

**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS**  
**Tier 2 Studies**  
*Historic Property Report*  
*Section 3, US 50 to US 231*

October 19, 2005



*Prepared for*

Federal Highway Administration and  
Indiana Department of Transportation





## **Executive Summary**

This Historic Property Report documents the methodology and findings of eligibility as part of the Section 106 process for Section 3 of the I-69 Tier 2 Study. Above-ground resources were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000 and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004.

Project historians identified and evaluated above-ground resources in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer and the consulting parties for this project.

The project historians completed field survey and documentary research of 151 properties for Section 3. Sixty-six were previously surveyed during county surveys in Daviess and Greene counties and eighty-five were newly surveyed for this project.

One property listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) is located in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Section 3:

- Scotland Hotel

As a result of identification and evaluation efforts for this project, two individual properties and one district were determined eligible for listing in the NR:

- McCall Family Farmstead
- Blackmore Store
- Daviess County Home Historic District

There are no properties listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures that are not also listed in the NR.

A concerted effort also was made to identify historic properties within the Amish/Mennonite community, especially those associated with the Old Order Amish community within the APE. These efforts determined that no individual properties eligible for inclusion in the NR that are associated with the Old Order Amish occur within the APE. No Old Order Amish historic district(s) eligible for inclusion in the NR occurs within the APE. No Old Order Amish cultural landscape eligible for inclusion in the NR occurs within the APE. No Old Order Amish traditional cultural property that is eligible for inclusion in the NR occurs within the APE.



## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	i
Table of Contents .....	ii
Illustrations .....	iv
Introduction.....	1
Description of Undertaking.....	2
Section 3: US 50 (near Washington) to US 231 (near Crane NWSC).....	2
Scope of Work .....	3
Methodology.....	6
Types of Properties Evaluated .....	8
Documentary Research .....	12
Consultation .....	16
Fieldwork .....	18
Deliberation.....	24
Historic Context.....	29
Pre-Statehood History & Architecture: 1740-1816 .....	29
Pioneer Indiana: 1816-1850.....	37
The Era of the Civil War: 1851-1880 .....	52
Indiana’s Golden Age: 1881-1920.....	66
Depression and War: 1921-1954 .....	88
Findings Regarding the Old Order Amish Area .....	107
Individual Old Order Amish Properties.....	107
Old Order Amish District.....	109
Old Order Amish Cultural Landscape .....	110
Old Order Amish Traditional Cultural Property.....	116
Findings of Eligibility.....	120
National Register Properties .....	120
State Register Properties .....	123
Eligible Properties.....	124

**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**  
**Historic Property Report, Section 3**



Eligible District.....	135
Selected Ineligible Properties .....	145
Summary/Conclusions .....	179
Bibliography .....	178
Appendices	
A. Area of Potential Effects .....	A-1
B. List of all Properties Surveyed .....	B-1
C. Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties .....	C-1
D. Maps of Surveyed Properties .....	D-1



## **Illustrations**

Figure 1	Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns Farm, Nappanee, Elkhart County, Indiana .....	15
Figure 2	Odon Old Order Amish Settlement, 1888.....	82
Figure 3	Main Old Order Amish Settlement, 1888.....	83
Figure 4	Distribution of Old Order Amish-Owned Property, circa 1920s.....	85
Figure 5	Old Order Amish Properties .....	108
Figure 6	1937 Aerial Photograph with 2004 Old Order Amish Properties.....	112
Figure 7	1958 Aerial Photograph with 2004 Old Order Amish Properties.....	113
Figure 8	Farm Landscape East of the APE .....	114
Figure 9	Farm Landscape in APE .....	115
Figure 10	Location of Coal Mines and Old Order Amish-Owned Properties.....	118
Figure 11	(15007) McCall Family Farmstead.....	125
Figure 12	(56001) Blackmore Store.....	132
Figure 13	(34500-9) Daviess County Home Historic District .....	137



## **Introduction**

This report documents the historic properties investigations conducted for Section 3 of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies. Historic properties were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000, and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004.

Congress set forth the importance of historic properties upon the fabric of American life as part of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), which states that “the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.” Further, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) defines the federal government’s responsibility “to foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony” [16 U.S.C. 470b(2)].

As a result of the NHPA, federal agencies are required to take into account the impact of federal undertakings upon historic properties in the area of the undertaking. Historic properties are buildings, structures, sites, objects, and/or districts included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NR).



## **Description of Undertaking**

### ***Section 3: US 50 (near Washington) to US 231 (near Crane NSWC)***

In a continued effort to include the public in the transportation decision-making process, INDOT has divided the approved corridor, which is approximately 2,000 feet wide and 142 miles long, into six sections. Each of the six Tier 2 section study teams will determine the final alignment of the approximately 300-foot wide highway within the approved corridor. Each section has a project office that will consider the needs of the communities in that project area.

Section 3, which covers the approved corridor from US 50 to US 231, is approximately twenty-five miles in length. The location and configurations of all proposed interchanges will be studied during this phase for the project.

Consultants in Section 3 will continue to address environmental issues that could potentially impact the region. INDOT has already determined that the Thousand Acre Woods Nature Preserve and the Plainville Sand Dune Region will be avoided. In addition, the project corridor was widened to provide more options for consideration to avoid a potential Old Order Amish historic district, if one were shown to exist.

Section 3 consultants have begun and will continue to perform biological surveys, make archaeological and historic site assessments, and delineate wetlands. In addition, Section 3 consultants will gather more specific information related to the location of physical features like schools, churches, cemeteries, residential properties, and businesses. Routes critical to emergency services and bus routes will also be identified.

As in the Tier 1 process, public involvement for Tier 2 is an ongoing effort that includes information meetings, Community Advisory Committees, newsletters, a project website, a project office (open daily), and a public hearing(s). Environmental studies and engineering assessments will culminate in a recommendation of a preferred interstate alignment within this section of the approved corridor.



## **Scope of Work**

In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), and the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) Section 106 Compliance Plan, the FHWA and INDOT identified four major tasks to comply with Section 106 during Tier 2 Studies. They include:

1. Develop a historic context;
2. Identify and survey above-ground resources having sufficient integrity;
3. Hold consulting party meetings and consult with knowledgeable persons;
4. Evaluate above-ground resources using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Project historians were engaged to determine eligible properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) established by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The APE is “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking...” [36 CFR 800.9(a)]. The APE for above-ground resources in Section 3 is centered on alternative 3C, the 2,000-foot wide corridor selected at the conclusion of the Tier 1 study as the preferred alternative to be studied in Tier 2.

For Tier 2, the Section 3 APE was further defined based on a field view of the project area on May 28, 2004 and inspection of 7.5' USGS topographic maps. Beginning with the preliminary APE with the boundary corresponding to the area 1.0 mile beyond the typically 2,000-foot wide study corridor, the criteria employed are as follows:

- The criterion for employing a corridor narrower than one mile beyond the 2,000-foot wide study corridor was viewshed. Where a hill or other topographic feature blocked the view of the study corridor and no other portion of the study corridor viewed from other angles was within 1.0 mile, the corridor was narrowed accordingly.
- Given the extensive vegetation at the eastern end of Section 3 (evident during the May 28, 2004 field visit and the USGS topographic mapping), woods, even during times of the year when no leaves are present, would obscure the view to or from the study corridor for the majority of Section 3. At these locations the APE was narrowed to one-half mile beyond the study corridor. Where the viewshed was not obvious or where a line of sight was available, the APE was widened accordingly.
- At the location of proposed interchanges, an APE one mile beyond the study corridor was maintained regardless of topography, unless compelling reasons suggested that land use will not change.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



Maps depicting the APE are appended to this report (Appendix A). Further details and descriptions are provided below.

Beginning at the southern end of Section 3, the terrain exhibits little relief and the APE was retained at one mile from the 2,000-foot wide study corridor. The only exception was the hilly, wooded residential area northeast of Washington known as Seffert Hill. The terrain in this area will discourage commercial and industrial development and will remain residential. Residential construction will likely continue. Comprised primarily, if not exclusively, of homes less than 50 years old, the area has been narrowed to exclude portions of Seffert Hill without views of the study corridor.

From approximately two miles north of US 50 to approximately four miles south of SR 58, the study corridor widens to a distance of approximately one mile. Because this area is relatively flat and agricultural in nature, the boundary of the APE extends one mile beyond the study corridor since the viewshed will include the proposed road.

The relatively flat terrain continues north for several miles and the APE was retained at one mile from the 2000-foot wide study corridor. Near the hamlet of Epsom, approximately four-tenths mile south of SR 58, large hills obscure the view of a farm in the SW1/4 of Section 11 in Bogard Township and a farm in the SW1/4 of Section 4 in Bogard Township.

The flat terrain continues to the north of Elnora and the APE was retained at one mile from the 2000-foot wide study corridor including Elnora. Though not all buildings are within the viewshed of the study corridor, the precise location of the proposed interchange in the Elnora area has yet to be determined. Thus, the entire town is included in the APE. East of Elnora is a large hill. Based on the topography, three or four properties in the NW1/4 of Section 14 and the NE1/4 of Section 15 in Elmore Township are clearly out of the viewshed of the study corridor and proposed interchange. Because of this, plus the fact that the properties are not located on roads with direct access to the study corridor, they have not been included in the APE.

Beginning about Section 1 of Elmore Township in Daviess County and Sections 35 and 36 of Cass Township in Greene County, the terrain abruptly shifts from relatively flat with little relief to rolling and hilly. Highly dissected with steep slopes, the APE has been narrowed for most of the remaining portions of Section 3; however, because of this topography and the low density of buildings and structures located away from the major highways, relatively few properties have been eliminated from the APE. Finally, an interchange is proposed in the current vicinity of the US 231 and SR 58 intersection. All properties within one mile of the study corridor along the roads that lead away from the current US 231/SR 58 intersection have been included in the APE. Also, because the Town of Scotland is located on a hill within the viewshed of the study corridor, the entire Town of Scotland is included in the APE.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

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### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



As part of this scope of work, the project historians identified and evaluated above-ground resources one mile beyond the southern terminus of the Section 3 corridor. The historians for Section 2 will identify and evaluate above-ground resources one mile beyond the northern terminus of the Section 2 corridor. The project historians also identified and evaluated above-ground resources one mile beyond the northern terminus of the Section 3 corridor. The historians for Section 4 will identify and evaluate above-ground resources one mile beyond the southern terminus of the Section 4 corridor. In essence, a two-mile overlap in the identification and evaluation efforts will occur at each terminus of the Section 3 corridor. This overlap allows the historians of each section to effectively evaluate the above-ground resources that may be affected by that section of the undertaking.



## **Methodology**

Above-ground resources within the APE were evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the NR based on their integrity and their ability to meet one or more NR criteria for evaluation. These criteria are:

- a) associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of history,
- b) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past,
- c) 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 or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and
- d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A property need only meet one criterion to be eligible for listing in the NR. According to the NR, “integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance.” There are seven attributes of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

As part of the evaluation process, historians took into account seven exemptions specified in 36 CFR 60.4. “Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years...” are not eligible for listing in the NR. Although the exemptions are applicable, the presence of documented cemeteries was verified whenever practical, and churches were included if they illustrated an architectural or historical theme.

Based on the Tier 1 studies and the Tier 1 consultation with interested parties, ten properties had been identified as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NR. In addition, the Tier 1 historians, in consultation with the staff of SHPO/ Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA), representatives of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (HLFI), and other knowledgeable people, assessed the potential for properties associated with community history. They concluded that although there were few buildings or structures from the historic era possessing integrity and significance, there were some landscape features in the Amish/Mennonite community in Daviess County that warranted detailed investigation as both a traditional cultural property and as a type of rural historic district.

A definition of terms associated with the Amish/Mennonite community in Daviess County is helpful at this point. At the outset of the Tier 2 investigations, the Section 3 historians researched and defined the relationships among the different groups that belong to this

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



community. Mennonites and Amish, though separate groups since 1693, share a common origin in the Protestant tradition of Anabaptism. In addition to their shared history, both groups also share the same basic Christian doctrine; however, their differences rest in their interpretations of how their Christian practices should be expressed. Specifically, both Amish and Mennonite believe that Christians are different from the rest of the world, a tradition known as non-conformity.

A split occurred in the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries among Anabaptist groups, the most conservative of which rejected social changes spawned by industrialization, including the use of modern technology. The term Old Order is applied to these conservative Amish and Mennonite communities that rejected modernization.<sup>1</sup> Old Order Amish across North America, including those in Daviess County, share at least ten identifying characteristics: horse and buggy transportation, distinctive conservative style of dress, a beard and shaven upper lip for men, a prayer cap for women, use of Pennsylvania German dialect, worship in homes, schooling through the eighth grade, rejection of electricity from public utility lines, and taboos on the ownership of televisions and computers.<sup>2</sup>

The most conservative Mennonites are Old Order Mennonites who became known as “team” or “horse and buggy” Mennonites.<sup>3</sup> Like the Old Order Amish, Old Order Mennonites dress plain, drive horse and buggies, and use the Pennsylvania German dialect. Church services are held in meetinghouses that typically lack electricity, plumbing, and modern heating. Unlike the Old Order Amish, they are allowed to use steel-wheeled tractors in their fields and most lay members have electricity and telephones. Though Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonite communities are juxtaposed with one another in some areas, such as in Pennsylvania and Ontario, Canada, the only Old Order Anabaptist community in Daviess County is the Old Order Amish community.<sup>4</sup>

Subsequent to the initial split, some Old Order groups began accepting some aspects of modern technology.<sup>5</sup> A more progressive group of Amish, the Beachy Amish, who allow the use of certain modern conveniences, such as electricity and the automobile, exists in Daviess County. However, none reside within the project APE.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Donald B. Kraybill and Carl F. Bowman, *On the Backroad to Heaven: Old Order Hutterites, Menonites, Amish, and Brethren*. (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1994), 4-5.

2. Kraybill and Bowman, *On the Backroad to Heaven*, 104-106; the common term for the Old Order style of dress is “plain” due to their use of subdued and/or neutral colors and simple designs lacking embellishments and decoration. Plain is, thus, used in the remainder of this report.

3. The term “team” derives from the use of teams of horses to pull their buggies.

4. More than seventy percent of Old Order Team Mennonites live in Pennsylvania and Ontario; Kraybill and Bowman, *On the Backroad to Heaven*, 62-67.

5. A myriad of Amish and Mennonite groups who express varying levels of conservatism have emerged over the years. Only those relevant to the current study are discussed.

6. David Cox, personal communication 2004.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



Another group, who refer to themselves as conservative Mennonites and continue the tradition of dressing plain, also exists in Daviess County. Members of this group accept and use modern technology, including automobiles and technologically advanced farm equipment, electricity, telephones, and radios (but not television); they also worship in churches, rather than in members' homes. No geographic concentration of conservative Mennonites exists in or near the project area.<sup>7</sup>

Finally, the vast majority of Mennonites in the region and across the country are progressive (or mainstream) Mennonites whose lifeways are indistinguishable from those of any other Protestant group. Progressive Mennonites "believe in simple living, but express that simplicity in a spirit of stewardship and awareness of the needs of others" rather than separating themselves through distinctive dress and cultural practices typical of their Old Order brethren.<sup>8</sup>

Within the APE, the Section 3 historians established that the built environment associated with the Old Order Amish community exhibited distinctive characteristics that suggested the possible presence of a property associated with community history. Thus, they sought to identify historic properties specific to this community. The types of properties considered throughout the APE are defined in the next section, below.

### ***Types of Properties Evaluated***

Five types of properties may be listed in the NR: buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts.<sup>9</sup> Within the last thirty years two property types that cross-cut these five basic categories, cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties (TCPs), have been defined. Thus, this report will evaluate the eligibility of buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts as well as a cultural landscape and a TCP. Each of these property types is defined below.

### **Individual Properties (Building, Structure, Object, Site, Farmstead, Farm)**

The NR includes individually listed properties classified as buildings, structures, objects, and sites.<sup>10</sup> The NR defines a building as having been constructed primarily to shelter any form of human activity. Examples in and near the Section 3 APE include houses, barns, sheds, churches, post offices, stores, and office buildings. A structure is distinguished from a building by the fact that it is not constructed primarily for creating human shelter. Examples include grain elevators, roads and highways, silos and corn cribs, windmills, and fences. An object is a construction that

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7. Information provided by a conservative Mennonite informant.

8. Third Way Café. "Who are the Mennonites?" <http://www.thirdway.com/menno> (accessed March 25, 2005).

9. National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15 (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1991 [revised]), 4-5. As will be explained below, farmsteads and farms are considered individual properties.

10. *Ibid.*, 4-5.



is primarily artistic or small scale and simple. Examples include a boundary marker, fountain monument, sculpture, or statue. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure. The location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological significance. Examples typically include the range of archaeological sites but also ceremonial sites, natural features with cultural significance, and cemeteries significant for their historic association. It should also be noted that small groups of properties that are historically and functionally related are listed individually under the primary resource. Thus, a farmhouse and outbuildings, a farmstead, is categorized by the farmhouse (building) and a farm, with its landscape elements as well as its buildings, by the farm (site).<sup>11</sup>

## **Districts**

Properties with large acreage or with different kinds of resources or periods of significance are typically considered districts. Specifically, “a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.”<sup>12</sup> Thus, a district visually conveys the overall historic environment and/or is a collection of historically or functionally related properties. A district can include some features or even be comprised solely of features that lack individual distinction so long as they contribute to the significance of the district as a whole. Finally, a district can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district. The number of non-contributing properties a district may include depends on whether the district retains sufficient integrity to convey its sense of time and place, and historical development.<sup>13</sup> Districts may be urban or rural.

## **Cultural Landscapes**

The Section 3 historians also considered the presence of a cultural landscape within the APE. A cultural landscape is “a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.”<sup>14</sup> Cultural landscapes may be a site (e.g., a battlefield, a presidential homes/property, or a historic designed landscape [e.g., a landscape designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturalist according to design principals or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition]), or a district that has evolved through consistent use by the people whose

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11. National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 4-5.

12. *Ibid.*, 4-5.

13. *Ibid.*, 5.

14. C. A. Birnbaum and C. C. Peters, eds., *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1996), 4.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



activities or occupancy shaped it such as a district of contiguous historic farms and their associated landscape elements.<sup>15</sup>

Since landscape features have been given short shrift in the past by historians, the NR has issued a number of bulletins that specify the characteristics of various types of cultural landscapes and the methods that should be used to identify them.<sup>16</sup> The potential Old Order Amish cultural landscape (district) is best defined as “a geographic area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.” Thus, the key to identifying cultural landscapes is understanding how the individual features and activities are/were organized in space. The evidence of human use or activity is examined by considering four processes (land uses and activities, patterns of spatial organization, responses to the natural environment, and cultural traditions) and seven physical components (transportation networks; boundaries; vegetation related to land use; buildings, structures, and objects; clusters of elements; archaeological sites; and small-scale elements that mark the location of historic activities).<sup>17</sup>

No cultural landscapes listed in the NR have been documented in Indiana. However, for purposes of comparison, the historians have included an example of a cultural landscape from Michigan, below. Researched and defined by the Section 3 historians for the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT), it was determined that the Resort Township Potato Farming District (RTPFD) was eligible for the NR and received concurrence from the Michigan SHPO in 2001.<sup>18</sup> Historically, the ten contiguous farms comprising this cultural landscape are located on terrain sculpted by the glaciers that once covered Michigan. The RTPFD has sweeping vistas of Little Traverse Bay and Walloon Lake and its topography is dominated by drumlins, which are glacially deposited, teardrop-shape hills. To successfully farm the lands, fields follow the contours of the drumlins and are demarcated by fencerows, the latter typically posts strung with several strands of barbed wire and often accompanied by vegetation including trees and/or substantial shrub-like plants. Farms typically include a small orchard, which is placed on the south facing slope of a drumlin to take advantage of a microclimate that is less susceptible to frost and freeze in the spring and fall; small to moderately size open fields; and woodlots, the latter often in areas of poor drainage. The woodlots, wetlands, and field patterns present today were also apparent in 1934 when the first aerial photographs were taken of the area. Roads in the district are framed by tree rows, typically oriented north-south, bisecting the drumlins across their long axis. Tree lines also mark property boundaries and circulation routes.

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15. Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 4-5.

16. C. Goetcheus, “Cultural Landscapes and the National Register” *Cultural Resource Management*, 25 (2002): 24-25.

17. *Ibid.*, 3-6.

18. J. A. Robertson, E. H. Robinson, and T. Shaffer. *Cultural Resources Investigations of the US-31 Petoskey Area Improvement Project, Emmet County, Michigan. Intertown South Feasibility Study Addendum Report*. (Jackson, Michigan: Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., 2001).



Each farm's cluster of buildings and structures is accompanied by fenced corrals and pens and often located atop or on the south side of a drumlin, which provides the landowners with a view of their farm and the surrounding landscape. Importantly, the original farmhouse, barn(s), and other outbuildings, including potato barns, have been retained and convey the built environment of the district's period of significance (1903-1950). Finally, interruptions of these patterns on the landscape are limited to less than three percent of the total area comprising the landscape.

Thus, for purposes of evaluation, landscape elements may include not just buildings, but also the mosaic of wetland, woodland, and field patterns established to meet the needs of the wild and domesticated plants and animals of the landscape. Such elements may include small cultivated fields, wide expanses of horse pasture, and well-maintained woodlots. Topographic elements and the way in which the people orient vegetation elements, objects, and structures to most efficiently utilize these natural features are also important considerations. Also important is the consideration of circulation routes and how they connect elements of the landscape and reflect interconnections among the people and lifeways of the community.

### **Traditional Cultural Properties**

Lastly, the presence of a TCP<sup>19</sup> within the APE was considered. A TCP is defined as a property that is eligible for listing on the NR "because of its association with the traditional practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community."<sup>20</sup> According to Patricia Parker, the "historic significance of traditional cultural properties must be determined by the community that values them."<sup>21</sup> In other words, a TCP is a heritage resource defined by the people who value it. Traditional cultural properties are most frequently associated with Native Americans.

National Register Bulletin 38 further notes that a particular place, not just a type of place, must be associated with the beliefs and traditional practices. The example given is as follows: "imagine two groups living along the shore of a lake. Each group practices a form of baptism to mark an individual's acceptance into the group. Both carry out baptism in the lake. One group, however, holds that baptism is appropriate in any body of water that is available; the lake happens to be available, so it is used, but another lake, a river or creek, or a swimming pool would be just as acceptable. The second group regards baptism in this particular lake as essential to its acceptance of an individual as a member. Clearly the lake is integrally related to the

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19. TCPs typically are either locations (i.e., a site in National Register terminology) on the landscape or districts comprised of multiple cultural and/or natural elements on the landscape. Thus, some TCPs conform to Birnbaum and Peters' ethnographic cultural landscape; however, a building, structure, or object lacking an associated landscape element(s) also can be a TCP.

20. P. L. Parker and T. F. King. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin 38. (Washington, D.C.:U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, n.d.)

21. P. L. Parker, "What You Do and How You Think" *CRM* 1 (1993): 1-5.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



second group's practice, but not to that of the first."<sup>22</sup> Therefore, the second example is a TCP and the first is not.

To summarize this report will consider (1) individually eligible properties and farms; (2) districts; 3) a potential Old Order Amish cultural landscape; and (4) an Old Order Amish TCP. To accomplish this, the historians conducted documentary research, consultation, fieldwork, and deliberation. Each of these tasks is described below.

### ***Documentary Research***

Prior to conducting the fieldwork, the historians conducted research to review the published literature, identify and obtain sources with information pertinent to the history and architecture of Daviess and Greene counties, review the National and State Registers to identify any listed properties and obtain the relevant documentation, and examine the historic property survey records and files housed at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology and obtain any relevant documentation. The historians identified and researched a variety of sources including the Daviess County and Greene County Interim Reports, published county histories of Daviess and Greene counties, published histories of Cornettsville, Elnora, and Scotland; plat maps of Daviess and Greene counties between 1876 and the present, and various publications and articles having a bearing on Daviess and/or Greene counties. The NR nomination form for the Scotland Hotel was acquired. The vast majority of the information gathered was used to provide data for developing specific historic contexts as they apply to Daviess and Greene counties; this information is presented in the Historic Context section of this report. Particular attention focused on township or town-level histories to gather information on surveyed properties and provide interpretive contexts.

Once the survey was completed, research focused on clarifying and providing additional detail regarding contextual themes specific to individual properties and possible districts. The historians examined both urban and rural patterns of occupation and development and the roles of possible historic properties in local, state, and regional history, as well as their architectural significance. Various publications and guidance from the National Park Service were consulted.<sup>23</sup> See the bibliography for a complete listing of sources consulted.

The historians also conducted intensive research to understand Old Order Amish lifeways, culture (including architectural traditions), and history. Both general works, and works specific to the Old Order Amish community of Daviess and Martin counties, including the 2004 *Daviess*

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22. Parker and King, *Traditional Cultural Properties*, 10.

23. National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*; McClelland, et al., *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin 30 (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, n.d.); Parker and King, *Traditional Cultural Properties*; Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



– *Martin County Directory*, *Directory of Old Order Amish*, *The Amish in Daviess County, Indiana* by Joseph Stoll, Bill Whorral’s *The Amish Community in Daviess County, Indiana: A Photodocumentation*, and Meyers and Nolt’s *An Amish Patchwork* were consulted.<sup>24</sup>

Lastly, the historians conducted research to document changes in land use in the APE. Aerial photographs dating to 1937 and 1958 from the State of Indiana Archives and maps depicting the location of former and active coal mines were used for this purpose.

### Old Order Amish Farms

For Old Order Amish farms the historians conducted research to establish expectations as to what elements and characteristics a historic Old Order Amish farm should convey. To be considered historically significant, a farm should meet one of the NR criteria listed above and possess integrity. To establish a baseline for the kinds of features that an Old Order Amish farm might have to be eligible for listing in the NR, the historians consulted the NR registration form for the Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns farm in Nappanee, Elkhart County, Indiana, some 200 miles to the north of the current project area. Retaining its original structures, the farmstead is located in a large Old Order Amish community that was established in the 1840s.<sup>25</sup> Though no longer a working farm and situated in modern surroundings, the farmstead, the building cluster and the land it occupies, including the garden as a landscape element, was listed on the NR in 1989.



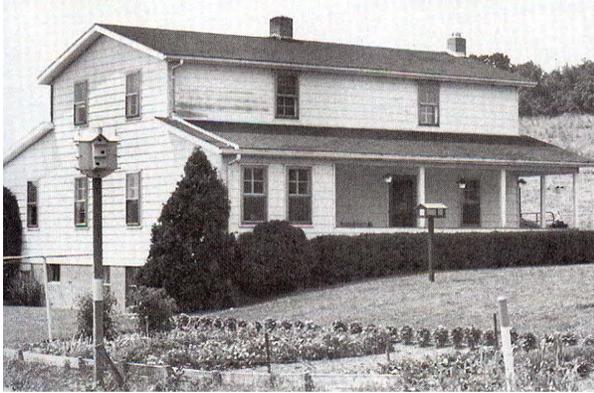
1893 House on Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns Farmstead in Nappanee, Indiana ([www.amishacres.com](http://www.amishacres.com))

The Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns farm<sup>26</sup> (Figure 1) was established in 1874. The extant house, (1893), is a two-story wood frame structure with a fieldstone foundation, wood clapboard siding, four bay façade, side gable roof, and two interior chimneys, one in the center and one at the west end. The most prominent features are its shed roof front porch and partially enclosed shed roof rear porch. The front door is the second bay from the west (chimney) end.

24. W. Eicher and B. A. Eicher, *Daviess - Martin County Directory, Directory of the Old Order Amish* (Montgomery, Indiana: Prairie Creek Printing, 2004); Joseph Stoll, *The Amish in Daviess County, Indiana*. (Joseph Stoll: privately printed, 1997); B. Whorral, *The Amish Community in Daviess County, Indiana: A Photodocumentation* (privately printed, 2003), T. J. Meyers and S. M. Nolt, *An Amish Patchwork*, (Bloomington, Indiana: Quarry Books, 2005).

25. L. Thayer, Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns Farm National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Indianapolis: on file, DHPA/SHPO, 1989).

26. L. Thayer, Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns Farm National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.



Note similarity of house in Holmes County, Ohio to the farmhouse in Nappanee, Indiana (S. Scott. *Amish Houses and Barns*. [Intercourse, Penn.: Good Books, 1992], 99)

The basic form of the house, the porches, the chimneys, and the placement of the front door are characteristics of houses in Holmes County, Ohio, constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century.<sup>27</sup> Since many of the early Old Order Amish settlers in Daviess County arrived by way of these two settlements in northern Indiana and Holmes County, Ohio, this may represent the form of early houses in Daviess County.

South of the house (Figure 1) is the Grossdaadi Haus, commonly referred to as a Dawdy Haus.<sup>28</sup> Outbuildings and structures include a large bank barn, windmill, food drying shed, smokehouse, bake oven, root cellar, and hog house (Figure 1).

The windmill (1920) is east of the main house while the barn is to the northeast. The barn (1876) has a shed roof addition that contains a corn crib and also functions as a buggy shed. West of the main house are the food drying shed, smokehouse, and bake oven; all likely date to the early twentieth century. The hog house, like many of the outbuildings, was probably constructed in the early twentieth-century. The root cellar, a subterranean structure, is located between the smokehouse and hog house. Finally, the original garden plot is due west of the Dawdy Haus.

The NR registration form states that the property is significant for conveying the lifestyle of the area's Old Order Amish community (Criterion A) and that the buildings and structures convey the simple architecture of the Old Order Amish.<sup>29</sup> In addition, the buildings also illustrate the agricultural diversity typical of late nineteenth-through mid-twentieth century Old Order Amish farms. Furthermore, the agricultural diversity that is reflected in the buildings, structures, and garden of the Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns farmstead, was the norm for Old Order Amish farmers in Holmes County, Ohio, and northern Indiana. Historically, the Indiana and Ohio settlements resemble each other more closely than they resemble the Old Order Amish settlement in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.<sup>30</sup> Thus, the historians expected a NR-eligible Old Order Amish farm or farmstead in Daviess County to have a similar suite of buildings and structures in terms

27. S. Scott, *Amish Houses and Barns*. People's Place Book #11 (Intercourse, Penn.: Good Books, 1992), 18, 99.

28. Grossdaadi Haus (literally translated from Pennsylvania Dutch as "grandfather house") is the living quarters for the grandparents of the family who have gone into semi-retirement and relinquished the major responsibility of the farm to the younger generations. In Pennsylvania it usually is an addition to the main house; in LaGrange County, Indiana, it can be attached or it may be a separate building, while in Holmes County, Ohio, and Daviess County, Indiana, it typically is a separate building. The more common term used by S. Scott in his book *Amish Houses and Barns* (21-22) is used in this report.

29. Thayer, Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns Farm National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

30. John A. Hostetler, *Amish Society* 4th ed. (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1994), 118-122 and Scott, *Amish Houses and Barns*.

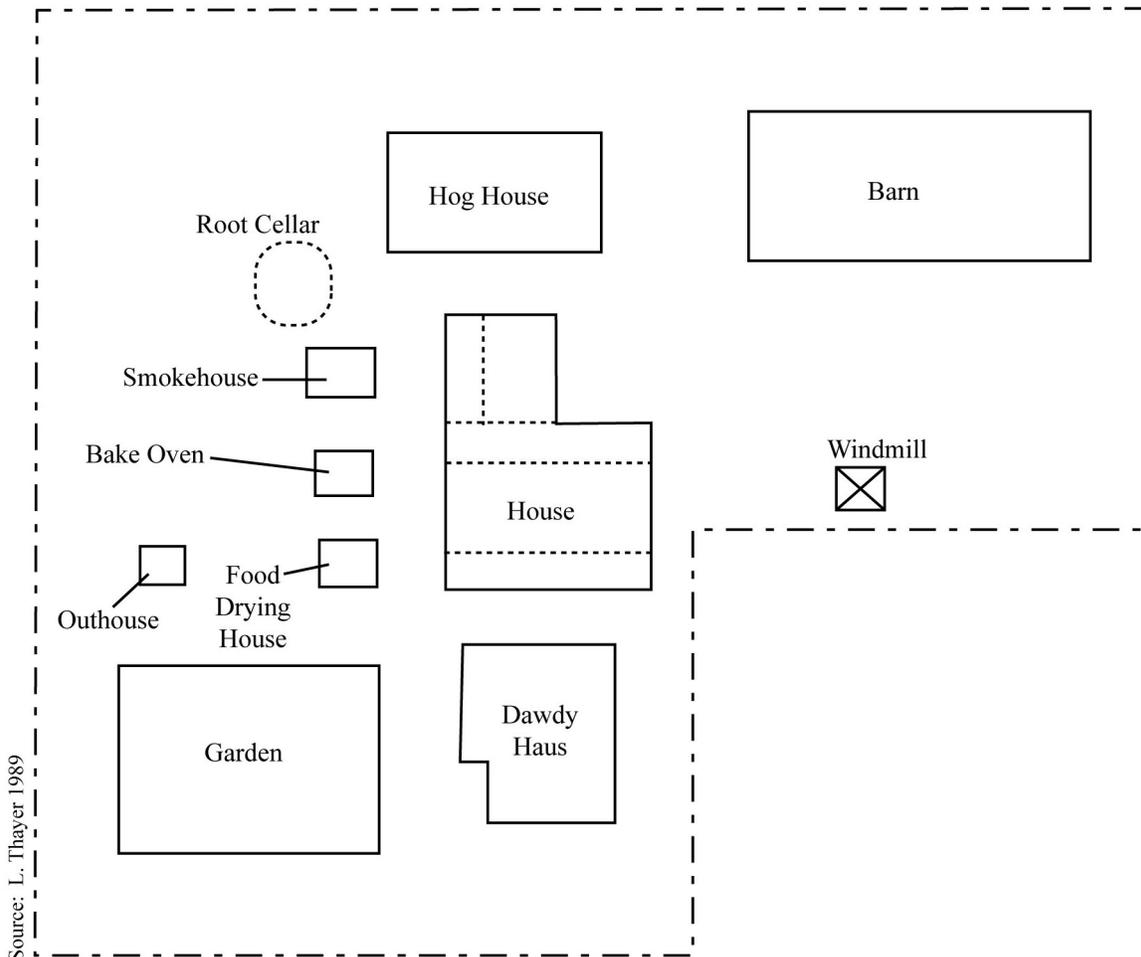
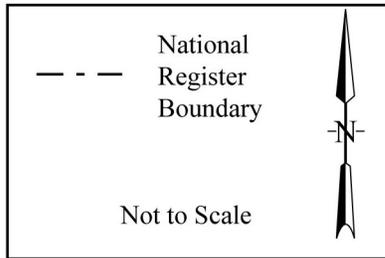


Figure 1. Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns Farm, Nappanee, Elkhart County, Indiana



of age and functions and a small percentage of non-contributing buildings. Such a property successfully illustrates the farmstead's changing appearance in the historic period. The original barn, main residence, and Dawdy Haus stand side-by-side with the newer hog house and other outbuildings. While buildings were altered over time, they still retain sufficient integrity to illustrate how, and often when, those changes were made.

### ***Consultation***

The historians for this project consulted with a variety of individuals and organizations. As in Tier 1, the historians regularly consulted with the DHPA/SHPO during the course of the project. The historians also sought input from consulting parties identified during Tier 1, as well as those identified during Tier 2. In addition, the historians consulted with staff of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation regarding two ongoing investigations of Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonite communities in that state. With the aid of Mr. David Cox, a long-time Daviess County resident, the historians interviewed members of the Old Order Amish, conservative Mennonite, and more progressive Mennonite communities. The historians also interviewed local residents and property owners.

At the meeting held for consulting parties on June 28, 2004, the historians explained the Section 106 process, reviewed the results of the Tier 1 work, presented how Section 106 process would apply to the Tier 2 project, and requested input from the consulting parties. The latter included identifying additional consulting parties and sharing any knowledge or concerns about historic resources in the APE.

The historians for this study consulted the DHPA/SHPO during the course of the research and fieldwork. In addition to telephone conversations, representatives of INDOT, FHWA, the I-69 project management consultant team (PMC), the Section 3 consultant team, and the DHPA/SHPO met on September 1, 2004 and October 1, 2004. During the former meeting, the participants discussed the survey methodology in the Old Order Amish community within the APE and the research strategy developed to identify individual properties, a district, a cultural landscape, and a TCP. At the second meeting, the historians presented survey results, answered questions, and made recommendations regarding the eligibility of individual properties, a district, a cultural landscape, and a TCP in the Old Order Amish community.

To conduct a comparative analysis of Old Order Amish areas elsewhere, representatives from the Section 3 consultant team, PMC, INDOT, and FHWA also consulted with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) cultural resource staff regarding two ongoing cultural resource investigations involving Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonite communities in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in July 2004. Also participating were PennDOT's managers for these two projects, as well as representatives from FHWA and the cultural resource consultants

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



under contract to PennDOT for the projects. PennDOT staff reviewed the history of the projects, coordination efforts and interaction with consulting parties and the communities, results, and issues that might apply to the Tier 2 studies in Daviess County. A field visit to the two project areas also was conducted, with specific information provided by PennDOT's cultural resource consultants. In Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, large areas are populated by contiguous dairy farms having high percentages of older buildings and structures. Also, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the Old Order Amish farmhouses combine traditional German and Georgian features have a distinctively Old Order Amish look. Known as the "Pennsylvania Farmhouse," the form was popular between 1880 and 1950.<sup>31</sup> This field visit provided the historians with a baseline from which to make observations of the Old Order Amish area in Daviess County.

From the consultation with PennDOT, the consultants learned that it is often helpful to utilize a community liaison. The Section 3 consultant team subsequently identified Mr. David Cox, a long-time local resident, as a liaison to the Old Order Amish and Mennonite (conservative and progressive) communities in Daviess County. Mr. Cox also provided information pertaining to local history and identified other knowledgeable people. Mr. Cox facilitated interviews (conducted by the Section 3 consultant team and attended by Mr. Cox) with several individuals. They included an individual who had worked within these communities for over fifty years, a mainstream Mennonite resident, a conservative Mennonite resident, and three Old Order Amish residents. The Section 3 consultant team developed some basic questions to foster an interactive dialogue with interview subjects. The bulk of the information received by the Section 3 consultant team came from discussions during the individual meetings.

The historians also consulted with local residents, some of whom were owners of surveyed properties. It is impossible to list each and every individual who was so kind as to share information about their property and/or local history and area cultural resources; the following individuals are singled out for their efforts: Mr. Harold Allison, Washington area resident and historian; Mr. John McCall, grandson of his farm's founder; Ms. Roberta Merry, Daviess County Home manager; Mr. Jack Gainey, Bogard Township resident and local historian; Mr. Ray Deaver, former Daviess County Historical Society Museum manager; Mr. Andrew Monroe, Odon resident knowledgeable about local cemeteries; Mrs. Rachel Troster, Cornettsville resident knowledgeable about Cornettsville history; Mr. Gene Horning, Elnora resident and former land developer knowledgeable about the area; Ms. Sarah Eaton, Elnora Town Clerk; Ms. Brenda Massette, Scotland Historical Society; and Mr. Brent Dilman, Scotland Postmaster and resident knowledgeable about Scotland history.

Subsequent to the submittal of the draft historic properties report to review agencies, a second meeting was held for consulting parties on May 16, 2005. The meeting was held to present the findings of eligibility and elicit comments, questions, and concerns by consulting parties. During

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31. Scott, *Amish Houses & Barns*, 14-29.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



this meeting and in a subsequent letter from a Consulting Party, Ms. Pauline Spiegel (letter dated June 15, 2005), the ineligibility of the Dowden farm (Greene, 55042) was questioned.

As a result, a field visit to the Dowden farm and a concurrent interview with Ms. Jan Boyd, the property owner, was arranged and undertaken on June 13, 2005. Participants included representatives of the PMC and INDOT, and one of the Section 3 historians. The purpose was to review the history of the farm and its built environment and re-evaluate all resources comprising the property. No new information obtained warranted changing the ineligible status of the property. The team did GPS the reported location of an infant burial.

All consulting party comments, including those of the SHPO/DHPA (letter to FHWA dated June 24, 2005) and Ms. Pauline Spiegel (letter dated June 15, 2005), were taken into consideration in the preparation of this final historic properties report. In particular, the Section 3 historians reviewed the eligibility of the proposed Scotland Commercial Historic District in light of comments from the SHPO/DHPA staff, who questioned the proposed district's integrity of location and relative significance as a district. The Section 3 historians re-examined all survey and research data and concluded that the case for proposed district was not strong enough to warrant inclusion in the NR and, instead, recommend in this final report that the Blackmore Store (Greene, 56001) is individually eligible for inclusion in the NR.

### ***Fieldwork***

Fieldwork was undertaken by two survey teams, each led by an architectural historian. Each architectural historian was accompanied by an assistant who served as the team driver and photographic assistant. Prior to survey, Notice of Survey letters were sent to all property owners in the corridor and selected property owners in the APE. Copies of the letter were also carried by each survey team.

Fieldwork began with a reconnaissance, which entailed driving the entire APE to identify all properties within the APE requiring detailed investigation. Since the NR includes generally those properties that are at least fifty years old, all properties that are at least fifty years old and have at least low to moderate or higher integrity were identified and located on aerial photograph maps of the APE to generate a master list of properties to be surveyed.

The survey teams took representative viewscape and streetscape photographs, as well as photographs of selected individual properties. In addition to the photographs, they recorded field notes pertaining to properties deemed ineligible for detailed survey. Photographs, field notes, and all other documentation for properties not subject to detailed survey have been retained. The detailed intensive survey of individual properties in the APE included research, owner interviews, and photo-documentation of the individual properties identified as having the

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



qualities requiring survey. One survey team primarily documented the properties in the area of Washington and in Cornettsville, Epsom, Elnora, and Scotland. The second survey team primarily documented farms and residential properties in the strictly rural areas of the APE.

The historians also sought to identify and re-document both urban and rural properties that were previously surveyed and listed in the *Daviess County Interim Report* and *Greene County Interim Report*.<sup>32</sup> While the *Greene County Interim Report*, published in 2000, presented a relatively accurate accounting of the built environment in Greene County, this was not the case for Daviess County since seventeen years have passed since the Interim Report was published. The historians, thus, discovered that several previously recorded properties were demolished or seriously altered. They also determined that some properties actually gained significance as they are examples of building forms and types that have become increasingly rare on the landscape.

### Individual Properties (Building, Structure, Object, Site, Farmstead, Farm)

For each individual property surveyed, the survey teams called in advance or entered the property and attempted to contact owners. If access was not obtained, the historians conducted survey from the public right-of-way, if adequate photographs and observations regarding the property's characteristics could be made. Each team attempted to interview owners and/or people knowledgeable about the property.

Survey included taking high resolution (minimum 600 dpi) color photographs and 35 mm black and white film photographs showing the property setting and depicting the relationship of buildings (and other landscape features, as appropriate), at least one view of each building, and significant architectural details, as warranted. For each property, each team completed a site plan referencing photographs taken and extant buildings. They also recorded observations regarding the physical characteristics of the buildings, structures, objects, and associated landscape elements. When possible, the survey teams interviewed landowners regarding the age, function, and history of the property and its built elements. To document this information, they took manuscript notes. The historians recorded the sketch maps, notes, and basic information for each property surveyed on Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) cards. For cemeteries, a Cemetery Registry Survey form was completed. The location of each surveyed property was recorded within the project geographical information system (GIS) or in the field using a global positioning satellite (GPS) unit.

The survey team revisited the only NR listed property in the APE (Scotland Hotel), took updated photographs as above, and focused on documenting any possible changes in integrity. Further,

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32. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Daviess County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1987); *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Greene County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2000).

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



given the proximity of other commercial buildings to the hotel, the historians reviewed the downtown commercial area to see if it could be considered a district. Finally, no properties were found that are listed in the State Register that are not also listed in the NR.

For farmsteads and farms, the historians expanded their efforts to include all aspects of the built environment, as well as landscape elements such as gardens, fields, and other features that contribute to each farm's setting. Field observation revealed that few farms retained even a few historic buildings and structures, let alone historic field patterns, farm lanes, and other landscape features.

During the survey, the historians observed that Mennonite farms in the APE are, with two exceptions, not distinguishable from other non-Amish farms and lacked the building complexes and landscape elements and characteristics associated with Old Order Amish farmsteads (also see detailed discussion, below). Though the various Mennonite groups in Daviess County vary in their conservatism, their members are scattered throughout the area with no specific geographic concentration, unlike the Old Order Mennonite communities of Pennsylvania that have made an indelible stamp on the landscape.<sup>33</sup> Consequently, Mennonite farms in the APE were treated in the same fashion as non-Amish farms and surveyed only if they were at least fifty years old and exhibited low to moderate or high integrity. Two farms, owned by families that only recently had become Mennonite, exhibited built environments and landscape characteristics typically associated with Old Order Amish farms. Because they shared the same characteristics as other Old Order Amish farms, they were surveyed in detail.

### Districts

The historians for Section 3 considered several types/examples of districts(s): farmsteads or farms (rural) that convey a similar historic and/or architectural theme, urban or town districts that convey a town's commercial history and/or architecture, and a district that conveys the history and architecture of social institutions. Within the Old Order Amish area the historians considered a potential district of farmsteads or farms that conveys Old Order Amish architecture from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and/or a district that conveys Old Order Amish agricultural history from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

During the initial reconnaissance, the historians identified three potential districts within the APE. They include a potential commercial district in Scotland, a potential district comprised of the Daviess County Home property, and a potential district comprised of Old Order Amish farms that conveyed Amish architecture from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and/or Old Order Amish agricultural history from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The historians recorded sketch maps, notes, and basic information for each

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33. Information provided by a Mennonite informant; Kraybill and Bowman, *On the Backroad to Heaven*.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



district surveyed on IHSSI cards. The location of each eligible district was recorded using a GPS unit.

The three key criteria in identifying possible districts were: 1) the presence of properties that convey a shared historical and/or architectural theme(s), 2) the presence of properties that retain sufficient integrity to convey the theme(s), and 3) the properties must be spatially associated and the built environment not interrupted by the presence of significant numbers of non-contributing properties.<sup>34</sup>

Fieldwork above and beyond that undertaken for individual properties included identifying contributing and non-contributing properties and/or features, defining provisional district boundaries, and evaluating the integrity of the individual elements and the district as a whole. Photographs were taken of all of the individual elements of each potentially eligible district, as well as photographs of groups of elements and, when possible, the district as a whole. The historians sought interviews with knowledgeable people to gather information about the individual properties and each potential district. They also identified historic and architectural themes that would be the subject of additional post-fieldwork research.

The historians sought to identify a potential district of historic farmsteads and/or farms. The historians considered a potential district of farmsteads or farms conveying architecture typical of Old Order Amish farms from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and/or Amish agricultural history from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.<sup>35</sup> Research and survey data for this consideration is discussed in detail in the Findings of Eligibility section, below.

### Cultural Landscape

The historians reviewed the area within the APE for a cultural landscape, especially as it related to Old Order Amish farms. As noted previously for cultural landscapes, landscape elements, both cultural and natural, must be included as contributing elements. During fieldwork, transportation routes within the Old Order Amish area were taken into account because the horse and buggy is their primary means of travel within the community. And, like the potato barns of the RTPFD referenced previously, the landscape should include unique buildings, structures, and/or objects that reflect specific lifeways of the Old Order Amish community on the landscape. The key perspective employed by the historians in defining and evaluating cultural landscapes is that they “are created not by intention or design but by repetition of the same human activities; in

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34. The possibility of a discontinuous historic district was considered (i.e., a district of one-room schoolhouses) but such situations are rare and no evidence of such was observed during the reconnaissance survey (National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*).

35. Scott, *Amish Houses & Barns*; Thayer, Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns Farm National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.; Hostetler, *Amish Society*; Kraybill and Bowman, *On the Backroad to Heaven*; Meyers and Nolt, *An Amish Patchwork*.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



the same place.”<sup>36</sup> The historians, therefore, sought to identify similar types of landscape elements in the areas of Old Order Amish settlement that might comprise a cultural landscape.



Aerial View of Amish Farms in  
Davies County East of the APE  
(Whorrall, *The Amish Community in  
Davies County, Indiana*, 4)

The historians completed both a reconnaissance of the APE and windshield survey of the Old Order Amish community east of the APE and compiled an inventory of landscape features, structures, and objects associated with Old Order Amish farmsteads. They took note of agricultural patterns of small fields; the absence of electric lines from a public utility; distinctive fences and clotheslines; windmills, purple martin houses; orchards; expansive fruit, vegetable, and flower gardens; tree rows and plantings; gravel and/or dirt farm lanes and driveways; and horse and buggies, draft horses, horse-drawn farm equipment, and pastures for horses.

Buildings were also considered by the historians to be part of the potential cultural landscape, particularly those typically found on Old Order Amish farms such as the Dawdy Haus, a summer kitchen/wash house, a privy, and a playhouse.

Relatively new types of buildings sometimes added to the large suite of outbuildings include community buildings to

host church services and other community events, and a telephone building or the placement of a telephone in an outbuilding used for other purposes.

According to Bulletin 30, landscape characteristics are the “tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the landscape to serve human needs; they may reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and values of these people.”<sup>37</sup>

Based on background research and the reconnaissance of the APE and beyond, historic processes were identified to link the components that were anticipated to comprise the cultural landscape in the APE.

The historians observed Old Order Amish cultural tradition, religious beliefs, social customs, and trades and skills in both the physical features and uses of the land, as well as the configuration of the landscape. For example the traditional use of horses for transportation and farming translates into the historic pattern of small fields observed on many farms to accommodate the stamina of draft horses, the continued use of horse-drawn equipment and the horse and buggy, horse pastures, and outbuildings to shelter horses and buggies. Human activities, such as farmers

36. D.L. Hardesty and B. J. Little. *Assessing Site Significance*. (New York: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 110.

37. McClelland, et al., *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 14-18.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



working with draft horses in the fields driving and horse and buggies across the landscape contribute to the feeling of setting.

The historians saw symbols of community in the APE and throughout the Old Order Amish community. The Old Order Amish religious system of conducting church services at members' homes on a rotating basis translated onto the landscape into their large houses, often with the main floor used exclusively for or constructed in such a way that it can quickly be converted to accommodate church services and other community activities. They also observed the construction of a separate, modern community house in some areas. Also on the farms are outdoor privies to accommodate the large numbers of people attending church services. Other notable structures on the landscape are each church districts' wagons that are used to transport benches, hymnals, and other church materials for each service that can be seen parked during each week at a different farm.

During the fieldwork the historians noted that in contrast to non-Amish farms, Old Order Amish farms are typically organized to meet subsistence needs, in addition to having a cash crop or product. Increasingly, some farms include cottage industries. The diversity of crops and livestock results in expansive vegetable gardens and orchards located near the house, as well as buildings to house chickens, cows, and/or pigs, and separate fenced pens, pastures, and open spaces for the livestock. Food is preserved, canned, and otherwise processed on the farm, thus the need for smokehouses, summer kitchens, and other specialized buildings and structures on each farm. Cottage industries, if present, typically are integrated into the outbuilding complex of a farm, adding one more organizational level to the spatial organization of that farm.

Patterns of spatial organization are reflected in the proximity of Old Order Amish farms to one another. Often, individual farms are linked to one or more other farms via private dirt roads, a few of which were observed in and near the APE. This reflects the cohesiveness of their community and has resulted in the dense concentration of Old Order Amish farms in western Washington, eastern Bogard, Van Buren, and southern Madison townships. This concentration also is a direct reflection of the community's intent to remain tightly knit and limit travel by prohibiting automobiles and air-filled tires and, instead, using horse and buggies, and other historic means of transportation. A cultural landscape, if present, should reflect this organization spatially.

Finally, response to the natural environment has had the least impact on the landscape due to the absence of noticeable relief and significant topographic features. The quality of the soil, however, was a major factor in the Old Order Amish locating and flourishing in this part of Daviess County.<sup>38</sup>

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38. Based on information provided by Old Order Amish and Mennonite informants.



To undertake survey of the potential cultural landscape within the APE, the historians went beyond the standard survey methodology. Specifically, by using the Old Order Amish directory for Daviess and Martin counties, the historians surveyed in detail all Old Order Amish-owned properties at least fifty years old in the APE, to help define the constituent elements of a typical Old Order Amish farm and the range of variation among Amish farms.<sup>39</sup> In addition, they surveyed in detail a sample of Old Order Amish properties less than fifty years old to establish if and how they differed from the older properties. For those properties not surveyed in detail, the historians visited and documented them by taking streetscape photographs and notes regarding their observed characteristics.

Following the guidance of Bulletin 30, the historians directed survey toward identifying existing landscape characteristics and determining the extent to which historic properties and characteristics remain intact.<sup>40</sup> The historians also identified characteristics of the landscape that transcend individual properties, such as the local transportation network and the relationships of the farms to one another, since they would be important elements for deliberation.

### ***Deliberation***

Following the completion of documentary research; consultation and interviews with persons with knowledge about the culture, history, and built environment; and field survey; the historians evaluated each surveyed building, structure; site, and object. Potential districts evaluated included a commercial district in Scotland, a district comprised of Daviess County Home property, and a district comprised of Old Order Amish farms. The historians also applied the NR Criteria for Evaluation to the possible Old Order Amish cultural landscape and possible Old Order Amish TCP to evaluate their NR eligibility.<sup>41</sup>

### **Individual Properties (Building, Structure, Object, Site, Farmstead, Farm)**

For individual properties, and with the exception of farms, deliberation regarding NR eligibility focused on architectural integrity. Alterations consistent with a building's architectural characteristics were given due consideration, but the historians considered buildings with unsympathetic alterations ineligible in the absence of any evidence of historical significance. For the most part, historians conducted additional research on properties that appeared unique or rare and/or exhibited moderate to high integrity, with an emphasis on establishing the property's historical context and significance, or lack thereof. The survey team also coordinated with the PMC to maintain standards of evaluation consistent with other consultant teams for each section.

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39. Eicher and Eicher, *Daviess - Martin County Directory, Directory of the Old Order Amish*.

40. McClelland, et al., *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*.

41. National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



The historians evaluated farms, which include the residence, outbuildings, and associated farmland; and farmsteads, which include only the building cluster and immediately surrounding farmyard; somewhat differently than individual buildings. For example, if the residence was altered and its integrity compromised, but it was only one element of a collection of buildings that generally retain historical integrity as an entity, then the house did not automatically disqualify the property and a farm or farmstead was considered eligible for listing in the NR. Similarly, the intrusion of an occasional modern outbuilding amid a collection of historically intact buildings merely reflects the viability and evolution of an active farm. Likewise, a farm or farmstead need not have an example of every type of farm outbuilding or include every building from its history to be considered eligible; however, a favorable ratio of contributing to non-contributing resources is necessary to convey integrity.

In addition to the above qualities, the historians conducted additional research on farms and farmsteads considered potentially eligible for listing in the NR to establish the contextual setting, feeling, and/or association that might make them significant in Indiana history and/or architecture. Typically, the context included some aspect(s) of the history of Indiana agriculture, but also could include contexts such as early settlement, ethnicity, or association with a person important in Indiana history, among others. Lastly, for an entire farm to be eligible, it had to include distinctive, recognizable field patterns and landscape elements. Few farms retained even a few historic buildings and structures, let alone historic field patterns, farm lanes, and other features on the landscape.

While evaluating individual Old Order Amish farmsteads, the historians sought to establish the age of each surveyed Old Order Amish property. Specifically, as noted above, the historians established when a property was first purchased by Old Order Amish from a non-Amish landowner(s). This information was then used to evaluate whether any Old Order Amish farmsteads or farms are individually eligible for inclusion in the NR. The historians used color coded maps to track a farmstead's length of Amish ownership, as well as the age of the buildings/structures that comprise the farmstead. These maps are included in the Findings of Eligibility section of this report.

The historians also did not observe an expression of agricultural history by any individual Old Order Amish farms on the western edge of the Daviess County Old Order Amish community, especially those in the APE. Research into the relative age of farms in the APE revealed that many of them are relatively recent and/or have compromised integrity. Likewise, no Old Order Amish farm was considered eligible for its architecture. The research and survey data used to reach this conclusion is discussed in detail in the Findings of Eligibility section, below.



## **Districts**

Deliberation involved considering and discussing potential small town historic districts in Cornettsville, Epsom, Elnora, and Scotland; potential rural historic districts comprised of non-Amish farms or farmsteads; and potential districts comprised of symbols of community life, such as the Daviess County Home and rural schools.

The historians made a deliberate effort to identify possible historic districts in terms of period(s) of construction, building styles, and landscape features, such as road, vegetation, and field patterns. To link individual elements into a cohesive multiple property district, the historians consulted historic maps and primary and secondary publications and assembled the manuscript notes of interviews and discussions with individuals knowledgeable about these properties. Discussion focused on identifying specific themes, such as ethnic settlement, religion, social reform, commerce, public welfare, agriculture, transportation, and education that possibly could link up properties. The outcome of this deliberation about these possible historic districts succeeded in identifying the presence of one NR-eligible district, the Daviess County Home Historic District. For the others, integrity proved to be the primary disqualifying factor in each case as there were too many non-contributing properties distributed among the contributing properties in the potential districts that were evaluated.

To define the districts and their boundaries, historians examined all individual properties with historical or functional linkages and assigned either contributing or non-contributing status to each. They also identified previously unsurveyed properties that had acquired increased historic or architectural importance due to greater age or the dwindling integrity of the area's building stock since Daviess and Greene counties were last surveyed, or due to new scholarship regarding the property's significance.

For the Daviess County Home Historic District, the historians noted the functional linkage of the home to its outbuildings, the associated cemetery, and the landscape features that historically comprised the complex. Rather than recommend that only the home was NR-eligible for its architecture, the historians also determined that the entire complex had integrity and it conveyed the history of the home's role in the county welfare system in the State of Indiana.

In Scotland, where a collection of nineteenth-century commercial buildings anchored by the Scotland Hotel is present, the historians examined the possibility of a commercial district. They first focused on the Scotland Hotel, which is already listed in the NR. This building, which conveys the vibrant commercial segment of town from the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries, serves as the town's centerpiece yet today. The historians subsequently focused on identifying other commercial structures that convey historic Scotland commerce and vernacular commercial architecture and took into consideration buildings traditionally recognized as historic by the Scotland Historical Society. The historians applied these two contexts and integrity to all



other properties in the center of town, since contributing properties to a historic district need not be individually eligible themselves. In this way, care was taken not to overlook properties that might be historically and/or architecturally important in a district context. As noted above, ultimately the Section 3 historians determined that no district existed in Scotland. Factors considered during deliberation included tightening the period of significance to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, which eliminated the Scotland Snapper/DT Cycle (Greene, 56012) building. This placed two non-contributing buildings in the middle of the potential district that physically and visually isolated both the Scotland Barber Shop (Greene, 56007) and the Mullis & Co. Grocery and Meats (Greene 56004) building from the Scotland Hotel (Greene, 56002), the Blackmore Store (Greene, 56001), and Odd Fellows Hall/W. D. Whitaker Store (56003). The unfavorable contributing to non-contributing ratio rendered the potential district not eligible.

The historians also made an effort to identify a district of historic farmsteads and/or farms. In the case of agricultural properties, the historians gave detailed consideration to both the farm as a whole, including fields and landscape features, and the farmstead, comprised of the space occupied by the residence and outbuildings. The vast majority of farms, with the lone exception of the McCall Family Farmstead, lacked integrity.

The historians found no evidence of an Old Order Amish tradition of architecture in the APE. After conducting documentary research, field surveys, and interviews, the historians decided that additional research was necessary to determine if a district of farms or farmsteads, significant for conveying the history of Old Order Amish agriculture from as early as the late nineteenth century, was extant in the APE. In addition to following the steps outlined above, the historians focused on determining which properties were contributing and which were non-contributing in terms of each farm's age and the built environment.

Using the ages of farms and architectural data established for the individual farms described above, the historians keyed surveyed farms to project aerial maps with 2004 land ownership data superimposed. They also reviewed contact sheets of photographs for each farm to deliberate about the age of the elements of the built environment. The historians then identified contributing and non-contributing farms based on their age and the historical integrity of their built environment.

### **Cultural Landscape**

The most complex deliberation revolved around the possible cultural landscape comprised of Old Order Amish farms. Following guidance provided by NR Bulletin 30, the historians identified landscape characteristics to define the property types and explain their interrelationship and



historical evolution.<sup>42</sup> Thus, expectations of what to look for in a cultural landscape were established during research and field work (see descriptions of historic Old Order Amish farms and potential cultural landscape above).

Deliberation then proceeded to evaluate a potential district comprising an Old Order Amish farming cultural landscape. Specifically, a cultural landscape can be distinguished from its immediate surroundings by its unique spatial organization, concentration of historic characteristics, and evidence of the historic period of development. The historians focused on historic characteristics and their integrity or lack thereof. Significant changes to these characteristics make the cultural landscape ineligible, even if scenic qualities are present. Finally, the historians assessed district boundaries by examining the characteristics and age of Old Order Amish properties within the APE. The historians determined that an Old Order Amish cultural landscape with integrity that conveys its historical character is lacking in the APE. The research and survey data used to reach this conclusion is discussed in detail in the Findings of Eligibility section, below.

### **Traditional Cultural Property**

Though TCPs are most often associated with Native American sacred places, the historians also considered the possibility of an Old Order Amish TCP in the APE. The historians focused on the results of the interviews with Old Order Amish, conservative and mainstream Mennonite, and people knowledgeable about the Old Order Amish community; research pertaining to Old Order Amish lifeways, traditions, and beliefs; and patterns of Old Order Amish land use. The historians determined that an Old Order Amish TCP is not located within the APE. The research and survey data used to reach this conclusion is discussed in detail in the Findings of Eligibility section, below.

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42. McClelland, et al., *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 8, 15-18.



## **Historic Context**

The following context focuses on historical development of the I-69 Section 3 study area from 1740 to 1955, looking at those forces that influenced the extant historical resources in Daviess and Greene counties. An earlier version of this historic context was prepared by Weintraut & Associates for the I-69 Tier 1 study that covered all twenty-six counties in the south-central Indiana region. The text from that historic context was provided to the Section 3 historians, who utilized the document for its relevance to the Section 3 study area, tightened the focus of the document, and added historical contexts and themes specific to Daviess and Greene counties in general and the APE in particular.<sup>43</sup>

Within this framework, the history has been divided into eras to provide an overview of the themes that created, affected, and modified the built environment. To initiate research on the historic context, questions were developed about the people who had lived in the area during the historic era, the means by which they earned a living, and the changes they made to the landscape. Historic properties illustrate patterns of larger development; identify characteristics of the people who inhabited southwestern Indiana in terms of ethnicity, race, and religion; define the primary elements of the economy, such as industry, agriculture, and commerce; reflect methods of communication, transportation networks, and infrastructure as well as the educational system, the ways in which the inhabitants enriched their lives (culture and art) and spent leisure time and illuminate how they were governed or governed themselves.

This context serves as a complement to the discussion of historic properties surveyed in Section 3, and provides a backdrop for their evaluation and analysis. It describes activities in the area, and how the built environment changed over time. It also discusses extant historic resources which serve as reminders of past eras, as well as the types of properties that likely existed but that no longer survive.

### ***Pre-Statehood History & Architecture: 1740-1816***

French, English, and Americans all laid claim to the land of southwestern Indiana prior to statehood. Most of these claims did not result in the construction of long-standing buildings or structures, but traces of occupation can be found in landscape features and naming patterns in the region. During the years when France and England vied for control of the colonies (1744 to 1763), some struggle occurred along the rivers of Indiana. The French traders' ability to understand the culture of local American Indian tribes helped them prosper in the early years of settlement in this region. At Vincennes, "the loyalty of the Miami [was] an example of the hold

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43. Weintraut & Associates, "Historic Context for the 26-Counties of Southwestern Indiana" (From the I-69 Tier 1 Evansville to Indianapolis Final Environmental Impact Statement, December 2003).



the French had on the affections of the Indians.”<sup>44</sup> This trade and occupation struggle was ultimately won by Britain through military force, but British occupation was brief; the Revolutionary War began in 1775. While the focus of this fighting occurred on the eastern seaboard, both England and the colonies recognized the importance of the West (as it was called then) and fought to establish or maintain a presence in the resource-rich interior. With the colonists’ victory, Americans then began to settle the West.

Southwestern Indiana was blessed in 1740 with abundant natural resources. These riches of the West were first spoils of a war won by the British, then claimed by Americans in the post-Revolution era. A variety of wildlife, including deer, turkey, buffalo, wolves, coyotes, and bears, roamed the land. Prairies were found in the lowlands near to the Wabash River, but it was the forests that made an indelible mark upon the first settlers. Those new to the region would often complain of feeling confined beneath the seemingly endless expanse of enormous trees, brought on by arduous travel without encountering a break in the forest. These old growth forests were later cleared for settlement, building materials, and cultivation.

Early settlers in Daviess and Greene counties did not begin the task of taming the wilderness until the early nineteenth century. Settlement proceeded north from present-day Pike and Dubois counties. Men and women first entered this region to hunt, or “more for novelty, curiosity, and fun than for any other reason” in the early 1800s.<sup>45</sup> The first one to stay, William Ballow, “made a clearing some miles southeast of Washington” in 1801, south of the Section 3 project area in Reeves Township of Daviess County.<sup>46</sup> Permanent settlement in Greene County did not occur until 1806.<sup>47</sup>

## **France**

Few above-ground physical remnants of properties built during the era of French settlement in Indiana survive today. The French government established palisaded forts at Miamis (Fort Wayne), Ouiatanon (Lafayette), and Vincennes, which provided a line of defense and sanctuary in times of trouble for the traders, trappers, and missionaries who lived among the native tribes. French Canada ruled northern forts, while Louisiana controlled Vincennes.<sup>48</sup> This marked the beginning of the Indiana/New Orleans trade connection. Early land claims in Daviess County were linked to families who had settled at Vincennes.<sup>49</sup> Land in Daviess and Knox Counties

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44. John D. Barnhart and Dorothy L. Riker, *Indiana to 1816; the Colonial Period* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1971), 95.

45. Jack Baber, *The Early History of Greene County, Indiana* (Worthington, Indiana: N. B. Milleson, 1875), 1.

46. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County’s Advantages and Resources* [sic] (Washington, Indiana: Townshend and Smoot, 1896).

47. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Greene County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2000).

48. James Madison, *The Indiana Way*. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986), 13.

49. Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 277-278.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



were awarded to those who had settled there prior to 1783 and assisted in the Revolutionary War campaign of George Rogers Clark, who battled the English at Vincennes.<sup>50</sup> French occupation in this area, however, was never strong.<sup>51</sup> Due to the remote location of Daviess and Greene counties in relation to contested territorial occupation and trade routes, there are no known historic properties extant from this era.

France's colonizing goals included Catholic religious conversion of native peoples. Unlike the Spanish, who built missions and brought the natives to live on site, the French Catholic missionaries usually lived among the tribes. No known mission sites exist in the project area.<sup>52</sup> Early Protestant activities in Daviess and Greene counties were concentrated in the southern portion of the project area, usually served by circuit riding ministers and lay preachers holding meetings in the homes of congregants. These groups became more formalized during this era with the establishment of both the White River Presbyterian Church (1814) and the Christ United Methodist Church (1816) in the village of Liverpool later known as Washington, as well as Bethel United Methodist Church in Veale Township in Daviess County.<sup>53</sup>

### English

France lost the French and Indian War (also known as the Seven Years War) and the contest for supremacy in the New World to England in 1763. The English discouraged settlement and chose to issue the Proclamation of 1763, which forbade settlement west of the Alleghenies. This was done in part to appease the American Indian tribes and in part to protect the settlers. The English established themselves in forts that had once been French and, in general, did not expand fortifications. Individual French men and women did not leave the area at war's end, however. They continued to live in their villages, hunt the forests, trap the rivers, and practice subsistence farming. Further, despite English admonitions, some western migration did occur, but it was sporadic and did not result in long-term buildings or structures.<sup>54</sup>

Not until the Revolutionary War (1775 –1783) did England begin refurbishing and manning its western forts, when it was realized that the war in the West determined who would control the American Indians. Britain had found trade with the native people was not as lucrative as envisioned, principally because the American Indians continued to trade with the French.

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50. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xvi.

51. Linda Weintraut, "Settlement in the Sixteen Counties of Southwestern Indiana" (Historic context report prepared for the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 1989); John D Barnhart and Donald F. Carmony, *Indiana: From Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1965), 43.

52. John Tipton Papers, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

53. L. Rex. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1 (Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1991).

54. Weintraut, "Settlement in the Sixteen Counties of Southwestern Indiana," 8.



While most heavy engagements took place on the eastern seaboard, Vincennes was the site of one battle in which George Rogers Clark defeated the British commander, Henry Hamilton.<sup>55</sup> The Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War in 1783 and the area came under control of the new nation, the United States. This single document, which doubled the land area under Federal control, had an extraordinary effect on the American view of the West.<sup>56</sup> It spurred frontier settlement and expansion, which had been forbidden by the British and only conducted in clandestine fashion prior to the treaty.

### **Territorial Government**

One of the most important acts of the young United States government was to pass the Land Ordinance of 1785, which authorized the survey of land in this region. Surveyed land was divided into six-mile-square units known as townships. Townships were further divided into thirty-six, one-mile-square units known as sections. In each section, the surveyor made careful notes as to topography, soils, and other natural resources.<sup>57</sup> This ordinance also provided basic guidance for land sales in the region, making 640 acres (one section) the smallest parcel for purchase. This policy was later liberalized in the Land Ordinance of 1800, which made 320 acres the smallest parcel and allowed for sale on credit, making land purchase more accessible.<sup>58</sup> The survey imposed order upon the land; many fields and roads conformed to its regular grid. This was not universally true, however, for roads in the hilly areas of southwestern Indiana, such as those in Greene County in the northern end of the Section 3 project area, would continue to follow streams and to wind through the lowlands.

Two years after the Land Ordinance of 1785, the United States government passed another milestone in legislation, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. This law established the governance of the land northwest of the Ohio, known as the Northwest Territory. With appropriate levels of population, the area would be divided into three to five territories, which then could apply for statehood. It also provided basic rights for the people living there, such as freedom of religion and the right to a jury trial. In addition, it prohibited slavery within its boundaries and encouraged education.<sup>59</sup>

Knox County, out of which Daviess and Greene counties were later formed, was organized in June 1790. The county extended from the Ohio River on the south to Canada on the north. The east was bounded by the Great Miami River and the west by the Illinois River. The county was divided into two townships: Vincennes and Clarksville. Around this same time, title to 400 acres

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55. Madison, *The Indiana Way*, 20–24.

56. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xvi.

57. See Hildegard Binder Johnson, *Order Upon the Land* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976) and Malcom Rohrbough, *Land Office Business* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1968) for a description of the survey and its effects upon the land.

58. Madison, *The Indiana Way*, 33.

59. *Ibid.*, 33–34.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



was conveyed to those “French & Canadian inhabitants and other settlers at post St. Vincents who on or before the year 1783 had settled there and had professed themselves to be citizens of the United States.” Fifty men who had signed up for the militia in defense of Fort Vincennes received tracts of 400 acres as well.<sup>60</sup> These pre-survey land grants, such as those provided to George Rogers Clark’s men for their part in the Revolutionary War, deviated from the regular grid established by the survey.<sup>61</sup> Today, this imprint of land grant ownership is evident on area maps and early land grants to the French in west central Daviess County, which are denoted by separate Donation and Location listings in deeds.<sup>62</sup> Vincennes became the site of the first post office in the territory in 1800. Mail was carried along the trace from Louisville to Vincennes (later to become the Old Louisville Road).<sup>63</sup>

In 1800, with increasing population, Congress divided the Northwest Territory into the Ohio Territory and the Indiana Territory. William Henry Harrison served as the Indiana Territory’s governor from 1800 to 1812; Thomas Posey, appointed by President Madison, was the territorial governor until statehood in 1816. At first, the seat of government was at Vincennes.<sup>64</sup> It was later relocated to Corydon in 1813. This was a political move intended to diminish the influence of Harrison and his supporters, who were headquartered in Vincennes. The capital would remain in Corydon until it was moved to Indianapolis in 1825.

The American Indian threat, which continued to be a persistent deterrent to American settlement of the Northwest Territory, was addressed by several treaties struck during this era. A land office was established at Vincennes in 1807, with intrepid settlers eager to purchase land.<sup>65</sup> For defense during times of unrest, early occupants of Washington Township in Daviess County erected approximately ten fortified stations.<sup>66</sup> Several of these forts were erected in 1812, and known as Hawkins’ Fort, Comer’s Fort, and Purcell’s Fort, none of which are known to be extant, though they may exist as archaeological sites.<sup>67</sup> Despite these dangers, a popular worldview of settlement, expansion, and the application of order upon the wilderness was articulated by nineteenth century historians Townshend and Smoot, with the statement that “the history of Daviess County since the day of its first settlement might be embodied in one word: progress.”<sup>68</sup> Daviess County was carved from Knox County in 1816, followed by the establishment of Washington Township in 1817.<sup>69</sup> Greene County was not formed until 1821.<sup>70</sup>

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60. Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 277–78.

61. *Ibid.*, 251–54.

62. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xvi.

63. Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 436–37.

64. Madison, *The Indiana Way*, 34–35; Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 417.

65. *Ibid.*, 39–42.

66. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Indiana Daviess County Interim Report*, xvi.

67. Max R. Hyman and George S. Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana* (Indianapolis: M. R. Hyman 1915), 234.

68. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County’s Advantages and Resources* [sic], 4.

69. *Ibid.*, 4; A. O. Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County, Indiana* (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen, 1915), 273.

70. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, xii.



## **Transportation**

As was the case in early settlement throughout the region, French explorers and later trappers in the latter portion of the eighteenth century followed American Indian trails and animal traces oriented on the natural terrain. French Canadians maximized the use of watercourses wherever possible to reduce the time and effort to conduct their business, navigating the various waterways in pirogues or boats, such as the keelboat, flatboat, or anything else that would float. The White River, which forms the western boundary of Daviess County and bisects Greene County, was hardly suitable for significant travel. Its shallow waters and gravelly bottoms could only support a canoe or flat boat loaded with a few supplies. Thus, overland travelers during this period primarily used game trails or traces on foot.

Although the development of roads in the Northwest Territory was important for serving local transportation needs, these roads also played a vital role in the expansion of the nation. In 1803, roads were surveyed to delineate the best routes for trade, transportation, and promotion of settlement. The surveyor, John Badollett, was appointed registrar of the newly created land office in Vincennes, the capital of the territory.<sup>71</sup> The ready availability of land for sale drew settlers, who were necessary to transform the landscape of the wilderness.

The earliest permanent settlers in the southwest region of what was to become Indiana had arrived in the area of Vincennes as early as 1732. While settlement thrived in the Wabash River port town of Vincennes with support from France, early settlers in Daviess and Greene counties faced overland travel, contested ownership, and lack of military protection.<sup>72</sup> Settlement in the area proceeded north from present-day Pike and Dubois counties. According to early accounts, settlement occurred at a slow and somewhat sporadic rate during this period.

The Buffalo Trace bisected the southwestern region of Indiana from Clarksville, Indiana, on the Ohio River near Louisville, Kentucky, and westward to Vincennes.<sup>73</sup> Similarly, American Indian trails proved the underpinning for migration. “The Red Banks Trail,” which ran from Henderson, Kentucky, through Evansville to Vincennes, was one such trail. The trail drew its name from Henderson, which was formerly known as Red Banks.<sup>74</sup>

## **Migration**

Besides the French migrants, others from the colonies and later from the newly founded United States routinely crossed the Ohio River and moved into the interior. By 1810, the population of

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71. Emma Lou Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850–1880* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1965), 13.

72. Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*; 81–82.

73. *Ibid.*, 362–63; George R. Wilson, *Early Trails and Surveys* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1919), 1.

74. Wilson, *Early Trails and Surveys*, 12, 47.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



Daviess County was about 300 individuals, while more northern and remote Greene County was less settled.<sup>75</sup> People usually traveled to the frontier in groups based primarily on kinship, but also on ethnicity, religion, and point of origin.<sup>76</sup> The aforementioned Red Banks Trail was a likely point of entry to the region for many emigrants from southern states such as Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia (the upland south), and the Carolinas, whose descendants still populate Daviess and Greene counties. As noted earlier, the Northwest Ordinance expressly forbade slavery, but some southerners did come to the state with their slaves. According to an early history of Daviess County, southern emigrants to the region “brought slaves with them who were subsequently made free when Indiana was admitted to the Union.”<sup>77</sup>

Upland Southerners, so called because they came from the uplands of the South, made up the majority of migrants. As time passed, they constructed log cabins for themselves and other structures to house their animals with the primary purpose of providing shelter.<sup>78</sup> Cattle were kept in “cow pens.” Sometimes fields were fenced to keep them out, and animals were allowed to forage. There are no known surviving buildings or structures from this era, but documentary evidence, as well as later structures from the same building tradition, allow us to hypothesize on their likely appearance.

### Urban Settlement/Town Building

Urban settlement and town building in Daviess and Greene counties was limited to little more than a few clusters of dwellings during this time period. Most of the commercial structures were of log, although a few of them were clapboard (some of which were painted). Fewer still were made of brick, a material that was too expensive for all but the state’s wealthiest citizens. The village of Liverpool was formed in the 1810s in present-day Daviess County, and was later renamed Washington in 1817 and became a stagecoach stop in 1820.<sup>79</sup> No other urban settlements or towns existed in the project vicinity during this time period.

### Built Environment

Americans grappled to establish and maintain a presence in the Northwest Territory. Squatters settled, cleared fields, and sometimes, having improved the land, purchased it when it became available for sale. Other times, these squatters grew weary and moved on. Improvements to the land, few of which remain visible in the project area, often consisted of temporary log buildings and structures serving to house both animals and humans. Additional settlers began making their

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75. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County’s Advantages and Resources* [sic], 4.

76. Rohrbough, *Land Office Business*, 163–72.

77. Townshend and Smoot, *Daviess County’s Advantages and Resources* [sic], 1.

78. David Hackett Fisher, *Albion’s Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), 661.

79. Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County Indiana*, 18; Robert C. Kingsbury, *An Atlas of Southern Indiana* (Bloomington: Indiana University Department of Geography, circa 1960s), 19.



mark on the landscape in the late 1810s by erecting small structures that provided little more than rudimentary enclosure. Rough logs were shaped on site, and formed impermanent shelters with crude or no foundations consisting of a single room, an entry, and perhaps a hastily constructed hearth. These structures were intended to last only a few years at best, until access to neighborly assistance, sawmills, and more specialized tools would allow for the construction of a finer dwelling. Those trees not used in the construction of buildings were felled, rolled into a pile, and burned to open up the first cultivated fields for subsistence farming.<sup>80</sup> The majority of these structures are no longer extant, as they were abandoned or incorporated into outbuildings or larger dwellings as time and resources allowed.

One of the earliest institutional buildings in the area was the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Their first church was a log structure built in 1814. The church congregation has survived to the present day, though the log structure was used for only five years, when it was replaced by a more substantial structure.

## **Commerce**

Commerce came to the frontier with the first people. Native tribes exchanged items across wide areas. During the French and English eras, trappers and traders bartered for furs. By the territorial period, enterprising individuals had established inns at the intersection of buffalo traces and/or American Indian trails. Although many farmers barely made a living, some were able to load surplus crops and corn turned into whiskey on flatboats to send southward to the larger towns. Towns along the rivers became stops on such southward journeys. Even with most farmers having little gold, merchants in these towns were selling a wide array of imported goods, from silk to silver buckles to candy.<sup>81</sup> In the hinterlands, merchants operated at crossroads or along a well-known trail, often selling a space to sleep or a meal in addition to household goods and farming supplies. Large-scale commercial development was inhibited not only by primitive conditions, but also by the lack of a uniform banking or currency system. Evidence of these rural outposts are lacking in the built environment in the project vicinity.

## **Culture/Education**

For settlers on the frontier, formal education was a luxury few could afford. Although the Northwest Ordinance encouraged education, it was neither free nor readily available. A school (likely a religious school) for French and American Indian children was established in Vincennes in 1795, and Vincennes University was founded in 1801. Across Knox County, not many people could read and only Vincennes had an adequate population to support a newspaper or two, which

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80. Alton A. Lindsey, ed., *Natural Features of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Academy of Science, 1966), xviii-xix, 277-78.

81. Malcom Rohrbough. *The Trans-Appalachian Frontier: People, Societies, and Institutions, 1775-1850* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978), 174-76.



were in regular circulation for only a few years each.<sup>82</sup> No known formalized educational or cultural activities took place in Daviess or Greene counties during this earliest period of settlement.

## **Conclusion**

Indiana's pre-statehood era was marked by dramatic changes, although these were ultimately a prelude for a much larger transformation to come. In Daviess and Greene counties, federal and territorial government established land and road surveys, fortifications had been built, early settlement and occupation had begun, land had been cleared, and trade routes had been established and maintained. The territorial assembly had provided governance and had kept a fragile order in the area. The new United States government negotiated treaties with the French, the British, and American Indians. In 1816, when Daviess County was formed, it counted over 300 in population. These developments allowed Indiana to become the nineteenth state in the nation, and established a progressive ethic that encouraged settlement and expansion.

## ***Pioneer Indiana: 1816-1850***

The years from 1816 to 1850 cover the pioneer era in Hoosier history. People living in and coming to the newly founded state of Indiana went about the business of establishing farms and communities, increasing and improving transportation routes, and developing commerce and industry, all as part of the process of creating a civilized place out of the wilderness. During these years, the state saw marked increases in population and a general shift northward of both influence and affluence. Settlement began to trickle into Greene and Daviess counties in the early 1800s, followed by the formal establishment of each county in 1816 and 1821, respectively.

As the reforming spirit and increased religious conviction swept the United States and to a lesser extent, Indiana, the Indiana General Assembly was working to construct an infrastructure to help develop a market economy. The effect of this new and improved infrastructure would not be realized until after the Civil War, when the focus of life turned from the rumblings of war and the war itself and refocused on building an industrial state.

The change in the landscape of southwestern Indiana during this era was tremendous. The first settlers wrote of traveling along American Indian traces beneath a canopy of trees so dense they did not see the sun for days. The settlers cleared these trees to farm and to build homes and towns. By 1850, road clearing progressed and trains were traveling daily from the Ohio River to the state capital.

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82. Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 437.



## **Government and Politics**

### **State**

From 1816 until 1851, Indiana was governed by its first state constitution. This constitution owed its genesis to the territorial structure imposed by the Northwest Ordinance. In 1816, when the first state constitution was written in Corydon, counties had been formed near to and along the Ohio and Wabash rivers, but much of Indiana was unorganized. American Indian treaties opened up areas to land sales and settlement as each was signed. Vincennes had the first land office, but by 1819 an office had opened in Terre Haute, an indication that the tide of settlement was moving north.

In 1820, the Indiana General Assembly voted to move the capital from Corydon, in the southern part of the state, to a new site in the center of the state. This decision reflected the new spirit of democracy: a centralized location would provide all citizens with equal access to state governmental functions; however, transportation difficulties contributed to the popular nickname of Indianapolis as “the capital in the wilderness,” a problem that would not change until conditions improved with the expansion of the railroad near the end of this era.<sup>83</sup>

### **County**

Daviess County had entered this era as a newly minted county in December of 1816; Washington Township was formed in 1817.<sup>84</sup> Greene County was established soon thereafter, in 1821, with Plummer Township created simultaneously. This township was later split by popular vote in 1849, to create Cass and Taylor townships.<sup>85</sup> Politics during the early years of Indiana’s statehood were generally nonpartisan, but political lines were drawn in 1824 with the establishment of a two-party system. Proponents of both sides followed elections closely and took their results to heart. The Presidential election of 1848 sparked a debate settled through a local election, which was held in 1849 after 151 citizens of Plummer Township petitioned the County Board for a division of the township. The vote resulted in the creation of Cass Township and Taylor Township out of Plummer Township, naming the new townships after two recent presidential candidates.<sup>86</sup>

County courthouses built during this era were usually sited in the center of the town square. They were often frame structures with finely milled clapboards, a sign of the county’s prosperity and accomplishment through the establishment of sawmilling facilities and the tax base to pay

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83. Linda Weintraut and Jane R. Nolan, *Pioneers in Banking* (Indianapolis: Indiana National Bank, 1994), 8.

84. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County’s Advantages and Resources* [sic], 1; Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County Indiana*, 283.

85. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties* (Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers and Company, 1884), 251.

86. *Ibid.*, 251.



for the lumber and fine construction. Due to these buildings' flammable nature, both Daviess and Greene county courthouses burned, and were supplanted during the building boom of the late nineteenth century by larger, more modern buildings.

## **Migration/Race/Ethnicity**

### **Migration**

The story of migration in Indiana is inextricably linked with that of race and ethnicity. From 1816 to 1850 the largest number of native-born migrants to southwestern Indiana came from the Upland South, with smaller numbers from the Tidewater South, the Mid-Atlantic States, and New England.<sup>87</sup> Transportation routes, such as the Ohio River and overland routes from the Upper South, determined the paths by which these migrants entered the state. Intrastate settlement proceeded from south to north, from along the rivers and streams and thence into the forested land. Evidence of these groups' movement and settlement are visible on the landscape and in the architectural styles of southern Indiana. Settlers from the Mid-Atlantic states and a few from New England also came to southwestern Indiana, but in fewer numbers. People from the Mid-Atlantic floated down the Ohio River, often stopping in Cincinnati before entering the frontier, while those from the New England states more often entered the northern part of Indiana. The numbers of these migrants were smaller, and these groups made a less significant physical impact on the study area.

### **Germans**

Until 1830 southwestern Indiana was largely homogeneous, with most citizens hailing from areas of the Upland South or identified as recent immigrants from similar traditions in Great Britain. The French presence also left an imprint upon the land, but it was not until German migrations began in the 1830s that the area became more diverse and physical changes wrought by the newcomers began to appear with the most dominant group of foreign migrants. Further political unrest in Germany precipitated an additional wave of immigration in 1848. Little mention of German settlers is found in county and township histories within the project area.

### **African Americans**

African Americans migrated to Indiana as slaves, as fugitive slaves, and as free men and women. Slave owners sometimes brought slaves to the territory prior to statehood, even though the Northwest Ordinance, and later the first state constitution, expressly prohibited slavery. As noted earlier, southern immigrants to the region "brought slaves with them who were

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87. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County's Advantages and Resources* [sic],1.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



subsequently made free when Indiana was admitted to the Union.”<sup>88</sup> These slave owners were able to circumvent the Northwest Ordinance by indenturing their slaves, essentially, for an average lifespan. According to the “Act Concerning the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes,” male children under age fifteen could be indentured until age thirty-five and females to age thirty-two.<sup>89</sup>

The small contingent of free blacks in southwestern Indiana established settlements in both rural and urban areas. These communities usually began with either a slave owner manumitting his slaves or with one person saving enough money to purchase his or her freedom and the freedom of other family members. Free blacks sometimes settled on farms in rural communities located near a Quaker settlement because of the sect’s reputation of racial tolerance. In southwestern Indiana, they tended to settle along the rivers. Evidence suggests that blacks and whites were not segregated in most Indiana towns even as late as the 1850s.<sup>90</sup> An account of Daviess County history mentions “the negro Hawkinses and Ballows, nearly all of whom are well-to-do and prominent colored citizens of this county are the descendants of the South Carolina slaves brought here in the young years of the present century by William Ballows and Eli Hawkins.”<sup>91</sup> Free blacks living in larger towns and cities usually operated service industries. Sometimes these were laundries that served the white community. In other locales, these were barbershops, restaurants, and bars that catered to the black community.<sup>92</sup> In this way, it was possible for some African Americans to accumulate wealth. This increase in fortune, however, generally was not translated into the construction of large or architecturally notable buildings that displayed their wealth during this period.

Despite these immigrant and emigrant groups, however, Indiana at mid-century was the most homogeneous of all the states in the Old Northwest Territory. Less than six percent of the population had been born outside the territory of the United States. Slightly more than one percent of the population was black.<sup>93</sup> This homogeneity is reflected in the built environment.

One chapter of the story of African Americans in Indiana went unrecorded in the census, because the presence of these people, fugitive slaves, was illegal and temporary. In addition to slaves and free blacks, an unknown number of enslaved African Americans passed through the state to eventual freedom by following the Underground Railroad. In Indiana counties bordering the Ohio River, oral tradition reports extensive involvement in the Underground Railroad, an organized movement that helped slaves to freedom. It is clear that the Underground Railroad

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88. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County’s Advantages and Resources* [sic], 1.

89. Gwendolyn Crenshaw, *Bury Me in a Free Land: The Abolitionist Movement in Indiana, 1816–1866* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1986), 6.

90. Linda Weintraut, “A Measure of Autonomy,” work in progress.

91. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County’s Advantages and Resources* [sic], 4.

92. Weintraut, “A Measure of Autonomy.”

93. Gregory Rose, “Distribution of Ethnic and Racial Minorities in 1850” *Indiana Magazine of History* 87 (Sept. 1991): 225; Madison, *The Indiana Way*, 326.



was active in Indiana in the years prior to the Civil War; however, no known activity took place in the Section 3 project area.

### **Settlement/Town Building**

Political need and entrepreneurial endeavor often sparked town building in southwestern Indiana and throughout the state. Each county's business was conducted at its county seat, such as Washington in Daviess County. While designation as a county seat helped Washington succeed, its proximity to the Wabash and Erie Canal helped it establish prominence during this era. Other towns grew from settlements near mills, along well-traveled transportation routes, or at the convergence of two or more routes of transportation for the commercial advantages that they afforded. The town of Scotland sprang up in 1837 and was named for the homeland of many who had settled there.<sup>94</sup> Located at a crossroads near a flour and grist mill, it was soon heralded as "quite a flourishing little village," with several commercial enterprises.<sup>95</sup>

The first buildings in these commercial centers were clustered at crossroads and river fords. They were likely constructed of materials at hand, first of log then of simple wood frame as sawmilling facilities became readily available. Oftentimes entrepreneurs would incorporate their living spaces into these buildings as well, storing retail goods in domestic rooms located on the second story or at the rear of the building. These places of business became social centers for communities, which took pride in locally obtained goods. By the 1830s in Greene County, "shops were established nearer than Washington, and home mills, stores, etc., as good as could be found any where in the Wilderness, rendered useless the long and harassing trip to Daviess County."<sup>96</sup> As these commercial buildings were usually replaced by new construction in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, no commercial buildings from this era are known to be extant in the Section 3 project area.

Emigrants from the Upper South brought with them a strong housing tradition, which was perpetuated in frontier housing forms that were constructed as an upgrade from or an extension of their first rudimentary shelters. Although the first shelters constructed by settlers were often composed of rough hewn logs and dirt floors, known popularly as "pioneer log cabins," these structures rarely survived. Toward the end of this time period, it was common for settlers to replace these structures within only a few years or at most a decade after arrival, and turn the original dwelling into animal shelter or some other use. This second generation of log structures gives evidence of early settlers' development of more sophisticated construction methods, which required the access and use of specialized tools, group assistance, and a significant investment of

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94. Baber, *The Early History of Greene County, Indiana*, 73.

95. *Ibid.*, 84.

96. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 281.



time to produce these better-crafted dwellings.<sup>97</sup> A single pen log dwelling built near the end of this era, located in Jackson Township of Greene County just north of the Section 3 project area, exhibits the improved amenities of a stone foundation, plank floor, and substantial hearth (Greene, 50012). During the mid-nineteenth century, as increased levels of prosperity were achieved by farmers, pioneer log cabins were slowly replaced or more often expanded. Brick, stone, and frame houses began to supplant log structures by the mid-nineteenth century, with Greene County reporting a record 344 frame structures by 1840, the highest number of frame structures in any Indiana county.<sup>98</sup>

While a wide variety of housing forms appeared on the landscape during this era, the most popular for both log and frame houses included the single pen (one room “cabin”), double pen (single story side gable with two front doors), double pile (two story side gable with two front doors), hall and parlor (one, one and one-half, or two story side gable with two rooms and a single front door), central passage (side gable with two rooms bifurcated by a central passage and center front door), dog-trot (two parallel single pens joined by a covered porch on gable ends), and later, the more refined I-House (two story side gable at least one room deep and two or more rooms wide, with central entry and symmetrical fenestration). These forms were well suited to the climate and conditions of southern Indiana, as they were transplanted from similar climates and conditions in southern Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee, among others. They shared the characteristics of symmetrical fenestration patterns on the façade and rear elevation to promote cooling cross-breezes, steep roof pitches to channel rising heat away from main rooms, and porches that created flexible outdoor extensions of interior living spaces.

For example, the double pen housing form was developed in the nineteenth century during a time of increased regional diversity in American house types.<sup>99</sup> It was popular among early settlers as an affordably constructed blend of Anglo-American antecedents and an adaptation to the region’s mild climate.<sup>100</sup> In a region where moderate weather for much of the year allowed many activities of daily life to be conducted outdoors, the form’s single story and dual doors allowed both air circulation and direct access to specific portions of the house. With the rise of more formalized spaces in middle class homes during the mid-to-late nineteenth century, the double pen was easily adapted to this shift in space designation. One front door was devoted to formal parlor access, while the other door was reserved for common use. Although only a few examples of this housing form from this era remain in the project area, the double pen housing tradition remained suited to the climate and cultural tradition of southern Indiana. It persisted in

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97. Warren E. Roberts, “The Tools Used in Building Log Houses in Indiana,” In *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986).

98. Hyman and Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, 110.

99. Pierce F. Lewis, “Common Houses, Cultural Spoor” *Landscape* 19 (1975): 1-22, 12.

100. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992), 123.



the region long after national pattern-book styles were popularized in the post-Civil War era, only falling from favor in the early twentieth century.

The average farmer during this era improved his property by building single or double pen log cabins with later additions to accommodate growing families. Although not readily visible, remnants of these early structures remain as portions of newer building constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Toward the end of the period, the typical farmstead included such domestic buildings as a kitchen, smokehouse, perhaps a washhouse and privy, and outbuildings, including barns and occasionally utility buildings. Many barns, such as the common English Barn, were constructed of logs and other small log utility buildings held animals or tools.<sup>101</sup> For the most part, chickens, hogs, and cattle foraged rather than being held in enclosures. In the early years of establishing a farm, labor was often scarce. It was often “more practical to separate the crops from animals by fencing in the planting fields,” with brush or rocks, leaving livestock and foraging animals to open grazing.<sup>102</sup>

## **Transportation**

The development of transportation networks transformed the frontier. Initially much traffic occurred along the rivers and streams, although a stage coach route between Louisville, Kentucky and Vincennes around 1820 included Washington as a major stop.<sup>103</sup> Water transportation on rivers and, later, canals provided the first easy routes for traffic to Indiana. Cognizant of the need to develop overland transportation routes, Congress authorized the building of the National Road, which crossed Indiana north of the Section 3 project area, and reached Vigo County in 1835. A milestone in the state’s development, other state-funded projects during this era were not as successful. Due to dire financial conditions a dozen separate projects to improve canal and rail traffic throughout the state failed.<sup>104</sup> The Wabash and Erie Canal, which was taken over by a group of private investors, was one of the few projects begun in this era to reach completion, though this did not occur until a later period.<sup>105</sup>

## **Roads**

Immediately after statehood, local roads were generally in poor condition. People and goods moved along these early roads on foot and horseback, in wagons, and by stage. Usually narrow, muddy, full of stumps, and bone jarring, they were in all ways unsatisfactory for travelers. These

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101. Fred B. Kniffen, “Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion” *Annals of the Association of American Geographer* 6 (1973):241-249.

102. Gregory K. Driecher, ed., *Between Fences* (New York and Washington, D.C.: Princeton Architectural Press and National Building Museum, 1996). 15.

103. Kingsbury, *An Atlas of Southern Indiana*, 19.

104. William M. Cockrum, *Pioneer History of Indiana: Including Stories, Incidents, and Customs of the Early Settlers* (Oakland City, Indiana: Oakland City Journal, 1907), 538-541.

105. *Ibid.*, 540.



conditions contributed to the isolation and slowed settlement of Greene and Daviess counties, especially in townships further removed from water courses. Entrepreneurs in some locales helped the road-building process by establishing toll roads, operating ferries across rivers and streams to connect the few stretches of road available, and, for a short time at mid-century, operating and maintaining plank roads. Although they were the first really “smooth” surface roads encountered by many travelers, these plank roads rotted quickly. Little physical evidence of these early transportation routes remains extant, though modern roads wholly or partially follow their routes.

### **Rivers**

As noted previously, river travel was the earliest means of transporting people and goods. The Ohio River and its tributary, the Wabash River, provided the main routes to export goods from southwestern Indiana to the Mississippi River and then on to New Orleans. There are few known surviving historic resources related to river travel from this era in the project area given the lack of substantial watercourses in the project area.

### **Canals**

The financial success of the Erie Canal in New York State in the early decades of the nineteenth century initiated envy in neighboring states and prompted a move into programs of internal improvement. Along with Ohio and Illinois, Indiana was among the states that embarked on canal building.<sup>106</sup> In 1827, Congress allotted a large land grant to Indiana for the purpose of building a canal that would eventually link the Great Lakes with the Ohio River. Construction on the Wabash and Erie Canal began in 1832 at Fort Wayne, Indiana; the state of Ohio was responsible for building a portion of the project from the Indiana state line, eastward, to the Lake Erie port city of Toledo. The canal made steady progress westward toward Lafayette and reached that village in 1842.<sup>107</sup>

In 1836, the Indiana General Assembly approved the Mammoth Internal Improvement Plan with a goal of developing a profitable transportation infrastructure. Among the most costly and most difficult were the Wabash and Erie Canal (already in progress); a Central Canal that would service towns in central Indiana such as Marion, Indianapolis, and Martinsville; and a Cross Cut Canal that connected the Wabash and Erie south of Terre Haute at Worthington (Point Commerce) in Greene County with the Central Canal. The final section south of Worthington terminated at the community of Lamasco near Evansville. Construction continued on the Central

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106. Balthasar H. Meyer, *History of Transportation in the United States Before 1860* (Forge Village, MA: The Murray Printing Company, 1948) 183–93; J. L. Ringwalt, *The Development of Transportation Systems in the United States* (Philadelphia, PA: Railway World Office, 1888), 45.

107. Ralph D. Gray, *Transportation and the Early Nation* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982), 116–119.



Canal in 1836, was slowed by the financial Panic of 1837, and completely halted in 1839.<sup>108</sup> By 1850, the state relinquished ownership of the Wabash and Erie to a consortium of businessmen. The new owners pushed the lower portion of the canal south, and it reached Evansville in 1853. It passed through northern Daviess County in Owl Prairie (later known as Elnora), in approximately 1850. Construction was slowed by a serious outbreak of Asiatic cholera, which crippled the construction crew.<sup>109</sup> According to one local citizen, numerous unmarked graves of victims exist in the Elnora Cemetery.<sup>110</sup>

## **Agriculture**

Agricultural advancements in the antebellum era transpired slowly. As families arrived on the frontier, they immediately began to alter the landscape. They cut, slashed, and burned the forests to open sections for farming. While the earliest settlers continued to be subsistence farmers, they gradually increased the acreage under cultivation and began to produce surplus crops to sell. The first crop usually was corn, which was used to feed both humans and beast, followed by wheat, cotton, and to some extent, tobacco.<sup>111</sup> The largest commercial center in the vicinity of the Section 3 project area prior to the 1830s was in Washington, “where settlers usually went, when the winter’s supply of flour was to be obtained and where the marketing was done, the trip consuming several days.”<sup>112</sup> Farmers also sought plow-sharpening services from a blacksmith at this time, relying on a wooden mold-board plow to prepare the land for cultivation. Early on settlers from the southern states attempted cotton and tobacco cultivation, however it was quickly found to be ill-suited to the climate and soil conditions of the region.<sup>113</sup> While wheat was raised in small, subsistence-size fields for flour, the more easily tended corn was considered the “staff of life.” Other important foodstuffs were swine, pumpkins, maple syrup, and other indigenous food sources.<sup>114</sup>

The state of Indiana passed the Agriculture Acts of 1829 and 1835, which encouraged the formation and activity of agricultural societies at local and state levels.<sup>115</sup> Through meetings and publications, these societies helped improve common agricultural practices such as crop rotation, planting schedules, and the use of better farming implements.<sup>116</sup> As a result, agricultural production and methods began to change and advance slowly over this period.

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108. Logan Esarey, *Indiana Historical Society Publications*, vol. 5 (Indianapolis: Edward J. Hecker, 1912), n.p.; Paul Fatout, *Indiana Canals* (West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University Press, 1972), 72–73.

109. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xix.

110. Gene Horne, interview with Melissa Milton-Pung, Elnora, Indiana, 30 August, 2004.

111. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 281.

112. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County’s Advantages and Resources* [sic], 281.

113. *Ibid.*, 282.

114. *Ibid.*

115. William C. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture* (Lafayette, Indiana: Lafayette Printing Company, 1938), 269-70.

116. *Ibid.*, 309.



## **Industry**

For much of this era, industry consisted of artisan shops, not the large-scale endeavors associated with factories of the later nineteenth century. Local industry initially focused on transforming raw materials into finished products easily shipped to markets outside their immediate vicinity. In addition, local blacksmiths, tanners, coopers, and millers transformed raw materials for use by local citizens. Hence, agriculture-related industries, such as distilleries, milling, pork packing, and extractive industries, such as localized mining, were most prevalent in southwestern Indiana. By 1840, a tannery was operating in Scotland as a “profitable enterprise.”<sup>117</sup>

A number of mills were operating in Greene County by the 1830s, sparking the development of Scotland as a commercial crossroads nearby.<sup>118</sup> Probably one of the most important aspects of the milling industry was that it stimulated settlement around it. In the course of transforming corn into grain, people came to the mill to socialize, and in many cases these mill sites later developed into a town. While the sites of these mills are identifiable, little above-ground evidence remains.

Natural resources provided the basis for other industry, including small concerns in iron, coal and kaolin. In Greene County, the Richland Furnace, once located east of Bloomfield, also produced limited quantities of pig iron for shipment by wagon to makers of cast-iron products between the years 1841 and 1859.<sup>119</sup> Shareholders employed oxen teams, flatboats, and riverboats for commercial distribution to Louisville and New Orleans. This concern prospered and expanded to include a store, a grist mill, and a saw mill by 1856. It abruptly ceased operation in 1859, due to an undisclosed conflict within the company.<sup>120</sup> Only a few structures associated with this site remain extant, such as the Richland Mill (Greene, 40029); all are located outside of the APE.

## **Commerce**

Initially, trade involved barter and occurred on the local level; however, as people began producing surplus crops, it became necessary for the state to establish trade connections with the national economy. So cognizant was the Indiana General Assembly of the need for improved trade that it passed the Mammoth Internal Improvements Act in 1836 to create a transportation infrastructure that would allow citizens to more easily move goods outside Indiana’s borders.

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117. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*, 255.

118. *Ibid.*, 255.

119. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 201.

120. Ellen Sieber and Cheryl Munson, *Looking at History: Indiana’s Hoosier National Forest Region, 1600 to 1950* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992), 28; Baskin and Fuller, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana* (Chicago: Baskin and Fuller, 1876), 262; Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 203.



As transportation improved with the establishment of a canal and road network, trade increased in rural business establishments and in the growing number of towns that developed along these routes. Oftentimes, a store, tavern, or inn was simply an extension of the owner's home and architecturally hard to distinguish from other buildings. These places of commercial interaction, however, became centers of the local community. It was here that people came to learn about national, state, and local events as well as to buy and sell goods and services.

The town of Scotland, located in Taylor Township in the south-central portion of Greene County, was first settled in the late 1810s. Commercial activities in the Scotland vicinity began in 1820, with the construction of a sawmill and a gristmill.<sup>121</sup> The town of Scotland was formally platted in 1835 through the efforts of area merchants O. T. and Thomas Barker.<sup>122</sup> Known as Scotland after the number of Scottish families in the neighborhood, the town became “the main trading post and voting precinct” for the township soon after its founding, with a blacksmith shop, two stores, and nearby mills.<sup>123</sup> These stores were augmented by traveling peddlers, who would visit rural families to sell their wares and pass along any news. Clock peddlers, in particular, were mentioned in an early Greene County history as selling “large wooden clocks for 30 or 40 dollars each – when they could get that much.”<sup>124</sup>

More likely, most commerce was conducted in a bartering fashion, as most families conducted subsistence farming and were unlikely to have currency. Corn was the mainstay of much of the agricultural economy, a product for barter and one of the farmer's cash crops. A number of mills were operating in Greene County by the 1830s.<sup>125</sup> Early farmers converted corn to flour or to whiskey for transport to distant markets. Later, in a practice known as “hog and hominy,” they fed the corn to hogs and marketed the hogs.<sup>126</sup> Farmers drove their hogs to town on foot. There they were sold for slaughter before being sent down the river to larger markets. This was the underpinning for what later became known as the corn-hog economy.

## **Education**

When Indiana became a state in 1816 the first state constitution called for the sale of proceeds of land from Section 16 in each township to pay for common schools. Although this means of funding education would prove insufficient, some Indiana pioneers began schools as they settled in the fledgling state. Early educational experiences also occurred in homes, where parents taught children to read, or were fostered by Sunday school attendance.

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121. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 253.

122. Greene County Historical Society, History Book Committee, *History of Greene County, Indiana: 1885-1989* (Bloomfield, Indiana: Greene County Historical Society, 1990), 133; Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 88.

123. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Greene County, Indiana: 1885-1989*, 133.

124. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 256.

125. *Ibid.*, 255.

126. *Ibid.*, 281.



Although the constitution called for common schools, they were rare. “Subscription schools,” for which parents paid a small tuition for their children, were more typical. In the Scotland area of Greene County, future merchant O.T. Barker held school for a three month term in 1825, collecting a \$2.00 subscription fee from approximately twenty-five young scholars.<sup>127</sup> This system was maintained for several years by various schoolmasters. When academicians began to agitate for a better system, however, Indiana citizens, particularly those in rural areas, did not initially support the idea of being taxed to pay for education. For example, the citizens of Greene County, for instance, voted against the Free School System in 1848 and again in 1850.<sup>128</sup>

## **Religion**

The integration of religious life with social life speaks to the centrality of church on the frontier. Constitutional freedom guaranteed Indiana pioneers the right to choose their religion without governmental interference, yet this freedom of choice helped spark a civic or common religion with a baseline of Christian beliefs integrated into the morality of mainstream society. Disagreements on doctrine, however, created a veritable marketplace of denominations available in southwestern Indiana. Several Christian-based denominations established a firm foothold in Daviess and Greene counties during this era.<sup>129</sup>

By 1850, Daviess County boasted thirty churches, including eleven Methodist, seven Baptist, four Catholic, four Presbyterian, and four Christian congregations.<sup>130</sup> The church institutions also had a strong presence in Greene County, with three Methodist and one Baptist congregations in Plummer Township, which later split into Cass and Taylor Townships.<sup>131</sup> In the face of harsh frontier conditions, those denominations that evangelized renewal and the concept of redemption, the Methodists and Baptists, appealed more to Hoosiers than did most other denominations. The Presbyterians and Catholics, although generally more staid in their worldviews, were also represented to a lesser degree.<sup>132</sup>

Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet and founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was one of the early preachers in Greene County during the 1830s.<sup>133</sup> According to an early history, Smith “endeavored to secure proselytes to his faith, but so far as known he did not succeed in Cass Township.”<sup>134</sup> About sixty years later, missionaries sent from the church’s headquarters in Salt Lake City managed to convert a number of Center Township residents. By

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127. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 257.

128. *Ibid.*, 72.

129. Nancy Ammerman, *Congregation and Community* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1997), 2.

130. L. Rex Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2 (Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1998), 150.

131. Goodspeed Brothers, *Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 258-259.

132. James H. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and Its People, 1920–1945* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982), 104.

133. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 76.

134. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 280.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



1898, the congregation had raised enough funds and won enough members to build the Robinson Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which held membership until around 1920.<sup>135</sup> Although no longer extant, a marker and foundation stones remain at the site of this chapel (Greene, 45053). It is outside the APE.

Churches marked progress for the budding towns and potential cities, rising in tandem with the public buildings that signaled importance. Boosting publications never failed to mention the number and type of churches in their subject towns, most of which were well-crafted log structures or post-and-beam structures with milled clapboard siding. Few remain on the landscape and none from this time period are extant in the APE. By the 1820s and 1830s, towns competed for residents and county offices, and often boasted of their citizens' moral uprightness by enumerating the number and size of church congregations. Oftentimes a cemetery was established on church property. Long after congregations have abandoned the physical church, cemeteries speak of their importance to the settlement of the area. Three cemeteries located within the Section 3 APE date to this time period including Cornettsville Cemetery (circa 1830) (Daviness, 15008), Weaver Cemetery (circa 1840) (Daviness, 05023), and Elnora Cemetery (circa 1846) (Daviness, 06001), although none are directly associated with particular churches.

Besides being religious centers, churches were also community centers. Early congregations were often served by circuit riding ministers and lay preachers.<sup>136</sup> Church services, at first held in the homes of settlers, offered respite from toil and a reason for pioneers to come together. They presented opportunities for young people to meet and court "neighbors" who might live miles away. They also provided town leaders a forum in which to discuss solutions for problems and offer thanks for blessings.

### Social Reform

The Second Great Awakening, sometimes called the Evangelical Movement, greatly influenced the culture of the nation and state. While the Second Great Awakening began on the East Coast, it soon spread to the frontier. In these years of passionate revival, a new vision of man and God harmoniously working to promote middle-class values of regular work, sobriety, and self-reliance, influenced society.

One social reform movement that was accepted and practiced by the citizens of Daviess County was poor relief. This concern for their fellow citizens was illustrated from the very beginning of Daviess County. At the first meeting of the Daviess County commissioners, held on May 12, 1817, the county appointed two overseers of the poor per township.<sup>137</sup> At the time, most of the

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135. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 76.

136. Thomas Long, "History of Daviess County Methodists" (n.d., Ephemera File, Washington Carnegie Library, Washington, Indiana).

137. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1, 74.



assistance for the community's poor came from their family members or the church. When these sources couldn't provide the assistance needed, the type of poor relief practiced was "outdoor" relief, or the provision of assistance to the needy in their own homes, or in private homes and boarding houses as determined by the county overseers. In spite of their good intentions, for the first twenty years of the county's existence, very little organized poor relief took place. Initially the care and burial for the county's poor and paupers were left to the family members and township trustees. From 1817 to 1835, the county spent an average of less than \$100 annually for poor relief.<sup>138</sup> The cost for caring for the poor increased dramatically as a result of the Panic of 1837.

By the end of the 1830s, the growing expenses, and the disorganized state of county-provided relief resulted in calls by area residents to establish a centralized location for the care of the poor. It is unclear if the early move toward a centralized location is a sign that the families and churches failed to fulfill their traditional role of support or is an indication that the residents of Daviess County were forward-thinking individuals, ready to embrace the evolving practices of assistance for their fellow citizens. The growing trend of "indoor relief," which provided for the provision of a single location where all those under the county's care could reside, reached Daviess County by the early 1840s. The poor house system was greeted with great optimism, envisioned as a more efficient and cheaper way to provide relief to paupers. Across the country the establishment of poor houses would provide the opportunity to reform paupers and cure them of the bad habits and character defects that were assumed to be the cause of their poverty.<sup>139</sup> By the end of 1842, the county commissioners had selected an eighty-acre parcel of land located three and one-half miles south of Washington as the site of their first poor farm. The land included a small country house and stable, with provisions made to add buildings and improve the land as needed.<sup>140</sup>

In spite of the good intentions of the Daviess County citizens the conditions at the poor farm were less than desirable. Inadequate living conditions, an indifferent overseer, an accepted attitude that the poor or the "poor farm" residents were not deserving of the higher standards of care, and an inadequate budget made life at the farm difficult for those who had no other alternative. Even more devastating was the out break of an epidemic in 1848. Just five years after the poor farm was established, several residents lost their lives.

## **Culture**

Cultural institutions and venues were luxuries that few in the hinterlands could afford, but in cities and in some towns, there was a movement to establish these. In the capital city, the

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138. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1, 75.

139. Linda M. Crannell, *Historical Overview of the American Poorhouse System*, 31 May 2004, <http://www.poorhousestore.com/history.htm> (accessed September 21, 2004).

140. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1, 75.



Indiana General Assembly established the Indiana State Library in 1825 and housed it in the capitol, testimony to the desire to educate and elevate the public.<sup>141</sup> Early state law also required ten percent of the proceeds from each county seat's town lot sales be dedicated to the creation and maintenance of a county library. In Washington, the county seat for Daviess County, a small library was established in the court house by the 1820s.<sup>142</sup> Occasionally, traveling entertainers and speakers performed or lectured in towns across southwestern Indiana, but these occasions generally occurred in buildings constructed for other purposes, not in theaters and concert halls. Physical evidence of these early institutions in the project vicinity is lacking.

### **Leisure**

“Leisure time” is a concept that would have been meaningless to the early pioneers of Daviess and Greene counties. Unlike more established towns, such as Vincennes that was located along a navigable water course and connected to a wide range of material goods and amusements, this area was still a wilderness for several decades into the nineteenth century.<sup>143</sup> During the years of settlement, men and women were busy building rough homes and outbuildings, tending livestock, and clearing fields. For the general population, idle hands were signs of laziness. Leisure time and recreation would not exist until basic needs were met.

Political stumping provided a reason for folks to cease work for a few hours, and filled voters' evenings with discussing each candidate's merits. Sometimes political debates ensued and drew large crowds. This leisure activity was evidenced by an early election in Greene County that was cause for much consternation in 1842, resulting in a separate vote for the selection of a polling place in Scotland before official elections were held.<sup>144</sup>

### **Conclusion**

The years from 1816 to 1850 saw the transformation of the wilderness into a society of farmers, merchants, and artisans. Trees were felled and the landscape changed as towns grew, infrastructure developed, and farms spread across the landscape. Yet, few aboveground resources remain from this era because larger, more “modern” buildings and structures in the second half of the nineteenth century replaced most of them.

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141. Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850–1880*, 644.

142. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 47.

143. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xvi.

144. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 252.



### ***The Era of the Civil War: 1851–1880***

No event so dominated the history of southwestern Indiana, the entire state, and the nation, as did the Civil War. The period preceding the war was filled with tension and debate over the meaning of nation and republic. The nation was consumed by war news; death tolls staggered the imagination and touched nearly every segment of society. Even Indiana, a state that experienced only a few minor skirmishes within its borders, was focused on its contribution to the war effort. Moreover, the effect of the war was felt beyond the years of the actual conflict. In the postwar world Hoosiers faced a financial boom and then panic. At the same time, farmers were selling surplus crops and looking for ways to increase production. The first Indiana State Fair took place in 1851. Two years later, the Wabash and Erie Canal was finally completed to Evansville, having reached Elnora in Daviess County in 1850.

As one might expect, the Civil War halted most building projects and changed the function of some sites, structures, and buildings to fit wartime needs. Men left for service. Some returned battered and torn; many did not return at all. They left behind widows and children, increasing the need for care by the state and private groups. Though the war must have left an indelible mark on the minds of southwestern Hoosiers, the effects of war were not mentioned in accounts of local history. Little mention of the Civil War is made in histories of Daviess and Greene counties, referenced only in terms of “before the war” or “after the war.” This region, with many outlying townships still unsettled, still contributed to the war by supplying men, munitions, and other supplies. By war’s end, the country was caught in the midst of a postwar boom as the survivors fervently sought to return to normal life. Normal life included adjustment to the gradual industrial growth of the state and the mechanization of farming.

## **Government and Politics**

### **State**

In 1851, Indiana adopted a new state constitution. The first governing document had served the state well enough, but it was derived from the Northwest Ordinance, which governed a larger and less settled area. As Indiana was rewriting its constitution, other states in the Old Northwest Territory were doing so as well; it was the modern and prudent thing to do. This state’s new constitution addressed a number of difficulties with the old document, including more frequent legislative sessions, financial restraint for state programs in the face of a low tax base, and the state’s commitment to education. It also dealt with the questions of immigrants and free blacks by enfranchising the former and prohibiting the latter.



## **County**

At the county level, commissioners and township trustees enjoyed power over local functions. Township trustees oversaw the dispensing of poor relief and controlled the school system when money could be raised for it. To care for impoverished citizens, counties with growing populations began constructing poor farms for the indigent to live and work in hard times. Daviess County, which already had established a poor farm, continued running it for its poorest citizens.

## **Municipal**

Cities and towns assumed responsibility for functions that served the common good of citizens. In Greene County, the town of Scotland flourished. In Daviess County, the county seat of Washington (located adjacent to the project area) continued to grow. Additionally, Cornettsville, which was platted in 1875 and populated by the Myers and Cornett families, was established in Bogard Township of Daviess County.

Due to the increased availability of milled lumber and ease of construction, false-front commercial structures became popular in the cities and towns of Daviess and Greene counties during this time period. They typically consisted of a single story, front gabled frame body with a parapet wall extended above the roof of the building's façade to create the illusion of a taller, more substantial structure. As a business prospered, a second story could have been added to the original portion to fill out the false profile, or a new two-story building would have been constructed of frame or brick. An illustration of a mid-nineteenth century false-front store in the town of Jasonville in Wright Township, located in Greene County northwest of the Section 3 project area, is published in the *Greene County Interim Report*.<sup>145</sup> It is no longer extant. Unfortunately, most false-front commercial structures were of frame construction and later altered or demolished to make way for larger commercial interests. As result they are few in number in and near the APE. One small, extant example in the APE is the Scotland Barber Shop (Greene, 56007).

## **Military**

The Civil War lasted only four years, but its impact was felt much longer. In the post-bellum world, veterans in cities and towns in southwestern Indiana began establishing local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). Besides the male camaraderie that veterans desired, these posts served to perpetuate moral order and veterans' participation in civic life. They also provided benefits for widows and children upon the death of members.<sup>146</sup> On a larger level, they

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145. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 33.

146. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 63.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



also were effective lobbying associations for veterans' rights and recognition. By the mid-1870s, GAR posts were formalized in many towns, and held meetings at veterans' homes, fairgrounds, or courthouse lawns as weather permitted. In winter, meetings would be held in halls used for fraternal lodges and men's voluntary associations such as the Odd Fellows and Freemasons. These meeting halls were often located on the second floor of commercial buildings that lined town squares.<sup>147</sup> Within the Section 3 project area, the Odd Fellows Hall in Scotland is located above the Whitaker Store (Greene, 56003). It was constructed around 1875 and remains extant.

### Social Reform/Institutions

With a growing population, especially in towns and cities, existing informal networks of community support began to give way. As a result, mutual benefit associations became important means to ward off the precariousness of existence. The GAR was but one institution that provided benefits to survivors upon the death of a member, and it lobbied nationally for pensions and death benefits for those who had sacrificed for the nation.

Other mutual benefit associations arose just before and after the Civil War. Sometimes, they were based on membership in a religious or ethnic group; at other times they were the precursors of insurance companies, serving not only as a point of social interaction but also as a way to guard against life's uncertainties. In southwestern Indiana, mutual benefit associations, such as the Knights of Pythias and International Order of Odd Fellows, often built commercial buildings as places to hold meetings, renting space on the first floor to merchants. Chapters of both these organizations were formed in Elnora and later in Scotland (Greene, 56003).

New buildings were also on the minds of those associated with the Daviess County effort to provide poor relief. Concern was voiced by members of the local community regarding the inadequacy of the poor farm established in 1843 and, on January 16, 1864, the poor farm was declared too small for the county's needs and ordered sold.<sup>148</sup> Four days later the County Board of Commissioners met in a special session to purchase a 100-acre tract of land from Commissioner John McCorey. Plans were made to construct a brick residence on the property, with a scheduled completion date of March 1, 1865. The end of the civil war, the weather, and an unexpected shortfall in bricks all combined to delay the construction of the new facility. Finally completed on March 12, 1866, the new building was constructed by Reason Cunningham at a cost of \$11,817.28.<sup>149</sup>

More than just a poor house, the county facility was operated as a poor farm, where residents were expected to work for the benefit of food and lodging. To meet the needs of a farming

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147. See Stuart McConnell, *Glorious Contentment* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1997) for a description of the GAR and its activities.

148. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 75.

149. *Ibid.*, 76.



operation the county quickly added a barn and the other out buildings required. Within the first six weeks of completion, the facility became home to six residents moved from the old facility and a small family consisting of a seventeen year old woman and her two children. By early May, the first death occurred at the farm, with the deceased interred in a newly established cemetery 20 rods east of the residence.<sup>150</sup>

In addition to the paupers taken in at the Daviess County Home (Daviess, 34500-34509), there were also a number of insane persons who resided on the property. For a time, the home was under contract with the State of Indiana to provide for these individuals, who were lodged in cells located in a separate structure, at a cost of \$1.50 per person per week.<sup>151</sup> Today this building forms the original portion of the Men's Quarters. Adding to the prison-like atmosphere at the farm was the whipping post. Located east of the main residence, the post was used to discipline inmates who refused to do their share of the work.<sup>152</sup>

### **Race/Ethnicity/Migration**

The years between 1851 and 1880 saw few changes in the demographic pattern of southwestern Indiana. Groups of British and French extraction remained dominant in the area. German settlement continued at a slow rate as individuals and families immigrated to be near their kin. Near the end of this period, In 1874, the German population in Daviess County had grown to a size appropriate for the establishment of a German-language parish, St. Mary's, as a mission of the existing French- and Irish-dominated St. Simon's Parish.<sup>153</sup>

Although the German and African American populations grew slowly in Indiana as a whole, their numbers were even lower in Daviess and Greene counties. Such statistics were reinforced by the revised state constitution in 1851 that expressly prohibited new settlement of African Americans and an earlier law that had required those already living in Indiana to register in colonies. This proposal was manifested in Article XIII, "which was submitted to the voters separately and which was ratified by a larger margin than the main body of the constitution," a strategy intended to solidly discourage African-American settlements in the state.<sup>154</sup>

### **Transportation**

Innovations in transportation provided an infrastructure for the changes that would take place in industrial, agricultural and community patterns in the next one hundred years. By 1850, state

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150. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 76.

151. *Ibid.*, 76.

152. *Ibid.*, 76.

153. St. Mary's Church, *St. Mary's Church: The Parish of the Immaculate Conception: 1874-1974* (Washington, Indiana: privately printed, 1974), 11.

154. Thornbrough, *Indiana During the Civil War Era, 1850-1880*, 15.



legislators recognized the need to create and control infrastructure especially after the financial scandal of the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill. They were also beginning to see the promise of rail travel.

## **Roads**

Poor roads inhibited the state's development in the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1850s, roads were in some cases little more than a flattened stretch of ground, sometimes still dotted with stumps, linking two or more points of settlement. Some major roadways had the benefit of plank improvements, by which private corporations contracted with state or county officials to pave an existing road or blaze new paths with wooden planks. These roads were quickly constructed in areas with abundant wood, such as Greene County, and "formed of planks two and one-half to four inches thick laid crosswise on long mud sills, and well spiked down."<sup>155</sup> These impermanent roads were heralded upon completion as vast improvements on travel conditions, but were warped and nearly impassible within a decade.

By the 1860s, gravel roads were the method of choice for contractors. These roads were constructed within a reasonable budget due to the availability of crushed stone in most locales. They also faired better over time, but were reviled by many for their toll charges long after the cost of construction and maintenance was collected.<sup>156</sup> As the population increased in southwestern Indiana, the number of roads grew and to some extent they improved due the passage of an act in 1870 that gave county road commissioners the responsibility for improving and maintaining free turnpikes. Due to heavy use, the use of perishable materials, and compounded surface materials over time, little above ground evidence of these early transportation routes remains extant.

## **Bridges**

By 1852, the Indiana General Assembly had enacted a statute allowing companies to incorporate to erect and maintain toll bridges in the state. Three years later, the authority and responsibility for bridge building and repair was transferred from township trustees to the county commissioners.<sup>157</sup> The first substantial bridges were covered timber-truss bridges; if properly maintained these bridges were long-lived, though expensive. Covered wooden bridges remained popular in use and design until the last decade of the nineteenth century when iron-truss bridges became the standard. No historic bridges of any type from this period remain extant in the Section 3 project area.

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155. Hyman and Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, 126.

156. *Ibid.*, 126.

157. James L. Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity: Indiana's Metal Bridges, 1870-1930* (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1987), 2.



## **Canals**

The Wabash and Erie Canal project was completed in 1853, and for seven years the canal was fully operational from Toledo, Ohio, to Evansville, Indiana. In the height of its use, this canal spanned 458 miles and held the distinction of being the “longest canal ever dug in the United States.”<sup>158</sup> Due to the requisite labor for construction and maintenance and lack of flexible routes, this transportation method did not prove to be competitive under the demands of an expanding market. Its major competitor, the railroads, prevailed in subsequent decades.

In 1860 the Terre Haute-to-Evansville portion of the canal closed, and with the exception of point-to-point operations between towns, the canal ceased to exist as a link between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. The owners of the canal officially ended operations in 1874.<sup>159</sup> There are some physical remains of the defunct canal system still visible in southwestern Indiana, such as in Elnora (Daviess, 05014), but many portions of the canal were obliterated by the construction of railroads on the pre-existing grades established by canal towpaths. In the mid-1880s, the Indianapolis and Evansville railroad line was constructed on the towpath of the canal’s thirty-mile stretch from Petersburg to Newberry.<sup>160</sup>

## **Railroads**

Railroads became a functional part of the transportation landscape during this era, allowing towns and villages in southwestern Indiana to grow as centers for importing goods and exporting coal, agricultural surplus, and limestone to regional markets. With the need for increased traffic, engineers, politicians, and railroad financiers alike sought ways to push this transportation means to the forefront of the interests of state and federal government. Track mileage in the state grew from an initial 228 miles in 1850 to 2,163 miles by 1860, and reached 6,471 miles by 1900.<sup>161</sup>

The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad arrived in Washington in 1857, after much local debate and the passage of a bond issue to raise funds for its construction.<sup>162</sup> According to a local account, “the entire population turned out to catch a view of a steam motor that . . . [traveled] at the remarkable speed of fifteen miles an hour.”<sup>163</sup> The railroad gave Washington and the surrounding area access to commercial interests in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other distant markets. As a result of this economic promise, “small manufactories, including woolen and grist mills, foundries, etc,

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158. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xviii.

159. John Warner, “The Influence of the Wabash and Erie Canal on the Development of Two Northern Indiana Communities, 1830-1860” (Masters Thesis, Indiana University, 1996), 15-16.

160. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xix.

161. *Ibid.*, 3.

162. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 57.

163. *Ibid.*, 57.



sprang up.”<sup>164</sup> Due to deterioration of these structures and the growth of Washington over time, few of these railroad-related structures from this era remain extant.

## **Agriculture**

By the 1850s, improvements in farm equipment and the widening markets afforded by railroads were beginning to change farming in Daviess and Greene counties. Yields increased in the flatlands, and new farm buildings were built. At various times during this era new equipment was introduced to help the farmer reduce his workload and increase his yield. In 1850, the average size of the Hoosier farm was still relatively small at 136 acres. Corn had long been a mainstay of the economy and a cash crop, but farmers also raised other grain crops, including oats and wheat. Domesticated farm animals consumed grain, hence, after 1870, granaries were constructed to hold and store large quantities of grain. Barns grew in size to shelter the growing numbers of horses, mules, and cattle, as well as to provide storage space for the hay and straw that was not piled outside the barn in stacks.<sup>165</sup> Specialty crops were also grown on southwestern Indiana farms. Tobacco, never a major crop statewide, was grown marginally in Daviess and Greene counties. Cotton was a more popular non-edible crop in hilly Greene County, influenced by many settlers’ Southern agricultural roots.<sup>166</sup>

The growing inventory of new farm machinery brought about a change in size and, to some extent, a change in purpose for farm buildings of the period. As the number of work animals increased, the need for stable facilities grew. Barns, such as the side-entry, gabled English barn, were built of hewn logs and sided with sawn lumber. Their floors served as the site for threshing activities. The transverse frame barn, such as the late nineteenth century example that remains extant outside the Section 3 APE in Center Township (Greene, 45051), also allowed for specialized space use within a formerly cavern-like structure. Overall, farm buildings increased in number, with individual buildings accommodating specific activities on the farm, such as a corncrib, hog house, chicken house, and granary.

Domestic outbuildings also increased in number during this era. In addition to the agricultural anchor, the barn, farm families constructed buildings to serve different farm functions. Depending on a farmer’s agricultural interests and level of prosperity, specialized buildings typically found on a mid-nineteenth century farm may have included, but were not limited to, a smokehouse, summer kitchen, washhouse, root cellar, and the requisite privy.<sup>167</sup> Prior to the Civil War, most associated outbuildings were small rectangular structures of log, and later, frame

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164. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 57.

165. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 143.

166. Goodspeed Brothers, *The History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 280.

167. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 143-157.



construction with gable or shed roofs. Gardens and orchards were also typically part of the farmstead.<sup>168</sup>

Farmhouses gradually underwent a transformation during this era. In the 1850s and 1860s, the round-log or hewn-log shelters of the frontier era continued to be replaced by larger and better-crafted hewn-log buildings. In more primitive dwellings constructed by newcomers and the less affluent, mud nogging was employed to seal the exterior walls between the logs.<sup>169</sup> Toward the end of this era, the lighter and less expensive balloon-frame construction began to be used, especially in additions to the primary log house.<sup>170</sup> Although “a number of solid, well-built log houses” were constructed in southern Indiana up until the mid-to-late nineteenth century, “many have disappeared from neglect or destruction, [or are] still in use today.”<sup>171</sup> While remnants of these dwellings remain either visible on the landscape or incorporated into larger structures, few extant examples of complete or unaltered log houses from the years prior to 1880 occur in the vicinity of the APE.

The traditional housing forms of the region, such as the single pen, double pen, double pile, hall and parlor, central passage, dog-trot, and the I-House continued to enjoy popularity during this era. Typically, dwellings were expanded through gradual additions over time as needs and resources dictated. Although popular styles such as Greek Revival early in the period and Italianate or Gothic later in the period gained prominence on a national scale and may have influenced local building habits, development of agricultural interests and a solid economic footing usually took precedence over embellishment during this period. For example, while the McElroy Farmstead (circa 1880) in Taylor Township, Greene County (Greene, 55033) appears to have a slight resemblance to a pattern-book Gothic cottage, with steep gables and a similar fenestration pattern, it is devoid of superfluous decorative elements.<sup>172</sup> Porches, however, were favorite appendages that were justified for their functional purpose. They served to shelter entrances and to provide outdoor living spaces in the warm seasons.

## **Industry**

During this era, southwestern Indiana, and the project area in particular, was primarily agricultural, but the foundations for later industry were being laid. Manufacturing was primarily artisan in nature, serving the needs of the surrounding countryside. Activities that would be conducted on a more industrial scale in larger cities were carried out as cottage industries in

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168. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 64–75.

169. Roberts, “The Tools Used in Building Log Houses in Indiana,” 202.

170. *Ibid.*, 64; Observations made during field survey in study area.

171. Fred W. Peterson, “Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farm Homes,” In *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 202.

172. Sally McMurry, *Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth Century America: Vernacular Design and Social Change* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1997), 121.



Daviess and Greene counties. For example, James Stone ran a small carding mill in Scotland for several years in the 1850s, and found it to be a small but profitable enterprise supplied by cotton growers in Taylor and Cass Townships. C. C. Paris and William George also ran small distilleries near Scotland, beginning in the 1850s.<sup>173</sup>

Industry in small towns primarily supported the needs of the local economy. Few towns were without a cooper, sawmill, a flouring or gristmill, a blacksmith, or a local foundry. As the century closed and the availability of local timber decreased, local sawmills and planing mills began to close in favor of large factories situated in communities with access to rail transportation that brought in raw materials and shipped out finished products. Extant examples of industrial buildings and structures of this time period are lacking in the towns of Scotland, Elnora, Epsom, and Cornettsville.

## **Mining**

As early as the 1850s, one million tons of coal were mined per year in Indiana; some served local needs and the rest traveled by rail to market. As the rate of rail building rapidly increased across southwestern Indiana after the Civil War, it became much easier to transport coal. A rich vein of coal was discovered just outside of Washington in 1857, the same year the railroad arrived to ship it away to market.<sup>174</sup> Towns were established where coal mines and rail lines intersected, or within a few miles of a rail line, as in the case of coal mining enterprises in Epsom in Daviess County.<sup>175</sup>

The middle decades of the nineteenth century brought about many technological changes that directly affected the future of coal production in Indiana. During this period coal mines in the region were either shaft or drift in configuration, with associated above-ground equipment such as tipples and the narrow gauge tracks of their spur connections with long haul lines. Both cannel and block coals were mined in various counties in southwestern Indiana. Cannel, a coal that produces a steady bright flame, was found near its namesake town, Cannelburg, which is located adjacent to the project area in Daviess County. As the number of coal-fueled trains and miles of track increased rapidly in the 1870s and 1880s, the demand for coal increased excavation, and mines in the region became a mainstay in the economy of many small towns. Almost simultaneously, the demand for coal for use in smelting iron ore and producing cast iron (and later steel) raised the economic worth of every acre of land that contained any grade of coal.<sup>176</sup> These demands were felt to a lesser degree in Greene and Daviess counties, prior to the arrival of the railroad.

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173. Goodspeed Brothers, *The History Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 255-256.

174. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, 35.

175. Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County Indiana*, 287.

176. *Ibid.*, 287.



By the 1870s, land that once sold for \$20 per acre in the coal-producing areas of southwestern Indiana now commanded \$200 per acre, making some citizens and industrialists quite wealthy. According to a local account, approximately thirty coal mines were in Daviess County by 1896, and employed over 1,500 men in the production of both bituminous and cannel coal types.<sup>177</sup> By the end of this period, industrialists and businessmen were apt to spend their wealth on the construction of fashionable high-style houses in the region's cities and small towns, such as the Second Empire style Hyatt House in Washington designed by Vincennes architect J. W. Gaddis in 1879 (Daviess, 32140). Few, if any, above-ground remnants of the mining sites remain extant within the Section 3 project area.

### **Oil Drilling**

Oil drilling was not yet prominent in this era, although the search for an artesian well resulted in the discovery of oil near Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1865. The demand and the relevant uses for oil had not begun to reach the level they would achieve in the following decades.

### **Commerce**

Commerce was highly dependent on transportation and a stable money supply. Transportation was necessary to market products, and with the proliferation of rail lines distant markets were becoming more accessible. This region remained remote, however, dependent on overland routes and the canal system to import goods to the interior. Although the arrival of the railroad in Washington in 1857 precipitated some prosperity, it was not until the decade after the Civil War that a building boom occurred on main streets across southwestern Indiana as the railroads brought increased commercial interaction. Inspired by the architecture of the Italian city-states, the dominant style of architecture was the Italianate-influenced commercial building.

By 1879, the town of Scotland had expanded to cover six town blocks, and was recorded as a “thriving trading center with wealthy land, prosperous stock owners, and lavishly equipped shops and stores.”<sup>178</sup> Local tradition maintains that traveling salesmen known as “drummers” would set up temporary shop during this time period in the Scotland Hotel (1879), an inviting Italianate structure (Greene, 56002) in the heart of the commercial center of town, and accept orders from area merchants and local residents.<sup>179</sup>

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177. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County's Advantages and Resources* [sic], 4.

178. Ruth Stone, et al., *Scotland: Facts and Fiction* (Scotland, Indiana: Scotland Historical Society, 1986)14; D. J. Lake et al. *Atlas Map of Greene County, Indiana*. (Philadelphia: D. J. Lake and Company, 1879).

179. Barbara Joan Bogle, Scotland Hotel National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Indianapolis: Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, 1992), 8-6.



## Religion

Protestant churches continued to figure prominently in the religious scene during this era, counting by far the largest congregations in Daviess and Greene Counties. Moral uprightness and active citizenship appeared to be intertwined for many members. After listing the Methodist and Christian churches of Scotland as the driving force in the community, an 1884 account asserted that the Greene County village was “one of the best towns in the state - not merely as regards to business, but as regards to morals and intelligence.”<sup>180</sup>

Other denominations grew as well during this era. A substantial Irish population was formed in Daviess County during the mid-nineteenth century. Individuals and families were drawn to the region by work in railroad and canal building, arriving from Ireland via New York.<sup>181</sup> Dangerous working conditions and the prevalence of cholera caused a high death rate for immigrants. This tightly knit ethnic enclave’s social network supported bereaved families, as well as the religious outreach of St. Patrick’s Parish in nearby Reeve Township. It recorded many remarriages of widows and widowers during this time period, as well as signs of expansion and growth represented by a high infant baptism rate.<sup>182</sup> Although Irish-Americans shared a religious tradition and church ties with Catholic German-Americans, local histories maintain that these two ethnic communities remained distinctly separate.<sup>183</sup>

By 1870, the German community had grown to a size that warranted the establishment of a German-language parish in Washington.<sup>184</sup> Forty families pooled their labor and resources for the construction of a brick Gothic Revival church, known as St. Mary’s Church or the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which was completed in 1873-1874 (Daviess, 32118).<sup>185</sup> Religious instruction for children commenced in 1874, upon the arrival of Father John Peter Sassel directly from Luxembourg.<sup>186</sup>

It was during this period that the Old Order Amish Community became established, with the first Old Order Amish families arriving in 1869.<sup>187</sup> The Old Order Amish came to America in two waves - one in the eighteenth century and one during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century. Many of the Old Order Amish who settled in Daviess County had immigrated

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180. Goodspeed Brothers, *Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 259.

181. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1, 329.

182. *Ibid.*, vol. 1, 329.

183. *St. Mary’s Church: The Parish of the Immaculate Conception: 1874-1974*, 9-11.

184. *Ibid.*, 9-11.

185. Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County Indiana*, 203.

186. *St. Mary’s Church: The Parish of the Immaculate Conception: 1874-1974*, 11.

187. One source (Joseph Stoll, *The Amish in Daviess County, Indiana.*, 1) suggests that the first three Amish families arrived in 1868.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



themselves or were the children of immigrant parents, all of whom were from this second wave of immigrants.<sup>188</sup>

Similar to the Catholics and Lutherans of that era, the Old Order Amish faced persecution for their religious beliefs, especially their refusal to take oaths and undergo military service. The early families who left Montbeliard, presently in France, chiefly settled in Stark County, Ohio.<sup>189</sup> In 1852-1853, a large group of families (some say twelve) left Stark County and settled in Allen County, Indiana. The reason for the latter move is not fully understood. One of the more prominent families in Allen County was the Graber family descended from Daniel Graber, Sr. who had stayed in Stark County. Two of his sons, Jacob and John, and their families were among the initial wave of Old Order Amish families who founded the new community in Daviess County. No less than nineteen of the earliest families can be tied by birth or marriage to this Graber family. However, the migration to Daviess County also took other routes. Other families trace their roots to Holmes County, Ohio; Hickory County, Missouri; and/or Ontario, Canada prior to arriving in Daviess County, while others were non-Amish who married into the faith.<sup>190</sup>

By the time of the census in the summer of 1870, ten families were living in Daviess County of which five settled in Barr Township, two in Van Buren, and two in Madison. All but one of these families arrived from Allen County, Indiana. Two early communities were established. The main group from Allen County lived north of Montgomery and west of Loogootee chiefly in Barr and Van Buren townships. The second smaller group, chiefly the Christian Gingerich extended family, came from Holmes County, Ohio and settled just east of Odon in Madison Township several miles to the north. This division, however, is more apparent than real since the geographic lines of origin also were never strict and the two settlements functioned as a single congregation with one set of ministers.<sup>191</sup>

The primary reasons for the founding of the settlement were illuminated about 30 years ago when the *Ordnungsbrief* of 1871 was discovered. Its title in English was “Rules and Order of the Church” and it is dated “Nov. 27, 1871” “Daviess, County, Indiana.” Unsigned, the document is attributed to Jacob Graber (1821-1904) the oldest member and the religious leader (a “full deacon” [volliger Armendiener]) who was among the group who founded the new settlement.<sup>192</sup> Unlike similar documents that comprised a set of standards agreed upon by ministers from various settlements, this document was a one-of-a-kind guideline for a specific Old Order Amish congregation in the process of organizing itself. Analysis of the document suggests that the

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188. Stoll, *The Amish in Daviess County, Indiana*, 1.

189. D. B. Kraybill and C. F. Bowman, *The Riddle of Amish Society* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001), 1-2.

190. Stoll, *The Amish in Daviess County, Indiana*, 8-14.

191. *Ibid.*, 17-20.

192. *Ibid.*, 8, 14, 18, 20.



Daviess County settlement was a renewal movement inspired by Jacob Graber, though it did not necessarily indicate disagreement with the communities of their origin.<sup>193</sup> By the 1880 census, the Old Order Amish population had grown to over 200 people among thirty-three families (twenty-one in Barr Township, three in Van Buren Township, nine in Madison Township).

These earliest of Old Order Amish farms probably looked much like non-Amish farms. In fact, a number of the farms purchased by members of the Old Order Amish community had originally been established by non-Amish people. In those cases where farms were constructed entirely by Old Order Amish families, the main house likely would have been constructed in the forms with which they were most familiar, typically including two story frame buildings based on the Flürkuchenhaus, or corridor-kitchen house first popularized by the Pennsylvania Germans.<sup>194</sup> In the closest examples of the building form, the house features a central chimney with three or four rooms arranged around it. Another strong possibility, given that many Old Order Amish came from Holmes County, Ohio, would be the construction of houses based on the Flürkuchenhaus plan that superficially resemble an I-house. Dating back to the pre-Civil War period in Holmes County, these simple wood frame buildings are two stories tall, have partially enclosed front and back shed roof porch extensions, two interior chimneys (one central and one at one end of the house), and a walk-in daylight basement.<sup>195</sup> This style of house is also known to exist in the northern Indiana Old Order Amish communities. Specifically, a nearly identical form is present on the Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns Old Order Amish farm in Elkhart County, Indiana, which is listed in the NR.<sup>196</sup> Barns on these early farms may also have been influenced from the German log cabin tradition, resulting in crib based barns, although it is also possible that the migratory path of the Old Order Amish community would have introduced its members to the English barns prevalent in areas influenced by the New England tradition and diffused westward across the northern portion of the country, including Ohio and northern Indiana.<sup>197</sup>

## **Education**

With the adoption of a new constitution, 1851 brought significant changes to Indiana education as legislators made public schools a priority. The new constitution required the Indiana General Assembly to create a uniform system of common schools and called for the election of a state superintendent of public instruction to oversee the state's schools. William C. Larrabee, a professor at Asbury College (now DePauw University) in Greencastle, was the first superintendent.<sup>198</sup>

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193. Stoll, *The Amish in Daviess County, Indiana*, 21.

194. Scott, *Amish Houses & Barns*, 15.

195. *Ibid.*, 99.

196. Thayer, Stahly-Nissley-Kuhns National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

197. Fred B. Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," 241-249.

198. Indiana State Teachers Association, "Advancing the Cause of Education" (West Lafayette: Purdue University Press) 2004.



Even the hard-to-convince residents of Greene County finally joined the movement for public-supported education when all but two townships in the county voted in favor of tax-supported “free” schools in 1851.<sup>199</sup> While the new school law did not immediately improve the overall education system in Indiana, it did encourage school building throughout the state and region. The new law went into effect in 1853 in Greene County, with the construction of a new school building near Scotland. This school is depicted in the *Greene County Interim Report*, but was demolished in the late 1980s.<sup>200</sup>

### **Intellectual and Cultural Activity**

As Indiana began to change from a frontier to an industrial state, interest in intellectual and cultural pursuits grew; however, according to a local history of Daviess County, “Hoosier public opinion was not too supportive of public theatre, entertainment, and culture” during the mid-nineteenth century.<sup>201</sup> In contrast, self-improvement activities that took place within the home, such as the intellectual pursuits of reading and letter or journal writing, were well regarded. In 1854-1855, “the state created township libraries, by donating [over] 300 volumes of current works to each township,” and thereby created the township library system.<sup>202</sup> A decade later, Daviess County’s *Washington Gazette* was established in 1865 as a weekly publication.<sup>203</sup> Additionally, the availability of printed materials for personal collections from commercial outlets likely increased readership. Improved school systems and religious fervor directed toward scripture reading were also significant forces in the spread of literacy during this era.

### **Leisure**

Beginning in the 1850s in most regions, county agricultural fairs provided a once-a-year celebration of the farmers’ hard work. These fairs were a cause for pride in exhibiting farm produce, handiwork, and livestock, as well as an opportunity for recreation and visiting. People also joined in community celebrations, such as parades celebrating the Fourth of July. As early as 1872, the Agricultural Society held meetings, socials, and conducted scientific agricultural experiments on forty acres located outside the Section 3 project area one mile south of Washington.<sup>204</sup>

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199. Goodspeed Brothers, *The History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 72.

200. Ibid., 258; Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 89; Stone et al., *Scotland: Facts and Fiction*, 1.

201. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 97.

202. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 47.

203. Bowen, 179.

204. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 27.



## **Conclusion**

The years from 1850 to 1880 were dominated by the events leading to the Civil War, the war itself, and post-war reconstruction. Railroads played an important role in the linking of the north and in subsequent industrial development. Towns were settled and gained prominence, such as Elnora and Washington, while other towns succeeded or failed purely through the absence or presence of the railroad, an effect felt to a lesser degree in Scotland. This was an era in which the foundations were being laid for forty years of relative prosperity known as the “golden age of Indiana.”

### ***Indiana’s Golden Age: 1881–1920***

The years from 1881 to 1920 marked a great transformation in the lives of ordinary Americans. On a national level, the consequences of industrialization were felt as transportation and communications underwent a revolution. In cities and towns, people struggled to adapt to the increasing depersonalization of society and to exert some control over the world around them and its unpredictability. As a result, middle class reform, progressivism, activism by laborers and farmers punctuated the era.

The years from 1881 to 1920 are known as the “golden age” in Indiana history. Although this period was not devoid of economic and social turmoil, generally this was a time of innovation, expansion, and prosperity. Farms grew in size and productivity as machines began to do some of the work of farm families. New ideas were developed in industry, with coal mining and oil extraction the leading industrial occupations in Daviess and Greene counties.

Although a moderate amount of prosperity was enjoyed by some during this era, as evidenced by a building boom in some areas, many towns in the hilly areas of southwestern Indiana stagnated. Towns tied to the coal industry, such as Epsom, boomed with the discovery of coal veins. The growing communities in Daviess and Greene counties were located in the center of this rich mining region, and were connected by rail to the world outside.<sup>205</sup>

## **Government and Politics**

According to historian Robert Weibe, this era was characterized by a “search for order”; public buildings reflect this. The Columbian Exposition of 1893, which brought the City Beautiful Movement to the fore, exerted little influence over the small towns of southwestern Indiana, but even there public architecture reflected a desire for order and harmony.<sup>206</sup> This was a time of

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205. Clifton J. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1968), 365.

206. Leland M. Roth, *A Concise History of American Architecture* (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1980), 173-174, 214.



growing government involvement in the lives of ordinary Hoosiers and government on all levels was much more active and proactive than ever before, as evidenced in the built environment.

### **State**

In 1888, the state of Indiana finished construction of its second state capitol. Built of oolitic limestone from Monroe, Lawrence, and Owen counties, the new building reflected Indiana's desire to present an image of stability and modernity. Indeed, the building contained space for all three offices of state on well-landscaped grounds near the heart of the capital city.<sup>207</sup> Indiana celebrated its centennial in 1916 by holding parades and pageants and by establishing state parks that called to mind the pioneer past, a past that was already rapidly vanishing. This year marked accomplishments for the conservation movement and the state park movement in Indiana.<sup>208</sup>

### **County**

As in other areas of Indiana, counties began to build more visible buildings as symbols of their stability and presence in the local community. As a result, in this era new, larger, and more ornate courthouses were constructed in several counties. The Greene County seat in Bloomfield, located outside the project area, was graced in 1885 by a Classical Revival style courthouse designed by regionally acclaimed architect George Bunting.<sup>209</sup> This building was significantly altered in the 1950s, but remains extant. The pressure to expand governmental facilities was always a concern, as illustrated by Daviess County's third courthouse, which had been constructed in 1871 in the county seat of Washington to replace earlier, smaller versions which had become inadequate. This structure was damaged considerably by fire in 1891. It is no longer extant, having been replaced by a larger facility in 1928 (Daviess, 32059).<sup>210</sup>

Counties also began to build orphanages following a long and hard-felt depression during which the rolls of county poor farms rose. Under pressure from social reformers, who believed environment was a key element in the perpetuation of crime and poverty, the Indiana General Assembly authorized counties to build orphanages in 1881, when it was deemed inappropriate that orphans were living in county poor asylums with adults.<sup>211</sup> In southwestern Indiana, Daviess County constructed a Queen Anne-style county orphanage and hospital in 1893; the building no longer stands.

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207. Weintraut & Associates, *Indiana's State House* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 2002), 1–13.

208. Weintraut, "The Limits of Enlightened Self-Interest: Business Interest in Indianapolis, Indiana" (Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 2001), 107.

209. Fischer, et al, 64.

210. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 12.

211. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 484–85.



## **Municipal**

Cities and towns in southwestern Indiana began to provide modern services for their citizens. Rural mail delivery began in Elnora in 1902, followed by a cooperative telephone company and electric service a few years later.<sup>212</sup> Electric service was tied into the Indiana Power and Water Company by 1917.<sup>213</sup> No fire service was organized in this town by early decades of the twentieth century, so the town suffered through major fires in 1905, 1908, and 1912. Rural towns, such as Cornettsville and Epsom, and Scotland, did not receive electricity until many years later; however, Scotland boasted telephone service by the 1890s. This latter service is represented by a modest telephone switchboard building, which remains extant (Greene, 56006).<sup>214</sup>

In the nearby town of Washington, natural gas service for household and commercial use was established in 1875, followed by the establishment of a water works plant in 1878, which featured 7.5 miles of pipe within the city limits and was constructed for the considerable sum of \$100,000. Electricity was not available in Washington until 1892, when a private venture contracted with the city. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad shops were dissatisfied with its services, however, and constructed their own electric plant in 1894-1895 (Daviess, 33001-33007).<sup>215</sup> In 1898, rural mail delivery became available for area citizens served by the Washington Post Office.<sup>216</sup>

## **Demographics/Race/Ethnicity**

In 1920, the population of Indiana was more than ninety-two percent white and native born, only a slightly lower percentage than was recorded forty years before.<sup>217</sup> In an era characterized by eastern European immigration nationally, few towns and cities of the twenty-six counties of southwestern Indiana experienced such an influx. Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis, all located beyond the study area, received newcomers primarily from other states in the Midwest or elsewhere in Indiana. The number of African Americans living in urban areas increased, but again, these were migrants from Indiana, states in the Midwest, or Kentucky.

During the early decades of the twentieth century, Indiana's population continued to toward both urban and semi-urban areas, with centrally-located Indianapolis reigning as the most popular destination for rural-to-urban emigration. The populations of smaller towns, such as Washington,

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212. Owen R. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*. (Bloomington, Indiana: Courthouse Square Quickprint, 1985), 18, 24.

213. *Ibid.*, 18, 24.

214. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 90.

215. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1, 212.

216. *Ibid.*, 213.

217. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920*, 361-69.



also grew in number during this era. Washington possessed lesser industrial and commercial might than the truly big cities, yet it boasted some of the same urban features, including close-knit communities, diverse employment sectors, and varied transportation options. This shift in population concentration was due to the increased availability of non-agricultural jobs in urban vicinities and, during the 1920s, perhaps also to a rising threat of nativism and the Ku Klux Klan.

The Klan, comprised largely of men from mainstream white Protestant society, was considered a menace for many non-Anglo Saxon Protestant groups in both rural and urban areas during this time period. Part of the lure of KKK membership was its strong advocacy for improved education, good government (in lieu of scandals), and moral rectitude when the morals of the youth was seen to be slipping. Local and state political offices were at least partially controlled by Klansmen in the 1920s. Satellite groups, including the Indiana Women of the Ku Klux Klan and the Junior Klan, also flourished. Their presence was felt in “significant numbers [in] every region of the state, every type of community, and virtually the entire socio-economic spectrum.”<sup>218</sup> Throughout Indiana, Klan membership was at times much larger than “any of the veterans’ organizations [and] even larger than the Methodist Church, the state’s leading Protestant denomination.”<sup>219</sup> Active membership in Daviess County and Greene County was counted at nearly 1,000 members each during this time period, a significant portion of the white male population.<sup>220</sup> While this social impulse resulted in many negative developments in the state, Klan spokespersons also raised the specter of the deficiencies of southwestern schools, resulting in the construction of numerous Klan-influenced schools. The power of this quasi-anonymous entity allowed for the swaying of curriculum to align with Klan beliefs of white Anglo-Saxon Protestant supremacy. Some groups, such as the long-established Catholic community of St. Mary’s in Washington, were able to withstand prolonged harassment through the strengthening of their own schools and communities.<sup>221</sup> The Klan’s popularity quickly spiraled downward after the conviction of Grand Dragon, D. C. Stephenson of second-degree murder charges in 1925 and, afterwards, Stephenson’s testimony in the trial of Klan-sponsored Governor Ed Jackson and several other state government officials.<sup>222</sup>

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218. Leonard Joseph Moore, *Citizen Klansmen: the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana, 1921-1928* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1991), 45, 47.

219. *Ibid.*

220. Moore, *Citizen Klansmen*, 47-49.

221. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, Vol. 2, 257.

222. M. William Lutholtz, *Grand Dragon: D. C. Stephenson and the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana*. (West Lafayette: Purdue University Press, 1991), 301-313.



## **Social Reform/Public Welfare**

### **Public Health**

One of the areas in which Hoosiers felt the reforming impulse was public health. In response to the calls for scientific study of the relationship between health, environment, and deviant behavior, awareness of public health was heightened. Although on the agenda for much of the 1870s, it was not until 1881 that the Indiana General Assembly created a Board of Public Health, responsible for collecting vital statistics, investigating disease, and making sanitary inspections.<sup>223</sup>

The philanthropy of individuals was the underpinning of care for the elderly and the ill. In 1912, Job Freeman, the owner of a coal mine in Greene County, donated his home for use as the Linton hospital. The town of Linton, located outside the project area, continued to use this large Free Classic-style house as a hospital until the 1970s. It has since been demolished.<sup>224</sup>

The reforming impulse extended to care for the poor, dependent, and mentally ill. The Daviess County Poor Farm, later known as the Daviess County Home, continued its mission of providing assistance to the county's most destitute. Residents were expected to work for the benefit of food and lodging.<sup>225</sup>

As one might expect, this was an era of the professionalization of medicine and the field of nursing. Although many doctors still made house calls, they often established offices in their homes or in the commercial areas of towns and cities. Dr. Mac G. Porter housed his family practice in an office in the Dr. Porter Building in downtown Elnora, but continued to make house calls until his retirement in the 1950s.<sup>226</sup> Dr. Harry Tolliver, son of Elnora's first physician Dr. Milton Tolliver, also had his dental office next door to Dr. Porter.<sup>227</sup> The Dr. Porter Building (Daviess, 06035) remains extant in Elnora.

Another element of social reform in this era, the "playground movement" was part of the progressive effort to alleviate the plight of poor children. It was believed that the character and safety of children would be improved by playing on playgrounds in structured activity, instead of on the street.<sup>228</sup> Concurrent with this, schools began establishing playgrounds as well. Activities of this kind were conducted at the Scotland consolidated school, constructed in 1912, which is no

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223. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 469.

224. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 46.

225. *Ibid.*, 46.

226. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 22.

227. *Ibid.*, 22.

228. David J. Bodenhamer and Robert G. Barrows, *The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1994), 1118.



longer extant.<sup>229</sup> Although no extant sites associated with this movement have been identified in the APE, they likely exist in the region.

In rural areas of southwestern Indiana, vigilante groups, such as the White Caps and Horse Thief Protection Association, sought extra-legal reforms in the extreme as they tried to enforce morality on white southerners. They also targeted African Americans, especially if they felt that the legal system was not performing adequately. An incident with a group known as the Black Avengers took place in 1905 near Elnora, which elicited public condemnation of such activities. An editorial in the *Elnora News* in May of 1905 voiced disgust toward those who “think they can gain their point by threatened violence or physical assault,” and stated that the “notoriety for lawlessness that this vicinity is getting is a serious injury to any community.”<sup>230</sup> A Good Citizens League was formed soon thereafter to combat such groups, and met with some success. Because these were clandestine groups, little is known about them or how they were organized, and no building associated with any of these groups is known to survive.<sup>231</sup>

## **Transportation**

The years from 1880 to 1920 were a transitional period in the history of transportation. By the middle of the period, horse-drawn buggies traveled the roads alongside bicycles and motorized vehicles. Roads remained primitive, with a majority of rural roads being dirt or gravel, although towns began upgrading their streets to gravel and brick with the rise of the automobile. Railroads commanded passenger traffic and transported the majority of goods to and from distant markets.

## **Roads**

While many roads remained in poor condition by modern standards, they did improve. According to a number of authorities, the major impetus for formal programs of “good roads” building and maintenance was twofold: the rapid growth in popularity in bicycle use in the 1890s and the desire for rural free delivery of the U.S. mail that swept the hinterlands at the turn of the century. The state’s obligation of road maintenance and repair remained in use until the early twentieth century in many counties, when county commissioners took over this function.

Due to the inadequacies of many of the roads in the area, travel could sometimes be quite difficult. Although not quite in keeping with their mission of providing shelter for the county’s paupers, the Daviess County Home recognized this problem, and between 1892 and 1917, provided lodging to area travelers.<sup>232</sup> Everyone from those destined for the resort areas of

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229. Stone et al., *Scotland: Facts and Fiction*, 1.

230. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 20.

231. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920*, 370-78.

232. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 76.



French Lick and West Baden, to farmers from northern portions of the county on their way to Washington were welcomed at the County Home. Overnight lodgers were housed in rooms and in the main house when available, but just as likely passed the night under the rafters in the building's attic.<sup>233</sup>

After 1900, the popularity of the automobile prompted the motoring public and automobile manufacturers to demand more and better roads. State legislators answered public demands for action on roads in 1919-1920 with the establishment of the Indiana Highway Commission. Roads and bridges that the state inherited from the counties were generally in deplorable condition, a situation detrimental to southwestern Indiana's agricultural and coal-producing centers that still relied on road transportation to reach railheads.<sup>234</sup>

Initially, cars were stored in barns and carriage houses. As early as the 1910s, however, new homes were constructed with a shelter or building (either attached or detached) in which to house the automobile. An example of this type of accommodation for the automobile in the home is the single-bay basement garage of the Swinda House (Daviness, 06017), constructed in 1908 and located in Elnora in Daviess County.<sup>235</sup> The local Ford dealership in Elnora served to remind homeowners of the importance of integrating the automobile into everyday life.<sup>236</sup>

## **Bridges**

It was necessary to construct bridges for roads to be functional in all seasons of the year; regional bridges were key elements in the eventual success of the road network. In the early to mid-nineteenth century their design and materials ran the gamut from early log structures built by locals to wooden-truss covered bridges built by professionals. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, iron- and steel-truss bridges were being constructed of materials shipped to the bridge site from distant fabricators, and in the twentieth century, bridge building turned to concrete and steel spans, many of which still function today.

The importance of metal bridges to a county's economic welfare is apparent in the care and attention to detail demonstrated by various county commissions as they deliberated over the best possible bridge for the least amount of money. According to local accounts, there was a "very strong sentiment at Elnora in 1910 for a bridge across the White River on the road to Sanborn," the location of a ferry crossing since settlement of the region.<sup>237</sup> Appropriate petitions were gathered in both Daviess and Knox counties for presentation to each county's commissioners by

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233. Ibid., 76.

234. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920*, 269; Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity*, 11.

235. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 47.

236. Ibid., 24.

237. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 23.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



1911, but more than fifteen years passed before a bridge was constructed. This metal truss bridge is no longer extant, nor are many bridges of the period once scattered throughout the study area. For example, all three bridges in Bogard Township described in the Interim Report (15003, 15011, 15012) are no longer extant.

### Railroads

Although a few short lines were built prior to the Civil War, such as the Ohio & Mississippi line to Washington in 1857, the major push to build rail lines came in the 1880s.<sup>238</sup> The nearly complete failure of the Wabash and Erie Canal opened a transportation void in rural areas, particularly for farmers and manufacturers concerned with getting their products to market. Railroads also provided farmers with quicker access to distant markets and the state's citizens with a relatively rapid way to travel. The development of these lines in southwestern counties, such as Daviess, Greene, Gibson, Knox, and Vigo, also provided a means for mines to transport coal to local and distant markets.

In 1884, the town of Washington again voted on a bond issue to attract a railroad to the area, this time, the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad.<sup>239</sup> It was constructed quickly on the pre-graded towpath of the Wabash and Erie Canal.<sup>240</sup> By 1885, the railroad had reached the town of Owl Prairie in Daviess County, located north of Washington in the Section 3 project area.<sup>241</sup> Merchants and families brought to the area by the railroad swelled Owl Prairie's population, which was renamed Elnora after the wife of railroad magnate William C. Griffith. These new commercial interests and townspeople were soon followed by the expansion of the Indiana Southern railroad in 1888.<sup>242</sup> Daviess County had the additional economic benefit of repair shops located in Washington (Daviess, 33001-33007). In 1889, when the railroad shops were built, they were the largest in the state. Due in part to the industry and business brought to Washington by the railroad, the town grew from 6,000 inhabitants in 1880 to approximately 10,000 inhabitants in 1892.<sup>243</sup>

In addition to these lines, the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railway also brought connecting service to Lawrence, Martin, Daviess, Greene, and Vigo counties. Sometimes known as the "mineral route," the Southern Railway linked coal- and limestone-rich counties of the southwest with Louisville and points south, while the Illinois Central connected Marion, Johnson, Monroe, Greene, and Sullivan counties with Illinois.

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238. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Indiana Daviess County Interim Report*, 49.

239. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 58.

240. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xix.

241. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County's Advantages and Resources* [sic], 20.

242. *Ibid.*, 20.

243. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 58.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



Near the close of the nineteenth century, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bought the Ohio & Mississippi rail lines, and constructed a substantial Arts and Crafts style brick passenger depot in Washington (Daviess, 31111). It remains extant. By 1920, all counties in southwest Indiana had access to rail transportation and the consolidation of the steam railway system was under way. Across southwestern Indiana, remnants of this transportation system remain on the landscape, including tracks and depots.<sup>244</sup>

### Agriculture

The years between 1880 and 1920 are generally recognized as an era of prosperity for farming. The principal industry of Daviess County, with its flat terrain and rich soils, was agriculture. By 1896, the county had the production rate of 557,998 bushels of wheat a year, a number that continued to grow as farms prospered. Elnora boasted three grain elevators in 1900, which by 1915 were consolidated into two elevators that did “a good business in handling the grain, of which the surrounding country is very productive.”<sup>245</sup> Production increased, and, especially after 1900, commodity prices rose. Innovations in machinery propelled the new prosperity in farming, and increased mill production. The Harris Bell Mill, located in nearby Montgomery in Barr Township of Daviess County, was constructed in 1910 and remains extant. (Daviess, 26002). Favorable shipping locales, such as those offered by the elevators at the intersection of the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad and the Indiana Southern Railroad in Elnora, enabled the elevators to pay the farmers the highest prices for their produce.

Corn remained the main crop grown on southwestern Indiana farms, although some farms in the region produced specialty crops; however, with the introduction of the canning industry in Indiana around the turn of the century, vegetables, especially tomatoes, corn, and peas, began to be grown for outside distribution. A busy canning factory operated seasonally in Elnora for many years during this era, but has long disappeared from the landscape.<sup>246</sup> Farmers also raised cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, horses and mules. Even in 1920, horses and mules accounted for the power on most farms in Indiana. For much of the state, horses were used more often than mules, except in southwestern Indiana where mules were more often in the field. Although many farmers replaced animal power with mechanical power in later decades, Old Order Amish farmers continued to employ draft horses for cultivation activities.

Much of southwestern Indiana retained its rural character during this golden age, as farms expanded and towns grew. Prior to this period, the majority of dwellings in Daviess and Greene counties were of similar construction method, form, and materials, differing only in

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244. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 269; Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity*, 224, 238–47.

245. Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County Indiana*, 286; Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 15.

246. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 30.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



craftsmanship related to tool access and the availability of neighborly assistance.<sup>247</sup> The diversity of housing styles, forms, materials, and quality in southwestern Indiana constructed during this time reflects the economic disparity of the golden age, as well as the spread of design aesthetics beyond traditional forms. Due to a certain amount of economic prosperity in the years following the Civil War and the availability of manufactured goods such as wire nails and mill-sawn lumber, the balloon frame construction method predominated.<sup>248</sup> This method utilized affordable standard lumber and manufactured nails to create a frame structure that withstood heavy loads, yet appeared to be light as a balloon in comparison to heavy timber framing.

Details of popular styles, such as Italianate, Gothic, and Second Empire, were freely copied from catalogues and existing high style buildings and applied to traditional housing forms such as the double pen, double pile, hall and parlor, central hall, and others. According to recent scholarship, the changing form of the Midwestern farmhouse was influenced by three factors: “common vernacular forms, original ideas, and pattern-book plans.”<sup>249</sup> Typically, a homebuilder would determine the floor plan and massing he or she preferred, and either build the dwelling or append additional rooms onto an existing structure and reconfigure the fenestration and spatial arrangement to fit their needs. Then, the “architecture” was applied to the exterior with milled wood elements such as paired under-eave brackets, hood moldings, and door surrounds. Existing structures were often updated in a similar fashion, in the event of increased economic success or a change in head of household often related to a new marriage.

Agricultural buildings in particular reflect the major changes that took place in farming during this era. Outbuildings became more refined, and frequently complemented the main dwelling in construction type, craftsmanship, and decoration. In addition to the previous era’s standard agricultural buildings of corncrib, hog house, chicken house, and granary, as well as associated domestic structures such as a smokehouse, summer kitchen, washhouse, root cellar, and the requisite privy, farmers constructed larger framed stock barns.<sup>250</sup> These larger structures provided valuable livestock with shelter, breeding facilities, and feed bins all placed under one roof, with the resulting need for increased fodder storage. While there were only about fifty silos in the state in 1892, this number increased dramatically after the turn of the century. The earliest silos were rectangular, but they later assumed their familiar cylindrical shape. Silos normally were built adjacent to stock or dairy barns for efficiency in feeding animals. Extant examples often have metal bands and turn buckles added at a later date to help maintain the integrity of the structure.<sup>251</sup> A round barn in Elmore Township (Davies, 05013), one of the dwindling number

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247. Roberts, “The Tools Used in Building Log Houses in Indiana,” 182-203.

248. Fred W. Peterson, “Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farmhomes,” *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, 433-446.

249. McMurry, *Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth Century America*, 33.

250. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 143-157.

251. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 150; Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 160-161.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



of round barns in Indiana, was demolished at an unknown date, sometime after the most recent Interim Report survey conducted in 1987. The Thomas Singleton round barn (Daviness, 35005) is still extant in Daviness County, though it is located outside of the Section 3 APE.

Other farm buildings also signaled changes in farming in southwestern Indiana. With more equipment, the farmer needed buildings for storage and repair of his growing inventory of machinery and tools. Specialization in crops, better breeding practices for animals, better hybrid seeds for higher yields, and a division of labor in agriculture called for specialized buildings and storage facilities. Commercial ventures, including grain elevators, supporting the burgeoning agriculture industry, also grew. The G. W. Mull Grain Elevator in Washington Township of Greene County, located north of the Section 3 project area, remains extant (Greene, 66030).

During this period, differences between the Old Order Amish and non-Amish farms began to be more apparent. While the houses, barns, and most of the small outbuildings were still similar, Old Order Amish farms did not add structures to house the increasingly popular automobile and other gas-powered equipment. It may also have been during this period that the distinctive pent shed roof was added to one or more elevation of the barn on an Old Order Amish farm. This feature provided shelter for the farmer while dealing with the horse and carriage or other farm equipment. The final major difference between non-Amish and Old Order Amish farms was the presence of more than one house in a single farmstead complex. While the families in the non-Amish community frequently lived near the home farm, it was usually the children who resided in the smaller residence, which was typically constructed away from the main building complex, if they did not move away from the farm after marriage. On Old Order Amish farms, this practice was reversed, with the parents moving into the typically smaller Dawdy Haus, often constructed within a few feet from the main residence, or in some cases attached to the main house.

The desire for agricultural education grew around the turn of the century. Farmers' associations were founded and educational journals were published. In addition, 4-H groups were established as a way to educate the youth about innovative means of farming.<sup>252</sup> In 1919, as this era of prosperity drew to a close, farmers organized the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Association, later the Indiana Farm Bureau. These organizations followed the example of working class tradesmen, who had been organized into labor unions for decades, and businessmen, who had commercial clubs, employers' associations, and other similar groups. The Farm Bureau became an educative and lobbying association for farmers.

It was during this era that many of the farmsteads associated in the public's mind with Hoosier farming were being built, such as the McCall Family Farmstead in Bogard Township (Daviness, 15007). Ironically, as the farm's physical environment was being transformed, rural

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252. National 4-H Council, "History" [www.4hcentennial.org](http://www.4hcentennial.org) (accessed October 21, 2004).



demographics began to change as youth left rural areas and farm work for city jobs. By 1920 most people in Indiana lived in urban areas for the first time in the state's history.

## **Industry**

Indiana as a whole underwent an industrial transformation during this era. Small shops producing small amounts of goods for local consumption were the norm for the period immediately following the Civil War, but by 1900, Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis had become manufacturing centers. In a number of isolated communities, specialty items became the mainstay of the manufacturing base.

Industry in small towns primarily supported the needs of the local economy. As the century closed and the availability of local timber decreased, local sawmills and planing mills began to close in favor of large factories situated in communities with access to rail transportation that brought in raw materials and shipped out finished products. By 1888, the railroad town of Elnora boasted three lumber yards; none remain extant.<sup>253</sup> The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Shops provided a substantial source of industry in Washington upon their construction in 1889 (Daviess, 33001-33007). These shops, centered on a massive roundhouse, held the title of the largest railroad repair shops in Indiana. They served as the principal reason for the population surge in Washington during the late 1880s and early 1890s.<sup>254</sup>

## **Mining**

By the mid-1880s, coal mining was booming and coal was being mined throughout the southwestern region of Indiana. As one deposit was mined out, either by the shaft or slope methods, producers moved on to already acquired land in other counties of Indiana. In 1880 the state geologist noted that the "promise for the future from these treasure houses [coal mines] is grand." Indeed, the Indiana coalfield stretched across much of southwestern Indiana.<sup>255</sup>

At times coal was found near the surface but sometimes the seams ran as many as three hundred feet below the surface. Shafts were sunk into the ground where miners worked the seam with pick and shovel.<sup>256</sup> Safety became a concern with men working so far below the surface. In 1880, the Black Creek Coal Mine Number 1 (Greene, 25019) opened. Its coke oven still stands, although the Department of Natural Resources sealed it for safety reasons. Sometimes towns were established to support the coal industry. In the 1880s, in Greene County, the Island Coal Company opened a shaft mine and developed the town of Island City, complete with a company

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253. Griffing, Dixon & Co, *Atlas of Daviess County, Ind.* (Philadelphia: Griffing, Dixon & Co., 1888).

254. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 50.

255. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 186.

256. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 186–87.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



store and housing, along the rail line.<sup>257</sup> The Island City Cemetery (Greene, 25043) is a reminder of the once bustling company town.

Strip mining in southwestern Indiana began around 1904.<sup>258</sup> Two years later, in 1906, a four-and-one-half-foot vein of coal was discovered in northern Daviess County.<sup>259</sup> The Daviess County Coal and Mining Company formed quickly, with several hundred acres of land leased for the purpose of mining around the towns of Elnora and Plainville. As more and more producers opted to use strip mining techniques, the face of the landscape changed. Running parallel with the history of coal mining in Indiana was the growth of the rail system that made possible the transportation of coal and limestone from southwestern Indiana sources to markets around the country.

### Oil Drilling

The discovery of oil in Terre Haute in 1865, noted previously, motivated more drillers to broaden their search for other deposits in the region in following decades. The development of the oil industry in Indiana remained modest for another few decades until the demand for oil and new technology hastened growth.<sup>260</sup>

### Quarrying

Unlike neighboring regions, Daviess and Greene counties were not blessed with fine limestone deposits. A number of gravel dredging businesses sprung up on the White River in the early decades of the twentieth century, including Swinda Dredging, Brock Gravel Dredging, and the Charles England Gravel Company, none of which have survived.<sup>261</sup> A secondary industry of pre-cast concrete masonry units developed out of the gravel dredging business. The distinctive blocks, larger than traditional bricks and faster to assemble, were available in a variety of finishes. The rock face style of block appears to have been the most popular style in the region. Otto Bean & Son of Elnora provided the materials for many foundations, porches, or even entire houses and businesses still extant in the project area.<sup>262</sup> A former grocery store still located on Highway 57 in Elnora, was constructed entirely of this material about 1920 (Daviess, 06024).

### Commerce

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257. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 36–37.

258. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 189.

259. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 21.

260. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 199–202.

261. “Washington County in Words and Pictures” (Washington, Indiana: privately printed brochure, 1937).

262. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985, Indiana*, 30.



The buildings of Main Street reflect the prosperity of the golden age, a time of growth for many cities and towns. County-seat towns had a commercial advantage because people coming to transact political business often shopped at local stores. But other towns also grew as centers of trade due to transportation advantages, proximity to natural resources, or because their centers of commerce were controlled by the coal companies.

Commercial enterprises grew beyond providing essentials and small novelty items during this era to include services formerly considered frivolous or reserved for only the wealthy. The 1888 business directory for Epsom, located in Bogard Township in Daviess County and known for its coal mining activities and well-regarded schools, included listings for Charles E. Pewel, a “plasterer, paper-hanger, and glazier” with all work guaranteed.<sup>263</sup> No buildings known to be associated with these activities remain extant.

Commerce also grew at stops along the railroad. Farmers sold and shipped grain from the mills along the tracks. By 1888, the railroad town of Elnora had expanded further with a focus on two railroad lines and a proposed third line that would close the commercial district into a bustling triangle of activity. This town boasted its charms in doubles with two physicians, two hotels, two attorneys, two saloons, two liverys, two implement shops, and two stockbreeders. It also had a justice of the peace, three lumberyards, and a dry goods store.<sup>264</sup> Due to a series of devastating fires in Elnora during the early 1900s, few remnants of these businesses remain extant.<sup>265</sup> Greene County also had its fair share of commercial activity; however, growth in Scotland peaked by the end of the golden age.

## Religion

By 1880, the foothold established by the early Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Christian churches continued to remain firm.<sup>266</sup> Methodism grew quite strong in Daviess and Greene counties during this era, as illustrated by the history of the Elnora United Methodist Church. The first Methodist congregation in Elmore Township in northern Daviess County was organized as part of the Odon Circuit in 1871 and met at the Goshorn schoolhouse in the southwest portion of the township.<sup>267</sup> Members of this congregation continued to meet in local schoolhouses, and were assigned a pastor in 1883. The congregation moved to a new location in 1886, busy with the construction of a new church building on lots donated by Elnora railroad magnates William C. Griffith and Thomas C. Day at the southeast corner of Main Street and Meridian Street.<sup>268</sup>

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263. Griffing, Dixon & Co., *Atlas of Daviess County, Ind.*, 17.

264. *Ibid.*, 17.

265. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 24.

266. *Ibid.*, 151.

267. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 1 and 18.

268. Ralph B. Alton et al., *History of the Elnora United Methodist Church*. (Vincennes District, South Indiana Conference: privately printed, 1977), 4.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



New families brought to the area by the arrival of the Indianapolis and Evansville Railroad swelled membership, and the funds were raised for a “pattern” church of frame construction, which was dedicated in 1886. The expansion of the Indiana Southern railroad in 1888 also bolstered the town and the congregation’s numbers.

Further growth of the congregation demanded a larger facility by 1910, when the frame church was moved and construction on the present church building began on the same lot. Local tradition reports that portions of the church’s yellow brick, which matches the brick of the Dr. Porter Building (Daviss, 06035) located one block west, came from the same batch that was used to rebuild some downtown Elnora commercial buildings in the wake of a devastating fire in 1905.<sup>269</sup> Regardless of donations, the church still assumed the obligation of nearly \$12,000 of construction costs. These funds were raised slowly through subscriptions and Ladies’ Aid Society Events, culminating in the church’s dedication in late 1912.<sup>270</sup> The congregation’s history is recorded in the cornerstone that reads “Erected 1910 - Established 1883.”

Only one new Catholic congregation, St. Michael’s Roman Catholic of Bogard Township (1886), was formed in the project area during this time period.<sup>271</sup> Other congregations continued to expand, including St. Mary’s in Washington, which constructed a two-story brick school in 1882 and a rectory soon thereafter.<sup>272</sup> St. Mary’s parent parish, St. Simon’s of Washington, constructed a new Gothic Revival church building in 1886, which remains extant (Daviss, 32024). These two congregations remained stridently separate for the next few decades, until the institution of a new policy in the shared parochial school that forced the integration of classes. In 1912, the new pastor of St. Mary’s (with uncertain ethnic ancestry or affiliation) declared that all sermons and educational instruction would take place only in English.<sup>273</sup>

Other sects in Daviess and Greene counties during this era included Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Assemblies of God, Church of Christ Scientist, and even Mormons.<sup>274</sup> The Mormon and Christian Science faiths both had relatively small congregations. Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, had at one time proselytized to the residents in Cass Township of Greene County.<sup>275</sup> Although it is difficult to determine how many Hoosiers converted to Mormonism in these years, Greene County residents joined the movement in numbers significant enough to erect a Mormon Chapel in 1899.<sup>276</sup> The building is not extant but is marked by a monument located outside the study area.

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269. Gene Horning, interviewed by Melissa Milton-Pung, Elnora, Indiana, August 31, 2004.

270. Alton, *History of the Elnora United Methodist Church*, 7.

271. *Ibid.*, 7.

272. *St. Mary’s Church: The Parish of the Immaculate Conception: 1874-1974*, 13.

273. *Ibid.*, 17.

274. *Ibid.*, 45–60; Myers, *Daviess County History*, vol. 1, 119-125.

275. Goodspeed Brothers, *The History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 280.

276. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Greene County Interim Report*, 78.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries settlements had given way to “settled” towns and cities. In most church communities, ornately styled churches replaced modest buildings, a reflection of the general prosperity of the golden age. Examples include the previously mentioned St. Simon’s Church (Daviness, 32024) and the Romanesque Revival First Christ Church (Daviness, 32092) built ten years later in Washington. In many towns, church buildings offered impressive visual proof not only of the wealth of their congregations, but also of the success of the town. However, in some rural settings churches did not fare so well, and were forced to consolidate with stronger congregations. In a study made by the Presbyterian Church in Indiana, it was found that in Daviness County, half of the rural churches were failing and most had no resident pastor, while the remaining portion were enjoying stability or expansion.<sup>277</sup>

Two distinct Old Order Amish settlements were present in Daviness County through 1888 (Figures 2 and 3).<sup>278</sup> One was near Odon and the other main settlement was centered in Barr Township to the south. Growth continued in the Old Order Amish community as more than thirty marriages occurred in the 1880s and records suggest that several families emigrated to Daviness County from other Indiana and Ohio communities.<sup>279</sup> In 1896, the church was divided into two districts to accommodate the ever larger population. Some, perhaps because of economic conditions, moved to these locales, which included Pierce and Rolette Counties, North Dakota; Pike and Gibson Counties, Indiana; and Ford County, Kansas. Roughly two dozen or so families with direct ties to Daviness County moved to these new settlements, though several families returned to Daviness County after a few years.<sup>280</sup> By the turn of the century, the thirty-three families in 1888 had grown to fifty-six according to the 1900 census with thirty-five families in Barr Township, fourteen in Van Buren Township, two in Bogard Township, and seven in Madison Township.<sup>281</sup>

Clearly, most growth Of Old Order Amish was occurring in the Barr Township settlement, whereas, the Odon settlement in Madison Township had actually gotten smaller. By the 1910 census, only two families were still living in Madison Township. They included Christian Gingerich, who was the sixty-one-year-old founder of the settlement, his wife, his two daughters, his two sons, and his eldest son’s wife and daughter.<sup>282</sup> In 1911, his eldest son (John C.) and his family moved to Midland, Michigan. Due to the quality of the land in Michigan, they moved to Ontario and returned to Daviness County in 1919.<sup>283</sup>

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277. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 437.

278. Griffing, Dixson & Co., *Atlas of Daviness County, Ind.*

279. Stoll, *The Amish in Daviness County, Indiana*, 54-56.

280. *Ibid.*, 59-62.

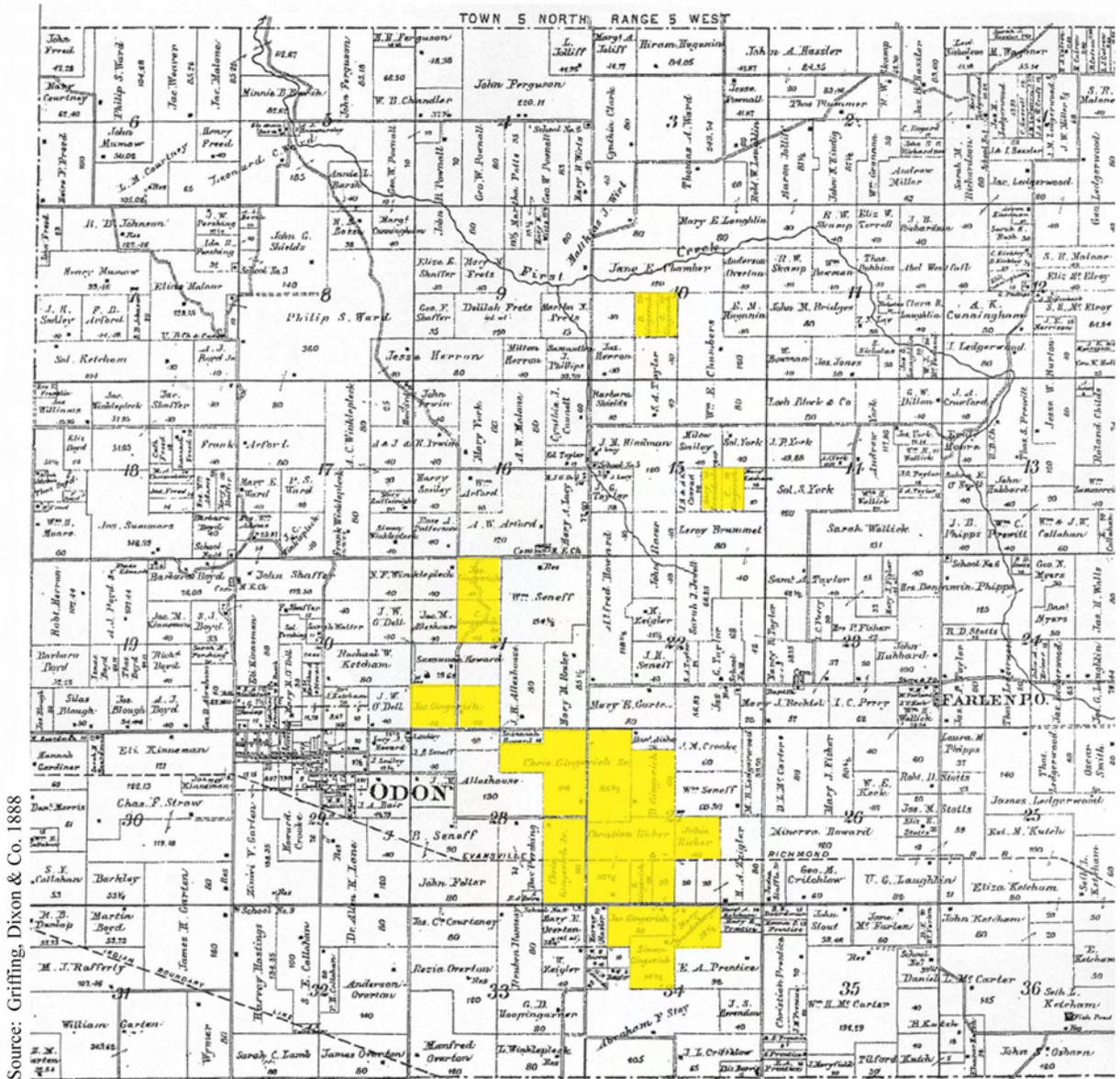
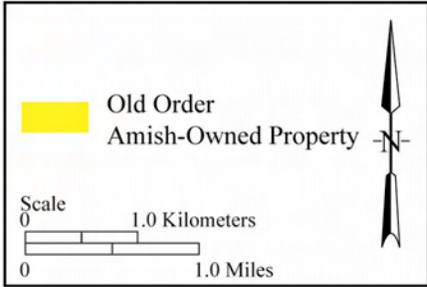
281. *Ibid.*, 398-409.

282. Stoll, *The Amish in Daviness County, Indiana*, 90, 399.

283. *Ibid.*, 91-92.

# I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

## Historic Property Report, Section 3



Source: Griffing, Dixon & Co. 1888

Figure 2. Odon Old Order Amish Settlement, 1888

# I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

## Historic Property Report, Section 3

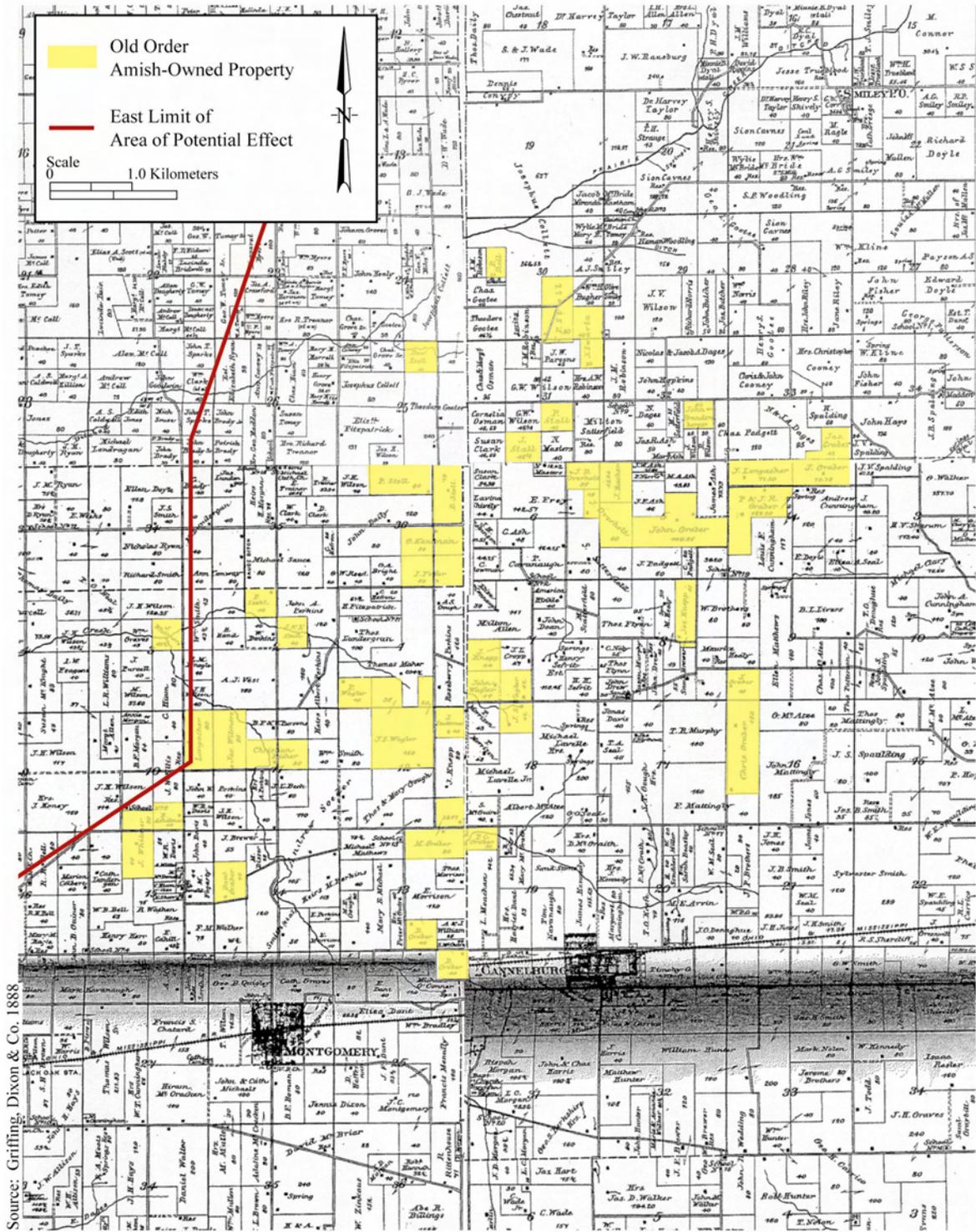


Figure 3. Main Old Order Amish Settlement, 1888



Meanwhile, Christian Gingerich sold his farm in Madison Township and purchased another in Barr Township. Thus, the Odon settlement ceased to exist with the only remaining evidence of the settlement being the small cemetery near the middle along the east edge of Section 27 of Madison Township. In the main settlement, the Old Order Amish population continued to grow, witnessed by the 1910 census tally of sixty families. Barr Township remained the center of the community with forty-three families, while Van Buren and Bogard townships had six and eleven families, respectively.<sup>284</sup>

With the outbreak of World War I, the Daviess County Old Order Amish community felt some of the backlash directed at conscientious objectors and German immigrants, especially those who still spoke German. Only a few Old Order Amish men from Daviess County were actually drafted and the end of the war made their early release possible. The influenza epidemic followed closely on the heels of the war. Lasting from October 1918 to May 1919, six deaths in the Old Order Amish community were known to have been from the flu, five of which occurred in a seven-day span between February 28 and March 6, 1919.<sup>285</sup>

Despite the strains of the war and the flu, the Old Order Amish numbered seventy-six families and fifteen surnames in the 1920 census. This included fifty-nine families in Barr Township, fifteen in Van Buren, and two in Bogard.<sup>286</sup> Based on a plat map dating to the 1920s, total acreage of land owned by individuals with Old Order Amish surnames included 660 acres in Bogard Township, 2,080 in Van Buren, and 5,535 in Barr (Figure 4).<sup>287</sup>

The Old Order Amish community was divided into three Church Districts, served by one Bishop and four co-ministers. In 1919 dissatisfaction arose among several families of the Old Order Amish of Daviess County. In December, 1920 the five dissatisfied families who had been conducting church services among themselves called upon Mennonite leaders from Elkhart County, Indiana, for assistance. According to Stoll, trouble had been brewing for some time, the origins of which are not known. On December 22, 1920, the first Mennonite service was held in the United Brethren church building.<sup>288</sup>

## **Education**

By the turn of the century, the Indiana General Assembly had passed both compulsory education and school consolidation laws.<sup>289</sup> The latter law, in particular, changed the landscape by making local, small schools, especially those in rural areas, obsolete as new and larger consolidated

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284. Stoll, *The Amish in Daviess County, Indiana*, 399-409.

285. *Ibid.*, 99-100.

286. *Ibid.*, 399-409.

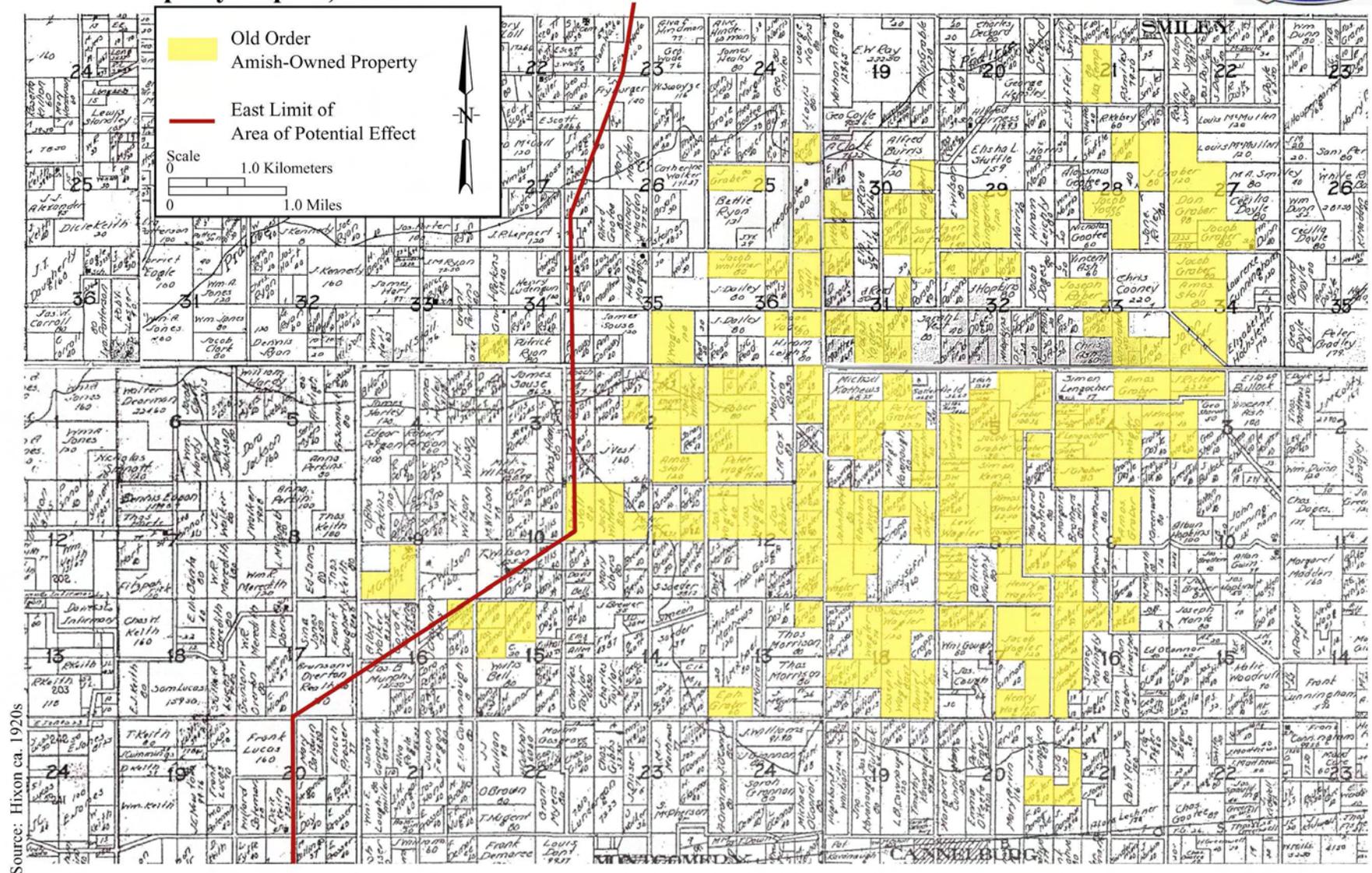
287. W. W. Hixson, *Plat Book of Daviess County, Indiana*.

288. Stoll, *Amish in Daviess County*, 101-102.

289. Indianapolis Star, "100 Years of Progress in Education," *Indianapolis Star Magazine*, October 17, 1954.

# I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

## Historic Property Report, Section 3



Source: Hixon ca. 1920s

Figure 4. Distribution of Old Order Amish-Owned Property, circa 1920s

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



schools served expanded areas. These consolidated schools had a larger tax base from which to gather funds and could therefore afford better teachers and equipment. The buildings were also bigger and more notable in the community ecology.<sup>290</sup>

One-room country schools were the norm in Daviess County during this era, with only a few town schools in the project area, located in Cornettsville, Epsom, and Elnora. The first one-room school in Elnora was formed in 1887, soon after the town was platted. By 1891, Elmore Township had ten country schools running at full capacity. Once Elnora was incorporated, in 1892, the space issue was addressed temporarily by renting additional space from downtown merchants while a two story brick building was under construction. The new building was completed in 1895, and expanded in 1899. A high school was constructed near the end of this era in 1919, at which time the elementary grades filled the older school.<sup>291</sup> In previous periods the Old Order Amish, if they attended school, attended public schools through the eighth grade. The one-room country school was consistent with their beliefs and philosophy as they were simple and were human in scale. Aspects of school they did not consider relevant were tolerated. It was only with consolidation, which occurred in Davies County beginning in 1964, that the Old Order Amish moved to establish their own schools.<sup>292</sup>

In Scotland, a three-story brick schoolhouse was constructed in 1912 to serve all of Taylor Township. This grand building even featured a large bell tower and grassy commons for use during recess; however, it was demolished in the late 1980s.<sup>293</sup> One-room schools did not yet disappear, however, especially in some rural areas. In the project area, a one-room brick schoolhouse built in 1898 still stands in Madison Township as a testament to this rural education method (Daviess, 00009).

### Culture and Art

Culture was brought to rural towns in Daviess and Greene counties by singing groups that performed at churches and halls, as well as in a newly built opera house in Elnora, which was destroyed by fire in the early 1900s.<sup>294</sup> Another popular act in the area was the Elnora Brass Band, formed near the turn of the twentieth century.<sup>295</sup> In addition to housing the performances of local singing groups, theatres and opera houses also served as venues for theater groups, vaudeville troops, and traveling lecturers.

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290. William K. Penrod, *History of the Schools of Daviess County, Indiana or An Educational History of Daviess County, Indiana, with Sketches of the Townships by Members of the Educational World's Fair Committee* (Washington, Indiana: Gazette Printing House, 1893), 41.

291. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 70-71.

292. Hostetler, *Amish Society*, 177; Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 163.

293. Stone et al., *Scotland: Facts and Fiction*, 1.

294. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 576-78.

295. *Ibid.*, 25.



Fraternal halls throughout the region, such as Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows Halls in Elnora and Scotland, respectively, were also sites of performances and lectures.<sup>296</sup> Elnora boasted large memberships in fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.), the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), and the Knights of Pythias. This last group was organized in 1890, with twenty-two members, and erected a “palatial two story and a half edifice, covering a ground space of 40 x 80 feet.”<sup>297</sup> This building is no longer extant, although a Freemasons/Order of the Eastern Star Lodge remains extant in Elnora (Daviness, 06005).

Literacy rose in this era with compulsory school attendance. Libraries were built throughout this region, as well as the state and nation, because of the largesse of the Carnegie Foundation, including one in the town of Washington in Daviess County.<sup>298</sup> In 1901, local philanthropist John Cabel donated a large tract of land on West Main Street in Washington for the construction of a library and public park.<sup>299</sup> A ladies group known as the Monday Afternoon Club worked in tandem with Cabel’s efforts, and sought additional library funding from libraries patron Andrew Carnegie, as well as the city council. The project successfully solicited over \$22,000, and contracted renowned Carnegie library architects Patton and Miller of Chicago.<sup>300</sup> The library opened in January 1903, with over 2,300 volumes, and is still extant (Daviness, 32137).

Local newspapers also provided entertaining and informative reading material, including the *Elnora Star*, later known as the *Press Elnorian*. Other newspapers included the *Washington Herald*, established in 1912 as a daily publication, and the *Washington Gazette*, established in 1865 for weekly production.<sup>301</sup>

## **Leisure and Sports**

Saloons were a popular place for leisure in Indiana. They were some of the earliest businesses in the state, but also received condemnation by clergy and temperance groups. A temperance dispute in Elnora, in 1905, resulted in a fire that destroyed a large portion of the commercial district, including the saloon.<sup>302</sup>

Ministers also expressed concern that the automobile was “taking people away from, rather than to, church.”<sup>303</sup> Those protests also were disregarded, as evidenced by the brisk business of the

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296. Darrel Bigham, *Images of America, Evansville* (Charleston, SC: Tempus Publishing, 2000).

297. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County’s Advantages and Resources* [sic], 21.

298. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 19.

299. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 91.

300. *Ibid.*, 91.

301. Rader, *History of Elnora*, 178-79.

302. Rader, *History of Elnora*, 20.

303. James H. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982), 300.



Ford dealership in Elnora (Davieess, 06040).<sup>304</sup> The Hoosier love affair with cars, both as a necessity and as the source of leisure activity started early in the century and has never waned. In 1916, the Federal Highway Act placed a number of Indiana roadways into the federal system. The improvements made as a result of this act made the trip from Shoals to Loogootee in Martin County on US 150 a pleasant recreational drive.<sup>305</sup>

Sports were also an increasingly popular way to spend leisure time whether as participant or spectator. Elnora High School had an active baseball team in the 1910s, although smaller rural schools were not so well organized.<sup>306</sup>

## **Conclusion**

The era that is often known as the “golden age” was a time for growth and expansion in Davieess and Greene counties, a time for innovation, culture, and reform. The landscape was altered again during this era, as transportation routes shifted from impermanent roads and mighty canals to railroads marked with heavy iron tracks. The area’s fertile farmlands and coalfields saw a period of unprecedented prosperity, while the construction of specialized farm buildings became entrenched as agricultural methods progressed. These economic events were reflected in the rich tapestry of the built environment, ranging from the high styles found in wealthy cities and thriving farmsteads in the country to the remnants of log structures incorporated into expanded dwellings and the construction of expanded places of business in commercial centers.

## ***Depression and War: 1921-1954***

The Great Depression and World War II defined a generation of Hoosiers in southwestern Indiana and the world they built. For many, the onslaught of depression was not apparent until the stock market crashed in October 1929. For farmers, however, hard times began much earlier. Agricultural prices had been depressed for nearly a decade before the crash and remained so until World War II helped spend the country into prosperity. The Roaring Twenties were defined by extremes: modernism and anti-modernism as well as industrialism and anti-industrialism, but the era was also marked by reform, especially the moral and spiritual conservatism that brought about Prohibition.

The Great Depression affected every facet of American life, sapping energy from the economy and draining the citizenry’s ability to build. While the wealthy continued to build large homes, the promise of home ownership may have seemed unattainable to those who lived in rented shacks and doubled up with family members in response to the rising unemployment rate. Other

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304. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana*, 24.

305. Harry Q. Holt, *History of Martin County, Indiana* (Paoli, IN: Stout’s Print Shop, 1953), 89.

306. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana*, 75.



new construction arose from the “make work” programs of the New Deal era. Roosevelt’s New Deal provided work for the unemployed at a time when there was no other work to be had, with several projects taking place in Daviess and Greene counties.

World War II affected the built environment of southwestern Indiana as well. Factories geared up for war production and military installations were built. More importantly, both men and women found jobs in war industry. With war’s end came the promise of a return to “normal” living and conspicuous consumption fueled by the nuclear family ideal. Indeed, abundance would characterize the post-war world, but its new mark was only beginning to appear on the landscape at the end of this era.

### **Government and Politics**

New Deal programs put together by the Roosevelt administration in the 1930s brought vital improvements, jobs, and improved morale to Daviess and Greene counties. Born of economic desperation of the Great Depression, the New Deal implemented work programs that provided paying jobs for the unemployed. These works projects included, but were not limited to, tree plantings, public building construction, public art, communal farming, home building, irrigation system construction, and bridge and road building.<sup>307</sup> The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Public Works Administration (PWA), Civil Works Administration (CWA), and Resettlement Administration created a new built environment and an ecological transformation. Besides planting trees, CCC workers constructed buildings and infrastructure. A CCC camp was located just outside of Washington, and its workers constructed a road from the Pike-Daviess County line to the Daviess-Greene County Line, among other projects.<sup>308</sup> In nearby Martin County, a CCC conservation installation also created a nature preserve that would later be transformed into a military installation during World War II and it is report that workers stayed in Scotland.<sup>309</sup>

Other government projects also took place at the county level, with the construction of a new Daviess County courthouse in Washington, a Neo-Classical structure completed in 1928 (Daviess, 32059).<sup>310</sup> These government-sponsored projects continued to assist area residents throughout the 1930s, with improvements such as the construction of a municipal water system in Elnora in 1937.<sup>311</sup> This system’s Moderne style concrete masonry unit pumping station remains in use on the northwest corner of Highway 57 and East Street in Elnora, but was not surveyed due to a significant loss of integrity through alteration.

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307. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History: Indiana’s Hoosier National Forest*, 86.

308. Myers, *Daviess County History*, vol. 1, 271, 278.

309. Holt, *History of Martin County, Indiana*, 71.

310. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 12.

311. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 45.



## **Military/War Work**

War and thoughts of war were at the forefront during these years. While America's involvement in the Great War (World War I) was brief, it left many unresolved issues concerning the military and its role in society. Further, the threat of communism lurked, especially after the Russian Revolution in 1917. People worried that the "Mad Thought" of Bolshevism and the chaos of anarchism were threats to America.<sup>312</sup> To keep America safe from "Mad Thought," a group of veterans formed the American Legion in 1919. Posts were quickly set up across the nation to unite veterans. These posts, which can be found in nearly every town, exerted a tremendous influence over the course of political affairs. The American Legion still maintains an active post in Elnora, on the northeast corner of Main Street and Odon Street.

While groups like the American Legion kept military thoughts at the forefront for veterans, the context of these thoughts changed for everyone with the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The United States had been gearing up for war since 1939. In nearby Martin and Greene counties, Crane Naval Ammunition Depot (heretofore referred to by its current name, Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center [NSWC]) was established in 1940 and served as a site for testing ammunition and military equipment.<sup>313</sup> It remains in use by the Navy. Activity generated by the construction of this base acted as an economic catalyst in the town of Scotland. The town experienced a population increase when Crane NSWC offered jobs to area residents as part of the war effort and post-WWII arms construction.<sup>314</sup> This new wave of residents with disposable income buoyed merchants in Scotland, which was removed from motorists' view when State Highway 58 was routed less than a mile north of the town.<sup>315</sup> A motorcycle shop still extant in Scotland (Greene, 56012) was opened in 1945 by local grocer Thomas Mullis. It may have counted members of the military and Crane NSWC employees among its most frequent customers.

The war effort redirected many local resources toward supporting activities overseas. Several local businesses, dependant on rationed resources such as sugar, closed their doors during World War II. A successful bakery run by Ora Daughtery and the canning factory both closed in Elnora and their buildings are no longer extant.<sup>316</sup> Changes caused by war also created positive outcomes as well, as regular railroad schedules were restored to Elnora during this time to serve commuters to Crane NSWC, after a lapse in rail service precipitated by the Great Depression.<sup>317</sup>

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312. Weintraut, "The Limits of Enlightened Self-Interest," 136.

313. Holt, *History of Martin County, Indiana*, 71.

314. Margaret Wenzel Hall, *Indiana's Forgotten Village: Crane Village, Martin County, Indiana* (Martin County, Indiana: privately printed, 1994).

315. Brent Dillman, interviewed by Melissa Milton-Pung, Scotland, Indiana, August 25 2004.

316. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 46.

317. *Ibid.*, 47.



## **Town Building**

The built environment of Daviess and Greene counties grew in phases during this time period. The most significant changes could be seen in town centers, with the construction of numerous commercial structures during the economically stable 1920s. These structures expanded upon or completely replaced many commercial blocks from earlier eras. Several fine examples remain extant in the Washington Commercial Historic District (31001-135), including the Tudor Revival style People's National Bank (Daviess, 31063) built in 1928 and the Neoclassical Revival style Main Street Pharmacy (Daviess, 31068) built in the mid-1920s. These buildings complemented the Italianate and Queen Anne style commercial blocks, which were not demolished in favor of new construction, and served to improve Washington's image as a "bustling place" of business.<sup>318</sup>

Although lacking in many amenities possessed by the Daviess County seat of Washington, less prosperous Elnora also enjoyed some expansion. These signs of economic viability are represented by several commercial buildings and residences constructed during this era, such as the Twentieth Century Functional style American Legion Hall (Daviess, 06037) and numerous bungalow-style dwellings, such as the Dorothy Hostetter House (Daviess, 06032). Brick appears to have been the building material of choice for Elnora's commercial center, with memories of previous fires in the downtown blocks still fresh.<sup>319</sup> Both frame and masonry construction methods were apparently in equal favor for residential construction; the decision was likely dependant on builders' budgets.

By the end of the decade and the onset of the Great Depression, building and home sales ground to a halt. National statistics showed that "between 1928 and 1933, the construction of residential property [nationwide] fell by 95%" and "half of all home mortgages in the United States were in default."<sup>320</sup> In response to this widespread crisis, the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) Better Housing Program launched its pamphlet, *How to Have the Home You Want*, in 1935 to promote new lending programs. Mail-order catalogs, such as those from Sears, Roebuck and Company and Midwestern-based Aladdin Homes also influenced popular taste to a certain degree.<sup>321</sup> Brochures and pamphlets had particular impact, as they placed model homes in familiar contexts and offered assistance in obtaining plans or even building contractors. While promotional literature may have provided something to dream about, actual construction in Daviess and Greene counties made no significant mark on the landscape during this time. An

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318. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, 35, 37-38.

319. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 24.

320. Kenneth Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*, (Oxford, England,: Oxford University Press, 1985), 193.

321. K. C. Stevenson and H. W. Jandl, *Houses By Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company*, (Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986); R. Schweitzer and M. W. R. Davis, *America's Favorite Homes: Mail Order Catalogs as a Guide to Popular Early Twentieth Century Houses* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990).



exception to this trend was the work done by the WPA and related organizations, which assisted in water and sewer improvements, among other projects.<sup>322</sup> While many farmers had electricity and running water brought into their homes through the work of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in the late 1930s, sanitary plumbing and heating systems lagged far behind.<sup>323</sup> For that reason, many privies survive and are in good condition on farms in the region.<sup>324</sup>

As budgets got tighter and materials and labor became more costly in the years surrounding World War II, homebuyers and home builders focused on modest bungalows, Colonial Revivals, and early ranch-style dwellings. During this time, quick, affordable, and efficient construction methods were high priorities. A local manufacturer in Loogootee, Indiana capitalized on this burgeoning housing market by producing large, red brick blocks roughly the size of a concrete masonry unit. This popular building material can be observed in the Section 3 APE, such as in a modest bungalow and matching garage surveyed in Elnora (Daviness, 06022).

Due to increased urbanization and suburbanization brought about by the end of World War II, the number of individual farms dropped significantly by the end of this era as more families moved to urban locales. At the same time, average land area of farms increased due to the ability to cultivate land on a large scale. Some farmers leased out portions of their farm, occasionally including the residence, to tenants. Others left the farmstead and all its buildings to deteriorate while continuing to till the fields. Still others used their barns to store large equipment on-site because of a lack of space near their urban residences. This movement to the city can in some ways account for the many isolated and deteriorated farmhouses, barns, and other outbuildings that are scattered across the landscape in the Section 3 project area.<sup>325</sup> It was not until near the end of this era that brick and frame ranch style dwellings began to appear, frequently replacing the nineteenth century family home in rural areas.

## **Transportation**

This era marked a growth in air and vehicular traffic, and the continued use of railroads, primarily for commercial and industrial purposes. Roads were improved throughout some of southwestern Indiana where traffic was greatest, but in other areas there was scant improvement. Near the end of this era, the personal automobile was very often the transportation mode of choice for at least one member of the average household, playing an increasingly important role in the lives of Daviness and Greene counties' residents. The affordability of the Ford Model T brought modern transportation options to many families and many were purchased locally from dealerships in Washington and Elnora (Daviness, 06040), the latter of which still stands.

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322. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 45.

323. Madison, James H., *Indiana through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and Its People, 1920-1945*, 171.

324. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*, 289.

325. Madison, *The Indiana Way*, 266–67; Observations made during field survey by Melissa Milton-Pung.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



Additionally, Daviess County's Graham family made much of their connection to the Graham-Paige auto manufacturers, luxury automakers and business associates of the Dodge Brothers. These forces boosted the acceptance of the automobile in Daviess and Greene counties, and placed pressure on county road commissioners to improve major routes.<sup>326</sup>

As a result of the increase in automobile ownership, garages became major priorities for homebuilders and homebuyers. According to a recent article in a popular magazine, garages evolved in surprising ways to meet the demands of the automobile age.<sup>327</sup> Housing for the family car was a natural outgrowth from this new transportation lifestyle, sparking a range of one, one-and-one-half, and two-car garages. These automobile shelters could be as simple as an enclosed stall or, in some cases, were built as miniature carriage houses for the car, echoing the construction style and materials of the home. The majority of builders and homeowners tended to select modest, utilitarian designs, "settl[ing] for the simple box garage with a gable or hipped roof, double doors, and perhaps a stock window or two."<sup>328</sup> A garage of this type may be seen on the Dowden Farmstead in Taylor Township (Greene, 55042).

In addition to automobile traffic, air travel also became an option for the more affluent residents of Daviess and Greene counties. In the early twentieth century, flight had been considered a novelty or reserved for only those out for a thrill. Local newspapers recorded the exploits of daredevils and barnstormers, such as local resident Rod Wright, who had attended flight school in Dayton, Ohio, as early as 1911.<sup>329</sup> By 1930, popular perception began to shift as safe air travel became a feasible option for the region, with the establishment of a small air strip and racetrack on a 120-acre tract of land owned by the Graham family, located just east of Washington.<sup>330</sup> Interest in air travel increased throughout the mid-twentieth century, when the airport facility was later relocated in the 1960s to a tract northeast of town.

### Roads

The Good Roads Movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did much to motivate legislators at all levels to take action for comprehensive road construction and maintenance. The relative affluence of the 1920s and the arrival of the family automobile put added pressure on government to improve roads. As noted above, CCC workers constructed a road from the Pike-Daviess County line to the Daviess-Greene County line, as part of a roads improvement initiative in the region.<sup>331</sup> The establishment of the state highway commission in

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326. Millikan Motors, Inc. "Graham-Paige Autos," [http://www.prenticenet.com/home/alison/mil\\_motr.htm#HISTORY](http://www.prenticenet.com/home/alison/mil_motr.htm#HISTORY) (accessed December 20, 2004).

327. Wahlberg, H., "A House for the Automobile: The Changing Garage." *Old House Journal* (July/August 1998), 60.

328. *Ibid.*, 60-65.

329. Myers, *Daviess County History*, vol. 2, 31.

330. *Ibid.*, 31.

331. Myers, *Daviess County History*, vol. 1, 271 and 278.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



1919-1920, the institution of gasoline taxes to finance improvements, and the growth of the trucking industry after World War I focused attention on the unsatisfactory condition of state and county roads.

By the end of this period, state and federal roads in Indiana improved, and now even some county roads were paved, though in Daviess County rural roads were not paved. Field observations suggest that as time progressed the more affluent counties replaced their turn-of-the-century metal-truss bridges with concrete structures. Probably due to limited development and low tax bases, poorer counties such as Greene, Martin, and Owen retained more of their older bridges. Although no historic bridges remain extant in the Section 3 project area, many were replaced relatively recently.

In response to increased automobile traffic, filling stations were built along busy roadways. One such station, the Moderne style Marathon Station (Daviess, 06025), remains extant at the junction of Highway 57 and Highway 58 in Elnora. This station and others like it were constructed in the late 1930s and expanded in the post-World War II era. Rest stops with picnic tables and occasionally facilities for visitors were located beside roads offering brief respites for travelers. In the post-World War II world, the landscape would change even more as buildings, such as drive-in restaurants, outdoor theaters, motor hotels (called motels), and drive-up banks became part of the transportation landscape.<sup>332</sup> An International Style branch building of the First Bank of Odon was constructed in Elnora in the late 1950s, and featured a drive-up bank teller window. It is located north of Highway 57 on Odon Street.

### Railroads

Even with the growth of the truck industry, railroads remained an important means of moving cargo efficiently and transporting passengers quickly. Spur lines to the coalmines and limestone quarries in southwestern Indiana carried raw and finished materials to the main lines, such as the Baltimore & Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern railroads. These long-haul railroads also transported the grains, animals, and finished agricultural products of regional farmers to the growing markets in Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and points east.

Changes caused by World War II also demanded a better infrastructure on the home front. As a result, regular railroad schedules were restored to Elnora during this time to serve commuters to Crane NSWC, after a lapse in rail service precipitated by the Great Depression.<sup>333</sup> Fares were cut drastically during this time, as “the railroads attempted to compete with cars and trucks by stressing economy and safety.”<sup>334</sup> Industry associated with the railroad suffered decline during

332. Kentucky Heritage Council, “On the Road: Kentucky’s Roadside Commercial Architecture 1920-1960.” February 11, 2004, <http://www.state.ky.us/agencies/khc/roadside.htm> (accessed October 22, 2004).

333. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 47.

334. Myers, *Daviess County History*, vol. 2, 29.



this time, with the eventual abandonment of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad shops in Washington (Daviness, 33001-33007); however, a significant portion of the area's produce and goods continued to be shipped via rail. After World War II, railroads in the region continued to serve communities with freight carriers, but passenger use fell precipitously, forcing some lines to completely halt service to smaller communities. By the 1950s, the automobile had become the first choice for transportation, while rail service was limited to major population centers. Twenty years later, in 1970, railroads would carry only five percent of national passenger travel.<sup>335</sup>

## **Agriculture**

The new science of agriculture was applied unevenly across the face of southwestern Indiana. Years of dryness and increased dairy regulations conspired to make the 1930s dire times for farmers. The hog-and-hominy economy continued to be the underpinning of the region's economy; however, it fared poorly and minimal changes were made to the existing built environment. By 1954, traditional farms from the nineteenth century commingled with more modern farmsteads of the twentieth century.

Rural areas also saw a significant amount of new construction during the 1920s. While many family farms continued to be maintained and altered to meet the needs of each generation, increased infant and childhood survival rates produced an expanding population and overcrowded homes. Existing farmhouses were occasionally updated with porches or other elements from popular Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles. New farmsteads were established through purchase or inheritance, and utilitarian adaptations of the bungalow style were constructed as farmhouses, such as the John D. and Wanda Hasler Farmstead (Daviness, 00001). Outbuildings for this generation of agricultural sites, including smokehouses, summer kitchens, cellar houses, brooders, and chicken houses were still constructed in a traditional manner with gabled roofs and vertical wood siding. They were frequently built atop locally quarried stone piers, such as those at the Dowden Farmstead (Greene, 55042). To accommodate the increasing use of mechanized farm machinery, these buildings were joined by the slant-roofed, open-sided machine sheds, which could have been added onto an existing barn or built separately. Later on, large corrugated steel grain silos began to dot the landscape.

Throughout the 1920s and through the 1950s, farming remained the bulwark of the Old Order Amish community. During this time, an increasing number of farmers primarily focused on dairy farming, in addition to maintaining pasture for horses and a large truck garden for food. One fundamental change that occurred during the 1950s, however, was the realization that farming alone might not sustain their ability to remain a separate and traditional community. A small number of individuals began working as contractors to earn a living, a practice that has

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335. Myers, *Daviness County History*, vol. 2, 30.



grown.<sup>336</sup> Because of their growing community and decreasing land availability, contracting and cottage industries have grown and flourished side-by-side with farming to the present day. Popular types of cottage industries practiced by the Old Order Amish community capitalize on areas of expertise ascribed to members of the community over time, such as handmade quilts, construction of doors and cabinets, blacksmithing, and candy making, which have all made their mark on the landscape. Such adaptations in the Old Order Amish community have allowed families to stay in proximity to one another, and to serve and maintain their community. Nevertheless, these adaptations have introduced new land use patterns and have altered the built environment such that in places it no longer resembles the former community exclusively comprised of self-sufficient farms that was apparent throughout the entire period from 1921 to 1954.

Old Order Amish farms began to be more easily recognizable in the landscape in the 1920s. Although the basic house and barns often appeared similar to their non-Amish neighbors, Old Order Amish farms continued to boast a large number of small buildings, which were over time being eliminated from the typical non-Amish farm. Old Order Amish farms typically retained windmills, well houses, wash houses, ice houses, and privies long after they were abandoned by non-Amish farms. Summer kitchens were also constructed on Old Order Amish farms; whereas, electric fans and air conditioning eliminated the need for a separate building on non-Amish farms.<sup>337</sup> Old Order Amish farms maintained their system of cultivating small fields to accommodate their use of draft horses. In contrast, non-Amish farms began to increase the size of their fields due to increased mechanization, including the increasing use of tractors and the attendant planting, maintenance, and harvesting equipment, and, during the 1960s and 1970s, the acceptance of scientific and industrial farming techniques. And, with the acceptance of modern technology by Mennonite farmers, the appearance of their farms began to resemble non-Amish farms more than Old Order Amish farms. In fact, currently only two Mennonite farms in the APE resemble Old Order Amish farms, largely because they were formerly Old Order Amish and only recently became Mennonite.

Traditional field cultivation methods for non-Amish farmers would change dramatically during this era, and accelerate in the 1960s and 1970s. The advent of large, modernized farms increased production significantly, aided by improved seed, methods, and mechanized implements. The evolution from animal to engine power changed the physical appearance of farms, reducing the

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336. Myers, *Daviess County History*, vol. 2, 30.

337. Even more recently, a new type of structure has appeared on Old Order Amish farms, the telephone building. It is found particularly on farms where a cottage industry is located. In the final years of the twentieth century even the typical Old Order Amish farm has begun to eliminate some of the numerous outbuildings through the construction of multi-use buildings that combine a number of different tasks, such as carriage storage and wash house, into a single structure. Old Order Amish farmers have also been able to eliminate the need for ice houses, by reconditioning old freezer chests, removing the electrical component to essentially create a large cooler. Once a week ice deliveries fill the cooler and give a smaller location for food storage. For long term food storage, non-Amish owned lockers are constructed around the community. These locker buildings are essentially a large freezer, with drawers rented by the Amish families for storage of meat and other perishables.



need for farmers to raise fodder for their animals and freeing up those acres for the production of commercial crops. Buildings once committed to animal shelters became the parking and maintenance places for new farm equipment; garages for the family car and fuel storage tanks became commonplace on many non-Amish farms.

Despite a general downturn in prosperity experienced in the early portion of this era, the number of gasoline-engine tractors and automobiles on Hoosier farms increased significantly during this period. New machines also initiated a number of changes on the farm. In the 1920s and 1930s, new implements such as the rotary harrow, the four-row cultivator, the soil pulverizer, and the ensilage harvester, reduced the time required to accomplish many tasks, and improved the efficiency of the individual farmer by increasing the amount of work accomplished and reducing the number of individuals necessary for completion.<sup>338</sup> Although costly to purchase, the return on investment in a tractor was realized in increased crop yields and reduced labor costs. By 1940, thirty-nine percent of all Hoosier farmers had traded their animal power for the flexible power alternatives of the gas or diesel engine tractor.<sup>339</sup> A decade later, the mule and horse as sources of motive power had largely disappeared from the fields, except among Old Order Amish.<sup>340</sup>

Farm production in Daviess and Greene counties strengthened during this era, with goods sold to a variety of markets. Advances in breeding of beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, and sheep allowed farmers to market their livestock and dairy goods to specialized interests.<sup>341</sup> Elnora had boasted three grain elevators by the turn of the twentieth century that did “a good business in handling the grain, of which the surrounding country is very productive.”<sup>342</sup> Favorable shipping facilities offered by two railroads enabled the elevators to pay the farmers the highest prices for their produce. The CSF Co-op Elevator, with an advantageous location near the tracks, began in the early 1950s, and offered a more national scale for marketing farm goods, and remains extant although not heavily used.<sup>343</sup>

A thriving egg industry also sprang up; and nearly “every farm had between a dozen and three-hundred laying hens” in the 1920s. The bottom fell out of the market in the 1930s, due to the Great Depression, affecting even mainstay crops with prices at “ridiculously low levels.”<sup>344</sup>

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338. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*, 372.

339. Farm Journal Inc., Market Research Department, *Indiana County Basic Data* (Philadelphia: Farm Journal Inc., 1945), passim.

340. Though adoption of the tractor increased farming efficiency, and reduced and then eliminated the need for animal power, the shift to cultivating larger fields of single crops is better associated with improved and larger tractor designs, scientific farming practices, and farm consolidation of the 1960s and 1970s. As noted earlier, field sizes had not changed appreciably by the late 1950s.

341. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*, 169.

342. Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County*, 286.; Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 15.

343. Eaton, Sarah, interviewed by Melissa Milton-Pung via telephone, Elnora, Indiana, October 13, 2004.

344. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 88.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



As heavy-duty automobiles became more affordable and military surplus equipment became available after World War II, several truck farms began business ties with town markets and restaurant wholesalers. A variety of high-demand crops were grown in the county for quick delivery to city markets, including strawberries, watermelons, and pumpkins.

Expansion in agricultural pursuits through farmland acquisition and consolidation contributed significantly to the local economy of Greene and Daviess counties during this era. While some single family farms became multiple-party concerns, other rural farms in the Section 3 project area were converted into smaller concerns or simply hobby farms for commuters. Jobs at the Crane NSWC and area factories augmented many farmers' incomes as well, as families routinely juggled several income sources in effort to make ends meet.

### Industry

Although agriculture remained the primary economic force during this era, a small interest in general industry and manufacturing grew in Daviess and Greene counties. Concentrated in Washington, small manufacturing companies began to offer jobs to area residents. This shift in earnings to hourly wage was a significant change for many workers. Factories included Hincer (coat hangers), Clores (plows and porch swings), Leonard Range (novelties and toys), McCord Corporation (refrigerators and air conditioners), U.S. Rubber (automobile tires), Sherwood Molded Plastic Company (military defense goods), Washington Concrete, Graham Brothers (cheese and dairy goods), and a Coca-Cola bottling plant, among others.<sup>345</sup> Although three sons of Washington resident Ziba Graham (Joseph C., Robert C., and Ray A.) were the founders and developers of the Graham Brothers automobiles, their production facility was originally located in Evansville and later Detroit, Michigan. During World War II, the Reliance auto factory in Washington switched to parachute production. Their production levels garnered Washington the distinction of being the “parachute capital of the world.”<sup>346</sup>

### Mining

The coal mining industry suffered greatly during this period. Indiana remained the sixth largest producer of coal, but its sales shrank as a result of competition from coal mines in West Virginia and Kentucky. After World War I, there was a greater supply of coal than demand. Towns dependant on the coal industry, such as Epsom, boomed and died with the mining of coal veins and their eventual depletion.

When mining resumed in the post-World War II world, it focused on strip mining rather than shaft mining. Strip mining, which had been used since the 1920s, eventually resulted in the

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345. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 77-79.

346. *Ibid.*, 78.



removal of farm buildings and associated structures from agricultural land. Strip mining also robbed the soil of productivity. To counter these effects, the Indiana Coal Producers first began voluntary tree plantings on these desolate lands; later state law mandated the planting of grass and trees.<sup>347</sup> Reclamation activities were carried out at mining sites in Daviess County, however, the “impact on the landscape has been considerable.”<sup>348</sup>

### **Oil Drilling**

While most of the production of oil was concentrated in the northern part of the state, principally around Whiting, in 1939, small oil drilling concerns appeared in Daviess County. These wells were concentrated in Bogard, Steele, and Washington townships. Significant structures associated with this industry that were erected during this period no longer remain extant.

### **Quarrying**

Unlike neighboring counties to the northeast, Daviess and Greene counties were not involved in quarrying fine limestone deposits. Gravel dredging and concrete pulverizing continued at a small scale, contributing to the local economy by making the best out of a lesser resource.<sup>349</sup>

### **Commerce**

Scotland, formerly mentioned as a “thriving trading center with wealthy land, prosperous stock owners, and lavishly equipped shops and stores,” experienced a decline during the early portion of this era.<sup>350</sup> One bright spot, however, was made by a partnership typical of fraternal orders and commercial interest. Merchants Dave and Neil Whitaker rented the first story and basement of a commercial structure in Scotland from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge #726, which held meetings on the second story. The Whitakers operated a general store beginning in 1921, offering groceries and dry goods, as well as dairy items produced from the creamery operated by Neil Whitaker in the store’s basement.<sup>351</sup> The Whitaker Store/Odd Fellows Lodge (Greene, 56003) remains extant.

Scotland experienced a population increase in the 1940s, however, when jobs at the Crane NSWC attracted more residents to the area. This new wave of residents with disposable income prompted merchant Thomas Mullis to make way for a more modern and improved retail facility in 1945, by moving his grocery store (Greene, 56004) back several yards from the main

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347. Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966*, 225, 237.

348. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xvii.

349. “Washington County in Words and Pictures,” 1937.

350. Stone et al., *Scotland: Facts and Fiction*, 14; Lake, *Map of Greene County*.

351. Scotland Historical Society, *Historic Buildings of Scotland, Indiana* (Scotland, Indiana: privately printed brochure, n.d.).



crossroads and constructing a modern concrete block showroom in its place (Greene, 56012).<sup>352</sup> Mullis expanded his business interests from groceries to yard implements and motorcycles, achieving the distinction at one time as the highest grossing Honda salesman in Indiana.<sup>353</sup>

Commercial enterprise began to stagnate and decline in Elnora during this era. Little to no new construction occurred, while several businesses closed their doors in the face of the widening market available to an automobile-based society. A small economic boost was felt by Elnora in the 1930s and 1940s, created by WPA projects and later, the Crane NSWC. However, during World War II, several local businesses were forced to close their doors. These businesses were dependant on rationed resources such as sugar and dairy products. They included, as noted previously, the successful bakery run by Ora Daughtery, the Graham cheese and dairy products plant, and a canning factory.<sup>354</sup>

## **Communications**

Communication innovations transformed America during this era, uniting regions and the entire nation with radio broadcasts and newspaper headlines that became touchstones for generations. As radio sets became a fixture in nearly every household, communication gaps with isolated rural communities were lessened. Local radio stations were sometimes located in transformed commercial buildings or in broadcasters' homes. Soon after World War I, station owners began building new facilities. By the 1920s, the radio started to rival newspapers and magazines as primary sources of information and entertainment.<sup>355</sup> Also in the 1930s, the telephone came into widespread use in urban and rural areas. Telephone poles lined streets and roadways, and telephone buildings, such as the one in Scotland (Greene, 56006), became features of the landscape. It was at this time that differences between the Old Order Amish and the community at large became apparent on the landscape, as the Old Order Amish chose to abstain in varying degrees from the use of the telephone, as well as other modern services, such as electricity.

## **Demographics/Race/Ethnicity**

Southwestern Indiana demographics continued to demonstrate homogeneity between 1921 and 1954. Most Hoosiers were native-born, white, and after 1920, lived in urban areas (as defined by the census as having a population of 2,500 or more). Except during the deepest years of the depression, the number of people living in rural areas declined. During those years, the back-to-the-land movement drew many urban dwellers back to family homesteads temporarily, yet jobs and suburbanization trends drew people again to urban centers after World War II. The black

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352. Brent Dillman, interviewed by Melissa Milton-Pung, Scotland, Indiana, August 25, 2004.

353. Stone et al., *Scotland: Facts and Fiction*, 16.

354. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 46.

355. Linda Weintraut and Jane R. Nolan, *In the Public Interest: Oral Histories of Hoosier Broadcasters* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1998).



population of most areas in southwestern Indiana remained stagnant or declined slightly during this era, with segregation still in full effect.

### **Public Welfare**

Public welfare continued to be of concern, although this is only occasionally evident in the built environment. In spite of the implementation of public welfare services during the Great Depression, the Daviess County Home continued its work. Eventually it was determined that the once self-supporting farm would be best served by leasing the surrounding crop lands to area farmers. A nominal monthly fee was assessed on each tenant, although they were still expected to carry out tasks as assigned by the County Home Supervisor.<sup>356</sup>

### **Religion**

The early part of this period first saw growth and then stability in church membership. In 1926 Indiana ranked thirteenth in church membership among all the states in the union, down slightly from its previous ranking of twelfth. In the decade of 1926 to 1936, small rural churches decreased in numbers from 4,579 to 3,716, but the number of congregants rose as churches consolidated and moved to centrally located crossroads or more urban environments.<sup>357</sup> The same Protestant denominations remained strong, and experienced some growth. By the 1930s, due to religious differences and reactions to difficult times, the Pentecostal and Holiness movements generated new church plantings, including the Scotland Full Gospel Church on Highway 58 in Greene County.<sup>358</sup>

Catholic congregations flourished as well, with the expansion of parochial educational facilities by St. Mary's parish in the late 1920s, indicating healthy growth in their congregation.<sup>359</sup>

Catholic congregations experienced some shifting numbers during the late 1940s, when assigned parish attendance policies were loosened by the Diocese of Evansville, Indiana, to allow worship by church members in good standing to take place at any parish of their choosing. During this time, St. Patrick's parish in Barr Township disbursed its members to other parishes, remaining only as a community center for weddings, funerals, and other special services.<sup>360</sup>

In general, little church building occurred in this era, due to the lack of funds. Only in cases of necessity, such as a fire, were new facilities built. Many churches improved their interiors

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356. Roberta Merry, Daviess County Home Manager, interviewed by Elaine H. Robinson, Washington, Indiana, August 5, 2004.

357. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and Its People, 1920–1945*, 293, 296.

358. This non-contributing structure, the Scotland Full Gospel Church, was noted briefly during an initial survey of buildings more than fifty years of age. It was not recorded in further detail or assigned an inventory number, due to a loss of integrity through the application of replacement windows, doors, and vinyl siding.

359. *St. Mary's Church: The Parish of the Immaculate Conception: 1874-1974*, 26.

360. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1, 143.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



during this era, such as the 1923 remodeling of the Elnora Christian Church (no longer extant) and 1938 redecoration of St. Simon's parish in Washington (Daviess, 32024). These efforts were the focus of many fundraising and community fellowship events, such as church dinners, ice cream socials, and bake sales.<sup>361</sup>

By the end of February 1921, the number of Protestant Anabaptist churches increased when five families left the Old Order Amish and formally organized the Berea Mennonite church. It was officially recognized by the Mennonite Church and a lease agreement for the United Brethren church building located at CR 550N east of CR 775E in Van Buren Township was signed. In 1925 the congregation purchased the building.<sup>362</sup> The congregation has since moved and the church now is occupied by the First Mennonite congregation.

The primary difference between the Old Order Amish and Mennonite groups is the degree to which they accept modern technology, including electricity, modes of transportation, and communication and media devices. The Amish generally maintained their separateness through plain dress and restrained acceptance of modern technology and energy sources. This was particularly true through 1950, although today many aspects of modern technology have been adapted in such a way so as not to disrupt the separateness of the traditional community and its system of belief.

It also was at about this time (circa 1948) that several families split from the Old Order Amish and formed a conservative Mennonite group. To the outsider their religious beliefs are indistinguishable from Old Order Amish. They differ, however, by having church buildings, and while they still dress plain, they have integrated many more aspects of technology into their lives. It is worth noting that the degree of conservatism among Mennonite groups varies from congregation to congregation.<sup>363</sup>

### Education

In response to national concerns over the state of public education, the Department of Public Instruction commissioned a study of Indiana's school system in 1920. It found that there were still 4,500 one-teacher schools in rural Indiana. Especially during the Depression, local school systems kept one-room schoolhouses open to serve children in rural communities. Rural townships in the project area, including Bogard, Elmore, and Madison (and to some degree, nearby Washington Township) in Daviess County, as well as Cass and Taylor in Greene County continued to use one-room schools throughout this era.<sup>364</sup> These small community schools met the needs of those who could not travel to consolidated schools in the absence of school

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361. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1, 127, 143.

362. Stoll, *The Amish in Daviess County, Indiana*, 104.

363. Interviews were conducted September 14 to September 15, 2004 with the proviso that anonymity would be maintained.

364. Myers, *Daviess County History*, vol. 1, 147-149; Stone, et al., *Scotland: Facts and Fiction*, 40.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



transportation services considered unaffordable by county boards of education. As might be expected, the compulsory consolidation efforts of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were stymied during this era. Still, more children were in school than ever before and new schools were being constructed.<sup>365</sup> One-room schools did not yet totally disappear, however, especially in some rural areas. Buildings from this era still remain extant on the landscape. In the project area, a one-room brick schoolhouse still stands in Madison Township (Daviness, 00009).

Town schools experienced overcrowding on a continuous basis. Elnora's two story brick building, built in 1895 and expanded in 1899, was nearly bursting at the seams by the beginning of this era. A new township high school was constructed in 1919, and even boasted an indoor gymnasium. The elementary grades quickly expanded to fill the older school.<sup>366</sup> A fire in the elementary school in the fall of 1923 did considerable damage, necessitating the construction of a new elementary school for the 1924-1925 school year. With its completion, the last of the one-room rural schools was closed and the township was consolidated into one elementary school facility.<sup>367</sup> The high school was razed in the mid-1950s, to make way for a new facility located on the south side of town and completed in 1957. This latter building was later shifted to elementary school use, with the construction of the North Daviness County High School, and was later sold to the BMA Bible Institute for use as a seasonal Mennonite College (Daviness, 06019).<sup>368</sup>

In Scotland, a three-story brick schoolhouse had been constructed in 1912. This grand building even featured a large bell tower and grassy commons for use during recess, and continued to serve most of Taylor Township until 1955.<sup>369</sup> It was demolished in the late 1980s.

Funding continued to be an issue for rural school districts throughout this era. This was especially true for those in the hilly regions of southwestern Indiana, such as parts of Greene County, where farming was a tenuous income source. It soon became a greater problem as the agricultural crisis deepened in the 1920s and 1930s. This was generally a lean time for education. The build-up for World War II began to pump money into the economy even before the United States entered the conflict, which had a positive effect on funding for education<sup>370</sup> By the early 1950s the first effects of the baby boom were beginning to be felt through increased class sizes and corresponding strains on resources.

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365. Indiana State Teacher's Association, *Advancing the Cause of Education*.

366. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 70-71.

367. *Ibid.*, 78.

368. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 82.

369. Stone, et al., *Scotland: Facts and Fiction*, 1.

370. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and Its People, 1920-1945*, 267.



## **Social Reform**

Social reform from 1921 to 1954 falls into two main eras: the anti-modern reforms initiated by middle-class conservatives during the 1920s and the government sponsored reform of the New Deal. The conservative middle-class reform movement focused on supporting issues of prohibition, enforced Protestant moral standards, and reform of education. Government action also extended to care for the poor, dependent, and mentally ill. The Daviess County Poor Farm, later known as the Daviess County Home, continued its mission of providing assistance to the county's most destitute.

The 1920s were defined by conservative moral reform and conversely by the opposite, the speakeasy culture. In 1920 Prohibition was enacted. Taverns and saloons were shut down, sometimes replaced by clandestine "speakeasies." Prohibition proved popular with Protestants, who were by far in the majority in Daviess and Greene counties, but not with Roman Catholics, who generally did not place a taboo on alcohol consumption.

Unlawful production and consumption of alcohol resulted in a reactionary laxity characterized by dancing, drinking, and the "flapper girl." Illegal alcohol was produced in remote areas throughout the state, including several stills in Greene County.<sup>371</sup> During the Great Depression most voluntary efforts at social reform broke down as needs outstripped efforts to provide philanthropy. As a result, the government took over reform in the form of the New Deal, with strict, military-like rule imposed on participants in the "make work" corps.<sup>372</sup>

## **Culture, Leisure, and Sports**

The demand for recreation and leisure time pursuits grew after 1920, due in part to a decrease in the work week for laborers and because leisure activity came to be seen as a way to unite communities. People participated in cultural, leisure, and sports activities in a variety of ways, including visiting the state's new parks and recreational areas, enjoying radio broadcasts and motion pictures, and participating in local cultural events.

Motion pictures also served as a cultural unifier and a way that many Hoosiers, especially in small towns, spent their leisure time. Movie houses grew in number across southwestern Indiana, even during the Great Depression, possibly because they offered a way to escape from the reminders of daily hardships. This form of entertainment provided an affordable alternative to more "high brow" kinds of entertainment, such as the theater, opera, and the symphony.<sup>373</sup> The built environment reflects this shift in activity, through places of public entertainment such

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371. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History: Indiana's Hoosier National Forest*, 96.

372. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1, 266.

373. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and Its People, 1920-1945*, 367-68.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



as the Indiana Theatre in Washington (Daviness, 31079), which was constructed in circa 1925 and remains extant. A movie theatre was also located in the Dr. Porter Building (Daviness, 06035) in downtown Elnora for many years.<sup>374</sup>

The Great Depression brought federally funded improvements to, and increases in, Indiana's parks and recreational land. As part of the New Deal programs, the CCC worked on several projects in southwestern Indiana, including the creation of Lake Greenwood (now part of the Crane NSWC).<sup>375</sup>

The Daviess County Fair, then known as the Elnora Street Fair and held on the streets of Elnora, first occurred in 1928.<sup>376</sup> Although the name of the sponsoring agency changed several times over the years, it continued to operate as a street fair until 1946 (except during the years of World War II), when the Elnora Community Association was formed. The new association sold shares to raise funds for the purchase of a permanent fair ground location southeast of Elnora's business district that is still extant. Reorganized as a not-for-profit organization, the fair association was granted a ninety-nine year lease on the site. The popular week long fair featured farm and craft exhibits, livestock shows, Sunday evening vespers, free concerts by the county's high school bands, and the Daviess County Fair Queen contest.<sup>377</sup>

Beginning in 1930, a second large fair operated in Daviess County. The Graham Fair, sponsored by Robert C. Graham and 25 other stock holders, operated the fair on the Graham family farm located outside of the project APE, just east of Washington on US 50 (Daviness, 30040).<sup>378</sup> Initially a Fourth of July celebration, the fair included both day and night horse racing on what was considered at the time to be the best lighted track in Indiana and the launching and landing of dirigibles from the site. The fair ended with the onset of World War II, and all the light poles and wiring were donated to the City of Washington.

### Conclusion

The era from 1921 to 1954 does not exhibit the richness and variety of buildings of earlier eras. The region experienced harsh times and depression, in part due to the agricultural recession and the stock market crash. Only marginal growth was seen in the built environment during this era, in the form of 1920s farmsteads with minimally detailed bungalow dwellings, and a small surge in post-World War II housing construction. The single largest mark on the landscape affected by federally-sponsored New Deal programs was development of the residential area that borders

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374. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 21.

375. William B. Barnes, *Natural Resources and the Great Depression in Martin County and South Central Indiana*. Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc., ed. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau Collections - forthcoming), 87-95.

376. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1, 234.

377. *Ibid.*, 234.

378. *Ibid.*, 234.

**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**  
**Historic Property Report, Section 3**



Crane NSWC, located adjacent to the project area in southern Greene County and nearby Martin County.



## **Findings Regarding the Old Order Amish Area**

The Section 3 historians determined that the Old Order Amish above-ground resources in the APE are not eligible for listing in the NR. Selected ineligible properties, including two Old Order Amish farms, are described in a later section to provide a cross-section of the kinds of resources encountered in the APE, while specifying the criteria used to select each representative property. Potential historic resources in the Old Order Amish community presented the Section 3 historians with a unique challenge. Therefore the types of properties encountered and evaluated within the Old Order Amish community within the APE are discussed in detail, below.

### ***Individual Old Order Amish Properties***

The Section 3 historians did not observe buildings, structures, sites, or objects of agricultural history and/or architectural significance that are individually eligible for listing in the NR on Old Order Amish properties in the APE. During the field survey, the historians noted that few of the Old Order Amish properties had buildings/structures that appeared to meet the NR age requirement. Typically, the buildings/structures that met the NR age requirement were modified by the application of vinyl or aluminum siding, the use of replacement windows, or the construction of incongruous additions. Thus, these changes altered their historic appearance. The buildings/structures/objects that met the NR age requirement were not outstanding or unique examples of their type.

Yet, a farmstead (building cluster) or the farm, including its land, can be individually eligible for the NR even if its individual constituent elements are architecturally undistinguished as long as the farmstead or farm conveys a significant architectural or historical theme, has integrity, and meets the NR age requirement. As noted in the Methods section above, the historians established when a property was first purchased by Old Order Amish from a non-Amish landowner(s) to evaluate whether any Old Order Amish farmsteads or farms are individually eligible for inclusion in the NR.

In order to be as inclusive as possible in the approach to the Amish area, the historians mapped properties that were 40 years old instead of 50 years as required by Section 106. As depicted in Figure 5, properties owned by Old Order Amish were classified into four types: 1) properties first purchased from non-Amish owners after 1964 that lack buildings/structures that meet the NR age requirement (color coded green); 2) properties first purchased in or prior to 1964 that lack buildings/structures that meet the NR age requirement (color coded yellow); 3) properties first purchased after 1964 that have one or more buildings that meet the NR age requirement (color coded blue); 4) properties first purchased in or prior to 1964 that have one or more buildings/structures that meet the NR age requirement (color coded orange). Clearly, the farms that lack buildings/structures that meet the NR age requirement (color coded green and yellow

# I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

## Historic Property Report, Section 3

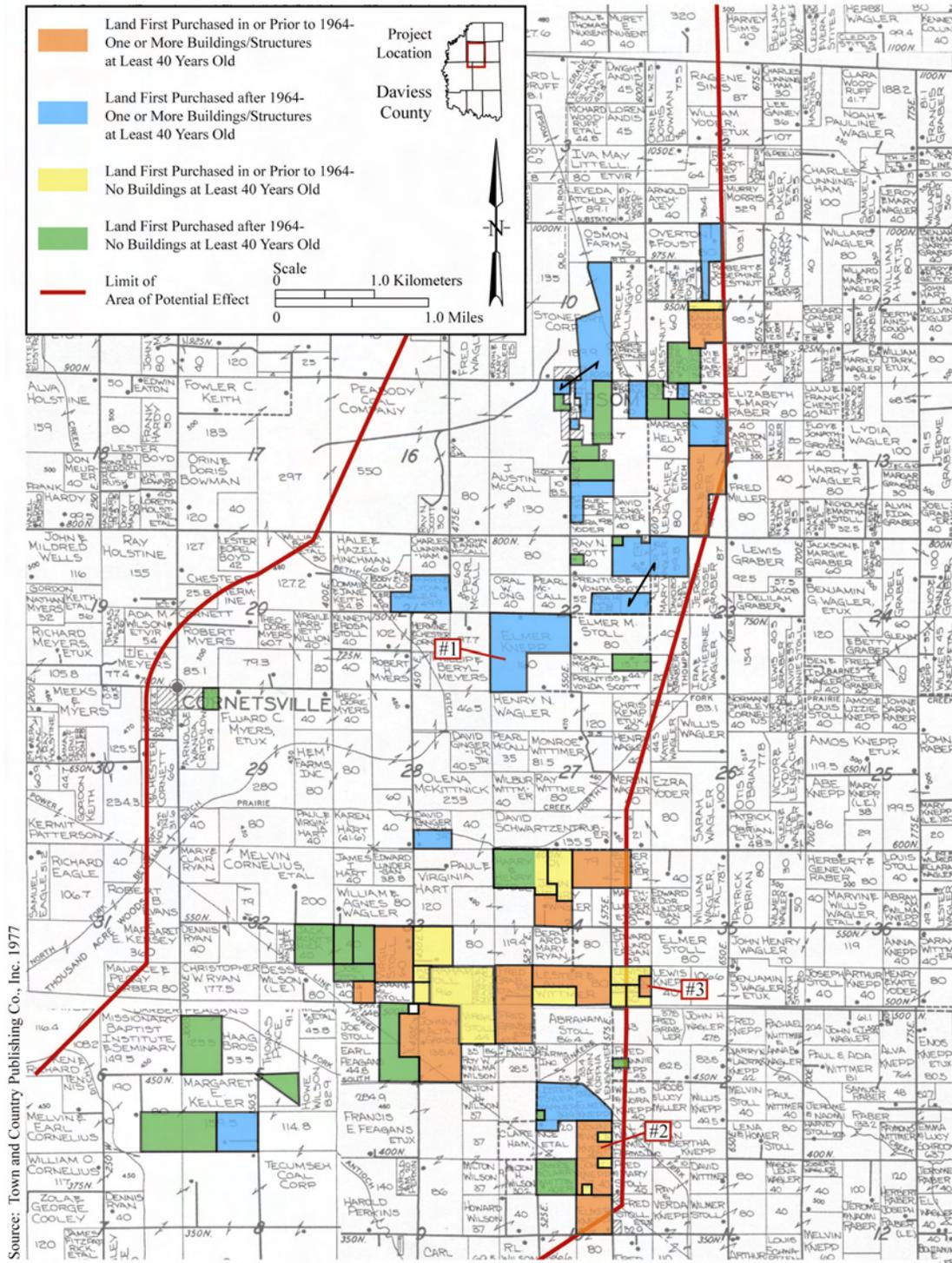


Figure 5. Old Order Amish Properties



on Figure 5) regardless of when the land was first purchased, are not eligible for inclusion in the NR. This includes one farm owned by a family who recently became Mennonite. The farms first purchased after 1964 (color coded blue on Figure 5) that have at least one older building or structure from the original farm all have unacceptably high proportions of buildings that do not meet the NR age requirement, which reflects their relatively recent purchase. The farm labeled #1 on Figure 5 is a typical example. Of the thirteen buildings and structures that comprise the farmstead, only one, a Transverse Frame barn, meets the NR age requirement. Thus, these farmsteads/farms also are ineligible.

Finally, of Old Order Amish properties considered in this study, twelve have at least one building or structure that meets the NR age requirement (color coded orange on Figure 5). This includes one Old Order Amish farm whose present owners recently became Mennonites. Yet, each farm exhibits many new buildings, structures, and objects such as LP tanks and in-ground swimming pools. In fact, buildings and structures that meet the NR age requirement do not exceed fifty percent of the total number of buildings and structures on any of these farms. The high percentage of intrusive elements compromises the historic integrity of these farms. Also, the older buildings have been extensively altered by enlarging them and installing metal or vinyl exterior wall cladding and replacement windows. Given their lack of historic integrity, no individually eligible farmsteads or farms occur in the Old Order Amish area of the APE.

### ***Old Order Amish District***

Though no individual Old Order Amish farm had sufficient integrity to be individually eligible for the NR, the historians considered a potential district of farmsteads or farms conveying architecture typical of Old Order Amish farms from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.



Old Order Amish "Pennsylvania Farmhouse" in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

No evidence of an Old Order Amish tradition of architecture exists in the APE. This is in sharp contrast to the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Old Order Amish community, where farmhouses that combine traditional German and Georgian features have a distinctively Old Order Amish look. Nor, do any of the farms have a house similar to those built in Holmes County, Ohio, and Nappanee, Indiana. As discussed above, these latter houses are two-story wood frame structures with a fieldstone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and side gable roof. They have two interior chimneys, one in the center and one



at one end of the house. The most prominent features are the shed roof front and rear porches



(15016) – Old Order Amish House in APE

that are often partially or wholly enclosed. The front door is the second bay from one end of the house, often the chimney end. Finally, each one of the farms with older buildings/structures in the APE was originally owned by non-Amish people. Thus, an eclectic mix of architectural forms, especially if an older house is present, characterizes these farms.

Most farmsteads are not from the historic period. Too many buildings and structures are modern and those few that are older are all too often modified and lack integrity. Furthermore, a district of Old Order Amish farms should have

definable boundaries of largely contiguous properties with sufficiently few non-contributing resources to convey integrity.

As depicted on Figure 5, within the APE most properties of the Old Order Amish are not of sufficient age to be considered contributing to any potential district. Only isolated properties (depicted blue and orange on Figure 5) have the potential to be contributing to any district. Where they occur in groups, they are surrounded by non-contributing non-Amish farms, non-contributing residential properties, and non-contributing Old Order Amish farms. With such a high percentage of non-contributing elements, a historic district of Old Order Amish farms does not exist.

### ***Old Order Amish Cultural Landscape***

Evaluation of the potential cultural landscape reveals the same shortcomings as the potential historic district described above. First, the properties first purchased by Old Order Amish from a non-Amish landowner(s) after 1964 (color coded blue and green on Figure 5) are clearly not old enough to be included in the cultural landscape and, therefore, are non-contributing. Second, the farms with mostly modern resources (color coded yellow on Figure 5) also are non-contributing. Both types of properties diminish the integrity of a potential cultural landscape.

What remains is a small collection of twelve farms purchased in or prior to 1964 with at least one building or structure that meets the age requirement for the NR (color coded orange on Figure 5). Two are isolated occurrences just east of Epsom, while the ten others cluster (see Figure 5) to the south near the Bogard/Barr township line (CR 500N) where several properties were established

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



as early as the 1930s, and in one case the 1920s.<sup>379</sup> Yet, these farms do not have a favorable ratio of contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures, and objects. For example, the integrity of the farm labeled #2 on Figure 5 is compromised by the presence of three additional clusters of new buildings on small plots of land purchased by offspring of the owners of Farm #2. The property labeled #3 is a small property organized around a shop that manufactures doors and is surrounded by two small residential properties to the south and west and a small farm to the north, all of which have modern buildings and structures.

Even the landscape elements lack integrity. As can be seen in Figures 6 and 7, which have the boundaries of the southern cluster of Old Order Amish properties in the APE superimposed, the landscape in 1937 and 1958 is relatively unchanged. Both Old Order Amish and non-Amish farms exhibit patterns of small fields. This is primarily due to the fact that the shift to large fields and industrial scale farming by non-Amish farmers had only just begun by the late 1950s. The pattern of small fields persists yet today in the Old Order Amish community **east of the APE**. This is depicted on Figure 8. In contrast, Figure 9 depicts the southern and densest cluster of Old Order Amish properties in the APE in 2004. Though some small fields are indeed present, large forty- and eighty-acre fields are more common and the overall landscape lacks the consistency of that depicted in Figure 8. Furthermore, a historic road system is less evident in the APE (Figure 9) than in the area east of the APE (Figure 8). In the area east of the APE, this road network provides increased access between Old Order Amish farms reflecting the close knit character of the community.

Processes of change within the Old Order Amish community have been responsible for the altered landscape in the APE. As more and more people become economically dependent on cottage industries, some have chosen not to farm at all. These properties have fewer small cultivated fields, fewer buildings to house livestock, and fewer structures to store the crops and the planting and harvesting equipment on these properties. Farming-related activities are limited to gardens, pasture(s), and buildings to house their horses. Likewise, the increased numbers of families whose bread-winners are construction workers or other laborers have changed land-use patterns in two other ways. Some buy a small plot of land within their family's farmland and establish residency. While they share the responsibility for maintaining the family farm, the farmland is interrupted by small residential plots of land with modern buildings. Other individuals who rely on contracting may purchase twenty acres or less and limit outbuildings and fields to what is necessary to maintain their horses. As a result, a single ten- or twenty-acre field is associated with a small building cluster. All three situations described above occur in the APE. This contrasts markedly with the historic pattern of multiple small fields totaling eighty acres or more associated with a large, densely populated building cluster than predominated a few decades ago.

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379. W. W. Hixson, *Plat Book of Daviess County, Indiana* (Rockford, Illinois: W. W. Hixson & Co., circa 1920s) and A. A. Arnold, *Daviess County Indiana: Farm Ownership Map* (Vincennes, Indiana: A.A. Arnold, 1939).

**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**  
**Historic Property Report, Section 3**

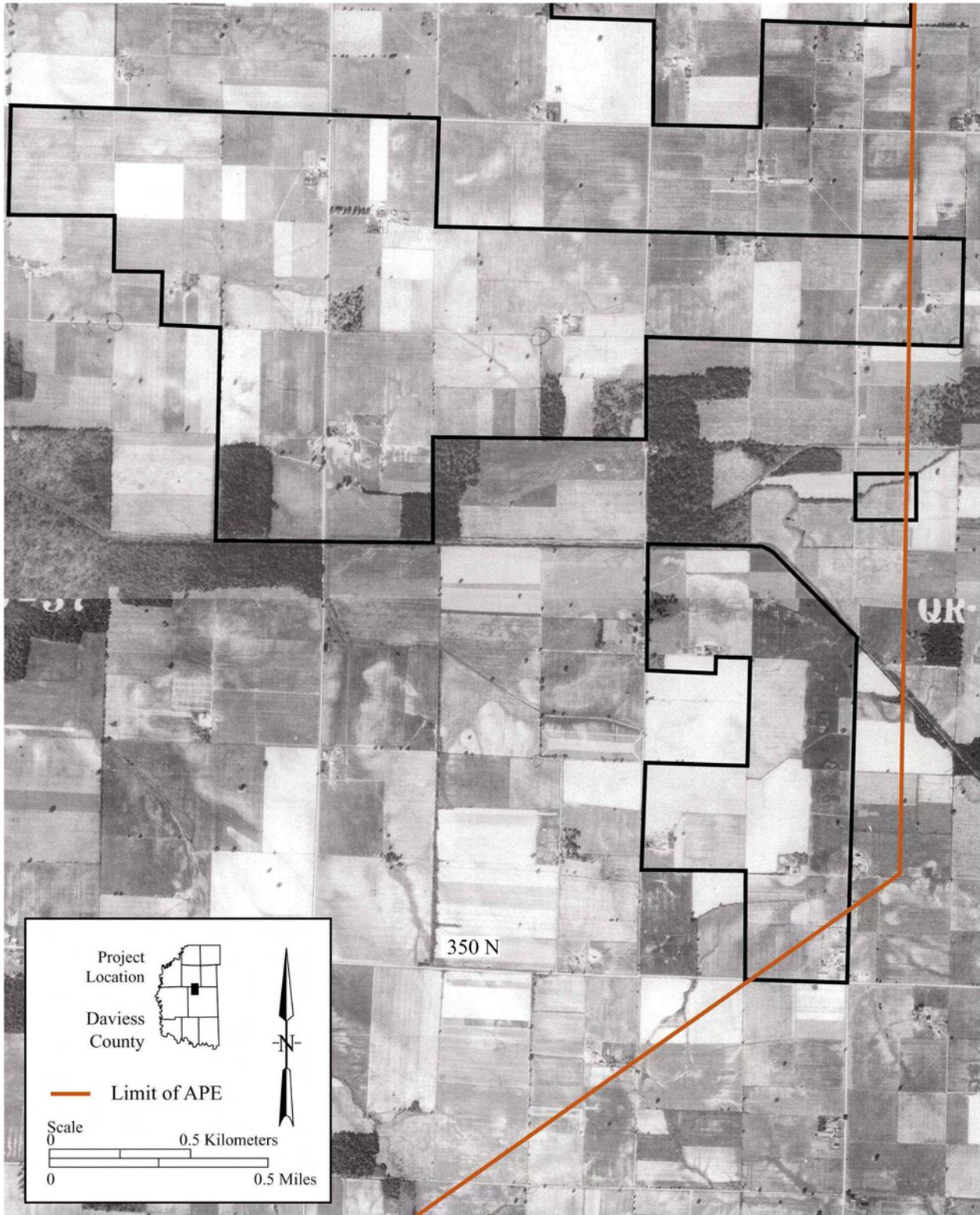


Figure 6. 1937 Aerial Photograph with 2004 Old Order Amish Properties

**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**  
**Historic Property Report, Section 3**

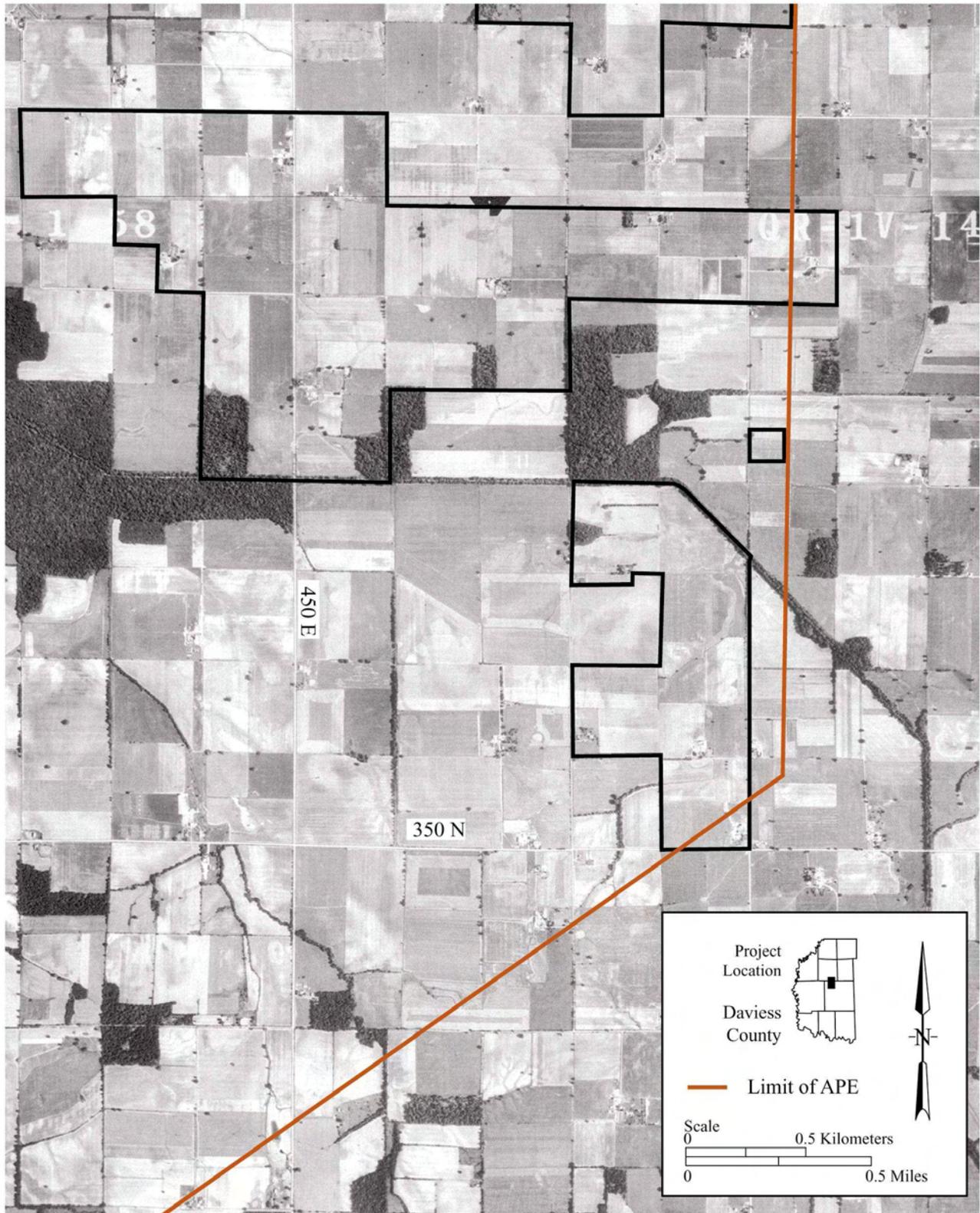


Figure 7. 1958 Aerial Photograph with 2004 Old Order Amish Properties

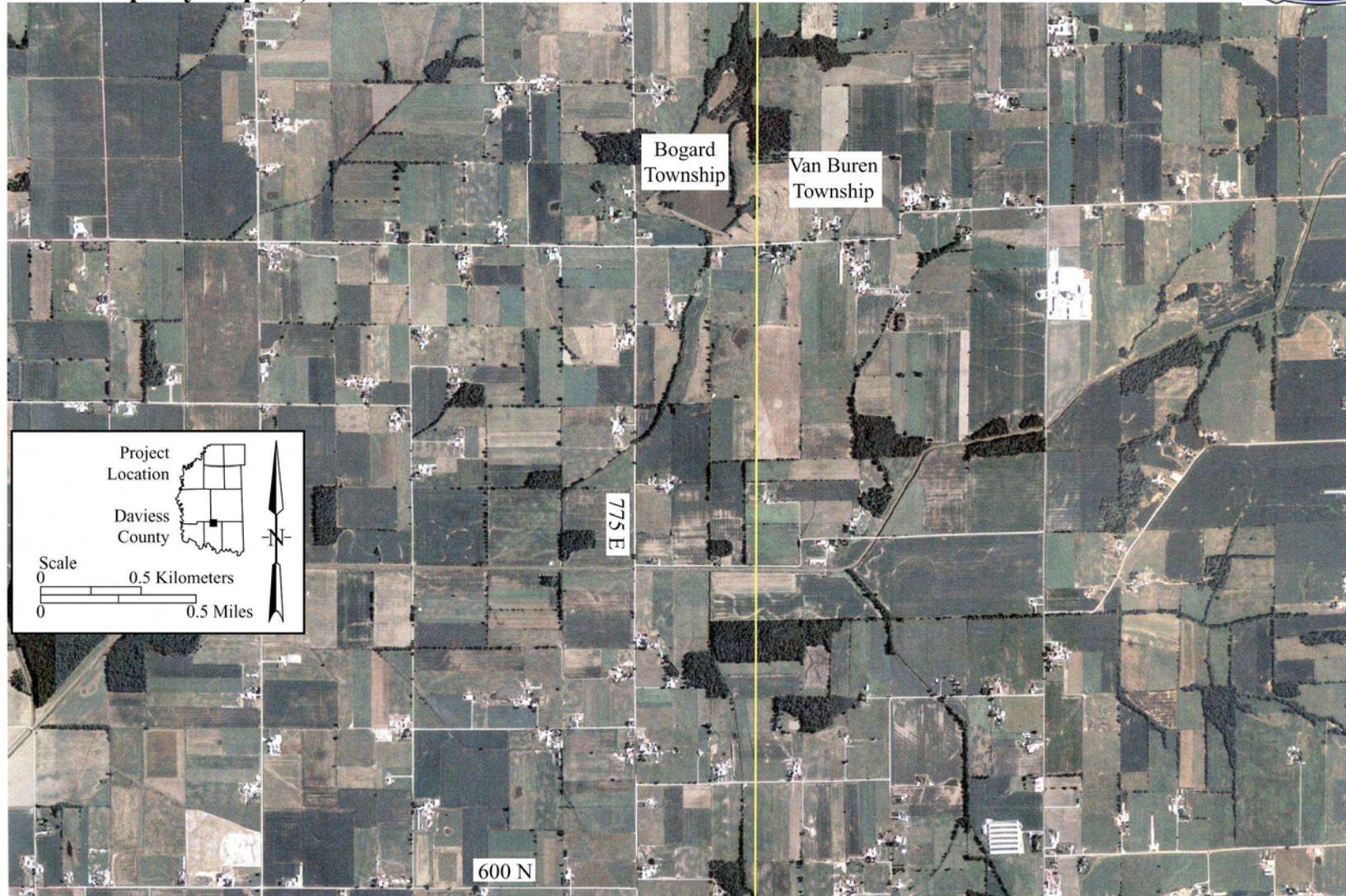


Figure 8. Farm Landscape East of the APE

# I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

## Historic Property Report, Section 3

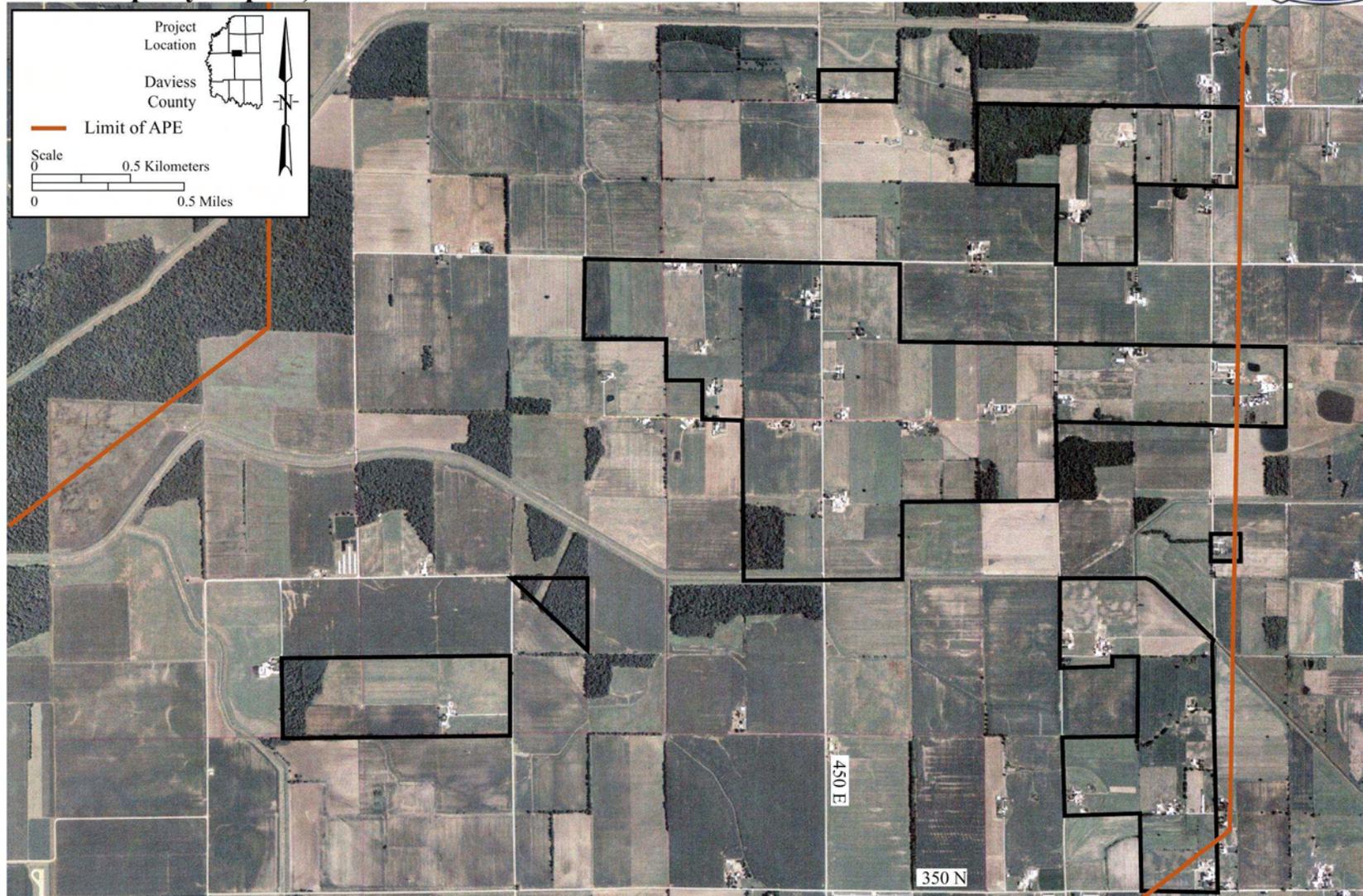


Figure 9. Farm Landscape in the APE



To summarize, the pattern of Old Order Amish land ownership in the APE is dispersed compared to the core area east of the APE. Landscape elements such as the transportation network are not as noticeable as they are to the east of the APE, and the increased reliance on cottage industries and employment in the construction sector and other industries is altering the traditional patterns of land use; therefore, a cultural landscape with integrity that conveys its historical character does not exist in the APE.

### ***Old Order Amish Traditional Cultural Property***

Though TCPs are most often associated with Native American sacred places, the Section 3 historians also considered the possibility of an Old Order Amish TCP in the APE. According to John Hostetler, for the Old Order Amish, “sacred power is found within the community pattern and not outside it. The Amish do not conduct pilgrimages to a holy place.”<sup>380</sup> Specific locations are not part of worship activities nor are they considered sacred, as is the community. In fact, the practice of rotating church services from family to family throughout each church district, illustrates the importance of community over specific places.

Moreover, the relationship with the land is one of stewardship, and the fruits of the labor are used to perpetuate community life.<sup>381</sup> The land and the pursuit of agriculture are vehicles for expressing their traditions, their sense of community, and their separation from non-Amish society. The physical manifestations of their traditions and separateness on the landscape, including small field patterns; horse-related buildings, structures, and equipment; the Dawdy Haus; and expansive gardens and orchards; among others, are not integral to the land but are highly mobile and/or easily replicable. This is expressed across the landscape by the Old Order Amish community’s expansion, the building and rebuilding of farms, and its history of starting new communities under a variety of circumstances.

No special value is ascribed to a particular piece of land. Land is a way to earn a living and be part of the community. Nearness to family and relatives and the productivity of the soil and cost are primary factors that dictate land purchases. Currently, the greatest impetus for moving and starting a new community is the availability of land suited to agriculture. During one interview with the Old Order Amish, an informant stated that the Old Order Amish have adapted many ways to remain on their farms. But, if forced, many would move elsewhere to continue living on farms. He also stated that relocation would not necessarily be to one place or another, and he doubted that there would be a specific area, though they would tend to stay near their family members. These practical considerations help them maintain their community.

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380. Hostetler, *Amish Society*, 209-210.

381. *Ibid.*, 74.



The use of land as vehicle to convey their separateness and maintain their community and relationship with God rather than as a particular place(s) of traditional cultural or spiritual value is underscored by the difficulty that our interview subjects had in conveying to us specific places important to understanding their history and traditions. The Old Order Amish who were interviewed are aware that the Old Order Amish settlement of Daviess County in the 1860s occurred in two, spatially distinct locales. One was near Odon in Madison Township and the other several miles south in Barr and Van Buren townships.<sup>382</sup> Nevertheless, the two areas were considered part of the same community, though the Odon settlement declined in numbers and was abandoned by 1911.

In fact, some interview subjects identified a cemetery used by the inhabitants of the long-abandoned Odon settlement in Madison Township as one of particular significance. Yet, neither the cemetery nor the former Old Order Amish settlement was accorded any particular significance in maintaining their lifeways and/or beliefs. Other responses were similar in content to the above example, and at no time was it stated that any specific portion(s) of the landscape was more important than any other. At the same time, oral tradition, custom, and conventionality (dress and proper grooming, language and speech, names, horse and buggy use, etc.) are the means by which group identity is maintained.<sup>383</sup>

That the Old Order Amish ties to the land are not necessarily permanent, is evidenced by the leasing or selling of land to mining companies that has taken place in the past.<sup>384</sup> As depicted in Figure 10, the historians identified two properties in and adjacent to the APE that have been owned by members of the Old Order Amish community for more than fifty years and have been strip-mined, a practice that strips the land of fertility if restoration is not done properly. Based on interview data, other examples are known to have occurred to the east of the APE. Examples of Old Order Amish individuals allowing mining are also documented for Holmes County, Ohio.<sup>385</sup> This strongly supports the idea that the land itself is neither sacred nor inviolable to the Old Order Amish. The characteristics and history of a particular location are not what are critical to supporting their lifeways, traditions, and beliefs. As with the example presented earlier in the definition of a TCP, the baptism can take place in any suitable body of water rather than being linked historically to a specific body of water; the Old Order Amish lifeway can be

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382. Stoll, *The Amish in Daviess County, Indiana*, 17-20, 91.

383. *Ibid.*, 14.

384. Data on the location of mining tracts and the dates during which they were mined indicated that certain Amish farm owners participated, information that was supported in interviews. Farming of lands once leased to and mined by a coal company are depicted in Whorrall, *The Amish Community in Daviess County, Indiana*, 154.

385. Scott, *Amish Houses & Barns*, 121-123.

**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**  
**Historic Property Report, Section 3**

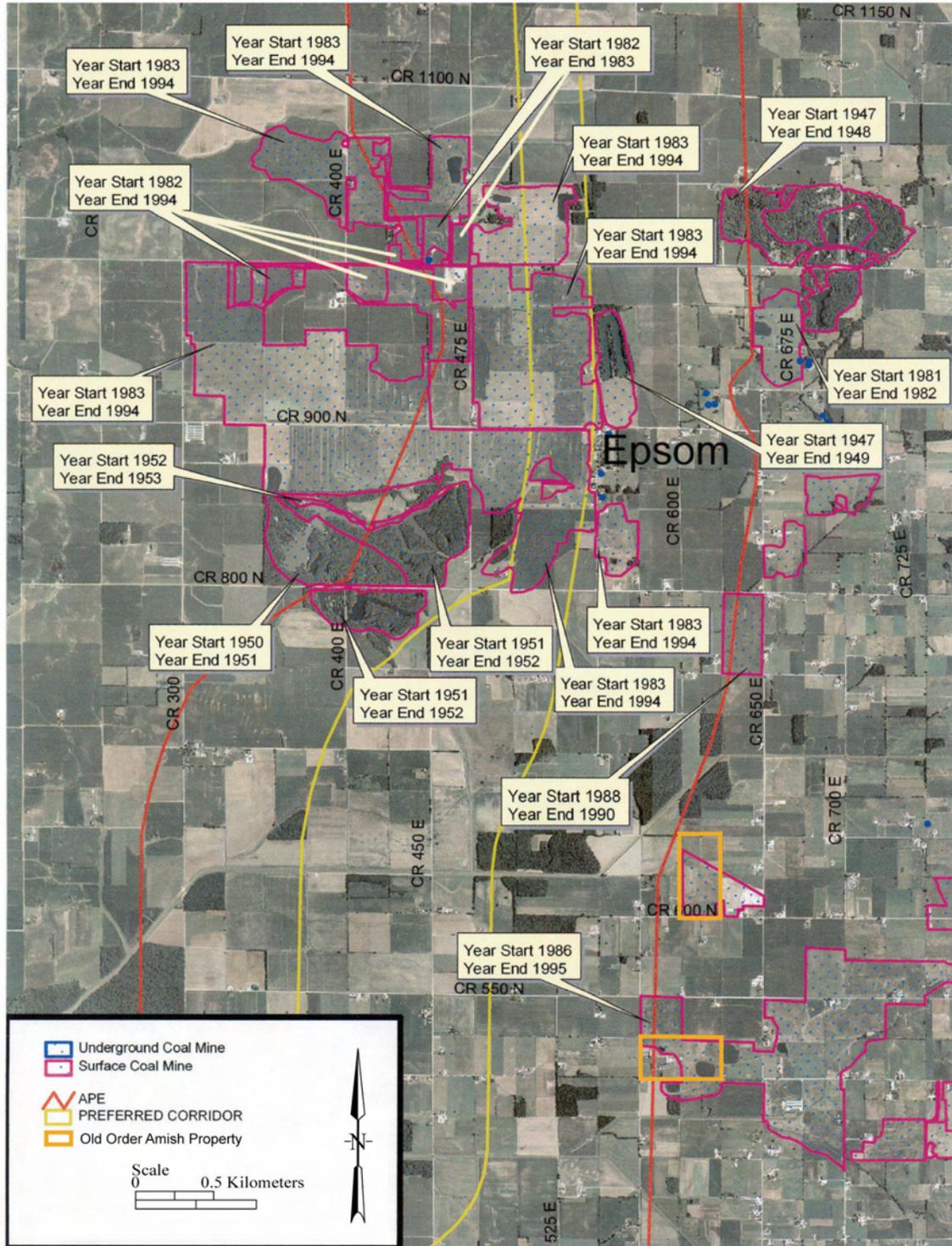


Figure 10. Location of Coal Mines and Old Order Amish-Owned Properties

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

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### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



maintained on any agricultural property rather than being necessarily linked to a specific farm or area.

To summarize, the Old Order Amish believe in the sacredness of community, not specific geographic locations that they inhabit. This adaptive aspect of the culture has allowed the communities to grow, as well as move and form new settlements. The Old Order Amish are well aware of the history, but simply attach little or no traditional or spiritual importance to specific locations on the landscape. There is no Old Order Amish TCP in the APE.



## **Findings of Eligibility**

A list of all surveyed properties is presented in Appendix B and documentation for all newly inventoried properties is presented in Appendix C. Maps depicting the locations of all surveyed properties are presented in Appendix D. The findings of eligibility follow.

### ***National Register Properties***

As of August 2004, six architectural properties in Daviess County were listed in the NR. All previously designated Daviess County properties are located outside the I-69 study corridor and APE; most are concentrated in the City of Washington. These previously designated properties include the Magnus J. Carnahan House; Thomas Faith House; Robert C. Graham House; Jefferson Elementary School, Dr. John A. Scudder House; and Washington Commercial Historic District.

Three properties located in Greene County have been listed in the NR. These previously designated properties include the Linton Public Library, Linton; the Richland-Plummer Creek Covered Bridge, Bloomfield vicinity; and the Scotland Hotel, Scotland. Only the Scotland Hotel is located within the Section 3 APE. This property was listed in 1993 for its association with historical events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Greene County and the town of Scotland. This property is discussed further, below.



(56002) - Scotland Hotel Façade and North Elevation



(56002) - Scotland Hotel Smokehouse and Privies Looking North

**Scotland Hotel (Greene, 56002)**  
**NE Corner of Main and Jackson Streets**  
**Criterion: A**

*Description:* The Scotland Hotel was listed in the NR in 1993, under Criterion A, for its association with commercial events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Greene County and town of Scotland. This property is composed of a vernacular Italianate building, a board-and-batten-sided smokehouse, and two privies. It is located in the northeast corner of Main and Jackson Streets, at the principal crossroads of Scotland. The hotel is a two-story frame structure with a locally quarried sandstone foundation, four porches, and a hipped roof. It was constructed in 1879 with fashionable new materials for the entry hall, parlors, and guest rooms. A circa 1860s building is attached to the rear to provide more utilitarian spaces.<sup>386</sup>

*Context/Analysis:* The Scotland Hotel was a popular destination for many traveling salesmen, known as “drummers,” throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also served as the boarding house for children of area farmers sent to Scotland to attend school.<sup>387</sup> During the late 1930s, it was a lodging place for WPA workers engaged in a local recreation and wildlife project in nearby Martin County, and later served as temporary housing for visitors to the Crane NWSC.<sup>388</sup>

386. Bogle, Scotland Hotel National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 7-1.

387. Bogle, Scotland Hotel National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 8-6.

388. Holt, *History of Martin County, Indiana*, 70-71.



(56002) - Scotland Hotel National Register  
Boundary

In the 1940s, the sewing room was rented for use as the Taylor Township trustees' office. Due to financial difficulty, the Scotland Hotel closed its doors and was sold in the mid-1960s. The hotel is presently owned by the Scotland Historical Society, which was formed in 1971 to preserve the hotel and was responsible for its nomination to the NR in 1993. According to the NR form, its period of significance is circa 1879 to 1943.

*Conclusion:* The Scotland Hotel is listed on the NR, and still retains its integrity.

*Boundary Description/Justification:* The boundaries of the property follow the boundaries of the lot on which the hotel and associated buildings, two privies and a smokehouse, are located. The Scotland Hotel is located on the northeast corner of Jackson and Main streets.



### ***State Register Properties***

No properties are located in the APE that are listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures that are not also listed in the NR.

### ***Eligible Properties***

Two properties individually eligible for the NR, the McCall Family Farmstead (Davies, 15007) and the Blackmore Store (Greene, 56001), are located within the APE. The McCall property consists of the farm entrance, driveway and the building cluster, and the landscape features that surround them. No historic field patterns are extant. It is eligible as an example of a nineteenth-century farmstead complex. The Blackmore Store is an excellent example of the late-nineteenth century commercial Italianate style and is eligible for its architecture and its association with commercial activities that have contributed to the history of Greene County and the town of Scotland. Each is described below.



(15007) - Viewshed Looking North



(15007) - House Facade

**McCall Family Farmstead (Daviness,  
15007)  
CR 800N, East of CR 475E  
Criterion: A**

*The McCall Family Farmstead is eligible for the NR under Criterion A as an example of a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farmstead complex. In addition to the large residence with modest Italianate details and several large barns, the property includes a full collection of outbuildings and a number of landscape features that contribute to the property's historic character.*

*Description:* The McCall Family Farmstead (Figure 11) was previously recorded in the *Daviness County Interim Report* as Outstanding based on both architecture and landscape architecture. The property consists of nine contributing buildings: the residence, three barns, chicken coop, well house, buggy shed, garage, and utility shed. Six non-contributing structures in the farmstead complex include four grain bins, a pole barn, and a large machine shed. Several concrete posts and the concrete silo foundation also contribute to the historic record of the functioning farm property.

The circa 1883 house is the second residence on the property.<sup>389</sup> The two-story building exhibits modest elements associated with the Italianate style, such as long narrow double-hung windows (currently with one-over-one replacement windows but originally featuring a two-over-two glazing pattern),

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389. John McCall, Jr., interviewed by Elaine Robinson, Plainville, Indiana, August 5, 2004.

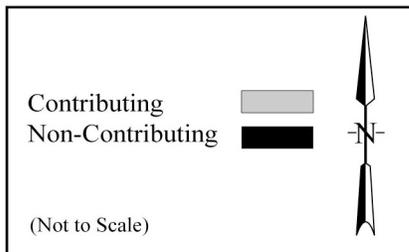
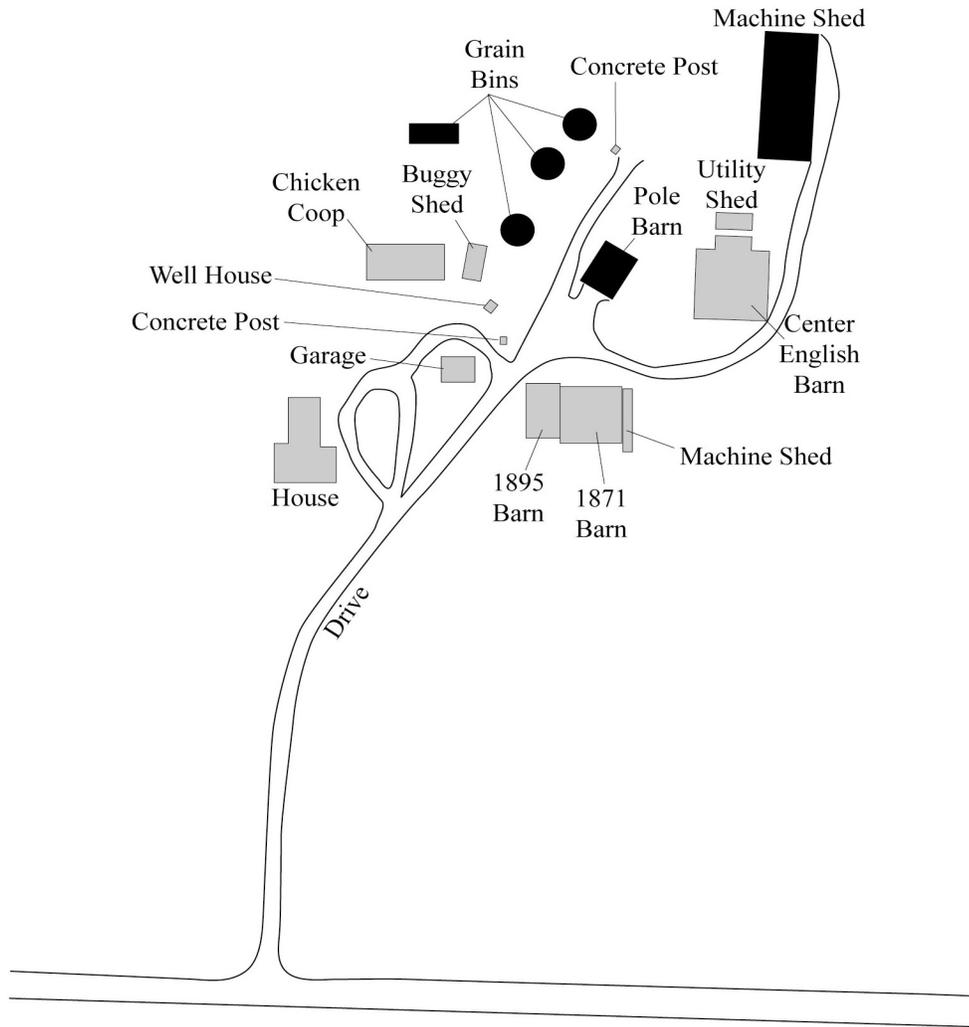


Figure 11. (15007) McCall Family Farmstead



(15007) - House East and North Elevations



(15007) - Main Barn Complex



(15007) - Center English Barn and Utility Shed

and heavily molded window and door surrounds.<sup>390</sup> Each of the pedimented hood moldings and the transom sill are further ornamented with an appliqué motif. Similar window detailing is found on the rear ell, except where the enclosed one-story porch extends along the east elevation. The front entry, situated at the center of the two-story open porch, is complete with sidelights and transom. The porch has recently been altered; the porch originally featured a one-story structure with a flat roof. The new two-story porch structure is topped by a shed roof and features turned posts and balustrades at each floor. The exterior walls of the house have been clad with vinyl siding and the roof with composition shingles.

The property includes three barns. The oldest barn (circa 1871) was originally utilized as a horse stable, and was subsequently incorporated into a larger complex. The original section of the structure is a long, low building with hand hewn log framing and vertical wood sheathing. Extending from the west elevation of the original structure is an 1898 addition. The taller English barn addition provided a much greater area for hay storage, as is attested by the west elevation hay hood and loft door. The English barn's lower exterior walls have been clad with metal sheathing while the gable peaks retain their original vertical wood cladding. Both the original barn and its later addition rest on stone piers.

390. Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), p. 212.



(15007) - Chicken Coop



(15007) - Well House



(15007) - Buggy Shed (Center), with Well House and Grain Bin

The two remaining barns are examples of the English barn form, with side gable roofs and one or more shed additions. Each of the barns has been clad with corrugated metal over the original vertical wood walls. The center barn (circa 1900), has limited fenestration, including several large doors on the north elevation and a pair of doors below the east elevation gable peak. The north barn (circa 1920) roof extends to form a hay hood from the north gable peak.

The chicken coop (circa 1920) is rectilinear in form and is topped by an asymmetrical side gable roof. Walls of the structure are clad with clapboard and the roof is sheathed with metal. A majority of the fenestration is clustered at the center of the south elevation where a string of thirteen windows extends across the façade.

Southeast of the chicken coop is the well house (circa 1920). Constructed partially below grade, the lower portion of the structure has poured concrete walls and stairs accessing the door at the center of the facade. The upper walls are constructed of glazed tile with clapboard utilized in the gable peaks. The gable front roof is sheathed with metal.

The buggy house, garage, and utility shed are each small gable front buildings. The earliest of the structures, the buggy shed (circa 1920), also features a half-hipped pent roof across the façade. Walls of this structure have clapboard sheathing, while the walls of the nearby garage (circa 1935) are clad with corrugated metal. The utility shed (circa 1939) was moved to the farm from the hired hand

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



residence on the south side of CR 800N in the 1970s.<sup>391</sup> Several concrete elements complete the farmstead complex. These items include cast concrete posts indicating existing or former fence rows and a concrete pad situated near the north English barn. This circular pad is all that remains of a silo lost during a storm in 1938.<sup>392</sup>

*Context/Analysis:* Andrew McCall established the farmstead complex about 1867, four years before marrying Mary Charlotte Peachee.<sup>393</sup> In 1870, census records indicate that Andrew resided on the property and had real estate valued at \$5,000.<sup>394</sup> Initially the family resided in a small house north of the present day residence, which was constructed in 1883.<sup>395</sup>

Andrew McCall was primarily a horse farmer, but he, and later his son John, kept dairy cows on the farm along with the livestock and crops typical of late nineteenth century farms. In addition to his agricultural activities, Andrew had a small shop on the farm (located at the site of the present day pole barn) where he made concrete posts utilized by area farmers to designate their lands. The shop itself is no longer extant, but several posts are situated around the complex, easily identified since many bear the date they were made, and often boast Andrew's handprint near the top.

A major landholder, Andrew McCall held over 450 acres, including 300 associated with the home farm at the time of his death in 1913. McCall was considered to be a "very progressive and prosperous farmer." He was credited in a local history as having "erected the very best house and barn in his community."<sup>396</sup>

After Andrew's death, his son, John, and later grandson, John Jr., continued working the farm for the next seventy years. It was during John's years on the farm that many of the smaller structures, such as the chicken coop, were added to the property. The coop was constructed to accommodate the egg business begun by John's wife, Pearl.<sup>397</sup>

During John Jr.'s management of the farm, he switched the primary focus away from dairy to beef. It was John Jr. who added most of the grain bins, and the pole barns to the property. Currently the fourth and fifth generations of the McCall family reside on the property, Nancy (McCall) and Brian Steffel along with their young children. Although both the Steffels work off the farm, the buildings and farmstead landscape continue to be maintained by John Jr., while the associated lands are leased.

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391. John McCall, Jr., interviewed by Elaine Robinson, August 5, 2004.

392. Ibid.

393. Ibid.

394. Bureau of the Census, "1870 United States Federal Census, Population Schedule," <<http://ancestry.com>>, (accessed October 15, 2004).

395. John McCall, Jr., interviewed by Elaine Robinson, August 5, 2004.

396. Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County Indiana*, 482.

397. John McCall, Jr., interviewed by Elaine Robinson, August 5, 2004.

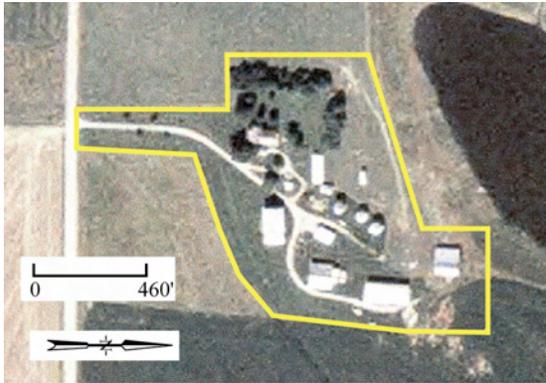
## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



During the final decades of the twentieth century, many of the family farms in Daviess County have been added to the large agri-business properties that dominate much of the landscape today. With incorporation of each successive farm into the dominating business, the clusters of buildings constructed to meet specific needs of the diversified farmer have been lost. Although today the lands associated with the McCall Family Farmstead are cultivated by individuals outside the family, the farmstead complex that grew along with the successful farm has survived. Buildings representative of each phase of use clearly illustrate the gradual evolution experienced by the typical nineteenth and early twentieth century farm.

*Conclusion:* The McCall Family Farmstead is eligible for the NR under Criterion A as an example of a late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century farmstead complex. In addition to the residence and several large barns, the property includes a full collection of outbuildings and a number of landscape features that contribute to the property's historic character and convey the development of the property beginning with construction of the barn in circa 1871 through 1940.



(15007) - McCall Family Farmstead Boundary

*Boundary Description/Justification:* The boundary of the property roughly follows the driveway and encircles the buildings comprising the farmstead complex. The boundary also includes a stand of trees west and north of the house forming a wind break and outlining a formal rear yard. No historic field patterns are extant.



**Blackmore Store (Greene, 56001)**  
**East Side of Main Street, North of**  
**Jackson Street, Scotland**  
**Criteria: A and C**



(56001) - Blackmore Store Façade and  
North Elevation



(56001) - Blackmore Store Façade and  
South Elevation

*The Blackmore Store, a two story brick building constructed in circa 1895, is eligible for the NR under Criterion A for association with commercial activities that have contributed to the history of Greene County and the town of Scotland, and Criterion C as an excellent example of the late-nineteenth century commercial Italianate style. Located directly north of the NR-listed Scotland Hotel, the Blackmore Store is one of the best examples of commercial architecture in the town of Scotland.*

The Blackmore Store (Figure 2), previously recorded as Outstanding, is a two-story brick structure with Italianate detailing. It was constructed in the 1890s and is located near the principal crossroads of Scotland at Main Street and Jackson Street. This building is composed of red common bond brick and features an intact first level commercial front with large display windows and recessed entry, segmental arched windows with wooden spandrels on the second level, and Italianate cast iron detailing. The Italianate cast iron elements were produced by the George L. Mesker and Sons Ironworks of Evansville, Indiana, prominent cast iron storefront manufacturers.

*Context/Analysis:* Beginning in the 1890s, local merchant Thomas Blackmore operated a general store on the first level of this building and kept apartments on the second

**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**  
**Historic Property Report, Section 3**

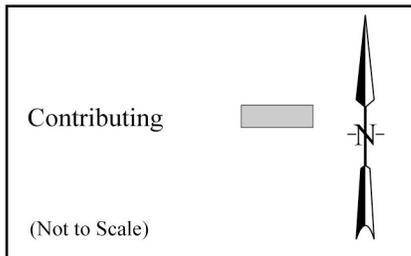
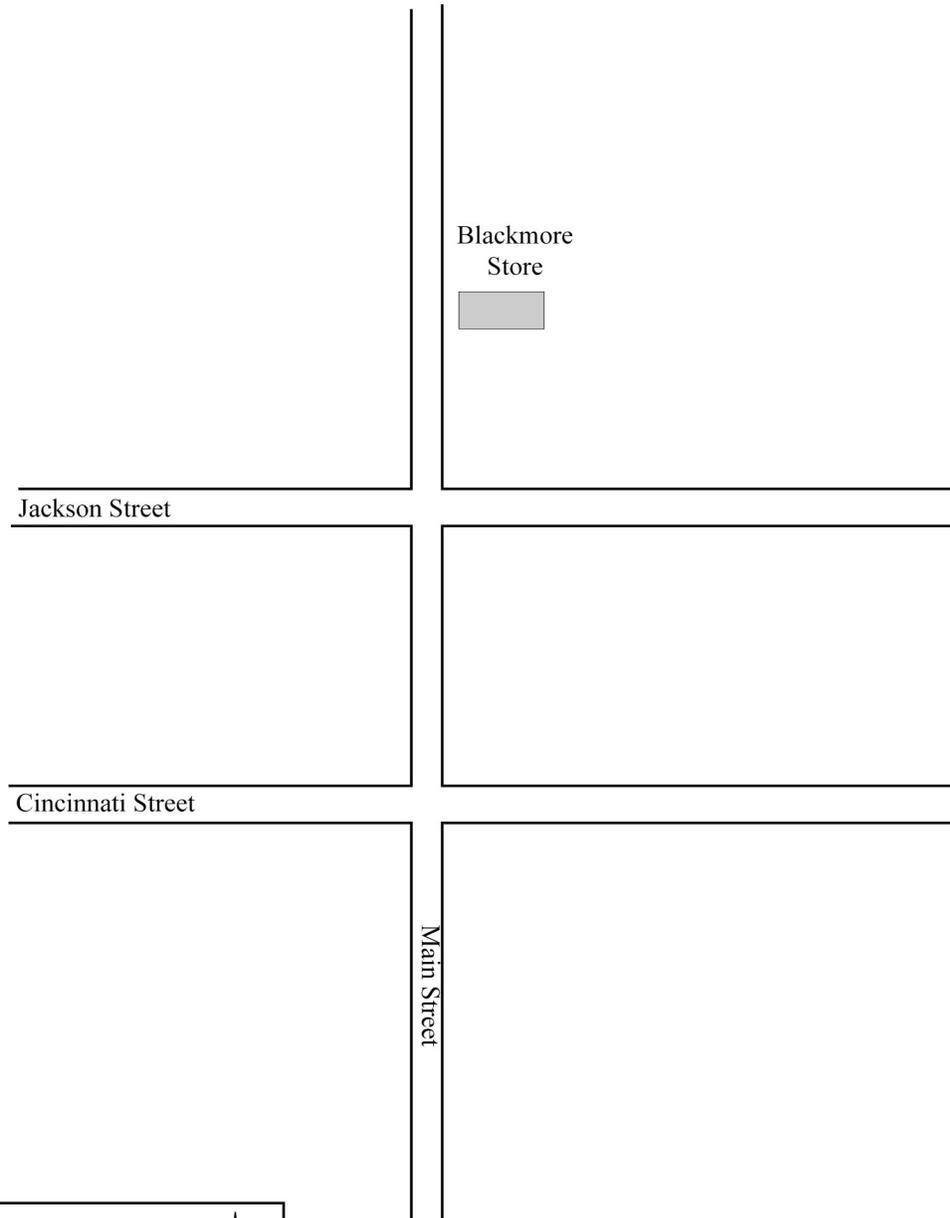


Figure 12. (56001) Blackmore Store



(56001) - Blackmore Store Cast Iron Detail



(56001) - Blackmore Store South and East Elevations

level. Store patrons were attracted from within Scotland and surrounding rural areas, although travelers from nearby roadways and guests at the Scotland Hotel also conducted business at the store. Blackmore closed his business in 1934, after which his building variously served as a feed store, a restaurant, a millwright shop, and a church.<sup>398</sup>

The building's façade is largely intact, and the majority of the north and south elevations show little damage from a circa 1950 fire, which was contained to store rooms on the east or rear elevation. Local tradition maintains that Blackmore was so distressed by the sight of flames engulfing his building that he suffered a heart attack and died soon thereafter.<sup>399</sup> The east or rear elevation of the building suffered some fire damage, but was reconstructed in circa 1950 with common bond brick, wooden windows, and similar fenestration. These repairs are in keeping with the building's original form, only discernable upon inspection of the east or rear elevation, and scarcely noticeable from the public right-of-way. The interior of the building also appears to be largely intact, with a display area flanking the entry, an open retail space with pressed tin ceilings and wide wood plank floors on the first level, and store rooms and an apartment on the second level.

The Blackmore Store was purchased and restored in 1984 by long-time Scotland

398. Scotland Historical Society. *Historic Buildings of Scotland, Indiana*.

399. Sarah Blackmore Astiff, interview with Melissa Milton-Pung, Greene County, Indiana, 3 September 2004.



(56001) - Blackmore Store

residents Jim and Lenora Cady. It is open to the public occasionally as the Brickstar Studios, an art exhibition space.<sup>400</sup>

*Conclusion:* The Blackmore Store is an excellent example of late nineteenth century commercial architecture. It retains a moderate to high degree of integrity, and is representative of commercial activity in Scotland between circa 1895 and 1934, the period of time Blackmore operated his business. It is, therefore, eligible for inclusion in the NR under Criterion A for association with the commercial activity in Scotland during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and under Criterion C as an excellent example of late nineteenth century commercial architecture.

*Boundary Description/Justification:*

The boundaries of this site are limited to its present lot, located on the east side of Main Street, north of Jackson Street.

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400. Stone, *Scotland Facts and Fiction*, 17.



***Eligible District***

One district, the Daviess County Home Historic District is eligible for inclusion in the NR and is located within the APE. The Daviess County Home Historic District including its buildings, structures, landscape elements, and associated cemetery is eligible as an example of a county welfare institution established in the nineteenth century. It is described in detail below.



(34502) - County Home Facade

**Daviess County Home Historic District  
(Daviess, 34500-9)  
CR 250N, East of CR 100E  
Criteria: A and C**

*The Daviess County Home Historic District including its associated farm buildings, cemetery, and landscape elements is eligible for the NR under Criterion A as an example of a county welfare institution established in the mid-nineteenth century. The hybrid Greek Revival/Italianate style main building is also considered NR eligible under Criterion C as a well preserved example of a brick institutional residence in the mid-nineteenth century.*

*Description:* Rated Notable in the *Daviess County Interim Report*, the Daviess County Home Historic District (Figure 13) consists of a nine contributing buildings: the main residence, the men's living quarters, laundry building, barn, brooder house, former chicken coop converted into residential quarters, two privies, and a garage. At the eastern edge of the Daviess County Home Historic District is the associated well-manicured cemetery. Other landscape features include several large trees in front of the main building, a number of fruit trees, and a large seasonal vegetable garden located south of the main residence.



(34502) - County Home East Elevation

The main residence (1866) is two and one-half stories tall and includes a full basement accessible from the exterior on the east elevation. The brick building combines features from the Greek Revival style, such as flat stone lintels and sills, and original six-over-six glazed sashes, and from the

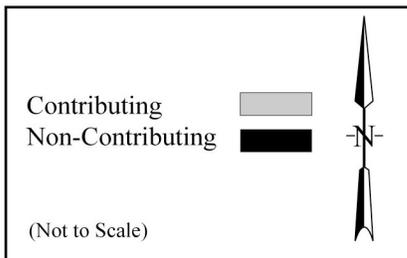
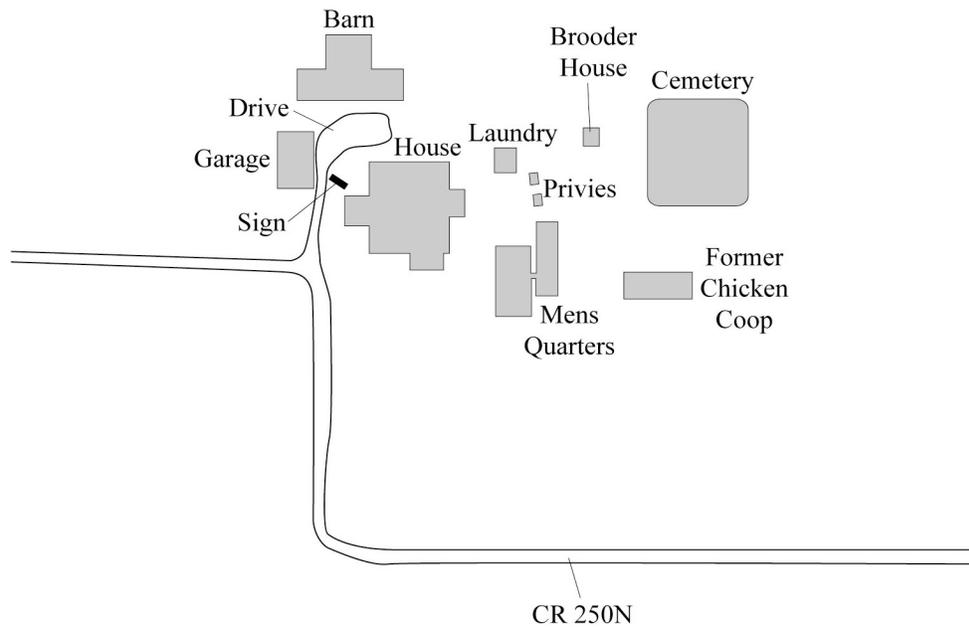


Figure 13. (34500-9) Daviess County Home Historic District



Italianate style, round topped windows in each of the gable peaks. The cross gable roof is clad with composition shingles as are the shed roofs over the open porches on the façade and north and east elevations. Each porch consists of a shed roof supported by turned posts resting on a raised concrete deck. The building is divided into five evenly spaced fenestration bays on the east and west elevations, while a single fenestration element is situated at the center of the south elevation and facade. The front entry, centered on the façade, is a simple wooden door flanked by sidelights. The original transom window above the door has been boarded. The double hung window units, with their six-over-six glazing, appear to be original. Windows at the basement, first, and second stories each have stone stills and flat lintels that extend beyond the window opening. Windows in each of the gable peaks have a rounded upper sash, defined on the wall by a simple brick arch.



(34508) – Men's Quarters South Elevation

Additional housing at the Daviess County Home is provided by the men's living quarters. The earlier portion of the structure was erected in 1866, and forms the eastern portion of the building.<sup>401</sup> Constructed with rusticated stone walls, now heavily painted, the building has a steeply pitched side gable roof clad with composition shingles. Fenestration on this portion of the building is limited to a row of double hung windows across the east elevation, and single windows placed at the center of the north facade and west elevation. Doors are located off center on both the façade and the south elevation.

401. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 74.



A short breezeway connects the original building to a circa 1940s addition erected parallel to the original structure. Approximately twice as wide as the original quarters, the addition features a shallow pitched, composition shingle-clad gable roof, and walls of smooth concrete block and vertical wood sheathing in the north gable peak. The south elevation is clad with vinyl siding. Windows in the addition are awning/hopper forms and placed in vertical banks of three or four windows each. Metal doors are situated on both the north façade and south elevation, with the front door protected from the elements by a simple pent roof.



(34503) - Laundry

A laundry building is located immediately east of the main residence. Erected in 1866, the small gable front structure has rusticated stone walls. Composition shingles clad both the gable peaks and roof of the structure. A large brick chimney stack extends up the center of the east elevation, piercing the roof at the gable peak. The limited fenestration includes a door at the southwest corner, and small double hung windows with one-over-one sash patterns.



(34501) – Dairy Barn Façade and East Elevation

A small dairy barn (circa 1910) is located north of the main residence. Topped with a metal clad gambrel roof, the barn has a large hay hood below the south gable peak. Constructed on a concrete foundation, the barn's walls are clad with drop siding. The same wall cladding is utilized on both the tool shed, which is constructed perpendicular to the east elevation of the barn, and the machine shed, which extends from the barn's west elevation. Arranged vertically down the center of the barn's



(34504) - Brooder Façade and South Elevation



(34509) - Chicken Coop Façade and East Elevation



(34506 and 34507) - Privies Looking Southwest

façade is the large hinged door associated with the hay hood, a door situated at the second story level of the barn, and a hanging sliding door at ground level. Two additional hanging sliding doors comprise most of the machine shed's façade. Two open doorways provide access to the tool building through the east elevation of the structure. Windows on the barn and tool shed are small square hoppers, each divided into four lights.

Two small outbuildings associated with the raising of chickens are present on the property. The brooder house (circa 1900) is a small shed roof structure with walls clad with vertical wood. The walls are pierced by several large openings for windows across the façade and a door on the south elevation. The much more substantial chicken coop (circa 1930) is constructed on a poured concrete foundation. Walls of the former coop are constructed of tile block at the base and vertical wood sheathing above. The asymmetrical side gable roof of the coop is clad with metal sheathing. Two banks of three four-light windows, situated across the façade of the coop, flank the centrally located door.

Two privies (circa 1900) are located east of the main residence. Each structure has a shed roof, which slopes down to the east. The walls of the privies are clad with vertical wood and the roof with metal. Due to the type of structure, fenestration is limited to a single door situated at the center of each structure's façade.

The garage (circa 1940), located north of the main residence, is situated perpendicular to the nearby barn. Constructed of concrete



(34500) - Garage Façade and South Elevation



(34505) - Streetscape of Cemetery Looking Southeast

block, the side gable peaks of the garage are clad with insul-brick while the roof is clad with metal. Fenestration includes a pair of vertical wood sliding doors on the façade, and several small metal sash windows.

Also contributing to the Daviess County Home Historic District is a small cemetery. Situated at the eastern edge of the complex, the cemetery was lost for a time, when it was incorporated into the surrounding cultivated fields.<sup>402</sup> Currently the cemetery has been redefined, with a contemporary chain-link fence establishing its eastern boundary. Since most of the markers were lost or damaged during the period of its neglect, a large marker, listing the known interments, including date of birth and death, has been erected. A second small marker was erected for John W. Coats, a veteran of Company D 19th Georgia Calvary, Confederate States of America. Coats died at the home on August 25, 1866, and was the first interment in the cemetery.<sup>403</sup>

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402. Roberta Merry, Daviess County Home Manager, interviewed by Elaine Robinson, Washington, Indiana, August 5, 2004.

403. Roberta Merry interview by Elaine Robinson, August 5, 2004

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



*Context/Analysis:* The first efforts to assist the poor in Daviess County coincided with the establishment of the county itself. At the very first meeting of the county on May 12, 1817, County commissioners appointed two “overseers of the poor” per township for one year terms.<sup>404</sup> For the next two decades Daviess County practiced “outdoor” relief, or care for the needy in their own homes or in private homes and boarding houses, with quarterly reimbursement made to the caretakers. By the early 1840s, this method of poor relief fell out of favor with the county, and a push was made to establish a county farm where centralized relief could be provided.

The first Daviess County poor farm was established with the purchase of eighty acres of land in 1842.<sup>405</sup> The new poor farm was located three and one-half miles south of Washington and included a small house and stable. The following year, under the direction of Superintendent William Hardin, the first two residents were placed at the farm. Early conditions at the home were poor to inadequate. Overseers were often indifferent and saddled with an inadequate budget.<sup>406</sup> By 1860, local attention returned to the facility, when area residents recognized the inadequacy of the poor farm and began to discuss the possibility of a new facility.

Finally, in January 1864, the old poor farm was determined to be too small to meet the county’s needs, and was ordered sold. At a special meeting of the Daviess County Commission, the board purchased one hundred acres of land from fellow commissioner John McCoy for the sum of \$3,500.<sup>407</sup> Bonds were sold to raise funds for the new facility, which was specified to be a brick building to be completed on or before the first day of March 1865.<sup>408</sup> The end of the Civil War, the weather, and an unexpected shortfall in bricks all combined to delay the construction of the new facility. Finally completed on March 12, 1866, the new building was constructed by Reason Cunningham at a cost of \$11,817.28.<sup>409</sup>

The new larger facility operated as a self-contained community. The ample acreage (which changed slightly over the years), was sufficient to raise cattle, hogs, chickens, and horses, plus the hay and grains needed to feed the livestock. The kitchen garden provided vegetables and the residents slaughtered the livestock, as needed, to provide meat for the community. A small cemetery was established on the property where those who died in residence could be interred. Like many poor houses, the Daviess County Home also kept several mentally ill people in the institution, primarily during the early years at their new location. These residents were kept in individual cells, in a separate building isolated from the majority of the residents. Evidence of the cells in the older portion of the men’s quarters still exists.<sup>410</sup>

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404. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 74.

405. *Ibid.*, 75.

406. *Ibid.*, 75.

407. *Ibid.*, 75.

408. *Ibid.*, 75 and 76.

409. *Ibid.*, 76.

410. Roberta Merry interview by Elaine Robinson, August 5, 2004.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



Unlike most of the county homes in Indiana, the Daviess County Home also doubled as a hotel from 1892 to 1917.<sup>411</sup> Among those who took-up temporary lodging in the County Home were travelers to the resort area of French Lick-West Baden in Orange County and farmers going to Washington from northern communities. Overnight guests were given any available rooms or the attic of the main house, when no rooms were available elsewhere.<sup>412</sup>

Although no longer providing accommodations for overnight visitors, the Daviess County Home continues its mission to provide clean and efficiently run housing for those lacking the financial means to maintain their own living space. Each resident pays a nominal fee for their room and board, and is responsible for their personal needs. Additional income to support the facility is produced by an oil well located just south of the formal county home grounds, while other income is generated by leasing the remaining farm land to area farmers.<sup>413</sup>

As early as 1816, Indiana's state constitution required the General Assembly to provide one or more asylums.<sup>414</sup> By 1831, state law required each county to establish and maintain an asylum.<sup>415</sup> With the changing way society dealt with its poor in the second half of the twentieth century, many of these institutions have been closed, sold, or demolished. In 1985, the number of poor houses in the state had dwindled to 42, and by 1999, approximately 30 of Indiana's county poor homes were extant, though many stood empty.<sup>416</sup> Currently the Daviess County Home houses seven residents, two more than the minimum of five required by the county to maintain the facility.<sup>417</sup> The low number of residents may mean that the Daviess County Home's days as a residence for the county's poor are also dwindling.

*Conclusion:* The main house of the Daviess County Home Historic District is an excellent example of mid-nineteenth century institutional architecture erected to house the county's poorest residents (Criteria A and C). The largely intact collection of farm buildings, the associated cemetery, and landscape components such as the large trees along the road, a seasonal vegetable garden, and a number of fruit trees, all contribute to the historic character of the Daviess County Home Historic District during its period of significance from 1866 to 1955.

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411. Ibid.

412. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana*, vol. 2, 76.

413. Roberta Merry interview by Elaine Robinson, August 5, 2004.

414. Camille B. Fife, Sullivan County Poor Farm National Register of Historic Places Nomination, (Indianapolis: Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, 1999), 8-9.

415. Amos M. Butler, "Indiana, A Century of Progress: A Study of the Development of Public Charities and Correction, 1790-1915." In *Reformatory Printing Trade School* (Jeffersonville, Indiana: 1916), 1.

416. Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2, 76; Camille B. Fife, Sullivan County Poor Farm National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 8-7.

417. Roberta Merry interview by Elaine Robinson, August 5, 2004.



(34500-9) - Daviess County Home  
Historic District Boundary

*Boundary Description/Justification:* The boundaries of the Daviess County Home Historic District follow the boundaries of the farm yard. The district includes all buildings, sites, and landscape features described above. No historic field patterns exist on the surrounding landscape.



### ***Selected Ineligible Properties***

The Section 3 historians selected 13 properties to provide descriptions and detailed evaluations of a cross-section of property types throughout the APE. These properties also retain sufficient integrity to warrant this treatment. Whether for their architecture or their history, each property, among properties of the same type, had the greatest potential to be eligible for inclusion in the NR among the properties in the APE.

The historians selected the John Prewett Farmstead (Daviness, 30043) because it is a good example of the small farms found in the vicinity of Washington in the southern portion of the APE. The Alma Stoll Farm (Daviness, 15016) and Lester Wittmer/Norman and Lydia Wittmer Farm (Daviness, 15017) are two Old Order Amish farms that were among the first to be established in the APE. They also include an older residence and among the highest percentages of buildings at least fifty years old within the APE. In fact, the Lester Wittmer/Norman and Lydia Wittmer Farm includes the highest percentage of older buildings/structures of all Old Order Amish farms in the APE. They illustrate why, both individually and collectively, no Old Order Amish properties or districts are eligible for inclusion in the NR. The Dowden Farmstead (Greene, 55042) previously was not surveyed and is included in the sample of ineligible properties as an example of a vernacular farmstead in the Greene County portion of the APE.

The historians selected the Austin Osmon House (Daviness 15001) because it is a Hoosier Homestead Farm property with the modest use of Queen Anne-stylistic details on the residence. The Miller House (Daviness, 15002) is a good example of a Hall and parlor residence in the APE. The Gilbert and Doris Andis House (Daviness, 15025) is constructed of locally manufactured over-size brick tile. The historians selected this house for its use of local construction material and because the house appears to be one of the earliest ranches in the project vicinity. The Swinda House (Daviness, 06017) is a good example of an early (circa 1908) Dormer-front bungalow style in the APE. The Double Pen Dwelling (Daviness, 06012) in Elnora is an intact example of its type in Elmore Township.

The CSF Co-op Elevator Complex (Daviness, 06026), the Dr. Porter Building (Daviness, 06035), and the Elnora United Methodist Church (Daviness, 06003) are three properties located in Elnora that are typical of small towns throughout south-central Indiana. The grain elevator complex places into historic context the importance of this property type in the rural agrarian economy of Elnora in the first half of the twentieth century. The historians believed that the Dr. Porter Building had the potential to be significant for its role in Elnora commerce and healthcare and because other commercial buildings (Daviness, 06004 and 06007) have been demolished since the publication of the *Daviness County Interim Report*. The Elnora United Methodist Church was chosen because it a distinctive church in the APE.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



Though several previously surveyed cemeteries are located within the APE, the Weaver Cemetery Daviess, 05023) is the only cemetery located wholly within the 2000-foot study corridor, is not previously surveyed, and is associated with one of the earliest families to settle in Elmore Township. Consequently, it is included in the sample of ineligible properties.

While no less important to understanding the built environment within the APE than the selected ineligible properties, several other properties warrant additional comment, particularly those rated Notable or Outstanding in the Interim Report. Three cemeteries rated Notable in the Interim Report include Talbot's Chapel Cemetery (Daviess, 15006), Cornettsville Cemetery (Daviess, 15008), and Elnora Cemetery (Daviess, 06001). Though all three cemeteries include interments of mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century settlers and/or citizens, all continued to be used into the 1940s, and two are used yet today. None is associated with an eligible church or is part of an eligible district; therefore, these cemeteries only could be eligible if they meet the rigorous standards of Criteria Consideration D, which stipulates that an eligible cemetery must include persons or be associated with events of transcendent importance, have achieved significance for their great age of a particular period, exhibit exceptional landscape architecture or funerary art, and/or have the potential to yield important information not available in the documentary record. None of these cemeteries meet these standards, as was pointed out for the Talbot's Chapel Cemetery and Elnora Cemetery in the Tier 1 study.

Another property of interest is the portion of the Wabash-Erie Canal in the APE. This portion is scarcely visible except for the towpath, which was used as a rail bed, and is not associated with any extant above-ground resources. Consequently, it is considered an archaeological site, as was concluded in the Tier 1 study and is not described in this report. Bridge No. 130, a Pratt Through Truss bridge rated Notable, has been demolished and replaced.

The final eight properties of interest are buildings rated Notable. Six (Daviess 15005, 05001, 05011, 05012, 05013, and 06007) have been demolished. A Queen Anne-style house (Daviess, 06015) is not described since it has incongruent additions, such as a two-car garage, vinyl replacement windows, and vinyl siding. The Herron District 3 School (Daviess, 00009) has been converted to a residence and is now subject to neglect and use as a storage facility. The substantial alteration of the interior floor plan, replacement and destruction of some windows, and deteriorated condition of the building compromise this property's integrity.

Lastly, the Section 3 historians reviewed the eligibility of the proposed Scotland Commercial District in light of comments from the DHPA/SHPO. The staff questioned the proposed district's integrity of location and relative significance as a district. After review and consideration of SHPO comments the Section 3 historians concluded that the case for a district was not strong enough to warrant inclusion in the NR and, instead, recommended that the Blackmore Store (Greene, 56001) individually eligible for inclusion in the NR. While the Blackmore Store, previously rated Notable and discussed further in this report, was elevated to

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

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### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



the status of individual eligibility, three other previously rated Notable properties in Scotland remained at this rating due to a lack of integrity. Both the Mullis and Company Grocery and Meats (Greene, 56004) and Scotland Barber Shop (Greene, 56007) have been moved from their original locations and are no longer in situ, while the Odd Fellows Hall/W. D. Whitaker Store (Greene, 56003) has experienced a loss of integrity through an incongruent addition, changes in fenestration, and an altered store front.



(30043) - House Façade and South Elevation



(30043) - Barn

**John Prewett Farmstead (Davies,  
30043)  
SR 257, South of CR 150S**

*Previously unsurveyed, this small farmstead complex is representative of the small farms typically found in the vicinity of Washington. The house is not an outstanding example of its type and the integrity of the outbuildings is compromised.*

*Description:* This farmstead includes a house, barn, wash house, and chicken coop each erected circa 1920. A shop building (circa 1940) was erected near the foundation of a former garage. The one and one-half-story bungalow (dormer front) residence features a side gable roof, which incorporates a porch the width of the front façade. Rising from a concrete block foundation, the walls are sheathed in clapboard, and the roof is clad with composition shingles. All windows are replacements. East of the house, the three-portal barn has an incorporated machine shed and corn crib.

*Context/Analysis:* The original owners of the farm and building complex were Fielding and Mary Colbert. Mr. Colbert was a machinist in the nearby railroad shops; the farm supplemented the family income.<sup>418</sup> The house is considered a common architectural style in Daviess County and has been altered by replacing all of the original windows.<sup>419</sup>

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418 Bureau of the Census, "Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population Schedule," <http://ancestry.com>. (accessed October 8, 2004).

419. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Daviess County Interim Report*, xxix.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

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### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



The integrity of the outbuildings also is compromised. The farm is not associated with any events or persons of historical significance.

*Conclusion:* The John Prewett Farmstead is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



(15016) - View of Stoll Farm



(15016) - House Facade and West Elevation



(15016) - Three Portal Barn

**Alma Stoll Farm (Davies, 15016)**  
**N Side of CR 500N, W of CR 450E**

*The Alma Stoll Farm includes one of the oldest extant houses on an Old Order Amish farm, as well as one of the higher percentages of buildings at least fifty years old. Previously unsurveyed, the circa 1880s house is altered and the farmstead has too many non-contributing buildings/structures to be eligible for the NR.*

*Description:* Older buildings on the farm include the circa 1880s house, Three-portal barn, and former smokehouse (circa 1900). Ten buildings and structures are clearly less than fifty years old (dairy barn, silo, feed trough, milk house, chicken coop, summer kitchen/wash house, tool shed, machine shed, utility building, and privy). Typical of Old Order Amish farmstead complexes are the large gardens and smaller flower beds around paths, trees, and garden furniture on the farm.

The house is an extensively altered Double pen. The porch width is the original size of the house, which has additions to the east, west, and north elevations. The visible foundation is concrete block, which obscures or replaced the original foundation. Walls of the house are clad with vinyl siding and windows are vinyl replacements.

Other buildings dating to the non-Amish ownership of the property include a Three-portal barn southwest of the house and a small smokehouse, (both circa 1900). The broken slopes of the barn roof reflect the addition of the side elements. Also added to



(15016) - Former Smokehouse



(15016) - Summer Kitchen/Wash House



(15016) - Dairy Barn and Machine Shed

the original building is a shed roof enclosure across the south elevation of the main portion of the barn. The former smokehouse is constructed on a thick concrete foundation and has been utilized in recent years for storage of root crops. The original cladding of both upper walls and the cantilevered gable front roof has been replaced by ribbed metal. Concrete block was utilized in constructing the gable roofed summer kitchen/wash house. This structure includes an area to cook and eat and for a gas-operated washing machine.

*Context/Analysis:* One of the first known owners of the property was Mrs. J. Hart, who owned sixty-three acres including a house in 1888.<sup>420</sup> By the 1920s the farm was under the ownership of William Hart, who owned forty acres including the farmstead complex in the 1940s.<sup>421</sup> Less than twenty years later the property was purchased by Joseph and Alma Stoll and their young family.

With the purchase of the property by the Stolls in 1956, the property became one of the earliest Old Order Amish properties on the west side of the Daviess County Amish Community.<sup>422</sup> The property currently includes structures erected both by the Stoll family as well as three buildings which survive from the previous non-Amish ownership. The Alma Stoll farm exhibits

420. Griffing, Dixon & Co., *Atlas of Daviess County, Indiana*, p. 42.

421. W. W. Hixson, *Plat Book of Daviess County, Indiana*; T. J. Patterson, *Daviess County Plat Book* (Loogootee, Indiana: Mid-West Printing Company, circa 1940s).

422. Alma Stoll, interviewed by the Elaine H. Robinson, Montgomery, Indiana, August 27, 2004.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



typical features of an older Amish farm in the APE, including extensive alterations to the older buildings by enlarging them and installing metal or vinyl exterior wall cladding and the installation of replacement windows. Only three of thirteen buildings associated with the complex were constructed prior to 1960. Thus, older buildings comprise just thirty percent of the complex, a percentage significantly smaller than considered acceptable for a historically significant property.

*Conclusion:* Extensive alterations have been made to the house and the newer buildings and structures far outnumber those fifty years old or older. The property is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



(15017) - House Facade



(15017) – Three-Portal Barn



(15017) - English Barn

**Lester Wittmer/Norman and Lydia Wittmer Farm (Davies 15017)**  
**W Side of CR 575E, S of CR 550N**

*Previously unsurveyed, this farm has the largest percentage of buildings/structures at least fifty years old of any Old Order Amish farm in the APE. However, nearly half of the older buildings have been altered and the farm's integrity has been compromised.*

*Description:* The Lester Wittmer/Norman and Lydia Wittmer farm is the best example of a non-Amish farm that was purchased by Old Order Amish in the APE prior to 1940. Older buildings/structures on the farm include the main house (circa 1880), a Three-portal barn (circa 1880), an English barn (circa 1900), a concrete block well house (circa 1880) and its associated windmill (circa 1900), a wire mesh corn bin (circa 1950s), and a concrete stave silo (circa 1920s). More recent additions made to the property include a large pole barn/telephone building, turkey barn, Dawdy Haus, grain bin, in-ground swimming pool, and two propane tanks. Landscape features include a large vegetable garden, extensive flower beds, and a baseball diamond.

The original portion of the two-story house has a side gable roof. The original porch has been enclosed and a rear gabled ell was added to the south elevation. One story additions encapsulate the building and an open porch extends from the enclosed porch element and wraps around the east elevation. The house has been reset on a concrete block foundation, the exterior walls are clad



(15017) - Well House



(15017) - Dawdy Haus



(15017) - Turkey Barn

with vinyl siding, and windows are all vinyl replacements.

The Three-portal barn is primarily clad in vertical wood sheathing; however, the third addition is clad in ribbed vertical metal sheathing. The building has a relatively new metal roof, which may have been added during construction of the addition. Though converted to a dairy barn, the English barn is essentially intact. The concrete stave silo is situated near the west elevation of the English barn. Constructed on a poured concrete foundation, the upper walls of the original portion of the well house (circa 1910) are constructed of rusticated concrete block. The gable front structure recently was nearly doubled in size by construction of a metal clad addition on the west elevation. Other buildings dominating the landscape include the Dawdy Haus (circa 1990s), long low rectilinear turkey barn (circa 1970), and large pole barn (circa 1990).

*Context/Analysis:* One of the first known owners of the farm was Richard Smith, who owned the eighty-acre farm including a residence in 1888.<sup>423</sup> By the 1920s the farm was owned by Patrick Ryan.<sup>424</sup> The first evidence of Old Order Amish ownership was in 1939, when it is depicted as being owned by William and Anna Wittmer.<sup>425</sup> The 1958 plat map<sup>426</sup> indicates that it was owned by Fred Knepp, the same year Lester

423. Griffing, Dixson & Co, *Atlas of Daviess County, Indiana*.

424. W. W. Hixson, *Plat Book of Daviess County, Indiana*.

425. A. A. Arnold, *Daviess County Indiana: Farm Ownership Map*.

426. Rockford Map, *Plat Map Daviess County Indiana*.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



and Anna Wittmer got married and purchased the farm.<sup>427</sup>

The Lester Wittmer/Norman and Lydia Wittmer farm exhibits typical features of an older Amish farm in the APE, including extensive alterations to the older buildings by enlarging them and installing metal or vinyl exterior wall cladding and replacement windows. When the altered house, altered well house, and altered Three-portal barn (all non-contributing buildings fifty or more) are added to the other non-contributing buildings and structures, the percentage of contributing elements amount to only twenty-nine percent, far fewer than is typical of a NR property.

*Conclusion:* Extensive alterations have been made to the house, the Three-portal barn, and well house. Non-contributing buildings and structures far outnumber those fifty years old or older. The property is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.

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427. Lester Wittmer, interviewed by Elaine Robinson, Montgomery, Indiana, September 9, 2004.



(15002) – House Façade and West Elevation

**Miller House (Davies, 15002)**  
**East Side of CR 475E, North of CR 1000N**

*Rated Notable in the Interim Report and a good example of a Hall and parlor house in the APE, the Section 3 historians revised the rating of the Miller House to Contributing due to changes made to the building and the loss of its historical agrarian setting.*

*Description:* The Miller House (circa 1886) was once part of a vibrant farm that retains only three other buildings at least fifty years old, none of which retains integrity. The residence includes a pair of wall dormers on the south roof slope that mimic the peak of the side gable roof and feature similar stylistic treatments, such as the wide frieze board. A third dormer is located on the west slope of the building's kitchen ell. Fenestration on the house includes a transom and sidelights surrounding a modest paneled front entry. Most of the windows are double-hung windows with the original four-over-four sash configuration. Several of the smaller windows appear to have been replaced with a one-over-one sash pattern. Two of the early multi-light awning windows are extant on the north elevation of the rear porch.

The brick clad foundation and front porch were added in the mid-1990s, the former requiring the house to be lifted from the original stone piers and relocated northwest of its original location.<sup>428</sup> A small enclosed porch occurs on the north elevation and was

428. Gavin Wilson, interviewed by Elaine Robinson, Odon, Indiana, August 18, 2004.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



altered by removal of several multi-light awning windows; this opening is now filled with six courses of fishscale shingles.

*Context/Analysis:* The house was probably erected by George Miller, whose descendents continue to own the house today.<sup>429</sup> The Millers, however, are not noted in published county histories. The building has undergone several alterations, with the most substantial being the construction of a new foundation, and the required relocation to accommodate this change. Also of note are the changes in the smaller double hung windows and the replacement of the rear porch windows with unpainted fishscale shingles.

*Conclusion:* The integrity of the Hall and parlor residence has been compromised and it is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.

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429. Griffing, Dixon & Co., *Atlas of Daviess County, Ind.* 17.



(15001) - House Façade and South Elevation



(15001) – Garage Façade and South Elevation

**Austin Osmon House (Davies, 15001)**  
**West Side of CR 475E, North of CR 1000N**

*Considered potentially eligible in the Tier 1 study, this house was selected due to its status as a Hoosier Homestead Farm. The farmhouse includes the modest use of Queen Anne stylistic details, although changes, such as the application of non-functional shutters and some vinyl siding have been made recently. Once a highly regarded working farm, the property has experienced a loss of historic setting due to aggressive coal mining activity on the property; the house and a small associated garage are the last remnants of the original farmstead.*

*Description:* The Austin Osmon property includes seven buildings, although only the residence (1914) and small garage (circa 1920) are at least fifty years old. The one and one-half-story residence has a composition shingle clad cross-gable roof. Rising from a rusticated concrete block foundation, the walls of the house retain the original clapboard siding with the exception of the gable peaks, which have been clad with vinyl siding. An umbraged porch wraps partially across the facade and south elevation. Two original doors provide access to the main floor of the house. The original double-hung windows include one-over-one and three-over-three varieties. Southwest of the house is the gable front two-car garage. Paneled bi-fold doors and oversized knee brackets speak to its early twentieth century construction.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

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### Historic Property Report, Section 3



*Context/Analysis:* The house was erected by Bogard Township native Austin B. Osmon.<sup>430</sup> The building is essentially a Gabled ell in form, with a modest nod made to architectural trends of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century by extending the roof rafters down to end at the junction with the first story wall, rather than the upper level, of the residence. Some changes have been made to the construction materials of the residence, including the application of vinyl siding to each of the gable peaks, and the addition of non-functional shutters flanking many of the windows. Perhaps more significant than the changes to construction materials is the loss of historic setting. Extensive coal mining was undertaken on the property, which eventually compromised the structural integrity of all the ancillary farm structures. Subsequently all the original farm buildings have been removed. Therefore, although the house is located in a rural area, its historical farmstead setting has been extensively compromised.

*Conclusion:* The Austin Osmon House is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.

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430. A. O. Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County, Indiana*, 475.



(15025) - House Façade and North Elevation

**Gilbert and Doris Andis House  
(Davies, 15025)  
CR475E, North of CR 1000N**

*Previously unsurveyed, this residence was constructed in 1949. A good example of a relatively early ranch-style house in the APE and vicinity, its significance is increased due to the use of locally manufactured brick tiles in construction. However, the building proved to have low integrity and is neither architecturally nor historically significant.*

*Description:* The Gilbert and Doris Andis property includes the house, pole-barn (circa 1980), barn/tool shed (circa 1960), and metal grain bin (circa 1980). The one-story residence is a modest ranch, with a rectilinear footprint. Resting on a smooth concrete block foundation, the house walls are clad with roughly finished brick tile. A former open porch was enclosed with aluminum siding clad walls and banks of awning windows. The remaining windows are vinyl clad double-hung or casement replacements. Typical of the style, the composition shingle clad roof extends beyond wall junction to form overhanging eaves.<sup>431</sup>

*Context/Analysis:* The Gilbert and Doris Andis House was constructed by the present owners.<sup>432</sup> Local materials were utilized in the building, including roughly finished brick tile from Brown's Kiln in Loogootee,

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431. McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 479.

432. Gilbert Andis, interviewed by Elaine Robinson, Odon, Indiana, August 18, 2004.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

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### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



Indiana. These brick tiles were a popular construction material in Daviess, Greene, Martin, and Orange counties from the mid-1930s into the 1950s. Though the residence is a relatively early example of a ranch house and built with an interesting locally manufactured material (brick tile), the building lacks integrity due to vinyl window replacements and the enclosing of the front porch.

*Conclusion:* The Gilbert and Doris Andis House is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



(06017) - Swinda House Looking NE



(06017) - Swinda House Looking Northwest

**Swinda House (Davies, 06017)  
219 W. Indian Street, Elnora**

*The Swinda House, a bungalow (dormer front), was rated Notable in the Interim Report and is a good example of its type in the APE. However, the Bungalow is one of the most common house styles in the region and throughout the state and it is not a particularly outstanding example.*

*Description:* Constructed in 1908, the house rests atop a full concrete block basement with a single bay “Model T” garage accessible from the east side.<sup>433</sup> It is constructed of striated red brick on the first level, composition shingles on the second level, and a scallop-patterned pressed tin roof. Elements typical of the bungalow style include four-over-one and three-over-one wood windows, under-eave knee brackets, and a front porch with brick piers. Two wood sided outbuildings and entrance steps with brick side piers, all circa 1908, also contribute to the site.

*Context/Analysis:* This house was built by William H. Swinda, a local gravel dredging businessman. It was purchased by Glen and Pauline Abrams in 1949; Mrs. Abrams taught in the Elnora School District.<sup>434</sup>

The Swinda House has sustained some alterations, including the addition of aluminum awnings on the south, north, and east elevations during the 1960s;

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433. Jack and Dana Fulton, interview with Melissa Milton-Pung, Elnora, Indiana, August 27, 2004; Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana: 1885-1985*, 47.

434. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana: 1885-1985*, 47.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

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### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



replacement of original cedar shakes on the second level with composition shingles; and the addition of an incongruent white metal roof to the basement garage entrance.

*Conclusion:* The Swinda House is neither historically nor architecturally significant and is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



(06012) - Dwelling Looking Southwest

**Double Pen Dwelling (Daviness, 06012)  
SW Corner of Danner Street and  
Burnetta Street, Elnora**

*Rated Contributing in the Interim Report, this double pen house is the most intact example of this housing type in Elmore Township, a housing type that is becoming increasingly rare on the landscape in the vicinity of the APE. However, significant alterations compromise its integrity.*

*Description:* This circa 1900 one-story structure, identified as Carpenter-Builder style in the *Daviness County Interim Report*, rises from a foundation of brick piers with clapboard-sided walls. One of the two original exterior doors has been sided over. The windows are original and are capped with Folk Victorian molded window hoods identical to those on several houses in Elnora. The remaining five-panel door is original. A substantial ell addition extends from the south elevation, with a circa 1920 porch on its east elevation. The roof is clad in composite shingles.

*Context/Analysis:* This double pen dwelling has had numerous alterations, including the alteration of its original fenestration pattern and an addition on the south elevation with incongruent materials. Although numerous examples of this formerly common housing form remain extant in the township, most are in ruins, slated for demolition, or as in this case, exhibit compromised integrity. Research revealed neither historic significance nor any historic figure connected with this house.

**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**  
**Historic Property Report, Section 3**



*Conclusion:* This double pen house is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria of Evaluation.



(06026) – CSF Co-op Elevator Complex  
Looking Northeast



(06026) - Office and Concrete Garage Looking  
Northwest

**CSF Co-op Elevator Complex  
(Daviness, 06026)  
SR 58, West of Junction with SR 57,  
Elnora**

*Previously unsurveyed, the CSF Co-op Elevator Complex is a property type commonly found in small towns throughout south-central Indiana that anchored the rural agrarian economy of the area during first half of the twentieth century. Only half of its buildings/structures are more than fifty years old and better examples of the type can be found in the region.*

*Description:* Only three elements of the complex appear to be more than fifty years old, including a concrete block garage with steel casement windows, a four-silo concrete elevator cluster with grain legs and two truck garages, and a one-story frame office building that has been altered by aluminum siding and replacement windows. Three non-contributing metal pole barns on concrete pads date to the late 1960s to early 1970s.<sup>435</sup> The elevator cluster is constructed of reinforced concrete. The four silos are joined by a concrete grain distributor with grain legs extending toward the tracks. Two single bay concrete garages are also appended to this structure.

*Context/Analysis:* Built circa 1950 and located adjacent to the Conrail (Norfolk Southern) Railroad tracks, the complex was occupied until the late 1970s.<sup>436</sup> The

435. Sarah Eaton, Town Clerk of Elnora, interview with Melissa Milton-Pung, Elnora, Indiana, October 13, 2004.

436. Ibid.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

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### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



principal industry of Daviess County throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was agriculture. This complex is neither an early grain establishment nor is it unusual in terms of its structural facilities and architecture. Although it played an important role in the local grain economy, it is not of remarkable historic significance.

*Conclusion:* This complex is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



(06035) - Dr. Porter Building Looking Southeast



(06035) - Dr. Porter Building Looking Southwest

**Dr. Porter Building (Davies, 06035)  
SE Corner of Odon Street and Main  
Street, Elnora**

*Previously unsurveyed, the Dr. Porter Building is one of few commercial buildings left that played an important role in Elnora commerce and healthcare. It lacks sufficient architectural integrity to be eligible for the NR.*

*Description:* This circa 1908 two-story building on a brick foundation has yellow brick walls and second story windows with sandstone sills and lintels. Applied cast iron, such as the bracketed cornice and turret ornament, contrasts with the understated geometric brick patterns. Most of the building, however, has been extensively altered. Most second story windows have been wholly or partially in-filled. Alterations to the first story include the application of incongruent materials and drastic enclosure of street-level commercial spaces.

*Context/Analysis:* This building's first story was initially occupied by the Citizens Bank. The dental practice of Dr. Harry Tolliver and the family practice of Dr. Porter were on the second story, highlighted by the turret above the northwest corner entrance. The building later served as a theatre, a drug store, and, most recently, a Stop n' Shop grocery.<sup>437</sup>

437. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985*, 13; Tony and Betty Litherland, interview with Melissa Milton-Pung, Elnora, Indiana, August 31, 2004.

**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**  
**Historic Property Report, Section 3**



*Conclusion:* This building lacks sufficient architectural integrity for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



(06003) - Elnora United Methodist Church  
Looking Southeast



(06003) - Elnora United Methodist Church  
Looking Southwest



(06003) - Elnora United Methodist Church  
Looking Northeast

**Elnora United Methodist Church  
(Davies, 06003)  
SE Corner of Main and Meridian  
Streets, Elnora**

*The Elnora United Methodist Church, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report, is the most distinctive church building in the APE. Alterations have compromised its integrity and its significance is tied to a local religious denomination, rather than in its architectural or social history.*

*Description:* This Romanesque Revival style structure is composed of a brick foundation and a sandstone water table, distinctive walls of blonde brick and red mortar joints, and red brick key-stone arched windows.<sup>438</sup> Replacement steel and glass doors on the north and west corner entrances flank a four-story yellow brick bell tower with contrasting red brick banding that is topped by yellow brick crenelations. The entire structure is covered by a red standing seam metal roof.

*Context/Analysis:* The first Methodist congregation in Elmore Township was organized as part of the Odon Circuit in 1871.<sup>439</sup> Members of this congregation met in local schoolhouses and were assigned a pastor in 1883. In 1885 the congregation moved to a new location.<sup>440</sup> Their first church was dedicated in 1886. The present church was dedicated in 1912.<sup>441</sup> Local

438. Alton, *History of Elnora United Methodist Church*, 7.

439. *Ibid.*, 1 and 18.

440. *Ibid.*, 4.

441. *Ibid.*, 7.

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



tradition reports that portions of the church's yellow brick came from the same batch that was used to rebuild some Elnora commercial buildings in the wake of a devastating fire in 1905.<sup>442</sup> The congregation was reclassified in 1939, upon the merging of the Methodist and Methodist-Episcopal Churches to become the United Methodist Church.

This church building retains only a moderate degree of integrity. A boiler explosion precipitated the repair of floors, plaster, and windows in 1951-1952.<sup>443</sup> Additional alterations include a Sunday school room in 1961, a handicapped-accessible entrance on the south elevation in 1970, and a new roof in circa 2000.<sup>444</sup> The use of vertical wood cladding on the handicapped accessible entrance detracts from the structure's integrity. The bright red standing seam metal roof also introduces a non-original element that compromises the structure's historic fabric.

*Conclusion:* Research failed to establish any documentation that the church played a critical role in the history of the Elnora community beyond that of other churches. The significance of this structure is rooted in the history of a local religious denomination, rather than architectural or social history.<sup>445</sup> It, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation, including Criterion Consideration A (religious properties).

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442. Gene Horning, interviewed by Melissa Milton-Pung, Elnora, Indiana, August 31, 2004.

443. Alton, *History of Elnora United Methodist Church*, 1.

444. *Ibid.*, 14-17.

445. L. Rex Myers. *Daviess County History*, vol. 2, 151 and 162.



(05023) - Weaver Cemetery, Looking Southwest



(05023) - Joseph Dellinger Headstone

### Weaver Cemetery (Davies, 05023) South of CR 1700N, East of CR 700E

*Previously unsurveyed, the Weaver Cemetery was established in the 1840s. It is the only cemetery located wholly within the 2000-foot study corridor and is associated with one of the earliest families to settle in Elmore Township. Neglect and use as a pasture have resulted in the loss of most grave markers and compromised its integrity.*

*Description:* The Weaver Cemetery is located in the northwest quarter of Section 1 in Elmore Township on a small knoll. Accessed from a winding two-track lane from the north, small clusters of trees and a line of cedars define the burial ground. Less than a dozen markers are extant. Most are tablet-style markers that are broken and resting on the ground. Only one obelisk marker still stands. Dates on the markers suggest it was used in the 1850s and 1860s.

*Context/Analysis:* The land occupied by the cemetery was purchased by the Weaver family about 1840.<sup>446</sup> By 1888, the northwest quarter of Section 1 in Elmore Township was owned by Abraham Weaver, and included his residence, and the cemetery.<sup>447</sup> The cemetery remained under family ownership into the late 1980s.<sup>448</sup>

446. United States Federal Census, "1840 Population Schedule," [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) (accessed October 14, 2004).

447. Griffing, Dixon & Co., *Atlas of Daviess County, Indiana*, 7.

448. Great Mid-Western Publishing, *Daviess County, Indiana Plat Directory* (Dayton: Great Mid-Western Publishing Co., 1985), 19.

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

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### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



The Weaver Cemetery may be one of the oldest cemeteries in the county, but cemeteries are not typically eligible for inclusion in the NR. Furthermore, the cemetery does not contain the graves of persons of transcendent importance and research failed to establish its association with significant historic events.

*Conclusion:* The Weaver Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation, including Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries).



(55042) – Dowden Farmstead Looking Northwest



(55042) - House Façade



(55042) - Barn Façade and North Elevation

**Dowden Farm (Greene, 55042)**  
**CR 215 E, North of SR 58**

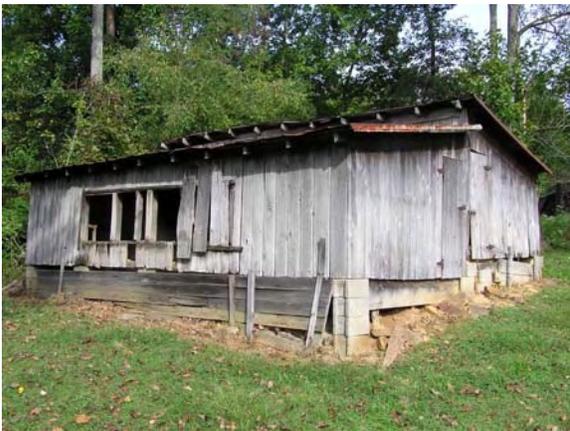
*Previously unsurveyed, the Dowden Farm has a house (circa 1900), outbuildings, and visible field patterns. However, the house is so altered that its original form is no longer clearly discernible, and the property lacks architectural distinction and the buildings and patterns of a typical farm from the early years of the twentieth century.*

*Description:* The Dowden farm property consists of a house, a small barn, a modern barn, a privy, a variety of outbuildings and field patterns defined by modern fences. In all, there are 18 buildings or building remnants and an infant burial on the property.

The circa 1900 house lacks integrity. It appears that the house was originally composed of two side-by-side rooms, but it has been altered to such a degree that it is impossible to determine whether it was originally a hall and parlor or a double pen. The original entry faced west on the property, overlooking the stream and catching westerly breezes on the porch that extended halfway along its façade. At some time during the Dowden ownership of the property, the house was transformed into its current form. The porch was enclosed and an addition was made to the foundation of the western façade all of which was enveloped into the main structure of the house. Two windows were added to the new western elevation. At that time, a door was added to the southern elevation, transforming it into the current facade.



(55042) – Truck Garage South and East



(55042) – Chicken House Façade and East Elevation

Further alterations were made over the course of the house's history. Concrete block infill has been mortared between the original stone piers' foundation. Historic photographs reveal the original windows, some of which were six-over-one and others three-over-one, have been replaced with single-glazed double-hung sash windows. The door on the eastern elevation has also been replaced with window[s]. The north elevation has a circa 1960 kitchen addition, which increased the size of the house considerably and further altered the original footprint and the floorplan of the house.

The current porch consists of dimensional lumber steps to a small platform with a galvanized pipe handrail and waist-height posts. This porch is a replacement for the porch that was added to the southern elevation after the original was enclosed on the western elevation. Historic photographs show the porch on the southern elevation was a lumber platform set upon stone piers with no rail and a large stone serving as the step.

Scattered around the yard and farmlots near the house are small outbuildings. South of the house are a barn (circa 1980s) and an aluminum-sided garage (circa 1960). North of the house are a pump house (circa 1920s) and a cold cellar/smoke house. Behind these buildings and sitting on a rise in the land are a privy that has been moved from its historic location, a chicken house/machine shed and a hog shelter/corn crib. All of these structures were constructed of dimensional lumber and, with the exception of the pumphouse, which is clad in shiplap siding, all have weathered vertical wood siding on

## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



the exterior. Behind the first hog shelter are the ruins of three smaller hog shelters. These buildings are constructed from a variety of reused pieces of wood, one including a part of a former log building.

Scattered rocks mark the location of a former springhouse. South of this location is a coal house assembled from dimensional lumber, weathered wood siding, and telephone poles. Southeast of this building is a brooder house, and east of it are a truck garage/corn crib, a small transverse frame barn, a corn crib and a milk house/tool shed. All of these structures are assembled from interior dimensional lumber and, with the exception of the barn with a façade sheathed in board and batten siding, all have weathered wood siding exteriors and metal standing seam roofs. There is also a reported infant burial location on the property near the cold cellar/smokehouse, under a bush. The location has no marker.

*Context/Analysis:* As early as 1842, this property was a small, 34.76-acre farm and it remained that size throughout the Dowdens' ownership. The current house on this property was constructed around 1900 in either the double pen or hall and parlor form. Clarence and Ola Dowden purchased the property in 1919, around the time of their marriage. They raised a family here, and their descendants still own the property. The Dowdens worked this small-scale farm for decades, but Clarence Dowden also worked other jobs, including for the WPA and at nearby Crane NSWC, to make ends meet. Ola Dowden sold eggs and angel food cakes to help the family. The Dowdens probably constructed most, if not all, of the outbuildings on the property over the years from 1920 to the 1940s, building small structures, sometimes with dual purposes and often with recycled materials.

*Conclusion:* Eight of the outbuildings, the barn, milkhouse, corn crib, brooder house, hog shelter, pump house, and cold cellar/smokehouse retain integrity, while eleven buildings or building remnants do not retain integrity, due to fenestration changes (garage/corn crib), additions (chicken house/machine shed), a move from historic location (privy, brooder house) or a combination of factors (house), or because they were constructed in the modern era (modern barn, modern garage, coal house), or are in ruins (springhouse, three hog shelters); the infant burial location has no above-ground marker associated with it. Noticeably absent from this farm is a large barn typical of Indiana farms from this and earlier eras. An unusual number of the outbuildings do not have a single dedicated purpose, but combine usages indicating that they were added as need arose to compensate for the activities and uses that would normally take place in a single large barn.

Many buildings on the property have been significantly altered. The house and other buildings of the Dowden Farm are without architectural distinction, and the property lacks buildings and patterns of use from a typical farm from the early years of the twentieth century. The Dowden Farm is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any evaluation criterion.



## **Summary/Conclusions**

The Section 3 historians for the I-69 Tier 2 Study identified 198 properties that possibly were historic in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000 and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004. Of these 198 properties, forty-seven subsequently were determined to lack integrity and were rated Non-Contributing in the field. Streetscape and selected individual photographs as well as field notes taken for these properties during the reconnaissance phase of the survey remain on file. They are not however, included in Appendix B or discussed in this report, as they were not subject to detailed survey.

One hundred fifty-one properties were the subjects of detailed survey and are the focus of this report and included in Appendices B and C. Each property was fully documented according to the methods described above in this report. All properties listed and eligible for listing in the NR and a sample of thirteen ineligible properties are presented in detail in this report.

Also presented in Appendices B and C of this report are a total of twenty-three Old Order Amish farms which did not meet the NR age requirement and are Non-Contributing resources. These properties help illustrate the character of the Old Order Amish built environment. Also included in Appendices B and C are twelve properties that were determined to have been demolished subsequent to the surveys undertaken for the Interim Reports for Daviess and Greene counties and eight properties that were downgraded to Non-Contributing pursuant to post-field research and analysis.

No Old Order Amish individual property, district, cultural landscape (district), or TCP eligible for the NR exists within the APE. The Section 3 historians conducted extensive documentary and archival research, interviews, and field survey to exhaust all avenues of investigation to determine if an individual property, district, cultural landscape (district), or TCP is present in the APE. During the course of their research the historians observed that no single building, structure, site, or object on Old Order Amish farms in the APE is sufficiently old or architecturally/historically significant to be eligible for inclusion in the NR. Likewise, Old Order Amish farmsteads/farms do not include a sufficient number of buildings and structures that meet the NR age criteria. Even on those properties that include a few older buildings and structures, the buildings and structures often were extensively altered by vinyl siding, replacement windows, and inappropriate additions, which compromise their integrity.

Amish properties meeting basic age criteria for a NR district are interspersed among non-Amish properties and/or Old Order Amish properties that fail to convey historic architecture unique to the Old Order Amish community and/or their unique agricultural history. Thus, no simple district of Old Order Amish farms exists within the APE. Finally, taken as a group, Old Order

## **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

### **Historic Property Report, Section 3**



Amish properties in the APE do not consistently express unique field patterns, circulation routes, and other landscape elements that are the result of the repetition of the same human activities in the same place through time that are necessary to define an Old Order Amish cultural landscape. Furthermore, too many non-contributing properties are present within the APE for a cultural landscape to be present. If an Old Order Amish cultural landscape exists, it is likely located in the core area of the Old Order Amish settlement to the east of the APE. Lastly, no Old Order Amish TCP exists within the APE. The Old Order Amish believe in the sacredness of community, not specific geographic locations that they inhabit. This adaptive aspect of their culture has allowed their communities to grow, as well as move and form new settlements. The Old Order Amish are well aware of their history, but simply attach little or no traditional or spiritual importance to specific locations on the landscape.

Of the properties surveyed, one property is listed in the NR and is located within the Section 3 APE but not within the 2000-foot project corridor:

- Scotland Hotel

One individual property is eligible for listing in the NR and is located partially within the Section 3 project corridor:

- McCall Family Farmstead

One individual property is eligible for listing in the NR and is located within the Section 3 APE but not within the project corridor:

- Blackmore Store

One district is eligible for listing in the NR and is located within the Section 3 APE but not within the project corridor:

- Daviess County Home Historic District



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## I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

### Historic Property Report, Section 3



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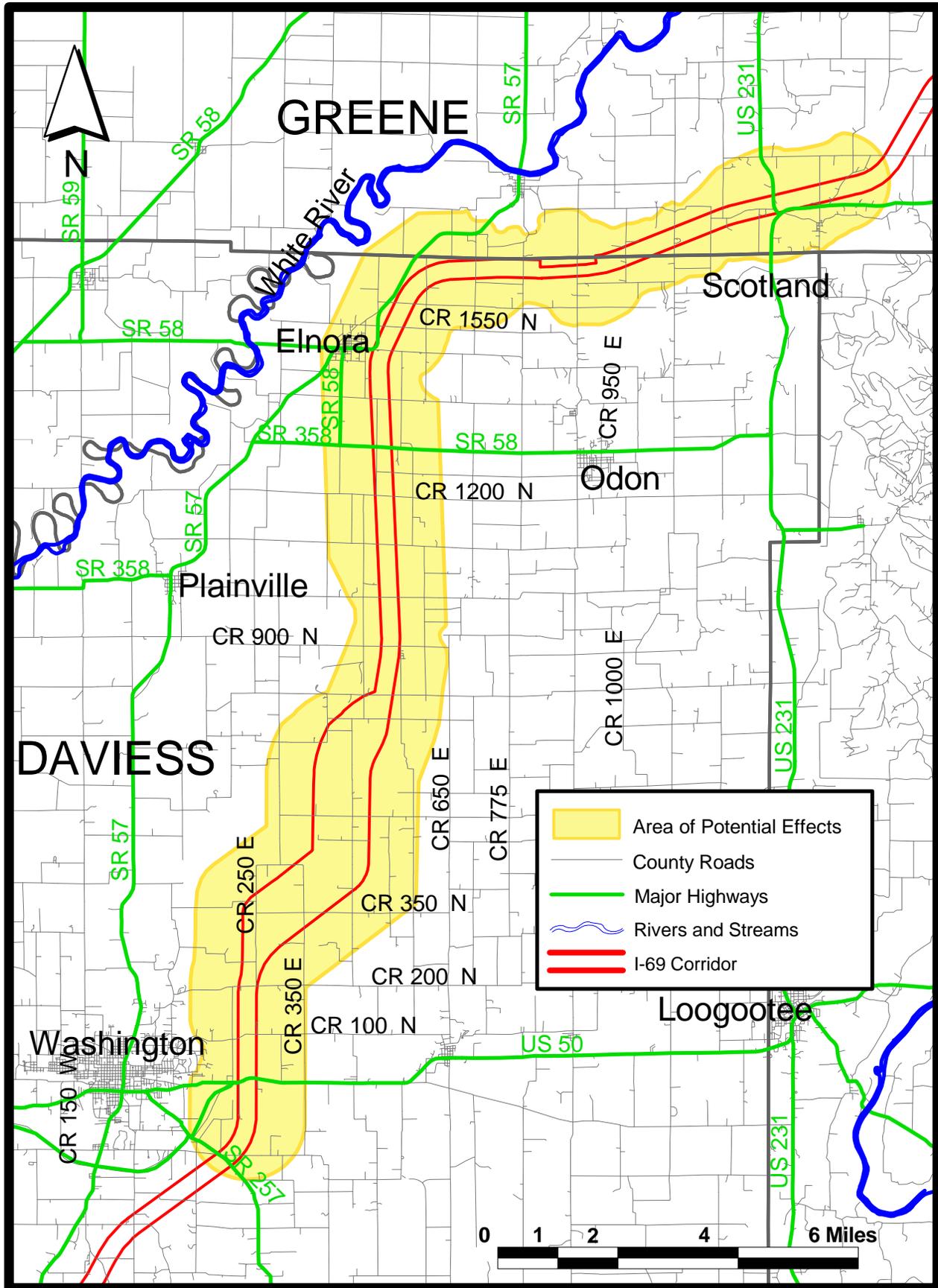


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## **Appendix A. Area of Potential Effects**

# Map 1: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties



Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.



## **Appendix B. List of all Properties Surveyed**

## List of All Properties Surveyed



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Daviess/Washington	30043	John Prewett Farmstead	E side SR 257, S of 150S	c. 1920	Dormer-Front Bungalow with Extant Outbuildings	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Washington	30020	House	W side SR 257, S of 150S	c. 1910	Dormer-Front Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Washington	30033	Veale Creek Cemetery	NW Corner 150S and 175E	c. 1820	Remodeled Gable Front Church and Associated Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Washington	30041	Joe Schultheis Farmstead	E side SR 257, S of US 50	c. 1925	Gable-front Bungalow & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Washington	30039	House	2418 E. National Hwy/Hwy 50	c. 1900	Vernacular T-Plan	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Washington	30040	Graham Homestead Farmstead	S side US 50, W of 300E	c. 1910	Gable-front Bungalow & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Washington	30021	House	E of 300E	c. 1880	N/A	Contributing	Demolished
Daviess/Washington	30044	Keith Farm Residence	S side 100N, W of 300E	c. 1880	Hall and Parlor	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Washington	30045	Burkhardt Farmstead	N side 200N, W of 450E	c. 1900	Colonial Revival	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Washington	34500 to 9	Daviess County Home Historic District	250N, E of 100E	1866	Institutional Home with Ancillary Farm Buildings and Cemetery	Notable	Outstanding
	34500				Garage		
	34501				Barn		
	34502				County Home		
	34503				Laundry Building		
	34504				Brooder House		
	34505				Cemetery		
	34506				North Privy		
	34507				South Privy		
	34508				Men's Living Quarters		
	34509				Chicken Coop		
Daviess/Washington		Glen & Martha Graber Farm	W side 350E, S of 450N	c. 1900*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1979)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Barr	25005	Antioch Christian Church Cemetery	S side 350N, W of 450E	c. 1880	Cemetery	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Barr	25020	John W. & Viola Knepp/John & Mary Jean Kemp Farm	W side 575E, N of 350N	c. 1900*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1953)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Barr		James & Clara Louise Wittmer Farm	E side 525E, N of 350N	c. 1970	Ranch; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Barr		David & Barbara Knepp Farm	W side 575E, N of 350N	c. 1991	Contemporary; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Barr	25021	Frances Feagan Trust	E side 450E, N of 350N	c. 1920	California Bungalow & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing

**Key:**

\* = Date of Construction by a Non-Amish Owner

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## List of All Properties Surveyed



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

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Daviess/Barr	25022	Frances Feagan Trust	W side 450E, N of 350N	c. 1880	Hall and Parlor with Associated Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Barr	25023	Lester & Sylvia Marner Farm & Marner Door	E side 525E, N of 350N	c. 1900*	Contemporary; Amish Farm & Business (1966)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Barr	25024	John & Alta Graber Farm	E side 450E, S of 500N	c. 1880*	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1961)+	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Barr		Eugene & Mary Stoll Farm	E side 450E, at 500N	c. 1967	Ranch; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Darvin & Sarah Stoll Farm	E side 450E, at 500N	c. 1993	Contemporary; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15014	Howard Graber Farm	W side 525E, S of 550N	c. 1900*	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1930s)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Wilmer Leon & Martha Knepp Farmstead	E side 525, S of 550N	c. 2000	Ranch; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15015	Henry Wagler/Dallas Wagler/Martha Wagler Farm/Wagler Door	E side 575E, S of 550N	c. 1900*	Two Double Pile Residences; Amish Farm & Business (1963)+	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15016	Alma Stoll Farm	N side 500N, W of 450E	c. 1880s*	Double Pen; Amish Farm (1956)+	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15017	Lester Wittmer/Norman and Lydia Wittmer Farm	W side 575E, S of 550N	c. 1880*	Double Pile; Amish Farm (1930s)+	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15018	Norman & Linda Stoll Farmstead	W side 450E, S of 550N	c. 1880s*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1930s)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Verlin & Mary Lou Stoll Farmstead	S side 550N, W of 450E	c. 1976	Ranch; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Ernest & Sarah Graber Farmstead	S side 550N, E of 450E	c. 1979	Ranch; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15019	Norman Jay & Dorothy Mae Lengacher Farm	N side 550N, E of 525E	c. 1880*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1930s)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Willis Ray & Rosalie Wagler Farmstead	W side of 575E, W of 550N	c. 1991	Ranch; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Harold & Mary Catherine Lengacher Farmstead	SW corner 550E and 600N	c. 1900*	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1930s or 1958)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Elmer & Alvina Knepp Farmstead	E side 450E, N of 550N	c. 1880*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1969)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15012	Bridge No. 130	300 E over the N Fork of Bethel Ditch	c. 1910	Pratt Through Truss Bridge	Notable	Demolished
Daviess/Bogard	15013	Commercial Building	300 E in Cornettsville	c. 1905	20th C. Functional Commercial	Contributing	Demolished
Daviess/Bogard	15020	Cornettsville UMC	N side of 700N, E of 300E	c. 1890	19th C. Functional Ecclesiastical	Not Rated	Contributing

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## List of All Properties Surveyed



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#### Section 3

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Daviess/Bogard	15008	Cornettsville Cemetery	700 N; E of 200 E	c. 1830	Cemetery	Notable	Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15021	John & Betty Wagler Farmstead	S side 750N, E of 475E	c. 1900*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1967)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15009	New Bethel Cemetery	N side 750N, E of 400E	c. 1872	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15022	Levi & Dorothy Wagler Farmstead	W side 475E, N of 750N	c. 1900*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1980)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Lester & Mary Wagler Farmstead	S side 800N at 600E	c. 1950s	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1966)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15006	Talbot's Chapel Cemetery	S side 800N, W of 600E	c. 1845	Cemetery	Notable	Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15007	McCall Family Farmstead	N side 800N, E of 475E	c. 1883	Italianate T-Plan & Farmstead	Outstanding	Outstanding
Daviess/Bogard		Darin Wayne & Mary Sue Knepp Farm	E side 550E, N of 800N	c. 1880*	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1994)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15023	Epsom United Methodist Church	E side 560E at Faith St.	c. 1910	20th C. Functional Ecclesiastical	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15005	Commercial Building	550 E in Epsom	c. 1900	19th C. Functional Commercial	Notable	Demolished
Daviess/Bogard		Kenneth & Rosemary Wagler Farmstead	SW corner of 900 N and 600 E	c. 1987	Contemporary; Amish Farmstead	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15024	Marlin & Josephine Wagler Farmstead	S side of 900 N, E of 600 E	c. 1900*	Double Pen; Amish Farm (1990)+	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Verlin & Shirley Knepp Farmstead	S side of 900 N, E of 600 E	c. 1985	Contemporary; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Travis and Renee Wagler Farmstead	S side of 1000 N, E of 600 E	c.1980	Contemporary; Amish Farm	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard		Omar & Anna Wagler Farmstead	S side of 1000 N, E of 600 E	c. 1900*	T-Plan; Amish Farm (1995)	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15002	Miller House	E side 475E, N of 1000N	c. 1886	Hall and Parlor	Notable	Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15001	Austin Osmon House	W side 475E, N of 1000N	1914	Queen Anne & Farmstead	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Bogard	15025	Gilbert and Doris Andis House	E side 475E, N of 1000N	1949	Ranch	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05015	Sims Farmstead	N side of 1100 N, E of 600 E	c. 1890	Gabled Ell & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05013	Round Barn	575 E, S of 1200 N	c. 1920	Round Barn	Outstanding	Demolished
Daviess/Elmore	05016	Paul Nuget Farm	NE Corner 425E and SR 58	c. 1900	Double Pen & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05012	Guest House	W side 425E, N of SR 58	c. 1925	Bungalow	Outstanding	Demolished
Daviess/Elmore	05017	Oscar Rader Residence	W side 500E, N of SR 58	c. 1880	Hall and Parlor	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05011	Farm	NE corner 1400N at 600E	c. 1915	Queen Anne & Farmstead	Notable	Demolished
Daviess/Elmore	05018	Paula Perry Farmstead	SE corner of 600E at 1500N	c. 1880	Hall and Parlor & English Barn	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05019	John Smith Residence	SE corner of 1500N at 550E	c. 1880	Hall and Parlor	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05020	Fairview Cemetery	N side 1500N, E of 550E	c. 1900	Cemetery	Not Rated	Contributing

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## List of All Properties Surveyed



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

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Daviess/Elmore	05021	House	S side 1550N, W of 600E	c. 1900	Gable Front	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05022	Marvin Kuhlenschmidt Trust	S side of 1650 N, between 700 E and 800 E	c. 1920	Gabled Ell & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05023	Weaver Cemetery	S of 1700N, E of 700E	c. 1840	Cemetery	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05001	Weaver House	E side of 700E, S of 1700N	c. 1870	Greek Revival	Notable	Demolished
Daviess/Elmore	05002	Nellie Sircy House	E side 600E, S of 1700N	c. 1880	Folk Victorian	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05005	Roark Residence	SW corner of Ellen St. and Indian St.	c. 1925	Dormer-front Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06016	House	NW corner of Ellen St. and Indian St.	c. 1880	Folk Victorian	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06017	Swinda House	209 W. Indian; W of Ellen St./Hwy 58	1908	Dormer-front Bungalow	Notable	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06015	House	NE corner of Long St. and Second St.	c. 1915	Queen Anne	Notable	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06013	Wesleyan Church	NW corner of Sullivan St. and Spriger St.	c. 1925	19th Century Ecclesiastical	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06014	House	NE corner Odon St. & Hwy 57	c. 1900	Folk Victorian	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06021	House	E. side of Long St., between Hwy 57 and First St.	c. 1930	California Bungalow	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06022	House	418 Hwy 57; E. of Spriger St., S. side	c. 1930	California Bungalow	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06023	Wesleyan Parsonage	SE Corner of Spriger St. and Hwy 57	c. 1900	Folk Victorian	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06024	Vacant Commercial	S. side of Hwy 57, between Meridian and Spriger	c. 1920	20th C. Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05006	House	NE corner of East St. and Hwy 57	c. 1920	California Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06025	Marathon Gas Station	N. side of Hwy 57 at Hwy 58, E of RR Tracks	c. 1930	Art Moderne	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06026	CSF Co-op Elevator Complex	N. side of Hwy 58, W. of RR Tracks	c. 1950	20th C. Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06012	Double Pen Dwelling	SW Corner of Burnetta St. and Danner St.	c. 1900	Double Pen	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06027	House	SE corner of Danner St. and Burnetta St.	c. 1900	Folk Victorian	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06028	House	427 Odon St.; between Matilda St. and Hwy 57	c. 1920	California Bungalow	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06030	House	420 Matilda St.; W. of Burnetta St.	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	Not Rated	Contributing

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Daviess/Elmore	06031	House	SE corner of Ida St. and Washington Ave.	c. 1900	Double Pen	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06032	Dorothy Hostetter House	209 Griffith St., NE corner at Matilda St.	c. 1920	California Bungalow	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06009	Neiswanger Cabin	Ellen St.	c. 1860	Cabin	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06010	Dr. Porter House	W. side of Odon St., between Day and Matilda	c. 1910	Folk Victorian - Queen Anne	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06033	House	SW corner of Day St. and Meridian St.	c. 1900	Double Pen	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06034	Elnora Water Tower	Bound by Main, Day, Odon, and Ellen Streets	1939	Engineered Structure	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06002	House	E. side of Burnetta, between Main St. and Day St.	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06008	Livery	SW corner of Ellen St. at Washington St.	c. 1915	20th C. Functional Commercial	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06011	Seventh Day Adventist Church	Day Street	c. 1915	20th C. Ecclesiastical	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06003	Elnora United Methodist Church	SE corner of Main St. and Meridian St.	1910-1912	Romanesque Revival	Outstanding	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06004	Commercial Block	NE corner of Odon St. and Main St.	c. 1910	20th C. Functional Commercial/Queen Anne	Contributing	Demolished
Daviess/Elmore	06007	Commercial Building	NW corner of Odon St. and Main St.	c. 1900	19th C. Functional Commercial/Queen Anne	Notable	Demolished
Daviess/Elmore	06035	Dr. Porter Building	SE corner Odon & Main	1908	20th C. Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06036	Sheldon Eubanks Barbershop	W side Odon between Main and Adaline	c. 1900	20th C. Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06037	American Legion	NE corner of Odon and Main Sts	c. 1930	20th C. Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06006	Masonic Lodge/Order of Eastern Star	W side Odon St., N of Main	c. 1910	20th C. Functional Commercial	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06038	Commercial	E. side of Odon St., between Adaline and Main	c.1930	20th C. Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06005	Commercial	W. side of Odon St., N of Main St.	c. 1910	20th C. Functional Commercial	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06039	Commercial	E. side of Odon St., between Adaline and Main	c. 1900	20th C. Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06040	Commercial	SW corner of Adaline St. and Odon St.	c. 1920	20th C. Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Contributing

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#### Section 3

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Daviess/Elmore	06041	Commercial	E. side Odon, between Adaline & Main	c. 1920	20th C. Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	05014	Wabash-Erie Canal Site	Follows RR Tracks NE to SW through town	c. 1850-57	Canal	Outstanding	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06001	Elnora Cemetery	S. side of 1550 N, E. of Spriger St.	c. 1846-1905	Cemetery	Notable	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06042	House	SE corner of Raven St. and 1550 N	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Elmore	06043	House	SW corner of 1550 N and Ellen St.	c. 1890s	Folk Victorian	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Madison	00010	Callahan Farmstead	N side of 1600N, E of 900 E	c. 1880	Double Pen & Farmstead	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Madison	00009	Herron School - District 3 School	W side of 900 E, N of 1600 N	1898	Schoolhouse	Notable	Contributing
Daviess/Madison	00008	Henry Freed House	900 E, N of 1000 E	c. 1880	Folk Victorian	Contributing	Demolished
Daviess/Madison	00006	Farm	NW corner of 1650 W and 1000 E	c. 1860	Gothic Revival	Contributing	Demolished
Daviess/Madison	00005	Ferguson Farm	N side of 1650 N, W of 1100 E	c. 1870	Federal	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Madison	00007	Ferguson Cemetery	E side of 1000 E, N of 1650 N	c. 1840	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Madison	00032	House	E side of 1000 E, N of 1650 N	c. 1880	Double Pen Saltbox	Not Rated	Contributing
Daviess/Madison	00001	John D. & Wanda Hasler Farmstead	S side of 1700 N/County Line, E of Hwy 58	c. 1920	California Bungalow & Farmstead	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Madison	00002	John D. & Wanda Hasler Farmstead (rental)	S side of 1700 N/County Line, W of Hwy 58	c. 1920	California Bungalow and Associated Farmstead	Contributing	Contributing
Daviess/Madison	00033	Kutch Residence	S side of 1700 N/County Line, W of Hwy 58	c. 1920	Western Bungalow	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Cass	60016	Lois Malone Residence (rental)	N side 800S, E of SR 57	c. 1940	International Style	Not Rated	Non-Contributing
Greene/Cass	60015	Old Slinkard Cemetery	N side 775S, W of 400W	c. 1820-1870	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Cass	60014	Riddle-Reed Farm	E side 500W, N of SR 57	c. 1890	Double Pen & English Barn	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Cass	60017	Ned Malone (rental)	W side of 100 W, N of 1675 N	c. 1940	Bungalow & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Cass	60018	Ray & Doris Malone Farmstead (rental)	S side of 700 S, W of 100 W	c. 1870	Hall and Parlor & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55030	Cemetery	E of Scotland, between Hwy 58 and 745 S	c. 1850-1890	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55034	Mt. Nebo Church and Cemetery	E side 100 W, S of 700S	1895	Steeple-front Church & Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing

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## List of All Properties Surveyed



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Greene/Taylor	55041	House	SW corner of 710 S and Hwy 231	c. 1930	California Bungalow	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55031	House	NW corner of 200 E and Hwy 58	c. 1880	Double Pen	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55042	Dowden Farmstead	W side of 215 E, N of Hwy 58	c. 1910s	Gable Front & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55043	Cemetery	W side of Hwy 231, N of Hwy 45/58	c. 1860	Cemetery & Farmstead Ruins	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55044	Farmstead	E side of 275 E, N edge of Corridor	c. 1890	Double Pen & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55029	Hasler Cemetery	S side of 625 S, E of 275 E	c. 1880-1960	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55028	Dowden Cemetery	E side of 275 E, N of 625 S	c. 1860-1920	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55033	McElroy Farmstead	S side of 600 E, E of Hwy 231	c. 1880	Center Gable	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55035	Ray & Doris Malone Farmstead	E side of 100 W, N of 1675 N	1898	Double Pile & Farmstead	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55036	Wallace, Sue, & Travis Barker Farmstead	NE Corner of 800 S/County Line and 25 W	c. 1870	Center Gable & Farmstead	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55045	Bob Summerville Farm	W side of 275 E, N of 625 S	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55032	George Blackmore Farmstead	N side of 600S, btw Hwy 231 and 200 E	c. 1870	Hall and Parlor	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55046	Russell & Verniece Summerville Farm	E side of 275 E, N of 625 S	c. 1930	California Bungalow & Farmstead	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56010	Scotland Cemetery	Wallace St. at Pleasant St.	c. 1880	Scotland Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56006	Scotland Town Switchboard	N. side of Cincinnati St., W. of Main St.	c. 1890	Gable Front	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56011	Scotland United Methodist Church	W side of Pleasant St. at Cincinnati St.	1883	19th C. Functional Ecclesiastical	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56008	Jim Denny House	E. side of Main St., between Cincinnati & Canal	c. 1900	Double Pen	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56004	Mullis & Co. Grocery and Meats	S. side of Jackson St., W. of Main St.	c. 1890	19th Century Functional Commercial	Notable	Notable
Greene/Taylor	56012	Scotland Snapper and DT Cycle	SW corner of Main St. and Jackson St.	1945	20th Century Functional Commercial	Not Rated	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56007	Scotland Barber Shop	W. side of Main St., between Cincinnati & Canal	c. 1915	False Front Commercial	Notable	Notable
Greene/Taylor	56003	Odd Fellows Hall / W.D. Whitaker Store	SE corner of Main St. and Jackson St.	c. 1875	19th Century Functional Commercial	Notable	Notable
Greene/Taylor	56002	Scotland Hotel	NW corner of Main St. and Jackson St.	1879	Italianate Revival	Outstanding	Outstanding

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## List of All Properties Surveyed



### **I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

#### **Section 3**

<b>County/Township</b>	<b>Inventory Number</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address/Location</b>	<b>Date(s) of Construction</b>	<b>Style and Type</b>	<b>Interim Report Rating</b>	<b>IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating</b>
Greene/Taylor	56001	Blackmore Store	E. side of Main St., N. end of town	c. 1895	19th Century Functional Commercial	Outstanding	Outstanding
Greene/Taylor	56005	Kindred Haywood House	N. side of Jackson St., W. of Main St.	c. 1870	Greek Revival	Contributing	Contributing

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## **Appendix C. Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties**

## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Washington	30043	C	John Prewett Farmstead	E side SR 257, S of 150S	c. 1920	Dormer-Front Bungalow with Extant Outbuildings	The house has replacement windows and a small addition on rear. Farmstead complex lacks a complete suite of agricultural buildings.
	Daviess/ Washington	30041	C	Joe Schultheis Farmstead	E side SR 257, S of US 50	c. 1925	Gable-front Bungalow & Farmstead	The house has aluminum clad walls. The farmstead complex lacks a complete suite of agricultural buildings.
	Daviess/ Washington	30039	C	House	2418 E. National Hwy/ Hwy 50	c. 1900	Vernacular T-Plan	This house has been clad in aluminum siding and subject to some replacement windows.
	Daviess/ Washington	30040	C	Graham Homestead Farm	S side US 50, W of 300	c. 1910	Gable-front Bungalow & Farmstead	The house has been clad with aluminum siding. Most of the original outbuildings demolished, with several newer barns erected well north of the residence.
	Daviess/ Washington	30044	C	Keith Farm Residence	S side 100N, W of 300E	c. 1880	Hall and parlor	Only extant portion of original farmstead complex is the Hall and parlor residence, with the original outbuildings demolished 30 years ago. The building has several additions, and replacement windows.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Washington	30045	C	Burkhardt Farmstead	N side 200N, W of 450E	c. 1900	Colonial Revival	House has been veneered with limestone, windows replaced, and garage added. All original outbuildings are demolished.
	Daviess/ Washington	N/A	NC	Glen & Martha Graber Farm	W side 350E, S of 450N	c. 1900*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1979)+	Extensively altered residence has several additions, aluminum siding clad walls, and replacement windows. Chicken/hog house has a large door broken and is missing many of its windows. Lacks significance.
	Daviess/ Barr	25005	C	Antioch Christian Church Cemetery	S side 350N, W of 450E	c. 1880	Cemetery	Church and cemetery established at site in 1868. In 1994 the church relocated to Hwy 50 and the original church was demolished and the entire property turned over to the cemetery.
	Daviess/ Barr	25020	NC	John W. & Viola Knepp/John & Mary Jean Kemp Farm	W side 575E, N of 350N	c. 1900	Ranch; Amish Farm (1953)+	Original farmhouse demolished, new residence erected c. 1970. Old barn burned in 1994. Numerous outbuildings constructed over last 50 years.
	Daviess/ Barr	N/A	NC	James & Clara Louise Wittmer Farm	E side 525E, N of 350N	c. 1970	Ranch; Amish Farm	Located on old farmstead site, all original buildings demolished. Oldest structures are hog houses c. 1960s.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



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#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Barr	N/A	NC	David & Barbara Knepp Farm	W side 575E, N of 350N	c. 1991	Contemporary; Amish Farm	Farm established c. 1991, with all buildings erected since.
	Daviess/ Barr	25021	C	Frances Feagan Trust	E side 450E, N of 350N	c. 1920	California Bungalow & Farmstead	Abandoned farmstead complex anchored by California bungalow. Incomplete suite of outbuildings.
	Daviess/ Barr	25022	C	Frances Feagan Trust	W side 450E, N of 350N	c. 1880	Hall and parlor with Associated Farmstead	Abandoned farmstead complex. Extensively altered house has both aluminum and brick sheathing applied to exterior walls. Additions on rear and front of house.
	Daviess/ Barr	25023	NC	Lester & Sylvia Marner Farm & Marner Door	E side 525E, N of 350N	c. 1900*	Contemporary; Amish Farm & Business (1966)+	Farm purchased c. 1966, with most buildings erected since that date. Original house enlarged, clad with vinyl and brick siding, replacement windows. Property includes a cabinet door cottage industry.
	Daviess/ Barr	25024	C	John & Alta Graber Farm	E side 450E, S of 500N	c. 1880	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1961)+	Farm purchased c. 1961, since that time, the house has been replaced, and many of the outbuildings erected. Lacks significance.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



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#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Barr	N/A	NC	Eugene & Mary Stoll Farm	E side 450E, at 500N	c. 1967	Ranch; Amish Farm	Farm established c. 1967. The Ranch style residence and outbuildings are typical of those found in the area.
	Daviess/ Barr	N/A	NC	Darvin & Sarah Stoll Farm	E side 450E, at 500N	c. 1993	Contemporary; Amish Farm	Farm established c. 1993, with all buildings erected since.
	Daviess/ Bogard	15014	NC	Howard Graber Farm	W side 525E, S of 550N	c. 1900	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1930s)+	Older farm, part of Old Order Amish community since 1930s. Original house demolished, and new building erected in 1993. Older barn, but most structures less than 30 years old.
	Daviess/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Wilmer Leon & Martha Knepp Farmstead	E side 525E, S of 550N	c. 2000	Ranch; Amish Farm	Farm is rental property, with current resident stating the buildings are less than 10 years old.
	Daviess/ Bogard	15015	C	Henry Wagler/Dallas Wagler/Martha Wagler Farm/Wagler Door	E side 575E, S of 550N	c. 1900	Two Double Pile Residences; Amish Farm & Business (1963)+	Property includes three houses for four families, most buildings less than 50 years old. Original house enlarged, clad with vinyl, replacement windows. Property also includes a successful cottage industry.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Bogard	15016	C	Alma Stoll Farm	N side 500N, W of 450E	c. 1880s	Double Pen; Amish Farm (1956)+	Older farmstead complex purchased in 1950s. Original house enlarged, clad with vinyl siding, replacement windows. Most buildings on property less than 50 years old.
	Daviess/ Bogard	15017	C	Lester Wittmer/Norman and Lydia Wittmer Farm	W side 575E, S of 550N	c. 1880	Double Pile; Amish Farm (1930s)+	Older farm, part of Old Order Amish community since 1930s. Original house enlarged, clad with vinyl siding, replacement windows. Second residence on property. Most buildings on property less than 50 years old.
	Daviess/ Bogard	15018	NC	Norman & Linda Stoll Farmstead	W side 450E, S of 550N	c. 1880s	Ranch; Amish Farm (1930s)+	Older farm, part of Old Order Amish community since the 1930s. Original house demolished, Ranch style residence relocated to property. Some original outbuildings, but most less than 50 years old.
	Daviess/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Verlin & Mary Lou Stoll Farmstead	S side 550N, W of 450E	c. 1976	Ranch; Amish Farm	Farm established c. 1976, with all buildings erected since that date.
	Daviess/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Ernest & Sarah Graber Farmstead	S side 550N, E of 450E	c. 1979	Ranch; Amish Farm	Farm established c. 1979, with all buildings erected since that date.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Davies/ Bogard	15019	NC	Norman Jay & Dorothy Mae Lengacher Farm	N side 550N, E of 525E	c. 1880*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1930s)+	Older farm, part of Old Order Amish community since 1930s. Current residence erected c. 1991. Several older buildings still extant, others are new replacements.
	Davies/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Willis Ray & Rosalie Wagler Farmstead	W side of 575E, N of 550N	c. 1991	Ranch; Amish Farm	Farm established c. 1991, with all buildings erected since that date.
	Davies/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Harold & Mary Catherine Lengacher Farmstead	SW corner 550E and 600N	c. 1900*	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1930s or 1958)+	Oldest extant structure on farm is small barn. All remaining structures associated with property constructed since 1971.
	Davies/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Elmer & Alvina Knepp Farmstead	E side 450E, N of 550N	c. 1880*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1969)+	Most buildings constructed since 1950. House enlarged and remodeled in last 10 years. Mennonite son owns cabinet shop on property, with air conditioning and telephone service.
	Davies/ Bogard	15020	C	Cornettsville UMC	N side of 700N, E of 300E	c. 1890	19th C. Functional Ecclesiastical	Common example of vernacular church construction during the late nineteenth century. Clad in aluminum siding and entrance doors are replaced.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Bogard	15021	NC	John & Betty Wagler Farmstead	S side 750N, E of 475E	c. 1900*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1967)+	Only original structure is Transverse Frame barn, current house constructed c. 1959 with several recent large additions, aluminum wall cladding, and replacement windows. Most outbuildings erected since 1971, windmill purchased used in 1972.
	Daviess/ Bogard	15022	NC	Levi & Dorothy Wagler Farmstead	W side 475E, N of 750N	c. 1900*	Ranch; Amish Farm (1980)+	Only original structure is Transverse Frame barn, current house and all remaining buildings constructed since 1974.
	Daviess/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Lester & Mary Wagler Farmstead	S side 800N, at 600E	c. 1966	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1960)+	Farm established c. 1966, with most buildings constructed after that time. Property includes a second residence and a small free-standing telephone building. Lacks significance.
	Daviess/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Darin Wayne & Mary Sue Knepp Farm	E side 550E, N of 800N	c. 1880*	Contemporary; Amish Farm (1994)+	Only a small portion of the Transverse Frame barn is original. The main house was constructed c. 1976, with a second residence added later.
	Daviess/ Bogard	15023	C	Epsom United Methodist Church	E side 560E at Faith St.	c. 1910	19th C. Functional Ecclesiastical	An example of vernacular church construction during the late nineteenth century, has been clad in aluminum siding, and entrance doors are replaced.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Kenneth & Rosemary Wagler Farmstead	SW corner of 900 N and 600 E	c. 1987	Contemporary; Amish Farmstead	Farm established c. 1987, with all buildings erected since.
	Daviess/ Bogard	15024	NC	Marlin & Josephine Wagler Farmstead	S side of 900 N, E of 600 E	c. 1900*	Double Pen; Amish Farm (1990)+	No outbuildings more than 40 years old. House has been substantially altered, and a c.1990 stable erected.
	Daviess/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Verlin & Shirley Knepp Farmstead	S side of 900 N, E of 600 E	c. 1985	Contemporary; Amish Farm	Farm established c. 1985, with all buildings erected since that date.
	Daviess/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Travis & Renee Wagler Farmstead	S side of 900 N, E of 600 E	c. 1980	Contemporary; Amish Farm	Farm established c. 1980, with all buildings erected since that date.
	Daviess/ Bogard	N/A	NC	Omar & Anna Wagler Farmstead	S side of 1000 N, E of 600 E	c. 1900*	T-Plan; Amish Farm (1995)	House has been substantially altered, and many of the outbuildings recently erected.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Bogard	15025	C	Gilbert and Doris Andis House	E side 475E, N of 1000N	1949	Ranch	Erected in 1949, the Ranch house was constructed using a locally produced brick tile. Subsequent enclosure of the porch and replacement vinyl windows detracts from the historic integrity.
	Daviess/ Elmore	05015	C	Sims Farmstead	N side of 1100 N, E of 600 E	c. 1890	Gabled Ell & Farmstead	This house has has numerous additions, aluminum siding, and an enclosed rear porch. A few interesting outbuildings, but the property lacks significance.
	Daviess/ Elmore	05016	C	Paul Nuget Farm	NE Corner 425E and SR 58	c. 1900	Double Pen & Farmstead	Double pen house has large rear addition, vinyl siding, and replacement windows. Outbuildings typical of small farms in area.
	Daviess/ Elmore	05017	C	Oscar Rader Residence	W side 500E, N of SR 58	c. 1880	Hall and parlor	Extensive alterations include several large additions, including an enclosed front porch; portions of the house clad with aluminum siding, some replacement windows.
	Daviess/ Elmore	05018	C	Paula Perry Farmstead	SE corner of 600E at 1500N	c. 1880	Hall and parlor & English Barn	House has several additions, including an attached garage and enclosed porch. Has some replacement windows.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



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#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Elmore	05019	C	John Smith Residence	SE corner of 1500N at 550E	c. 1880	Hall and parlor	Hall and parlor residence has a rear ell and shed additions. Walls clad with cement asbestos shingles.
	Daviess/ Elmore	05020	C	Fairview Cemetery	N side 1500N, E of 550E	c. 1900	Cemetery	Established c. 1900, the cemetery includes an estimated 1000 interments. Typical of cemeteries from the twentieth century in design, art and markers.
	Daviess/ Elmore	05021	C	House	S side 1550N, W of 600E	c. 1900	Gable Front	House appears to have rear section removed and south wall has flush wood sheathing. No extant outbuildings.
	Daviess/ Elmore	05022	C	House	S side of 1650 N, between 700 E and 800 E	c. 1920	Gabled Ell & Farmstead	This house has an incongruent deck and sliding glass door added to the west elevation, and most windows are vinyl replacements. Outbuildings are typical of early-to-mid twentieth century farms.
	Daviess/ Elmore	05023	C	Weaver Cemetery	S of 1700N, E of 700E	c. 1840	Cemetery	Established c. 1840, the pioneer cemetery was used in the 1980s to graze cattle. Few extant gravemarkers, many broken or moved.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Elmore	06021	C	House	E. side of Long St., between Hwy 57 and First St.	c. 1930	California Bungalow	A modest example of the California Bungalow style, this house has been altered with some replacement windows and aluminum siding.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06022	C	House	418 Hwy 57; E. of Spriger St., S. side	c. 1930	California Bungalow	House and matching garage constructed using a locally produced brick tile. Subsequent enclosure of the rear porch and some replacement windows and doors have compromised its integrity.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06023	C	Wesleyan Parsonage	SE Corner of Spriger St. and Hwy 57	c. 1900	Folk Victorian	This former Wesleyan Parsonage has replacement windows and an enclosed porch on the east elevation. It is abandoned and deteriorated.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06024	C	Vacant Commercial	S. side of Hwy 57, between Meridian and Spriger	c. 1920	20th C. Functional Commercial	Once a grocery store and later a church, it has several concrete block additions, an altered fenestration pattern with blocked windows, and incongruent corrugated metal sheathing over the false-front.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06025	C	Marathon Gas Station	N. side of Hwy 57 at Hwy 58, E of RR Tracks	c. 1930	Art Moderne	Former Marathon gas station has several porcelain enamel tiles removed, one garage bay filled in with vinyl siding, and an incongruent hipped roof added to its façade.

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Elmore	06026	C	CSF Co-op Elevator Complex	N. side of Hwy 58, W. of RR Tracks	c. 1950	20th C. Functional Commercial	This grain elevator complex was established in the 1950s to serve area farmers. It lacks remarkable architectural style or historic significance.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06027	C	House	SE Corner of Burnetta St. and Danner St.	c. 1900	Folk Victorian	House is covered in composition sheathing and has an added enclosed porch on the east elevation.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06028	C	House	427 Odon St.; between Matilda St. and Hwy 57	c. 1920	California Bungalow	This house has wood clapboards, some three-over-one windows, and original two car garage. Aluminum awnings and a picture window compromise its integrity.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06030	C	House	420 Matilda St.; W. of Burnetta St.	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	Constructed of rock-faced CMU block. Some replacement windows, an enclosed porch, and incongruent additions compromise its integrity.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06031	C	House	SE corner of Ida St. and Washington Ave.	c. 1900	Double Pen	Integrity of house is compromised by vinyl siding and an altered fenestration pattern.

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**Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties**



**I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES**

**Section 3**

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Elmore	06032	C	Dorothy Hostetter House	209 Griffith St., NE corner at Matilda St.	c. 1920	California Bungalow	House with original three-over-one windows and matching one-and-one-half car garage. Vinyl siding and some replacement windows compromise its integrity.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06033	C	House	SW corner of Day St. and Meridian St.	c. 1900	Double Pen	This house is boarded up and abandoned.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06034	C	Elnora Water Tower	Bound by Main, Day, Odon, and Ellen Streets	1939	Engineered Structure	Constructed 1939 by Pittsburgh-DeMoines Steel Company of Carnegie USA steel. Not architecturally or historically unique.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06035	C	Dr. Porter Building	SE corner of Odon St. and Main St.	1908	20th C. Functional Commercial	Constructed in 1908 for offices of a local doctor and dentist, as well as the Citizens Bank and later a theatre. Integrity compromised by altered fenestration patterns and the application of incongruent materials.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06036	C	Sheldon Eubanks Barbershop	W side Odon St. between Main and Adaline	c. 1900	20th C. Functional Commercial	Originally a barbershop, this structure is now a private residence. An aluminum awning and replacement windows compromise its integrity.

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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Elmore	06037	C	American Legion	NE corner of Odon and Main Sts	c. 1930	20th C. Functional Commercial	Features a mid-twentieth century mural advertisement for 7-Up on the south elevation. Fenestration pattern altered with incongruent materials.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06038	C	Commercial	E. side of Odon St., between Adaline and Main	c. 1930	20th C. Functional Commercial	This building appears to have been a bank branch at one time. Its altered fenestration pattern and a replacement aluminum door compromises its integrity.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06039	NC	Commercial	E. side of Odon St., between Adaline and Main	c. 1900	20th C. Functional Commercial	This building's altered fenestration pattern and incongruent shed awning compromise its integrity.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06040	C	Commercial	SW corner of Adaline St. and Odon St.	c. 1920	20th C. Functional Commercial	This rock-faced CMU block structure was once a car dealership, but is now an auto repair garage. Fenestration pattern has been compromised and most windows altered.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06041	C	Commercial	E. side of Odon St., between Adaline and Main	c. 1920	20th C. Functional Commercial	This CMU block building may have been a gas station or associated with automotive service. Some fenestration changes are evident and it is unoccupied.

**Key:**

\* = Date of Construction by a Non-Amish Owner

+ = Date of Amish Occupation

## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Daviess/ Elmore	06042	C	House	SE corner of Raven St. and 1550 N	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	House has some spindlework and cutaway bay one-over-one windows. Integrity compromised by asbestos shingle siding and enclosed rear porch.
	Daviess/ Elmore	06043	C	House	SW corner of 1550 N and Ellen St.	c. 1890s	Folk Victorian	This small cottage has some intact spindlework on its porches and one-over-one windows. Many windows are replaced, while vinyl siding and a rear addition compromised its integrity.
	Daviess/ Madison	00032	C	House	E side of 1000 E, N of 1650 N	c. 1880	Double Pen Saltbox	This dual entry house has composition shingle siding, and enclosed back porch, and aluminum window awnings.
	Daviess/ Madison	00033	C	House	S side of 1700 N/County Line, W of Hwy 58	c. 1920	Western Bungalow	This small house is structurally unstable and abandoned; the family has moved to mobile home on property.
	Greene/Cass	60016	NC	House	N side 800S, E of SR 57	c. 1940	International Style	House with flat roof and streamline design reminiscent of the International Style. Building has added garage, vinyl siding and some replacement windows.

**Key:**

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## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Greene/Cass	60017	C	House	W side of 100 W, N of 1675 N	c. 1940s	Bungalow & Farmstead	This house was constructed using a locally produced brick tile. Subsequent enclosure of the rear porch and some replacement windows have compromised its integrity.
	Greene/Cass	60018	C	House	S side of 700 S, W of 100 W	c. 1870s	Hall and parlor & Farmstead	This house has been sided with aluminum, the rear porch is enclosed, and only a few outbuildings remain.
	Greene/Taylor	55041	C	House	SW corner of 710 S and Hwy 231	c. 1930	California Bungalow	This house is a common building type from the pre-WW II era. It retains three-over-one windows, but has vinyl siding.
	Greene/Taylor	55042	C	Dowden Farmstead	W side of 215 E, N of Hwy 58	c. 1910s	Gable Front & Farmstead	House has lost integrity; porch enclosure, fenestration change, addition. Has several outbuildings.
	Greene/Taylor	55043	C	Cemetery	W side of Hwy 231, N of Hwy 45/58	c. 1860	Cemetery & Farmstead Ruins	Cemetery previously unrecorded. Contains approximately ten visible burials, marked from 1859-1865. Farmstead ruins include foundations of a house and bank barn.

**Key:**

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+ = Date of Amish Occupation

## Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



### I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

#### Section 3

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Greene/ Taylor	55044	C	Farmstead	E side of 275 E, N edge of Corridor	c. 1890	Double Pen & Farmstead	This Double pen house has replacement aluminum windows and doors, and has been clad in aluminum siding. Incomplete suite of outbuildings.
	Greene/ Taylor	55045	C	Bob Summerville Farm	W side of 275 E, N of 625 S	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	Outbuildings on this early twentieth century farmstead are not particularly notable or unusual. House has incongruent porch supports and an incongruent rear addition.
	Greene/ Taylor	55046	C	Russell & Verniece Summerville Farm	E side of 275 E, N of 625 S	c. 1930	California Bungalow & Farmstead	House is of a common building type from the pre-WW II era and is vinyl sided. Farmstead lacks a complete suite of outbuildings.
	Greene/ Taylor	56011	C	Scotland United Methodist Church	W side of Pleasant St. at Cincinnati St.	1883	19th C. Functional Ecclesiastical	Common example of vernacular church constructed during the late nineteenth century. It is aluminum sided, has a c. 1967 addition to the northeast elevation, and has had its entrance doors and windows replaced.
	Greene/ Taylor	56012	C	Scotland Snapper and DT Cycle	SW corner of Main St. and Jackson St.	1945	20th Century Functional Commercial	Some incongruent additions on the west and south elevations.

**Key:**

\* = Date of Construction by a Non-Amish Owner

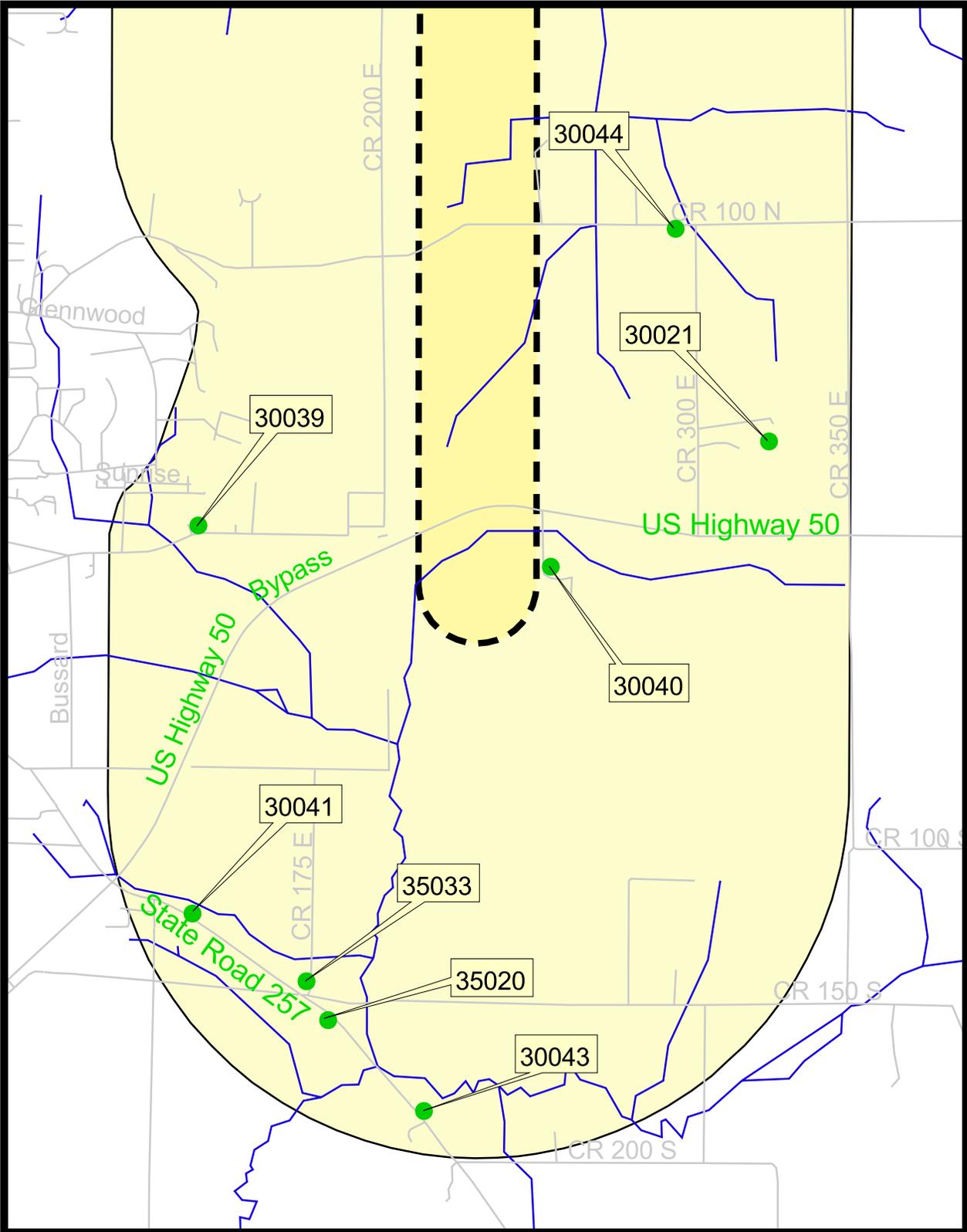
+ = Date of Amish Occupation



## **Appendix D. Maps of Surveyed Properties**

# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 1 of 14

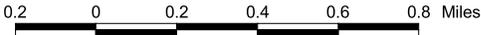
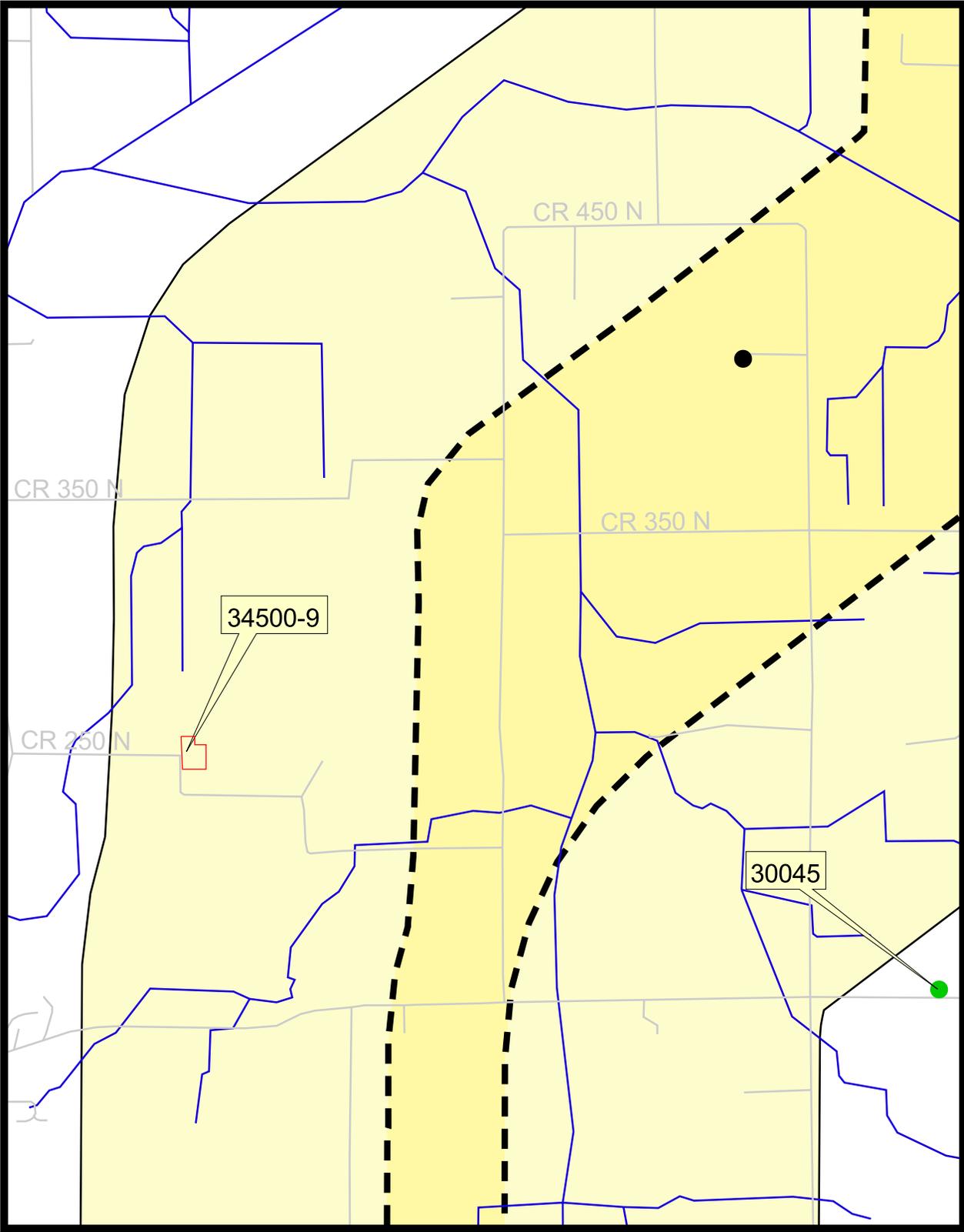


LEGEND	
<span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Area of Potential Effects (APE)
<span style="border-bottom: 2px dashed black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Approved Corridor
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid blue; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">■</span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="color: black; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 2 of 14

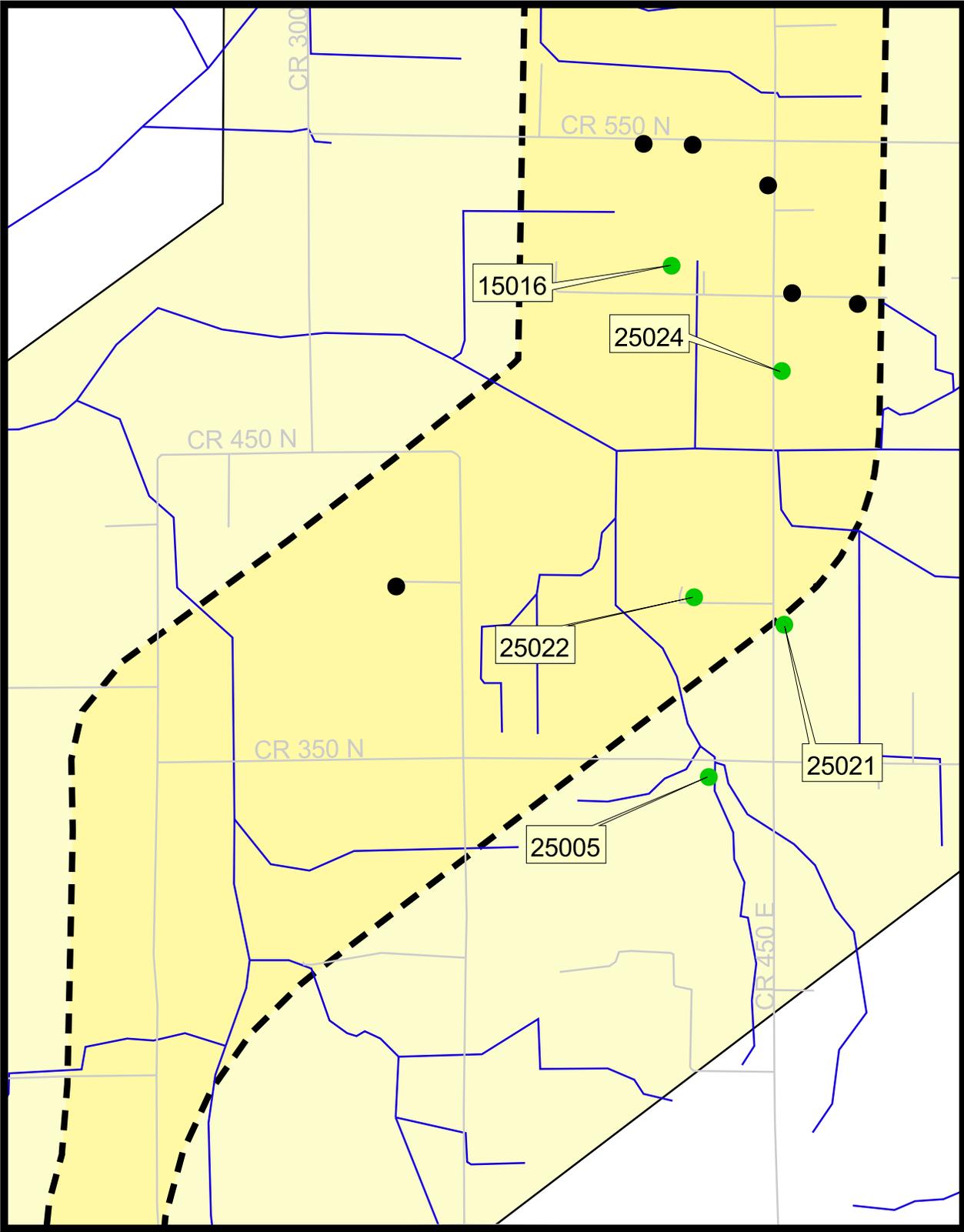


LEGEND	
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<span style="border-bottom: 2px dashed black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Approved Corridor
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid gray; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid blue; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid blue; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">■</span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">■</span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="color: black; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 3 of 14

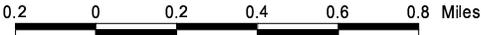
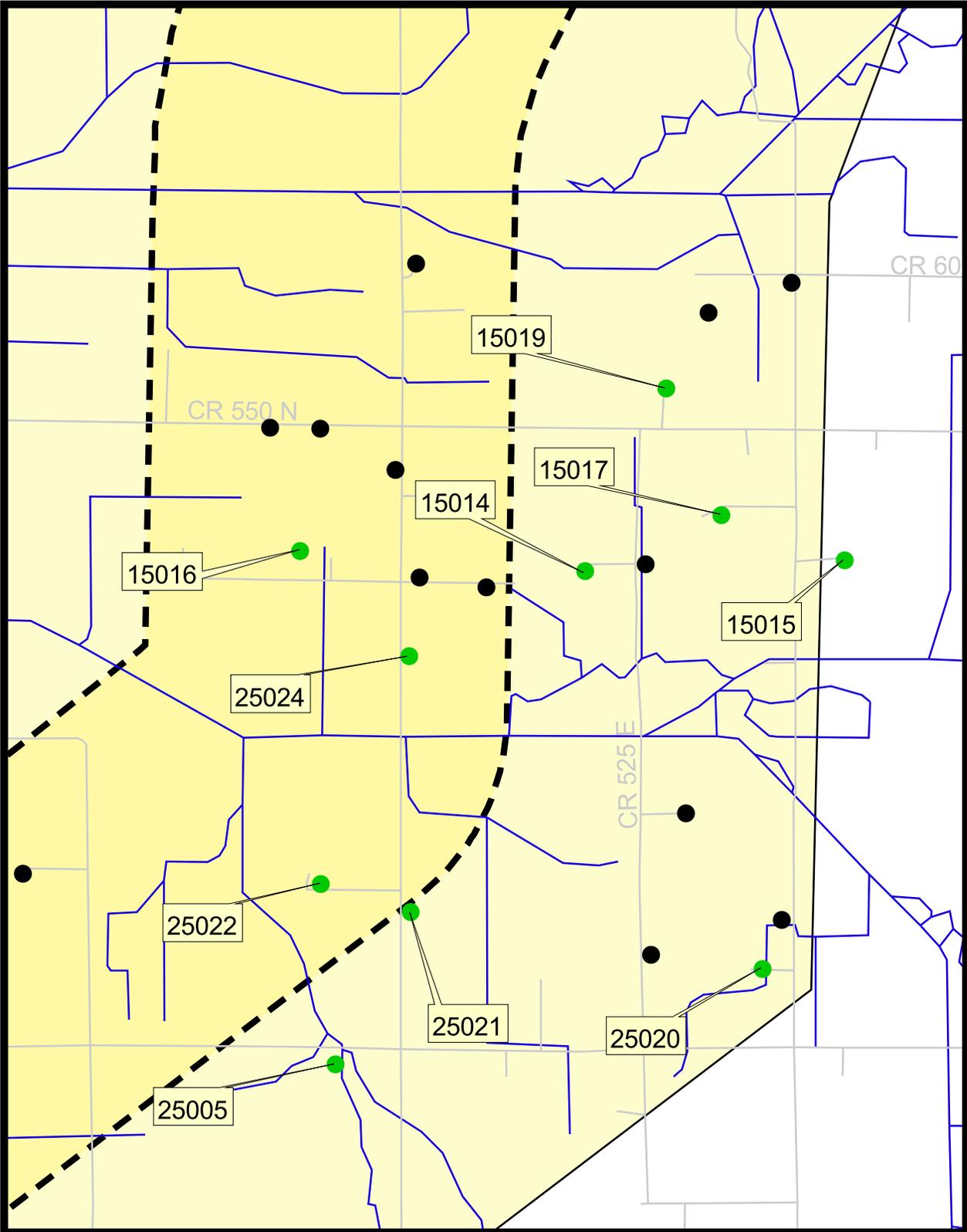


LEGEND	
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span>	Area of Potential Effects (APE)
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; border-bottom: 2px dashed black;"></span>	Approved Corridor
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid blue;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: red; border-radius: 50%;"></span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: green; border-radius: 50%;"></span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: lightgreen; border-radius: 50%;"></span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; border-radius: 50%;"></span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 4 of 14

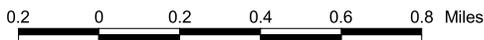
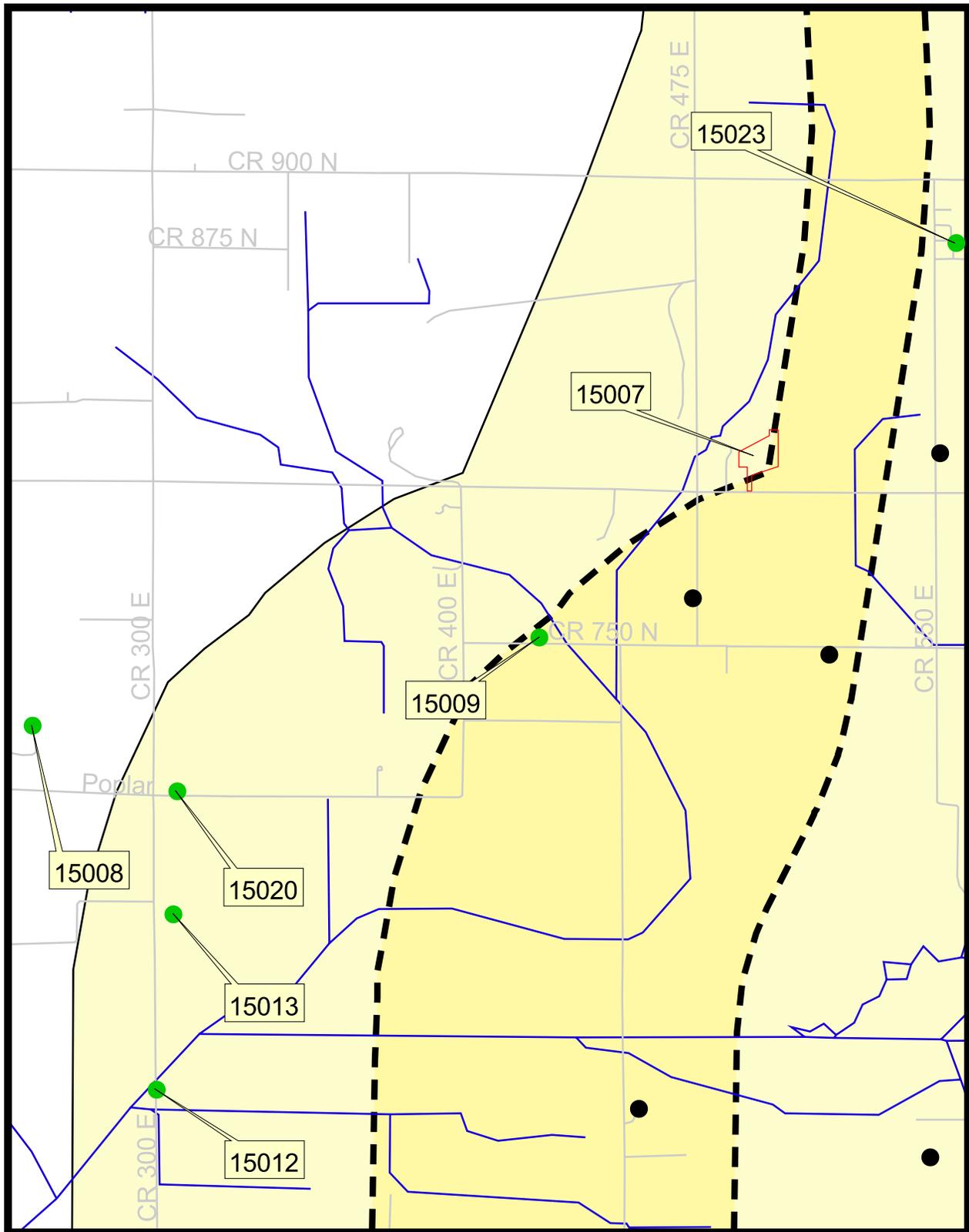


LEGEND	
<span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span>	Area of Potential Effects (APE)
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<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid blue; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">■</span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="color: black; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 5 of 14

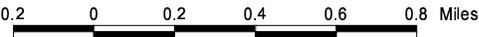
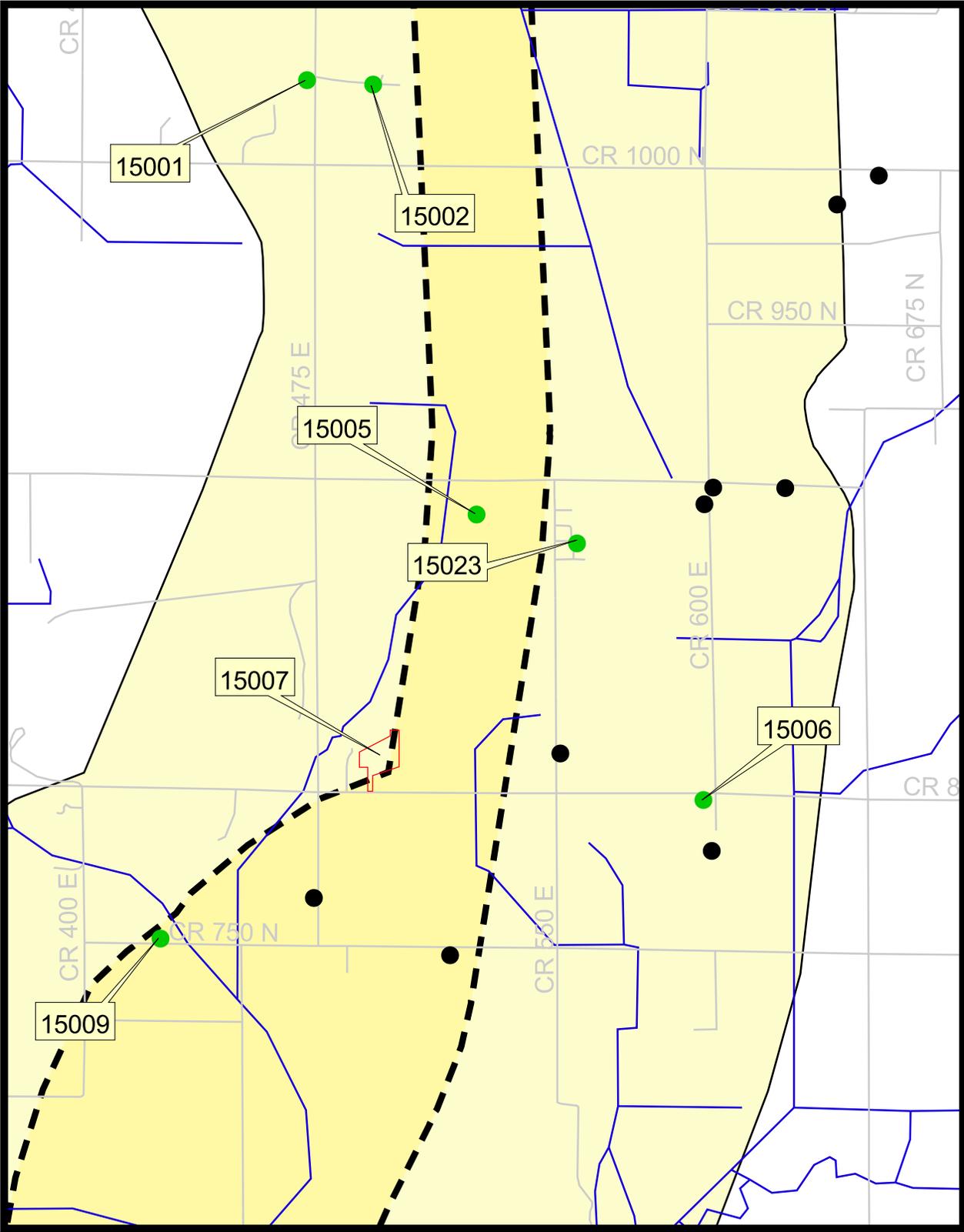


LEGEND	
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span>	Area of Potential Effects (APE)
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-top: 2px dashed black;"></span>	Approved Corridor
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid blue;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid blue;"></span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%;"></span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%;"></span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%;"></span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 6 of 14

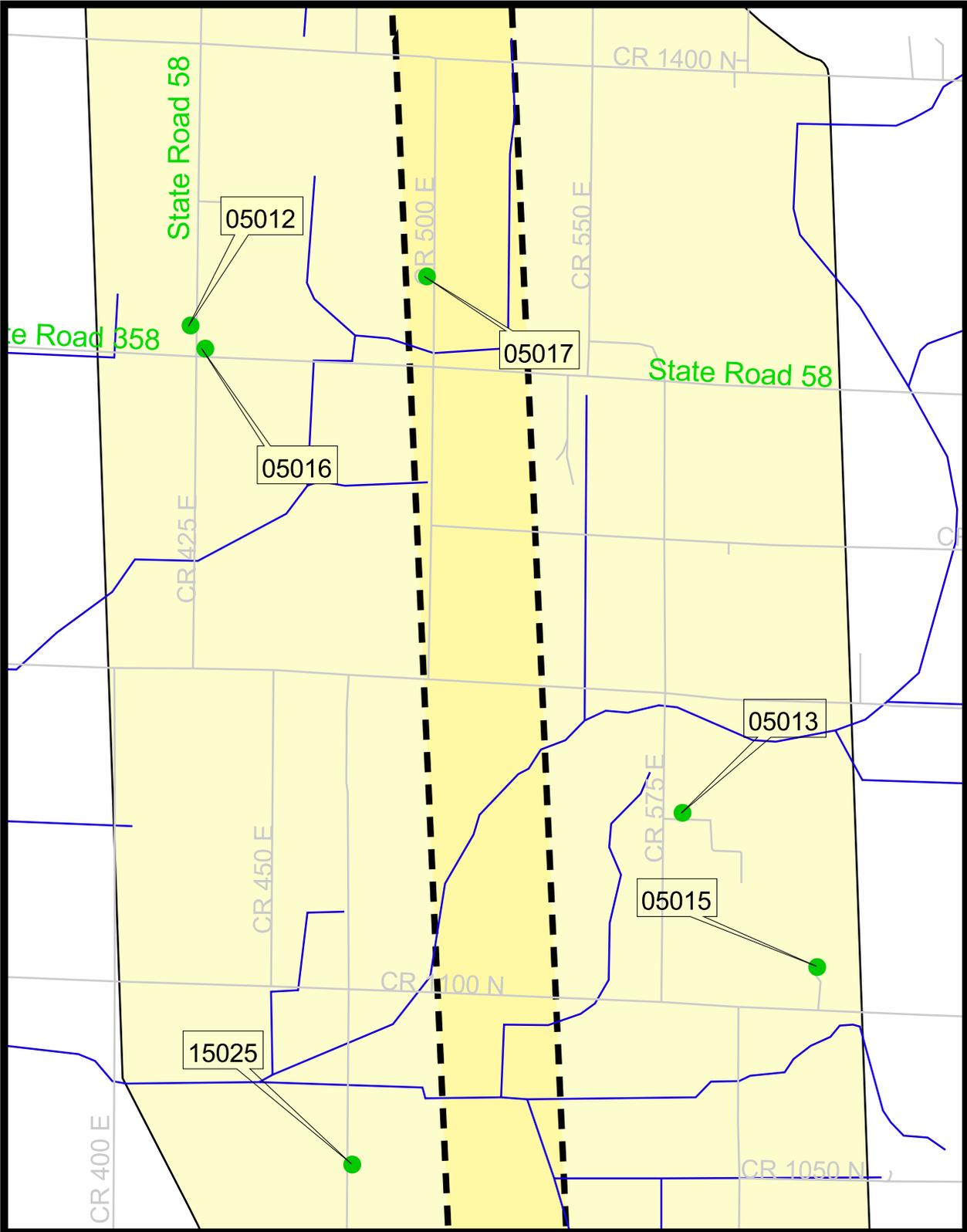


LEGEND	
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<span style="border-bottom: 2px dashed black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Approved Corridor
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid blue; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">■</span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="color: black; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Non-Contributing
<span style="color: black; font-weight: bold;">■</span>	Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 7 of 14

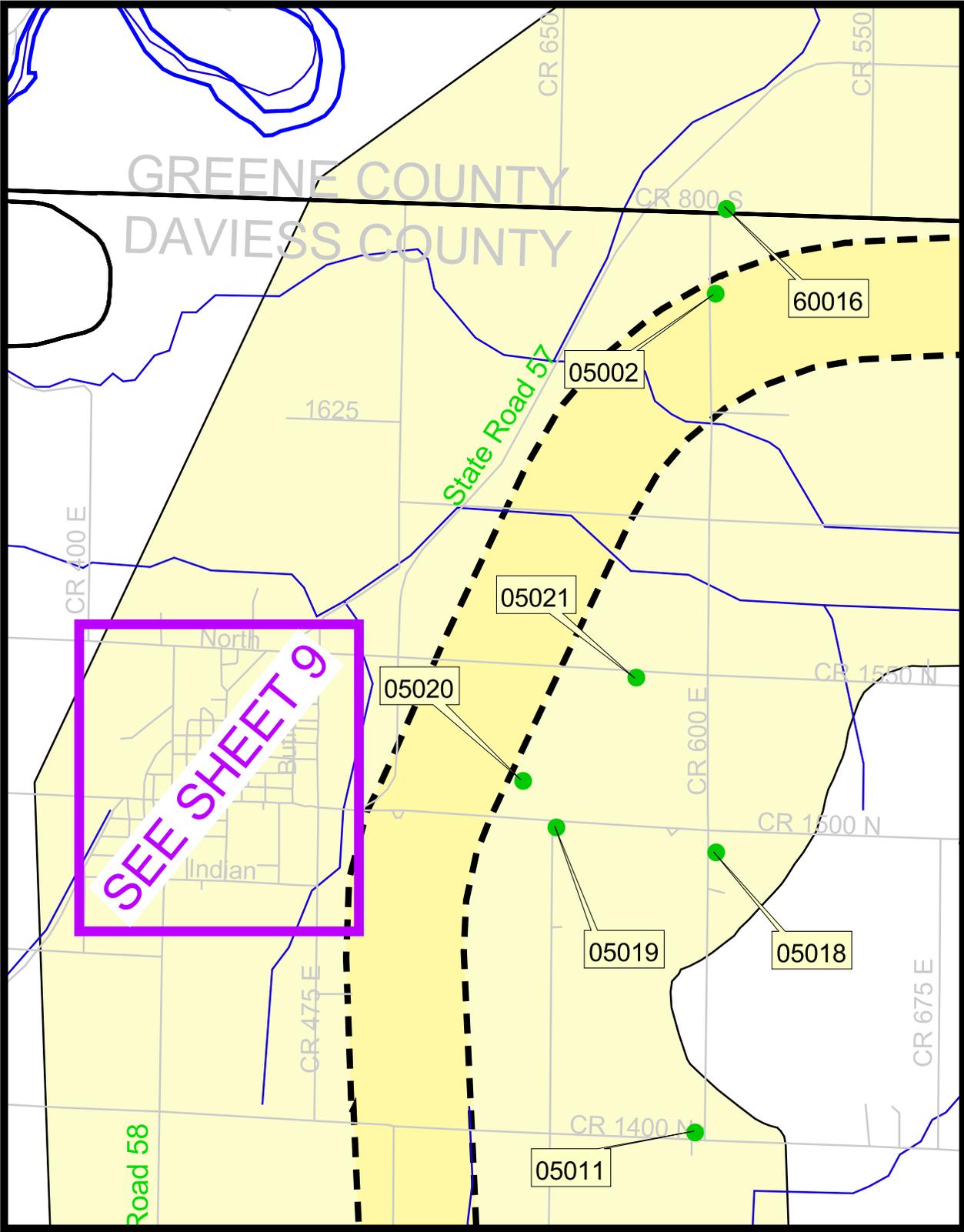


LEGEND	
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<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid green; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid blue; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">■</span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="color: red; font-size: 10px;">●</span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="color: green; font-size: 10px;">●</span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="color: black; font-size: 10px;">●</span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 8 of 14

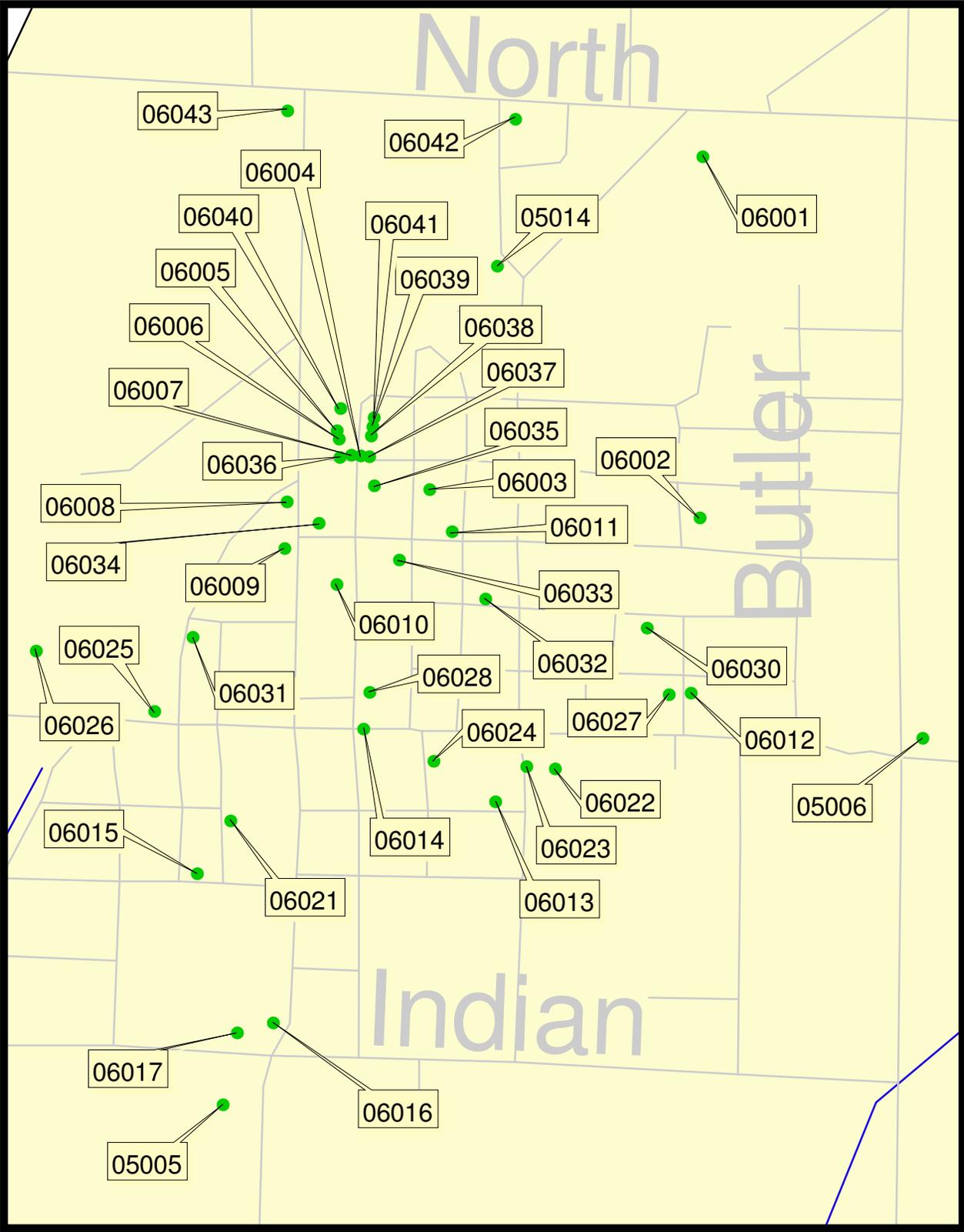


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<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid black;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid black;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid blue;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid red;"></span>	National Register Listed Properties
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<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid black;"></span>	Non-Contributing
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid black;"></span>	Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 9 of 14



500 0 500 1000 Feet

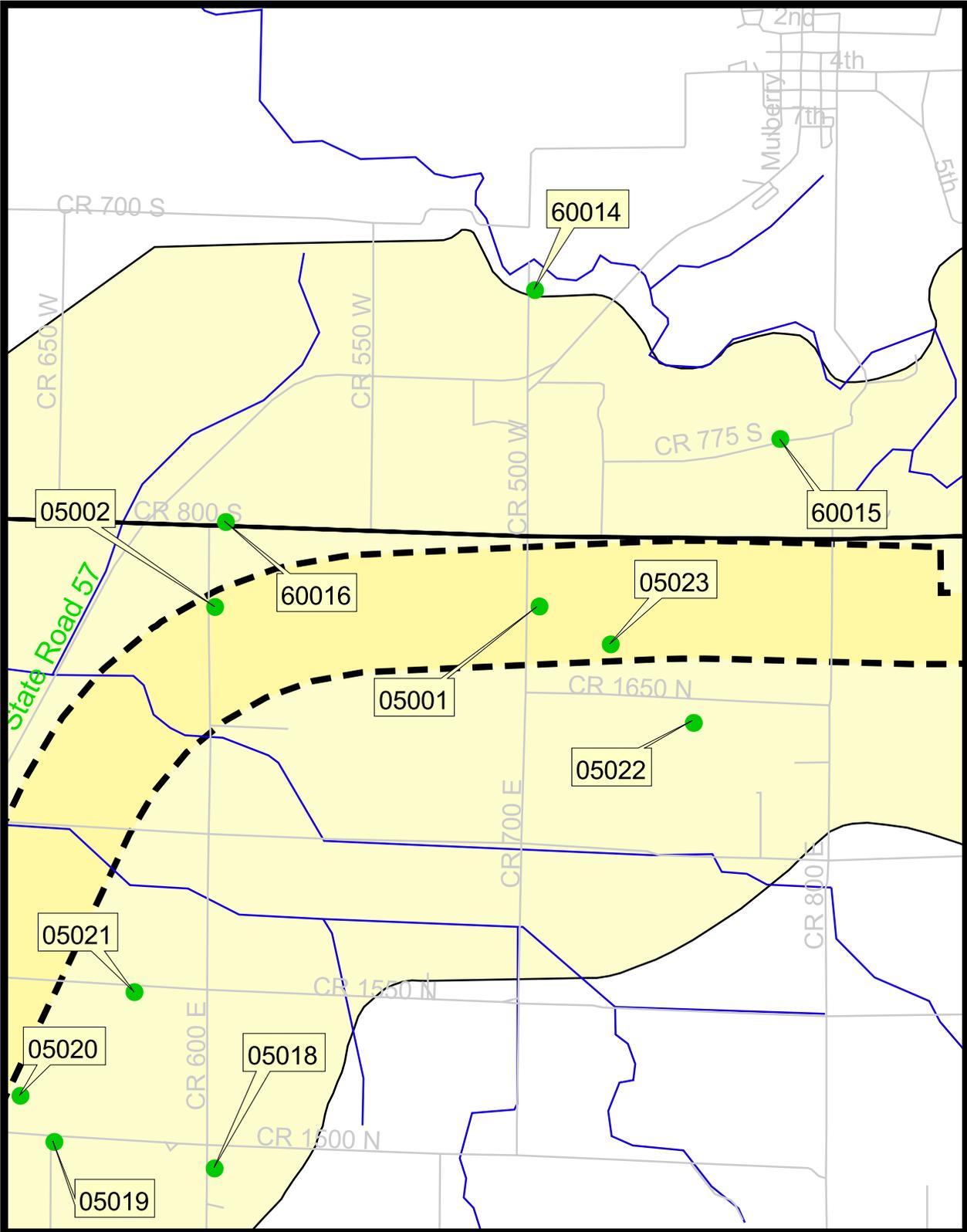


LEGEND	
[Light Yellow Box]	Area of Potential Effects (APE)
[Dashed Line]	Approved Corridor
[Thin Grey Line]	Major Streets
[Thick Grey Line]	Major Streets
[Blue Line]	Rivers and Streams
[Blue Square]	National Register Listed Properties
[Red Dot]	Eligible Properties
[Green Dot]	Ineligible Properties
[Black Dot]	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 10 of 14



0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

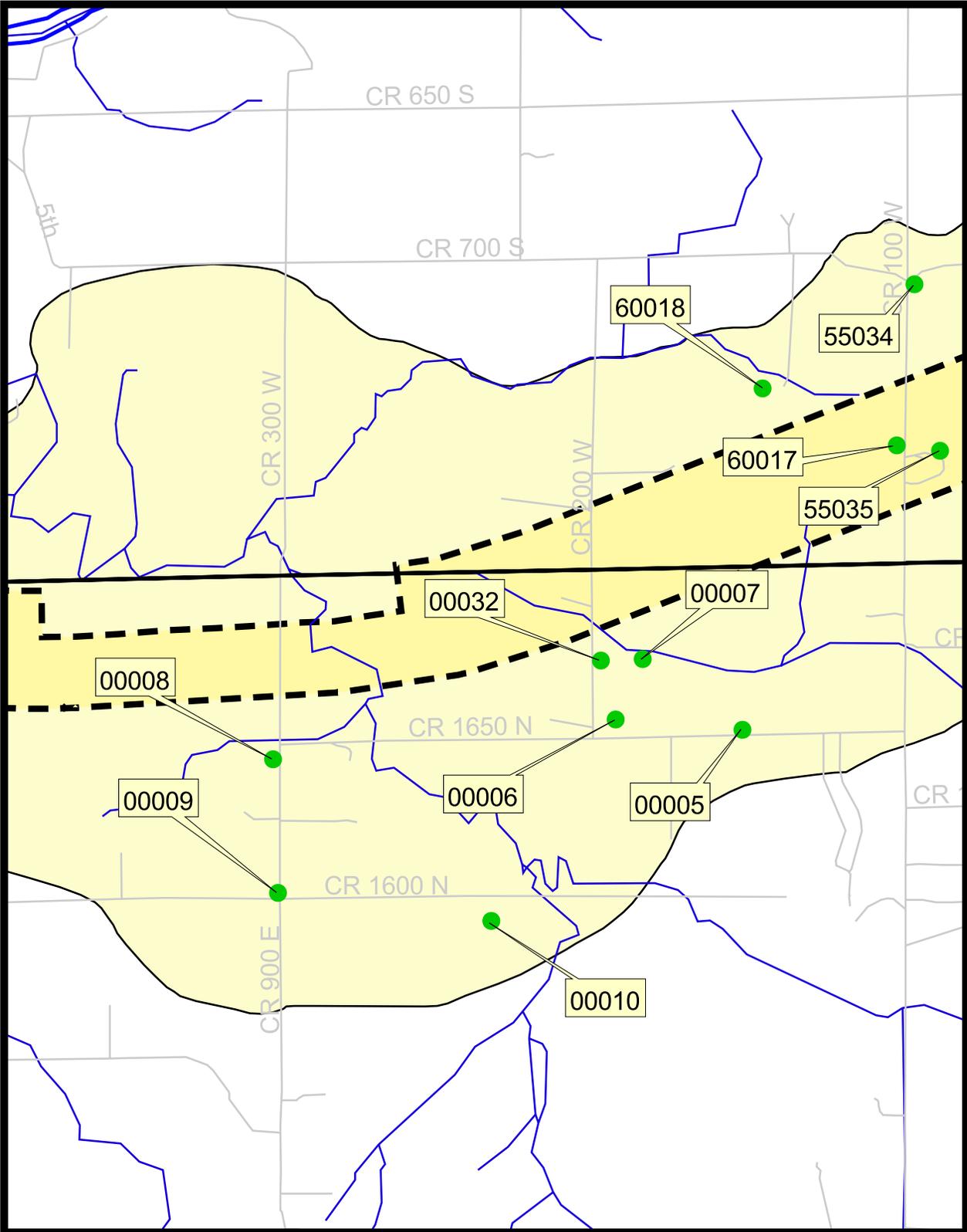


LEGEND	
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<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid grey; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
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<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid blue; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">■</span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="color: green; font-size: 10px;">●</span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="color: red; font-size: 10px;">●</span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="color: black; font-size: 10px;">●</span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 11 of 14

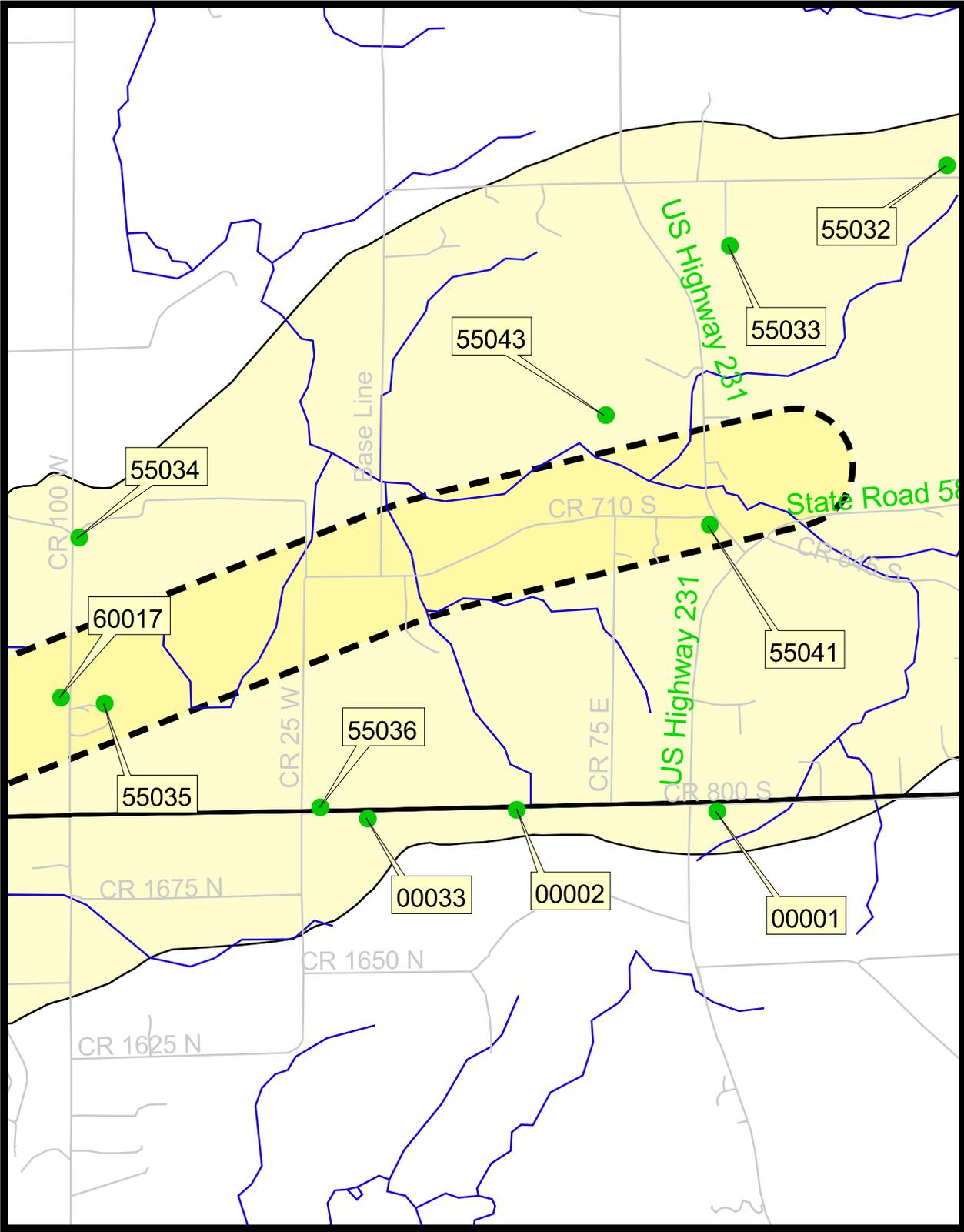


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<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:1px solid black;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:1px solid black;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:1px solid blue;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:blue;"></span>	National Register Listed Properties
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<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:red;"></span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:black;"></span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

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# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 12 of 14

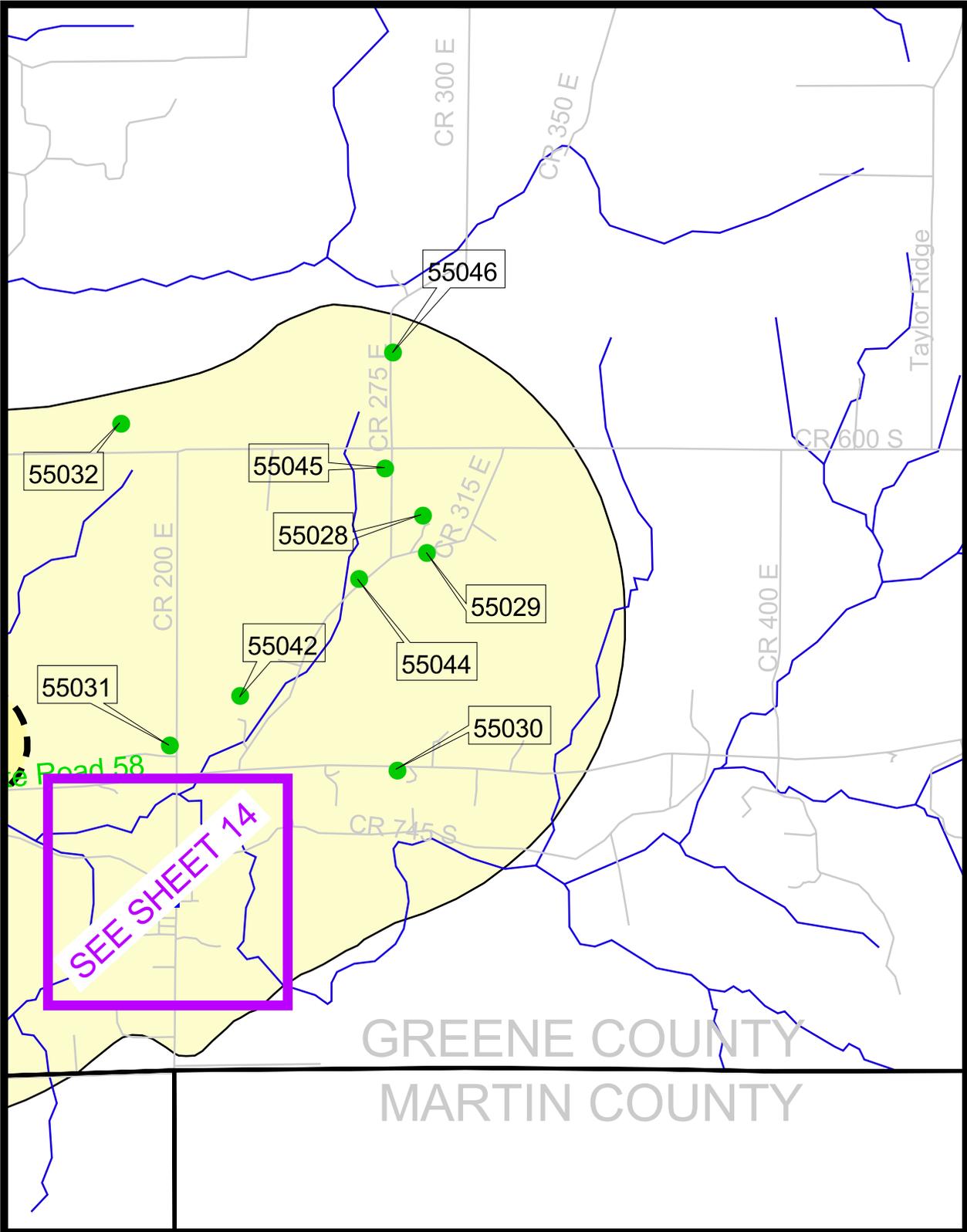


LEGEND	
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black;"></span>	Area of Potential Effects (APE)
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-top:2px dashed black;"></span>	Approved Corridor
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid black;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid green;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid blue;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:2px solid blue;"></span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black; border-radius:50%;"></span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black; border-radius:50%;"></span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="display:inline-block; width:10px; height:10px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black; border-radius:50%;"></span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 13 of 14

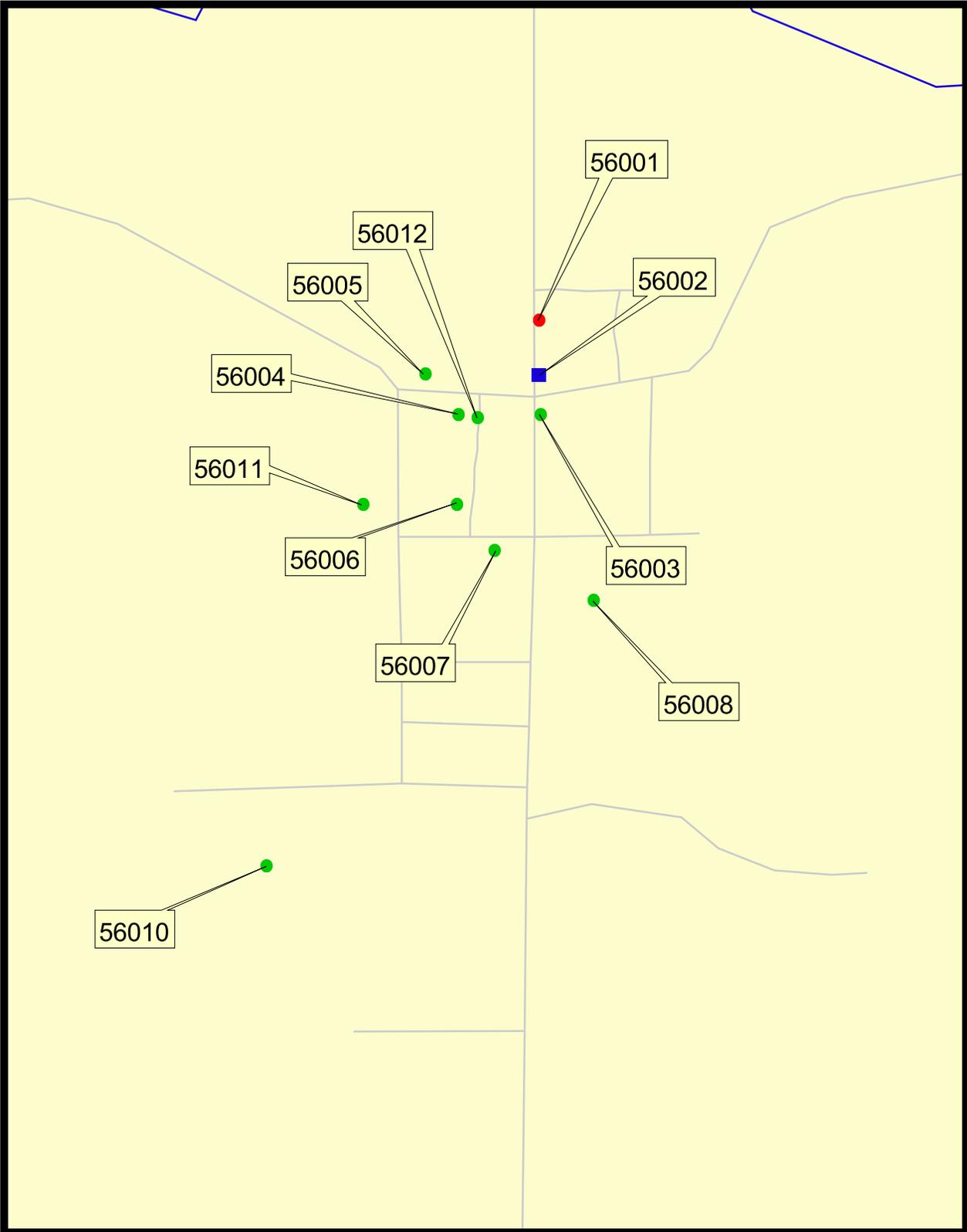


LEGEND	
<span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Area of Potential Effects (APE)
<span style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; width: 15px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Approved Corridor
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 15px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid green; width: 15px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Major Streets
<span style="border-bottom: 1px solid blue; width: 15px; display: inline-block;"></span>	Rivers and Streams
<span style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">■</span>	National Register Listed Properties
<span style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Eligible Properties
<span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Ineligible Properties
<span style="color: black; font-weight: bold;">●</span>	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

# Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 3: Daviess and Greene Counties

Sheet 14 of 14



200 0 200 400 Feet



LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects (APE)
	Approved Corridor
	Major Streets
	Major Streets
	Rivers and Streams
	National Register Listed Properties
	Eligible Properties
	Ineligible Properties
	Non-Contributing Old Order Amish Properties

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