United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: ___Gaskill-Erwin Farm_____

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing**:**

_____N/A_____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: __2595 14-B Road_____

City or town: _Bourbon_____ State: __IN_____ County: ___Marshall___

Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [x]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x__ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide __x_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B __x_C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [x]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: STONE: granite
walls: WOOD: weatherboard
CERAMIC TILE
roof: ASPHALT
other:

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Gaskill-Erwin Farm is situated in rural Tippecanoe Township in Marshall County. The farm was developed by the Joseph Gaskill family, an early farmer and lumber mill owner of the township, between 1860 and 1925. The original house constructed by the Gaskills was moved to the rear of the homestead property and converted into a storage building. The Gaskills constructed a large double-pile house in the Italianate style in 1879. The Erwin family purchased the farm in 1925 and added one of the first corn drying buildings in the county in about 1935.

Narrative Description

The Gaskill-Erwin farm contains three contributing buildings. The most prominent building on the property is the Gaskill-Erwin House. It was constructed in 1879 near the south side of 14B Road for the Joseph Gaskill family. An asphalt horseshoe driveway is in front of the house and connects to the road. An asphalt drive connects to the horseshoe drive on its west side and continues around behind the home. The house and homestead are nicely landscaped with mature trees, shrubs, and lawn. The homestead house, originally constructed by the Gaskills in about 1860, was moved to the rear of the homestead during the early 1900s and was converted to a storage building. The third building was constructed by the Erwin family south of the house in about 1935. It was constructed for use as a seed corn dryer and was one of the first of its kind in the county.

Gaskill-Erwin House, 1879. Double-pile, Italianate. Contributing
Exterior, Photos 0008-0009
The Gaskill-Erwin House was constructed in 1879 with a double-pile floor plan in the Italianate style. The house has a foundation composed of granite fieldstone. The stones composing the foundation on the north (front) and sides of the house were carefully cut and dressed into blocks. The walls are covered with wood clapboards and corner boards. A tall frieze board is at the top of the walls. The house has 2/2 wood windows with wood shutters. The windows have simple trim boards and sills. Storm windows with narrow metal frames are installed over the windows.

The roof has wide overhanging eaves that are supported by pairs of scroll brackets on its front and side walls and a row of scroll brackets on its back wall. Between the pairs of brackets are wood modillions. A narrow trim board is located at the top of the frieze board. The cornice is composed of a fascia board and narrow trim board. The roof has a short mansard around its perimeter. The main part of the roof is flat and is covered with rubber. The mansard is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front elevation (photo 0009) of the house is five bays wide and has a porch centered on it. The porch foundation is composed of stone and the steps are concrete. The porch has a wood skirt board and wood floor. A balustrade composed of turned spindles is on the east and west sides of the porch and concrete steps. The porch roof is supported by wide square posts on its outside corners. The posts are wood. The posts have a wood cap and support a short frieze. Small decorative brackets are located on the front and back corners of the frieze. The porch roof is similar to the main roof of the house. It has a short mansard around its perimeter and is flat on top. The mansard is covered with asphalt shingles and the top is covered with rubber. The doorway is centered on the front elevation and has simple trim boards and a wood transom. The door is wood and has two panels in its lower half and two narrow windows in its upper half. The windows have full-round arched tops and are composed of art glass. There are four windows located in the front elevation of the first floor and five windows on the second floor.

The west elevation of the house has a narrow chimney centered in it. Two windows are located on the first and second floors. The east elevation also has two windows located on the first and second floors; however the north window of the first floor was converted into a wide picture window in about 1905. It has a transom. A one-story wing of the house is located on the southeast corner of the east elevation (left side of photo 0009). The wing dates to the home's construction and may have served as a summer kitchen. The wing also has a foundation composed of fieldstones and its walls are covered with clapboards. The top of its walls has a short frieze board. The roof also has a short mansard and is covered with rubber. The wing has a doorway centered on its north wall. The doorway is composed of a transom and a four-panel wood door. The front wall has two windows and the east wall has one window in its north side.

The back (south) elevation of the house has a one-story screened porch and narrow kitchen addition constructed on the home in c. 1972 (see photo 0008). The kitchen's east wall is the west wall of the one-story extension on the southeast corner of the house. The screened porch is centered on the back wall. There are two windows on the first floor of the original house and five windows on the second floor of the original house. The middle window and the window on its east side are small, nearly square, wood windows that were installed in place of the original 2/2 windows when bathrooms were placed in the home in c. 1925. The screened porch and kitchen addition have a flat roof that is covered with rubber. The porch walls are composed of wood posts and screens. A tall frieze board is at the top of the porch walls and new scroll brackets support the eaves. The kitchen wall has a window bay centered in it. The bay has a short mansard roof that is covered with metal. The south wall of the extension has a new wood door on its west side and a pair of short casement windows on its east side.

A breezeway and garage were attached to the one-story extension's southeast corner in c. 1972 (right side of photo 0008). Their walls are covered with vinyl siding, but their doors and windows are trimmed to match the windows on the original house. The breezeway has a pair of square casement windows in its west wall. The garage has a wide garage door on its west wall and a metal door in the east side of its south wall. The breezeway and garage have a foundation of concrete blocks. Roofs are composed of a short mansard around the perimeter and a flat roof on top. The mansard is covered with asphalt shingles and the flat roof is covered with rubber.

Interior, Photos 0001-0007

The floor plan of the home is typical of a double-pile house with the exception of one wall that may have been removed on the first floor and a bathroom that was added on the second floor. The first floor has a central hall and stairway that is located on the west side of the hall (photo 0003). There is a small room off the east side of the hall and a large room off the west side of the hall. The west room (photo 0004) is the full depth of the house, but may have been divided into two rooms originally. A room is located at the hall's south end. A wide opening connects this south room with the west room. A doorway connects it to the east room.

The staircase has a large newel post at the bottom of the stairs and a balustrade composed of turned balusters cut in an octagonal pattern (photo 0003). The balustrade forms a balcony railing around the staircase opening in the landing. The staircase and balustrade are unpainted. The wood trim in the remaining part of the house, except for the hall, is painted. The house has tall

base boards with a cove top, and architrave casings around its doorways and windows. The house has four-panel wood doors and transoms. A basement door is located beneath the staircase; it opens into the south room. The walls are mostly plaster and drywall, but are largely covered by wallpaper. The floors are covered with carpets. The ceilings are drywall and plaster. Most of the light fixtures in the home are brass colonial reproduction fixtures. The house is filled with several period and heirloom pieces of furniture.

The west room has a brick fireplace centered in its west wall. The room has wood beams covered with trim boards extending east to west on the ceiling. The east room has built-in wood cabinetry on the south side of its east wall and on its south wall (photo 0005). The cabinetry was added in c. 1925. The upper cabinets on the south wall have glass and wood doors. The south room has cabinetry on its north wall, east of the doorway into the east room (photo 0006). The south room has a door with a transom that leads to the extension off the southeast corner of the house on its east wall, and a door with a transom leads to the kitchen addition on its south wall. A French door with a transom leads to the screened porch west of the kitchen door.

The wing on the southeast corner of the house has a large room on its north side and a hallway and smaller mudroom on its south side. The hallway leads from the north room to an exterior door. The north room has a wainscot composed of beaded boards and a chair rail (photo 0007). The kitchen has modern cabinetry and is laid out like a galley kitchen with a small dining area on its south side.

The second floor has a landing that overlooks the staircase and extends to the north wall of the house (photo 0001). There are two bedrooms on each side of the landing with closets between the bedrooms. Two bathrooms are located at the south end of the landing. One is accessed by the master bedroom in the southwest corner of the house; the other is accessed off the southeast corner of the landing.

Gaskill house/storage building, c. 1860/c. 1910. Gable-front. Contributing
Photo 0012
The building was an original house constructed on the farmstead by the Gaskills in c. 1860. The building was moved from nearer the existing house to the rear of the homestead and converted into a storage building for agricultural purposes in about 1910. It has a foundation composed of patent stone blocks. Its walls are covered with Dutch-lap clapboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall has a pair of wide doors on a track. The doors are composed of tongue-in-groove wood boards. A small wood window is located in the gable wall. The window is divided into four panes of glass. Very little evidence of the building's original purpose as a house exists; the foundation and siding are from c. 1910.

Erwin seed corn drying house, c. 1935. Contributing
Photos 0010 and 0011
The building has side gables and faces west. The foundation is composed of concrete. The walls are composed of clay blocks from the Bremen Tile Mill (Bremen, Indiana). Dutch-lap clapboards cover the gable walls and west wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The west (front) wall has two wide door openings with modern metal garage doors. The openings are located on the north and south sides of the wall and are in their original location. A new metal door with a window is located just north of center of the west wall.

A bell tower was constructed on the south wall of the building. It is two stories tall with an open cupola on top. The cupola has a large cast metal bell covered by a low-pitched gabled roof. The walls of the tower are covered with vinyl siding. The cupola is framed with heavy timber posts and is screened. A basketball hoop and backboard are mounted to the north wall of the building.

The interior walls of the building are composed of clay blocks. The floor is cement. The ceiling of the main level is composed of wood joists and wood decking for the drying floor above. The decking is slotted to allow heat to rise through the upper level's floor. A false metal floor was placed just below the slotted floor to more evenly distribute the heat. A large metal wood-burning stove is centered near the east wall of the main level (see photo 0011). A vent pipe was located through the center of the east wall.

The building was constructed by the Lewis Erwin family approximately ten years after the Erwins purchased the farm. The building is an early example of the more modern process of drying seed corn. During the middle to late 1930s the agriculture industry began to change with the introduction of hybrids; part of the process was to have a few representational farms in townships or counties construct seed corn drying houses. The Erwin building dates to this early shift in agricultural practices. Ears of corn would be piled 2-3 feet deep on the slotted second floor. Once dried, the corn was hand-shelled and grated. Lewis Erwin raised and sold hybrid seed corn in conjunction with Purdue University. William Erwin speculated that his father, Lewis, may have contacted Purdue University for guidance on building design, but it would have had many innovations by Lewis Erwin. Later the industry would change again and large silo-like dryers took the place of buildings with furnaces.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1860-1935

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1860, the estimated year the first building was constructed on the property by the Gaskill family. It ends in 1935, the estimated year the last building was constructed on the property by the Erwin family.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Gaskill-Erwin Farm qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C with architecture as the area of significance. The main building on the farm is the Gaskill-Erwin house; it is an excellent example of the Italianate style used on a double-pile house type.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

ARCHITECTURE

The Gaskill-Erwin House is an excellent example of the Italianate style used on the construction of a large frame farmhouse. The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling, informal architecture, including rural Italian farmhouses and villas. As the style entered the United States, it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style typically in wooden construction, due to the plentiful timber in America. Cupolas, towers, and bracketed cornices became the style's hallmarks. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century. While the Gaskill-Erwin House type is more typical of a late Georgian double-pile, its architectural style is in keeping with the popularity of the Italianate style during its construction date of 1879.

The Gaskill-Erwin House has paired decorative brackets on its cornice that support the home's wide overhanging eaves. This feature is common on buildings constructed in the Italianate style. The home's 2/2 wood windows and arched lites in its doors are also common elements of the style. The interior staircase is also carved in the Italianate style with thin, tapered spindles that compose the balustrade and a large round tapered newel post. Other important architectural features of the house include historic clapboards and window shutters, interior doors and transoms, and interior trim. The roof's slight mansard with its matching front porch roof is a particularly unusual feature of the house, especially compared to other houses in the area. Possibly, the builder added the mansard as a nod to the briefly popular French Second Empire style.

There are two other examples of the Italianate style in Tippecanoe Township. Both are farmhouses constructed in about 1880, but lack the more stylistic elements found on the Gaskill-Erwin House. The Italianate style was popular in the nearby community of Bourbon and Bourbon Township. There are approximately a dozen examples of the Italianate style in this broader area. They are about equally divided between the town and township and are commonly brick residences with bracketed cornices.

The Gaskill-Erwin House is also an example of double-pile construction. The house type is a massed-plan type that is rectangular in plan, with two or two-and-a-half stories. The houses are two rooms wide and two rooms deep with a central hallway leading from the front to the back of the house. The staircase is located in the hallway or stair hall. The house type has been referred to as Georgian because of its popular use in the United States through the 18th century and into the early 19th century. The Gaskill-Erwin House is a classic example of the type with five bays on its front elevation with a center doorway that opens into the central hallway and staircase.

Marshall County, having been established in 1836, did not have the prosperity generally needed to construct such large homes early in its history. Most large home construction did not occur in Marshall County until after the Civil War. Therefore, with the popularity of the double-pile house type waning and other types being more desirable during the middle-to-late 19th century, the occurrence of double-pile construction in Marshall County is relatively rare.

One other example of a double-pile house is located in Tippecanoe Township. It is located on East 15B Road and was constructed in c. 1860. It lacks the architectural integrity of the Gaskill-Erwin House. One example of double-pile construction is located in nearby Bourbon Township. The Maggie Slough-Vink House was constructed by David Kehler and Robert Spencer in c. 1875 at 901 North Main Street in Bourbon. The house has some similar features of the Gaskill-Erwin House including pairs of brackets on its cornice and the general organization of the front façade. It was also constructed in the Italianate style. One other extant example of double-pile construction in Marshall County is located in Plymouth. The house is located on East Garro Street and was constructed in about 1875; it was also designed in the Italianate style. Its front door is located on the west side of the front wall rather than central to the floor plan like most double-pile construction. It also has new siding and lacks strong elements of the Italianate style. Two double-pile homes that were constructed in West Township and Green Township between c. 1870 and 1885 have been razed since 1992. The West Township house was similar to the example in Plymouth with its entry on the side of its front wall. The Green Township house had four bays and the entry was located in the bay east of center on the front elevation.

Agricultural Buildings

The two surviving farm buildings on the Gaskill-Erwin Farmstead contribute to the architectural significance of the property. The storage building to the south is believed to be the first house on the farm and likely dates to c. 1860. Even after having been moved and remodeled in c. 1910, its small scale and vernacular frame construction provide context for the material success portrayed by the 1879 main house. The seed corn drying building is an example of the specialized building

type once common on family farms. It provides architectural context as a building type tyat is tied to changes in agricultural science.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

History of Tippecanoe Township and the Gaskill-Erwin families

Marshall County is located in the center of the northern part of the state and was settled later than most of the surrounding area due in part to the presence of the Native Americans and lowland areas. The county formed in 1836 and opened up for settlement after the removal of the Pottawatomie Indians in 1838 and by the construction of the Michigan Road in 1834.

Native Americans were located in the area into the 1850s near the ford at the Tippecanoe River at Chief Benack's village. The owner's grandfather also recalled trading with Native Americans during the 1850s and some attended school together with pioneer children. The first survey maps of Marshall County, completed in about 1833, include a few Native American sites in the area. Most notable with regard to this property are the two trails identified by the surveyors as Indian trails that merge on the eighty acre original farmland.

Tippecanoe Township is located in the southeast corner of Marshall County and was formed from Green Township in 1842. The two important Native American trading routes mentioned previously crossed at a Pottawatomie village at the Tippecanoe River. The village was in the Benack Reservation containing about three sections of land. The village continued through about 1853-54, with Pottawatomie Chief Benack and his tribe being allowed to remain after the removal of the other tribes in the remainder of the county. The township has slightly rolling hills, some woodland, but is predominantly agricultural in use. The first settlers of European descent in the township, arriving in 1838, were A. H. Buckman and his family, and James Welch and his wife.

Joseph Gaskill and his family arrived in Marshall County from Stark County, Ohio in 1860. They settled on the farm located in Section 31. Gaskill was the proprietor of a sawmill and also farmed his eighty acre tract. His sawmill was located west of his home at the northeast corner of existing State Road 331 and County Road 14B. Joseph was married to Catherine Beltz in Stark County, Ohio in 1854. They had eleven children between 1855 and 1876. Joseph died in 1908 at the age of 76. Lewis Erwin purchased the farm in about 1925. The Erwin family had arrived in Marshall County from Stark County, Ohio during the mid-1850s. Members of the Gaskill and Erwin families knew each other and jointly had sold property in Stark County, Ohio. The Erwin family had accumulated considerable landholdings in the northern part of Tippecanoe Township and southern Bourbon Township. Lewis, a grandson of the original Erwin to settle in the county, and Eleanor were the parents of two children, Emily (born in 1921) and William (born in 1925). William is the current owner of the property.

Mr. William Erwin has lived in the Gaskill-Erwin house most of his 88 years. Mr. Erwin has served on committees for both Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson, and wrote the book

Decisions for a Better America. Mr. Erwin served two terms as Indiana State Senator after which he was part of the establishment of the Federal EPA. He later became the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture during President Ford's administration. He has also written historical novels, primarily for younger readers. Due to his political career several people of note have visited the house including Governors Bowen and Whitcomb, Senators Andrews (North Dakota) and Capeheart (Indiana), Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, EPA Administrator Bill Ruckelshaus, and Erwin Griswold, Dean of Harvard Law and Solicitor General for Presidents Johnson and Nixon.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Interview with Mr. William Erwin, September 19, 2013

Marshall County Interim Report, Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

McDonald, Daniel. *1881 History of Marshall County, Indiana Illustrated*. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1881.

Standard Atlas of Marshall County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1908.

Standard Atlas of Marshall County. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1922.

Federal Censuses of Tippecanoe Twp., Marshall County, Indiana: 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.5 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 574841	Northing: 4568692
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The west property/boundary line begins at a point approximately 2,450 feet east from the southeast corner of State Road 331 and County Road 14B, on the south side of 14B Road. Follow a line parallel with the west elevation of the house, but 135 feet west, south 320 feet. Turn east and follow a line parallel with the south wall of the storage building, 350 feet east. Turn north and follow a line 320 feet to the south side of County Road 14B. Turn west and follow the south side of County Road 14B approximately 350 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include all of the contributing buildings located on the farmstead of the original eighty acre farm purchased by Gaskill in 1860 and later developed by the Erwin family.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:
Kurt West Garner
organization:
KW Garner Consulting
street & number:
12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: September 25, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in second floor landing
1 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in northeast bedroom, second floor
2 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in stair hall, first floor
3 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in living room
4 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in study
5 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in dining room
6 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in family room
7 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at back of house
8 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN

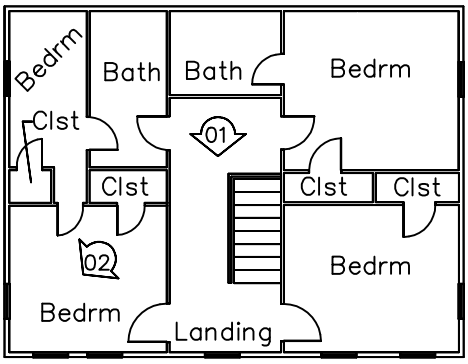
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at front of house
9 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the front of the seed corn dryer building
10 of 12.

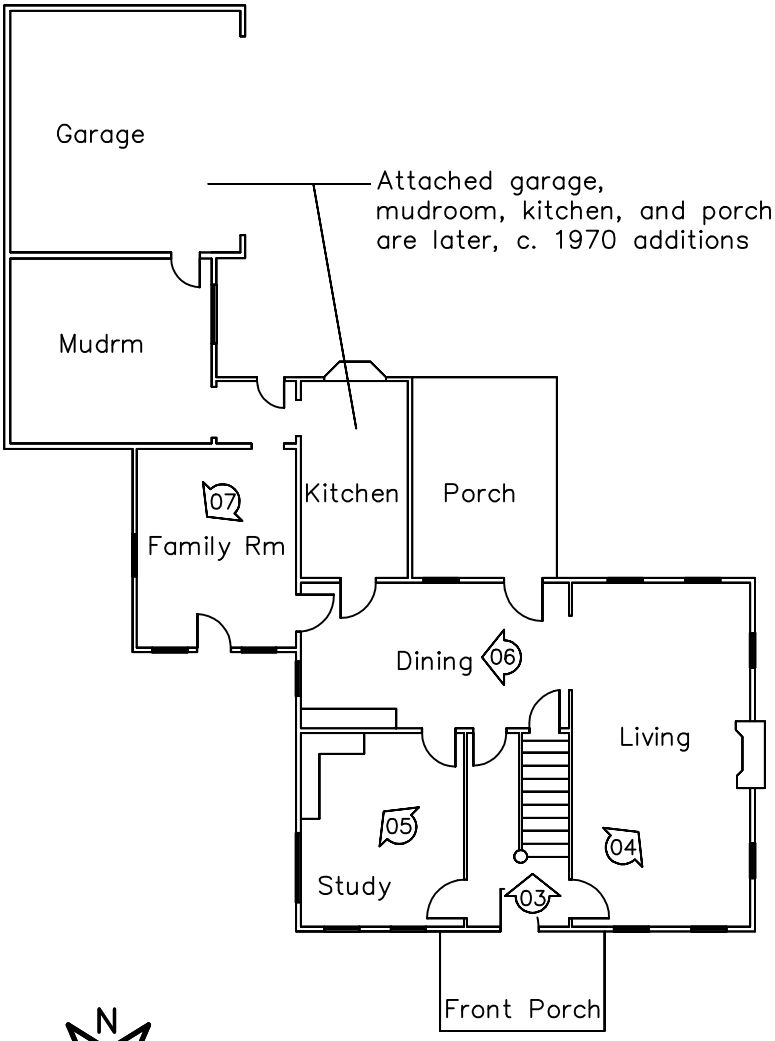
Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east inside seed corn dryer building
11 of 12.

Name of Property: Gaskill-Erwin Farm
City or Vicinity: Bourbon
County: Marshall State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 1, 2013
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at front wall of storage building
12 of 12.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



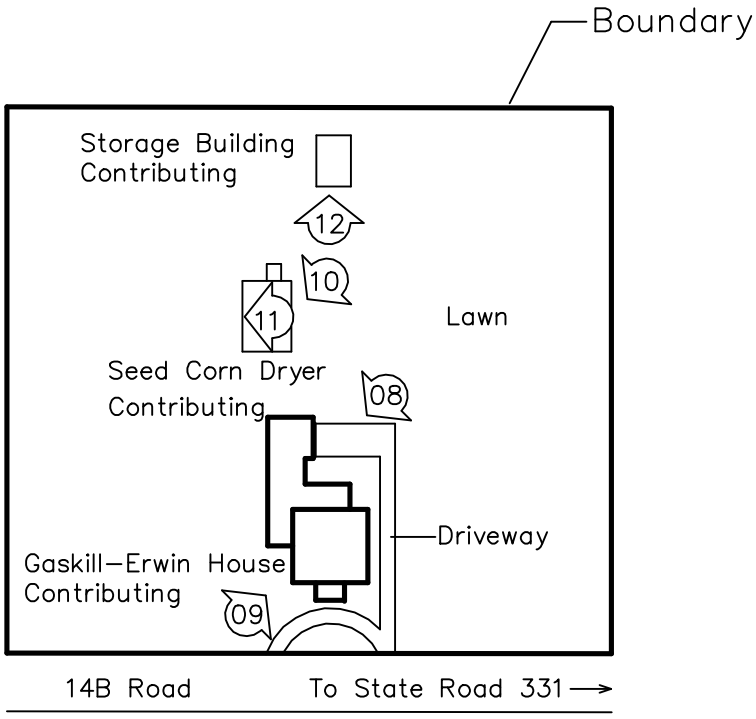
Second Level



Main Level

00 = **Photograph**

Gaskill–Erwin Farmstead
2595 14B Road, Bourbon, IN 46504
Tippecanoe Township,
Marshall County, IN
Floor Plans



00 = **Photograph**

N

Gaskill–Erwin Farmstead
2595 14B Road, Bourbon, IN 46504
Tippecanoe Township,
Marshall County, IN
Site Plan

Gaskill-Erwin Farm, Marshall County #009

Gaskill-Erwin Farm, Marshall County #008

Gaskill-Erwin Farm, Marshall County #010

Gaskill-Erwin Farm, Marshall County #003

Gaskill-Erwin Farm, Marshall County #006

Gaskill-Erwin Farm, Marshall County #007