to a community cemetery began in 1865. The purchase and planning of the cemetery site was the earliest civic endeavor of the city government that was organized in 1861. Originally sketched out for the city in 1865, by William Tinsley, a noted architect, the site became the community's place of interment when an earlier cemetery near the grounds of Asbury College reached its limit for accepting more remains.

Immediately after the end of the Civil War, local citizens organized an effort to erect a significant monument to its dead citizen soldiers. Paid for by county-wide subscriptions, the Soldiers' Monument,

designed by Thomas Dow Jones and constructed by his firm, came to fruition in 1870. Dedicated during a July, 1870, celebration attended by the governor of Indiana, General Lew Wallace, and other notables, the monument continues to be the focus of a community celebration each Memorial Day. Over time, the Forest Hill Cemetery has evolved from a 19th century "park-like" setting to the modern memorial park interment ground that became more the standard in the early 20th century. Architecturally, the crypts, the Abbey, and mausoleum define different times and different perceptions of how our culture popularizes various architectural styles and celebrates and memorializes the passing of our heroes and loved ones.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Shelburn Interurban Depot-THI & E Interurban Depot, Shelburn, c.1911-1931

Transportation and Architecture

Listed on December 15, 2015



The Shelburn THI&E Interurban Depot/Substation is a one-story, brick building built in two phases, c.1911 and c.1916-1920. The earlier wing contained the passenger and freight rooms. The later wing was built to house a substation for the electrical system that powered the interurban cars. Both wings are clad in red brick with limestone trim. The building exhibits a functional aesthetic characteristic of vernacular industrial buildings of the first quarter of the 20th century. Although abandoned for many years, the building retains a high degree of integrity to the period of significance. The Shelburn THI&E Interurban Depot/Substation is significant for its association with the development of interurban electric light rail transportation in Indiana during the early twentieth century and for its distinctive design and construction associated with the evolution of the interurban electric light rail system. It is the only combination depot/substation to survive along the Terre Haute—Sullivan line and provides a physical connection to the now-dismantled interurban light rail system, a force that influenced the development of Shelburn and other communities along the THI&E's routes.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY

Archaeological Site 12T59 and 12T530, 200 B.C. to 600 A.D.; 1733-1791

Archaeology and Military

Listed on September 14, 2015

Site 12T59/530 is an extensive multicomponent archaeological site containing evidence of human occupation from the Paleoindian period through the historic era. It includes: the remnants of a Hopewell/Middle Woodland mound group along a bluff edge; the subsurface remains of Kethtippecanunk, a multiethnic fur-trade settlement burned in 1791 during the Northwest Indian Wars; and prehistoric features. The site is significant as the site of Kethtippecanunk, a multiethnic fur trading village that was established at least as early as 1733 and destroyed in 1791 by a force of Kentucky militia under the command of Gen. Charles Scott. This was a crucial event during the new nation's Northwest Indian Wars, which broke the resistance of the Wea to white settler incursions into Native American territory. The portion of the site encompassing Kethtippecanunk is also significant for test excavations that have identified the subsurface remains of a trader's structure showing evidence of both French construction and burning, strong distributional evidence of a second structure, and a Native American roasting pit in close proximity. The portion of 12T59/530 encompassing the remnants of six Middle Woodland mounds along the bluff edge and the portion on the river terrace, which contains evidence of prehistoric usage in almost all periods of human occupation of the area, are also significant due to the presence of significant and extensive intact subsurface deposits and features, verified through geophysical survey and archaeological testing.

Happy Hollow Heights Historic District, West Lafayette, 1953-1967

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Listed on December 15, 2015



The Happy Hollow Heights Historic District, platted in 1953 and expanded in 1958, is located north of downtown West Lafayette. The architectural styles and house types in the district include the ranch house, the split-level, and Mid-Twentieth Century modern, which are indicative of building trends of the 1950s and 1960s. Also unique about the Happy Hollow Heights neighborhood is its setting on a ridge; almost all houses in the historic district have a view of the area's wooded ravines.

The Happy Hollow Heights Historic District is significant for its significance to community planning and development in the 1950s, and for its architectural significance, for having many houses of high architectural value and for its association with regional architect Robert J. Smith. He designed 20 modern/contemporary homes in West Lafayette, with eight of them located within Happy Hollow Heights, including the first house he designed in West Lafayette.



WABASH COUNTY

Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery, Urbana, vicinity, 1849-1929

Architecture

Listed on September 14, 2015

Hopewell Methodist Church is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival church construction that retains a significant amount of historic integrity. Built in 1872, it is a one-room, single-story, brick, gable-front structure. Pointed arch windows on the north and south facades and above the front door are the primary Gothic Revival characteristics. A bell tower, added to the front of the church sometime after the initial construction, features a corbel table at the roofline, common to churches of this style. Other architectural features include a wide, wood frieze board, stone foundation, and ribbed metal roofing. Surrounding the church on the north and east sides and across E 300 N to the south is the Hopewell Cemetery, which accepted its first burial in 1849. Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery are significant as a typical rural church and cemetery. Built in 1872, the Gothic Revival-style church features architectural elements associated with the style such as pointed-arch windows and a crenellated bell tower. The building exemplifies the center-steeple church form, a once-common vernacular type that is now rare in Wabash County. The cemetery is indicative of those associated with churches, encompassing no more than a few acres of land.



WARREN COUNTY

Van Reed Farmstead, Williamsport, vicinity, 1856-1895

Architecture and Agriculture

Listed on September 14, 2015



The Van Reed Farmstead consists of a 10-acre site characterized by pastures and a wooded valley. The site has a house and barn and a few other structures that date to c. 1856. The house is a double-pile type constructed in the Greek Revival style. The barn is a Sweitzer bank barn. The farmstead also has a few agricultural-related buildings that date to the second half of the 20th century including two grain bins, an implement shed, and a garage. The Van Reed Farmstead is significant due its association with the development of agriculture during the 1800s. The property is also significant for its architectural importance. The house is an impressive example of a double-pile house constructed in the middle part of the

19th century with elements of the Greek Revival style. The detached summer kitchen also retains a high degree of integrity. The barn is significant as the only example of a Sweitzer barn in Warren County. Both the house and barn maintain a significant level of architectural integrity.

WAYNE COUNTY

Forest Hills Country Club, Richmond, 1927-1963

Architecture, Entertainment and Recreation, and Landscape Architecture

Listed on December 15, 2015



Forest Hills Country Club, which includes a grand club house and golf course, has been at this location since 1927. The Tudor Revival-style club house stands at the top of a rise to the north. It marks the southern edge of the golf course which rolls and undulates away from the club house to the north, northwest and northeast. Small open-sided shelters are located on the 1st and the 8th holes. Slightly southeast of the club house is a tennis court which was added in 1967. Northeast of the club house are the pool house and swimming pool; the smaller

section of the pool house and the pool were added before 1961; a large addition to the pool house is nonhistoric. The Forest Hills Country Club is significant for its architecture, originally designed by the well-known firm of Schenck & Williams. It is significant for its golf course designed by William H. (Bill) Diddel, a master designer. The country club is also significant for its association with the recreation and culture of Richmond.

Richmond High School, Richmond, 1940-1964

Architecture and Education

Listed on September 14, 2015

MPDF

Richmond High School was constructed between 1939-1941, and is Colonial Revival in style. It is a red brick building with decorative limestone details. Arching windows and tall double doors adorn the entryway to the building.

The interior features large corridors with columns, staircases, and original green and gray asphalt tile covering the floor. Located on the western side of Richmond, overlooking the Whitewater River gorge between downtown and Earlham College, the structure is a hilltop beacon with prominent roof. Traditional architectural detailing by architect John Leonard Hamilton of Chicago, Illinois, gives the building the look of a classic institution while remaining functional by modern day standards.

Richmond High School is the largest and most elaborate example of Colonial Revival architecture in the community. Its design culminated a trend in school construction in Richmond, whereby Colonial Revival buildings set the standard. It is one of several pre-World War II educational buildings left in Richmond, however, it has the distinction of having served continuously as the community's only public high school since 1940. In the late 1930s, the school project represented hope and progress to a community coming out of the Great Depression. Those collective hopes for a brighter future were symbolized in the modern, well equipped school, civic auditorium and arts building. The Whitewater River, visible from the school, often served as inspiration for works of a well-known and critically acclaimed local art movement, the Richmond Group. The close partnership between the group and school officials, dating to the 1890s, led to the planning of a full-fledged museum at Richmond High School. It appears to be the only existing (or completed) historic high school in Indiana that includes the community's main art museum as part of its campus. Completed in 1940, the museum wing has remained a vital focus of the arts in Richmond.

