

From May, 2014, through December, 2014, Indiana added 14 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—commercial and residential historic districts, houses, a bridge, a cemetery, a school, and a service station and diner—have added approximately 969 historic resources to the National Register. To see the complete list go to www.in.gov/dnr/historic/5905.htm.

ALLEN COUNTY

North Anthony Boulevard Historic District, Fort Wayne, 1911-c.1940

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Listed September 30, 2014

(Civilizing of a Midwest City: The Park and Boulevard System of Fort Wayne MPS)



The North Anthony Boulevard Historic District is comprised of a nearly mile-long collection of residences. It was platted as part of a 1911 George Kessler plan to beautify the city of Fort Wayne and features a tree-lined sidewalk alley. The district contains a mixture of architectural styles and types ranging from Craftsman bungalow, American Foursquare, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival to post-war examples of the Ranch and American Small House. The district is bound on both the north and south by commercial areas. To the east and west of the district are residential developments. Designed as part of an effort to plan and organize what had previously been a haphazard approach to development, Fort Wayne's City Beautiful-era planning utilized the talents of Charles Mulford Robinson and George Kessler to develop a framework of parks and boulevards that girded the city. Running from the

southern limit of the city to the northern limit, Anthony Boulevard connected similar Kessler-designed boulevards. These boulevards were designed to be a "skeleton" that would not only guide future development, but anticipated a future automobile-dominated transportation system. The district represents the legacy of a unique partnership between public entities and private developers during a period of rapid growth in Fort Wayne. Beginning in 1912, the City of Fort Wayne aggressively began the implementation of plans developed by George Edward Kessler that envisioned a series of parks and boulevards throughout the city. The district is an excellent example of City Beautiful-era suburban subdivision development and contains an intact collection of architecture from the 1910s through the 1940s.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Cedar Grove Bridge, Cedar Grove vicinity, 1914-1963

Transportation and Engineering

Listed September 30, 2014

The Cedar Grove Bridge, not currently in use for vehicular traffic, is a two-span, camelback, Pratt through truss bridge that rests on stone abutments at the north and south ends. It is also supported by two round metal caissons at midpoint. Each span is 180 feet long and constructed of steel with riveted connections. The bridge is associated with the commercial development of the southeastern portion of the state and the development of a state highway system. Unlike many early bridges in the state, the current bridge did not cross the Whitewater River at a fording location, rather, this site is a traditional crossing point dating from 1870, when Franklin County had the first substantial bridge built here. The original abutments were reused in the construction of the 1914 steel bridge. Commercial traffic, using the original bridge and its successor for over eight decades, carried people and products north and south to and from Brookville and points north; from Greendale and Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and often on to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Confirming the importance of this crossing, the county's bridge and roadway were absorbed into the state highway system in the late 1920s. From that time to its closure in 1999, the bridge remained an active and integral part of the larger state transportation system. The bridge embodies the characteristics of a type of bridge construction indicative of advances in bridge-building technology and as an example of the work of a well-known and well-respected Hoosier enterprise, the Indiana Bridge Company of Muncie, Indiana.



HANCOCK COUNTY

Rufus and Amanda Black House, Philadelphia vicinity, c.1870

Architecture

Listed September 30, 2014



The Rufus and Amanda Black House is an excellent and well-preserved example of a brick Italianate-style house dating from approximately 1870. Rufus Black constructed the residence alongside an extensive agricultural operation, with several outbuildings and a large barn. Several mature trees surround the house, while agricultural fields remain on the east, south, and west sides of the property. The former Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis railroad right-of-way is located directly north of the property. Although the original outbuildings have been lost, the house retains notable integrity on both the exterior and interior. The house is a typical asymmetrical, L-shaped, two-story Italianate. The structure of the house features original red brick masonry with wood trim. A wooden porch is located at the corner of the L, located on the east elevation, while a non-historic shed

lean-to porch is attached to the south elevation. All four elevations feature original, 4-over-4, arched, tall, double-hung wood windows. Each window features brick round arched, double coursed rowlock brick with limestone sills. The cross-gabled roof is covered with contemporary asphalt shingles, with a contemporary standing-seam metal roof located on the lean-to section. Two original brick chimneys adorn the roof line, one located in the center along the west elevation, the second located in the southeast corner of the roof. The first floor features the original entrance with two windows, while the second floor features a central tri-part window flanked by two standard windows. The floor plan of the Black House has remained virtually unchanged since its construction. The first floor features some contemporary updates, while retaining original features such as ornamental wood baseboard, and trim, four panel doors with raised panels, and architrave door and window surrounds. The Rufus and Amanda Black House is an exceptional example of the Italianate architectural style.

HENDRICKS COUNTY

A.A. Parsons Farmstead, Avon vicinity, 1884-1929

Agriculture

Listed September 30, 2014

The A. A. Parsons Farmstead contains a broad collection of agricultural buildings that visibly and functionally demonstrate the physical characteristics of a farmstead from the Golden Age of Indiana's agricultural heritage, 1880-1920. The size of the property, originally 80 acres and now 45 acres, is typical of a time when farmers relied on horse-powered equipment. The A. A. Parsons Farmstead is significant for its association with the development of the soybean industry in Hendricks County, Indiana; in particular, as the property where Adrian Parsons achieved his reputation as a "soybean pioneer." The existing buildings and their physical integrity demonstrate the level of efficiency and economy necessary to survive in the difficult agrarian arena. The farmstead is also significant as an example of late 19th and early 20th century family farms throughout the Midwest; particularly those



progressive ventures that looked to the future of farming. Adrian Parsons' work in significant agricultural endeavors for the period 1884 to 1929 adds to the importance of the property. He introduced soybeans to Hendricks County in 1888, the first introduction of the soybean in the state. He experimented with varieties of soybeans to enhance their "best" characteristics years before serious experimentation was conducted by a state university experimental station. He harvested and sold soybeans years before other farmers around the state. Although not acknowledged for his efforts on behalf of the soybean and its usefulness until after his death, Parsons, through sound applications of plant breeding techniques, developed two new varieties of soybeans (Mikado and Auburn). His experimentation with and advocacy of the soybean influenced the agricultural community to accept the bean as a staple for livestock feeding and as a nitrogen-fixing plant useful in renewal of depleted soil.

JASPER COUNTY

Oren F. and Adella Parker House, Rensselaer, 1917

Architecture

Listed September 30, 2014



The Oren F. and Adella Parker House is an excellent example of an architect-designed Craftsman-style home, though it has both Prairie and Tudor Revival influences in its details. It has remained largely unaltered from its original construction during 1915-1917. It is possibly the best example of Craftsman architecture in Rensselaer. A few of the dominant features of the exterior are the use of intricately carved stone capitals for the porch and porte cochere columns, large wood brackets composed of heavy timbers that support the roofs' wide-overhanging eaves, and the use of green-colored clay tiles to cover the roof. The front porch and porte cochere are both large features on the house. The porte cochere is especially unique due to its very broad, low-pitched roof. The Tudor Revival style is best represented in the home's interior wood trim. The door and window hoods are pointed; other trim in the house also has

pointed arches. Pointed arches are also seen on the exterior; they form broad openings for the porch and porte cochere. A few of the interior's dominant features include the large, four-level, open stairway in the entry. The wood stairway is constructed of carved handrails and balusters. The dining room is one of the most impressive spaces in the house. It has a tall wainscot composed of wood trim boards that form pointed arches around panels composed of plaster. Above the wainscot is a hand-painted mural of a landscape scene on canvas. This room also has a large built-in wood buffet. Minor references to the Prairie Style are seen in the home's low-pitched roof on the porte cochere as well as the stone capitals that support the roof. The capitals have a compressed appearance, and are highly-articulated with thin horizontal layering of trim details. The roofs have wide overhanging eaves, and rows of windows provide the stereotypical horizontal appearance common in Prairie architecture.

LAKE COUNTY

Combs Addition Historic District, Gary, 1928-1956

Architecture and Community Planning and Development

Listed September 30, 2014

The Combs Addition Historic District is located on the north and south sides of West 5th Avenue approximately a mile-and-a-half west of the center of downtown Gary. The district consists of houses and apartment buildings and is representative of the design concepts of the Small House Movement as affected by the Great Depression and the Federal Housing Authority. It is a neighborhood of well-built structures with the minimal application of decorative elements; these are sometimes almost abstract in their application. The majority are single-family structures of one to one-and-a-half stories in height built between 1928 and 1959. There are a few two-story examples of which most are multifamily apartment buildings. The Combs Addition Historic District reflects an evolutionary change in the development of the search for the perfect small house design that had begun near the turn of the twentieth century. The architecture within the district reflects a minimal approach to the application of decorative elements with a compact yet thoroughly functional interior; a trend that was being promoted at the time by the Federal Housing Act. The district consists of well-built houses that were designed to be less costly to construct than the earlier small house designs of the previous decades. Many were built by one of early Gary's most prolific builders, Leslie I. Combs, for whom the district was named. The district reflects changes in the planning and development within the residential areas of Gary controlled by the Gary Land Company (GLC). Development began with the GLC requiring that each individual lot sold be individually approved by the GLC. When the federal government, through the National Housing Act, backed home mortgages and U.S. Steel recognized unions, there was no longer a need for the GLC to be actively involved in residential development, a new era of development began in the district. A good deal of the district was completed by a single builder, what is referred to as a community builder in the post-World War II years. This was a significant end to the era of the company town in Gary.



Hobart Commercial Historic District, Hobart, 1869-1963

Commerce, Architecture, and Politics and Government

Listed December 16, 2014



The Hobart Commercial Historic District encompasses approximately eight blocks of the historic commercial and retail center of the community in eastern Lake County. The buildings are mostly one and two stories and commercial in nature, although the city hall, post office, one residence, and a former church are also located in the district. The majority of the buildings date to the early commercial development of the community and are primarily constructed of brick and stone. The buildings are generally one and two stories with one or two business rooms in each building and apartments on the second floors. Most of the buildings that are located in the district share common walls. The predominant styles in the district are Italianate and 20th century commercial, though a few exceptional examples of the Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, and Art Deco styles also exist. Downtown Hobart was

and is the financial, commercial and civic core of the surrounding township. Serving as an early commercial crossroads and rail stop, Hobart's downtown is among the oldest surviving commercial centers in Lake County. The district is significant for its local role in the evolution of commerce in Hobart Township and Lake County. The commercial district was always the location of Hobart's civic buildings. The WPA-funded Hobart U.S. Post Office, 1937, still serves the community. The district includes a spectrum of commercial building types and styles that reveal the long-term role of the commercial center. Early parapet-front types, brick Italianate blocks, 1930s-era simple brick shops, and ornate Neo-Classical, stone-veneered bank buildings are just a few indicators of the variety of the district.

LAPORTE COUNTY

Haskell and Barker Historic District, Michigan City, c.1860-1958

Architecture

Listed September 30, 2014

The Haskell and Barker Historic District comprises approximately twenty-five blocks lining Washington and Wabash Streets on the near west side of downtown Michigan City. The area was influenced heavily by the Haskell and Barker railroad car manufacturing facility adjacent to the district on its west side. The district has both grand and simple architecture that is mostly residential in nature. The district also has several large churches and other buildings associated with religious uses. The district has a wide range of the most common architectural types found in residential neighborhoods of the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. The styles found in the district also include a broad, almost all-inclusive, range of architectural styles popular during the development of the city. In many cases the styles in the district are some of the finest examples found in the city.

Gable-front houses became popular as towns were platted and small lots were created with their narrow sides facing the street. The gable-front house adapted a house with side-gables to narrow city lots and placed an entry on what would previously have been the side of the house. In some cases the homes were decorated with details of styles popular during the time of their construction, in other cases the gable-front homes lack any strong architectural style.



Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District, LaPorte, 1848-1948

Architecture

Listed September 30, 2014



The district encompasses several blocks between Maple Avenue on the north side of the district and Kingsbury Avenue on the south side of the district. Within the district are some of the city's finest homes, representative of styles from the second half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century. While the district is predominantly residential in nature and use, there are a few churches located in the district, as well as the city's Carnegie Library. The Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District derives its primary significance from the architecture. It contains some of the best examples of architectural styles popular during the period of significance within the City of LaPorte. Styles range from early Gothic and Greek Revival, to Italianate and Queen Anne styles, to Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival examples. The styles show not only a range of impressive architecture, but also the development of the city over a period of time, during its sustained industry-based prosperity.

Indiana and Michigan Avenues could be characterized as LaPorte's most prominent residential streets of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

NEWTON COUNTY

Seller's Standard Station and Pullman Diner, Morocco, 1918-1956

Architecture, Commerce, and Transportation

Listed September 30, 2014

The Seller's Standard Station and Pullman Diner site consists of two vernacular structures constructed using Craftsman attributes. These structures are not the product of a single design or build but have evolved over a period of fifty years. Additions made to the structures accommodated the increased demand placed upon them over the years by their pass-through automobile customers.

Both of the buildings face the west towards Polk Street which was the route of the old Adeway, a named and marked highway, and old U. S. Route 41. Located on the pavement in front of the service station building is the original concrete gasoline pump island which existed at least as early as the late 1930s.

In 1918, Orville Reames opened the first establishment at this location to serve the customers that followed the newly marked automobile route known as the Adeway. The Adeway ran between Chicago and Indianapolis, and Morocco was one of the communities the new road passed through. This began an era that brought new commercial opportunities into the rural community of Morocco. With the establishment of the Adeway in 1918, the station and diner complex were developed to serve the needs of a new cliental; the automobile traveler. The service station and diner served this mobile cliental until the modern U.S. 41 bypass was constructed in the mid-1950s. The Seller's Standard Station and Pullman Cafe complex was the first in Morocco to create an entire commercial business centered on this new mode of transportation. Today it is one of the few reminders of the town's early automobile era. The two structures demonstrate a local application of building design skills to create a complex to serve the public traveling along the highway. The gas station/garage is representative of a noncorporate designed service station, while the diner was constructed to emulate a Pullman dining car. Craftsman architectural concepts had a significant influence upon the design of both the diner and service station structures.



NOBLE COUNTY

Stanley School-District No. 2, Albion, vicinity, 1915-1955

Education

Listed December 16, 2014

(Indiana's Public Common and High Schools MPS)



The Stanley Schoolhouse, built in 1915, is located in Chain O'Lakes State Park in Albion. The single-story, T-plan school has an asphalt shingle hipped roof with a central projecting front gable. The walls are made of red brick set in a variation of common bond. The façade of the building contains the central projecting gable and a belfry on the roof just above the entrance. The windows are wood, four-over-four, double-hung-sash with concrete lintels and sills. The large central projecting gable comprises most of the front of the building. The gable front was typical of schools in this period. The notch-tailed rafters are exposed, the eaves are open, and the frieze is a plain board. The school finally ceased operations in 1955, when the movement for school consolidation and county-level administration finally won out over the outdated mode of one-room township schools. Green Township was the last township in

Noble County, and indeed the entire state, to end use of one-room schools in the 1950s. Stanley School was among the last one-room schools in the state to close its doors. The schoolhouse serves as an excellent example of a one-room schoolhouse that was widely used throughout Indiana in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Only twenty-one one-room schools in Noble County are still extant, including the Stanley School. It stands as an example of a one-room school that still retains its historical integrity both on the exterior as well as the interior. The one-room school was a common type of educational institution in Indiana's early years, especially when the population of the state lived in largely rural areas. A one-room school would serve only a portion of a township so that students could walk to and from school in a reasonable amount of time. Therefore, many of these types of schools sprang up all over the state and dominated the form of education for decades. The building is now used to interpret to visitors the history of rural education in Indiana.

RUSH COUNTY

East Hill Cemetery, Rushville, 1859-1963

Landscape Architecture, Art, Architecture

Listed December 16, 2014

East Hill Cemetery lies on the south side of State Road 44 just east of Rushville, the small county seat of largely agricultural Rush County. Filled with mature trees amidst a rolling terrain, East Hill Cemetery is entered through an ornate rusticated limestone Gothic arch. The entrance features three pointed arches formed of rock-faced voussoirs. The main vehicular arch is flanked with two pedestrian entrances with iron gates; above the openings, which are topped with simple lintels, are plain tympanum panels, above which is a row of arches carved in relief. The crenellated parapet has small crenellated towers at each corner. In the early twentieth century a Gothic chapel stood inside just east of the gate, but it was razed in the 1940s. East and west of the entrance an iron fence runs along the north edge of the property. East Hill Cemetery is a planned landscape and contains an unusually large number of mausoleums for a relatively small cemetery and several fine examples of high-style gravestone art. East Hill Cemetery is a very fine example of a mid-nineteenth century Arcadian or "rural" cemetery and one of Indiana's earliest. It was "designed to impart a sense of blissful rest for the dead as well as comfort to the survivors. East Hill Cemetery typifies many of the ideals of the rural cemetery including an array of Victorian sculpture." It is the latter that makes East Hill significant not only for landscape architecture, but also for architecture, with its grand Gothic entrance and several mausoleums, and for art, because of its numerous examples of high Victorian gravestone art featuring statuary and reliefs.

WABASH COUNTY

LaFontaine Historic District, LaFontaine, c.1848-1930

Architecture, Commerce, and Transportation

Listed September 30, 2014

The LaFontaine Historic District comprises approximately six blocks of the oldest areas of the community. It includes the small downtown commercial area, residential areas, and one block that contains a historic transportation building. The district contains the oldest building in the community and several other mid-19th century homes and commercial buildings. There are also several commercial buildings and homes in the district that were constructed during the early part of the 20th century. Most of the architecture is vernacular; however there are also some fine examples of styles that were popular during the period of significance. The district played an important role in the exploration and settlement of Liberty Township and the community of LaFontaine. The district is also significant because it contains the historic commercial center of the rural area. Architectural styles and types popular during the period of significance are common in the district. LaFontaine has an array of vernacular building types: Gable-front, I-house, and Gabled-ell. Two other less common types of vernacular architecture also exist in noticeable quantities: pyramidal cottages and double-pen houses.



WAYNE COUNTY

John and Caroline Stonebraker House, Hagerstown, c.1875-1928

Architecture

Listed December 16, 2014



The Stonebraker House, a late Victorian residence with Italianate and Eastlake features, was constructed around 1875 by John and Caroline (Carrie) Stonebraker on the town lot where John's mother, Jane, and John had resided in an earlier house. As it exists today, the house is Hagerstown's finest example of Italianate/Eastlake residential architecture. The core of the two-story, frame residence has an L-shaped configuration under a hipped roof, a form commonly seen in Italianate residences. Its walls are clad in Dutch-lap board with wooden quoins at each corner. All windows are tall, one-over-one, double hung sash with wood sills and pedimented lintels enriched with an incised vine design. The entablature and eaves assembly is uniform in its elements but varies slightly in design. The Dutch-lap boards and quoin work terminate with a molded stringcourse, above which is a frieze of horizontal bead board. The scroll-sawn tall brackets reach from stringcourse to eaves. The main

roof is shallow hip roof clad in Dutch-lap asphalt shingles. The porch is an Eastlake style design containing millwork spandrels with acorn-shaped pendants and square panels with bull's eye centers on top of turned posts. A frieze with a sawtooth apron spans the distance between each post. The porch ceiling is clad in bead board wood. Long, thin brackets, in a design that differs slightly from that of the brackets on the main, second-story cornice support the porch eave and the porch canopy roof is clad in fish-scale slate shingles. The porch deck is wood. Since the porch design appears in a millwork pattern book, and other known examples date to the 1890s, the porch can be dated as a c.1890 alteration. The house embodies the finer characteristics of a high-style Italianate house. Later historic additions and changes add to the complexity of the house. The Stonebrakers were a pioneer family in Wayne County. John Stonebraker, first owner of the house, was a successful dry goods merchant, a Civil War veteran, and grandchild of two of the earliest Euro-American settlers of the area. John's wife Caroline (Stake) Stonebraker was originally from Ohio.