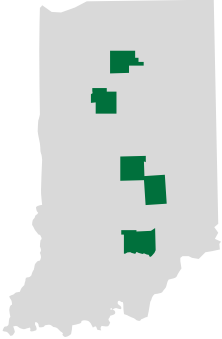


Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places



In March 2024, Indiana added five listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—commercial and residential districts; industrial buildings; and fraternal lodge buildings—have added approximately 176 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 on.IN.gov/shaard.

CARROLL COUNTY

South Delphi Historic District

Delphi, 1850-1960

Architecture and Transportation

Listed March 5, 2024

The South Delphi Historic District is situated on the south bluff of Deer Creek overlooking Delphi proper to the north. The district is composed of about 10 blocks of the original plat created in 1864. Its residents called themselves the “Cliff Dwellers” or “Hillers” by the 1920s, a term that lasted well into the 1950s.

The district is significant for its excellent collection of 19th and 20th century architecture in styles spanning approximately 100 years. The district boasts examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Free Classic styles of the 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as a nice collection of small revival style cottages including Tudor, Colonial, and Cape Cod. A few Ranch homes and an excellent example of modern architecture round out the district’s development in the mid-20th century.

The district is also important due to how Prince William Road and Washington Street shaped and reshaped movement through the district. Prince William Road, also called the Delphi-Prince William-Frankfort Plank Road, was built to connect Delphi proper to markets in southern Carroll County and on to Frankfort in Clinton County. This occurred by the early 1830s and became more heavily used during the Wabash & Erie Canal’s heydays of the 1840s. It permitted products to travel by road to the canal for shipment, or conversely, from the canal for delivery. While Prince William Road was originally the most important link between South Delphi, and towns south, to Delphi, by 1908 a regrading project moved the primary travel through South Delphi to Washington Street. A viaduct was created to carry North Street over Washington Street which maintained an important connection for the neighborhood.



FULTON COUNTY

Akron Historic District

Akron. 1854-1945

Architecture, Commerce, Education
and Politics and Government

Listed March 11, 2024

Akron, named for Akron, Ohio was established on July 4, 1836, at the crossing of the Miami and Pottawatomie Indian trails, now Mishawaka and Rochester Streets, in the historic commercial core of town.



The small node of commercial establishments grew at the main intersection where the two Native American routes crossed. These were ultimately used as connections between other villages including Mentone and Gilead (later Mishawaka Street) and Rochester and Laketon and North Manchester (later Rochester Street). It was at this crossing that the town's founder, Doctor Joseph Sippy, established the community in 1836 and the original plat of "New Ark" or Newark extended out from the intersection in a few blocks each way. A caravan composed of Sippy and several families traveled from Ohio to Indiana in search of a place to establish a new colony. Growth was slow at first and included only a trading post, cabinet maker and undertaker's shop, post office, and blacksmith shop in the first few decades. Much of the town's growth came when the Chicago and Atlantic (later Erie) Railroad was routed along its south edge in 1882.

The Akron Historic District is important due to the presence of the small town's historic commercial core at the main intersection of the two primary streets in the district along with buildings associated with local government and education. Most of the town's finest examples of architectural styles are located in the district. These include Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Gothic Revival styles. The district also has a few excellent examples of late 19th century styles including Italianate and Queen Anne. Craftsman/Bungalow architecture most distinguishes the character of the district in its residential areas. Exceptional Bungalows and Craftsman style homes, though modest in scale, line the residential streets and feature impressive stone and brick masonry work. It should also be noted that the Akron Stone Company began operations in 1906. The company fabricated molded concrete block and was located in the northeast corner of town. Many of the district's residences feature porches with foundations and lattice-like walls and columns composed of molded concrete block. This stonework was regionally popular and emanated from Argos, Indiana, where master stone mason William Foker among others worked throughout Marshall, Fulton, and southwestern Kosciusko counties.

JACKSON COUNTY

Crothersville Independent Order of Oddfellows (IOOF) Lodge

Crothersville, 1891

Architecture

Listed March 4, 2024

The Crothersville IOOF Lodge building was constructed in 1891 at the main intersection of the town's business district. It features a cast iron storefront facing Howard Street and a cast iron storefront and lodge hall entry on Armstrong Street (U.S. 31). The building is divided into three business rooms on the first floor and a large lodge meeting room on the second floor with a stairhall/landing off of which are four smaller rooms.



The two-story brick building was constructed in the Italianate style with simple details as applied to commercial buildings, though its storefront transoms composed of art glass are more similar to Queen Anne design. The cast iron storefronts of fluted pilasters support a cornice terminated by large corbel-like shoulders. The pilasters feature a stylized base and capital with a panel near the center. Between the iron pilasters are wood panels composed of beaded boards, wood storefront windows topped with transoms, and wood doors of matching details. The building's primary purpose was as a meeting hall for the Crothersville chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, chartered as Lodge No. 419. The lodge had a long, rich history in the town extending nearly 100 years and was instituted May 22, 1873.

The Crothersville IOOF Lodge building is a fairly simple, but good example of a late 19th century commercial building with details of late Victorian architecture. The building is loosely defined as Italianate, but also has features, possibly from an early remodel campaign, of the Queen Anne style. Given its 1891 date of construction, it would not be uncommon to blend details of both styles into the building's design. The cast iron components are very similar to several in Columbus and Greensburg, Indiana, and may be attributed to the work of the foundry/firm of Benjamin Busch & Sons once located in Columbus. However, where the foundry plate/name is typically located at the bottom of the bases, they are missing on the Crothersville building. The stylized egg-and-dart and acanthus leaf motifs on the pilasters and the cast iron entablature point more toward the Italianate style.

MARION COUNTY

United States Corrugated-Fibre Box Company Plant

Indianapolis, 1930-1960

Industry

Listed March 6, 2024

The United States Corrugated-Fibre Box Company Plant consists of four, interconnected early-twentieth century industrial warehouse, manufacturing and support buildings and one office building. The plant was constructed in 1930 by H.J. Lacy Sr. and his U.S. Corrugated-Fibre Box Co. for the manufacture of corrugated-fibre containers. The area immediately surrounding the property is primarily industrial, with the Windsor Park residential neighborhood to the south.

The United States Corrugated-Fibre Box Company Plant is significant for its association with the United States Corrugated-Fibre Box Company (USCFB), one of Indianapolis's leading box-makers in the early-20th century and one of the earliest producers of corrugated shipping containers in the United States. Capitalizing on new transportation regulations that allowed corrugated containers to replace wooden crates in railway shipments, Howard Lacy Sr. co-founded U.S. Corrugated in 1912. The property is the original site from which USCFB expanded and experienced its most successful three decades of operation. From its incorporation in 1912, U.S. Corrugated grew from being one of the Midwest's foremost pioneers in the corrugated container industry into one of the nation's largest independent producers of corrugated shipping containers.

The property is a distinctive and well-preserved example of early-twentieth century brick and concrete industrial architecture by the locally prominent architect Charles E. Bacon. The advent of parcel post in 1913 created an immediate demand for special packaging, catapulting Howard Lacy and his newly formed U.S. Corrugated to the forefront of the nation's rapidly evolving shipping industry. In just two short years, Howard Lacy Sr. and the USCFB were at the forefront of the nation's industrial development, pioneering what eventually would become a multi-billion-dollar corrugated-container industry. The owners used the National Park Service's Federal Reinvestment Income Tax Credit program to rehabilitate the building.



SHELBY COUNTY

Messick Masonic Temple

Shelbyville, 1925-c.1960

Architecture and Social History

Listed March 4, 2024

The Messick Masonic Temple, 1925, is significant as an impressive example of an early 20th century building constructed as a social lodge in the Neoclassical style. Few public buildings of this scale and architectural significance were constructed in Shelbyville and Shelby County. The architect of Messick Masonic Temple, Donald Graham, was more commonly known for his theater projects throughout the Midwest.



The building is also important for its social history as a lodge hall for members of freemasonry in Shelby County. The lodge hall was a significant gathering place for many of the community leaders of the county. Masonic temples were not uncommon in towns large and small; however, the scale and refinements of the Messick Masonic Temple make it noteworthy as a lodge hall for freemasonry. The Free and Accepted Order of Freemasons is one of the oldest fraternal societies in the United States and Indiana. The fraternal organization's roots are deep in the masonry guilds of medieval England and emphasize a belief in God and Christian disciplines. By the time Freemasonry entered the United States colonies, it was more of a social organization unrelated to the mason guild. The fraternities' ceremonies are characterized by ritual, symbolism, secrecy, and an interest in antiquities. The Messick Masonic Temple is an impressive example of early 20th century Classical Revival architecture often identified as Neoclassical style. The massive scale of the building is punctuated by its formal temple-like front, raised base of rusticated stone, and the massive entablature at the top of the building. Interior finishes continue the classical architecture theme with entablature-like treatment of the tops of walls.