

Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places



In August, 2022, Indiana added 10 listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses; public libraries; bridges; and a factory building—have added approximately 16 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>.

FLOYD COUNTY

Charles and Elletha Frederick House

Floyds Knob vicinity, 1843-1882

Architecture

Listed August 24, 2022

The **Charles and Elletha Frederick House** is located on the east outskirts of the small village of Galena in Floyd County, on the Vincennes-New Albany Road (now U.S. Highway 150). The house was built by a notable figure of Galena and Floyd County, Charles Frederick, who was part of an early pioneer family in Floyd County. The side-gabled, painted, common bond brick house is one-and-a-half stories and features 6/6 wood windows with simple stone sills and lintels. The windows have wood louvered shutters hinged to the jambs. A tall frieze board is at the top of the walls and the steeply-pitched roof features sawn vergeboards on its gables.



The Charles and Elletha Frederick House is an excellent example of a central-passage house, constructed in 1843, with elements of the Gothic Revival style combined with features of the Greek Revival style. The one-and-a-half story brick house features steeply-pitched side gables and a nicely-detailed gabled porch centered on the home's façade. Sawn vergeboards and porch balusters point to the Gothic Revival style, while the simple 6/6 windows, elaborate four-part entry, and interior features point to the Greek Revival style. The house is also organized with a central hallway and flanking rooms, hallmarks of the central-passage house type.

New Albany-Floyd County Public Library

New Albany, 1969

Architecture and Education

Listed August 23, 2022

The **New Albany-Floyd County Public Library** was one of several important civic developments to occur adjacent to each other in New Albany during the mid-1960s through early 1970s when new interstate highway construction began to change the landscape of the Ohio River city. Construction of the library represented a joint city-county effort when it was built in 1969 on a large city block adjacent to the newly-constructed city-county government center. The library is a large, two-story, concrete and glass structure with a raised concrete terrace at the front of the building. The open-span of the building's reinforced concrete floor and steel and concrete roof

provides an impressive contrast to continuous rows of floor-to-ceiling windows around the building's main level. Original wood veneered walls and a remarkable ceiling grid on the main level further demonstrate the building's refinements. The modern architectural style and construction technique was a hallmark of Walker, Applegate, Oakes, & Ritz, the regionally-based architectural firm responsible for both the library and adjacent government center.

The New Albany-Floyd County Public Library, opened in 1969, is an excellent example of mid-20th century modern architecture and engineering in its impressive free-spans and use of materials. The architects Walker, Applegate, Oakes, & Ritz combined traits of International Style and Brutalism in the design. The building remains nearly unaltered from the architect's original design and is significant in Floyd County for the exceptional quality of its civic architecture. The building demonstrates a unification of vision of the leaders from both New Albany and Floyd County to provide educational opportunities through library services to its citizenry.



Louis and Anna K. Kunz Hartman House

New Albany, 1899

Architecture

Listed August 23, 2022

The **Louis and Anna Katherine Kunz Hartman House** is a 2½ story, frame residence, located in a mixed residential and commercial area just north of downtown New Albany. Constructed 1898-99, the house is Queen Anne in style and features the asymmetrical massing, complex roofline and variety of surface treatments typical of the style. The house sits on a slightly raised lot along State Street, a main thoroughfare which was the southernmost end of the New Albany - Vincennes Turnpike. The building permit for the Louis and Anna Katherine Kunz Hartman house was taken out on October 17, 1898, with an estimated construction cost of \$3500. Per a small news item in the *New Albany Weekly Tribune* on September 16 of that year, three homes were located on the lot, and were to be sold and moved to allow construction to begin. Noted New Albany contracting firm Stephen Day & Son was responsible for construction.

The Louis Hartman house is a locally significant example of Queen Anne architecture and one of the city's most intact remaining high style, frame examples of this style. Although the Hartman family continued to own the house until 1960, no major alterations were made during the ensuing years that impact the architectural significance of the structure. Well-known local builders Stephen Day and Sons built the house. The Days likely used design 91B from George Barber's *New Model Dwellings* as a basis for the Hartman House.

JENNINGS COUNTY

James Covered Bridge

Lovett vicinity, 1877-c.1955

Transportation and Engineering

Listed August 24, 2022

The James Covered Bridge, built in 1887, was once an important part of Jennings County's transportation network. The single-span bridge has a 123-foot free span Howe truss that rests on cut limestone abutments. The bridge is approximately 15'-6" wide and 22'-6" tall from the deck to the ridge. It is positioned in a northeast/southwest alignment over Graham Creek and carries Jennings County Road 650S as it turns and becomes 625S east of the bridge. Wood guardrails are installed to each side of the road in front of the portals. The 11' tall, three-tiered abutments that support the bridge are composed of five courses of cut limestone with capstone and feature wing walls that extend 26 feet from the bridge. The James Covered Bridge is a fine example of a wooden truss bridge and is one of two still extant in the county. The bridge, which created an important crossing over Graham Creek in Jennings County, embodies the importance bridges served to the early development of transportation in the county. In 1886, 165 residents of the area petitioned the county commissioners to build the bridge, specifically to ensure access to rail connections west of Graham Creek, where farm products could be shipped to market. The bridge represents the development of the Howe truss in wood form prior to the use of steel or concrete for bridge construction. The relative rarity of surviving examples of covered bridges further establishes the significance of the James Covered Bridge.



Scipio Covered Bridge

Scipio, 1886-1935

Transportation and Engineering

Listed August 24, 2022

The Scipio Covered Bridge, built in 1886, was an important part of Jennings County's transportation network, connecting the village of Scipio to points north, east, and west across southeastern Indiana. The single-span bridge has a 145-foot free span Howe truss that rests on cut limestone abutments. It is approximately 15'-6" wide and 20'-6" tall from the deck to the ridge. The bridge is positioned in a northeast/southwest alignment over Sand Creek on Jennings County Road 575W. Wood guardrails are installed on either side of the road and approaches in front of the portals. The 12' tall, two-tiered abutments that support the bridge are composed of eight courses of cut limestone with a capstone. The wing walls of the abutment extend approximately 30 feet from the bridge. The Scipio Covered Bridge is a fine example of a wooden truss bridge and is one of two still extant in the county. The bridge, which created an important crossing over Sand Creek in Jennings County, embodies the importance bridges served to the early development of transportation. The bridge was part of a route that connected to North Vernon and its railroads, and to the county seat of Vernon. It was part of a state route in the early auto era, until the State Highway Commission changed the state route in 1935. The bridge represents the development of the Howe truss in wood form prior to the use of steel or concrete for bridge construction. The relative rarity of surviving examples of covered bridges further establishes the significance of the Scipio Covered Bridge.



MARION COUNTY

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 1

Indianapolis, 1906-1971
Architecture and Education
Listed August 23, 2022

The Indianapolis Public Library selected the near northwest side neighborhood at Clifton and 31st Streets for construction of its first branch library in 1906. Indianapolis Public Library Branch No.1 is a one-story brick building on raised basement designed in the Italian Renaissance style by R. P. Daggett & Company. The simple building features brick quoining, segmental-arched windows, and a large full-round arched opening flanked by a

recessed pair of entries. The hipped roof, featuring sawn rafter tails, shelters a single, large room complete with historic finishes and wood bookshelves. The building's raised basement is concrete, scored to look like block. The building features brick quoining on the corners of the building, a full-rounded arch recessed entry, and symmetrical design. The windows are all wood, nine over nine sash with segmental soldier-and-header arches with stone sills. The walls are laid in a variation of common bond. A subtle stepped projecting brick detail is located near the top of the walls at corners and terminates with four courses of projecting brick and cornice molding at the top of the walls. The roof is low hipped. The eaves also feature exposed, sawn rafter tails and attached gutters. Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 1 was the oldest branch library of the Indianapolis Public Library and served the small North Indianapolis neighborhood on the near northwest side of the city. Specifically, it was the first and is the oldest remaining purpose-built library associated with head librarian Eliza Browning's plan to expand the Indianapolis Public Library system. The building is a simple, but early example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style constructed in 1906 and designed by R. P. Daggett & Company. The building's quoining, full-round arched recessed entry, simple symmetry and hipped roof are most important features identified with the style. Its plan embodied the most current concepts in library design.



Tobey-Normington House

Indianapolis, 1958-1961
Architecture
Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973
Listed August 24, 2022

The one-story rambling Ranch house was constructed in 1958 by the Tobey Family with an enclosed pool addition in 1961 by the Normingtons. The house has a commanding view over Fall Creek Road as part of the Avalon Hills Subdivision. The house is constructed with white glazed brick and features areas of rounded corners reflecting late Art Moderne styling. Stacked courses of brown-colored brick form landscape and terrace walls and slate flagstone forms walkways, steps, and terrace floors. The house has large, expansive bays of windows, mostly metal-framed. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The interior



features a few large open rooms that flow together off the entry vestibule. The lot rises dramatically to the north, where the home is located, and includes Hillcrest Creek flowing along its east boundary under Fall Creek Road toward Fall Creek to the south. The home has commanding views of Fall Creek Valley to the southeast and Hillcrest Country Club to the northeast. The house has as an unusual blending of the Ranch House form with stream-lined Moderne features. Features such as glazed brick with rounded corners and raised coursing/banding on the exterior of the house lean toward the Art Moderne style. This is further enhanced with rounded corners that form the entry bay as well as other locations where broad sweeping curves enhance the visual appeal of the home and provide expansive views from the sunroom. With the enclosed pool addition in 1961, the architect sought to tie both materials and form together in the addition. The pool room has glazed brick and flagstone which flows out onto the terrace. The curved walls are repeated in brown brick walls used for landscape terracing and retaining built as part of the 1961 addition. Many of the home's original interior finishes are also present.

Stutz Motor Car Company Factory

Indianapolis, 1911-1938
Industry and Architecture
Listed August 23, 2022

The Stutz Motor Car Company Factory occupies five acres in northwest downtown Indianapolis. The nominated property includes the two brick and concrete buildings directly associated with the history of the Stutz Motor Car Company from 1911 to 1938. The 1911 Ideal Motor Car Company Building and Buildings A through E are representative examples of the Daylight Factory property type. Internal concrete structural systems allow for large expanses of steel pivot windows on all elevations, which, when coupled with the narrow rectangular footprints, maximized the natural daylighting into each floor. On the main Stutz complex, the exteriors of the buildings were then dressed with tan brick and simple Classical Revival stylistic references, including a rusticated brick first story, water table between the first and second stories, three-story pilasters separating window bays, inset brick spandrels beneath windows, and a stone cornice and parapet. A rectangular terra cotta panel adorns the top of each pilaster at the cornice. The one-story Building F also has a tan brick exterior; shaped parapets feature decorative terra cotta date plaques, and a stylized terra cotta S adorns the end bays of the south and west elevations. The Stutz Motor Car Company Factory retains its historic integrity from its period of significance, 1911-1938. It is directly associated with the turn-of-the-twentieth-century automobile industry of Indianapolis, Indiana. The Stutz Motor Car Company formed in 1913 out of a merger of the Stutz Auto Parts Company and the Ideal Motor Car Company, two businesses established by Harry Clayton Stutz. The Stutz company produced automobiles, including the famous Bearcat. It was one of the longest running vehicle manufacturers in Indianapolis. From 1911 to the 1920s, Stutz joined dozens of other producers; from the 1920s into the early 1930s, as one of the five remaining manufacturers, Stutz capitalized on the production of high-end, custom-built

automobiles. By the time the company was forced to liquidate in 1938, Stutz was one of the only vehicle manufacturers left in Indianapolis. The intact Stutz Motor Car Company Factory is an excellent example of the architecture of the automobile manufacturers at the time. The Daylight Factory building type employed at the complex utilized reinforced concrete structural systems to maximize the exterior glazing to distribute sunlight into the factory floors. Local architects Donald Graham and Rubush & Hunter designed the complex.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY

George and Sarah Durham House

Crawfordsville, 1900-1952

Architecture and Social History

Listed August 23, 2022

The George & Sarah Durham House was designed by Lafayette architects James F. Alexander & Son in 1899 and constructed in 1900. The Renaissance Revival style palatial house features brick and stone exterior with an impressive front porch and side porte cochere. The Durhams were wealthy bankers, land owners, and philanthropists with no heirs. Mrs. Durham, after the death of her husband, desired the house become a home for aged and single women which occurred in 1944. In 1952, the controlling board of the home expanded the facility with a two-story wing on the back of the house to serve more women as envisioned by Mrs. Durham.



The George and Sarah Durham House is an unusually-impressive example of Renaissance Revival architecture for the area. Its exceptional design and features of the style are due to its architect, James F. Alexander & Son, from Lafayette. The Durham House is an example of how private individuals or groups offered a housing alternative to seniors in an era of limited options. The house has served as a home for older, single women of Montgomery County since 1944. This resulted in minor modifications to the original house and an addition to expand this service to more women in 1952.

WARRICK COUNTY

Pyeatt's Mill Iron Bridge

Hatfield vicinity, 1868-1932

Transportation and Engineering

Listed August 23, 2022

Pyeatt's Mill Bridge, a one-lane bridge, with a span of 259 feet, is composed of three bowstring arches. The pony trusses rest on cut-stone abutments, approximately 11 feet tall, at either end of the bridge. The abutments are random-coursed, dressed sandstone quarried at Grandview, Indiana. Some pieces have a scabbled or pecked finish while others are more formally dressed with a panel-edge finish. The abutments are tapered and have roughly eight courses atop foundations and capped with another course of rusticated stone. Some formed concrete has been introduced atop the abutments and extends up to form short, flared wing walls at each approach to the bridge. A carved date stone is in the southwest wall of the south (Spencer County side) abutment. It features a carved recessed panel with clipped corners, the date (1868), and names of the superintendents, bridge contractors, and civil engineer. The bridge allowed for a locally important link across Little Pigeon Creek and Warrick and Spencer counties, connecting Evansville (Vanderburgh County seat), Rockville (Spencer County seat), Boonville (Warrick County seat), and villages in Spencer County, including a connection to Eureka, a town on the Ohio River. The span is composed of three iron bowstring trusses, one through-truss and two pony trusses, fabricated by the King Bridge Company in 1868. The bridge appears to be the oldest extant metal bridge in Indiana and features patented A-frame bents, the only known instance in the state. It is the only bowstring through truss remaining in the state; the other surviving metal bowstring truss spans are smaller pony trusses.

