

National Register of Historic Places



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Federal Designation Programs

The National Park Service oversees two Federal designation programs, the **National Register of Historic Places** and the **National Historic Landmarks Program**.

As of the end of 2020, there are more than **96,000** listings in the National Register, which include over **1,800,000** contributing resources. Currently, Indiana has just under **2,200** listings which include approximately **68,000** contributing resources.

Also as of the end of 2020, there are **2,600** properties designated as National Historic Landmarks. NHLs are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Indiana has **43** NHLs.

All properties designated as NHLs are automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places, if not previously listed.

Federal Preservation Programs

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the country's preservation programs:

- Department of the Interior
 - National Park Service
- State Historic Preservation Offices

National Register of Historic Places

The official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archaeological resources.

Categories of Historic Properties: Building



Union City School
Randolph County



Northern States Life Insurance Company
Lake County

Categories of Historic Properties: Structure



The Dixie
Kosciusko County



Remington Water Tower and Town Hall
Jasper County

Categories of Historic Properties: Site



Garvin Park
Vanderburgh County



South Bend City Cemetery
St. Joseph County

Categories of Historic Properties: Object



Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel
Cass County



Chief Menominee Memorial Site
Marshall County

Categories of Historic Properties: District



Noblesville Historic District
Hamilton County



Polk Terraces Historic District
Lake County

For a property to qualify for the National Register it must:

- Be at least 50 years old (general guideline).
- Retain historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association).
- Be associated with a historic context.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation



The Criteria for Evaluation define the scope of the National Register of Historic Places; they identify the range of resources and kinds of significance that will qualify a property for listing.

Criterion A-Event

Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.



Dubois County Courthouse, Dubois County



Howard School, Boone County

Criterion B-Person

Resources that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.



Lanier Mansion, Jefferson County



T.C. Steele Boyhood Home, Montgomery County

Criterion C-Design

Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.



Charles Dugan House, Adams County



Salmon Turrell House, Franklin County

Criterion D-Archaeology

Resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in prehistory or history.



Angel Mounds, Vanderburgh County



Smith-Sutton, Clark County

Criteria Considerations

- Religious properties
- Moved resources
- Birthplaces or graves
- Cemeteries
- Reconstructed properties
- Commemorative properties
- Resources that are less than 50 years old

Areas of Significance

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Archaeology
- Art
- Commerce
- Communications
- Community Planning and Development
- Conservation
- Economics
- Engineering
- Education
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Ethnic Heritage
- Exploration/Settlement
- Health/Medicine
- Industry
- Invention
- Landscape Architecture
- Law
- Literature
- Maritime History
- Military
- Performing Arts
- Philosophy
- Politics and Government
- Religion
- Science
- Social History
- Transportation
- Other

Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures

The Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures (Indiana Register or State Register) was created by an act of the Indiana General Assembly in 1981. The DHPA administers this program. Note that all Indiana properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the State Register. However, sometimes properties are listed solely in the State Register.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI)

Under the current program methodology, surveys undertaken by the DHPA will be documenting Outstanding and Notable rated properties in addition to every property in identified historic districts, all bridges, and all cemeteries. Contributing rated resources outside of those categories (scattered sites) will not be surveyed.

Listed vs. Surveyed

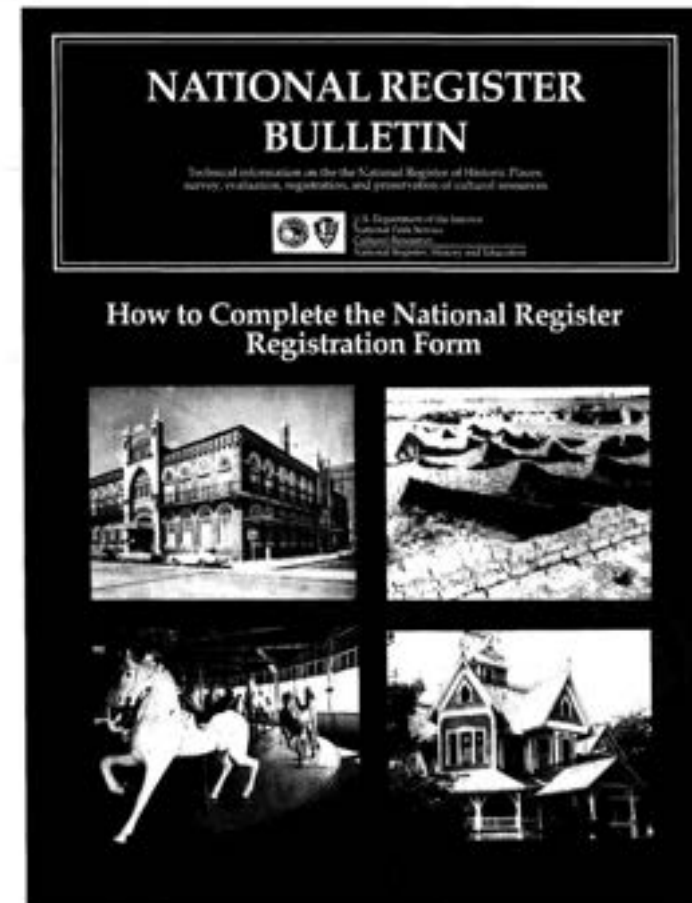
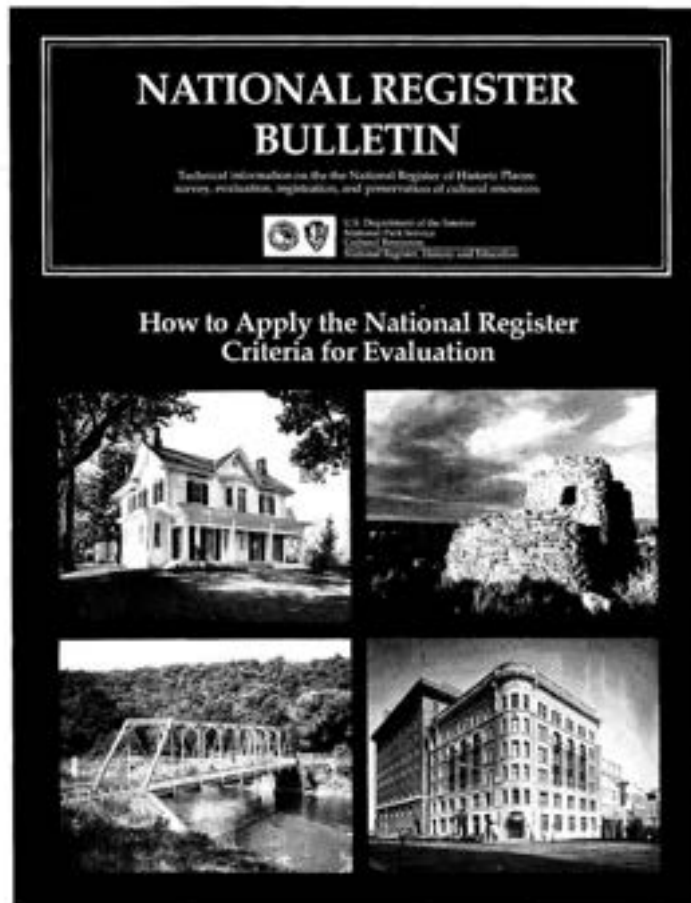
- Not all properties and historic districts included in the IHSSI are listed in the National or State registers.
- If a property or historic district was listed at the time the survey was conducted, it will be noted in the interim report or in the SHAARD record(s).
- Historic districts that are not listed but are included in the IHSSI were determined to be eligible at the time of the survey.
- Historic districts that were listed at the time of the survey follow the National Register-listed boundary.
- If a district has been listed since the survey data was collected, the listed boundary supersedes the surveyed boundary.

SHAARD

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Interim Report

National Register Bulletins



Eligibility Statements

- Explain how/why the resource or district is or is not eligible for listing;
- If eligible, explain how the resource or district meets the Criteria for Evaluation and what areas of significance apply;
- Areas of significance relate to the historic context for which a resource or district is significant.

Criterion A



Howard School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** in the area of **education** for its association with the development of education in Boone County, Indiana. It was the second school building on the site, and from its completion in 1881 through 1916, this simple brick building served the students and community needs of the small village of Fayette in Perry Township. At the height of the small rural district, one-room school system in Indiana in 1910, Boone County had 123 known schools. Today, Howard School is the only one-room district schoolhouse remaining that has not been substantially altered.

Criterion B



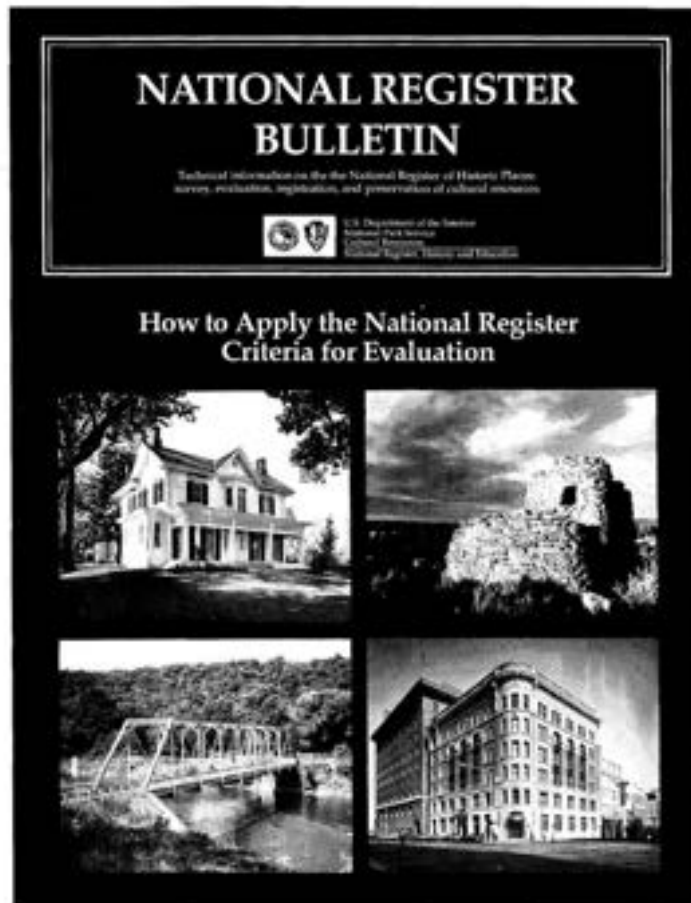
The boyhood home of Theodore Clement Steele is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion B** in the area of **art** for its associations with the early life and training of one of Indiana's most significant artists. While the house displays features of architectural significance, its eligibility is primarily based on the historical stature and enduring fame of T.C. Steele. Steele, who is perhaps best known for his bucolic landscape paintings, mastered portrait painting at an early age while residing at the home. During his 18 years of residence (1852-1870) he completed some 40 portraits of family members, friends, and prominent citizens in the area.

Criterion C



The Charles Dugan House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** in the area of **architecture**, as an outstanding example of the Neoclassical Revival style applied to residential architecture. The house, designed by the prominent architectural firm of Wing and Mahurin, displays salient character-defining features of the style. It is one of only four Neoclassical Revival style properties identified in Decatur, Adams County. Of these, the Dugan House is the most sophisticated and displays more of the stylistic hallmarks of the Neoclassical Revival style including: full-height portico, classical columns, symmetrical façade, flat- and round-arched windows, and side wings and porches.

National Register Bulletins



**GUIDELINES FOR
EVALUATING AND REGISTERING
ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**



Archaeology Site Eligibility

- Association with human activity
- Aid in establishing a historic context
- Aid in developing research questions
- Aid in establishing the presence of adequate data
- Integrity
- Partly excavated or disturbed properties
- Completely excavated sites

Criterion D

Smith-Sutton is one of the best-preserved Falls Mississippian large village sites in an upland setting. Countless recorded and unrecorded Falls Mississippian sites have been destroyed due to rapid expansion of urban growth in Clark and Floyd counties. The Mississippian occupation of the Falls of the Ohio region differs from traditional Mississippian groups in geographic settlement and in their cultural interactions with Fort Ancient. Smith-Sutton is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in the under **Criterion D** in the area of **archaeology** due to the fact that it has the potential to provide valuable information on the Falls Mississippian hierarchical settlement patterns, village architectural design, and upland subsistence economics that cannot be gained at other sites.



Historic Integrity

Assessing Integrity

- It is not “one-size-fits-all”
- Integrity depends on why the resource or district is important/significant
- The threshold is different for every resource or district
- Aspects can be evaluated differently for different resources

Seven Aspects of Integrity

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
 - Feeling
- Association

Integrity-Individual Resources

A high level of integrity is necessary for most individual listings, especially when significant for architecture.



Oliver P. and Mary Alice
Garr House
Richmond, Wayne County

Integrity-Interiors

- Interior integrity is important for an individual listing.
- Interior integrity can make or break eligibility.
- In a district nomination, interiors are not discussed or required to be documented.
- If interior work is being done under I.C. Section 18 or Section 106 of the NHPA, staff DOES assess impact.



Integrity-Historic Districts

- The majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually indistinguished;
- The relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged;
- Take into consideration the number, size, scale, design, and location of the components that do not contribute to the significance;
- A district is not eligible if it contains so many alterations or intrusions that it no longer conveys the sense of a historic environment.

Layers of History

Over time alterations can become historic and help tell the story of a resource or district.



Original sidewalk glass
block combined with
Carrara glass (1930s)
and black plastic panel
storefront (1950s-60s),

Madison Historic District,
NHL District,
Jefferson County



Assessing Integrity



High Integrity

- Simple late 19th and early 20th century house type
- Original Siding
- Original Windows
- Original Porch
- Intact architectural details

Assessing Integrity

Moderate Integrity

- Simple late 19th and early 20th century house type
- Nonhistoric Siding
- Some original Windows
- Historic Porch



Assessing Integrity



Moderate Integrity

- Simple late 19th and early 20th century house type
- Nonhistoric Siding
- Reduced window openings
- Historic Porch partially infilled

Assessing Integrity



Low Integrity

- Simple late 19th and early 20th century house type
- Nonhistoric Siding
- Nonhistoric Porch
- Replacement windows



Assessing Integrity



Assessing Integrity



Condition ≠ Integrity



This 1890s rail depot still has many characteristic elements despite its condition. Its association with rail transportation in Veedersburg remains in place despite removal of the rail line.

Veedersburg Clover Leaf Route Depot
Veedersburg, Fountain County

Condition ≠ Integrity



This 1890s rail depot still has many characteristic elements despite its condition. Its association with rail transportation in Veedersburg remains in place despite removal of the rail line.

Veedersburg Clover Leaf Route Depot
Veedersburg, Fountain County

Integrity-Criterion A



Gary Land Company Building, Lake County
Criterion A/Exploration and Settlement and Community
Planning and Development



Indiana State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs,
Marion County
Criterion A/Ethnic Heritage/Black and Social History

Integrity-Criterion B



James Whitcomb Riley House, Hancock County
Criterion B/Literature

Integrity-Criterion B



Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom Boyhood Home,
Lawrence County
Criterion B/Science



James Whitcomb Riley House, Hancock County
Criterion B/Literature

Integrity-Criterion C



Carlos and Anne Recker House, Marion County
Criterion C/Architecture (work of a master)



Norris and Harriet Coombs Lustron House, Porter County
Criterion C/Architecture

Integrity-Criterion C



Monroe Terrace Historic District, Lake County
Criteria A and C/Community Planning and Development,
Architecture, and Engineering



Polk Street Concrete Cottage Historic District, Lake County
Criteria A and C/Community Planning and Development,
Architecture, and Engineering

Integrity-Criterion D



Moses H. Tyler Lime Kiln and Quarry No. 1, Clark County
Criteria A and D/Archeology and Industry

Integrity-Criterion D



Moses H. Tyler Lime Kiln and Quarry No. 1, Clark County
Criteria A and D/Archeology and Industry

Integrity-Criterion D



Taylor Ten, Hamilton County
Criterion D/Archaeology-Prehisotric

Assessing Districts

- Districts that have been identified within the last 5 years through survey or a federal or a state review will still be considered eligible unless significant changes have occurred.
- Districts that are identified through a new review submission should include the following: define boundaries, submit representative photos (entire district), estimate resource count (precise number for districts with 25 resources or less; percentage for districts with more than 25 resources), and justify eligibility.
- For the Section 106 process, a district is considered one resource. Every building in a district is listed; not all are considered historic.



North Anthony Boulevard Historic District, Fort Wayne, Allen County, 1911-c.1940; L to R: NC, C, C

Integrity-Residential



Pullman-Standard Historic District, Hammond, Lake County, 1916-1957; All Contributing

Integrity-Commercial



Covington Courthouse Square Historic District, Covington, Fountain County, 1856-1956; L to R: NC, C, C, C

Integrity-Commercial



North Liberty Commercial Historic District, North Liberty, St. Joseph County, c.1880-1960; L to R: NC, C

Integrity-Commercial



Albion Courthouse Square Historic District, Albion, Noble County, c.1855-1964; L to R: C, NC, NC, C, C

Integrity-Commercial



Gosport Historic District, Gosport, Owen County, 1835-1952; L to R: C, NC, C, C, C

Defining a Boundary

Boundaries for all properties

- Should encompass, but not exceed, the full extent of the significant resources and land making up the property;
- Should be large enough to include all historic features, but should not include “buffer zones” or acreage not directly contributing to the significance;
- Leave out peripheral areas that no longer retain integrity;
- “Donut holes” are not allowed.

Defining a Boundary

Use the following features to mark the boundaries:

- Legally recorded boundary lines;
- Natural topographic features, such as ridges, valleys, rivers, and forests;
- Manmade features, such as stone walls, hedgerows, curb lines of highways, streets and roads, areas of new construction;
- For large properties, topographic features, contour lines, and section lines marked on USGS maps.

Photographs

- Submit clear and descriptive color photographs.
- Photos should give an honest visual representation of the current appearance and condition of the resource(s).
- They should illustrate the features discussed in the description and statement of significance or statement of eligibility.
- Submit as many photographs as needed to adequately document the current condition and significance of the resource or district.

- For districts, submit photographs representing the major building types and styles, community landmark buildings, representative noncontributing resources, and any important topographical or spatial elements.
- Streetscapes are recommended.
- Key all photos to a map.

Photographs

Common Issues

Districts and large project areas

- Not a good angle
- Not getting much context
- No good views of any houses
- Tree cover is an issue





- Better angle
- A bit more context
- Better view of houses
- Better time of year





We want to see infrastructure features such as traffic islands, esplanades, sidewalks, etc., but we need to see them in context with other features and resources:

- Very little overall context
- Too much street
- Lots of trees and grass
- No houses



Be mindful of tree cover; sometimes it is avoidable and sometimes it isn't.

Photographs

What we are looking for
Districts and large project areas

Commercial Streetscape



Streetscape photos give you “more bang for your buck.” One photo can give the reviewer most if not all of the information needed if taken in an efficient manner.

- Good overall context
- Clear view of a lot of buildings
- Little to no clutter

Residential Streetscape



- Good view of several houses, additional homes in the background for good context
- Enough of the street to show setback and density, sidewalks, street trees, etc.

Photographs

Individual Resources

Individual Resources



Charles Barr House, Hancock County
Good detail photos but...

Individual Resources



...we can still see those details and also get a better understanding of the overall style and integrity of the building with a full-façade view.



Oren F. and Adella
Parker House,
Jasper County



We need to see interior features and details in context. A wider view illustrates the floor plan and room relationships while still showing details that add to the significance of the resource.

Mid-Century and Recent Past Resources

Assessing Eligibility

Mid-Century and Recent Past

- We are currently surveying resources constructed through 1983.
- Resources built through 1973 are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- What is significant about mid-century resources may be different from earlier resources due to the use of new and different materials and a shift in design practices.
- A MPDF for post-World War II housing in Indiana was accepted by the NRHP in February, 2018.

Mid-Century MPDF

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) recently completed a multi-year project to better understand and document the post-World War II housing boom that occurred throughout Indiana. The project resulted in the production of a Multiple Property Document Form (MPDF) for *Residential Housing and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973*. The construction boom evolved from federal, state, and local policies and economic and cultural shifts that prompted the development of new property types, new architectural styles, and innovations in building materials and construction practices. These mid-20th century resources are part of the continuity of our communities and reveal a sense of place, time, and identity, much like their counterparts of preceding years. Many of these resources have reached or are on the verge of reaching the distinction of being 40 years of age, a threshold used by the DHPA to identify potential historic structures for inclusion in surveys. Many are also of age for consideration for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and now benefit from an established historic context with which to evaluate their potential significance.

Multiple Property Document Form

- Cover document; not a nomination in its own right;
- Serves as a basis for evaluating NR eligibility of related properties;
- May be used to nominate and register thematically-related historic properties simultaneously or to establish registration requirements for properties that may be nominated in the future;
- Streamlines the method of organizing information collected in surveys and research for registration and planning purposes;
- Facilitates the evaluation of individual properties by comparing them with resources that share similar physical characteristics and historical associations;
- Information common to the group is presented in MPDF; information specific to each individual building, site, structure, object, or district is placed on individual nomination forms.

- **Historic Contexts**
 - Growth, Planning, and Evolution of the Residential Landscape, 1940-1973
 - Architecture, Housing, and the Consumer, 1940-1973
- **Property Types**
 - World War II-Era and Post-War Residential Developments, 1940-1973
 - World War II-Era Housing Developments, c.1940-1949
 - Transitional Developments, c.1945-1955
 - Tract Developments, c.1945-1965
 - Custom Developments, c.1950-1973
 - Planned Developments, c.1950-1973
 - Single-Family Residential Dwelling, 1940-1973
 - Prefabricated House, c.1940-1973
 - Tract House, c.1945-1965
 - Speculative House, c.1950-1973
 - Custom House, c.1940-1973
- **Registration Requirements**

Districts-Criterion A

- May hold a distinct place in the history of the development of the community
- May be linked to a significant developer, builder, or planner in a meaningful way
- May reflect design trends in a significant way in the community
- Often employ a set of guidelines or a mechanism to control aesthetics
- Some are planned for a particular socio-economic or ethnic group that had an impact on the community

World War II Era



Prepared by Cassella & Pyle
Madison, Indiana 47250
October, 2016. Buildings are shown as of 2016. See aerial maps for conditions as of June 27, 2018.

Pleasant Ridge Historic District Charlestown, Clark County, Indiana Key to Maps

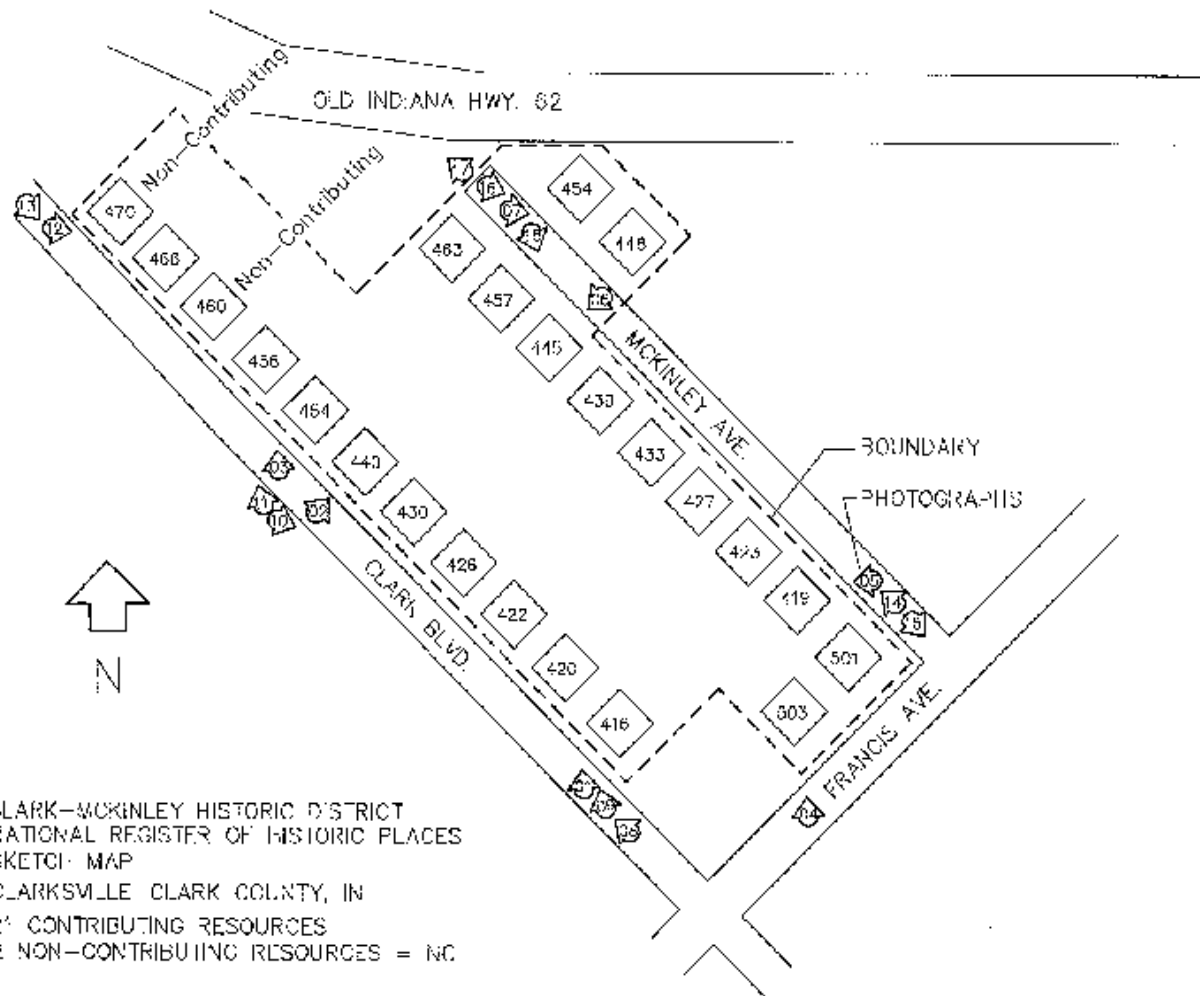
Pleasant Ridge
Historic District,
Charlestown,
Clark County
1943-1955; Foster, Gunnison, Sr.,
Gunnison Homes;
National Homes Corporation

World War II Era



Pleasant Ridge Historic District, Charlestown Clark County
1943-1955; Foster Gunnison, Sr., Gunnison Homes; National Homes Corporation

World War II Era



CLARK-MCKINLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
SKETCH MAP
CLARKSVILLE CLARK COUNTY, IN
1 CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
2 NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES = NC

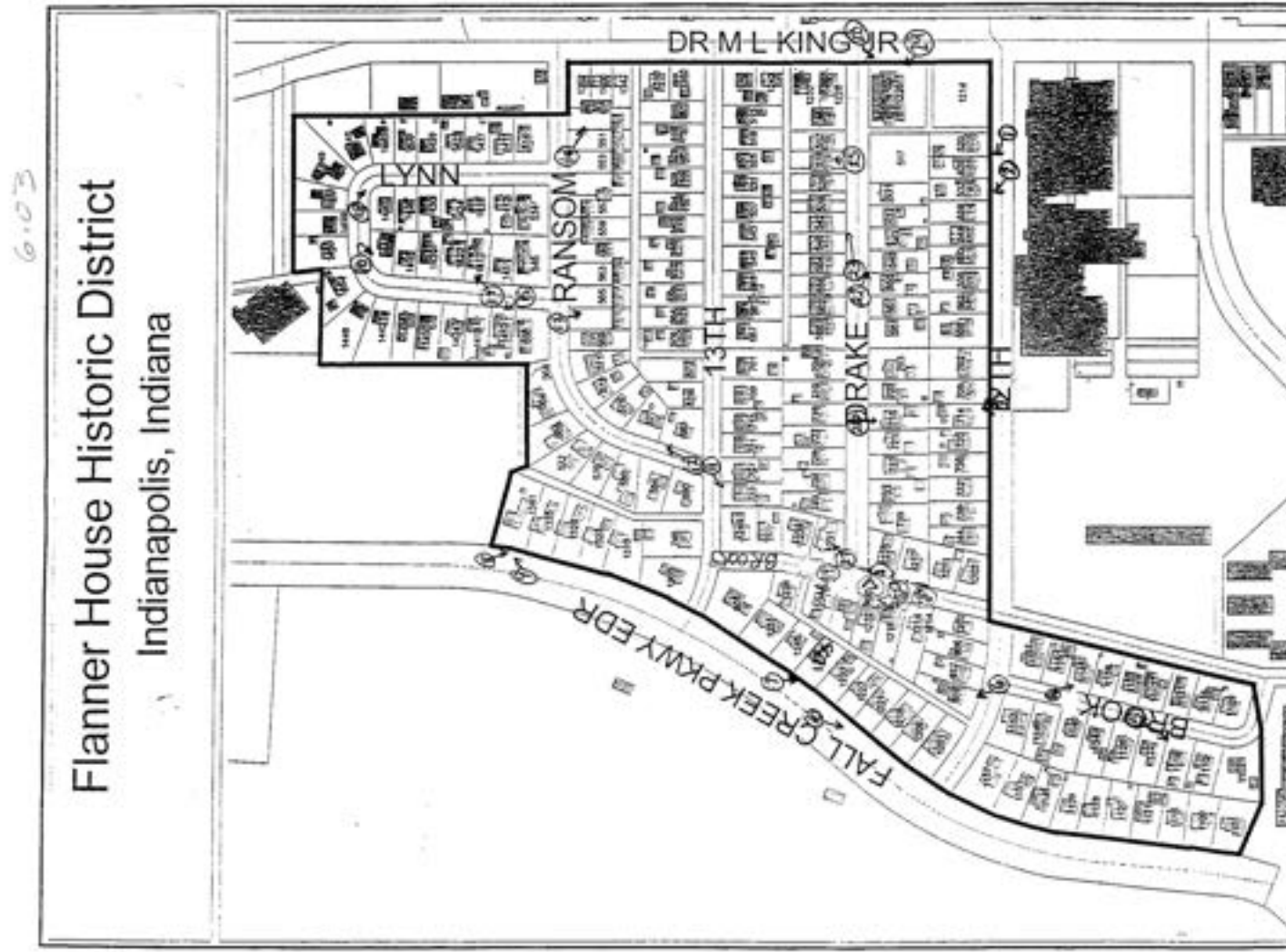
Clark-McKinley
Historic District,
Clarksville,
Clark County
1942-1950

World War II Era



Clark-McKinley Historic District, Clarksville, Clark County
1942-1950

Tract Development



Flanner House Homes,
Indianapolis,
Marion County
1950-1959; Alden Meranda, Robert R.
Baxter, and Leslie Cohen

Tract Development



Flanner House Homes, Indianapolis, Marion County

1950-1959; Alden Meranda, Robert R. Baxter, and Leslie Cohen

Districts-Criterion C

- May contain a distinct core of superior-design homes or buildings which visually has an impact on the aesthetics of the area or neighborhood
- May reflect the principles of Modernism or other design trends in a substantial way
- Can be architect- or master builder-designed
- High level of physical integrity throughout the district
- Minimum of typical stock designs for certain property types
- Can be quantified as at least locally significant compared to similar areas in the community

Custom Development



Figure 2. Sketch Map of Happy Hollow Heights Historic District.

Happy Hollow Heights
Historic District,
West Lafayette,
Tippecanoe County
1953-1967; Robert J. Smith

Figure 2
88

Custom Development



Happy Hollow Heights Historic District, West Lafayette, Tippecanoe County
1953-1967; Robert J. Smith

World War II Era

Thornhurst Addition Historic District
Hamilton County, Indiana

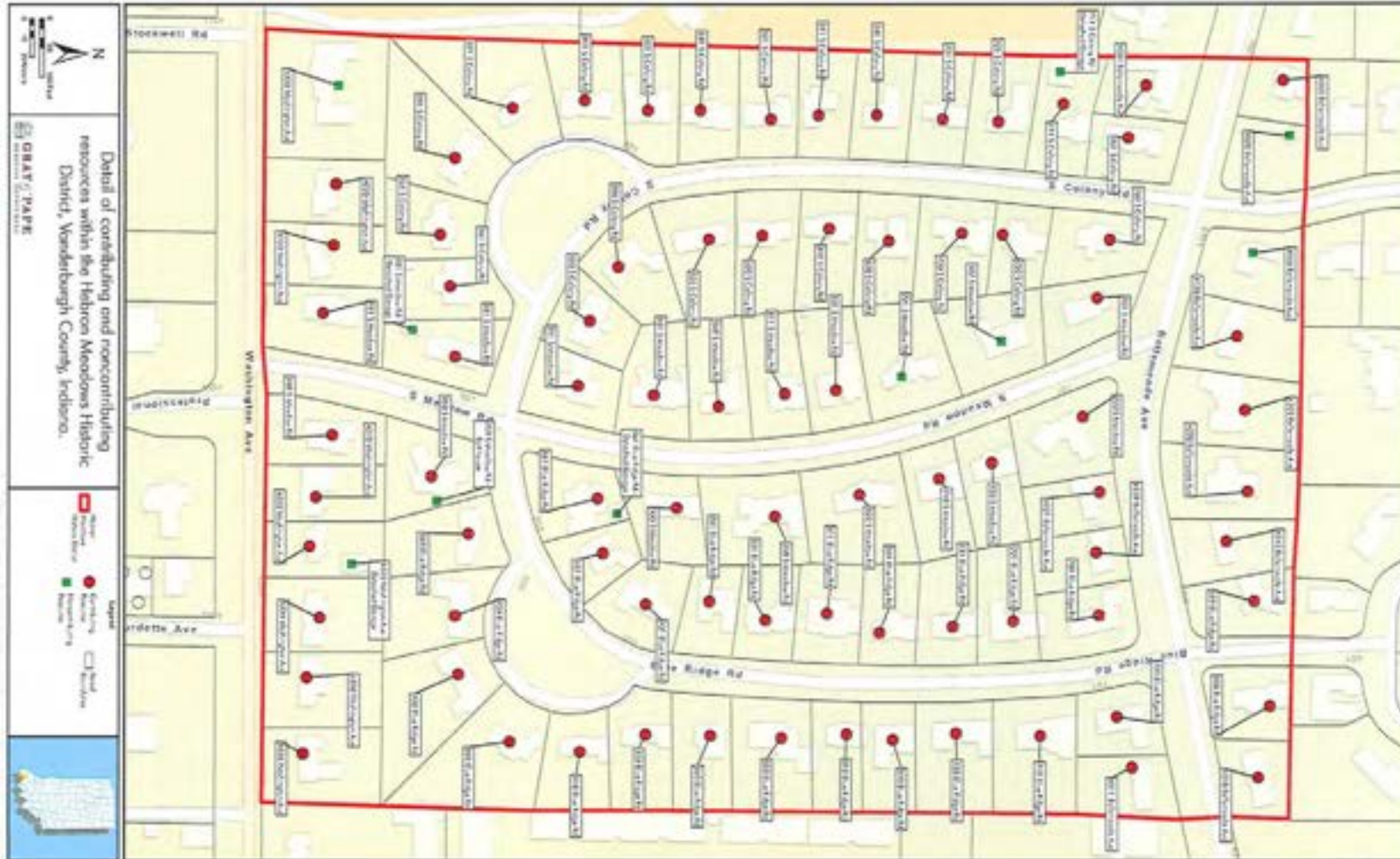


Thornhurst Addition
Historic District,
Carmel,
Hamilton County
1956-1971, Avriel Shull

Custom Development



Thornhurst Addition, Carmel, Hamilton County
1956-1971; Avriel Shull



Hebron Meadows
Historic District,
Evansville,
Vanderburgh County
1947-1965; Isabella Sullivan, George
Davies and Son, Inc., Chet Russell, Fred
J. Behme, Wurster, Bernardi, and
Emmons

Custom Development



Hebron Meadows, Evansville, Vanderburgh County,
1947-1965; Isabella Sullivan, George Davies and Son, Inc., Chet Russell, Fred J. Behme, Wurster, Bernardi, and Emmons

Individual Resources

- Documented as architect- or master builder-designed
- Retain a very high level of integrity, exterior and interior
- Exhibit architectural refinements and materials that enhance the aesthetics of the property
- Reflect the principles of a significant and scholarly-recognized design expression
- Retain setting, landscaping, outbuildings, or structures that enhance the design of the property

Mid-Century and Recent Past



Tobey-Normington House, Indianapolis, Marion County
1958-1961; James O. Lewis; Eytchison Construction Company

Mid-Century and Recent Past



Tobey-Normington House, Indianapolis, Marion County
1958-1961; James O. Lewis; Eytchison Construction Company

Mid-Century and Recent Past



“Forebears” (Robert P. and Elizabeth Fortune House), Indianapolis, Marion County

1972-1973; Courtney P. Macomber, Sr.; Otto George Zenke; Ralph Ellis Gunn

Mid-Century and Recent Past



“Forebears” (Robert P. and Elizabeth Fortune House), Indianapolis, Marion County
1972-1973; Courtney P. Macomber, Sr.; Otto George Zenke; Ralph Ellis Gunn

Mid-Century and Recent Past



John and Dorothy
Haynes House, Fort
Wayne,
Allen County
1952; Frank Lloyd Wright



Miller House,
Columbus
Bartholomew County
1957; Eero Saarinen,
Alexander Girard, and
Daniel Urban Kiley



Chapel of the
Resurrection, Valparaiso
University,
Valparaiso,
Porter County
1959; Charles Edward Stade

Mid-Century and Recent Past



Van Eaton Building
Knox County
(demolished)



Old National Bank
Knox County

Mid-Century and Recent Past



Foster Park Historic District
Fort Wayne, Allen County; 1940



Foster Park Historic District
Fort Wayne, Allen County; 1952

Mid-Century and Recent Past



Parke County-Outstanding



Pulaski County-Notable



Parke County-Outstanding



Allen County-Notable



Bartholomew County-Notable



Parke County-Notable

Mid-Century and Recent Past



Columbus, Bartholomew County, 1959, Outstanding

Mid-Century and Recent Past



Glendale Park Historic District, 1907-1926, Hammond, Lake County, 1964

NC in district; Outstanding for survey

- Consult DHPA staff regarding timeframe for review of NR nominations before finalizing MOA
- Prepare nomination(s) in consultation with DHPA National Register staff
- Satisfaction of stipulation occurs when the nomination has been reviewed by DHPA, requested changes have been made by the consultant, and the nomination is placed on an agenda for presentation to the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board



DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION & ARCHAEOLOGY

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