

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Beatty-Mouser Farm

Other names/site number: Mouser-Oldaker-Green Farm

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 91 South County Road 325 West

City or town: Hanover State: IN County: Jefferson

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- AGRICULTURE: animal facility
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE: storage
- FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: ASPHALT
METAL
other: STONE: Slate
TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The roughly 17.5-acre farmstead is on the south side of State Road 56 between Madison and Hanover. The site is well off the highway with cultivated fields in front of the home. The division of the site into fields and tree-lined fencerows, and gullies and streams and wooded areas makes it reflective of 19th and early 20th century agricultural use. The farmstead includes an 1847 brick Greek Revival I-house with early 20th century ell. There are several early 20th century agricultural-related secondary buildings including two large barns, chicken house, implement shed, and a multi-purpose building (wood house/milk house/meat house). A clay tile silo and metal windmill with handpump were built in the first half of the 20th century. A small cemetery developed by the Beatty family is in the southeast corner of the site. It contains about a dozen graves with fieldstones and at least two legible, later stones belonging to African Americans.

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Narrative Description

The Beatty-Mouser Farm is a roughly 17.5-acre site that features some cultivated fields, tree-lined fencerows, and some wooded areas along and near a ravine. The farmstead is located well off the road between Madison and Hanover with the house and buildings situated to face slightly northwest (photo 01). In this document, the directions will be given as north for northwest, and so on. A large brick I-house is at the front of the farmstead with a long gravel lane that leads from the road to the west side of the house into a barnyard (photo 02). The barnyard is arranged with a basement barn at the back, implement or machine shed to the west, and chicken house to the east (photos 05-07). A building that has served as a woodshed, meat house, and milk house is along the west side of the house (right side of photo 03). A windmill is near the woodshed and a tile silo is built against the west side of the basement barn.

Large mature trees dot the farmstead around the house and barnyard. A farm lane leads southeast from the barnyard to an English barn (photos 11-12) southeast of the ravine into which the basement barn was constructed (photo 08). The ravine and areas south and east of the house and barnyard are wooded. The small Beatty-Harris Family Cemetery is on a slight bluff overlooking the ravine southeast of the house in the southeast corner of the site (photos 14-16). This area is wooded. The farmstead is considered a contributing site due to its composition, organized as a group of interrelated agricultural buildings and the lanes and fencerows that contribute to the use of the property for these purposes. In 2024, a dendrochronologist dated several of the buildings on the farm, which resulted in dates associated with the I-house, both large barns, and the implement building. A list of individual resources follows:

List of individual resources:

Beatty-Mouser House, Greek Revival I-House, 1847-c. 1905. Contributing

Exterior: photos 02-04

The two-story, side-gabled brick house has a rubblestone foundation of locally quarried stone, likely coming from the ravines around the property. The house features 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof features an Italianate style cornice composed of small carved brackets and jigsaw, sawtooth, bands in the frieze that may date to the 1870s. The house has an early, rear ell addition (c. 1905) and modern garage and bedroom additions south of the ell. A porch with a concrete floor, brick piers, and Doric columns was centered on the front of the house c. 1905 (photo 02). It features a balustrade of turned spindles between the piers and a thin cornice on its low-pitched hipped roof. The entry is centered on the façade and is composed of a four-panel wood door flanked by side-lites with eight panes over a single, lower wood panel. Narrow pilasters flank the door and wider pilasters flank the entry.

The house has a five-bay composition on the front (north) façade and internal chimneys centered in each side gable. No windows are in the two-story east and west facades, with the exception of a small attic window in the top of the east gable, north of the chimney (see photo 04). It is wood and divided into four panes. It appears that one may have been in the west gable but was

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filled with brick. Since the cornice passes in front of the attic window, the cornice may have been a late 19th century addition to the home.

Additions from c. 1905 and 2000 extend off the back of the original brick house and are covered with clapboards. The east façade, south of the two-story original house, features a screened porch with Doric columns (c. 1905), followed by a narrow gabled section with modern 1/1 windows, followed by a larger gabled section with a deck and patio doors. The sections south of the screened porch date to 2000. See photo 04. The west façade, south of the two-story original house, features a porch with turned posts and a wood door and 1/1 wood window in the back wall of the porch (c. 1905 ell). A large gabled section with a modern garage is south of the ell (middle of photo 03, right side of photo 06). It features a large garage door in its west wall and two 1/1 windows in its north wall.

The south façade is dominated by the c. 1905 ell addition and modern additions on the back of the ell. Each of the modern, gabled additions (composing a pair of gables facing south, right side of photo 08) has a pair of 1/1 windows in their south wall. The south façade of the original two-story house has a bay of 1/1 windows at each end (one in each story) not covered by the ell. An addition (c. 2000) on the second story has a pair of bathrooms built out over the ell.

Interior: photos 17-24

The interior of the original house has a floor plan arranged typical of I-house design with a central stairhall (photo 17) and entry flanked by large parlors with a fireplace in each (photos 18-19). The east parlor features built-in cabinetry flanking the fireplace (photo 19). A closet is under the stairs at the south end of the stairhall (photo 17) and a door to basement steps is under the staircase on the east side of the stairhall. The room arrangement on the first story continues on the second story with a landing at the top (north end) of the stairhall (photo 24) and large bedrooms that flank the stairhall (photos 22-23). The second story fireplaces feature mantels only and have shallow closets on the south side of the mantels. Modern bathrooms were constructed off the back/center of the original house and are accessed from doorways in each bedroom.

The finishes in the original part of the house include historic wood floors and plaster walls and ceilings. The first story of this part of the house features wide wood baseboards and trim, all painted, and four-panel wood doors. Doors and windows feature surrounds composed of pilasters and entablatures with simple cornice moldings. Enframed wood panels are below windows in the west parlor. The fireplaces feature mantels composed of wide pilasters that support entablatures with simple cornice moldings, matching the door and window surrounds (photos 18-19). Glazed tiles face the fireplaces. Tall upper and short lower cabinetry flank the east parlor fireplace. The cabinetry, which features surrounds matching doors and windows, have pairs of doors with recessed, enframed panels. The east parlor features chair rails and the west parlor features picture rails. The second story trim is simpler, and narrower. The fireplace surrounds are more delicate with moldings that enframe the former openings and an entablature with pilaster-like end blocks. The wide-overhanging cornice follows the pilaster blocks below (photos 22-23). The west bedroom also features chair and picture rails.

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The staircase begins on the east side of the stairhall and continues up to the south, with a mid-level landing at the south end of the stairhall (photos 17, 24). It turns and continues up to the north on the west side of the stairhall. The stair treads, landings, and handrail/balustrades are stained. The risers and outside face of the staircase are painted. Jigsawed bracket-like trim is on the face of each step and curves with the staircase at the landings. The balustrade has a simple composition of turned spindles, a wider, simple turned newel post at the bottom, and oval-shaped handrail. The handrail curves with the staircase and terminates at a short, painted, pilaster on the east wall of the second story landing. A short 1/1 wood window is in the south wall of the stairhall's mid-level landing. It is not visible on the exterior due to the addition of bathrooms on the back of the original house.

The one-story ell on the back (south) façade of the original house is accessed through a doorway from the east parlor and features a dining room with a screened porch off the east side and porch on the west side (photo 20). A doorway from the east wall of the dining room leads to a bathroom in the southeast corner. A doorway in the south wall of the dining room leads into a kitchen that is part of the ell but has been expanded to the south to attach to a craft room and garage on the southwest corner and master suite on the southeast corner.

The dining room features a wood floor, plaster walls and ceilings, and a painted wainscot composed of planks and simple chair rails (photo 20). The room features simple, stained base and trim boards and four-panel wood doors. The porch doors feature four panels in the bottom of the door and a window in the top of the door. A small pass-through cabinet door from the kitchen into the dining room is east of the doorway in the south wall. The remaining part of the house, including the kitchen, garage, and master suite feature modern finishes and cabinetry. An unusual feature in the kitchen, as part of the original ell, is a former water tank held in a large wood crate supported by ceiling joists that were left exposed to below when the kitchen was renovated. This is located in the attic of the ell (photo 21).

The house is filled with antique furniture including corner cabinets and wardrobes. Light fixtures are modern metal interpretations of the candelabra form. All plumbing, mechanical, and electrical systems are well-hidden within the walls, ceilings, and floors of the house and are mostly serviced by equipment located in the full basement of the two-story part of the house. The basement features exposed rubblestone walls. A pair of plank doors is located south of the east chimney in the basement and lead to a set of concrete steps covered by a metal hatch on the exterior.

Wood House/Milk House/Meat House, c. 1880. Contributing
Right side of photo 03, photo 06

The small gabled building features a rubblestone foundation and vertical weatherboard planks on its walls. Two plank doors are in each end of the north gabled façade. Two small wood windows with four panes are in the south gabled façade. The west façade features two wood windows with four panes and a plank door north of center. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. This building is just west of the house and was used as a woodshed, meat house, and milk house and is divided into three chambers for a variety of purposes.

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Windmill, c. 1925. Contributing (structure) & Handpump, c. 1925 Contributing (object)

Right side of photo 03, left side of photo 06

A tall steel windmill tops a concrete pad under which is the farmstead well. A metal handpump rises above the concrete pad. The four-sided windmill tapers in as it rises and features a metal ladder on one side and cross-bracing on each side. The windmill retains its wind rotor blades, wind vane, and platform near the top. The windmill is located just northwest of the wood house/milk house and pumped water into the building for cooling milk.

Chicken House, c. 1930. Contributing

Photo 05

The long, rectangular chicken coop features a concrete foundation/floor with horizontal coursing of Dutch-lap wood siding. The building has a short north wall with a shed roof, covered in metal, that rises to the south. The south wall features four rectangular wood windows that flank a large modern central window divided into four horizontal panes. A modern wood door with a full window divided into four vertical panes is at each end of the south wall. The east and west walls each have a plank door. The chicken coop is just south of the wood house/milk house.

Basement Barn, 1905. Contributing

Left side of photo 07, photo 08, photo 09 (interior)

The pegged mortise-and-tenon, sawn, heavy timber barn features a rubblestone basement, with exposed south and east basement walls. The side-gabled barn is covered with vertical wood planks and features a metal roof. The front (north) façade features a large pair of rolling plank doors in its west half (left side of photo 07). A smaller plank door is cut into the east door of the pair. A tall, slender hinged plank door is slightly elevated, east of center on the façade. A small square window is near the center of the top of the east gable. A tall shaft composed of wood planks connects a tile silo on the west façade. A small window divided into four panes is south of the silo. The south façade (photo 08), which features an exposed basement wall, is wood and contains plank doors at each end and one off centered to the east. A rolling door composed of planks with two rectangular windows is west of the central door. Two windows in the basement wall are west of the rolling door. A pair of wood rectangular windows is in the west half of the upper part of the south façade.

The building is constructed into the side of a ravine that runs through the property southwest/northeast south of the house and chicken coop. The building features wide bays and a granary in the southwest corner (photo 09). A set of wood steps leads to the basement which is divided into livestock pens.

Silo, c. 1910. Contributing (structure)

Photo 08

The silo features a concrete base and large, square glazed tiles that compose the round shaft. The silo is connected to the west façade of the basement barn by an enclosed shaft made of wood planks. The silo is slightly taller than the barn and is topped with an asphalt shingled hipped roof with metal cap.

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Machine Shed/Implements Building, 1910. Contributing

Right side of photo 07, left side of photo 10

The long, side-gabled building features a rubblestone foundation and wood plank siding. The east façade faces toward the barnyard and features a pair of rolling plank doors in the north half. The south gabled façade features a large rolling plank door in the west half and an open bay in the east half. A wood window divided into six panes is in the west half of the gabled wall. A small wood window is centered in the north, gabled, façade. The west façade features a wood window centered in the south half and one at the north end. A rolling door composed of planks is in the north half. The roof is covered with patterned slates with several courses of scalloped edge slates. The building is located northwest of the basement barn and is divided into three chambers with one being a drive-through chamber in the north half and two with entries from the south end of the building.

English Barn, 1926. Contributing

Photos 11-12, 13 (interior)

The barn has a concrete foundation and wide plank siding. The side-gabled building features a hay hood over its west gable. The east end of the barn features a bay with a shed roof. The north façade features a large rolling door composed of planks in its west half and two wood windows in its east half (photo 11). The shed-roofed bay features a pair of rolling doors composed of planks. The west façade features a large hay hatch door, hinged to drop down, and hay hood. The south façade features a large rolling door composed of planks in its west half (photo 12). The east half features a plank door and two windows. The south wall of the shed roofed bay features a rolling door composed of planks and a small hay loft door. The roof is covered with metal and features three lightning rods on the ridge. The barn is located on a plateau southeast of the ravine and basement barn. According to dendrochronology, it was constructed in 1926. Family history states that it was built on the opposite side of the road, likely on the old Mouser farm, and was moved to this farm. The barn is framed with heavy timber, both sawn and some hewn, mortised and tenon, pegged construction, which seems to indicate earlier construction. It is divided into livestock pens along the long outside walls with and a hayloft above. See photo 13.

Beatty-Harris Cemetery, c. 1847-1946. Contributing (site)

Photos 14-16

On a slight bluff, overlooking a deep ravine in the southeast corner of the site is a small cemetery dating to the period when it was owned by the Beatty family. The cemetery contains about a dozen graves of the Beatty family and their descendants. There are a handful of fieldstone grave markers at the site (see photo 16) but only two legible markers which are granite. One is the marker for Susan, wife of Maston Harris, who was born October 8, 1828, and died August 29, 1903 (photo 15). Carved at the bottom of the stone is this statement "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The other marker has a flat top carved with "John Harris 1858-1946." See bottom left corner of photo 14. John was Maston and Susan Harris's son and his was the last interment at the site. This cemetery appears on some maps as the Davis Cemetery but is incorrectly identified.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

1847-1946

Significant Dates

1899

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1847 when the Beatty family constructed the large I-house on the farm. In 1899, the Mouser family purchased the property after which time most of the more substantial agricultural-related improvements were made. The period of significance ends in 1946 after the last interment was made in the Beatty-Harris Family Cemetery. Shortly after this time, the property was passed down from the Mouser to Oldaker family. Because the areas of significance overlap to a significant degree, only one period of significance is determined.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

There are three areas of significance that the property exhibits: agriculture, architecture, and ethnic heritage. With the organization of the property into fields, pastures, and the number of buildings associated with livestock and cultivation, the property demonstrates significance under agriculture using criterion A. The variety of buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries collectively show development of agriculture during its golden era. The large, five-bay, brick I-house has simple elements of the Greek Revival style and is an early example (1847) of a large farm-estate home in the region. The interior of the original part and early ell retain excellent integrity with casings, doors, built-in cabinets, and fireplace surrounds. This establishes significance under architecture using criterion C.

Finally, the property appears to have been first developed by the Beatty family, African Americans who came to Indiana from Kentucky, and purchased the property in 1841. The house and farm property were developed after this time during their ownership until 1899. This is an early, substantial home constructed for a Black family in Indiana. The family also built the multi-use building beside the home and started the small family cemetery in the southeast corner of the property about 1850, of which only a handful of fieldstone and granite markers are extant. This provides significance in the area of ethnic heritage using criterion A.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The dominant building at the Beatty-Mouser Farm is the substantial two-story brick I-house which has a commanding presence set off from the long lane from the historic road that led from Madison to Hanover and Kent (photo 01). The home demonstrates an evolution of the primary farm residence into the early 1900s, but at its core is the substantial original side-gabled brick box. The house dates to about 1847, a few years after the Beatty family first purchased the property. The house hints at having previous Federal style features. This is most evident in the way the small attic window is tucked behind the cornice on the east gable, and what appears to be a matching location for an attic window in the west gable. The tighter, and more plain composition of Federal style eave details would have permitted fuller reveal of the attic window. See photo 04.

As it is, the house exhibits both Greek Revival and Italianate features. The five-bay organization of the front façade and simple rectangular windows and sill and lintels are features of the Greek Revival style (photo 02). The most prominent exterior feature of the Greek Revival style is the three-part entry centered on the front of the house. The entry features a four-panel wood door flanked by narrow Doric pilasters, then side-lites to the outside. The entry is then flanked by wide Doric pilasters that carry an entablature. Crowning the top of the walls are entablatures composed of brackets and jigsawn frieze with a wide-overhanging cornice and cornice returns. These features seem to portray the Greek Revival, with cornice returns, in transition with the Italianate style's common bracketed cornice. If indeed the house was originally a two-story brick Federal box, this entablature with cornice detail was likely added by about 1875 to possibly modernize the appearance of the house.

Some modernization occurred again by about 1905, under new family ownership, the Mousers. The family added a one-story ell behind the home as well as a porch inspired with classical elements, not unlike Free Classic homes constructed during this period. The porch has brick piers that carry Doric columns. The columns support a trimmed beam that carries a hipped roof with wood cornice. Turned spindles form a balustrade between the brick piers. The evolution of the house continued with modern additions on the back (south end of the ell) into the 2000s.

Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the "National Style". The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings in the United States at the close of the 18th century based on Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations. As a young democracy, Americans sought to find precedents to establish their democratic ideals in the form of its architecture. Rome and particularly Greece, provided these precedents because of their

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early experiments in democracy.¹ Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Greek War for Independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Greek War found sympathetic citizens in the United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture.² The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, called democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

The interior of the house best exemplifies the Greek Revival style in its formal composition of a central stairhall flanked by large rooms (parlors on the first story and bedrooms on the second story, photos 17-19). The staircase features a winding appearance with jigsaw details on the steps and a curving balustrade of thin turned spindles and a simple newel post (photo 17). The Greek Revival style is demonstrated in door, cabinet, and window surrounds composed of wide pilasters that carry an entablature with tall frieze and simple cornice. This composition is also present on the first story fireplace surrounds (photos 18-19). The house includes built-in closets and cabinetry next to the fireplaces and enframed wood panels below the windows on the first story. The second story fireplace surrounds are simpler and may have been the result of modification or enclosure of the firebox (photos 22-23). The ell retains historic wainscot and simple trim expected in a more utilitarian space (photo 20).

The original house is the quintessential I-house type. The name for the type is thought to originate from the states in which they were most popularly built during the middle-part of the 19th century: Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. These homes almost always feature a central entry and symmetrical arrangement of bays with one-and-a-half or two stories and often a rear ell. They also commonly have features of either Greek Revival or Italianate styles, such as cornice returns on their side-gables or brackets under the eaves.

Common features of I-House construction are a symmetrical arrangement of door and window openings on its front façade, single-story front porch (the Beatty-Mouser porch is an early 20th century addition), and chimneys at one or both gabled ends. Many also have a rear wing, either original or an early addition, again like the Beatty-Mouser House, which is typically a single story and was used for the kitchen. A central stairway was also typical, dividing the two rooms on both levels. The Beatty-Mouser House possesses all of these important features of the type. I-Houses were often stylized with prevailing architectural trends; common are Federal and Greek Revival examples, though the largest numbers of I-Houses were constructed in simple folk vernacular or Folk Victorian styles.

Southern Indiana, stretching into central Indiana, has a number of examples of the I-house, but those in the south are frequently from the first half of the 19th century. Because of Jefferson County's early development, I-houses dot the landscape in large numbers with at least two comparative examples in Hanover Township. A c. 1840 I-house in the Federal style with a large farm complex was located near State Roads 56/62 in the northwest corner of the township (#077-311-45011). The brick house featured a five-bay façade design very similar to the Beatty-Mouser

¹ McAlester, pg. 182, 184

² McAlester, pg. 182

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House but was demolished in 2012. The other example is extant and is located down a long lane on 650 South (#077-311-45013). The brick, Greek Revival style house also features end chimneys and a five-bay designed front façade with an impressive entry surround like Beatty-Mouser's three-part design with Doric pilasters. It lacks a comparative collection of agricultural outbuildings, however, with non-contributing buildings on the property.³⁴

AGRICULTURE

While architectural significance is demonstrated by the farmstead's impressive I-house, the substantial collection of agricultural buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries gives the property comparative distinction along the Ohio River's farmland waterways in Jefferson County. The collection of buildings and structures, given their varied purposes, provides the property with agricultural significance. These buildings are largely defined by two periods of agricultural development on the property. The first agricultural building constructed during the second half of the 19th century served the same family that constructed the home. The second period is related to the Golden Age of agriculture, beginning in the early 1900s, as developed by the Mouser family.

Development of technology and dissemination of information regarding agricultural education and best farming practices grew rapidly between 1860 and 1900. During the 1850s Indiana established the State Board of Agriculture and the first state fair was held. County agricultural fairs also began to be established throughout the state. In 1862, the Morrill Act was passed by Congress which provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges in each state. Purdue University was founded in 1874 in response to the Morrill Act. Agricultural experiment stations were developed from these colleges to carry out research in connection with agricultural practices. Also in 1874, the Indiana State Board of Agriculture began to publish the *Indiana Farmer*, a publication which touted the latest trends in farming practices.

The Grange was a fraternal organization that was founded in 1867 in Fredonia, New York. The first chapter in Indiana was established in 1869 in Vigo County. It promoted the social, cultural, educational, and economic advancement of its farmer-members. Combined, these organizations contributed to the advancement of farming practices in Indiana. Between 1900 and 1920, known as the "Golden Age" of agriculture, the value of farm property grew rapidly due to progress in farming technology. Horse-drawn equipment was replaced with power-driven machinery, and larger amounts of land could be more easily and efficiently cultivated.

It was during this time of agricultural advancement that the development of larger barns that incorporated a wide variety of operations on the farm began. Barn designs that were developed to allow for a more efficient use of labor, storage, and general operations appeared frequently in farm journals of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Round and polygonal barns, gambrel and round-roofed barns, and other designs encouraged farmers to rethink traditional barn-building

³ Historic Structures Report: Jefferson County, IN. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. 1989. Pgs. 109-110

⁴ SHAARD IDNR Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology, accessed March 29, 2024

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practices. During the late 1800s, the University of Wisconsin responded to its state's growing dairy industry by developing a sanitary and efficient dairy barn design that became known as the "Wisconsin Dairy Barn". The barn became popular for large-scale dairy operations during the first decades of the 20th century throughout the Midwest.

The small gabled building near the home appears to be the oldest extant agriculture-related building on the property, constructed about 1880 (left side of photos 02-03, photo 06). The building served several purposes over the years, evolving as farm operations also evolved. It was used as a woodshed and meat house for butchered livestock. These uses benefitted the Beatty family who lived in the house, hence its nearness to the home. With the advent of sanitary dairy practices, milk houses that used pumps to draw cold water into basins to store milk became common on farms. This building was adapted by the Mouser family for that purpose. A pulley system was installed that was powered by the nearby windmill (c. 1925, left side of photo 06) to pump cool water to fill basins in the building during the early 1900s.

A substantial barn located in the meadow on a plateau south of the main barnyard also dates to about 1926 (photos 11-12). The barn is categorized as an English barn with a side bay with shed roof. The barn was originally constructed on the north side of Highway 56, most likely coming from the former Mouser property, but was moved to this property onto a concrete foundation by the Mousers about 1930. Its wider plank siding and rougher cut and sawn timbers indicate that it may be older, but dendrochronology was employed to date the timbers. The barn features a drive-through bay in its west half and livestock pens along the remaining outside walls (photo 13). The barn has a hayloft that features a hay hood and hatch door in its west gable.

The period of farm development by the Mouser family began about 1900 and lasted until about 1930. During this period, the Mouser family organized a barnyard with a large basement barn with silo to the south, a machine shed/implements building to the west, and a chicken coop to the east. See photos 05, 07, and 10 for this composition. A round corn bin was once also located along the east side of the barnyard. The long lane that serves the farmstead passes the house and ends in the barnyard, southwest of the house (photo 02). It then turns to the southwest and follows along fence lines to serve fields. The basement barn was built on the side of a ravine about 1905 (photo 08). Whether or not it was specifically constructed for a dairy operation, it soon served that purpose as a clay tile silo was constructed on the west end of the barn and livestock pens were placed in the basement. The barn has a granary in the southwest corner (photo 09) and steps that lead to the basement along the north wall. One can readily see the livestock tromp yard south of the basement wall entry, as well as some attached concrete structures used for feeding and watering livestock along the east side of the barn, in the ravine.

The c. 1905 barn is characteristically a German basement (or bank) barn, perhaps in the barn building tradition that the Mousers would have known through the concentration of German immigrants in the region, though they never would have practiced it themselves in Germany. The barn was built into the side of the ravine that runs southwest-northeast at the back of the barnyard. Native stone was used to build up a rubblestone foundation and basement walls that emerge from the ravine. The open side of the basement, facing slightly southwest, allowed for warmth and protection from the wind for livestock as it was tucked into the ravine. As the

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Mousers' farm focused more on dairy operations, the silo was attached to the west end of the barn and a second large barn was relocated to the property from the north side of the road, probably from the former Mouser farm (south half of section 31, Madison Township).

The silo, which was likely constructed a short time later, is itself an unusual feature given its clay tile construction and hipped roof (left side of photo 08). It is connected to the west end of the barn by a shaft composed of planks to allow direct transfer of feed from the silo to livestock in the basement. The modern silo traces its roots to experiments in Illinois during the 1870s-1880s in which corn silage was kept. By the late 1880s, silos were being promoted in agricultural publications. Generally, tile and concrete stave silos replaced wooden stave silos after World War I as dairy herds became a more substantial part of farm operations in the early 1900s. An issue with wooden stave silos was the infiltration of air which led to the spoilage of silage. This was the leading factor in the development of silos using materials other than wood, such as tile and concrete.

With the advent of modern machinery for planting and harvesting, farmers developed machine sheds for storing farm implements. This was done at the Mouser farm about 1910 when the machine shed was constructed, enclosing the west side of the barnyard (right side of photo 07). The side-gabled building features three bays for storing implements, one being a drive-through bay. The building also demonstrates the profitability of the farm during this time due to the use of slate tiles on the roof. The last building constructed as part of the Mouser family's farm operation was the chicken house, constructed about 1930, near the east edge of the barnyard (photo 05). The chicken house features a concrete floor and doors and windows for ventilation, following the design of modern chicken coops of the early 20th century.

While records are not available from the period of agricultural development by the Mouser family, one can deduct from agricultural census records during the second half of the 19th century the types of farm products that were being produced, and likely continued to be produced to some extent, by the Mousers.

The earliest agricultural census record (1850) shows Lidia (Lydia) Beatty, the widow of Adam Beatty who with his wife purchased the property in 1841. It is unclear why she appears in Republican Township for this farm, but it appears to match acreage and value in later agricultural census records; she is in Hanover Township in the 1850 population census, so this may have been a recording error. The 1850 agricultural census record shows both the profitability of the farm, and how that permitted for constructing the large brick residence that became the centerpiece of the farmstead. In 1850, Lidia Beatty is shown with 65 acres that were improved or in use for agricultural purposes. The number of acres not improved was 95, which included woodlots and forests. Given the terrain of the Beatty property, with large, wooded ravines, this comports to the amount of land the family had that was available for improvement and decreases only slightly over the next thirty years. The value of the farm surpassed most of its neighbors, at \$5000. The value of implements and machinery was \$200. The farm included three horses, four milch cows, 23 sheep and twenty swine, for a total value of livestock at \$300. The family's main crop production was wheat, Indian corn, and oats, with Indian corn leading in production with

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420 bushels, followed by wheat at 100 bushels, and oats at fifty bushels. The value of the farm, when purchased by the Beattys was \$3000 for 160 acres.⁵

Per the agricultural census records from 1860, 1870, and 1880, the names associated with the farm are Nelson and Lydia (Beatty) Ellington. In 1860, Nelson Ellington is shown with 50 acres that were improved, and 88 acres were unimproved. The value of the farm was estimated at \$6000 with the value of implements/machinery at \$50.00. There were five horses, three milch cows, and fifty swine for a total value of livestock estimated at \$600 and the value of animals slaughtered was \$145.00. Grain production included 211 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of Indian corn, and fifty bushels of oats. Other products reported in 1860 included two bushels of peas or beans, twenty bushels each of Irish and sweet potatoes, and four tons of hay. Butter produced at the farm totaled 150 pounds.⁶

In 1870, Nelson Ellington is shown with 70 acres that were improved, and 67 acres were wooded. The farm value was recorded as \$6000 and implements/machinery valued at \$370.00. One hundred dollars in wages were paid by the farm in the previous year. Livestock on the farm included five horses, six milch cows, and 22 swine for a total value of \$800. Grain crops produced included 1,210 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of Indian corn, and 12 bushels of oats. The farm also produced 15 pounds of Irish potatoes and the value of orchard products was \$50.00. The farm produced 300 pounds of butter, one ton of hay, and fifty pounds of molasses. The value of animals slaughtered was \$50.00 and the total value of products sold by the farm was \$650.00.⁷

In 1880, Lydia Ellington's name is recorded in the agricultural census. The farm reported 50 acres were tilled, 24 acres were permanent meadows, and 87 acres were woodlands. The value of the farm was \$5000, and the value of implements/machinery was \$240.00. The farm reported the cost of building/repairs was \$100.00, which may be the multi-use building near the house that was constructed about this time. The farm used \$70.00 in fertilizer application and paid \$96.00 for 52 weeks labor. A farm laborer was living at the property in the 1880 population census. The value of farm products sold in the previous year was \$250.00. The improved ground included five acres mown for hay that produced four tons, ten acres planted in corn that produced fifty bushels, ten acres planted in wheat that produced 100 bushels, one acre each planted in Irish and sweet potatoes that produced a total of ten bushels. There were five acres dedicated to an orchard with thirty apple trees that produced twenty bushels valued at \$20.00. The woodlands also produced 15 cords of wood valued at \$8.00. The total value of livestock was \$460.00 and included five horses, four mules, four milch cows, three calves that had dropped, and twenty poultry. This produced 250 pounds of butter and 120 dozen eggs.⁸

The early 20th century development of the farm by the Mouser family provided nearly all the agricultural-related buildings on the property. They collectively demonstrate the mechanization of farming with construction of the machine shed and the importance dairy operations had

⁵ Agricultural Census for Republican Twp., Jefferson County, 1850, pg. 405

⁶ Agricultural Census for Hanover Twp., Jefferson County, 1860, pg. 15-16

⁷ Agricultural Census for Hanover Twp., Jefferson County, 1870, pgs. 1-2

⁸ Agricultural Census for Hanover Twp., Jefferson County, 1880, pg. 1

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through construction of the basement barn, silo, and the partial adaptation of the woodshed into a milk house. The Mousers added to their ability to shelter livestock when they moved a 19th century barn the family owned on the north side of the road to the property by about 1920. The chicken house, as well, demonstrates raising poultry in larger quantities for sale beyond subsistence practices.

In 1899, Christiana Mouser, the widow of Jacob Mouser, purchased the property from the Beatty heirs. Their youngest son, Alonzo, was an unmarried man at that time and in the 1900 census was listed as a farm laborer. Jacob and Christiana (Schmidlapp) Mouser were born in Germany. Christiana immigrated to the United States in 1828 with her parents when she was five years old. Her family moved to Jefferson County in 1837 and she married Jacob Mouser, whose parents also emigrated from Germany, in 1842. They made their home in Madison Township, Jefferson County, where they owned a farm of 276 acres north of the Beatty farm. Late in life, Christiana purchased the Beatty farm and Alonzo purchased it from his mother in 1901, after which time the early 20th century improvements were made.

In 1905, Alonzo was married to Louisa (Schumann), whose parents were also born in Germany, and operated a general farm, a term that was used under industry in the 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses for Alonzo Mouser. Given the focus on dairy and poultry, a look at the value of products produced near the beginning of this period of development is helpful. The average value of chickens per pound in 1912 was 10 cents, the average value of milch cows was \$41 a head, the average price per pound of butter was 23 cents, and eggs about 22 cents a dozen.⁹ An early 20th century geologic study of Jefferson County makes a few observations about agriculture, which it calls its principal wealth in the county. The flat areas were best suited for row crops, but mostly grains and hay. Jefferson County's annual agricultural fair met in North Madison and helped to improve farming and graded stock. Corn, oats, and wheat were the principal crops grown, with barley and onions in the north part of the county.¹⁰

After Alonzo and Louisa Mouser's deaths in 1939 and 1941, respectively, the farm passed to their only surviving child, Bernice (and William) Oldaker in 1953. The farm then passed to the Oldaker's only surviving child, Sarah (and Gene) Green in 2000. The farm, through its transfers during the 20th century, remains 137 acres in total size. The property was given a Hoosier Homestead award in 2007 under the name Mouser-Oldaker-Green Farm.

⁹ Yearbook of the Dept. of Agriculture. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913. Pgs. 681-690

¹⁰ Borden, W. W. Jefferson County, pgs. 172-173, 178:

<https://scholarworks.iu.edu/iuswrrest/api/core/bitstreams/13ce5560-5b43-4c46-ba26-cfce275cfd6/content>

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ETHNIC HERITAGE

The ownership of the property is notable given the substantial value and nature of the farm when it was purchased by the Beatty family, identified as a Mulatto family, when they moved to Jefferson County in 1841. The improved nature of the farm, at least one of the outbuildings along with the house, is from the Beatty ownership period. The property also contains a small cemetery of about a dozen graves belonging to members of the Beatty family in the southeast corner of the property. This is roughly in the middle of the original 160-acre farm. The family's origins are not perfectly clear, but family history indicates their freedoms were restricted and they felt unsafe in Kentucky as free, or freed Blacks, and they would achieve peace of mind moving into a state that prohibited slavery.¹¹ The large farmstead bespeaks a certain elevated status and financial security achieved by a Black family, unknown to many in the first half of Indiana's 19th century.

Both Madison and Hanover, Indiana had ports or landings for boats traveling and/or crossing the Ohio River from Kentucky. Madison became a natural gateway for safe passage by free Blacks or escaping slaves during the early-to-mid 1800s. The population of African Americans, identified as either Black or Mulatto, in Jefferson County was second in size only to Marion County during the 1850s. A recollection by George Beatty indicated that as many as fifty Black families owned farms stretching north from Kent Road (this bordered the north side of the Beatty farm) and twenty industrious Black families in the Hanover area during the Civil War.¹² After the war, the number of Blacks moving from Kentucky into this area of Indiana grew significantly. The Beatty family became one of the leading Black families of the region between Madison and Hanover.

The United States land grant for the property, issued by President James Madison, was made in 1813 to William Edwards of Garrard County, Kentucky. The property was purchased by William H. Goode of Jefferson County, Indiana, for \$700.00 in 1831, who then sold it to John Hubbard for \$3200 in 1837. This was a substantial increase in value indicating improvements to the land for cultivation, and likely a dwelling was placed on the property during the 1830s. The land was held briefly by Hubbard, then by Bazzel Bently, who purchased it for the same amount in 1839.¹³ Through this time, the property grew to 166 acres.

In 1841, Adam and Lydia (sometimes spelled Lidia or Ridda) Rowe Beatty purchased the original 160-acre tract in the northeast quarter of section 6 for \$3000.¹⁴ By 1850, the property was valued at \$5000 in the agricultural census for Hanover Township. By this time, Lydia was a widow with three children: Henry, John, and Eliza shown in the 1850 population census. For an unknown reason, the census shows the family with no real estate valued, though the amount of \$5000 is recorded in a line just above this family for an 18-year-old son to another family, so likely this is a recording error. For an unknown reason, the population census also shows them

¹¹ Pitts, Brenda Hunter "Adam and Lydia Beatty" September 2, 2007.

¹² Ibid

¹³ Deed research by Gene & Sarah Green

¹⁴ Ibid

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living in Republican Township. All members of the Beatty family were marked “m” for mulatto under race.

Adam and Lydia (Roe or Rowe) Beatty had moved from Harrodsburg, Mason County, Kentucky, first to Vernon, Indiana (Jennings County) in 1840, then to Hanover Township with the purchase of this property in 1841. According to a Beatty family history compiled by descendant Brenda Hunter Pitts, Lydia was born in King William County, Virginia, in 1809, and married Adam in Mercer County, Kentucky, on December 22, 1827.¹⁵ Their daughter Susan was born in 1829 in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Their son George’s death certificate states that his father was born in Ireland, but 1880 census records for their son, Henry, state that his parents were both born in Kentucky. According to Lydia’s will, Adam died in 1847 and was buried in the farmstead cemetery. Adam and Lydia had the following children: Wesley (likely died young), Susan, James, William (likely died young), Henry, John, Eliza, Thomas (possibly died in his early 20s), George, and Victoria.

An interesting note concerning their place of origin in Mason County, Kentucky: in the 1820 census for Mason County, a white landowner named Ad(d)am Beatty is listed with slaves that would be of the approximate age of Adam. Another nearby slaveholder, William Roe, had slaves that would be the approximate age of Lydia. The white Adam Beatty was an exceptionally wealthy plantation owner who owned stock in the Texas Railroad, Lexington Pike Road, and in the Bank of Northern Kentucky. In his will recorded in Wood County, Ohio in 1857, he is listed as a resident of Mason County, Kentucky, and directed his slaves be freed upon his death, and that it was his earnest desire for that to be carried out. If Adam and possibly Lydia Beatty were slaves at his plantation in the 1820s, it seems possible that he would have allowed them to purchase their freedom or freed them himself. The aspect of Adam and Lydia’s origins are very unclear, but it is notable they had sufficient wealth to purchase the Hanover Township property for three payments totaling \$3000 over a two-year period beginning in 1841.¹⁶

Lydia Rowe (sometimes spelled Roe) Beatty was described in the 1850 Negro registry in Hanover Township as a Mulatto with regular features and above medium height, slender, and of sprightly moves. After the death of Adam, she married Nelson Ellington in 1854. In the same Negro registry, Nelson is described as mulatto, 5’-8” tall with a scar under his left eye, his hair nearly straight, and having a lively appearance.¹⁷ Nelson and Lydia Ellington are living at the property in the 1860 census for Hanover Township with Lydia’s children: John, Eliza, Thomas, George, and Victoria Beatty with property valued at \$6000.

Adam and Lydia Beatty’s oldest child, Susan, married Maston Harris in Jefferson County in 1850. Maston’s description in the 1850 Negro registry states he was a bright Mulatto, 5’-10” tall. Maston Harris, Jr. provided the following account of his father published as part of slave interviews. Maston, Sr. was a former slave from Harrodsburg, Kentucky, who purchased his freedom from his owner in 1833 for \$1200. He earned funds from working at an inn where he

¹⁵ Pitts, Brenda Hunter “Adam and Lydia Beatty” September 2, 2007.

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid (the 1850 Negro registry entries are from the Pitts history)

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spied on card players to let the establishment owners know what cards were being held. This proved lucrative as the house would provide Maston a cut of their winnings. Maston's owner allowed him to apply anything over \$13 toward purchase of his freedom. According to family lore, Maston helped other slaves gain freedom by being a conductor on the Underground Railroad after his relocation to Indiana.¹⁸ In 1860, Susan and Maston Harris are living in the village of Hanover and his occupation was a butcher.

Adam and Lydia's oldest son, Henry, was married and living in Smyrna Township in 1860 and was a farmer. Both Susan (Beatty) Harris and Henry Beatty would return to the old homestead during the second half of the 19th century. Henry was described in the 1850 Negro registry as mulatto, about 5'-6" tall, with a slim build and a scar running from the center of his upper lip to the corner of his left eye.¹⁹

A story was published about Susan Harris concerning an event the family experienced during the Civil War, likely relayed by Maston, Jr. Maston, Sr. had likely already passed away by the time of Morgan's Raid in 1863. During the raid, Susan Harris gathered her family of young children into a one-horse spring wagon with flour and sides of bacon and led it with another horse and milch cow to Graysville, a small Black settlement about three miles away. Large trees were cut down to blockade the road between Madison and Hanover, including gum trees on the Beatty farm.²⁰

The 1870 census for Hanover Township shows three Beatty family households living on the property. Two individuals are identified with real estate values totaling \$4400. One household is composed of Susan (Beatty Harris) & William Bolden. Her former husband, Maston Harris, had likely died during this time. Their oldest son, William Harris is listed as the head of household for he and his siblings: George, Maston, Edward, and John. A housekeeper named Sarah Alums and her small child, Carrie, are also living with this household. Both William Harris and his stepfather, William Bolden, are listed as farm laborers. The third household is composed of Nelson & Lydia (Beatty) Ellington. Nelson Ellington is listed as a farmer with real estate value of \$900. Living in their household are Victoria (Beatty) Flowney who is listed with a real estate value of \$3500, Ann Brookens (domestic servant), and a small child Laura Cozens. Also living in the household is Lydia Beatty's brother, Lew Rowe, who was born in Virginia in 1804 and is listed as a domestic servant.

Susan and William Bolden had one child before they divorced; James Nelson Bolden was born in 1874 and later relocated to Grand Rapids, Michigan. All the members living in the households were listed as Mulatto except for Ann Brookens, who is identified as Black. A plat map of Hanover Township in 1874 shows "Wilson" Ellington on the north half of section 6 and the name Mercer on the south half of that section. Wilson is no doubt, Nelson Ellington.

¹⁸ Pitts, Brenda Hunter "Adam and Lydia Beatty" September 2, 2007.

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Ibid

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The 1880 census shows just one household at the farm composed of Nelson & Lydia Ellington, their grandchildren Alice and Thomas Beatty, a twenty-three-year-old laborer named Curtis Mansfield, Lew Roe (Rowe) being Lydia's brother and considered a pauper, and Eliza (Beatty) Cousins and her daughters Jesse and Laura. While this household was identified as Mulatto, several other households in the farming community around the Beatty farmstead were identified as Black and largely with Kentucky roots. These include the Sanders, Tandy, Brooking, Robinson, Thomas, and Fields families. The Beatty farm was purchased by the Mouser family, of German origins, in 1899, however a map printed in 1900 still shows the property with the name "H. C. Beatty, et al." Henry C. Beatty, the oldest son of Adam and Lydia Beatty, had purchased and moved to a farm in Hanover Township from Smyrna Township by 1870. Whether or not he physically lived at this farm after 1850 is unclear. In 1900, the Mousers are not yet living at this farm; they are still living on the north side of the road in Madison Township. In the 1900 census of Hanover Township, Henry C. Beatty is a widower and head of a household composed of his son, Henry, daughter-in-law, Lottie, and their daughters Eliza and Artie.

The Beatty-Harris Cemetery (photos 14-16) was probably first developed on the farmstead with the death of Adam Beatty in 1847. The cemetery, which is on a slight bluff overlooking a ravine on the property, retains only two legible gravestones, both medium-sized granite markers, for Susan Bolden and Edward Harris (photos 14-15). There are a few other fieldstone markers scattered on the small site (photo 16).

It is possible the cemetery is also the final resting place of Maston Harris, Susan Beatty's first husband, who died about 1863. Lydia (Rowe) Beatty Ellington was buried here when she died in 1893. Nelson Ellington died in 1900 and was buried at the farmstead. Nelson Ellington was described as a well-known colored farmer living on the Hanover Road, and in his obituary was described as one of the oldest colored residents of Graysville (a loosely organized community of African Americans) on the Kent Road. In 1881, Nelson Ellington inherited a thousand acres and valuable mill from his father in Virginia. Other family members who are recorded to be buried at the farmstead are John H. Beatty (1836-1908, the son of Adam and Lydia Beatty) and his wife, Mary Anne Hill Beatty (1837-1901), John Cosby (1835-1895), Susan (Beatty) Bolden (1828-1903, daughter of Adam & Lydia Beatty, photo 15), and her son, Edward D. Harris (1856-1933, the son of Susan (Beatty) and Marston Harris, corner of photo 14). Other members of the family may be buried in the cemetery, including Lydia's brother, Lew Rowe, who was 76 in 1880 and is not found after that census, and the young children of Adam and Lydia Beatty.

John Cosby was a Black man with a large family in the 1880 Madison Township census and was employed as a fireman. His death certificate indicates that he was going to be buried at the Mercer Cemetery, but no cemetery exists by that name, however, in 1874, the Mercer family owned the south half of section 6, south of the Beattys. It is likely this meant the Mouser property and Beatty cemetery. There does not appear to be a family connection between the Cosbys and Beattys, so it is unclear why he may have been interred at the farmstead.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 077-378-45001; CR 39-19

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property Approximately 17.5 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16

Easting: 634740

Northing: 4288863

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- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 635090 | Northing: 4288867 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 635157 | Northing: 4288434 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting : 634780 | Northing: 4288468 |

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

Beginning on the south side of County Road S 325 W, approximately 50 feet northeast of its intersection with Highway 56, face northeast and follow the south side of the county road until it turns south, but continue in a northeast line, crossing the county road, to the south side of Clifty Hollow Road. Continue on the south side of Clifty Hollow Road in a northeast direction to the west property line of 81 S 325 W, then turn southeast and follow the west property line approximately 370 feet to its southwest property corner. Turn northeast and follow the south property line of 81 S 325 W to its southeast property corner, then turn southeast and follow a line approximately 400 feet. Turn southwest and follow a line approximately 850 feet to a line extended 1000 feet southeast from the point of beginning, then turn northwest and follow a line approximately 1000 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described include the Beatty-Mouser farmstead and cemetery and all buildings and sites that contribute to the significance of the property. The site is approximately 17.5 acres of a larger 132-acre parcel. Only portions of the farmland are included in the boundaries. Because the farmstead is situated well off the main road, and the main road is a logical front boundary, tilled land in front of the farmstead is included. Because the cemetery is located well behind the farmstead, but is a contributing resource of the property, portions of woodlands and some ravines are also included in the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: for Gene and Sarah Green (owners)
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarnar@kwgarnar.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: April 5, 2024

Beatty-Mouser Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson County, IN
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
-

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Beatty-Mouser Farm
City or Vicinity: Hanover
County: Jefferson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: January 29, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at farm from county road near highway

1 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at front of house

Beatty-Mouser Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson County, IN
County and State

2 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at west side of house

3 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at east side of the house

4 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at chicken house and back of house

5 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at multi-use building and windmill west of house

6 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at basement barn and machine/implement shed

7 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at back of basement barn

8 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at granary inside main level of basement barn

9 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from farm lane toward barnyard and farmstead

10 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at front of English barn

Beatty-Mouser Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson County, IN
County and State

11 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at back of English barn

12 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast inside of English barn

13 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in Beatty-Harris Cemetery

14 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the gravestone of Susan (Beatty) Harris

15 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking down at fieldstone gravestones in cemetery

16 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in entry/stairhall of house, toward staircase

17 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in west parlor, first story of house

18 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in east parlor, first story of house

19 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in dining room/ c. 1905 ell addition on back of house

Beatty-Mouser Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson County, IN
County and State

20 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking up/northwest in kitchen at water storage tank

21 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in west bedroom, second story of the house

22 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in east bedroom, second story of the house

23 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in second story landing of the house

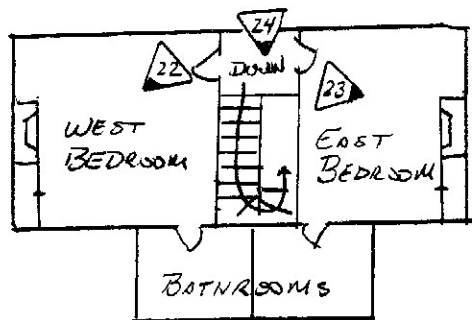
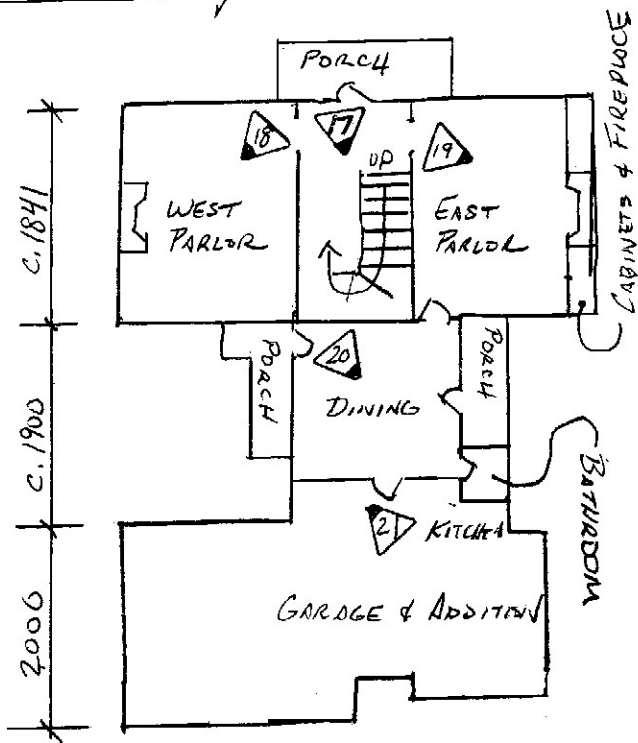
24 of 24.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

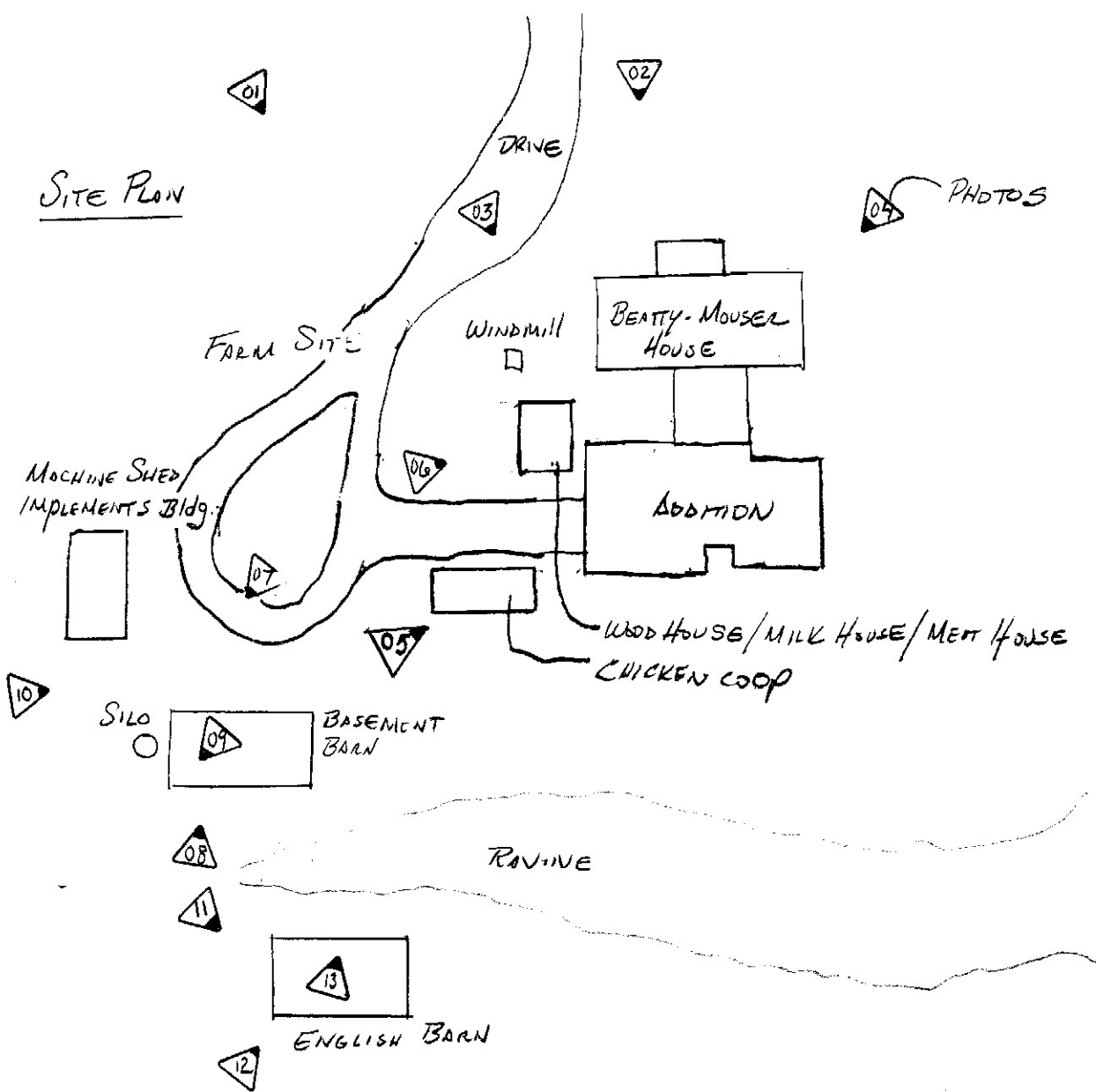
BEATTY-MOUSEL FARM
 91 S 325 W HANOVER - JEFFERSON CO. IN
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

HOUSE FIRST STORY



HOUSE SECOND STORY

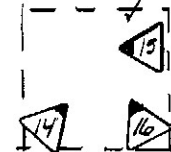
SITE PLAN



RESOURCES

- 6 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
- 2 CONTRIBUTING SITES
- 2 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
(WINDMILL & SILO)
- 1 HANDPUMP (CONTRIBUTING OBJECT)

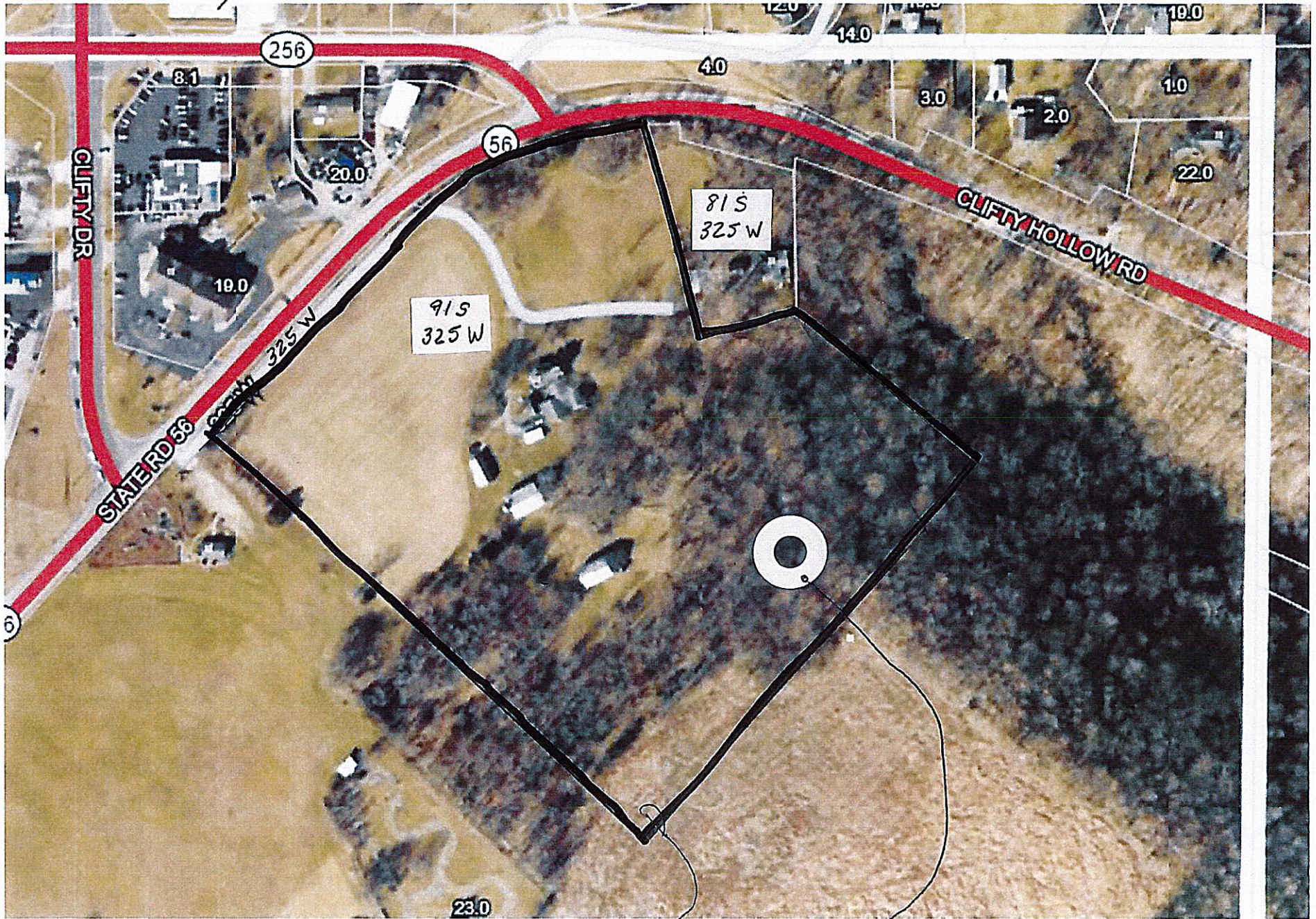
BEATTY-HARRIS
 CEMETERY (SITE)



NORTH

BEATTY-MOUSEL FARM
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
JEFFERSON COUNTY - IN

BOUNDARY - SITE PLAN



Boundary

Cemetery / PHOTOS 14-16

BEATTY-MOUSEN FARM
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 JEFFERSON COUNTY, IN

NAD 83 UTM

ZONE 16

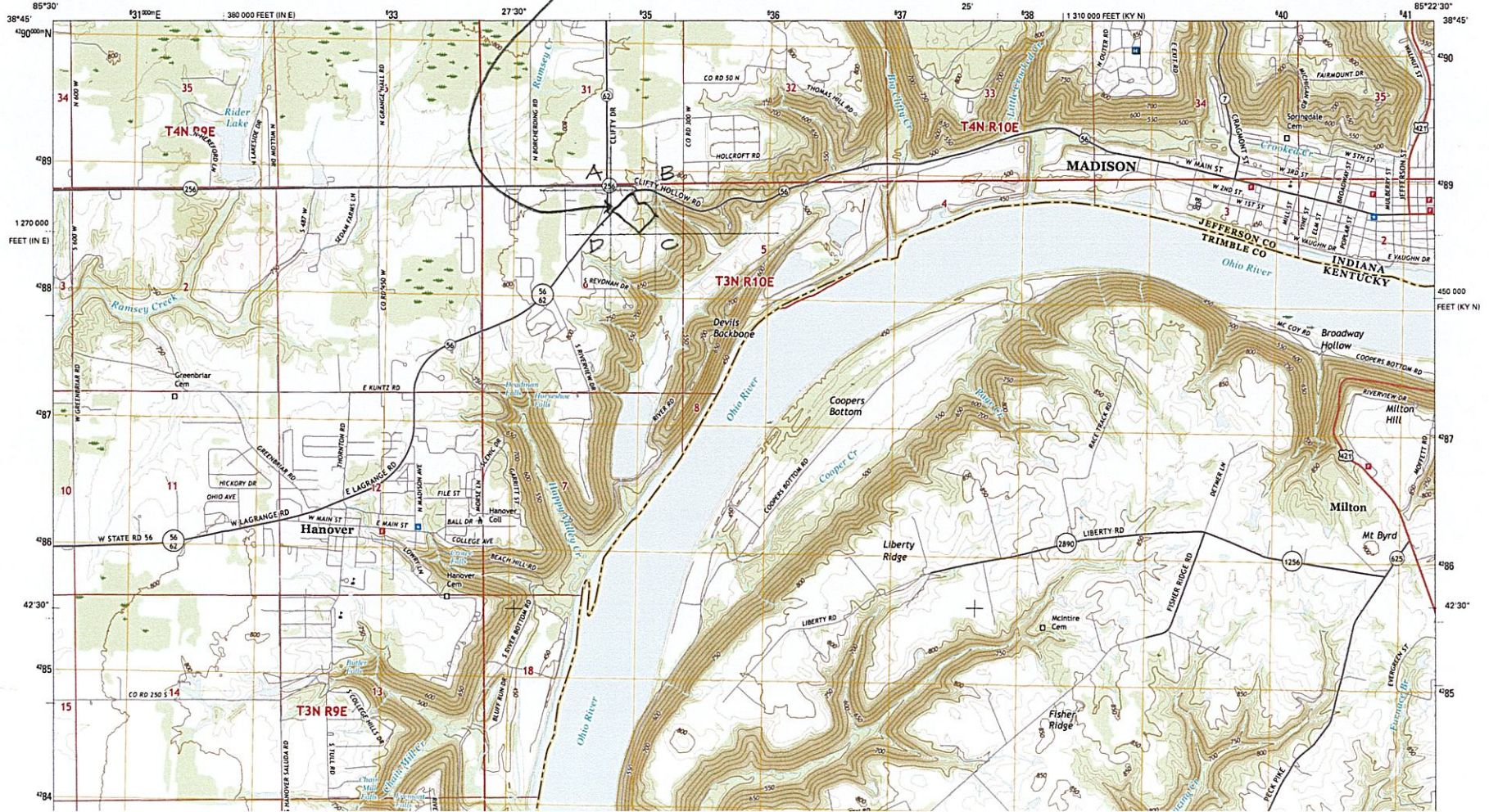
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B	635090	4288867
C	635157	4288434
D	634780	4288468



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



MADISON WEST QUADRANGLE
 INDIANA-KENTUCKY
 7.5-MINUTE SERIES





IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0001



IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0003



IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0004



IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0005



IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0007



IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0011



IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0014



IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0017



IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0019



IN_JeffersonCounty_BeattyMouserFarm_0022