National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property
   Historic name: Brown County State Park
   Other names/site number: Brown County State Game Reserve; Brown County State Game Preserve; Brown County State Game Farm
   Name of related multiple property listing:
   New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands, 1933-1942
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 1405 State Road 46 West
   City or town: Nashville
   State: IN
   County: Brown
   Not For Publication: [ ]
   Vicinity: [x]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this 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:
   _X_ national _X_ statewide ___ local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   _X_ A  ___ B  _X_ C  ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: __________________________ Date __________
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
In my opinion, the property __ meets __ does not meet the National Register criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of commenting official:</th>
<th>Date</th>
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Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:
  __ entered in the National Register
  __ determined eligible for the National Register
  __ determined not eligible for the National Register
  __ removed from the National Register
  __ other (explain:) ____________________

Signatures of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification
Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)
Private: [ ]
Public – Local [ ]
Public – State [x]
Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)
Building(s) [ ]
District [x]
Site [ ]
Brown County State Park
Name of Property

Structure

Object

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

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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<tr>
<td>Objects</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>69</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ___ 0 __

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- **LANDSCAPE, park**
- **RECREATION AND CULTURE, outdoor recreation**

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- **LANDSCAPE, park**
- **RECREATION AND CULTURE, outdoor recreation**

7. Description
Brown County State Park

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Park Rustic  

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation:  _STONE: Sandstone
walls:   _STONE: Sandstone
         _WOOD: Wood Log
roof:   _WOOD: Shake
other:   _WOOD: weatherboard

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

Located in south central Indiana, Brown County State Park (BCSP) comprises 15,815 acres of unglaciated terrain\(^1\) featuring dramatic undulating hills and wooded ridges and valleys. The park is situated just southeast of downtown Nashville, Indiana in Brown County’s Washington Township.\(^2\) It is bounded to the northwest by the portion of S.R. 46 linking Bloomington to Nashville; to the north by the portion of S.R. 46 connecting Nashville to Columbus; and to the northeast and southeast by S.R. 135.\(^3\) The property has a significant degree of historic integrity, retaining many original buildings and landscape features from its period of significance.

\(^1\) Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR). *Brown County State Park.* [map]. Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 2014.


\(^3\) Indiana DNR.
Brown County State Park

Name of Property

While there is no property type for a state park district, the individual components of Brown County State Park are assessed within the registration requirements established in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands, 1933-1942, as part of descriptions below.

Narrative Description

Brown County State Park has two main entrances. At its north end, the park is accessible from the branch of S.R. 46 that runs between Nashville and Columbus. Sometimes referred to as the lower entrance because of its relatively depressed elevation, the north entrance is marked by a two-lane Burr arch truss covered bridge that was originally erected in Putnam County in 1838 and relocated to Brown County in 1932. The only remaining example of its kind in Indiana, the span known as the Ramp Creek Covered Bridge carries traffic southward over Salt Creek into the Park, and northward out of the park. Running just over a quarter mile, the north-south entrance road is divided by an esplanade at the location of the north gatehouse, which sits between the northbound and southbound lanes. To the west of the gatehouse and the north-south entrance road are a non-historic swimming pool and bathhouse, which are near the location of the original pool and bathhouse, now demolished. Just southwest of the pool is the property manager’s residence, a noncontributing resource. At its southern terminus, the north-south entrance road bifurcates, feeding into a large looped road, approximately one mile in diameter, that encircles several of the park’s defining architectural and topographical features, including the Abe Martin Lodge and associated guest cabins upon Kin Hubbard Ridge and a saddle barn just northeast of the Lodge. The north road loop also encompasses the park’s Lower Shelter House (constructed by the CCC in 1935); the North Lookout Tower (a 1980s reconstruction of the 1930s original, which was condemned after an infestation); an outdoor hillside theater (constructed by the CCC in 1935); and a CCC-built loop trail with impressive

4 Ibid.
7 Indiana DNR.
8 Ibid.
9 Indiana DNR; Interview with members of Peaceful Valley Heritage and Preservation by Mark Dollase, 14 June 2016.
11 Indiana DNR
12 Ibid.
13 Eagleman 99.
14 Ibid. 100
15 IHSSI 35
16 Interview with Doug Baird, General Manager of Brown County State Park, 12 Jul. 2016.
17 IHSSI 35
sandstone staircases that climb the grades of Kin Hubbard Ridge. Immediately outside of the aforementioned road loop and along its northwest quarter is the park’s Upper Shelter House, a rustic stone and timber structure built by the CCC in 1935 just uphill from and slightly northwest of the Lower Shelter House. To the west of the loop surrounding Kin Hubbard Ridge is an area approximately 1.5 miles wide in its east-west dimension and 1.25 miles long in its north-south dimension encompassing a network of rugged trails now used for mountain biking, hiking, and horseback riding.

At its south end, the loop engirdling Kin Hubbard Ridge empties onto a north-south connector road, approximately two miles in length. The road jogs slightly eastward at its midpoint, which corresponds to the famed Weed Patch Hill – the highest point in the area. It is marked by a fire tower built by the Indiana Department of Conservation’s Division of Fish and Game in 1927, as well as the noncontributing camp office building, constructed in 1981. West of the connector road, near the north end of its northern half, lies the Aynes House, a bungalow that has served sporadically as a gubernatorial retreat since the 1930s and looks eastward across the road toward one of the park’s major vistas. Just 1/3 mile south of the Aynes House and just northwest of Weed Patch Hill, the connector road intersects with a road that flows from the west entrance of the park, described later in greater detail.

At its southern end, the connector road splits, joining another looped road comprising Plake Drive, Parkview Lane, and part of Horseman Camp Road, known to park staff as the south loop. Following a roughly elliptical path with a NW-SE major axis, this loop encompasses not only the manmade Strahl Lake (c. 1929) but also the c. 1935 Shelter House-Country Store (now the Camp Store) and the noncontributing Nature Center. In addition, the loop passes Hohen Point and the site of the former CCC Camp along its southwest quarter (part of Parkview Lane). At the southeast corner of the loop, Horseman Camp Road continues southeastward for

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18 Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of Lands and Waters. “Twenty-Third Annual Report for the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, for the Period Ended June 30, 1941. 1941. 962
19 IHSSI 34-35.
20 Indiana DNR.
21 Ibid.
22 Indiana DNR.
23 IHSSI 36.
24 E-mail correspondence with Doug Baird, General Manager of Brown County State Park, 20 Jul. 2016.
25 IHSSI 35
27 Indiana DNR.
29 Interview with Douglas Baird and Patrick Haulter, 12 July 2016.
30 IHSSI 34, 36
31 Ibid.
32 Indiana DNR.
33 Ibid.
approximately 1.5 miles along the east bank of Strahl Creek, which meets the dam at the southeastern edge of Strahl Lake. Just northwest of the loop encompassing Strahl Lake are the Rally, Buffalo Ridge, and Raccoon Ridge Campgrounds, as well as the Recreation Building -- a contributing resource built by the CCC in the 1930s as a “Vermin House” to showcase animals native to the Brown County State Game Preserve and later adapted for its present purpose through a circa 1940 remodeling.

As noted above, Brown County State Park also has a western entrance. This entrance lies along the portion of S.R. 46 that links Bloomington to Nashville and runs northeast-southwest in the vicinity of the park. Only a small cusp of BCSP actually touches the aforementioned portion of S.R. 46, the land having been acquired for the specific purpose of creating a western access point for the park. Upon passing through this entrance, park visitors first encounter the West Gatehouse, a 1934 CCC-built structure immediately to the south of the west entrance thoroughfare known as West Gate Entrance Road. The noted road follows a ridgetop between a knob traditionally known as Kelly Hill to the west (corresponding to the west entrance) and Weed Patch Hill to the east, terminating at the previously mentioned north-south connector road between the north road loop surrounding Kin Hubbard Ridge and the south road loop encompassing Strahl Lake. Approximately 0.75 miles southeast of the gatehouse is the West Lookout Tower, similar in design to the original North Lookout Tower and built by the CCC c. 1935. Farther eastward along the West Gate Entrance Road, approximately one mile from the West Lookout Tower, is Hesitation Point, a north-looking vista equipped with a parking lot, a small CCC-built shelter, and an observation area. Just east of Hesitation Point, the west

35 Indiana DNR.
37 Indiana DNR.
38 Eagleman 105
39 Indiana DNR.
40 Indiana DNR.
41 Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Lands & Waters. “12th Annual Report of the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1930. 1930.
42 IHSSI 34, 36
44 Indiana DNR.
45 IHSSI 34, 36
46 Indiana DNR.
entrance road is joined by a road that runs west by southwest to the northwest corner of Ogle Lake. 47 Known as Ogle Lake Road (and also sometimes known as Upper Schooner Road), 48 this passage also follows a ridgetop and gradually descends to low ground as it approaches the lake, a seventeen-acre manmade reservoir created by the CCC in the mid-1930s. 49 A water sanitation facility sits downhill from the dam at the southwest corner of Ogle Lake, while a CCC-built picnic shelter overlooks the lake from an area near its northwest corner. West Gate Entrance Road and Ogle Lake Road form an acute angle where they converge, uniting in a single east-west connector segment (a continuation of West Gate Entrance Road) that leads -- as noted above -- to the north-south connector road at a point just northwest of Weed Patch Hill. 50

A prefatory note on BCSP’s buildings and the Park Rustic style:

As detailed in the inventory of contributing resources below, many of BCSP’s buildings were erected in the Park Rustic style before or during the CCC-era. Originating amid the development of U.S. National Parks, the Park Rustic style is generally characterized by the use of bold stone and heavy timber, typically procured from local sources. 51 Park Rustic architecture tends to display robust features that might be described colloquially as “chunky,” especially in the case of chimneys, support posts, and exposed rafter tails, trusses, and purlins. 52 At the same time, the style places an emphasis on harmony with nature, not only by favoring native materials but also by calling for designs that defer to the features of their settings. 53 Constructed of local sandstone and timber, the Abe Martin Lodge, Upper and Lower Shelter Houses, North and West Gatehouses, West Lookout Tower, and Shelter-House Country Store are among Brown County State Park’s finest examples of Park Rustic architecture.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

01: System of Park Roads

Critical to vehicular transportation throughout Brown County State Park, the existing system of roads was largely in place by the mid-1930s. In addition to buildings, trails, and manmade lakes, BCSP’s roads are essential to its character. As noted in the 14th Annual Report for the Indiana Department of Conservation, one of “the major development[s] of the Indiana state park system

47 Indiana DNR.
49 IHSSI 34, 36
50 Indiana DNR.
52 Ibid.
53 Ibid.
in 1932 was the laying out of a system of park drives in the Brown County Reservation.”  
Accordingly, the main roads of the park are historic and are included in the list of contributing resources. In the text of this nomination and in the supplemental sketch maps, individual roads are labeled according to the names displayed on the Indiana State Land Office Parcel Viewer. Other State maps exhibit some variation in nomenclature for roads in the park, and secondary names for roads are noted in parentheses in the descriptions below. The vehicular circulation system of the park relates to the property type, “Properties associated with New Deal work projects related to infrastructure development” in the MPDF “New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands.” The system has been minimally improved by modern paving, but retains the same placement, layout, and feeling as when it was created, mostly during the New Deal era. The road system meets the registration requirements of the MPDF. The total system comprises the following individual roads:

**South Brown County State Park (c. 1935, probably 1932-1933) (Photos 1-3) (Secondary name: North Gate Entrance Road, North Loop, and North Loop Connector Road)**

This road encompasses three major parts – the northernmost of which is a linear north-south segment leading into the park from SR 46/SR 135 at the North Gatehouse. The second part is a loop (colloquially referred to by park staff as the North Loop) engirdling Kin Hubbard Ridge. Roughly circular, this thoroughfare encompasses a number of the park’s contributing architectural resources, including the Abe Martin Lodge and Cabins, the saddle barn, and the north lookout tower. Extending from the south end of the loop, the third component of the road is another linear portion with a north-south axis and links Kin Hubbard Ridge to a point just north of Weed Patch Hill, where it joins Upper Schooner Road.

**West Gate Entrance Road (1930-1931) (Photo 13) (SSM-6)**

Running due southeast into the park from SR 46, this road marks the west point of access into BCSP and passes two contributing architectural resources, the West Gatehouse and the West Lookout Tower. The road meanders along one of the park’s major ridgetops, featuring scenic vistas – chiefly the north-looking Hesitation Point.

**Upper Schooner Rd. (Secondary name: Ogle Lake Road) (c. 1935)**

Just east of Hesitation Point, the West Gate Entrance Road is joined by a road that runs west by southwest to the northwest corner of Ogle Lake. Also known as Ogle Lake Road, this portion of Upper Schooner Road also follows a ridgetop and gradually descends to low ground as it approaches the lake. East of the intersection of West Gate Entrance Road and the portion of Upper Schooner Road leading to Ogle Lake, another short segment of Upper Schooner Road

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54 Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Lands & Waters. “14th Annual Report for the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1932.” 1932. 117
runs east-west to the southern terminus of South Brown County State Park. From that point, a third segment of Upper Schooner Road runs due south and banks sharply in the easterly direction, terminating in front of the park offices, where it flows seamlessly into Horseman Camp Road.

Horseman Camp Road (c. 1935)

This road consists of three major segments. The first is a linear portion that begins at the terminus of South Brown County State Park in front of the park offices and serpontines gently along a north-by-northeast/south-by-southwest axis. At its midpoint, this segment of the road features a southeast-facing vista. At the southern terminus of this segment, the road bifurcates into two branches that form a roughly elliptical loop of roads in the southern half of the park, encompassing Strahl Lake. (Collectively, these roads are informally identified by park staff as the South Loop. The loop itself has an approximate northwest-southeast major axis.) At this juncture, Horseman Camp Road continues in the southeasterly direction and constitutes the east portion of the noted loop. At its southeastern terminus, this second portion of Horseman Camp Road branches into a third and final segment, which extends along a northwest-southeast axis from the southern loop of roads and functions as a spinal thoroughfare through the Horseman Camp. At its southeastern terminus, the road joins IN-135 South and serves as a limited access point to the pfor registered users of the Horseman Camp.

Parkview Lane, Plake Drive, and South Brown County State Park (c. 1935)

While Horseman Camp Road constitutes the east portion of the elliptical loop of roads at the south end of the park, the west portion is composed of three roads. The northern half is known as Parkview Lane, branching westward where the northernmost segment of Horseman Camp Road bifurcates at its southern terminus and continuing along a northeast-southwest axis at a bend. A related road known as Plake Drive begins as an east-west offshoot of Parkview Lane near the midpoint of its northeast-southwest segment and runs southwest, then southeast – forming a small loop that encompasses the Shelter House Country Store, the Equipment Storage Building, and the “Original Custodian’s House.” Near the Shelter House Country Store, there is a short esplanade between the northeast-bound and southwest-bound lanes of Plake Drive, where the Camp Gatehouse sits. Near the Recreation Building (the former “Vermin House”), Park Lane extends northwestward from Plake Drive, leading to the Rally Campground. Near the Shelter House Country Store, Hillside Drive extends westward from Plake Drive, leading to Buffalo Ridge Campground. South of Hillside Drive, Plake Drive tapers southeastward toward Parkview Lane, and the two roads run parallel to each other on a roughly north-south axis with a grassy median between them for about 0.3 miles. Plake drive thence branches sharply westward and ends at a fork, where it becomes Deer Lane (a short east-west road leading to Raccoon Ridge.
Brown County State Park

Brown County, Indiana

Campground) and Hillside Drive (a primarily east-west road that serves Taylor Ridge Campground). South of this divergence, Parkview Lane also ends, and the remaining portion of the large loop of roads at the south end of the park is known as South Brown County State Park, even though it is not continuous with the roads at the north end of the park that bear the same name.

**02: Ramp Creek Covered Bridge (1838/1932) (Photos 1 and 2) (Supplemental Sketch Map 1 (SSM-1))**

Originally constructed by Henry Wolfe in 1838 and moved from Putnam County to Brown County in 1932, this historic span is the oldest surviving covered wood bridge in Indiana, distinguished by its dual carriage way or “double-barrel” Burr arch truss configuration.

Invented by Theodore Burr in 1817, the Burr arch truss is technically an arch stiffened by a truss. Unlike earlier failed attempts to combine trusses with arches in bridge design, both the arch and the truss in Burr’s concept are independently strong enough to carry the loads placed on them, and the truss serves simply as reinforcement for the arch. The revolutionary design allowed North America’s timber supply to be employed for increasingly lengthy spans.

The bridge was a product of the infamous Mammoth Internal Improvements Act under governor Noah Noble. As noted above, the bridge carries traffic over Salt Creek at its site in Brown County. Its name is a reference to its original location over Putnam County’s Ramp Creek, near Fincastle.

Large, splayed abutments of local sandstone anchor the bridge to the banks of the creek. The bridge is 93 feet long, 26 feet wide, and capped with a gabled roof with ridge running parallel to its main axis. The end gables and sides are covered in lapped clapboard wood siding. The timber structure of the bridge is composed of oak, tulip poplar, and black walnut. Both the sides and the central axis of the bridge are supported by timber arches, a pair of parallel trusses running along each side and through the center. Each pair includes a Long truss (named

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58 IHSSI 35
60 Calvert, 2
61 Calvert, 2
62 Calvert, 1, 2
64 Ibid.
65 Ibid.
for inventor Stephen H. Long) sandwiched between the two arches. The arches spring from the abutments below the floor, supporting the entire load of the bridge.

03: North Gatehouse (Built by CCC, 1934) (Photo 3) (SSM-1)

This building is a small, cabin-like structure with a double-pitched gabled roof and a dominant north-south axis.

The walls are built of square-hewn horizontal logs with mortar infill, and a large stone chimney dominates the gabled south end. The roof is clad in shakes. Although the chimney is centered on the south side, its lower third is extended to the west edge of the façade, creating a high shelf beneath a single-light casement window to the left (west) of the narrower upper portion of the chimney. Immediately to the right (east) of the chimney is a two-by-two four light casement window with a thick frame. The portion of the south wall to the east of the chimney is constructed of square-hewn logs with wood clapboard in the gable.

The west side, where incoming visitors pay admission, includes a porte-cochere and a door. The porte-cochere in the same style of the original building was added later at an unknown date. On its west face, the porte-cochere is defined by a lintel resting on square-hewn heavy timber posts, each strengthened by diagonal braces – the whole assemblage resembling the bents of timber-frame barns.

The north façade is divided into four bays, the westernmost of which corresponds to the porte-cochere that runs along the west side of the structure, and the easternmost of which corresponds to the porch that runs along the east side of the structure. The three easternmost bays lie under a unifying gable, while the westernmost of those three bays projects subtly from the plane of the façade and is surmounted by its own gable, which is nested within the larger gable and has the same pitch as the west slope of the main roof. The larger gable exhibits a slight kick over the easternmost bay, having a slightly lower pitch over the east porch. Only the two center bays include solid walls with fenestration. The easternmost of these two bays has a pair of windows separated by a mullion and framed with thick, square-hewn timber. Each window is divided by muntins into a two-by-two configuration of four lights. The windows are located off-center, to the far west side of the bay, and the wall is built of typical square logs. The westernmost of the two fenestrated bays is clad in sandstone up to the base of its gable and includes a single window at its center, of the same design as those found in the neighboring bay. The nested gable over this bay is clad in wood clapboard siding. At the far west end of the façade, the port-cochere is defined by a simple trabeated structure of square-hewn timbers with two posts covered by a lintel on its north side. The lintel includes a sign that reads “9 FT CLEARANCE” at its center. Atop the porte-cochere is a nearly flat roof that slopes gently downward from east to west. The

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66 Calvert, 2
67 Ibid.
easternmost bay, corresponding to the side porch, is anchored at the northeast corner of the building by a square timber post resting on a high sandstone base.

The east façade of the building is dominated by the noted porch, which has a pair of close-set square-hewn timber posts set on high sandstone bases at each corner. A simple door is placed off-center, on the north half of the façade, while a one-over-one double-hung wood sash window is set in the south half of the façade. Gatehouses are a prime example mentioned in the “infrastructure” property type in the MPDF, New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. The north gatehouse was the result of a New Deal effort, and it retains a good degree of integrity, despite addition of the porte-cochere. It meets the registration requirements of the MPDF.

04: Upper Shelter House (Built by CCC, 1935/1936) (Photo 4) (SSM-3)

Located northwest of the Abe Martin Lodge near the entrance to the North Gate Trail, the upper shelter is a largely open structure consisting of stone posts that rest on a slab and support a hipped roof. The dimensions of the shelter are 59’ by 30’ (Photo 4), and the structure includes a stone fireplace on both of its short sides. The long sides are divided into five bays, the center three of which are heavy timber bents with square-hewn posts, lintels, and braces. The outer two bays are each subdivided by Tudoresque timbering with sandstone fill. Each outer bay has an unglazed window opening at its center.

The short sides of the shelter are also framed with timbering and sandstone fill between the timbers. The two outer bays of each side each have an unglazed window opening, and the center bay of each side is marked by a massive sandstone chimney, as noted above. A large cricket sheds water from the space between each chimney and the incline of the hipped roof behind it.

The building has several nearby dependencies from the CCC-era: a comfort station (Photo 5), two covered wells (Photo 4), and a second, smaller picnic shelter known as the Sorghum Mill Shelter (Photo 6). Picnic shelters and associated comfort stations are specifically mentioned within the “recreational activities” property type in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. Upper Shelter House, its comfort station, and drinking well have excellent integrity. Only roofing material replacement and general repairs have been performed on all three through the years. Both clearly meet the registration requirements.

05: Upper Shelter House Comfort Station (1936/1927) (Photo 5) (SSM-3)

Situated just south of the Upper Shelter, the associated comfort station (Photo 5) was constructed by the CCC during Indiana’s 1936-1937 fiscal year and follows a design very similar to that of

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68 Brown County State Park in southern Indiana, “Picnic Areas and Shelter Houses: Upper Shelter House,” http://www.browncountystatepark.net/
69 Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Lands & Waters. “19th Annual Report for the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937. 1937. 805
the CCC-built restroom at Strahl Lake. It is a one-story sandstone building surmounted by a gabled roof. Each of its two long sides has a ribbon of five window openings divided by floor-to-ceiling mullions and enclosed by screens, with a row of simple wood panels below the sills. Each of the short, gabled sides features an off-center door into a restroom balanced by a mullioned pair of screened window openings. The building is now known simply as the Upper Shelter restroom.

**06: Upper Shelter House Covered Well/Drinking Fountain (Built by CCC, c. 1935) (Photo 4) (SSM-3)**

Located to the southwest of the Upper Shelter House is a sandstone drinking fountain housed within an open shelter featuring a hipped roof resting on four rounded heavy timber posts, each with four heavy timber purlins splayed near the top of the post to distribute the weight of the roof structure. The drinking fountain’s spigot rises from a sandstone base with a square footprint that stands approximately 30 inches tall and is juxtaposed at a 45-degree angle against the orientation of the timber structure that shelters it. The roof features rounded heavy-timber purlins and rafter tails and asphalt shingle cladding.

**07: Upper Shelter House Parking Lot Retaining Wall (Built by CCC, c. 1935) (SSM-3)**

This low sandstone retaining wall lines the northern edge of the parking area near the Upper Shelter House along the road known as S. Brown County State Park. The pattern of masonry is typical of other CCC-built sandstone structures and buildings in the park.

**08: Sorghum Mill Shelter (Built by CCC, c. 1935) (Photo 6) (SSM-3)**

Just across the north loop road from and southeast of the Upper Shelter House is the Sorghum Mill Shelter, a smaller structure with heavy timber posts and struts supporting a low-pitched hipped roof with a chimney rising from the center of the ridge, corresponding to a fireplace and hearth in the middle of the shelter floor. The shelter may take its name from the sorghum mill that once stood in the village of Kelp at the south end of the present-day park property. Picnic shelters and associated support buildings are specifically mentioned within the “recreational activities” property type in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. Sorghum Mill Shelter and its support buildings are good examples of this resource type, and retain a good measure of integrity. As with most state park shelters, Indiana DNR has replaced wood shake roofs with like materials over the years, and a sound level of maintenance has preserved key elements of the building. It meets the registration requirements of the MPDF.

**09: Sorghum Mill Shelter Covered Well/Drinking Fountain (Built by CCC, c. 1935) (Photo 6) (SSM-3)**

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70 Trish Barr, “Model may be basis for the restoration of Kelp,” *Brown County Democrat* (Nashville, IN), January 20, 1982.
Brown County State Park  Brown County, Indiana

To the east of the Sorghum Mill Shelter is a drinking fountain similar in design to the fountain associated with the Upper Shelter House. The shelter structure covering the fountain is identical with the structure near the Upper Shelter House, while the fountain itself is built into a sandstone mass consisting of a lower cube-like plinth and a short upper wall resting on the rear edge of the plinth in the manner of a backsplash. A metal spigot extends from the wall over the top surface of the plinth. Crude sandstone coping tops the upper wall.

10: Lower Shelter House (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 7) (SSM-2)

Nestled into a hillside, the lower shelter house consists of a main level and a walk-out lower level. Constructed in the Park Rustic style, the shelter is built primarily of rough-faced stone with clapboard siding on the faces of the side gables. Window openings are wide and unglazed and surmounted by heavy stone lintels. This shelter is close to the park’s north entrance.

The structure has a dominant northwest-southeast orientation, the ridge of its primary roof structure following the same axis, with gables on the northwest and southeast sides. An off-center gabled projection also dominates the northeast side, with a northeast-southwest ridge that dies into the northeast side of the main roof structure.

The northwest side contains the main entrance to the structure and consists of two bays, with a dominant front-gabled bay to the southwest and a receding side-gabled bay to the northeast. The front-gabled bay is symmetrical with a large opening at its center, framed on its sides by stone walls and surmounted by an open, heavy timber Howe truss set into the gable. The side-gabled northeast bay is marked by a single, wide, unglazed window opening set high in the wall and divided into two apertures by a heavy timber mullion in the center.

The southwest side has five bays, with the second bay from the northwest side containing an open doorway and the rest containing unglazed window openings, each predominantly horizontal in its dimensions and set high in the wall. The openings are spanned by heavy timber lintels. Beneath the two southeasternmost bays of the southwest façade, the elevation of the site drops dramatically, allowing a basement below the main floor of the shelter to sit above grade. Duly, there are two unglazed window openings at the basement level beneath the two southeasternmost apertures at the level of the main floor on the southwest side of the shelter. These basement openings are taller than those above and have a predominantly vertical orientation, their lower halves filled with a simple heavy timber screen with top and bottom rails and two vertical balusters concentrated toward the center. Extending from the southeasternmost point of the southwest façade is a first-floor balcony that shelters a basement porch. The balcony is supported by massive stone piers and is enclosed by simple horizontal wood railings between the piers. On the southwest side, the balcony and basement porch extend only one bay.
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The southeast side of the shelter is marked by asymmetrical massing, as dictated by the topography of the site. The northeasternmost section of the façade is a gabled segment with a massive chimney centered on the ridgeline and flanked by two unglazed window openings that are predominantly horizontal in their orientation and set high in the wall under lintels of planed heavy timber. At its southwest end, the roof extends farther downward than at the northeast end, in saltbox fashion — following the slope of the site. Where the topographic elevation of the site drops, a bold stone staircase runs along the southeast face of the building, leading downward approximately half a level to an intermediate terrace with a door and a small window beneath the extended portion of the gable, corresponding to the women’s restroom in the shelter. From the terrace, the external stair continues in the same direction to a landing below the main basement level of the shelter. Here, at the southwest end of the southeast façade, is a short segment with a single door at its lowest level and no apertures in the level above, surmounted by the roof that covers the main body of the shelter, with ridge running NW-SE. To the southwest of this segment is the balcony or deck projecting from the main floor and sheltering the basement-level space on the southwest side of the building.

Finally, the southwest side of the shelter is dominated by a three-bayed gabled segment at its northwest end. On both the main level and the underlying basement level, each bay is defined by a wide opening. The openings at the basement level, under the deck extending southwest from the first floor, are framed by heavy stone piers. Stone also forms the corners of the gabled segment at the level of the first floor, while coupled wood posts mark the divisions between the center and outer bays. To the northeast of the main gabled segment of the southwest façade is a smaller and recessed segment under a downward extension of the main gable, again in saltbox fashion. This segment features a large aperture exposing the switchback staircase that connects the upper, lower, and intermediate levels, the latter corresponding to the landings of the staircase. Finally, to the southeast of the staircase segment is a two-story bay, short in length, that rests on a footing half a story below the main basement level, featuring a door into the men’s room at its lowest level, directly above which is a window opening (filled with painted wood), corresponding to the women’s restroom.

Interior:

The ground floor of the shelter house is divided into three principal spaces. Within the primary (northeast-southwest) wing are two major spaces divided by a massive two-sided fireplace. The first space is accessible directly through the main entrance in the northeast façade while the second space opens onto the rear terrace on the southwest façade. Both rooms have vaulted ceilings corresponding to the pitch of the roof, and each room’s ceiling is divided by exposed heavy-timber scissor trusses. In both spaces, the two-sided fireplace is the central architectural feature. Built of sandstone, it has a geometric design with high hearths, small spur walls protruding to frame the jambs of the fireboxes, and an awning-like stone hood over the timber
Lintels spanning the tops of the fireboxes. An open doorway in the southeast side of the southwest room leads to the sandstone switchback staircase mentioned in the exterior description of the southwest façade.

One room occupies the secondary (northwest-southeast) wing of the first floor. It is directly adjacent to the northwesternmost room in the principal wing and is separated from that space by two square-hewn heavy-timber posts that divide its northwest side of the room evenly into three open bays. The posts are reinforced at their tops with struts and carry a deep heavy-timber beam embellished on its faces with planks of smooth-faced wood laid in a chevron pattern. Centered on the southeast wall of the room is another fireplace. A stone arch covers the fireplace, and the chimney breast has two tapered bands along its height (a single tapered course just slightly above the firebox, and four tapered courses between the floor and the springing point of the noted arch), each widening toward the base and narrowing toward the ceiling.

At the level of the basement is a single room, occupying the space beneath the southwest room and the adjacent terrace belonging to the principal wing of the first floor. The room is open to the southwest side and is broken visually into sections by four heavy-timber posts concentrated near the space’s center. In the middle of the northeast wall is a massive sandstone fireplace located beneath the two-sided first-floor fireplace. It has a low and wide firebox surmounted by a smooth stone lintel. Flanking the lintel are stone corbels supporting a heavy-timber mantle, and above the mantle is a tapered hood that extends to the ceiling.

Restrooms are located as described in the exterior narrative.

Lower Shelter is a large-scale example of the picnic shelters described in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands (property type “recreational activities”). The shelter was built with New Deal assistance and still has a good degree of integrity. It meets the registration requirements of the MPDF.

**11: Trail 2 Shelter, (Built by CCC, c. 1934) (SSM-4)**

Named for its location along Trail 2 near the Lower Shelter House, this resource is a covered picnic area with a two-sided sandstone fireplace at its center. Each side of the fireplace is semi-enclosed by two low sandstone walls that run perpendicular to the chimney breast, creating the effect of an inglenook. The walls are tallest where they join the chimney breast and are stepped down to a lower height from that junction, such that they can be used as seats. The entire structure is covered by a front-gabled roof with exposed heavy timber rafters and king post trusses in the gable ends. All timbers are of a rounded log form. With no support at the corners of the structure, the roof is cantilevered from the chimney over both inglenooks and rests on timber brackets that join the round log purlins of the roof structure to the chimney breasts. Picnic shelters are specifically mentioned within the “recreational activities” property type in the MPDF.
New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. This small example retains sufficient integrity to meet the registration requirements.

12: Saddle Barn (1932-1933) (Photo 8) (SSM-2)

Located northeast of the Abe Martin Lodge, the saddle barn is the largest building of its kind at an Indiana state park. The cross-gabled structure holds 25 stalls and is constructed primarily of stone, with some clapboard siding.71

The main (north) façade of the Saddle Barn is tripartite and symmetrical with a dominant gabled portion in its center. At the level of the first floor, the middle segment of the façade is subdivided into five bays, encompassing a central entrance flanked by two windows on each side. The entrance comprises double doors with inset windows in their upper halves. Each of the window openings in the flanking bays has a vertical orientation, and while all four openings are the same size, the windows themselves have been replaced inconsistently and vary in their glazing patterns. The three central bays of the gabled middle section of the façade are sheltered by a porch, which is formed by the garrison-style projection of the gabled second floor wall over these bays. Six square-hewn wooden posts support this projection. At the level of the second floor, the projecting portion of the gable includes a pair of windows at its center. They are six-light casement windows separated by a mullion. Rustic wood siding clads the entire projecting portion of the gable, at the crest of which is a large triangular vent. Set back from the face of the gable and aligned with its center, a short sandstone chimney with a simple rectangular prismatic shape sits near the intersection of the north-south and east-west ridges of the building’s roof.

The two flanking sections of the main façade are mirror images of each other and are surmounted by a gabled roof with ridge running perpendicular to the central gable of the façade. Each of these wings has three window openings set high in the wall. Each opening has wide and squat proportions and contains a pair of French casement windows, each divided into four lights and roughly square in proportions. The roof over these portions of the façade has a relatively shallow overhang, a simple fascia, and a steep slope.

The east façade is three bays wide and surmounted by a gable. The central bay is defined by a pair of sliding doors on axis with the aisle of the horse stable. A single window marks each of the flanking bays. Both are square single light windows. The façade is of stone from the ground up to the lintel of the central doors. Above the doors, the gable projects slightly proud of the stone, such that it is flush with the fascia. This portion of the façade is clad in the same variety of rustic siding found on the central gable of the main (north) façade. A large louvered rectangular vent is centered in the sided gable.

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71 Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Lands & Waters. “Fifteenth Annual Report of the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana for the Period Ending June 30, 1933,” 1933. 48
In correspondence with the north side, the south façade is tripartite, consisting of a dominant front-gabled center section flanked by two side-gabled wings. At the level of the first floor, the central portion features four window openings set high in the wall. The three easternmost of these openings are marked by predominantly horizontal proportions and contain pairs of French casement windows, as seen on the flanking sections of the north façade. The westernmost window opening is approximately square in proportion and contains a single casement window. At the level of the second floor, the central section of the south façade is contained within a gable, which is defined at its center by a pair of hinged doors composed of vertical boards. Immediately to the left (west) of this large central opening is a much smaller window with attenuated proportions.

The flanking wings of the south façade are approximate mirror images of one another. The east wing consists of three window openings set high in the wall, each with primarily horizontal proportions and filled with a pair of French casement windows.

Inside, the saddle barn is arranged in a cruciform floorplan. The central entrance on the main (north) façade opens directly into a lounge with a large sandstone fireplace on its south side, opposite and on axis with the entry doors. Through a doorway at the north end of the east wall of the lounge is a women’s restroom, with a water closet contained within the spur-like stone buildout immediately to the east of the front doors on the north façade. The lounge and the flanking women’s restroom and tack room all occur within the breadth of the front-gabled central section of the north façade.

Through a door at the far north end of the west wall of the lounge is a tack room with a large closet housed in the corresponding spur-like stone build-out immediately west of the front doors.

A door to the north of the fireplace in the lounge leads into a double-loaded corridor that spans the entire east-west axis of the first floor and runs through the center of the building. Within the portion of its length corresponding to the central gabled portion of the main façade, the corridor has direct access to a staircase with east-west axis along its north side, located just south of the women’s restroom and east of the lounge. Also along the north side of this central segment of the corridor and immediately to the west of the chimney is a feed room – essentially a broad closet accessed through two separate doors along the north side of the corridor. Along the south side of the central segment of the corridor are (from east to west) three box stalls and a crib. The box stalls are enclosed by thin partitions, and each is accessed through a single door along the south side of the corridor. The crib is enclosed by wood frame walls and also accessed through a single door on the south side of the corridor. Each box stall has a double-window separated by a mullion and centered high on its south wall. The crib straddles the divide between the central gabled segment and the side-gabled west wing of the barn and duly has a slight jog along its south wall, where the front-gabled portion of the south façade stands slightly proud of the south face of the side-gabled west wing. On the east portion of the crib’s south wall is a single
casement window, set high in the wall. On the west portion of the crib’s south wall is a door leading to the exterior.

Along the east segment of the corridor, within the side-gabled east wing of the barn, six open stalls line the north side while four open stalls and one box stall (from east to west) line the south side. The open stalls are divided from each other by partitions on their east and west sides, but unenclosed along the sides that open into the corridor. The partitions between the open stalls are centered on the mullions between the double windows on the north and south sides of the east wing. The box stall is the same in its size, shape, and detailing as those found along the central segment of the corridor.

Along the west segment of the corridor, within the side-gabled west wing of the barn, six open stalls line the north side while five open stalls line the south side. They are equivalent in size, shape, detailing, and alignment to the open stalls within the east wing.

The upper floor is accessed by the aforementioned staircase. Within the front gabled central section are spaces that were originally used as a men’s locker room and restroom and a stableman’s quarters. Spanning the side-gabled west wing of the barn is a second-floor hay loft.

Saddle barns are specified as a significant resource within the “recreational activities” property type, as part of the MPDF New Deal Resources in Indiana State Parks. The Brown County saddle barn is clearly a New Deal-built resource, and clearly still has a vast majority of its original materials, plan, and massing. It meets the registration requirements of the MPDF.

13: Amphitheater (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 9) (SSM-4)

Located just downhill from the Abe Martin Lodge and situated along the overlapping portion of Trails 2 and 3, this fan-shaped outdoor theater is set on a wooded slope and defined by rustic stone borders and ten smooth stone terraces cascading down to a stage at the base. A curved apron edges the base of the stage. Folding chairs are sometimes placed on the arced rows of terraces to provide more formal seating. Stone stairs line the outer edges of the wedge-like footprint. It should be noted that this resource is properly classified as a theater and not an amphitheater, but the term “amphitheater” is used for the sake of convention. Amphitheaters are specified in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands, within the property type for “recreational activities.” It was built as a New Deal project, and it retains its configuration and stone flooring. It meets the registration requirements of the MPDF.

14: Abe Martin Lodge (1932) (Photos 10 and 11) (SSM-4)
Perched on Kin Hubbard ridge, so named for the author of the Abe Martin satirical cartoon, the Abe Martin Lodge was intended to function as a multipurpose hub for patrons of the park. According to a 1932 account, the Lodge “not only serves as a lobby or meeting place for cabin guests, but provides a community center from which any park visitor may be served a meal, or where he may obtain other refreshments.” The original lodge itself did not contain any guestrooms until an addition in the late 1960s that expanded the lodge into a full-service hotel. Despite periodic alterations, the building retains many of its character-defining features from 1932. (Add information about architect and note that the construction of the lodge was a state project.)

The original portion of the Abe Martin Lodge has an oblong main section with a dominant northwest-southeast axis joined at its northwest end by a subsidiary wing with a dominant northeast-southwest axis, together forming an L-shaped footprint. It is a one-story building constructed in the Park Rustic style of local stone and heavy timber. Its principal (northeast) façade, now considered the rear of the expanded complex, remains unchanged (Photo 10). Near its center is a projecting three-bayed gabled portico. The bays, which are enclosed with screens, are defined by robust stone piers, and the gable is constructed of horizontal, square-hewn logs with mortar infill. Northwest of the portico is a wing with six bays – five of which are marked by windows and one of which is defined by a pair of entrance doors with wide sidelights, all of which are surmounted by transom windows. All windows on the façade are of the same design for each bay, consisting of a pair of vertical lights separated by a mullion and surmounted by a pair of transom windows, which in turn are separated by a vertical mullion from each other. Along the northwest wing of the lodge’s northeast façade, each bay contains this window motif except for the second bay from the gabled portico, which is occupied by the assemblage of doors and sidelights described above. Here, the side-gabled roof extends farther downward to form a canopy over the entrance, supported by coupled heavy-timber brackets flanking the door-and-sidelight grouping. The southeast wing of the northeast façade bears the same window motif and a second entrance of the same design as described above, but contains only four bays instead of six, the entrance again located in the second bay from the gabled portico. Here, the outer two bays are much wider, affording greater spacing between windows than on the northwest wing of the façade. Stretching the length of each wing is a stone terrace elevated several feet above grade and accessed by steps centered on each of the aforementioned entrances. The terraces are skirted by stone parapet walls that are coplanar with the main (northeast) face of the gabled portico.

72 Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Lands & Waters. “14th Annual Report for the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1932.” 1932. 114
73 Ibid. 117
74 Ibid.
75 Interview with Doug Baird, General Manager of Brown County State Park. 12 July 2016.
76 IHSSI 36
Three major additions have been made to the Abe Martin Lodge. The first, in the late 1960s, added 54 hotel rooms, while the second, in the late 1980s, added another 30 rooms. More recently, an indoor waterpark was appended in 2008. All additions have been made in a contemporary Park Rustic style with sandstone, heavy timber, and wood clapboard on the exterior.

*Interior of the original section of the lodge:*

As noted above, the original portion of the lodge had an L-shaped footprint with two legs of approximately equal size: one with a principal northwest-southeast axis (referred to below as the NW-SE leg) and one with a principal northeast-southwest axis (referred to below as the NE-SW leg). The former contained the major lounge spaces, while the latter comprised the kitchen and dining spaces.

Along the NW-SE leg, the floorplan consists of three lounge spaces. Near the center is the primary lounge, known as the Allison Peabody Hall, which retains most of its original features. Centered at its northeast and southeast ends are two fireplaces – one at the northwest end with a tapered sandstone chimney breast; the other at the southeast end with a rectangular chimney breast, recessed within an inglenook and terminated at its top by a flat ceiling with exposed joists overhanging the hearth area. A staircase along the northeast wall of the inglenook rises from northwest to southeast, leading to a small loft. Bookending the recess of the inglenook on the southeast wall are two single doors, each leading into a short NW-SE corridor – one along the northeast wall of the NW-SE leg, and one along the southwest wall. The ceiling over the rest of the lounge is vaulted and divided into thirds by two exposed heavy-timber Howe-triangle four-panel trusses. Windows and doors line the northwest and southeast walls, looking onto the original front terrace and the original courtyard, respectively. From northwest to southeast, the northeast wall includes two single windows; a pair of doors opening onto the original front terrace, flanked by wide sidelights and surmounted by transom windows; a single window; and a single door opening onto the enclosed original front porch. From northwest to southeast along the southwest wall are another pair of double doors flanked by wide sidelights and surmounted by transom windows, here opening into the main dining space within the NE-SW leg; two single windows; and another double-door, sidelight, and transom window motif, here opening into the original rear courtyard. Hardwood floors and trim complete the rustic look of the space.

To the southeast of the main lounge is an ancillary lounge space, accessed from the southeast end of the former space through the two aforementioned short NW-SE corridors.

The corridor along the northeast wall of the NW-SE leg is divided into three smaller passages. The northwesternmost of the passages is the narrowest and has a single window centered on its northeast side. A door on its southeast side opens into the center chamber, which is longer in its NE-SW dimension and has another single window centered on its northeast side. A door opens
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from the southeast wall of the middle chamber into the third chamber of the corridor, which is open to the ancillary lounge at its southeast end and has a door in its northeast wall opening into the original enclosed front porch. The windows in the first two chambers of the corridor also overlook the enclosed porch.

The corridor along the southwest side of the NW-SE leg is not subdivided into chambers, and has three typical individual windows along its southwest side, overlooking the original rear courtyard. The space between the two lounges and the two corridors is divided into a storage room and a walk-in closet.

The ancillary lounge has a sandstone wall on its northwest side, penetrated at its far northeast and southwest ends by the doorways from the two corridors described above. On its northeast wall, from northwest to southeast, the room has a single typical window and a typical double-door, wide sidelight, and transom window motif, opening onto the original front terrace and axially aligned with the southeastern set of original front steps. At the northeast end of its southeast wall, the room has an opening into a stairwell. Along its southwest side, the lounge has a doorway into the 1960s addition at its far southeast end and a small alcove with a wall display case along the rest of its length.

The original NE-SW leg originally consisted of a large dining room at its northeast end; a large industrial kitchen in the middle; and two smaller rooms at its southwest end. The dining room remains largely unaltered, but some of its fenestration has changed over time. Historic photographs indicate that the northwest wall originally had a double-door, sidelight, and transom window motif at its center (identical to those found on the northwest side of the NW-SE leg). The entrance was sheltered by an extension of the side-gabled roof over the main body of the wing, supported by simple arched corbels -- two on each side. To the northeast of the entrance was a typical pair of casement windows separated by a mullion and surmounted by a pair of transom windows. Two typical pairs of the same window motif were immediately southwest of the entrance. Currently, the northwest wall of the main dining room has instead five typical pairs of windows. The southeast wall remains relatively unchanged, with a single door at its center and two typical pairs of casement windows on each side of the door. The northeast side of the room has two pairs of double-doors, one leading into the Allison Peabody Hall and the other leading into a smaller dining room at the northwest end of the NW-SE wing (described in the next paragraph). The southwest wall of the main dining room originally featured a slightly off-center doorway into the kitchen. Currently, the wall has an opening at its far southeast end into a corridor that links the NE-SW wing of the original building to a 1988\textsuperscript{77} addition.

Located in the overlap between the two wings of the original lodge -- to the northwest of the Allison Peabody Hall and to the northeast of the main dining room -- is a small dining area with

\textsuperscript{77} E-mail correspondence with Doug Baird, Jun. 28, 2017
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a primary northeast-southwest axis. It is entered through the northwest wall of the Allison
Peabody Hall through a doorway to the southwest of the fireplace on that wall. It can also be
entered from the main dining room in the NE-SW leg through a doorway centered on the
southeast half of its southwest wall. Along the room’s northwest wall are three pairs of
windows. Centered along the southeast wall is a fireplace with sandstone surround, venting
through the same chimney as the fireplace at the northwest end of the main lounge.

1968 Addition:

Exterior:

The two-story 1968 addition is oblong with a dominant northeast-southwest axis and runs
parallel to the wing of the original lodge structure containing the kitchen and main dining room.
The addition transformed the footprint of the lodge from an L-Shape to a U-Shape, creating a
courtyard that was enclosed on all but its southwest side, and would later become enclosed on
that side as well upon the completion of the 1988 addition.

The northwest wing of the southwest façade is one story in height and projects slightly forward
from the plane of the gabled entrance. It sits at an intermediate level between the upper and
lower floors of the southeast wing of the same façade, owing to the sloped topography of the site.
This portion of the façade is also surmounted by a side-gabled roof and displays another two
pairs of loosely grouped six-over-six double-hung boxed windows.

Interior of the 1960s addition to the lodge:

The primary purpose of the 1960s addition was to add attached sleeping accommodations to the
original lodge and commissary. This was accomplished with the construction of the noted two-
level wing with a dominant northeast-southwest orientation. The lowest level is a walkout
basement and the upper level is on a plane with the first floor of the original lodge. Inside, each
floor of this wing contains a double-loaded corridor. On the upper level, eight guest rooms line
each side of the corridor. A typical guest room consists of a small entry hall that opens into the
main room through its short end (opposite the door into the corridor) and into a closet on its long
end. On the upper floor, each bedroom has a pair of nine-over-nine double-hung windows on the
exterior wall. The bathroom in each room is situated between the closet and the bedroom and is
accessed directly from the bedroom through a door in the wall opposite the windows. On the
lower floor, the southeast side of the corridor is lined with an additional seven guest rooms, each
fitting the description of a typical hotel room given above but opening onto a patio along the
southeast side of the wing through a pair of sliding glass doors. Along the northwest side of the
lower level corridor is Priness Hall, a small, windowless event and conference space that can be
subdivided into two rooms and doubles as a storm shelter.
In 1988, two major additions were constructed.

Second 1988 Addition:

The second phase of the 1988 additions was a new lobby space with a southwest-facing entrance and additional rooms. This portion of the addition has a primary northwest-southeast axis and encloses the southwest side of the courtyard embraced by the original lodge and the 1968 addition. With this addition, the southwest face became the front of the lodge, while the northeast face had traditionally been the principal façade.

The main (southwest) façade of the first 1988 addition is dominated by an off-center gabled entrance with a symmetrical arrangement of openings (Photo 11). At the center of this section are two pairs of wooden doors, separated by a mullion and surmounted by transom windows, which appear in the register of the second floor. The doors themselves are wooden, with recessed panels in their lower thirds and twelve lights of glazing in their upper two thirds. Flanking the entrance doors are two pairs of six-over-six windows. A heavy-timber front-gabled portico projects over the entrance. It is defined by square-hewn posts and beams, including a series of simplified king-post trusses with no struts. Decorative purlins accent the soffits of the portico’s gable. Along its northwest and southeast sides, the portico displays wide overhangs, and its rafter tails are centered above the Mullions between the paired windows that flank the entrance doors. At the level of the second floor, the main entrance section of the southwest façade contains no fenestration except for the aforementioned transom windows above the doors. Both the first and second floors of this section are faced in sandstone, while the front-end gable above the second floor is clad in rustic wood siding.

The front gabled entrance section of the southwest façade of the 1960s addition is flanked by wings. The southeastern of these wings contains hotel rooms and consists of two levels, the lower of which sits slightly below grade, such that the wing stands approximately one and one half stories tall. The wing is recessed slightly from the face of the front-gabled central entrance segment and is covered by a side-gabled roof with northeast-southwest ridge. The walls are clad in sandstone, but the material is interrupted at intervals by boxed windows, which are linked between the first and second floors by boxed spandrels that project so that they are coplanar with the windows. The windows are of the double-hung, six-over-six variety. The boxes around the windows are framed in wood and the spandrels are sided with wooden clapboard. The southeast hotel room wing consists of eight windows – four on each floor. The windows are grouped in loose pairs, with small vertical strips of sandstone wall dividing the coupled boxes, and a larger expanse of sandstone wall separating the two pairs. The northwest wing of the addition has four six-over-six sash windows on its main (southwest) façade, corresponding to Melodeon Hall, an event space described below. Here, the walls are also covered in a coursed random ashlar
sandstone. The windows are also grouped into two loosely connected pairs with short segments of stone wall standing between them. Above each window, the stone of the wall is interrupted by a segment of clapboard siding that runs from the very top of the window to the eave.

Interior of the Second 1988 Addition:

The portion of the 1988 addition attached to the original lodge and the 1960s addition is entered through two pairs of doors centered under the front portico on the southwest façade. The doors lead into a small vestibule that is flanked on its left by a seating area and on its right by a gift shop. Two more pairs of doors lead from the vestibule into a two-story lobby known as the Bloom Center. Along the northwest wall of the bloom center is a staircase leading to an upper level lobby space referred to as Annie Nugent Lobby, described below in greater detail. The upper lobby space overhangs the lower lobby space by several feet on the latter’s northeast side, creating a one-story corridor along the front check-in desk. The corridor continues into a wing of hotel rooms to the southeast of the lobby. Along the southwest face of this corridor are four lodging suites, and at the southeast end of the corridor is a single glass door leading into the aquatic center. The northeast end of the corridor is lined with an alcove with vending machines, an opening into a northeast-southwest corridor serving additional hotel rooms in the original 1960s addition, and a stairwell.

The portion of the ground level corridor extending northwest from the front desk has two bathrooms (men’s and women’s) along its southwest side. At the end of the corridor is a pair of doors that open into Melodeon Hall, a double-height meeting and event space. Along the southeast face are four nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows, grouped into two pairs, while the other three walls are windowless. At the far southwest end of the southeast wall, a set of narrow double doors opens into a small vestibule that leads to an exit from the building. On both ends of the vestibule, the doors are of wood with a panel in the lower third and eight lights in the upper half. The ceiling is clad in tongue-in-groove wood paneling that runs parallel to the ridge of the roof and is subdivided by a row of exposed king-post timber trusses. All walls are paneled in wide planks of wood up to the level of the window sills, with a chair rail extending around the perimeter of the room at the top of the wainscoting. On the northeast and southwest walls, square-hewn timber pilasters interrupt the chair rails at intervals, dividing each wall into seven bays. The pilasters rise from the floor to the bearings of the trusses.

On the upper level of the addition, the noted Annie Nugent Lobby is entered at the center of its southwest side, the remainder of which is enclosed by a half-wall overlooking the Bloom Center. The northeast wall looks onto the courtyard through a glazed door at its far northwest end. To the right (southeast) of the door are three nine-over-nine double-hung windows. The southwest side is dominated by a coursed rubble sandstone fireplace, tapered above the mantle such that it narrows toward the vaulted ceiling. The fireplace is flanked by pairs of built-in wooden cubbies that rise from the floor to the height of the mantle. To the southwest of the fireplace and built-ins
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on the southeast wall is a doorway into a corridor lined with four additional hotel rooms and configured identically to the corridor to the southeast of the front desk on the level below. The southeast and northwest walls of the Annie Nugent Lobby are clad in board-and-batten wood paneling. The northwest wall has a doorway at its far southwest end opening into a corridor. Three heavy-timber trusses line the vaulted ceiling, running northeast to southwest. Along the northeast wall, the trusses rest on square-hewn heavy timber pilasters centered in the spaces between doors and windows on that wall.

As noted above, a corridor extends from the northwest wall of the Annie Nugent Lobby. A short segment of the corridor runs southeast to northwest. Along its southwest side are men’s and women’s restrooms. Along its northeast side is an elevator and an opening into the next leg of the corridor – a longer segment that runs from southwest to northeast and leads into the Little Gem Restaurant. The southeast side of this corridor looks into the courtyard through a glazed door and three nine-over-nine sash windows. A pair of fire-rated doors mark the entrance from the corridor into the restaurant.

First 1988 Addition:

The first phase of the 1988 addition was originally separate from the structure of the original lodge and the 1960s extension, sitting slightly southeast of the older complex with an oblong footprint, a side-gabled roof, and a primary NNW-SSE axis. However, the two separate portions of the lodge became physically linked when the noted indoor water park was constructed in the interstice between them, forming a knuckle between the two sections with an irregular, vaguely trapezoidal footprint.

The addition comprises three stories, though the lowest level sits partly below ground near the NNW end, where the grade is highest. Each façade of the addition has a water table clad in random ashlar sandstone that rises to the sill level of the ground floor windows. The main segment of the SSW façade features a series of three-story boxed bay windows separated by narrow spans of wall clad in random ashlar sandstone. Each boxed bay includes a pair of one-over-one sash windows on each floor with wood clapboard siding cladding the spandrels between the first- and second-floor and second- and third-floor windows. There are nine boxed bays on the SSW façade. The boxed bay farthest to the NNW end of the façade is placed on its own, while the remaining eight boxed bays are positioned in closely spaced pairs. To the NNW of the main segment of the façade is a narrow windowless section containing a stairwell, elevator shaft, and janitorial space. The exterior wall of this section is also faced in random ashlar sandstone, but it is set back slightly from the plane of the main segment and is slightly less tall, surmounted by a side-gabled roof that sits slightly lower than the roof of the main segment of the addition. Immediately to the NNW of the mentioned segment is a narrow, non-fenestrated one-story section that houses the mechanical equipment for the addition. It is also capped with a side-gabled roof.
Immediately to the SSE of the main segment of the SSW façade is a 2-1/2 story protrusion housing a fire-stair. On the SSE façade, this appears as a gabled projection which has no windows and is clad in random ashlar sandstone to the top of the third floor. The gables over the fire-stair and the main segment of the addition are faced in wood clapboard siding on the SSE façade.

The NNE façade of the addition is essentially a mirror image of the SSW façade, and the NNW façade is not visible, as it is contiguous with the 2000s indoor water park addition.

Interior of the first 1988 addition of the lodge:

In the 1980s addition, hotel rooms are arranged along a double-loaded corridor. On each floor, each side of the corridor is lined with nine rooms, making for a total of 18 rooms per floor. A typical unit is entered from the corridor through a small hall on its far left or right side. Immediately to the left or right of the entrance hall is a bathroom, divided into a sink and vanity area and a separate shower and commode compartment. On the other side of the entrance hall is a closet. Through the entrance hall and opposite the door into the unit is the bedroom, featuring an off-centered pair of windows in a boxed bay. The rooms alternate between a typical floor plan and its mirror image along the length of the corridor. On each floor, the two lodging rooms at the SSE end are slightly enlarged to accommodate wheelchair-bound guests.

2000s Indoor Water Park Addition:

As noted, the most recent expansion of the lodge occurred in 2008, with the completion of an indoor water park between the 1960s and 1980s additions. This multifaceted, irregular structure negotiates the difference in axial orientation between those two earlier additions.

The principal side faces approximately southwest and is divided into five bays by six robust square posts of random ashlar sandstone. The three central bays are wider than the two outer bays. Each of the three bays in the center is glazed with a pair of nine-light fixed sash windows. Each window is three lights wide and three lights tall, the heights of the lights becoming successively smaller from bottom to top. The center lights are also wider than the outer lights, and all muntins are of a dark galvanized aluminum. A mullion separates the windows in each pair. Beneath the window sills are bulkheads faced in random ashlar sandstone. The outermost two bays are similar, except that each has only one, narrower six-light window that is two panes wide and three panes tall. The windows and bulkheads in all five bays are recessed from the outermost faces of the stone posts that divide the bays. All five bays of the southwest façade are surmounted by a side-gabled roof with a low front-gabled dormer over the easternmost two of the three larger bays. The dormer face is clad in wood clapboard siding. At its center is a slight boxed protrusion, also faced in wood clapboard siding, aligned with the stone post on the ground.
floor below. The eaves of the roof over the gable are wide, and the soffits are supported by square-hewn wood purlins set slightly inward from the corners of the gable’s face.

The rear façade of the addition is broken into three major facets, each facing a slightly different direction in accord with the fanlike plan of the interior.

The two facets closest to the 1980s addition are nearly mirror images of each other. Both are housed under a front-gabled roof, the bargeboards of which meet at an obtuse angle matching the angles of the two facets to one another. A 3-1/2 story square sandstone post stands at the meeting point between these two faces, while another square sandstone post divides each of the facets into two equally wide bays that are almost entirely filled with glass. The innermost bay of each facet is broken along its vertical dimension into three groupings of windows, separated from each other by paneled wood spandrels. The window groupings at the level of the first and second floors are of the same dimensions as each other and subdivided identically. Resembling the fenestration in the larger bays on the southwest façade of the addition, these groupings are each divided by galvanized aluminum muntins into a 4X3 arrangement of twelve lights. The lower row of lights is taller, while the upper two rows are of the same height as each other and occupy approximately the upper half of each window grouping. The inner two lights of each row are wider than the outer two. At the level of the third floor, the window grouping is subdivided in the same manner as those at the level of the second and third floors but truncated at its top by the slope of the roof, creating a glazed gable effect. The outermost bays of each facet are of the same width as the outermost bays, and their fenestration is identical to that of the innermost bays at the level of the first and second floors. The window groupings at the level of the third floor are nearly the same as their counterparts in the innermost bays, except that they are truncated even more severely by the downward slope of the gabled roof. The outermost bays are terminated at their outermost edges by the ends of sandstone walls equal in thickness to the width of the sandstone posts that separate the bays from each other. At its outer edge, the facet nearest to the first phase of the 1988 addition is extended to include a windowless sandstone shear wall approximately 2-1/2 stories in height that hides exterior mechanical equipment for the waterpark from public view. Set high in the center of the wall is a small louvered vent with rectangular outline. Metal coping caps the top of the wall.

The third facet of the rear façade of the waterpark is set back from the middle facet of the façade and surmounted by a lower shed roof, the slope of which is parallel to that of the roof over the middle facet. At the level of the first floor, the window grouping is the same as those found at the first-floor level of the other two facets. At the level of the second floor, the window grouping is essentially the same, except that it is truncated by the slope of the roof. This segment of the façade is shorter in height than the others and duly has only two stories of glazing.

Interior of the Indoor Waterpark:
The waterpark is largely open on its interior and includes a large pool and two waterslides. The pool is divided into a variety of activity sections encompassing a lazy river, a splash area with geyser, a conventional pool (50 feet in length), and a jacuzzi. Deep wood rafters are exposed, and the ceilings are clad in tongue-in-groove wood paneling.

**Analysis of Integrity:**

Although the additions to the lodge have admittedly compromised the historic integrity of the original structure, the building is recommended here as a contributing resource for its significance under Criterion A, as it marks a critical turning point in the development of Indiana State Park lodging and in Indiana’s tourism industry. Indeed, when the Abe Martin Lodge and its attendant cabins were opened in 1932, it was under the banner of “The Housekeeping Cabin Experiment,” a term coined by Richard Lieber himself.78 In the 1931-1932 Annual Report for the Indiana Department of Conservation, the Abe Martin Lodge and cabins were heralded as a departure from the old model insofar as they separated the private guest quarters from each other and from the common public spaces of the traditional inn, allowing guests to experience something between the ruggedness of tent camping and the luxury of staying in a traditional hotel – an alternative for which the demand had previously been unmet in Indiana’s state parks.79

**15: Aynes House (c. 1925)**

Classified as a bungalow in the rustic revival style,80 this small abode has served intermittently as a gubernatorial retreat since the 1930s.81 Named for its location on the former property of the Aynes family, who were among the first white settlers of Brown County, the structure was originally intended to house the custodian of the Game Preserve.82 It is situated along the Salt Creek Valley,83 near one of the park’s major east-facing vistas, northeast of Hesitation Point. The property has undergone extensive remodeling in recent years.84 The square-hewn timbers of the house are purported to have been reclaimed from the homes of the Aynes Family when the state purchased their land to incorporate into the Game Preserve under the efforts of Lee Bright.85 Remodeling for use as the State Administration Summer Home was completed in 1934, during the governorship of Paul V. McNutt.87

78 Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Lands & Waters. “14th Annual Report of the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1932” (1932). 112
79 Ibid., 112-113
80 IHSSI 36
81 McLaughlin, 2014
82 “New “Little State House”,” Indianapolis Star (Indianapolis, IN), April 8, 1934.
83 Ibid.
84 McLaughlin
85 “New “Little State House””
86 Eagleman 80
87 “New “Little State House””
The one-and-a-half story hewn log bungalow faces roughly northeast. A low shed roof porch across the front has a stone foundation and piers, the stone piers support paired wood posts. The porch extends eastward, where its roof becomes fully gabled. The front plane of the main gable roof of the house has a centered shed dormer. The east gable end of the house has a large stone exterior chimney that breaks the overhanging eaves. The rear of the cabin has various gabled additions.

16: West Gatehouse (Built by CCC, 1934) (Photo 13) (SSM-6)

Virtually the mirror image of the North Gatehouse, the West Gatehouse is a small one-story log structure with a bold stone chimney on its east side and a low-pitched shake roof. Its porch is on its north side, and, unlike its counterpart at the north entrance, it does not have a porte-cochere on the other side, owing to its location to the side of the entrance road rather than in the middle of incoming and outgoing lanes, as at the north end of the park.

The walls are built of square-hewn horizontal logs with mortar infill, and a large stone chimney dominates the gabled east end. The roof is clad in shakes. To the left and right of the chimney are two four-light casement windows with thick frames. The portion of the east wall to the north of the chimney is constructed of square-hewn logs with wood clapboard in the gable.

The south side is clad entirely in sandstone and contains two small window openings of the same size. The western opening contains a four-light casement window, while the window has been removed from the eastern opening. An air conditioning unit has been installed in the lower half of the opening, and the upper half has been filled with a temporary board. Sandstone half-walls extend from both corners of the south façade. The wall at the southwest corner runs north-south, while the wall at the southeast corner runs due east-west and follows a gentle sinusoidal curve with one point of inflection along its footing.

The west façade is divided into three bays, the northernmost of which corresponds to the porch that runs along the north side of the structure. The bays lie under a unifying gable with a steeper pitch over the southern half of the enclosure, a shallower pitch over the northern half, and an even shallower pitch over the northern porch of the building. The southernmost of the three bays projects subtly from the plane of the façade and is surmounted by its own gable, which is nested within the larger gable and has the same pitch as the south slope of the main roof. Only the two southernmost bays include solid walls with fenestration. The northernmost of these two bays has a pair of windows separated by a mullion and framed with thick, square-hewn timber. Each window is divided by muntins into a two-by-two configuration of four lights. The windows are located off-center, to the far south side of the bay, and the wall is built of typical square logs. The southernmost of the two fenestrated bays is completely clad in sandstone (including the face of its gable) and includes a single window at its center, of the same design as those found in the neighboring bay. The northernmost bay, corresponding to the side of the north porch, is
anchored at the northwest corner of the building by a square timber post resting on a high sandstone base.

The north façade of the building is dominated by the noted porch, which has a pair of close-set square-hewn timber posts set on high sandstone bases at each corner. A simple door with a single panel in its lower half and a glass panel in its upper half is placed off-center, on the west half of the façade. A one-over-one double-hung wood sash window is set in the east half of the façade.

Gatehouses are a prime example mentioned in the “infrastructure” property type MPDF, New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. The west gatehouse was the result of a New Deal effort, and it retains a good degree of integrity. It meets the registration requirements of the MPDF.

**17: Hesitation Point Vista (Created by CCC, 1935) (Photo 14) (SSM-7)**

A quintessential BCSP prospect, the Hesitation Point Vista (Photo 14) is included among the contributing resources because it was created through selective tree clearing intended to frame views for the pleasure of tourists driving the roads of the park. Indeed, as noted in the Indiana Department of Conservation’s Annual Report for 1940-1941:

> One of the biggest improvements in the area was a carefully planned roadside clearing project which enables motorists to obtain unusually excellent views of the outstanding hill country of Brown County. Since the area was acquired, the road sides have been allowed to grow up and obscure most of the outstanding views and vistas.  

Accordingly, the Hesitation Point vista is an example of gentle but significant human intervention in the landscape of BCSP at the end of the CCC-period. It is also an important embodiment of Lieber’s original vision for a state park in Brown County, as it was precisely the unobstructed views of dramatic terrain that first inspired his interest in reserving the land for public enjoyment, and the clearing of vistas was a deliberate device for drawing visitors’ attention to the natural features that Lieber so admired.

**18: Hesitation Point Oven Shelter (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 15) (SSM-7)**

One of the smallest structures in the park, the Hesitation Point Oven Shelter (Photo 15) is essentially a large, two-sided stone fireplace with a gabled roof covering the two hearths. The roof is supported by the fireplace itself and by heavy timber struts that fill the angle between the faces of the fireplace and the girders of the roof structure. The roof ridge is penetrated in the center by the chimney. Rafter tails and purlins are exposed at the ends. The areas immediately

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88 Indiana Department of Conservation, “Twenty-Third Annual Report,” 962
89 Eagleman, 78-79
in front of the two hearths are enclosed by low stone parapet walls that extend directly from the sides of the fireplace, creating an outdoor inglenook of sorts.

Though small in scale, Hesitation Point Shelter qualifies as a related resource under the New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands MPDF (“recreational activities”). Its construction was a New Deal project, and it retains good integrity.

19: West Lookout Tower (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 16) (SSM-7)
Classified as an example of the Park Rustic style, this CCC-built structure at the west entrance consists of two levels. The ground level is of coursed ashlar load bearing masonry construction, built of local sandstone. Each of the east and west ground floor walls has two small apertures set high and close together near the center. The openings are horizontal in their proportions and unglazed. Centered on the north and south faces of the ground floor are open doorways that extend nearly the full height of the walls. Each doorway is clipped at a 45-degree angle at its upper corners. A terrace spans the entire north side of the ground floor. Along its north side is a parapet wall built of coursed ashlar sandstone. At the center of the wall is a segment that bows outward with a built-in stone bench, accentuating the northward view of distant hills through the frame of nearby trees. The terrace is accessed along its relatively short east and west sides, where there are no parapet walls. It is paved in sandstone that lies flush with the ground. The same paving continues into the interior of the ground floor, which consists of a single space with a staircase running along its west side. The staircase comprises wood treads and stringers and rough-hewn balusters and banister resembling the folk furniture of the region.

The second level is constructed of rounded logs with saddle-notched corners and has a larger floor area than the space below it, cantilevering over the stone walls that support it. Each side of this upper floor has a ribbon of three large window openings, framed in rough logs. The structure is crowned with a low-pitched hipped roof with shake shingles.

Buildings designed mainly as viewing spots are not specified in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands, however, their recreational function is sufficient to interpret them as “shelters.” As such, West Lookout Tower combines the recreational intent of New Deal parks improvements and the Park Rustic design ethic to a remarkable degree. As a New Deal-funded resource that has experienced only repairs and reroofing, the building clearly meets the registration requirements of the MPDF.

20: Fire Tower (1927) (Photo 17) (SSM-9)
The existing fire tower replaced an 1888 structure on the same site that had collapsed in 1924. Located in the portion of the park formerly known as “Weed Patch Hill” and constructed by the

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90 IHSSI 36
Division of Fish and Game, the steel tower was used for spotting fires on the grounds of the Brown County State Game Reserve. It rises 90 feet from the ground to an elevation of 1,058 feet above sea level, and visitors have long climbed to the top to enjoy scenic views.91

Constructed of finely drawn steel, the tower is tapered such that it is wider at the base and narrower at the top. It has four inclined sides and is essentially a steep, truncated pyramid. The frame of the tower is divided along its vertical dimension into six tiers. On each face of the tower, each tier of the frame is reinforced with metal cross bracing. A switchback staircase with twelve runs of steps and eleven landings rises through the frame of the tower to the observation deck at the very top. The landings coincide with the tops, bottoms, and centers of the six tiers. The observation deck is a cube-like enclosure with metal sheathing along the lower half of each wall and two fixed-sash two-pane windows (divided in two by a center muntin) in the upper half of each wall.

21: Peach Tree Shelter (Built by CCC, 1935)

This structure was erected on the popular Weed Patch Hill and lies within the area along the south side of present-day Trail 10 and is located approximately half a mile east of the Fire Tower.92 It is not advertised to park visitors on the park map from December 2014.93 The shelter is virtually identical in design to the Ogle Lake shelter (Photo 21), also built by the CCC. Duly, it is a side-gabled single-story sandstone and timber structure with a saltbox-type roof that slopes farther downward in the rear than in the front. Its long front side has a large opening, and the opposite side features a large stone fireplace on its interior face. Each gabled side has a small, unglazed window opening.

Though small in scale, Peach Tree Shelter sufficiently embodies New Deal design and association to be eligible under the MPDF.

22: Original West Gatehouse (c. 1933) (Photo 18) (SSM-9)

Constructed c. 1933, the structure known as the original west gatehouse is a modest single-space enclosure constructed of square-hewn dovetailed timber with daub in the chinking. Relocated to the Friends Trail, the structure is side-gabled with an entry door on its southwest façade. The door is of board-and-batten construction with a single-pane window in its upper third. A wood casement window divided by thick muntins into four panes pierces the center of the structure’s northwest façade.

Despite the building’s name, research has not confirmed that the building served as a gatehouse for the park.

91 Eagleman 89-90
93 Ibid.
23: Hoosier’s Nest Cabin (1926) (Photo 19) (SSM-9)

This rustic revival cabin structure is built of rough-hewn logs and is used as a park shelter. It sits near the park office and the fire tower. The building’s side gables are clad in board-and-batten siding, and its front and rear lean-to porches are bounded by stone parapet walls.

The main (northeast) façade features an open doorway at the center flanked by two unglazed window apertures. A porch with a low-pitched shed roof extends across the entire façade. As noted above, the porch is bounded by a sandstone half-wall, interrupted at the center of its northeast side by an opening on axis with the front doorway. Four simple square-hewn wood posts rest on the half-wall and support the porch roof. The rear (southwest) façade is identical to the main façade except that it has no window openings flanking the central doorway.

A sandstone chimney anchors the center of the northwest façade. Its lower third is wider than its upper two thirds, the difference in width being negotiated by the tapering of courses at the junction between the lower and middle thirds of the chimney. A rusticated circular stone medallion is inlaid at the center of the lower third of the chimney. At the level of the first floor, the portion of the wall left and right of the chimney is built of rough, square-hewn logs interspersed with large gaps filled with mortar daubing. At the level of the half story under the gable, the board-and-batten clad wall is pierced by two square, unglazed window openings flanking the chimney.

The southeast façade features the same materials at the level of the first and second floor as the northeast façade. On this side of the building, an open doorway is centered at the level of the first floor and is sheltered by a narrow porch with a shed roof. The small porch is skirted by a sandstone half-wall on its southwest and southeast sides and is open on its northeast side. Two square-hewn posts rest on the half-wall – one at its south corner and one at its east corner – supporting the porch roof.

Inside, the cabin has one room at ground level and one room in the upper half-story. A fireplace is centered on the northwest wall, and a rustic staircase in the south corner leads to the upper level.

24: Ogle Lake and Dam (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 20) (SSM-8)

Features of this 17-acre. Irregular and oblong in shape with a primary northwest-southeast orientation, the lake is surrounded by the densely wooded Trail 7. It is stocked with bass and bluegill and open in all seasons for fishing, including ice fishing in the winter, thus serving the recreational purposes of the park.

25: Ogle Lake Dam (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 20) (SSM-8)

Located at the west end of Ogle Lake is a manmade earth dam and spillway. Its ridge is capped by a paved path that is gained by concrete steps and leads to Hiking Trail 7.

Dams are specified in the “conservation” property type, within the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. The dam and resulting lake were New Deal projects that retain enough integrity to meet registration requirements.

26: Ogle Lake Shelter (Built by CCC 1935) (Photo 21) (SSM-8)

Located near the northwest corner of the lake, the small associated shelter is built of stone with an asymmetrical, saltbox-style side gabled roof. One of its long sides is open, while the other features a fireplace at its center, vented by a robust stone chimney. Each of the two side walls includes a small, unglazed window opening. The tails of the roof purlins are exposed.

Small shelters are mentioned in the “recreation” property type of the MPDF, New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. Ogle Lake Shelter meets the registration requirements of the MPDF.

27: Water Treatment Facility (c. 1947) (Photo 22) (SSM-8)

The Water Treatment Facility is embedded in the hillside at the southwest corner of the Ogle Lake Dam. Built c. 1947, it was the first facility of its kind at BCSP. It is an oblong one-story structure with a dominant east-west axis. Its walls are of native sandstone, and its entire length is covered by a side-gabled roof.

28: Three-Portal Barn (construction date prior to 1950) (Photo 23) (SSM-10-A)

Located near the campgrounds on the west side of the South Loop, this structure is a variation on the Midwest 3-portal barn typology with a double-pitched roof, a hay loft with large hay hoods, and a single ground-level entrance on each of the gabled sides. Fenestration consists of coupled four-light square windows divided by mullions. The longer, side-gabled faces of the barn include four pairs of windows, evenly spaced, while the central barn doors on the gabled sides are bracketed by single pairs of windows. The gable ridge has an east-west orientation.

29: Recreation Building (former “Vermin House”) (Built by CCC in the 1930s; remodeled as Recreation Building c. 1940) (Photo 24) (SSM-10 and SSM-10-A)

Now used as the Recreation Building for Buffalo Ridge Camp Ground, this structure originally housed a menagerie of animals native to the area for visitors to the Game Farm within Brown County, Indiana.

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95 E-mail correspondence with Doug Baird, 20 Jul. 2016.
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County State Park. In conjunction with a series of nearby pens, the Vermin House contained an impressive variety of animals, including “bears, coyotes, badgers, opossums, pheasants, hawks, weasels, ferrets, foxes, snookum bears, and a number of other birds and animals.” In 1940, the Vermin House was repurposed for its present use as the park Recreation Building. Despite alterations, the building is listed as a contributing resource both because the changes were minimal and because they took place within the park’s period of significance. According to park staff, interior remodeling consisted of little more than installing “wafer-board walls” to cover the previously exposed structural stud walls.

The former Vermin House is a building type cited in the “conservation” property type category in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. The building has a sufficient degree of integrity to meet the registration requirements.

30: Recreation Building Water Fountain (Built by CCC in the 1930s) (Photo 25) (SSM-10-A)

Located just northeast of the Recreation Building, this object is a freestanding water fountain with a hearth-like sandstone plinth serving as a base for a sandstone wall segment punctured by two upright rectangular apertures. In the center of the wall segment on its primary (southeast) side, slightly above the hearth-like base, is a metal water spigot. A side-gabled roof with wood shake shingles caps the wall segment. Two rounded timber struts extend from the face of each long side of the wall segment, supporting purlins under the eaves of the roof.

31: Equipment Storage Building (c. 1940) (SSM 10 and SSM 10-A)

This utilitarian building served as a storehouse for park equipment until new service area was developed in the park in 1981. It is a single-story frame structure with an L-shaped footprint and a hipped roof. One wing of the building is oriented along a northwest-southeast axis and the other is oriented along a northeast-southwest axis. All facades are clad in wood clapboard siding that appears to date to the building’s construction. New windows were installed at an undetermined date on the southeast façade of the northwest-southeast wing; however, most other fenestration appears to be original. The building’s northwest façade has three evenly spaced pairs of original windows similar to those found in the Saddle Barn. Each pair is set high in the wall in a deep reveal and consists of two square six-light single sash wood hopper windows separated by a wood mullion and framed with wood jambs and trim. A triple rank of the same style of window is found near the northeast end of the southwest side of the building, while a

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97 Eagleman, 105
98 E-mail correspondence with Doug Baird, 20 Jul. 2016.
A newer 1-by-1 sliding sash window has been installed near the southeast end of the same façade. Another triple rank of typical wood hopper windows is set in the southeast façade of the northeast-southwest wing, while a combination of plank-and-brace barn doors and contemporary garage doors lines the northeast façade of the northwest-southeast wing.

32: House (“Original Custodian’s House”) (c. 1930) (Photo 26) (SSM-10, #7 and SSM-10-A, #7)

Located southeast of Ogle Lake⁹⁹ and situated along the northwest quadrant of the South Loop, this structure was the “original Custodian’s House”¹⁰⁰ for the Game Preserve. It is a small, one-and-one-half story log structure with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and a heavy stone chimney centered on its south side. A glazed lean-to porch addition runs the full length of the house’s front (east) side, and a large one-story lean-to addition extends the length of the rear (west) façade. The building served as the park office as recently as the early 1970s and functioned as a residence for BCSP’s General Manager between 1978 and 1985.¹⁰¹ It is currently used as the headquarters of Indiana DNR’s Division of Law Enforcement, District 6.¹⁰²

The southwest side of the house is divided into four major segments. The southeasternmost segment corresponds to the side of the glazed front porch and is spanned across its length by a ribbon of three double-hung one-over-one sash windows. Batten-and-board wood siding covers the wall beneath the sills of the windows and in the triangular space above the windows beneath the shed roof of the porch. Immediately to the left (northwest) of this segment is a section of the façade corresponding to the original cabin structure. At its center is the aforementioned sandstone chimney, which is wider at its base, tapered near the top of its lower third, and narrower along its upper two thirds. This portion of the wall consists of square-hewn logs from the foundation to the bottom of the gable face. The log construction is marked by wide chinking filled with mortar daubing. Below the gable but corresponding to the upper half-story, two double-hung one-over-one sash windows flank the chimney. Each is slightly taller than it is wide and surrounded by wide wood trim. Batten and board siding covers the gable face to the left and right of the chimney.

To the left (northwest) of the segment described above is a portion of the southwest façade corresponding to a lean-to addition. Clad in batten and board siding, the bay features a row of three single-light casement windows at its center.

Immediately to the left (northwest) of the previous bay is a final segment of the façade, corresponding to a front-gabled addition with roof ridge running northwest to southeast. Near

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⁹⁹ IHSSI 35-36
¹⁰⁰ E-mail correspondence with Doug Baird, 20 Jul. 2016.
¹⁰¹ Ibid.
¹⁰² Ibid.
the southeast end of the segment is a single door sheltered by a narrow front porch with a front gabled roof resting on two square posts. Near the northwest end of the segment is a pair of single-light casement windows separated from each other by a narrow mullion.

Much of the northeast façade is dominated by additions. The southeasternmost segment is the mirror image of its counterpart on the southwest side, with a row of three double-hung sash windows corresponding to the glazed front porch. The next segment, immediately to the northwest, has a ribbon of five square windows set in the upper half of the wall at the level of the first floor. Below the windows, the wall is covered in batten-and-board siding. The first floor portion of the façade stands proud of the upper-story portion, and a low-pitched shed roof negotiates the difference between the two planes. The roof is inclined at the same angle as the roof over the glazed front porch and joins that roof at a hipped edge at the east corner of the house. The upper-story portion of this segment of the façade belongs to the original cabin and has typical square-hewn logs up to the underside of the gable with batten-and-board wood siding in the gable. At the center of the gable and the log wall below is a double-hung one-over-one sash window.

To the right (northwest) of the previous segment is a portion of the façade corresponding to the rear lean-to addition. At the center of this segment are two square casement windows separated by a mullion and set in the upper half of the wall. Again, the rest of the wall is clad in batten and board wood siding. The neighboring (northwesternmost) segment of wall corresponds to the rear front-gabled addition. At its far left (southeast) end is one door with a single pane of glass in its upper half. The door is set into a slight recess in the wall and sheltered by a gabled porch roof with a modest overhang. The remainder of this wall segment is clad in batten and board siding and has no fenestration.

33: Research Cabin (c. 1920) (Photo 27) (SSM-10 and SSM-10-A)

Also located southeast of Ogle Lake and just east of the house denoted as resource 32 is a cabin-like structure that was once used as a residence for park staff. The building is a one-and-one-half story structure of square-hewn logs with mortar- or cement-filled joints. Its main (west) façade consists of a central door flanked by two one-over-one sash windows and a wraparound porch that skirts the west and south sides. The original portion of the house is covered by a side-gabled roof and the north side is anchored by a large, tapered chimney built of sandstone. A large addition of unknown date spans the rear (east) side and is clad in board and batten siding.

Although the house has been vacant for several years as of 2018, it has served at various times as a private residence, a park office, a research facility, and as the base for Indiana DNR’s Division of Law Enforcement, District 6.

103 Interview with Patrick Haulter (Interpretive Naturalist for Brown County State Park) and Doug Baird. 12 Jul. 2016.
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The original portion of the house consists of a living room, while a rear lean-to addition encompasses a kitchen, bathroom, two bedrooms, and an enclosed porch. All rooms are clad in wood or Masonite paneling of mid-twentieth century vintage unless otherwise noted.

The living room is entered directly through the front door and also includes the two windows flanking the front door on the main façade. Centered on the north wall of the room is a fireplace with a sandstone buildout consisting of random rubble built to courses. The hearth is also built of sandstone flags. Bookending the fireplace are two small four-paned casement windows, slightly taller than they are wide and set high in the wall.

To the east of the living room is the kitchen. It is accessed through a doorway in the east wall of the living room. It also opens into a bedroom and the bathroom through doors on its south wall, and into the enclosed porch through a doorway near the south end of its east wall. Metal base cabinets with laminate countertops line the north wall. A kitchen sink is set into the countertop, directly above which is a pair of four-light windows separated by a mullion. At the far west end of the north wall (immediately west of the metal base cabinets) is a built-in hutch of dark wood with glass panels in the doors of the wall cabinets.

South of the kitchen is one of the two aforementioned bedrooms. Near the south end of its west side is a wooden door glazed with nine panes in its upper half and three horizontal panels in its lower half. The door opens onto the southern leg of the wraparound porch. On the south side of the room is a pair of four-light windows separated by a wood mullion and set high in the wall. To the east of this bedroom and south of the kitchen is the house’s only bathroom, accessed from the kitchen, as noted above. The bathroom consists of a sink, commode, and shower arranged in line from north to south.

Immediately east of the kitchen is the enclosed rear porch, with ceiling sloping downward from west to east. The room has a three-paneled door with glazed upper half at the south end of its east wall, and a single one-over-one double-hung window centered on its north wall. A doorway along the south wall leads into the second bedroom, with a similarly sloped ceiling. The bedroom has a single one-over-one double-hung window on its east and south sides.

34: Research Cabin Shed (c. 1920) (Photo 27) (SSM-10)
Situated to the south of the Research Cabin, this accessory building provides storage and is large enough to serve as a single-car garage. It is front-gabled with a primary east-west axis and built of the same square-hewn timber and daub as the Research Cabin itself. Centered on the main (west) façade is a pair of framed, legged, and braced doors. Centered on each of the north and south side facades is a single one-over-one wood sash window.

35: Shelter House-Country Store (Built by CCC, c. 1935) (Photo 28) (SSM-10 and SSM-10-A)
Situated near the campgrounds entrance, the Shelter House-Country Store is a simple one-story building with a gabled roof. The superstructure is clad in wood siding and sits on a stone foundation. A heavy stone chimney is centered on each of the gabled ends, and the main entrance door is off-center on one of the gabled sides. A small rear addition is also surmounted with a gabled asphalt shingle roof, which has a ridge parallel to that of the roof over the main structure.

36: Buffalo Ridge Campground (SSM 10 and SSM 10-A)

As the oldest extant campground at BCSP, Buffalo Ridge Campground is most representative of outdoor camping facilities from the park’s period of significance. Located near the Recreation Building just west of Park View Lane. The camp consists of three looped roadways linked by short connector segments. Both the loops and the connectors are lined with paved spurs that serve as parking platforms for campsites. Buffalo Ridge Campground includes a permanent restroom shelter (denoted as a non-contributing resource) and also encompasses the Three Portal Barn denoted as resource 33.

37: Strahl Lake (Indiana Department of Conservation, c. 1926) (Photo 29) (SSM-11)

This manmade seven-acre body of water is the centerpiece of Trail 6 and has a dam along its southeast end (see resource 38). The lake is surrounded by trees, some of which were planted along its northeast side by the CCC. Preceding the CCC period, the construction of Strahl Lake itself is credited to “members of the Game Farm”. Owing to documentation indicating that the construction of the lake predates the CCC period and occurred during the period of the original Game Preserve, it is believed that Strahl Lake was constructed c. 1926.

38: Strahl Lake Dam (Indiana Department of Conservation, c. 1926) (Photo 29) (SSM-11)

Located at the southeast end of Strahl Lake is a manmade earth dam and spillway. Its ridge is capped by a path that is accessed by wooden steps and leads to Hiking Trail 6.

39: Strahl Lake Shelter (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 30)

Located near the southeast corner of Strahl Lake, this simple side-gabled shelter has five bays on its long sides and large stone chimneys centered on its gabled ends. On the longer facades, the center three bays are open, while the outer two bays are clad in board and batten siding (Photo 29).

Picnic shelters are mentioned in the “recreation” property type within the MPDF, New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. Strahl Lake Shelter, its associated restroom building and

drinking fountain were the result of a New Deal effort, and they retain a good degree of integrity. The resources meets the registration requirements of the MPDF.

40: Strahl Lake Restrooms (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 31)

The Strahl Lake restrooms (Photo 30) are similar in design to the comfort station associated with the Upper Shelter House. The structure is gabled on its southeast and northwest ends with clapboard wood siding covering most of the facades and sandstone piers anchoring the corners. A single door is centered in the right (northeastern) half of the southeast façade, and a floor-to-ceiling window opening divided into four quadrants by mullions is centered in the left (southwestern) half of the southeast façade. The lower two quadrants are shorter than the upper two. Centered on the southwest façade is a rank of six floor-to-ceiling windows, each divided into a taller upper section and shorter lower section. The northeast façade is the mirror image of the southwest façade, and the northwest façade is the mirror image of the southeast façade.

41: Strahl Lake Water Fountain (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 32) (SSM-11)

Situated to the north of the Strahl Lake Shelter, this object is similar to the Recreation Building Water Fountain. However, rather than having a hearth-like lower section, the freestanding sandstone wall broadens at its base at its short ends with four or five courses of sandstone laid in ziggurat-like fashion, each course slightly smaller in its footprint than the one below it. The wall segment is penetrated by three equally spaced vertical rectangular apertures. A side-gabled wood shake roof caps the wall, its eaves resting on rounded timber purlins which in turn rest on rounded timber braces (two on each long side of the wall) that extend diagonally from the front and rear faces of the wall. A spigot rises from the ground along the main (south) side of the wall.

42: CCC-planted Trees (Photo 33) (SSM-11)

As noted in the statement of significance, the CCC planted more than 1,000,000 red, white, and scotch pine trees in the park, many of which are concentrated along the inside of the south loop on its north and east sides. A notably large concentration of these trees exists along the northeast edge of Strahl Lake in the area of present-day Trail 6.

Tree plantings are specifically cited under the heading for “conservation” resources, within the property types of the MPDF, New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. At BCSP, the plantings transformed the park into a reforested landscape, specifically for public enjoyment.

43: Taylor Hollow Dam and Spillway (Built by CCC, 1936-1937)

While BCSP has two manmade lakes, it was once intended to have a third. The Taylor Hollow Lake was to be a 12-acre body of water less than one mile south of Hohen Point.

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Although the lake was never completed, an 850-foot-long dam and a 153-foot-long spillway were constructed before the project was abandoned. These features remain in place today.

Dams are specified in the “conservation” property type, within the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. The dam was a New Deal project that retains enough integrity to meet registration requirements.

44: Sandstone Quarry (CCC period)
The CCC companies made liberal use of local sandstone in their buildings for BCSP, and some of the material came from within the park. A sandstone quarry is located near the center of the property’s east edge.\(^{108}\)

45: Green Horn Shelter (formerly known as Archery Shelter) (Built by CCC, 1935) (Photo 34) (SSM-13)

This structure was built to support designated archery hunting grounds in the eastern portion of Brown County State Park.\(^ {109}\) A single-story side-gabled log structure with a prominent sandstone chimney centered on its south side, the shelter sits near the Horsemen’s Gate and is now a part of the Horsemen’s Camp in the park. The chimney’s upper half is tapered such that it appears trapezoidal in elevation.

The shelter rests on a foundation of fieldstone and is constructed of square-hewn logs with dovetailed corner joints and large gaps filled with mortar between logs. Clapboard wood siding clads the side-gables. The east side is primarily open, with two short sections of wall framing the void. Crude corbels spring from these wall segments to support the lintel over the opening, which is concealed by the eave.

Green Horn Shelter meets the registration requirements for “recreational” property types, as defined in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. The building has no alterations, save replacement of roofing materials, in-kind with wood shakes, over the years.

Contributing Systems of Trails:

A prefatory note on trail maps: While some trails appear individually on Supplemental Sketch Maps, systems of trails are specifically identified on the two attached maps of Brown County State Park published by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The first map, titled Brown County State Park, displays the trail systems identified as Hiking Trails 1-3 (a contributing resource), Hiking Trails 4,5,7-9 (a contributing resource), Trail 10 and Friends Trail (a non-contributing resource), Mountain Bike Trails (a non-contributing resource), and Trail 6 and Discovery Trail (a non-contributing resource). The remaining two trail systems – The Wide

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\(^ {108}\) Interview with Doug Baird, 12 July 2016.

\(^ {109}\) Interview with Doug Baird, General Manager of Brown County State Park. 12 Jul. 2016.
Horse Trails and the Narrow Horse Trails – are shown on the second DNR-published map, titled *Brown County State Park Horse Trails*. Each map includes a key in the legend that allows the reader to identify the individual trails in each system. As a modification to the two DNR-published maps for the purposes of this nomination, contributing trail systems are highlighted in orange, while non-contributing trail systems are highlighted in yellow. If the maps are reproduced in black-and-white, the orange color will appear as a significantly darker value than the yellow. On the map titled *Brown County State Park Horse Trails*, there are two distinct types of hatching that differentiate the system of Wide Horse Trails from Narrow Horse Trails. Both systems are highlighted in orange, as they are both contributing resources.

Trails are cited as an eligible resource under the “recreation” property type assessment in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands. Available documentation shows that contributing trails remain largely as-built throughout the park, in terms of location, width, layout, and lack of paving. Later trails were rating non-contributing.

46: Hiking Trails 1-3 (SSM 4 and SSM 5)

A number of hiking trails (also called foot trails) completed by the CCC remain in place at the park, either in part or in full. While Foot Trail 2 retains the highest degree of character-defining features from the CCC period, vestiges of CCC work are still in place on Foot Trails 1 and 3, and it is for this reason that all three trails are listed collectively as a contributing resource.

Foot Trail 1 (Formerly the Gabe Graw Trail) was built in the mid-1930s.\(^\text{110}\)

Foot Trail 2 -- formerly the Mame Moon Trail\(^\text{111}\) and sometimes known as the CCC Trail – was completed between the mid-1930s and the early 1940s. One of the Park’s most intact historic trails from the CCC era, this two-mile hiking course follows a loop around the Abe Martin Lodge and Family Cabins. It is marked by stone steps, bridges, and retaining walls built by the CCC. Many of the defining features of this trail were constructed during the 1940-41 fiscal year, according to the 23\(^{rd}\) annual report for the Indiana Department of Conservation.\(^\text{112}\)

Foot Trail 3\(^\text{113}\) (Photo 12) is a gravel-paved loop that lies east of the Abe Martin Lodge on Kin Hubbard Ridge.

47: Hiking Trails 4,5,7-9 (SSM-8, SSM-11)

\(^{110}\) Russ and Evelyn Ryle. “Brown County State Park Airport, 1935-1936” (Map).

\(^{111}\) Ibid.

\(^{112}\) Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of Lands and Waters. “Twenty-Third Annual Report for the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, for the Period Ended June 30, 1941. 1941. 962

\(^{113}\) Ryle. “Brown County State Park Airport” (Map).
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Within this system, Hiking Trail 7 and Hiking Trail 9 are individually classified as historic. However, since those two trails constitute a large percentage of the system, the entire system is collectively denoted as a contributing resource.

Hiking Trail 7 (c. 1935) circumnavigates Ogle Lake and is believed to have been blazed sometime shortly after the development of the lake itself.

Hiking Trail 9 is located just west of the Taylor Ridge Campground. The looped portion of this rugged foot trail corresponds to a former truck trail.

48: Wide Horse Trails

Concentrated in the south, southeast, and east central sections of the park, most of the horse trails were originally built to serve as truck trails prior to 1950. The truck trails are believed to have been former county roads that were reused for the purposes of the Game Preserve and pin the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. During their service as truck trails, the passages were employed as firefighting routes and may also have been used to facilitate planting of trees, quarrying of stone, and transportation of materials and men for other construction activities. Used today for equestrian jaunts, the six horse trails known as Wide Horse Trails A, B, C, E, G, and I are present-day adaptations preexisting truck trails. Most of the historic horse trails in the east central portion of the park were also associated at one time with a network of archery trails blazed c. 1935. While the remaining horse trails are non-historic, the historic trails account for a large proportion of the entire system.

At the intersection of Wide Horse Trails A, A-1, and J, and Narrow Horse Trails 17 and 18 is a long-established picnic site known as the Five Points. Located in the east central portion of the park, the Five Points was originally a hub in the system of archery trails established by the CCC c. 1935, southeast of Weed Patch Hill. The trails themselves are now part of the larger Horse Trail system (see contributing resource 53, below).

49: Narrow Horse Trails

Denoted as Horse Trails 1-18, the trails in this system have a less generous birth than Horse Trails A-J, and require riders to travel single-file. Horse Trails 9, 11, 16, and 18 follow roadbeds of historic truck trails, and Trail 17 follows a historic fire trail. Again, while the remaining horse trails are non-historic, the historic trails account for a large percentage of the entire system.

Narrative Descriptions of Representative Examples of Non-Contributing Resources:

Shelter (Tulip Tree Shelter) (Photo 35)

114 E-mail correspondence with Doug Baird, 15 Jul. 2016.
115 Ibid.
116 Correspondence with Doug Baird. 18 Jul. 2016.
Brown County State Park includes numerous scattered picnic shelters that do not date to the period of significance and do not possess trademarks of the CCC-era shelters, such as sandstone walls or fireplaces.

Located to the south of West Gate Road near Trail #8, the Tulip Tree Shelter is a typical example of the park’s non-contributing covered outdoor picnic facilities. Resting on a slab-on-grade platform and surmounted by a low-slung gabled roof, the shelter is divided by square-hewn timber posts into two bays on each of its long sides, with one bay on each of its gabled ends. Heavy timber braces fill the corners where architraves rest on posts. Each gable is clad in vertical batten-and-board siding.

Another typical non-contributing shelter that follows virtually the same design is the CCC Shelter. While the building does not date to the period of significance for the park, it rests on the site of a former CCC campground. Memorialized by a marker, this site was the location of Civilian Conservation Core Camp 1557 during its tenure at Brown County State Park. There are no extant aboveground resources from the CCC Camp that would mark the site as a resource within the park.

**Playground (Kelp/CCC Playground) (Photo 36)**

Situated on the site of the former Village of Kelp, this playground consists of slides, a tire swing, and other children’s recreational equipment. Unique features include a small-scale log home intended to resemble the homes of Kelp; a structure emulating the North and West Lookout Towers; and a multi-level play fort. All three of the named structures are built of square-hewn timbers with no chinking.

**Swimming Pool (SSM-1) (Photo 37)**

Constructed after Brown County State Park’s period of significance, the inground Olympic-sized swimming pool is the park’s only outdoor aquatic recreation facility. It is located at the north end of the park to the west of the North Entrance Road and within view of the North Gatehouse. The pool has a NW-SE orientation and has an L-shaped footprint owing to a small southwestward extension at its west corner. A shallow, oblong kiddie pool with a dominant northwest-southeast axis sits east of the main pool. Both pools are set within an L-shaped concrete patio, with the kiddie pool set in the lower horizontal bar of the “L.”

**Pool Bath House (Photo 38)**

Along the northeast edge of the concrete pool patio is a bathhouse. The building has an oblong footprint with a dominant northwest-southeast orientation and a side-gabled roof. All facades are of random rubble sandstone built to courses, and the building has no windows.
On its main (northeast) façade, the building is divided into three segments with a dominant central section flanked symmetrically by two subsidiary segments that recede several feet from the face of the central segment. The middle section of the façade features a pair of entrance doors at its center framed by a shallow gable-fronted porch with sandstone spur walls enclosing the sides and an open heavy timber kingpost filling the gable face. Two sections of windowless wall flank the porch within the central segment of the façade. Centered over each of these sections on the side-gabled roof are two front-gabled dormers clad in wood clapboard siding, each with a louvered vent in lieu of a window. Each of the two subsidiary segments at the ends of the façade has two doors leading into shower or restroom spaces.

Shower Houses (Taylor Ridge Shower House) (Photo 39)

Near the campgrounds are shower houses for guests. Each is a single-story side-gabled structure with narrower facades on the gabled ends.

The Taylor Ridge Shower House represents the category. Each façade is divided into three bays, the outer two of which are clad in coursed random rubble sandstone masonry and the center of which is clad in broad wood clapboard siding. Each of the long sides has a door into one of the two bathrooms (men’s or women’s) placed slightly off-center of the middle bay, shielded by a privacy fence. Each of the flanking sandstone bays is pierced with a floor-to-ceiling aperture that includes a bank of three vertical window openings divided by mullions and aligned directly above a bank of three louvered vents. On the gabled ends, there is no fenestration in the outer sandstone bays, while the middle bay includes an off-center service door. A wooden bulletin display case with a glazed door is mounted next to each service door.

Service Area, North Pole Building (Photo 40)

One of numerous light metal frame structures in the park, this Pole Barn has an oblong footprint and is divided into eight bays along its length, with seven bays open on one side to shelter park vehicles and the eighth bay, at one end, enclosed for storage. The three additional faces of the structure are clad in vertical metal siding, and the roof is covered with standing seam metal sheathing.

Abe Martin Lodge Housekeeping Cabins/Rustic Cabins (Photo 41)

As noted in the Statement of Significance, twenty “Housekeeping Cabins” were constructed on Kin Hubbard Ridge surrounding the original Abe Martin Lodge in 1931. All were named after characters in Kin Hubbard’s syndicated Abe Martin cartoon. Some of the cabins in the Housekeeping Cabin area were built as custodial housing but were reused without alteration for guest housing as soon as Dept. of Conservation/DNR commissioned new housing or repurposed other buildings within the park to house custodians or management. In 1965, DNR hired Walker, Applegate, Oakes, and Ritz, architects, of New Albany, Indiana to plan a substantial overhaul of
all the Rustic Cabins. Notes specify that wood siding was to be retained and patched. Framed and braced openings for in-wall window-type AC units was added to each cabin. The interior plans were totally rearranged, likely to create more modern bathrooms. Wood floor was often retained. Rearrangement of the interior often meant shifting or swapping a window or door location. For asymmetrical cabins, such as those near the Linen Building, the openings appear to have been more liberally rearranged. The symmetrical “double pen” and “dogtrot” cabins (west of the lodge parking lot, photo 41), maintain their symmetry, any rearranging of these cabins seems to have maintained the pattern of openings, even if placement was shifted. Interiors were remodeled with insulated ceilings of wallboard finish, manufactured wood paneling, and new moldings around openings. Evidently, the cabins may have had open ceilings and rudimentary or no interior finish on the walls when first built. Some windows, particularly casement windows, appear to have been reused as part of the ’65 rehab. Some cabins have multi-paned, double-hung windows; these have a metal sleeve and spring “Shaker sash” operating system and appear to date from the ’65 remodeling campaign. They are true divided light wood windows that are appropriate to the style of the cabins. Through the years, DNR has repaired, patched, reroofed, and performed routine maintenance on the cabins. Most bathrooms were remodeled once again in the 1970s or 80s, fiberglass shower stalls and all new fixtures were installed. In all cases, the massing, porch locations, roof form and general exterior appearance of the cabins has been maintained. Although the Rustic Cabins have no interior integrity, their exterior integrity is sufficient to classify them as contributing buildings.

A typical Rustic Cabin is a single-story side-gabled double-pen building comprising two lodging units, such as the “Cale Fluhart” cabin (photo 41). All facades are clad in vertical board-and-batten wood siding. The main façade is dominated by a front porch covered by a shed roof with a lower pitch than the gabled roof over the main body of the building. A simple wood balustrade with square-cut balusters and railings encloses the outer bays and sides of the porch. A central balustrade parallel to the two sides of the porch also divides the porch into two separate stalls – one for each unit. Four square-hewn wood posts divide the porch into two narrower center bays and two wider outer bays. Centered in the middle bays of the porch are the respective six-paneled entrance doors to the two units. Situated slightly off-center (in “walleyed” fashion) in each of the two wider outer bays is a pair of vertical casement windows separated by a mullion and each divided into six panes by wood muntins. The gable-ended side facades each have two windows – a shorter one-over-one sash window near the center and a taller French casement window surmounted by a transom window near the front of the building. The top of each gable is filled with a louvered triangular vent, and the half-gable formed by the shed roof over each side of the front porch is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding.

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Another variation is the “dogtrot” style cabin, such as the “Stew Nugent” cabin, which is just southwest of the Fluhart dwelling. Under the side gable main roof, these have a recessed porch at center with posts and railing. Under the porch are three doors, one on the front wall, one to each side at the side walls. The front-facing door likely accesses utilities. Six-over-six double hung wood windows flank the porch. The front wall has a particular treatment; the lower wall is a clapboarded wainscot with heavy, rounded sill cap. Above this, walls are vertical board-and-batten. The interior of the Nugent dwelling features wood wainscoting below drywall walls with wood battens, creating wall panels. This treatment dates to a 1980s remodeling.

Three cabins south of the lodge, near the Linen Building, represent another variety of Rustic Cabin at the park. The site of these three is rolling and wooded, more so than the area around the Fluhart and Nugent cabins. As a result, their original poured concrete foundations are more exposed, especially to the south. The three cabins are more square in plan, and are asymmetrical. Some units have gabled porches, while others have a small deck with no roof. Lodging room face different directions on each of the three. Windows are paired casement units. Again, the interiors date to the mid-1960s rehab, but the exteriors maintain the vertical board-and-batten wood siding, and simple massing.

Abe Martin Lodge Family Cabins (Photo 42)

Constructed in 1980 to the designs of the architectural firm Archonics, the family cabins are free-standing gable-fronted one-and-one-half story frame structures used for lodging. Each cabin is narrower than it is deep, and all cabins rest on stilts that are grounded in hillside sites. All façades are clad in a stained wood shiplap siding and all roofs are covered in standing seam sheet metal. There are a total of 20 family cabins.

On the front, the gabled roof is extended several feet proud of the main façade to form a covered porch supported by three tall, square-hewn timber posts – one at each corner and one in the center, aligned with the ridge of the gable. At the level of the ground floor of the front side, a single nine-panel entry door is placed near the right of the main façade. Slightly off-center on the first floor of the main façade is a pair of one-over-one sash windows separated by a mullion. The fenestration of the first floor is not overtly aligned with the porch posts or the second-floor windows. On the second floor of the main façade, a pair of one-over-one sash windows is centered in each of the two bays formed by the porch posts. These pairs of windows are likewise separated by wood mullions, and each pair is surmounted by a triangular transom window that follows the pitch of the gabled roof and the corresponding interior vaulted ceilings of two second-floor bedrooms.

The rear façade of each cabin bears resemblance to A-frame style architecture, albeit within the outline of a one-and-one half story gable-fronted structure. On this façade, the gabled roof is again extended several feet proud of the exterior face of the wall to form a covered porch.
supported by three square-hewn posts, with purlins interposed. A deck at the level of the first floor projects farther from the façade than the extension of the roof. The balustrade of the deck features an alternating pattern of narrow square-cut spindles and wider broadfaced balusters. On the first floor, two pairs of sliding glass doors are positioned symmetrically in the two bays formed by the three porch posts. Each pair of doors is placed closer to the center than the outside edge of the façade. At the level of the second floor, windows equal in width to the pairs of sliding glass doors extend from the lintel over each pair of doors to the underside of the gable. These windows are likewise mirror images of each other, and each is divided by a transom into two parts – a lower and significantly shorter rectangular single pane, and a taller upper trapezoidal single pane that follows the pitch of the gable (and the corresponding pitch of the vaulted ceiling of the great room) at its top.

The side facades are simple with little detail. On the side farthest from the front door are two one-over-one sash windows at the level of the first floor – one window near the center, corresponding to the kitchen, and one window near the rear, corresponding to the dining room area of the great room. The latter first-floor window is surmounted by another identical window at the level of the second floor, corresponding to the upper volume of the dining room area. The side façade closest to the front door is the mirror image of the façade described above, except that there is no counterpart to the kitchen window, and there are duly only two one-over-one sash windows, one superimposed on the other. These windows light the living area of the rear great room.

**Abe Martin Lodge Cabin Suites (Photo 43)**

Completed in 2015, the Cabin Suites added twelve lodging units to Brown County State Park’s stock of overnight guest accommodations. The collection of Cabin Suites consists of six buildings – each comprising two guest units. Each building is one story tall with a cross-gabled roof and horizontal wood clapboard siding.

The main façade of each building is symmetrical and tripartite, with a dominant front-gabled section in the center flanked by two subsidiary side-gabled segments. In the center, the gabled roof extends proud of the façade to form a covered porch supported by three square-hewn wood posts dividing the porch into two bays. The central section of the façade includes three doors under the gable – a slightly recessed service door in the center flanked by doors corresponding to the main entrances of the units. To the left and right of the rank of three doors, the outermost two segments of the central section of the main façade are canted at a 45-degree angle, negotiating the difference in plane between the segment comprising the doors and the secondary side segments of the façade. Each of the subsidiary side segments of the main façade has a single one-over-one sash window surmounted by a single-light transom window.
Brown County State Park                 Brown County, Indiana
Name of Property                   County and State

On the gabled side facades of each building, fenestration consists of a bank of four one-over-one sash windows near the front and a pair of two one-over-one sash windows toward the rear. Mullions separate the windows in each grouping. Single-light transom windows surmount the sash windows closest to the center of the façade within the bank of four windows.

Nature Center (Photo 44)

Built in 1963, the Nature Center is a single-story building with a low-slung side-gabled roof. Its long axis runs nearly north-south, with a slight skew toward a northeast-southwest orientation. The building comprises two major sections – a longer segment toward the north end that houses public displays and exhibits, and a shorter segment at the south end of the building containing offices and meeting space.

The division of the building’s plan is reflected in its main (west) façade, which is also split into two major sections. The longer (northernmost) section, corresponding to the interior exhibits and displays, is a wall punctured near the top by a continuous ribbon of sixteen single-pane transom windows, each with a horizontal orientation. At the far north end of the façade, under the two northernmost transom windows, are a single door and a floor-to-transom window separated by a mullion. The door is immediately north of the window. At the far south end of the longer segment of the main façade, under its southernmost two transom windows, is a pair of floor-to-transom windows separated by a mullion. Each floor-to-transom windows consists of two parts – its lower third consisting of a shorter single-pane awning casement window, and its upper two thirds consisting of a taller single-pane fixed-sash window. A wood rail separates the two sections of each window. Between the floor-to-transom windows at the north and south ends of the main segment of the façade, the wall beneath the ribbon of transom windows is clad in vertical batten-and-board wood siding.

Corresponding to the smaller administrative wing of the Nature Center, the shorter southern segment of the main (west) façade has no windows and is clad in vertical batten-and-board wood siding. A single flush door is placed off-center, closer to the south end of the façade. In a hyphen between the main two segments of the façade is a pair of glazed doors serving as the Nature Center’s main entrance.

On its gabled north façade, the building is clad in native sandstone at the level of the first floor with horizontal wood clapboard siding covering the gable. Near the center of the wall is a single typical floor-to-transom window surmounted by a typical transom window. To the left (east) of the single window is a pair of windows, each with the same typical floor-to-transom and transom window configuration.

Park Office (Photo 45)
Situated just north of the fire tower on Weed Patch Hill, the park office is a single-story side-gabled building with a dominant northwest-southeast axis and a central entrance. Surface materials include random rubble sandstone built to courses and vertical batten-and-board wood siding.

**Assistant Manager’s Residence (Photo 46)**

The Assistant Manager’s Residence is a single-story front-gabled home with a high concrete foundation and vertical batten-and-board wood siding on its facades.

**Pool Filter Building (Photo 47)**

Located within the fenced patio area surrounding the outdoor swimming pool, the pool filter building is a small, single-story side-gabled building faced in sandstone ashlar. The main (south) façade has a single door near its west end and a set of double-doors near its center. The south façade is recessed slightly from the south ends of the east and west facades, creating a shallow sheltered outdoor space under the eave.

**Manager’s Residence (Photo 48)**

The Manager’s Residence is an L-shaped ranch house with a sandstone foundation and vertical batten-and-board wood cladding on the facades. The shorter segment of the “L” stands proud of the longer segment on the main façade and is front-gabled with two one-over-one sash windows. A front porch is also sheltered under the front-gabled portion of the roof. Perpendicular to the front-gabled section of the house, the longer segment of the “L” is side-gabled and includes the front door and a picture window on the main façade. A sandstone chimney is centered on the gabled side face of the longer segment of the “L.”

**Manager’s Garage (Photo 49)**

Located next to the Manager’s Residence, this freestanding building sits on a concrete slab and accommodates a single car. The garage is front-loaded and front-gabled with a narrow main façade featuring an off-center garage door. Vertical batten-and-board wood siding clads the exterior walls, and the long side facing the house includes a one-over-one sash window in its center.

**South Horse Camp Gatehouse (Photo 50)**

Constructed after the CCC-period, the South Horse Camp Gatehouse is representative of non-contributing gatehouses in the park and is simpler than its contributing counterparts at the north and west entrances to BCSP. The small single-story one-room building has a northwest-southeast axis with a side-gabled roof, the ridge of which also runs northwest-southeast. The building is entirely clad in vertical batten-and-board wood siding. Each of its gabled facades
Brown County State Park

(i.e., the northwest and southeast sides) has three one-over-one sash windows at the level of the first floor and a louvered vent in the gable face.

The northeast façade has a Dutch door with nine panes of glass in its upper section and two raised panels in its lower section. Positioned slightly off-center on the façade toward its northwest end, the door is flanked by two one-over-one sash windows. Toward the southeast end of the northeast façade is a pair of windows corresponding to a check-out station for campers. The windows are divided vertically into a lower third and upper two thirds, with the lower third of each window opening to allow for the transfer of payments and registration materials.

**North Lookout Tower (Photo 51)**

See description of West Lookout Tower under Contributing Resources. This building is nearly identical with the park’s West Lookout Tower but is constructed of rounded logs rather than sandstone at its ground level. It is a reconstruction of a CCC-built tower that was condemned owing to pest damage in the late 1980s.

**Sewage Plant (Photo 52)**

The Sewage Plant is a small, single-story building faced in smooth stucco. Its walls are of masonry construction and its roof is hipped with a steep pitch and exposed wood rafter tails. The walls are penetrated by several one-over-one sash windows and flush metal doors.

**New Water Plant (Photo 53)**

Located on Weed Patch Hill, this single-story concrete-block structure houses mechanical equipment for water treatment. It has a T-shaped footprint with a front-gabled mass intersecting a side-gabled mass. Openings include a combination of glass block windows and louvered vents.

**Service Building (Photo 54)**

Situated perpendicular to the North Pole Building in the Service Area, the Service Building is primarily one story with an asymmetrical side-gabled roof and a small second floor that creates the appearance of a clerestory. The exterior walls are primarily clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding with sandstone ashlar at the corners.

**Saddle Barn Corral and Sheds (Photo 55)**

Built in the 1980s, the corral and two small attached shed-like buildings are aligned along a NNW-SSE axis to the east of the horse track/pony circle and southeast of the saddle barn. The resource consists of two narrow corral areas enclosed with post-and-rail wood fences and lined with wooden troughs along their eastern boundary. The two shed-like components of the
structure are situated at the northern ends of the two corral enclosures. Each structure is clad in natural wood board and batten siding and has a shed-style or half-gabled roof.

Horse Track/Pony Circle (Photo 56)

Installed simultaneously with the Saddle Barn Corral and Sheds, the Horse Track/Pony Circle was created in the 1980s and consists of an oval-shaped loop of dirt track with a NNW-SSE major axis directly behind (e.g., to the south of) the Saddle Barn. The track is bordered by a wood post-and-rail fence and is used for pony rides.

Equipment Building for State Police Microwave Tower (SSM-12)

Located south of the Nature Center in a restricted area, this building has a square footprint and a hipped roof.

Non-Contributing Systems of Trails:

Trail 10 and Friends Trail

Trail 10 begins just east of Weed Patch Hill near the Fire Tower and follows a rugged loop approximately half a mile southeast of Kin Hubbard Ridge. Nearby, the Friends Trail is located just northeast of the offices on Weed Patch Hill and follows a loop of much smaller diameter than Trail 10.

Mountain Bike Trails

Concentrated at the north end of the park to the west of Kin Hubbard Ridge, the mountain bike trails are a relatively contemporary addition to BCSP. Developed largely through an initiative of the Hoosier Mountain Bike Association, the system consists of seven trails as of the writing of this document, including the Pine Loop Trail, the North Tower Loop, the Aynes Loop, Schooner Trace Trail, Walnut Trail, Hesitation Point Trail, and Limekiln Trail.

Trail 6 and Discovery Trail (Photos 29 and 33) (SSM-11)

Trail 6 skirts Strahl Lake in loop form and continues northwest of Strahl Lake in a linear spur that terminates at the park’s Nature Center. While Strahl Lake itself dates to the 1920s, Trail 6 was developed after the period of significance.

The Discovery Trail is a predominantly linear offshoot of Trail 6, following a northwest-southeast axis from the northwest corner of Trail 6 and terminating in a small loop at its northwest terminus near the Raccoon Ridge Campground. The 0.5-mile trail was dedicated in 2003.
There are five recognized archaeological sites at Brown County State Park, and there may be more that remain undocumented. The sites have been minimally assessed, several may relate to the history of the park, but their individual eligibility has not been officially determined. Accordingly, the archaeological resources are not included in the total count of contributing resources for the district. The recognized archaeological sites are denoted by the following identification numbers:

- 12-Br-0065 (precontact)
- 12-Br-0102 (Kelp village, Euro-American site that predated park)
- 12-Br-0024 (precontact)
- 12-Br-143 (factory/quarry)
- 12-Br-291 (historic period well)

Locations of the sites for planning purposes may be granted upon request to DHPA.

### Resource List:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Resource</th>
<th>Contributing or Non-Contributing (C/NC)</th>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Supplemental Sketch Map 1 (Resources excluding roads and systems of trails)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramp Creek Covered Bridge</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Gatehouse</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pool Bath House</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pool Filter Building</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool</td>
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### Brown County State Park

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Shelter House</td>
<td>C BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>NC STRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Shelter Playground</td>
<td>NC STRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Track/Pony Circle</td>
<td>NC STRUCTURE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saddle Barn Corral and Sheds</td>
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<th>Supplemental Sketch Map 3 (Resources excluding roads and systems of trails)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Shelter House Comfort Station</td>
<td>C BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Shelter House Parking Lot Retaining Wall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Shelter House Covered Well/Drinking Fountain</td>
<td>C STRUCTURE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorghum Mill Shelter</td>
<td>C BUILDING</td>
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<td>Sorghum Mill Shelter Covered Well/Drinking Fountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abe Martin Lodge</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail 2 Shelter</td>
<td>C BUILDING</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amphitheater</td>
<td>C STRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeping Cabins (20) (“Rustic Cabins”)</td>
<td>C BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abe Martin Lodge Family Cabins (20)</td>
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<td>Abe Martin Lodge Cabin Suites (6)</td>
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<td>West Lookout Tower</td>
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<td>Hesitation Point Vista</td>
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<td>Hesitation Point Oven Shelter</td>
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<td>Tulip Tree Shelter</td>
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<td>Ogle Lake Shelter</td>
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<td>Ogle Lake Dam</td>
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<td>Ogle Lake Water Treatment Facility</td>
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<td>New Water Plant</td>
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<td>Original West Gatehouse</td>
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<td>Peach Tree Shelter</td>
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<td>Recreation Building (former “Vermin House”)</td>
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<td>Recreation Building Water Fountain</td>
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<td>Research Cabin</td>
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<td>Research Cabin Shed</td>
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<td>Equipment Storage Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp Gatehouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>House (“Original Custodian’s House”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Manager’s Residence</td>
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<td>Shelter House-Country Store</td>
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<td>Buffalo Ridge Campground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three-Portal Barn</td>
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<td>Strahl Lake</td>
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<td>Strahl Lake Dam</td>
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<td>Strahl Lake Water Fountain</td>
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<td>CCC-planted Trees</td>
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<td>Nature Center</td>
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<td>Nature Center Outdoor Theater</td>
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<td>Raccoon Ridge Campground</td>
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<td>Raccoon Ridge Shower House</td>
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**Supplemental Sketch Map 13 (Resources excluding roads and systems of trails)**

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<tr>
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**TABLE 2: ROADS**

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<td>System of Park Roads</td>
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<td>Supplemental Sketch Maps</td>
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**TABLE 3: SYSTEMS OF TRAILS**

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<td>Hiking Trails 1-3</td>
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<td>STRUCTURE</td>
<td>Supplemental Sketch Maps 4, 5; BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK</td>
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<td>Hiking Trails 4,5,7-9</td>
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<td>STRUCTURE</td>
<td>Supplemental Sketch Maps 7, 8; BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK</td>
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<td>Supplemental Sketch Map 13; BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK HORSE TRAILS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narrow Horse Trails</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Supplemental Sketch Map 11; BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiking Trail 10 and Friends Trail</td>
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<td>Supplemental Sketch Maps 9, 9-A; BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Bike Trails</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
<td>Supplemental Sketch Maps 4,5,7,9; BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK</td>
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**TABLE 4: CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES NOT DISPLAYED ON SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAPS**

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<th>Map(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sandstone Quarry (CCC Period)</td>
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<td>Exact location unpublished</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Hollow Dam and Spillway</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Displayed on BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK MAP OF RESOURCES</td>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
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</table>
TABLE 5: NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES NOT DISPLAYED ON SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAPS
(These resources are marked on the map titled BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK MAP OF RESOURCES NOT SHOWN ON SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAPS.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Horseman’s Camp Bath House</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Buffalo Comfort Station</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC Shelter</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shed at Old Service Area</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumphouse at Old Service Area</td>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager’s Residence</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager’s Garage</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor Ridge Campground</td>
<td>SITE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor Ridge Bath House 1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Taylor Ridge Bath House 3</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
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<td>Taylor Playground</td>
<td>SITE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salt Sheds</td>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Pole Barn Service Area</td>
<td>SITE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service Building</td>
<td>BUILDING</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service Area, North Pole Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ogle Lake Playground Equipment</td>
<td>OBJECT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Shelter Playground Equipment</td>
<td>OBJECT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modular Play Unit Kelp Playground</td>
<td>OBJECT</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCC Playground</td>
<td>SITE</td>
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<td>Rally Campground</td>
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<td>Rally Camp Playground</td>
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<td>Walnut Playground</td>
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<td>Tulip Tree Playground</td>
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<td>Horsemen’s Campground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raccoon Ridge Campground</td>
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<td>Sewage Dump Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment Building for State Police</td>
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<td>Microwave Tower</td>
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8. Statement of Significance
Brown County State Park

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
CONSERVATION
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
Brown County State Park  
Name of Property  

Brown County, Indiana  
County and State  

Period of Significance  
1924-1960  

Significant Dates  

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

Cultural Affiliation  

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)  
Civilian Conservation Corps  
Wolfe, Henry  

Period of Significance (justification)  
The period from 1924 to 1960 begins with the establishment of the Brown County Game Preserve and encompasses the subsequent creation of Brown County State Park and its period of most intensive growth. The park was opened to the public in 1929 and experienced the most significant phase of expansion during the 1930s and early 1940s, nearing its present-day acreage by 1941. During the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, the park experienced its most important developments as a center of Indiana tourism and leisure. Though there has been subsequent progress in these areas, it is generally an extension of the trajectory that was established during the formative period between 1924 and 1960. Department of Conservation became Department of Natural Resources in 1965. The shift in name and structure of the park’s owning entity was in part a belated recognition that the initial surge of state park development, such as at Brown County, was now complete.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)  

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

Brown County State Park is significant at the state level as the flagship of Indiana’s state park system. Col. Richard Lieber, the first chief of Indiana’s Department of Conservation and the proverbial “Father of Indiana State Parks,” championed the creation of the park; his vision was largely responsible for its course of development. It is an exemplary instance of state park design, development, and construction. The park is significant under Criterion A for its role in the state movement in conservation, tourism, and recreation. It is also eligible under Criterion A for its strong association with the New Deal conservation programs of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, as both the site of two Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps and the product of CCC labor during the 1930s and early 1940s. In addition, the park is significant under Criterion C for its outstanding treasury of Park Rustic architecture, much of which was constructed by the CCC out of local sandstone and heavy timber. Moreover, the Abe Martin Lodge and surrounding cabins represent a new paradigm in Indiana State Park lodging, adding to the park’s architectural significance. The planning of the park’s reforestation, trails, circulation systems, and planned vista points constituted landscape design on a massive scale. The park, overall, remains one of the best examples in Indiana of interwar and New Deal-era land manipulation for recreational purposes. The cultural influence of the park far exceeded its boundaries. The movement to enjoy and conserve land in Brown County attracted artists to the area, including the state’s foremost landscape painter, T.C. Steele. An art colony formed in nearby Nashville, the county seat, in the first decades of the 20th century. As detailed above, the essential resources of the park which give it its historic character were in place by 1960, ending the period of significance. Where appropriate, the individual resources and systems within the park were evaluated against the property types and registration requirements set forth in the MPDF New Deal Resources on Indiana State Lands, as noted in the description. Such is the totality of its state-planned and New Deal resources that only a historic district can convey the significance of Brown County State Park.

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

Established as a game preserve in 1924, but first opened to the public as a park in 1929, Brown County State Park (BCSP) is the largest property in Indiana’s state park system and one of the ten largest state parks in the country,\(^{118}\) encompassing 15,815 acres.\(^ {119}\) Bordered to the northwest by SR 46 and to the northeast by SR 135,\(^ {120}\) it is located in Washington Township of

\(^{119}\) Indiana DNR.
\(^{120}\) Indiana DNR.
Brown County State Park

Name of Property

Brown County, Indiana

County and State

Brown County, Indiana and is admired for its brilliant fall foliage and majestic vistas of unglaciated Southern Indiana terrain.

General History

As with other early state parks in Indiana, BCSP was created under the Indiana Department of Conservation, which was established in 1919 during the governorship of James Goodrich and would later be subsumed under the Department of Natural Resources. Within the Department of Conservation, it was the Division of Lands and Waters that managed the creation and administration of state parks. Richard Lieber (1869-1944), touted as the “Father of Indiana State Parks,” was the inaugural director of the Department of Conservation and had campaigned doggedly for the creation of state parks as a member of the State Park Committee, a forerunner to the Department of Conservation appointed in 1916 under Governor Samuel Ralston. Born in Germany, Lieber was an ardent conservationist who had gained influence in Indiana’s social and political spheres as an arts critic for the Indianapolis Journal, a successful Indianapolis bottling industrialist, and a denizen of the capital city’s Turnvereins.

The land that would become Brown County State Park would undergo several transformations before reaching its current state as a place of public recreation. In the late 18th century, prior to the advent of white settlers, the land comprised by Brown County fell within the territory of the Algonquin Nation and was frequented primarily by members of the Delaware and Miami Nations. At this time, the land was dominated by old growth forest, consisting mostly of “white and chestnut oak, tulip tree, shagbark and pignut hickory, black walnut and many other species of broad-leaved trees.” Owing both to the lifeways of the Algonquin and to the relatively inhospitable quality of the densely wooded and topographically severe territory, the land of Brown County was not a place of permanent habitation for many natives, serving primarily as a stop along the way between other origins and destinations. Those who stayed long enough to practice agriculture are believed to have grown their sustenance in the “bottomlands and flood plains along the banks of Salt Creek,” one of the area’s major natural waterways, named for its salt springs. Emphasizing the relatively low impact of natives on the

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121 Eagleman 100
122 Ibid., v.
123 Greiff 9
124 Ibid.
125 Greiff 17
126 Ibid.
127 Eagleman 3-4
128 Eagleman 6
129 Eagleman 5
130 Eagleman 5
131 Ibid.
land of Brown County, one expert has confirmed that “the forest was changed little by the Indians who lived there.”

By contrast, pioneers would leave a much deeper imprint on the land. The United States acquired the territory containing Brown County through two treaties with members of the Algonquin Nation, beginning with the Harrison’s Purchase Treaty of September 30, 1809 and concluding with the Treaty at St. Mary’s, Ohio, on October 2 and 6, 1818. Within Brown County, Washington Township was surveyed in 1819, just three years after Indiana had achieved statehood. During the 1820s, Washington Township witnessed a substantial influx of settlers, who typically chose ridges and hillcrests for their homes, hoping to avoid malaria and other diseases associated with riverbanks and valleys. During that decade, Old Johnson Salt Works was established along Salt Creek, becoming “Washington Township’s first commercial venture.” Other enterprises were soon begun along Salt Creek, including the Jonathan Fox Sawmill (c. 1828) and the Edward David grist- and sawmill (c. 1830).

Although settlement in the area had been steady for more than a decade, Brown County and Washington Township as such were not officially organized until 1836, and Nashville would not be incorporated until 1872. While the county seat was originally called Jacksonburg, it was renamed Nashville in 1836 – a deliberate reference to the city in Tennessee. Between 1830 and 1850, the population of Brown County blossomed from 150 to 4,846. In 1854, the County documented a record number of land entries (more than 600), most likely owing to the 1850 Swamp Lands Act, which enabled states to sell marshy tracts previously owned by the federal government in exchange for installing drainage systems on those sites.

As the population burgeoned, other developments changed the economy and the landscape of Brown County. In particular, the advent of the railroad promoted an unprecedented exploitation of the County’s natural resources -- especially lumber. Indeed, the Madison and Indianapolis railway reached Columbus, Indiana in 1844, while the New Albany and Salem Line reached Bloomington in 1853. These stops were close enough to Brown County that farmers and loggers in Washington Township were able to ship their goods by rail, extending their products...

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132 Eagleman 7
133 Eagleman 8
134 Eagleman 13
135 Eagleman 20
136 Eagleman 25
137 Eagleman 25-26
138 Eagleman 27
139 Eagleman 51
140 Eagleman 28
141 Eagleman 25, 31
142 Eagleman 31; Strausberg 191-194
143 Eagleman 44
to customers as far away as the east coast. However, this new prosperity relied on a period of devastating deforestation from approximately 1860 to 1890, and Eagleman duly notes that “[the] effect of the railways on the forest was to turn what had been up to this time a small asset of occasional utility and value into a cash crop.” The unchecked destruction of Indiana’s old growth forests occurred throughout the state, reducing its original 18,000,000 acres of woodland to 4,335,161 acres by 1880. As a result, Indiana ceased to be an exporter of lumber after 1885, and many of the formerly forested ridgetops in Brown County were repurposed as orchards.

Other efforts to capitalize on Brown County’s natural resources added further scars to the landscape. In 1875, for instance, the Brown County Mining Company was organized to carry out a gold-prospecting venture. Although one scholar notes “it is doubtful that gold was found in sufficient amounts to be of any commercial significance,” the search for gold was no less destructive for being unsuccessful.

CONSERVATION

In the wake of this era, the natural consequences of rapacious logging and mining soon became apparent – first in the form of soil erosion. A conservation ethic had been budding in the country since at least the mid-nineteenth century, fueled in part by the influential work and writings of Thoreau, Emerson, and (later) John Muir, among others. Now, at the threshold of the twentieth century, many Hoosiers were awakening to the physical beauty of their state and to the profound losses effected by the wanton looting of its natural treasures. Along with increased public appreciation for Indiana’s landscape came developments in the regulation of the state’s natural resources, which complemented or paralleled similar efforts at the national level and in other states. As outlined below, a series of popular and government initiatives would guide the development of Brown County between 1900 and 1940 – a period that one expert terms “The Preservation Years.”

In 1881, Indiana had taken an important step toward environmental stewardship by adding a governor-appointed state Commissioner of Fisheries. By 1899, the incumbent was given broader responsibilities, holding the title “Commissioner of Fish and Game.” In 1901, the Indiana State Board of Forestry was established, ensuring protection for the state’s flora as well

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144 Eagleman 44
145 Eagleman 44
146 Eagleman 64
147 Eagleman 64
148 Eagleman 52
149 Eagleman 53
150 Eagleman 65
151 Greiff 4
152 Greiff 4
Brown County State Park

Land Acquisition Process for Brown County State Park:

The notion that Brown County should be a state park had also occurred to Richard Lieber during a visit to the area in the fall of 1910. Nevertheless, when Lee Bright -- an insurance agent and former teacher who called on clients in Brown County -- visited the Department of Conservation in Indianapolis to discuss the idea of establishing a Brown County State Park, Lieber would not
see him, and Bright was informed by staff of the Division of Fish and Game that there was no authority for the state to purchase land for state parks at that time.\textsuperscript{163} It is believed that Lieber had developed negative sentiments toward the people of Brown County after dealing with an unscrupulous firewood supplier in that area.\textsuperscript{164} Regardless of the reason for Lieber’s cold shoulder, Bright was quite discouraged, as he believed the landscape was worthy of the recognition and exposure that a state park designation would command, and had also hoped to improve the economic situation of clients who had suffered financial instability after the county’s timber supply had been exhausted.\textsuperscript{165} However, as he was leaving the Department of Conservation, Bright learned through a chance conversation with the state game warden that the state was authorized to acquire land for fish and game preserves.\textsuperscript{166} Interested in Bright’s overall proposal, the warden assisted Bright in convincing Lieber to open public hunting grounds in Brown County.\textsuperscript{167} Bright was rewarded for his initiative with the task of persuading land owners to sell their properties to the Department.\textsuperscript{168}

Accordingly, in 1924, the Department of Conservation established Brown County State Game Reserve – initially an area of 1,950 acres purchased by the State of Indiana from eighteen private owners of farms and woodland in Washington Township.\textsuperscript{169} The area was intended to encompass a total of 8,000 acres, 5,238 of which were acquired by the state by the end of fiscal year 1925.\textsuperscript{170} Although the Reserve was designated for the raising and hunting of game, its picturesque qualities were an attraction to the general public, and portions of its acreage came to be used informally as a park – especially the ridgetop known as “Weed Patch Hill,” with its sweeping views and iconic fire tower.\textsuperscript{171} In 1928, at the urging of their constituents, the Brown County Commissioners purchased 1,059 acres of land adjacent to the Game Reserve from private owners and donated it to the Indiana Department of Conservation’s Division of Lands and Waters for use as a state park in Brown County,\textsuperscript{172} a process made permissible under a 1927 state law.\textsuperscript{173} Ultimately, the Division of Lands and Waters traded some of the land it received from the Brown County Commissioners with the Division of Fish and Game, acquiring the portion of the Game Reserve encompassing Weed Patch Hill for the park.\textsuperscript{174}

Following the initial land acquisitions in 1928, much planning, engineering, and development took place on the site. Indeed, 1929 saw “road construction and the planting of 33,850 evergreen

\textsuperscript{163} Eagleman 80
\textsuperscript{165} Eagleman 80
\textsuperscript{166} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{167} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{168} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{169} Eagleman 85
\textsuperscript{170} Eagleman 87
\textsuperscript{171} Greiff 78
\textsuperscript{172} Eagleman 92
\textsuperscript{173} Eagleman 91
\textsuperscript{174} Greiff 78

Section 8 page 67
By the end of the 1930 fiscal year, the neighboring Game Reserve had grown to encompass 13,012 acres. In 1932, the Conservation Commission elected to transfer 2,367 of those acres from the Game Preserve to BCSP, enlarging the park to 3,576.33 acres in order to meet the demands of growing attendance. A large swimming pool and a village of 20 cabins for visitors were also added in 1932 in the area immediately surrounding the Abe Martin Lodge -- a commissary, store, and common area that had been constructed to serve campers in 1931. Both the pool and cabins were credited with increasing the park’s popularity.

Although many of BCSP’s lodgings and other comforts for visitors were established between the late 1920s and the mid-1930s, these projects were in fact a response to earlier trends in tourism spurred by the publicity that resident-artists had garnered for Brown County. Thus, one scholar notes that, “[attracted] by the community of artists and the chance to escape the city, many newcomers bought cabins or built summer homes. Shops and accommodations sprang up, and Brown County developed a new industry, tourism.” In this way, the artists who had begun to populate Brown County during the first two decades of the 20th century were responsible for the magnitude and nature of the county’s subsequent economic growth and concomitant physical development – including improvements to the built environment of Brown County State Park.

Although Brown County’s artists were instrumental in promoting the location to tourists, it was fundamentally the natural assets of the place that drew large crowds, and fall colors were the greatest attraction of all. But while the county retained some of its quintessential arboreal beauty when the state park was established, few trees had been replaced since the rampant deforestation of the nineteenth century, and the park stood to increase its popularity through the restoration of its lost woodlands.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established as a part of the New Deal initiative under the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to help address the sudden poverty and unemployment of young men and their families amid the Great Depression. Having been created under the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) bill on April 4, 1933, the program was first known as ECW and not officially branded as the CCC until 1937. Through the ECW,
men joined troops of up to 200 workers\textsuperscript{185} to engage in “forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects,”\textsuperscript{186} according to Roosevelt’s vision for spiritually enriching and physically invigorating work that would employ thousands of the nation’s male youth (and, eventually, veterans) while leveraging the country’s surplus of labor to improve the condition of public lands.\textsuperscript{187} Enrollees had to be unemployed males aged eighteen to twenty-five (later seventeen to twenty-eight), unmarried, and receiving public welfare.\textsuperscript{188} The program was designed not to compete with any jobs supplied by the private market.\textsuperscript{189} Workers received compensation of $30.00 per week on the condition that they would remit five sixths of their earnings to their families.\textsuperscript{190}

Roosevelt appointed Robert Fechner, a highly effective labor leader from Boston, to direct the ECW program, which called upon the U.S. Departments of War, Labor, Agriculture, and the Interior to oversee different components of administration.\textsuperscript{191} Under the Department of War, the U.S. Army was responsible for vetting and registering program applicants and providing them with transportation, food, clothing, equipment, and shelter.\textsuperscript{192} The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior oversaw many of the specific projects involving reforestation and construction, respectively.\textsuperscript{193} The ECW had its main headquarters in Fort Knox, Kentucky and four regional headquarters, including one in Indianapolis.\textsuperscript{194}

In 1934, the goals of environmental conservation, increased tourism, and economic recovery converged at Brown County State Park when members of the CCC were first employed to plant approximately 1,000,000 scotch, white, and red pine trees and 21,450 Norway Spruce on many of the park’s steepest hills, where overharvesting had caused extreme erosion.\textsuperscript{195} The CCC itself was still newly established when Companies 1557 and 1561 began their stay at BCSP. Gaining money for themselves and their families under Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal, more than 400 World War I veterans and young men joined the CCC Companies 1557 and 1561 at Brown County,\textsuperscript{196} first settling in a camp located “just north of Hohen Point” in the small village of

\textsuperscript{185} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{187} Greiff 17
\textsuperscript{188} Greiff 17
\textsuperscript{189} Roosevelt, “Three Essentials,” 2-80.
\textsuperscript{190} Alexandra K. Wenzl, “The Implementation and Impact of the National Park Service’s Design Guidelines on Civilian Conservation Corp. Stonework in Indiana’s State Parks” (Thesis), Ball State University, Muncie, IN, 2003, 16.
\textsuperscript{191} Landrum 126-127
\textsuperscript{192} Landrum 127
\textsuperscript{193} Landrum 127
\textsuperscript{194} Wenzl 15
\textsuperscript{195} Eaglemann 101
\textsuperscript{196} Although the organization officially came to be known as the CCC in 1937, the noted camps were inaugurated under the auspices of the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act of 1933 and were technically designated as ECW camps rather than as CCC camps until the CCC as such was officially established in 1937. Nevertheless, the
The camp comprised a mess hall and barracks – only the foundations of which remained by 1980. In addition to repopulating the forest with new trees, the CCC completed many buildings, structures, and engineering works in the park, including the north and west gatehouses, numerous shelters, the saddle barn, and Ogle Lake itself. They also blazed trails, paved service roads, and constructed a “vermin house” to display native animals at the Game Reserve. Nevertheless, the planting of trees is generally held to have been the CCC’s most significant contribution to the site, for, as one researcher asserts, “[it] was in this deed that Brown County forest once again had a future.” CCC Company 1561 worked at BCSP until the 1937-1938 fiscal year, when it was transferred to the Jasper-Pulaski County Game Preserve, while Company 1557 remained at the park until the CCC and the Works Progress Administration were disbanded in 1942.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Today, most visitors to BCSP believe they are experiencing a pristine, conserved natural environment. However, the opposite is true. Except for the lay of the unglaciated land, nearly every sensory experience of one’s visit has been shaped by the hand of man. In some cases, the intervention is as simple as allowing selected deciduous trees to grow unhindered. In other places, lakes were created, vistas enhanced, hundreds of acres of pine trees were planted, trails were blazed, and roads were built. The land had been denuded by aggressive farming, many areas were nearly a blank slate for state planners. As noted above, the Civilian Conservation Corps was largely responsible for planning and executing landscape interventions at Brown County State Park between 1934 and 1942. However, many of the park’s fundamental landscape features were already in place by the time the CCC worked at BCSP, including most of the major roads. Richard Lieber is credited with designing the layout of roads and other essential landscape elements of BCSP and other Indiana state parks during his tenure as the Director of the Indiana State Department of Conservation between 1919 and 1932. As Lieber’s wife, Emma, recalled, “It always was of the greatest interest to me how Richard planned the roads, the hotel, cottages, and other noted buildings as soon as a piece of land had been given or bought.” The landscape design effort for BCSP began in earnest during the state’s 1929-1930 fiscal year when the Division of Lands and Waters prepared plans “for the development of Brown County State Park.”

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197 Eagleman 101
198 Eagleman 101
199 Greiff 80
200 Greiff 103
202 Greiff 26
204 Ibid.
During the 1930-1931 fiscal year, construction began on a road that included the north entrance and extended southward into the park, following the crests of ridges and taking advantage of scenic views and branching off to access service areas. By the end of fiscal year 1932, all of BCSP’s major roadways were in place. In the Department of Conservation’s annual report for 1931, it was explained that “in the development of the park it was felt that construction should be carried on which would utilize . . . outstanding distant views from its ridges and hilltops.” In all cases, then, the landscape architecture of BCSP represents a synthesis of aesthetic design and engineering.

Brown County State Park’s layout is representative of trends in state park design throughout Indiana. Common features include meandering roads that follow the contours of the landscape; looped roads that circumscribe important buildings; access roads to service areas that diverge from main roads at one point and join those roads again at another point; roads that bifurcate into two smooth curves to join a roughly perpendicular road at a T-intersection; and looped roads surrounding the primary lodge on the site. As discussed in the section on Developmental History/Additional Historic Context, the plans of Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmstead for Central Park in New York exerted an influence on the architecture of American landscapes throughout the early twentieth century. Brown County State Park embodies the landscape principles of Olmstead and Vaux in its use of winding roads and paths that conform to the existing topography – a picturesque device that has earlier roots in 19th-century English landscape design and represents tenets of the theory of organic architecture that was emerging during BCSP’s period of significance.

Addition of Game Reserve to Brown County State Park

Another decisive moment for the forest’s future occurred in 1941 when the Indiana Department of Conservation elected to discontinue the Brown County Game Reserve in response to shrinking patronage at that location and increased attendance at newer reserves elsewhere in the state. The Department resolved that the best use of the property was to add it to the neighboring BCSP, thereby quadrupling the park’s acreage to 15,550 in one transaction between the Division of Lands and Waters and the Division of Fish and Game. As noted in the 1940-41 Annual Report for the Indiana Department of Conservation, “[this] transfer accomplished two objectives; the state park was enlarged and the sportsmen converted their investment into more productive holdings.” With proceeds from the transfer of land from the Game Reserve to the park, the Division of Fish and Game was able to invest in developing the Fawn River and Driftwood State

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206 Greiff 80
207 Greiff 80
208 Eagleman 125
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

The early success of Brown County State Park would not have been possible without the location’s accessibility to a far-flung base of tourists. To be sure, the increasing ubiquity of the automobile was crucial to the scale of patronage at BCSP and other state parks in Indiana during the 1920s and 1930s. An Indianapolis News reporter highlighted the connection between the surge in auto ownership and the popularity of Brown County State Park, remarking in a 1929 article that:

“Brown County has always been a popular objective for Hoosier motorists . . . . Cars run, bumper to bumper, along the roads that lead from Indianapolis, Columbus, Shelbyville, Crawfordsville, Greencastle, Terre Haute, and all other cities or towns within 100 miles.”

Given that more than half of Brown County has a fifteen percent grade it is natural that the availability of cars opened the territory for the enjoyment of tourists who otherwise would have been deterred by the area’s foreboding terrain. But other conditions are credited with spurring early tourism at Brown County State Park as well. Indeed, the park’s opening coincided with the onset of the Great Depression, and while many institutions suffered in the face of the grim economy, the simple pleasures of enjoying the outdoors prevailed – not only because they were relatively affordable but also because the newly unemployed and underemployed masses found themselves with unprecedented amounts of free time. And while other states were forced to limit or even suspend the service of their state parks during the Depression, Indiana’s state park system remained solvent during this period – a testament to the success of Richard Lieber’s sometimes controversial policy of charging admission to visit the parks. Accordingly, it was stated in the Department of Conservation’s Annual Report for the 1930-1931 fiscal year that “the state parks are on a sound financial basis and not subject to even the extraordinary unsettled financial condition . . . [as] evidenced by a continued performance and ever-increasing popularity during the last two years.”

Brown County State Park experienced a particularly impressive growth in attendance between the 1932 and 1933 fiscal years, when the annual number of recorded visits leapt from 6,836 to

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210 Ibid.
211 “State Conservation Department Busy on New Brown County Park; A Steel Observation Tower Already Has Been Built on Weed Patch,” Indianapolis News (Indianapolis, IN), Feb. 2, 1929, 21.
212 Eagleman 66-67
In the Department of Conservation’s annual report for 1933, the drastic change is attributed to “[the] interest in the public in places of scenic beauty and unusual attractions, as well as the never-ending search for new and heretofore unvisited areas for vacationing.” The mounting use of the park was also credited in part to the 1932 construction of new facilities for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors, including the Abe Martin Lodge and cabins for extended visits, as well as a large swimming pool and a saddle barn. Administrators had focused on camping as the sole method for an extended stay. Cabins and the lodge opened the park to those who did not have the skills or gear for such recreation, and desired, essentially, a rustic version of the American motel cabin. The addition of these amenities must be viewed as both a cause and an effect of the ongoing trend toward increased usage of the park, as they were built to meet a growing (and largely pent up) demand for better family camping facilities.

ARCHITECTURE

The historic facilities of Brown County State Park are outstanding buildings that embody established principles of Park Rustic architecture. It also contains more original and experimental buildings that influenced the evolution of Park Rustic architecture (see the discussion of the “Housekeeping Cabin Experiment” under the narrative description of the Abe Martin Lodge). Both collections of structures contribute to the park’s architectural significance. The most obvious examples of the then-new ethic in park facility design are the shelters, such as Stahl Lake Shelter (photo 30), Green Horn Shelter (photo 34), and Upper Shelter House (photo 4). New Deal/Park Rustic designers were often influenced by vernacular building techniques and building types. West Lookout Tower is a remarkable example that seems to draw on pioneer-era log fortifications for inspiration (photo 16). Even functional and ordinary buildings at the park show the influence of the Park Rustic style. The Housekeeping/Rustic Cabins, which predate the New Deal, are Park Rustic in style, as is the Saddle Barn (photo 8). Together with Abe Martin Lodge, the numerous shelters, drinking fountains, and other support buildings completely immerse the visitor in a Park Rustic setting.

As discussed more thoroughly in the narrative description, Park Rustic architecture is a style of building common to national and state parks often characterized by heavy timber and masonry construction using local materials. It was popular during the period 1916-1942. According to one architectural historian, the concept of the Park Rustic style was grounded in the emergence of a more romantic view toward nature in the mid-to-late 19th-century, amid the fading of the frontiersman’s attitude that nature was something to be conquered. The rustic style associated

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217 Indiana Department of Conservation.
219 Ibid.

Section 8 page 73
with state park buildings was something that first began incubating in and near the national parks.220

Early in the history of national parks, utilitarian military buildings prevailed. During this period, Army troops were frequently sent to protect federal lands from vulturous neighbors, and the style of their buildings was not of paramount concern.221 These structures had little relationship to their natural settings. Early national park structures not built by the military were much the same in their lack of connection to context, such as the classical 1890 Lake Hotel at Yellowstone National Park.222 It was the railroads that first seized upon the potential to profit from constructing buildings in national parks that complemented their scenic surroundings.223 Many of their rustic buildings appear to be influenced by the work of architect Bernard Maybeck.224 Examples include Northern Pacific Railroad’s 1903 Old Faithful Inn at Yellowstone, a Swiss Chalet-Norway Villa style hotel; and Great Northern Railway’s 1911 Glacier Park Hotel, built of logs and local stone.225 Both structures employ native materials and rustic design that allow them to blend with nature rather than stand in contrast to it. In 1914, landscape architect Mark Daniels was appointed General Superintendent of the National Parks. During his tenure, he reinforced the relationship between building and landscape in the national parks.226 By the time the National Park Service (NPS) was instituted in 1916, the park rustic building ethic had taken root in federal parklands, though its expression had not yet reached maturity, and many buildings in the style were still experimental.227

Stephen Mather -- inaugural director of the National Park Service and avid champion for state parks -- is credited with supporting architecture and landscape architecture that harmonized with nature in the national parks.228 Indeed, he had opportunities to observe the best and worst of national park buildings while touring the country’s collection of federal parks earlier in the 1910s.229 Once in charge of NPS, Mather appointed D.C. Punchard and later Daniel Hull as landscape engineers for NPS in the early 1920s.230 Both were highly competent designers who emphasized the importance of blending human interventions in national parks with local nature and culture.231 At approximately the same time, Mather had begun organizing the National

220 Ibid.
221 Ibid.
222 Ibid.
223 Ibid.
224 Ibid.
225 Ibid.
226 Ibid.
227 Ibid.
229 Ibid.
231 Ibid.
It was in the early 1920s that park rustic architecture began to hit its stride in the national parks, as early gaucheries gave way to more refined instantiations of the style. The administration buildings of Sequoia and Grand Canyon National Parks are both excellent examples of the style from 1921. Such structures in national parks came to serve as precedents for analogous state park buildings – a phenomenon that is evident at Brown County State Park. For instance, the north and west gatehouses of BCSP are similar in their cabin-like design to the buildings flanking an entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park that were built in 1921. The original portion of the Abe Martin Lodge is similar to the 1922 Canyon Ranger Station at Yellowstone in its L-shaped one-story massing with low-slung side-gabled roofs, paired divided-light casement windows, massive stone chimneys, and use of local materials. The five-bay-by-one-bay Strahl Lake Shelter House and Lower Shelter House at BCSP bear strong resemblance to the 1921 Giant Forest Administration Building at Sequoia National Park in massing, scale, and employment of native materials. The exaggerated round-log rafter tails of BCSP’s lookout towers have a clear analog in the 1928 Mount Rainier National Park Administration Building. In this way, BCSP’s architecture represents an extension of a building style that originated in the national parks. By the time the CCC began erecting state park structures in the 1930s, the Park Rustic style was well-established. In the early-to-mid 1920s, NPS also began funding the construction of entire complexes of buildings within the national parks – another precedent that would be followed at BCSP both before and during the CCC-era. In 1923-1924, for instance, NPS commissioned work on Yosemite Village, a collection of buildings at the eponymous park including a museum, post office, administration building, hotel, stores, and concessioner studios arranged picturesquely along meandering roads.

The dawn of the New Deal era in 1933 marks a more explicit convergence of architectural design in national and state parks. Whereas national park buildings served as examples for state park buildings prior to the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, CCC crews in state parks often employed pattern books for designs inspired in part by national park structures, introducing a level of streamlining that united the aesthetic of state and national parks to an unprecedented

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233 Ibid.
234 Ibid.
235 Ibid.
236 Ibid.
237 Ibid.
238 Ibid.
239 Ibid.
240 Ibid.
241 Ibid.
degree.242 Although many buildings in state and national parks were designed for their particular sites during the CCC-period, many others were adapted from plans.243 (A more extensive discussion of the common design guidelines employed by the CCC in both state and national parks is found in the Additional Background/Developmental Context section of this nomination under the heading: “The Civilian Conservation Corps at Brown County State Park and at large.”) Landscape architect Thomas Vint had exerted tremendous influence on the architectural development of national parks as the head of the NPS’s Branch of Plans and Designs beginning under the Hoover administration.244 Vint was an outspoken and prolific proponent of minimally-intrusive context-sensitive buildings and landscape interventions in parklands.245 When the State Park Division was created within the National Park Service amid burgeoning CCC involvement in state park construction, Vint’s work was relied upon as an example for state park architecture.246 Accordingly, as noted by NPS historians, “the state park buildings were . . . one of the major culminations of the National Park Service rustic architecture movement.”247 Given BCSP’s status as the flagship state park of Indiana and one of the nation’s most visited state parks, its buildings may be counted among the more significant examples of Park Rustic architecture in a state park setting.

**Conclusion**

Since 1941, Brown County State Park has not grown substantially in area, having only increased to 15,815 acres since the period of significance,248 with very minimal fluctuations in size over that period.249 Nevertheless, BCSP’s period of historic significance extended beyond the era of the CCC and into World War II, when the park not only served as a sought-after refuge for in-state vacationers limited by fuel rations, but also functioned as a temporary military training base prior to the completion of Camp Atterbury at the intersection of Brown, Bartholomew, and Johnson Counties.250 Indeed, very shortly after the park’s CCC camps had officially closed on March 15, 1942, the existing barracks and other facilities were commandeered to accommodate

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242 Alexandra K. Wenzl, “The Implementation and Impact of the National Park Service’s Design Guidelines on Civilian Conservation Corp. Stonework in Indiana’s State Parks” (Thesis), Ball State University, Muncie, IN, 2003, 3.
243 Ibid.
245 Ibid.
247 Ibid.
248 Indiana DNR.
249 Interview with Doug Baird, 12 July 2016.
250 Indiana Department of Conservation, “Twenty-fifth Annual Report for the Department of Conservation, for the period ending June 30, 1943. 1943. 766-767.
new soldiers engaged in ‘motor transport training.’ All military efforts at the park were carried out in such a manner as “would not permanently destroy or disfigure any features of the park.”

Despite limited growth in the acreage of BCSP over the past several decades, development within the park has kept pace with the place’s ever-mounting popularity among visitors. Indeed, new housekeeping cabins were added to the Abe Martin Lodge complex in the 1950s, and hotel rooms were appended to the Lodge itself in the late 1960s. In 1980, twenty additional cabins were built to the designs of Ewing Miller II, principal of the prominent Indiana architectural firm Archonics. An indoor water park was completed in 2008 as an addition to the Abe Martin Lodge, creating a new option for swimmers in addition to the existing outdoor pool at the north end of the park (on the site of the original 1932 pool). New cabins were constructed in 2015.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The Emergence of Parks:

A thorough history of Brown County State Park demands an overview of the origin of parks in general, and of state parks in particular.

Parks in the Western Hemisphere have their roots in the development of European cities and landscapes. In the West, the conscious concept of outdoor public space is often attributed to Greek civilization, where it took the form of the agora and the academy. Communal physical training also took place on designated exercise fields in ancient Sparta, as reported in Plato’s Republic and other contemporary sources. In Roman civilization, the forum acted as an open space that was available to all, and which would serve as a prototype for later urban piazzas on the Italian peninsula. In the early medieval cities of Northern and Western Europe, open public space was set aside within the original ramparts, and it was only amid population growth and concomitant overcrowding that these park-like areas were converted to other uses – often being transformed into cemeteries, which in turn were frequently erased by the construction of new buildings. In medieval England, the word “park” (parke) first referred to private game-hunting grounds reserved for the exclusive use of landed aristocrats. Although the present-day concept of the park is not closely tied to game hunting in general, it is worth noting that Brown County State Park emerged directly from a game reserve, and is therefore perhaps less remote from the medieval English concept of the park than some of its contemporaries. However, even

251 Ibid.
252 Ibid., 766.
253 Greiff 80
254 Greiff 80
256 Interview with Doug Baird, 12 Jul. 2016.
257 Lewis Mumford. The City in History.
the state game reserves of America have differed from their British predecessors in that they have been open to all citizens and not restricted in their use on the basis of class.

Later developments in European landscape design added new concepts to the body of ideas for park layouts.

Under the reign of King Louis XIV of France, Andre LeNotre fostered advancements in formal landscape architecture with his plans for the gardens at Vaux-le-Vicomte and Versailles, marked by straight paths following long central axes and minor transverse axes, regimented rows of topiary trees and shrubs, and garden areas filled with plantings forming geometric designs.259 The gardens were of a piece with the grand buildings they surrounded, which were also highly regulated in design.

Many of the revolutionary landscape principles of 17th Century France were imported into England, as seen in the rigidly geometric features of the gardens at Melbourne Hall in Derbyshire (c. 1704).260 However, as the 18th Century progressed, a new sensibility in English garden design emerged as a counterpoint to French influence and would forever change the trajectory of Western landscape architecture.261 William Kent was among the earliest landscape artists to establish a new paradigm in the planning of English gardens. Working in the late 1720s at Chiswick House in Middlesex under his patron Lord Burlington, Kent created outdoor spaces that were simultaneously romantic and relaxed, with meandering paths punctuated by manmade waterfalls and scaled-down classical temples serving as follies.262 Footbridges elegantly crossed artificial ponds at their narrowest points, and trees were planted in clusters to encourage the impression that nature itself had organically assembled the elements of the garden.263 When Kent died in 1749, his protégé and successor Lancelot “Capability” Brown assumed control of an unfinished project at Stowe House in Buckinghamshire and began refining his master’s work.264 Having earned his soubriquet by pointing out the “capabilities” of potential landscape sites to prospective clients, Brown is generally remembered as a more creative and influential designer than Kent. His greatest achievement lay in arranging picturesque compositions of landscapes, follies, and larger buildings that lent themselves to plein air painting and, later, photography.265 Many American state parks, including BCSP, testify to the legacy of Kent and Brown’s efforts to create landscapes that appeared less like deliberate human interventions and more like enhanced versions of organic nature.

In North America, the first European settlers on the East Coast were not limited by scarcity of space or fixed city walls and were free to develop new urban typologies. In the early American towns, there was no room for the park as a place of leisure, as the newcomers were focused on

260 Ibid. 198
261 Ibid. 210
262 Ibid. 211
263 Ibid.
264 Ibid.
265 Ibid. 212
fundamental matters of survival; however, these early towns still had village greens and squares – a transplantation of the European commons. In time, as towns became more established and subsistence more certain, these shared outdoor spaces began to serve as places of public recreation as well as centers of commerce and political assembly.

Amid the Industrial Revolution, the proportion of Americans engaged in agriculture dropped significantly as many people moved from rural environments to cities for manufacturing jobs. With no zoning and few land use restrictions in place until the 1920s, many cities developed without attention to the importance of open space for the physical and mental health of the urbanite. Factory workers experienced illness and ennui as residents of shadowy, fuliginous cities. Furthermore, while industrial labor was still physically taxing, it tended to require less exertion than the farm life to which many factory employees had previously been accustomed. As labor laws were instituted, work days also became shorter and free time more abundant. This combination of unspent physical energy and increased leisure time led to new attitudes about the need for recreational spaces in cities. The problem produced a variety of both outdoor and indoor solutions, as manifested by the city park and the Turnverein, respectively. It is not likely a coincidence that Richard Lieber had his hand in both.

Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux’s 1858 plan for Central Park in New York is generally acknowledged as the genesis of America’s city park movement. Nevertheless, other phenomena contributed to the country’s ethic of land conservation during the 19th Century. Important among these was the trend of saving battlefields from development – especially in the aftermath of the Civil War. The preservation of battlefields and other historic sites required permanent administration, not only to secure and maintain the properties but also to handle the growing number of tourists. As noted by a historian of American state parks, “Many of these projects became popular visitor attractions and were maintained through a variety of public and quasi-public agencies as forerunners of the park concept as we know it today.” In other words, the structure of present-day park administration is grounded in the early preservation of historic American sites. In this respect, as one historian avers, the development of American parks is also indebted to the early discipline of Historic Preservation, as the curation of historic buildings developed in unison with that of historic sites, and both exerted an influence on subsequent park management practices.

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266 Landrum 7
267 Landrum 6
268 Landrum 7-8
269 Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co., 272 U.S. 365 (1926)
270 Landrum 7-8
271 Ibid.
272 Ibid.
273 Ibid.
274 Landrum 6
275 Landrum 11
276 Landrum 11
277 Landrum 11
On a more abstract level, the artists, philosophers, and writers of the 19th Century were also responsible for the development of American parks as an outgrowth of the conservation movement, as noted in the Statement of Significance.

Between c. 1820 and 1880, members of the Hudson River School of painting were the first American artists to garner widespread national attention for landscape painting. The romantic, sweeping vistas of the School depicted nature as sublime, ancient, enduring manifestation of the divine — concepts that were further expatiated in the artists’ writings. Thomas Cole, Asher Durand, and Albert Bierstadt were among the School’s foremost exemplars. Many future National Park lands were depicted in the paintings of the Hudson River School, including Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon. Significantly, these pieces were completed before the lands gained park status. The widely known and reproduced landscapes are credited with raising popular awareness of nature as an aesthetic object to be admired, respected, enjoyed, and preserved.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882) exerted immense influence on the popular American understanding of nature. Setting forth the philosophy of Transcendentalism, Emerson’s 1836 manifesto *Nature* touted the divine power, beauty, and significance of the physical world. Emerson’s apprentice Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862) focused less on nature as a means of accessing the divine and more on using the immediate sensory experience of nature to achieve a sense of purpose and peace. His essay “Walking” underscored the value of interacting with nature in its raw, untinctured form — a practice that could not be sustained without the conservation of untainted natural environments. The concept of setting aside land for parks was thus inherent in Thoreau’s works, and it is no surprise that major landscape architects of the 19th Century cited the Concord philosopher as an important influence. Perhaps the most significant Thoreau acolyte among landscape architects was Frederick Law Olmstead, who himself had literary aspirations and worked in the New York publishing industry before rising to success as a designer of parks. During the 19th Century, when literacy was increasingly widespread and influential individuals in practical fields such as public land administration and landscape design were often well-read, the philosophies of the day had an opportunity to affect the conservation of natural resources and the creation of parks.

**National Development of State Park Systems:**

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279 Ibid.

280 Ibid.

281 Ibid.

282 Ibid.

283 Ibid.

284 Ibid.

285 Ibid.

286 Ibid.

287 Ibid.

288 Ibid.
The concept of state parks emerged slowly over the latter half of the 19th century. At first, the process was blind and not deliberate. In 1864, Yosemite Valley in California effectively became the nation’s first state park through the U.S. Congress’s passage of “An act authorizing a grant to the state of California of the Yosemite Valley, and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.” It was the first time the Federal government granted land to a state with the stipulation that it be “held for public use, resort and recreation” and “shall be inalienable for all time.” The maintenance of the land was to be overseen by the governor of the state and his committee of eight appointees. At the time, Yosemite Valley was difficult to access and did not draw the crowds required to cover the costs of maintenance. Further scandals and missteps at the state level led California to relinquish the land to the Federal government in 1905. Nevertheless, while the first state park did not last as such, it established a new type of public recreation space that would be incarnated elsewhere with greater success. Indeed, in 1885, Niagara Falls became “the first fully successful state park in America.” (In the meantime, Yellowstone National Park had become the first park in its category in 1872.) In 1891, Itasca State Park was formed in Minnesota; the battlefield of Valley Forge became a state park in 1893; and Wyoming’s Big Horn Hot Springs was named a state park in 1898. Mount Greylock in Massachusetts was named a state reservation in 1898 as well, and is generally considered the last significant state park initiative before 1900.

As with other types of reserved open space, state parks were viewed early on as means of preserving our cultural heritage (as in the case of Valley Forge); maintaining natural features and tempering environmental degradation; combatting the commercialization of natural features (as in the case of Niagara Falls); providing an outlet for recreation; and preventing the onset of illnesses resulting from sedentary lifestyles and too much time spent indoors.

Although the course of state park development was too uncoordinated and meandering to be regarded as a movement during the nineteenth century, it contained the seeds of a concerted nationwide effort to establish state parks throughout the twentieth century. Large tracts of both the Catskill and Adirondack Mountains in New York were acquired by the state as protected forest lands in the 1870s. Early in the 1900s, two interstate parks were formed through the collaboration of state governments – Palisades Interstate Park in New York and New Jersey, and Dalles Interstate Park in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Although they were unique in

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289 Landrum 46
290 Landrum 50-52
291 Landrum 31, quoted from “An act authorizing a grant to the state of California of the Yosemite Valley, and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove,” U.S. Congress, 1864.
involving the collaboration of neighboring states, both projects set an exemplary precedent for the creation and administration of state parks by individual state governments.  

President Theodore Roosevelt is also given credit for his indirect influence on the development of state parks. A powerful and ardent advocate for preserving America’s natural landscapes, Roosevelt convened a three-day governors’ conference on conservation at the White House in May of 1908. Records do not indicate that Roosevelt and his guests explicitly discussed the topic of state parks, but the conference would certainly have underscored the value of goals that state parks could be used to achieve, and many leaders returned to their home states with stronger environmentalist agendas that surely fueled state park development. As one historian notes, “Within hardly more than a year [of the conference], some conservation agency had been established in at least forty-one states.” With respect to the development of state parks in Indiana, it is significant that Richard Lieber attended Roosevelt’s conference.  

The growth of the state park movement in the early twentieth century is more generally attributed to the dominance of progressivism. Many idealistic and forward-thinking citizens served as the engine behind the state parks movement during this period, engaging in high-energy campaigns of fundraising and promotion for the preservation of natural and built resources. Some of the nation’s captains of industry also contributed significant financial resources to the conservation of scenic nature in their states of residence, including J.P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. Thus, the northeast belonged to the vanguard of the state park movement, with many new lands being acquired by state governments for conservation and public recreation in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and their neighbors during the first two decades of the twentieth century. For instance, Mount Alto was acquired as Pennsylvania’s first state park in 1902; Lincoln Woods became Rhode Island’s first state park in 1907, and New York’s Saratoga Springs State Park was established in 1909.  

Meanwhile, the Midwest, Pacific Northwest, and parts of the West were developing state parks at a similar pace. California opened its Big Basin Redwoods State Park in 1902, while Illinois set aside its first state park, Fort Massac, in 1903, and Idaho dedicated its first state park in 1911. 

While many individual state parks were established during the early decades of the 1900s, developments in the systematic administration of state parks were also emerging. In Wisconsin,
for instance, a three-person state park board was instituted in 1908. \(^{313}\) One of the board’s first achievements was the hiring of renowned Boston landscape architect John Nolen to develop a comprehensive plan for Wisconsin’s state parks. \(^{314}\) The plan called for the acquisition of four new state parks, and the board managed to secure three of those lands between 1910 and 1917, attesting to the powerful guidance of Nolen’s document. \(^{315}\) As one scholar notes, “this move . . . prefigured a trend that would be followed by a number of states in later years.” \(^{316}\) In 1913, both Washington and Connecticut also established state park commissions, \(^{317}\) and Indiana followed suit in 1915, as has been discussed elsewhere in this nomination. In 1924, the New York Council of State Parks was formed according to the vision of legendary planner Robert Moses; however, this body consisted of heads of individual regional commissions throughout the state. Accordingly, New York’s model retained the element of citizen involvement that had driven early state park initiatives, as most of the commissioners were private individuals and not politicians. \(^{318}\)

Between the late 1910s and early 1920s, growth in the National Park system spurred growth within the realm of state parks across the country. In 1917, Steven T. Mather was appointed director of the National Park Service. \(^{319}\) Early in his tenure, Congress was flooded with nominations for new national parks – many of which were rejected. Although the spurned lands did not appear to meet the standards for National Park status, many of them still boasted some exceptional features, and Mather believed that they should be preserved in some way. \(^{320}\) He concluded that many of the places that were not accepted as national parks could still serve as excellent state parks. \(^{321}\) Accordingly, in 1921, Mather convened the First National Conference on Parks in Des Moines, Iowa. Although the aims of the conference appeared somewhat nebulous, Mather’s tacit purpose was to influence the 200 attendees from state governments and other entities to create or expand state park systems, providing a catchment for the overflow of national park nominations. \(^{322}\) By the next year, in 1922, the event was aptly renamed the National Conference on State Parks (NCSP) (emphasis added). \(^{323}\) The 1922 conference included a committee on model legislation for state park programs that was charged with developing a national set of guidelines for the administration of state parks. Ultimately, the committee concluded that the states were too diverse to be subsumed under a single set of governing principles for the development of state parks; however, the effort induced individual state governments to concentrate on developing stronger and more clearly defined state park

\(^{313}\) Landrum 56  
\(^{314}\) Landrum 56  
\(^{315}\) Landrum 56  
\(^{316}\) Landrum 57  
\(^{317}\) Landrum 62  
\(^{318}\) Landrum 54  
\(^{319}\) Landrum 76  
\(^{320}\) Ibid.  
\(^{321}\) Landrum 79  
\(^{322}\) Landrum 89  
\(^{323}\) Landrum 90
administration procedures. In 1923, the Conference was held at Indiana’s Turkey Run State Park and hosted by Richard Lieber.

In 1924, President Calvin Coolidge called for a National Conference on Outdoor Recreation as well – another federal initiative that stimulated the development of state parks. Indeed, one of the many committees for the conference was devoted to “State Parks and Forests.” Although the committee on State Parks and Forests was unsuccessful in its initial effort to create a standardized framework for the organization of state park systems, many states naturally developed similar procedures and policies over the 1920s. Both the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation and the National Conference on State Parks are credited in part for this trend, for, as one scholar notes, the conferences “provided a medium for communication, exchange of ideas, and mutual encouragement among the states, and … thereby created the nationwide movement in state parks.”

Also during the 1920s, both conferences collaborated to initiate the nation’s first comprehensive survey of state parks. With funds from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the National Conference on State Parks commissioned journalist Raymond H. Torrey to visit all existing state parks and record his findings. His tour began in 1925 and also involved promotion of the state parks movement. Steven Mather and NCSP Executive Secretary Beatrice Ward joined Torrey in his large-scale media outreach effort over the decade as well – remedying the relative dearth of publicity that had limited the spread of enthusiasm for state parks during the first two decades of the century. The 1920s were thus a time of mounting public engagement in the state parks movement as well as a period of maturation for state park administration.

State park development in the 1930s was largely centered on the work of the CCC, as detailed in the Statement of Significance and in the passage below on the CCC. In the 1940s, a slowdown in the state parks movement followed naturally from the disbandment of the CCC and the involvement of the U.S. in World War II. Nevertheless, even during the War, 350,000 acres of new state park territory were added throughout the country. During the postwar period between 1946 and 1960, state park attendance, land acquisition, and investment in existing facilities increased significantly. Indeed, during the noted interval, annual spending on state park improvements rose from $2,304,000 to $19,026,000. Much of the spending was concentrated on the building of new or expanded hotels, lodges, and campgrounds for a mounting volume of overnight guests – a trend that would continue well into the 1960s. By 1957, each of the

324 Landrum 92
325 Landrum 93
326 Landrum 94
327 Landrum 100
328 Landrum 98
329 Ibid.
330 Landrum 100
331 Landrum 163
332 Landrum 167
333 Landrum 168
334 Landrum 168
lower 48 states had acquired at least one state park, marking a tremendous milestone since the advent of the state park idea near the outset of the 20th century. This expansion occurred as a consequence of post-war prosperity, the widespread growth of families, a pervasive desire to travel, and the profusion of automobiles.

ARTS AND CULTURE

Painting and the Brown County Artists Colony

Although Brown County was not the first site of an Indiana state park, there was certainly a growing awareness of its unique aesthetic qualities during the early decades of the twentieth century, as evidenced in part by the influx of world-class artists in Nashville during that period. Among the earliest artists to work in Brown County, Wisconsin-born painter Adolph Schulz began to explore the landscape of Brown County as an artistic subject, who began visiting the area to paint in 1900. With his wife, Ada, also a painter, and their son, Walter, Schulz began estivating in Brown County during the very first years of the twentieth century, and the family would permanently relocate to Nashville, Indiana in 1917. The first major artist to establish a year-round residence in the location was T.C. Steele -- the doyen of Indiana’s famed Hoosier Group of painters -- who built a new home and studio on a 200-acre site in Brown County with his artist wife Selma in 1907. Following the lead of the Schulz and Steele families, many other prominent artists quickly flocked to Brown County, including Gustave Baumann, Will Vawter, Carl Graf, Marie Goth, V.J. Cariani, and L.O. Griffith. In effect, an artists’ colony soon developed in Nashville.

It may seem counterintuitive that visual artists should have been attracted to the region at a time when its natural beauty had been so marred by enterprise, but no amount of human intervention could entirely eclipse Brown County’s “outstanding distant views from its ridges and hilltops,” which are so unusual in the Midwest. In fact, the impacts of deforestation may even have increased the area’s appeal to artists, for, as one scholar avers, “[largely] futile attempts to farm, along with the local logging industry, had denuded the ridges and hilltops, resulting in the sweeping vistas that became a trademark of Brown County landscape paintings.” Accordingly, many residents took pride in the landscape of Brown County during the 1900s and

335 Ibid.
336 IHSSI viii
338 Ibid.
339 Ibid., 26
340 IHSSI viii
1910s, and Eagleman notes that locals were convinced that “a large portion of Brown County was destined at this time to become a state park.”

**Kin Hubbard and the Abe Martin Cartoon**

In addition to the high art associated with Brown County, the Abe Martin cartoons of Frank McKinney (“Kin”) Hubbard became an important part of the creative output inspired by the culture and image of the rustic “Hills o’ Brown” in the early twentieth century. Hubbard was born in 1868 in Bellefontaine, Ohio and grew up steeped in the newspaper industry, as his father was the publisher of the *Bellefontaine Examiner*. Averse to traditional education, Hubbard dropped out of school in seventh grade, determined to pursue a career in show business. He performed a variety of odd jobs in his youth, clerking at the local post office after his father was named postmaster of Bellefontaine. Hubbard doodled amply while on the job, autodidactically refining his cartooning skills. Having abandoned his aspirations of becoming a traveling performer, he secured a position as an artist at the Indianapolis News in 1891 when a mutual friend passed some of his work to the paper’s editor. After a series of jobs at other newspapers throughout the 1890s, Hubbard returned to work at the Indianapolis News in 1899 and continued to work for that publication until his death in 1930.

It was while covering the Roosevelt-Parker presidential campaign as a caricaturist in 1904 that Kin Hubbard invented the character Abe Martin, a crusty Brown County woodsman full of folksy aphorisms pertaining to every facet of life. Published daily on the back page of the Indianapolis News for 25 years, the cartoon consisted of a column-length drawing captioned with two witticisms satirizing the rustic philosophy of Brown County natives. In 1906, Hubbard published a book of Abe Martin cartoons – a practice he would continue annually for the rest of his life. Wildly popular among subscribers to the News, the cartoon became syndicated in 1910, eventually appearing in more than 300 newspapers and other publications. All told, Hubbard penned more than 10,000 Abe Martin cartoons. His success allowed his family to
build a fine home in the streetcar community of Irvington east of Indianapolis in 1909 and an even more stately house on Indianapolis’s Meridian Street in 1929.356

Ironically, Hubbard did not visit Brown County until 1914, basing his original concepts for the cartoon on his own fanciful imaginings of the hinterlands of Southern Indiana.357 Nevertheless, his work brought national recognition to Brown County and came to be cherished as a tribute to the culture of Nashville and its environs between 1904 and 1930.358 It was in honor of this contribution that Richard Lieber fostered the posthumous dedication of Brown County State Park’s lodge and guest cabins -- as well as the hilltop upon which they were constructed -- to Frank McKinney Hubbard and his work.359 Hence the Abe Martin Lodge and Kin Hubbard Ridge remain today as reminders of the cartoon and its author.360

Colonel Richard Lieber and his relationship to BCSP:

In his 74 years, Richard Lieber exercised leadership on a staggering scale. When he died in 1944, he was remembered as the “Grand Old Man of Conservation.”361 One historian describes Lieber as “one of the true giants of the state park movement in the first half of the twentieth century.”362 Indeed, although he worked primarily at the state level, he was a figure of national stature within the broader state parks movement.

Born in Johann-Saarbruecken, Germany in 1869 and reared in Dusseldorf, Lieber was the son of a Councilor of the Prussian government and received a privileged upbringing, though he endured a sickly childhood. During his early youth, frequent illness confined him to his family home, where he received an education from private tutors and relatives. He demonstrated great aptitude in languages and learned Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. When he was well enough to attend school, he entered the Royal Lyceum in Dusseldorf, where his classmates included three young princes of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, among other children from distinguished Prussian families.

Lieber learned English while living in London from 1890-1891 and made his first journey to the U.S. in 1891, intending to spend a year in Indianapolis before returning to his homeland. Instead, he remained in America for the rest of his life, gaining official citizenship in 1901.363 Lieber swiftly rose from his first job in Indianapolis at a hardware store to become an art and music critic for the Indiana Tribune and a successful businessman.364 In 1893, he was married to Emma Rappaport -- a daughter of the Indiana Tribune’s owner -- with whom he would have

356 Ibid.
357 Ibid.
358 Ibid.
359 Ibid.
360 Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Lands & Waters. “14th Annual Report of the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1932” (1932). 113
361 “Richard Lieber, State Park System Founder, Dies at McCormick’s Creek,” Indianapolis Star (Indianapolis), April 16, 1944.
362 Landrum 66
363 Ibid.
364 Ibid.
three children. Lieber worked from 1900 to 1905 as president of the Richard Lieber & Co. firm, which bottled soft drinks and “medical waters.” From 1902 to 1904, he also served as Secretary and Director of the Western Chemical Company, a manufacturer of coal tar products. In 1905, he was named Vice President of James R. Ross & Co., an “importing and jobbing firm.”

Although conservation was the central cause of his civic life, Lieber practiced public service in a wide range of fields. A man of formidable energy, he served in 1909 as Chairman of the Indianapolis Civil Service Board; in 1910-1911 as President of the Indianapolis Trade Association; and from 1912-1939 as President of the Merchants and Manufacturers’ Insurance Bureau of Indianapolis. Later in his career of service, he would work as Vice President and Director of the American Planning and Civic Association. Lieber gained his title “Colonel” as an honorary designation from the governor of Indiana upon his appointment as “military secretary” in 1917. Lieber had become impassioned about democracy during his sojourn in England and he relished the opportunity to participate in public affairs in both England and the United States. A self-described liberal, Lieber remarked of Indianapolis in 1918:

“Here I have found my real home because it afforded me the opportunity of individual expression and permitted my participation in all those matters which the Declaration of Independence . . . expresses in the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

Indeed, Lieber had known a different political order in Germany, and never took for granted the liberties available to the common citizen in the United States.

Within the realm of conservation, Lieber’s public titles included Chairman of the Board of Governors for the Fourth National Conservation Congress (1912); Chairman of Indiana State Park Committee; Director of Indiana State Department of Conservation (1919-1932); and President of the Conference of State Parks (1932-1939). He was duly recognized for his conservation efforts with a gold medal from the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society (1933), an award from the Chicago Regional Planning Association for “distinguished park work;” and an honorary doctorate in science from Wabash College. In 1942, Lieber also authored a book on conservation titled “America’s Natural Wealth: A Story of the Use and

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365 Ibid.
366 Ibid.
367 Ibid.
368 Ibid.
369 Ibid.
370 Landrum 65
372 “Richard Lieber, State Park System Founder”
373 Ibid.
374 Ibid.
375 Ibid.
376 Ibid.
377 Ibid.

Section 8 page 88
According to one historian, “In 1915, Lieber led a movement to raise private funding for the purchase of the Turkey Run property, which he hoped could be presented as the first state park the following year during Indiana’s centennial celebration.”

Although Lieber openly declared that Turkey Run was his favorite state park in Indiana, he also had a particularly special relationship to Brown County State Park and its surroundings. Indeed, while Lieber was a denizen of many state parks, his Indianapolis Star obituary states that he and his wife “usually spent each summer in Brown County in their summer home, Whip-poor-will Lodge. He obtained the Brown County home in 1911 and often jokingly described himself as “one of the oldest furriners in the region.” Accordingly, Lieber’s attachment to Brown County did not wane in the wake of his efforts to establish the park.

In her published biography of Richard Lieber, Emma Lieber recounts many memories of time spent with her late husband in Brown County. Her recollection of Lieber’s first trip to Brown County confirms his special connection to the place:

“The first time that Richard visited Brown County was on September 24, 1910. He was a guest at the cabin of Fred Hetherington. . . . That trip was a revelation to Richard. Until then he was unaware that we had such lovely scenery so close to Indianapolis and his first remark, after a drive through a goodly part of the county, was: “This whole county ought to be bought up by the state and then made into a State Park so that all of the people of Indiana could enjoy this beauty spot.”

Emma adds that “The State Park idea was born then and there and it did not die.” Accordingly, while McCormick’s Creek (Canyon) was the first Indiana state park, it was Brown County that sparked Lieber’s determination to establish state parks in Indiana. In fact, Brown County State Park might very well have been the first of its kind in Indiana if Richard Lieber had had his way. As Emma notes:

“Though Richard’s idea of State Parks was born in Brown County, when he first set eyes on the scenery of this beauty spot, Brown County State Park was the last park acquired while Richard was Director of the Indiana Department of Conservation. Brown County folks were reluctant to share their homeland with others. It is for this reason that no railroad was ever built directly into Nashville.”

378 Ibid.
379 Landrum 140
380 Ibid. 65
381 “Richard Lieber, State Park System Founder”
383 Emma Lieber 69
384 Emma Lieber 74
Lieber’s linkage to Brown County became even more personal shortly after his initial visit when he returned to purchase the property that would become Whip-Poor-Will Lodge at 1281 N. Jackson Branch Road in Washington Township, northwest of the north entrance of Brown County State Park. As Lieber’s widow recalled, “He again went down to the Hetherington cabin on the sixteenth of October [1910] and was so elated about the fall coloring of the trees that he decided he must own some land there and build us a cabin.”385

Starting in 1910, Brown County became a habitual refuge for the industrious public servant. Emma’s later memories portray the depth of Lieber’s long-term bond with Brown County State Park and its surroundings. Of the period during which Lieber was engaged in the construction of the family’s substantial Brown County cabin, Emma mused that “I believe those six months . . . were about the happiest months of his life,”386 adding that Richard “loved that house” and cherished the memories of visiting Brown County with his son Walther during its construction.387 Once the house was complete, the family spent four to six weeks there each summer for the next several years.388 Emma and the children would estivate at the house continuously during these weeks while Richard would work in Indianapolis Monday through Friday and join his family at their retreat on the weekends.389 Although Lieber’s ever-growing professional demands would limit time spent in Brown County during a portion of the 1920s and 1930s, the lodge continued to serve as an occasional peaceful escape during those years, and became more central again to Richard and Emma’s life following Lieber’s retirement.390 Indeed, it was at Whip-Poor-Will that the Father of Indiana State Parks penned his manifesto “America’s Natural Wealth,” published in 1943 – the year before his death.391

An additional remark by Emma Lieber underscores the singular relationship that her husband had with Brown County:

“He was six feet tall, carried himself erect, and looked distinguished and well groomed, except when loafing at his summer home in Brown County.”392

Clearly, the dignified and assiduous Lieber found himself able to relax in Brown County as in no other place. Elements of his personality that were not expressed in other settings were able to manifest themselves here, and those who were closest to him witnessed a change in his bearing when he found himself among the “Hills of Brown.”

Finally, while Whip-Poor-Will Lodge was not on the grounds of Brown County State Park, Lieber’s strong connection to his summer home is still synonymous with a strong connection to the park itself. As noted above, Lieber had initially wished that Brown County would become a state park in its entirety. Emma notes that when the Park finally opened, Lieber “was happy

385 Emma Lieber 69
386 Emma Lieber 71
387 Emma Lieber 71
388 Ibid.
389 Ibid.
390 Ibid.
391 Ibid.
392 Emma Lieber 12
now, that at last the many wooded acres on Weed Patch Hill should become a state park and game preserve;” 393 however, she describes the creation of the park as the partial fulfillment of Richard’s dream, as indeed he still wished in 1929 that all land in Brown County could have been acquired and preserved by the state. 394 Accordingly, it is reasonable to infer that Lieber did not perceive a significant distinction between the portions of Brown County that were included and not included in the state park. A deep fondness for his summer home would have extended naturally to the nearby land within the park as well, as Lieber would likely have recognized the park boundaries as arbitrary – a mere accident of more and less successful land acquisition efforts.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) at Brown County State Park and at large:

CCC Companies 1557 and 1561 played such a dominant role in the development of the park that their story deserves to be told in greater detail.

Both companies trained at the CCC headquarters at Fort Knox, Kentucky before being transported by train to Helmsburg, Indiana. From Helmsburg, the men rode Army trucks into the rugged territory of BCSP, which was scarcely suitable for human habitation at the time. Of the appearance of Weed Patch Hill when the Company arrived at the Brown County Game Preserve, it was said that “[a] more desolate and forsaken spot could not have been found anywhere.” 395 Composed of 134 World War I veterans, Company 1561 reached BCSP on July 10, 1933. Company 1557 arrived a week later, on July 17. The men cleared a camp site at once on Weed Patch Hill, thereafter constructing a mess hall and a bathhouse – neither of which are extant.

Perry McCain came to the camp as an Educational Advisor in March of 1934. It is reported that he “at once began numerous classes in vocational training and class instruction in many subjects.” 396 Accordingly, the economic purpose of the CCC was not merely to support enrollees during their membership but also to prepare them for skilled work upon their exit from the program. In April 1934, Company 1561 began publishing its own newspaper. 397 It was named the “Weedpatch Vets Gazette.” 398

Each member of the CCC served a six-month renewable term and was paid a monthly stipend of $30 -- $25 of which had to be remitted to his struggling family. 399 Within the program’s first six

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393 Emma Lieber 123
394 Ibid.
396 CCC Scrapbook, narrative, p. 3
397 Ibid., p. 4
398 Ibid.
399 Alexandra K. Wenzl, “The Implementation and Impact of the National Park Service’s Design Guidelines on Civilian Conservation Corp. Stonework in Indiana’s State Parks” (Thesis), Ball State University, Muncie, IN, 2003, 16.
months, 105 CCC camps were created in state parks and 70 were established in national parks.400 The CCC reached its highest enrollment level in 1935, with men serving in 475 camps at state parks and 115 camps at national parks.401 By the end of the program in 1942, CCC companies had performed work in 405 state parks – a massive achievement.402

To receive CCC funding, states were required to own land that was used or could be used to serve as state parks.403 Upon the CCC’s founding, only about half of the states owned tracts of land that fit this description, marking Indiana as relatively progressive for having established a state park system in 1916. Desiring to capitalize on the money offered through the CCC program, many other states followed suit, creating their own state park systems through “some of the most aggressive, expeditious, and innovative land acquisition efforts the country has ever seen.”404 Spending on the CCC program totaled $467 million, of which $335 million was invested in state parks.405 According to one historian, the CCC’s most significant legacy was thus its role in catalyzing the development of so many state park systems throughout the country.406

A set of common design guidelines served as the basis for most CCC-constructed buildings in state and national parks; however, the prescriptions were vague enough to allow for some artistic liberty and creative interpretation.407 Many of the initial guidelines were created by Dorothy Waugh, whose status as an influential female designer was anomalous at the time.408 On behalf of the CCC, Waugh produced both the Portfolio of Park Structures and the Portfolio of Comfort Stations and Privies in 1934. Albert Good edited new compilations of design guidelines for the CCC titled Park Structures and Facilities in 1935 and Park & Recreation Structures in 1938.409

As noted in the National Park Service’s history of state parks during the New Deal era, the illustrated portfolios and books “were intended to show not prototypes to be copied but examples to foster imaginative harmonious solutions adapted to the needs and character of each situation.” A set of common design guidelines served as the basis for most CCC-constructed buildings in state and national parks; however, the prescriptions were vague enough to allow for some artistic liberty and creative interpretation.407 Many of the initial guidelines were created by Dorothy Waugh, whose status as an influential female designer was anomalous at the time.408 On behalf of the CCC, Waugh produced both the Portfolio of Park Structures and the Portfolio of Comfort Stations and Privies in 1934. Albert Good edited new compilations of design guidelines for the CCC titled Park Structures and Facilities in 1935 and Park & Recreation Structures in 1938.409

As noted in the National Park Service’s history of state parks during the New Deal era, the illustrated portfolios and books “were intended to show not prototypes to be copied but examples to foster imaginative harmonious solutions adapted to the needs and character of each situation.”410 Brown County State Park’s CCC-built features duly represent the modification of general designs for specific sites.

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400 Landrum 132
401 Landrum 133
402 Landrum 135
403 Landrum 131
404 Landrum 132
405 Landrum 134
406 Landrum 132
407 Wenzl 3
408 Wenzl
409 Wenzl 3
Brown County State Park, one of the largest resources of its kind in the country, is representative of the finest Park Rustic architecture in the nation’s state parks. Its history, architecture, and natural environment have served as a draw for tourism, art and culture, and recreational use for generations.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Barr, Trish. “Model may be basis for the restoration of Kelp.” *Brown County Democrat* (Nashville, IN), January 20, 1982.


Brown County State Park                      Brown County, Indiana
Name of Property                  County and State


Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Brown County State Park. [map]. Scale not given. Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 2014.


https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm


“Location of Archery Hunting Grounds: Brown County State Park, Game Preserve” (Map). Outdoor Indiana, 4. November 1935.

“New “Little State House.”” Indianapolis Star (Indianapolis, IN), April 8, 1934.
Brown County State Park
Brown County, Indiana
Name of Property

Newton, Norman T.  *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture.*

National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, 1993
https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland7a.htm


http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/nattrans/ntwilderness/essays/preserva.htm


“Richard Lieber, State Park System Founder, Dies at McCormick’s Creek,” *Indianapolis Star* (Indianapolis), April 16, 1944.

“State Conservation Department Busy on New Brown County Park; A Steel Observation Tower Already Has Been Built on Weed Patch.” *Indianapolis News* (Indianapolis, IN), Feb. 2, 1929. 21.


https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm

Brown County State Park

Name of Property: Brown County State Park

County and State: Brown County, Indiana


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: _____________________________________


10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 15,815 Acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☑ NAD 1983
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
See attached maps “Brown County State Park Historic District Boundary Map” and USGS topographical maps.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The selected boundaries are the current boundaries of Brown County State Park. The boundaries have undergone only minimal change since the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By
Brown County State Park
Name of Property
name/title: _Sam Burgess/Community Preservation Specialist
organization: _Indiana Landmarks
street & number: _1201 Central Ave.
city or town: _Indianapolis state: _IN zip code: _46202
e-mail: _mdollase@indianalandmarks.org
telephone: _ (317) 639-4534
date: ______________

Photo Log
Name of Property: Brown County State Park
City or Vicinity: Nashville
County: Brown State: Indiana
(The above applies to all photographs)

1 of 56
Photographer: Frank J. Oliver
Date Photographed: February 15, 2010
Ramp Creek Covered Bridge
North End and West Side
Camera is facing Southeast

2 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
Ramp Creek Covered Bridge
North End
Camera is facing South

3 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
North Gatehouse
South and East Facades
Camera is facing Northwest

4 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
Upper Shelter House and Covered Well
Camera is facing North

5 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Brown County State Park

Name of Property
Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
  Comfort Station (near Upper Shelter House)
  Southwest and Southeast Facades
  Camera is facing North

6 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
  Sorghum Mill Shelter
  Camera is facing Southwest

7 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
  Lower Shelter House
  Northwest and Southwest Facades
  Camera is facing East

8 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
  Saddle Barn
  North and West Facades
  Camera is facing Southeast

9 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
  Amphitheater
  Camera is facing Northeast

10 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
  Abe Martin Lodge
  Northeast Façade (original front)
  Camera is facing South

11 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
  Abe Martin Lodge
  Southwest Façade (current front)
  Camera is facing Northwest

12 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen

Sections 9-end  page 100
Brown County State Park

Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
  13 of 56
  Trail 3 Trailhead
  Camera is facing North

  14 of 56
  Photographer: Lee Lewellen
  Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
  West Gatehouse
  Camera is facing West

  15 of 56
  Photographer: Sam Burgess
  Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
  Hesitation Point
  Camera is facing North-Northwest

  16 of 56
  Photographer: Paige Wassel
  Date Photographed: June 24, 2017
  West Lookout Tower
  Camera is facing Northeast

  17 of 56
  Photographer: Paige Wassel
  Date Photographed: June 24, 2017
  Fire Tower
  Camera is facing Northeast

  18 of 56
  Photographer: Lee Lewellen
  Date Photographed: June 24, 2017
  Original West Gatehouse
  Camera is facing North

  19 of 56
  Photographer: Sam Burgess
  Date Photographed: June 24, 2017
  Hoosier’s Nest Cabin
  North-Northeast and East-Southeast Facades
  Camera is facing Southwest
Brown County State Park                       Brown County, Indiana
Name of Property                                County and State
20 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
Ogle Lake and Dam
West End, Including Dam and Spillway
Camera is facing East-Southeast

21 of 56
Photographer: Paige Wassel
Date Photographed: June 24, 2017
Ogle Lake Shelter
Camera is facing East

22 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
Water Treatment Facility
Camera is facing Southwest

23 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
Three-Portal Barn (Buffalo Ridge Campground)
Camera is facing West

24 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
Recreation Building (Former “Vermin House”)
Southeast and Northeast Facades
Camera is facing West

25 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: September 27, 2018
Recreation Building Water Fountain
Southeast Side
Camera is facing North

26 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
House (“original Custodian’s House”)
Northeast and Southeast Facades
Camera is facing West
Brown County State Park

Name of Property

27 of 56
Photographer: Lee Lewellen
Date Photographed: February 22, 2018
Research Cabin
North and West Facades
Camera is facing Southeast

28 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: August 2, 2017
Shelter House-Country Store
Northwest and Northeast Facades
Camera is facing South

29 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
Strahl Lake, Strahl Lake Dam, and Trail 6
Southeast End of Lake
Camera is facing Northwest

30 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
Strahl Lake Shelter
Northeast façade
Camera is facing Southwest

31 of 56
Photographer: Patrick Haulter
Date Photographed: April 4, 2018
Strahl Lake Restrooms
Southeast and Southwest Facades
Camera is facing North

32 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: September 27, 2018
Strahl Lake Water Fountain
Southeast Side
Camera is facing North

33 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
CCC Planted Trees
Camera is facing North
Brown County State Park

Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
Green Horn Shelter
Southwest and Northwest Facades
Camera is facing East

Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: July 12, 2016
Tulip Tree Shelter
Northeast and Southeast Facades
Camera is facing West by Southwest

Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: September 27, 2018
Kelp/CCC Playground
Camera is facing West

Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Pool Bathhouse
Northeast and Northwest Facades
Camera is facing Southwest

Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Raccoon Ridge Shower House
Northeast and Southeast Facades
Camera is facing Southwest

Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Service Area, North Pole Building
South and East Facades
Camera is facing Northwest
Brown County State Park
Name of Property: Brown County, Indiana

Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Representative Example of Abe Martin Lodge Housekeeping Cabins/Rustic Cabins
(Cale Fluhart Cabin)
Southeast and Northeast Facades
Camera is facing West

Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Representative Example of Family Cabins
(Family Cabin #14)
Northwest and Southwest Facades
Camera is facing Southeast

Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: July 10, 2016
Representative Example of Cabin Suites
(Evy May Bud Suites)
Southwest Facade
Camera is Facing East by Northeast

Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Nature Center
North and West Facades
Camera is Facing Southeast

Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Park Office
Southwest Facade
Camera is facing East

Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Assistant Manager’s Residence
Northwest and Northeast Facades
Camera is facing South by Southeast

Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Brown County State Park

Name of Property: Pool Filter Building
Southeast and Southwest Facades
Camera is facing North

48 of 56
Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Manager’s Residence
East and South Facades
Camera is facing Northwest

49 of 56
Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Manager’s Garage
East and South Facades
Camera is facing Northwest

50 of 56
Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: June 26, 2017
South Horse Camp Gatehouse
Southeast and Northeast Facades
Camera is facing West

51 of 56
Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: June 26, 2017
North Lookout Tower
Southwest and Southeast Facades
Camera is facing North

52 of 56
Photographer: DNR Staff
Date Photographed: February 5, 2010
Sewage Plant
Southeast and Southwest Facades
Camera is facing Northeast

53 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess
Date Photographed: September 27, 2018
New Water Plant
Southwest and Northwest Facades
Camera is facing East

54 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess

Brown County, Indiana
County and State
Brown County State Park

Name of Property

Brown County, Indiana

County and State

Date Photographed: September 27, 2018
Service Building
East and South Facades
Camera is facing Northwest

55 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess

Date Photographed: December 11, 2018
Saddle Barn Corral and Sheds
Southwest Side
Camera is facing Northeast

56 of 56
Photographer: Sam Burgess

Date Photographed: December 11, 2018
Horse Track/Pony Circle
Southeast Side
Camera is facing Northwest

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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.)

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**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.
Ramp Creek Covered Bridge
North Gatehouse
Pool Bath House

BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 1: NORTH ENTRANCE

LEGEND
Contributing
Non-Contributing
Park Boundary
Road
Creek
Photo Number
BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 2: SADDLE BARN AND LOWER SHELTER HOUSE
BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 6: West Entrance
BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 7: HESITATION POINT AND TULIP SHELTER
BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 9: WEED PATCH HILL
BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 9-A: TRAIL 10

Not to Scale

LEGEND
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- Park Boundary
- Road
- Creek
- Photo Number

Peach Tree Shelter

Trail 10
BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 10: RECREATION BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS
BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 10-A: BUFFALO RIDGE CAMPGROUND AND SURROUNDINGS
BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 11: STRAHL LAKE AND SURROUNDINGS

LEGEND
Contributing
Non-Contributing
Park Boundary
Road
Creek
Photo Number

STRAHL LAKE

Strahl Lake Dam
Strahl Lake Water Fountain
Strahl Lake Shelter
CCC-planted Trees
Strahl Lake Restrooms
Comfort Station

TRAIL 6
TRAIL 6
HORSEMAN CAMP ROAD

Not to Scale
BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 12: NATURE CENTER AND RACCOON RIDGE CAMP GROUND
Green Horn Shelter (formerly known as Archery Shelter)
South Horse Camp Gatehouse

LEGEND
Contributing
Non-Contributing
Park Boundary
Road
Creek
Photo Number

BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL SKETCH MAP 13: SOUTHEAST ENTRANCE AND HORSEMEN’S CAMPGROUND
ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

CAMPGROUNDS—Campgrounds equipped with flush toilets, hot water and showers. Occupancy limited to 14 consecutive nights. A separate headhouse campground is available. Rally camping is allowed. Campsites available through the Central Reservation System.

CAMP STORE—Self-camping and picnic supplies. Firewood and souvenirs. Open April through October.

FAMILY CABINS—Two bedrooms (sleeps eight), full kitchens, complete bathroom, shower, fans, dishware and cooking utensils provided, easy walking distance to the lodge. Reservations through the Inn reservations system.

FISHING—Bass, bluegill, etc. Canoes, kayaks, rowboats permitted. Non-motorized or electric trolling motors only. State fishing license required. Indiana Fishing Regulations apply.

HIKING—More than 18 miles of easy-to-rugged trails. Tours may be arranged by contacting the park office. Trailhead at the lodge parking lot.

HORSE TRAILS—Facilities for those who bring their own horses. Contact the park office for information.


MORE INFORMATION

White: Brown County State Park
PO Box 178
Evansville, IN 47724

MBA: 812-876-6764

SPECIAL NOTES

The park offers a variety of activities for all ages, including swimming, hiking, fishing, and picnicking. The park has a 4.5-acre lake, three trails, and a picnic area. There are also camping and cabin rentals available. The park is open year-round and offers a variety of programs and events throughout the year. For more information, visit the park's website or call the park office.

Please carry all trash you produce in order to keep your park clean and beautiful for others to enjoy.

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Brown County State Park

Brown County State Park is the largest state park in Indiana, covering 15,616 acres. It was established in 1929.

In the past few years, the park has grown in popularity. Several facilities were created, including Abe Martin Lodge, several cabins, and an ice skating rink. Many trails and roads were added or improved.

On June 1, 1994, the Veterans Civilian Conservation Corps Company 1557 began its work in the park. Its planting of black locust, black walnut, various pines, and spruce gave nature a helping hand in healing actions. The CCC workers built several buildings, shelters, ordeals, roads, trails, and the west lookout tower.

The many miles of marked trails are ideal for hikers who prefer seeing the park on foot, on horseback, or by bicycle. About 70 miles of bridle trails, 20 miles of hiking trails, and 27 miles of mountain bike trails lead through the steep, forested hills. The park’s Ogle Hollow Nature Preserve contains an
A DIVERSITY OF TRAILS

All horsemen's trails are clearly marked with the appropriate letter (A, B, C, etc.) or number (1, 2, 3, etc.). All markers are located along the right hand side of the trails as you are riding away from the beginning point of the trail. This marking system will enable a rider to determine the direction in which he is riding on the trail. A rider riding away from the beginning point of a trail will see the markers on his left, and a rider riding towards the beginning point of a trail will see the markers on his right. The following are brief descriptions of those trails that are authorized for horsemen use at Brown County State Park.

**Trails A-J** are wide and may be ridden two abreast.

**Trail A**

The trail begins at Green Horn shelter near the campground registration gatehouse. A five-mile ride over terrain leads to Green Patch Hill, site of the state park fire tower. A return trip of two miles follows Skinner Creek back to the west end of the horsemen's camp.

**Trail A1**

1.5 miles

You will notice an intersecting trail labeled A-1. This trail intersects the upper and lower loop of Trail A for those wishing to take a shorter ride.

**Trail B**

10.9 miles

The trail begins at the first marked trail head along the south side of the horsemen's camp. A four-mile ride over varying terrain leads to a loop of approximately six miles. This portion of the trail provides some of the most challenging hills and scenic views to be found on the horse trail system at Brown County. The ride varies from a height of nearly 950 feet above sea level on Taylor Ridge to a low of approximately 604 feet along Little Blue Creek.

**Trail C**

4.6 miles

This trail serves as an extension of the Trail B loop. Trail C begins at approximately mile six of Trail B, just south of Taylor Ridge. It continues for a distance of nearly four miles west along Taylor Ridge and south through Bales Hollow and rejoins Trail B at approximately 0.6 miles with Little Blue Creek. Trail C falls steadily from a high elevation of almost 1,000 feet near it's beginning to a low of approximately 625 feet at its end.

**Trail D**

7.4 miles

Co-op: This trail is marked and opened to horsemen through the cooperative efforts of the Department of Natural Resources, United States Forest Service and the Indiana Trail Riders Association. It is situated largely along Miller Ridge through the Hoosier National Forest. Trail D begins between mile one and two of Trail C and serves as a six-mile further continuation of the trails B and C loop for those with an experience in long distance riding. A continuation ride of the trails B, C, and D loop from the horsemen's camp back to the horsemen's camp will cover nearly 20 miles and involve several hours.

**Trail E**

2.8 miles

This trail begins near mile two of Trail B and continues for approximately two miles along a ridge trail to the little town of Story. An historic marker explaining the old Indian treaty line can be found at trail end.

**Trail F**

1.8 miles

This trail begins near mile one of Trail A and after crossing the park boundary onto private property ends at a general store located on State Road 135, just east of the entrance to the horseman's camp.

**Trail G**

6.6 miles

This trail is maintained through the joint efforts of the Department of Natural Resources and the Indiana Trail Riders Association. It follows the long-established Ten O'clock Line trail beginning near mile one of Trail C and ending approximately 12 miles west at Yellowwood Lake and Yellowwood State Forest. Those segments of Trail G situated off of Brown County State Park are marked and maintained solely by the Indiana Trail Riders Association.

Note: Due to a bridge closure, Trail G stops approximately two miles from the park boundary.

**Trail H**

2.9 miles

This trail is maintained jointly by the Department of Natural Resources and the Indiana Trail Riders Association. It originated as an experiment to determine if additional trails could be opened and maintained by the DNR and ITRA without the use of bulldozers. Trail H begins on the southern most Trail B trail head leaving horsemen's camp and runs in a south west direction across hills and ravines until it intersects with Trail E just south of Trail B.

**Trail I**

1.4 miles

Opened in conjunction with Trail H, Trail I is also a narrow trail, running in a north-south direction from approximately two miles east of Trail B.

**Trail J**

3.2 miles

Beginning on the northeast side of the paved campground road just up from the modern restrooms, Trail J climbs to the top of the ridge and runs down the north side to connect with Trail A just north of the dam. The left fork leads up the ridge to join Trail A, just south of Five Points.

**Trails 1-18** are narrow and must be ridden single file.

**Trail 1**

.3 miles

A shorter trail that goes through a clearing and past a pond before coming out on Trail A just past Trail F.

**Trail 2**

.9 miles

This beautiful trail goes up the valley crossing the creek many times, climbs the hill and comes out on Trail A, just before Trail J.

**Trail 3**

.7 miles

This trail starts halfway up Trail A and follows the ridge till it connects with Trail A.

**Trail 4**

.8 miles

This trail starts halfway up Trail A and goes up the valley and comes out on Trail A, just before Trail A splits and goes to the fire tower.

**Trail 5**

1.1 miles

1.1 miles. A beautiful, easy ridge trail.

**Trail 6**

1.7 miles

This trail starts on the Trail B on the ridge, above the primitive campground. It follows the ridge, drops into a valley and crosses Trail H at the creek. Then goes back up the hill and comes out on Trail I.

**Trail 7**

.7 miles

Starting out on Trail H just above the Horsemen's camp, this trail is a cool, pleasant valley trail that goes past the foundation stones of a homestead cabin before climbing the hill and coming out on Trail B, just off the road.

**Trail 8**

.4 miles

This trail starts off of Trail 7, just after it drops into the valley. It then follows a ridge and comes out on Trail I.

**Trail 9**

.7 miles

This trail follows an old roadbed for awhile then drops into a valley before coming out on Trail H.

**Trail 10**

.4 miles

This trail starts out on Trail H at the far end of the valley from Trail 9. It wanders through some beautiful pine trees before coming out on Trail 11.

**Trail 11**

1.4 miles

This trail also follows an old roadbed along a ridge, then crosses a valley and comes out on Trail E halfway to Story.

**Trail 12**

.6 miles

Starting just a short distance down Trail E, this trail follows a ridge before dropping down on the valley and joining Trail B just before the picnic tables on Trail B.

**Trail 13**

1.5 miles

This trail goes off of Trail B, just past Trail 7, drops into a valley, crosses a creek and runs to the end of the ridge and back up another valley before climbing to a ridge and following it to the picnic tables on Trail B.

**Trail 14**

2.5 miles

This is a very beautiful ridge and valley trail. It starts up a ridge off of Trail B and comes back down the next valley and joins back up with Trail B just past Trail 15.

**Trail 15**

2.8 miles

This trail starts off of Trail 14, and follows a ridge to a pond, just off of Trail B and follows Trail B for a short distance, turns off and follows a ridge before the picnic tables on the Little Blue Creek.

**Trail 16**

3.6 miles

This trail follows an old roadbed off of the Trail B, then drops into the valley and crosses Trail D, just past the picnic tables, then climbs back up to a ridge and follows this ridge to some pine trees on the back side of Trail D. Pack a lunch, the pine trees are a beautiful place to relax and eat lunch.

**Trail 17**

2 miles

Starts at Five Points and follows an old fire trail near the east park boundary. Trail turns southward, drops down into a valley and passes through a site where sandstone was quarried to build some of the original parks buildings. Trail crosses ridges and gulles with Trail F.

**Trail 18**

.8 miles

Trail follows old roadbed from Five Points to its intersection with Trail 17 near an old stone quarry.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

More than 80 percent of the nation's population resides in urban areas and Americans are seeking trail opportunities as never before. Horseback riders have increased to 17 million nationally from 7.8 million in 1960, making it one of the fastest growing forms of recreation.

The critical task today is to make decisions that will determine the long-term fate of essential resources. At the same time, the growing population of outdoor enthusiasts visiting the State Park System's 57,000 acres requires increased recreation and educational opportunities.

Just as trail benefits all, the responsibility for trail planning, development and maintenance must also be shared. The Indiana Trail Riders Association has joined the Department of Natural Resources to share these responsibilities and ask for your cooperation and help in preserving our park for use by future generations of trail riders. Please stay on the marked trails and "Pack Out what you Pack In". Brown County State Park showcases the grandeur of Indiana's natural beauty with its miles of hilly trails. Let's keep our park clean and beautiful.

This map is prepared jointly by the INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES and the INDIANA TRAIL RIDERS ASSOCIATION, INC.
HORSEMAN'S CAMP & TRAIL RULES

In order to make your visit most enjoyable and at the same time to provide the maximum degree of safety for you and for our other guests, we ask that you observe the following rules while you are in the park:

- Horse Trail Permits must be purchased for all horses entering Brown County State Park from April 1 thru November 30. Riders must carry a permit for each horse while it is being ridden on the Brown County State Park horse trail system. Annual Horse Tags are valid from January 1, until December 31 of the year issued.
- The park is open from 7:00 am through 11:00 pm. Quiet hours are to be observed after 11:00 pm, as a courtesy to our other park guests. Campers will not be permitted to set up their camp in the regular campground after midnight, also as a courtesy to other campers. Horsemen campers arriving after midnight will be permitted to camp in the day use area for the care of their horses after traveling long hours. They are to stay in this area until 7:00 am at which time they will be permitted to move into the main campground. If no campsites are available for the following day or no space is available in the day use area, no overnight provisions will be provided.
- Please limit your riding to the marked trails found within Brown County State Park and also, Trail D loop and Trail G which are located outside the park boundaries. It is important to stay on the marked trails to help prevent soil erosion because soils found within Brown County State Park are highly erodible.
- Only hitch your horses at the designated areas.
- Only one mode of transportation is permitted per campsite. One additional tow vehicle is permitted but it must remain hooked to towed equipment at all times.
- Advise all visitors that they will have to park their cars in the visitor's parking lots located at each end of the horsemans' camp and walk to your site.
- Dogs, cats or other pets must be kept on a leash no longer than 6 feet in length, or caged and they must be attended at all times.
- Horses must be ridden at a walk while in the campground.
- Please clean up before you leave. Manure bins are provided for your convenience.

CENTRAL RESERVATION SYSTEM

Reservations for all types of camping, family cabins, and shelters at state parks, reservoirs and forests can be made online or by calling toll-free.
Call: 1-866-642-6266
Online: camp.IN.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Write: Brown County State Park
1400 S.R. 135 S.
Nashville, IN 47448
Call: (812) 988-6406
Online: stateparks.IN.gov/2970.htm

NEED ASSISTANCE DURING YOUR STAY?
Please contact the park office, gatehouse or other DNR personnel.
Horscamp Gatehouse: (812) 988-5235
Dial 911 for all emergencies.
Brown County State Park, Brown Co., IN Photo 0009

Brown County State Park, Brown Co., IN Photo 0010