United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _Lemuel Allen Farm _____
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing**:**
__N/A_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: _3768 E Pleasant Ridge Road_____
City or town: _Madison_____ State: _IN_____ County: _Jefferson_____
Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [x]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___national ___statewide _X__local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

__X_A ___B __X_C ___D

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

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [x]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	3	buildings
		sites
1	1	structures
		objects
9	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
AGRICULTURAL/ storage
AGRICULTURAL/ animal facility
AGRICULTURAL/ agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
AGRICULTURAL/ storage
AGRICULTURAL/ animal facility
AGRICULTURAL/ agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

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

OTHER/ central-passage

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
Foundation: STONE
Roof: STONE / slate
Walls: BRICK
Other: WOOD / weatherboard
METAL / steel

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

Summary Paragraph

The Lemuel Allen Farm consists of a house, two barns, two silos, the granary, the garage a privy, two large tool sheds, one smaller tool shed, an equipment shed, a workshop, a feed shed, and a concrete slab that was previously a corn crib. The farm is currently situated on 110 acres south of Pleasant Ridge Road, just outside the town of Madison, in Madison Township, Jefferson County, Indiana.

Of the fourteen current resources located on the Lemuel Allen Farm, eight buildings and one structure are contributing to the eligibility of the farm. These eight buildings and one structure include the house, privy, and basement barn, all built around 1877. The other contributing buildings include a silo, the workshop, the granary, the garage, the feed shed, and a tool shed. These buildings were constructed in the 1920s. The non-contributing buildings were all built in the c.1966-c.1990 time period. These include a large metal tool shed, metal equipment shed, metal barn, and a circular grain bin, totaling three non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing structure. The non-contributing buildings are clearly outside of the farm's historic period.

Narrative Description

Contributing buildings

House.

Façade (North Elevation):
The main dwelling is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay, brick, central-passage house (Photo 1). The building is topped by a side-gable roof with a cross-gable over the front door. The front gable is flush with the façade, and the roof pitch of the gable matches that of the side gables. The roof is covered by slate shingles with triple-embedded and diamond patterns in red on either side of the front-gable on the façade. On the sides of the front gable portion of the roof are single blue diamond pattern filled in with red. Underneath the deep roof overhang is a wooden entablature consisting of plain architrave and frieze interrupted by paired scroll brackets. A built-in box gutter/cornice rests on the brackets. The front gable has paired, raked brackets. The house is clad in running bond brick that has been painted, and has two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows. The façade has two windows, symmetrically placed on either side of the front door, and one window in the front gable, above the front door. The windows are set with an arched openings topped by protruding brick segmental arched hoods and stone sills. The rectangular windows are flanked by operable wood shutters with rounded tops to fit into the arched openings. The front door is topped by a transom window. A stone sided, poured concrete patio extends the length of the front of the house. This patio appears to have been installed in sections at different times, as is evidenced by the different textures and colors of concrete. The patio is accessed by poured concrete steps in the center of the house, flanked by short stone walls. The center part of the patio is sheltered by a porch roof supported by triple wrought iron rods on the sides, and double wrought iron rods on the front. A wrought iron railing extends from the rods along the front and sides of the covered portion of the patio, leaving an opening for access. The patio's roof doubles as a second-floor patio. The roof is flat, and has a wrought iron railing extending around the perimeter. This porch configuration appears to date to circa 1955. The house sits on a stone foundation.

Side (East Elevation):
The east elevation shows the gable end of the roof, with raked, bracketed wood entablature and gable returns underneath. There are three windows on this elevation, two on the first floor, one on the second floor (Photo 5). All three windows are different sizes and lack the hoods of the front elevations. The largest window is on the first floor, closest to the facade. This window is the same size as the windows on the facade. The second window on the first floor is smaller, and the window on the second floor is sized between the other two. All three windows are two-over-one, double-hung, wood windows flanked by operable shutters. Two of the window openings on the side elevation are arched, topped by brick segmental arches that are flush with the wall, and stone sills. The window closest to the rear elevation is topped by a single, straight brick lintel,

and sits within a rectangular opening. The side elevation also has an entry door and window into the basement since the change in grade exposes more of the foundation on this elevation. The basement window is a two-over-two, double hung, wood window topped with a solid stone lintel, set into the stone wall. The basement door is a modern, aluminum replacement door. Steps lead down to the doorway, which sits partly below ground level.

Rear (South Elevation):
The rear elevation of the house rises one-and-one-half stories, with no windows on the second floor (Photos 3 and 4). An entablature with no brackets runs underneath the roofline, however, there is no other wall decoration on the rear elevation. On the roof of the rear elevation of the house, there are four, smaller double-embedded diamond patterns that run the length of the roof, located between the chimneys and the gutter. The rear elevation of the roof is punctured by two brick, internal chimneys, and one recently added brick, end chimney on the rear addition. A rear, concrete block addition presumed to date to circa 1960, which was originally the back porch, extends across a portion of the rear elevation. The addition is one-story tall, covered by an asphalt shingle, shed roof, and clad in structural concrete block. The addition has two, small, sliding windows near the roofline, flanked by miniature inoperable shutters. The east side of the addition has an entry door and a fixed, single pane window near the roofline. The entry door opens onto a covered poured concrete stoop, with poured concrete steps leading to a wooden deck. The covered patio is sheltered by a flat, aluminum roof supported by triple wrought iron rods, with wrought iron railings between. The exposed portion of the rear elevation has a single, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl kitchen window. The entire house sits on a raised basement, so two basement windows are visible on the rear elevation near the ground.

Side (West Elevation):
The west elevation shows the gable end of the roof, with raked, bracketed entablature and gable returns underneath. There are three windows on this elevation, two on the first floor, one on the second floor. All three windows are different sizes and lack the hoods of the front windows. The largest window is on the first floor, closest to the front elevation. This window is the same size as the windows on the front wall. The second window on the first floor is smaller, and the window on the second floor is sized between the other two. All three windows are two-over-one, double hung, wood windows flanked by operable shutters. Two of the window openings on the side elevation are arched, topped by brick segmental arches that are flush with the wall, and have stone sills. The window closest to the rear elevation is topped by a single, straight brick lintel, and sits within a rectangular opening. The stone foundation is visible, however, there are no windows into the basement on this elevation. The west elevation of the addition is almost flush with the side of the dwelling. A new, external, brick chimney rises from the side of the addition. Between the shed roof and the side wall of the addition is aluminum siding.

Interior:
The interior of the house has had moderate alterations to the historic fabric. The house interior includes a central hallway leading from the front door to the original back door. The open string staircase is situated within this hallway (Photo 32). The large, lathe-turned newel post and molded handrail are stained wood, but the turned balusters are painted. There are two large front rooms (parlors) off of the main hallway. Each large front room is accessed through a door topped

by a transom window. Door and window surrounds are simple architrave moldings and are painted wood. The front rooms each have a fireplace along the interior wall. The fireplaces consist of covered grates or coal baskets. Neither fireplace would actually permit the burning of wood; they were likely for burning coal. The mantles appear to be cast iron with round arched openings and deeply paneled spandrels. The hearths on the first floor are tile, and appear to not be original. The hearths on the second floor are brick. Behind the eastern front room is a door that enters into the modern day kitchen. The kitchen has been remodeled within the last twenty years. There does not appear to be any original fabric in the kitchen. Behind the western front room is a modern day bathroom. The bathroom is accessed through the hall. The bathroom does not have any historic fabric either. The original back door to the house now opens into the addition. The addition is now a den. The den does not contain any historic fabric.

At the top of the stairs is a second floor hallway (Photo 9). This hallway has a set of French doors directly above the front door. Two equal-sized bedrooms open off the second floor hallway. These doors are also topped by transom windows. Each bedroom has a fireplace directly above the fireplaces on the first floors. These mantles are simpler than those on the first floor, consisting of wood mantles with pierced iron grates. Each bedroom has an original closet. The corners of the bedrooms have been enclosed to create bathrooms.

The house has a full, raised basement. The basement is the same size as the first floor, and is completely finished. Many of the basement walls are stuccoed stone. Much of the historic fabric in the basement is intact. The basement steps are housed within a closet underneath the main stairs. At the bottom of the stairs is a hallway. The hallway leads to several rooms. Many rooms in the basement have ground-level windows that allow in light. The basement has two doors that lead outside. There is also a large, wood burning fireplace in the basement. This fireplace is directly underneath one of the first floor fireplaces.

Barn. (building)

This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, central-aisle, transverse frame basement barn has a corrugated metal, front-gable roof (Photos 14 and 15). The barn is clad in vertical wood siding, and six-pane, fixed, wood windows. The barn rests on a stone foundation. The front façade of the barn has a metal track and two sliding, wooden barn doors. There is also a hayloft opening covered by a hinged door. The side elevation has four windows on the first floor and two wooden pedestrian doors. The first floor also has a square opening that is partially covered by a wooden door. The second floor has four vent openings, one blocked off with aluminum, the others are covered by louvered wood vents. A stone retaining wall containing the same stone as the foundation, runs parallel to the side of the barn, toward the front facade, creating an earthen ramp leading to the front of the barn. This barn was built around the same time as the house, circa 1877. The interior beams of the barn are large and roughhewn, with visible axe marks and some bark remaining. The barn is currently being used for horses.

Silo. (structure)

The concrete stave silo is a round, poured concrete structure, with metal bands running around the perimeter (to right in photo 15). The silo appears to have been constructed circa 1920. The silo is no longer used.

Workshop. (building)
The workshop is a one story, three-bay, single-pile, frame building with a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof (Photo 18). The roof's rafter tails are exposed. The roof is punctured on one end by a square, brick, interior chimney. The building is clad in weatherboard and has six-pane, fixed, wood windows and a wood panel door. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The facade of the building has two windows and a door. One side of the building has a window opening that has been covered over. The other side of the building has no openings. The rear of the building has two window openings that have been covered over. This building was built circa 1920. It is now used for storage.

Granary. (building)
This one-and-one-half-story, four bay, frame granary has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof (Photo 17). The building is clad in weatherboard and has six-pane, fixed, wood windows. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The façade of the building has two garage doors on tracks. One of the garage doors is small, the other very large. Two windows sit between the garage doors. Both ends of the building are identical. The ends have a hayloft opening, and a pedestrian door below. A shed roof lean-to addition extends from the rear of the building. The building was built circa 1920. Supposedly the interior beams of this building came from an old hotel that once existed in downtown Madison. When the hotel was torn down, the beams reportedly were brought to this farm. The building is currently used for storage.

Garage. (building)
This one-story, one-bay, frame garage has a corrugated metal, front gable roof (Photo 13). The building is clad in vertical wood siding and has no windows. The building has a large, uncovered, garage opening. The building also has a one-story, one-bay, shed roof, lean-to addition on one side. The addition also has an uncovered garage opening. The building rests on a post-in-ground foundation. This building was built circa 1920. It is still used as a garage.

Privy. (building)
This one-story, one-room, brick building is covered by a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof (Photo 20). The building is clad in structural brick and has a single entry door on one elevation, and long, rectangular, window openings under the gable on the gable ends. One window opening has a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window. The other window opening has a single pane, fixed window. The building rests on a stone foundation. This building was built circa 1877, and dates from the time of the house. It is currently used for storage.

Tool Shed. (building)
There is a single contributing tool shed on the property. This one-story, one-room tool shed has a corrugated metal, front-gable roof. The shed is clad in vertical wood siding. The shed has a single, swinging wooden door on the façade. The shed sits on a post-in-ground foundation. The shed appears to have been built circa 1920. The shed is still used as a tool shed.

Feed Shed. (building)
This one-story, one room building has a corrugated metal, shed roof (Photo 22). The building is clad in vertical wood siding and has a single entry door on one side. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The building was built circa 1920. It is currently used for storage.

Non-Contributing Resources

Grain Bin. (building)
This round, corrugated metal silo was constructed around 1990 making it a non-contributing structure (Photo 25).

Equipment Shed. (building)
This long, rectangular, metal equipment shed was constructed in 1966 (Photo 19).

Tool Shed. (building)
This long, rectangular, open tool shed was constructed circa 1980 (Photo 21).

Barn. (building)
This metal barn was constructed circa 1980 (Photo 24).

Not Counted

Concrete Slab (Previous Corn Crib).
A corn crib once stood here. The corn crib was constructed circa 1920. About nine years ago the corn crib was demolished leaving nothing but this concrete slab.

8. Statement of Significance

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

[x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1877-1930

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
UNKNOWN

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.)

Summary

The Lemuel Allen Farm is eligible under criteria A, historic patterns of development and C, architecture. Located on picturesque Ryker's Ridge near the Ohio River, the Lemuel Allen Farm is an intact example of an 1870's farm that has had very few changes throughout the years. The farm includes a complete array of support buildings that provides significant insight into the practice of agriculture in Jefferson County, Indiana. Buildings include a large, transverse-frame barn and concrete-stave silo. The Lemuel Allen House is also a good example of a center-passage vernacular house with Italianate architectural elements. The brick house with rubble stone foundation features builder's refinements that include segmental-arched window hoods, paired wooden scroll brackets, and a two-color patterned slate roof.

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

Period of significance.

The period of significance for this farm extends from 1877 to 1930. The house, which is the oldest building on the farm, dates to 1877. After the 1920s, the farm did not develop any farther, therefore, an end date of 1930 was chosen to include all the historic farm buildings on the property. Research appears to show that this time frame should be considered the historic period of agriculture for this farm. Certainly, by the 1960s, later owners began to build newer metal barns on the property; the uses of many of which point to a period of much greater mechanization that breaks with the diversified farming practiced earlier.

Early Madison and Madison Township.

After the Confederation Congress authorized the Land Ordinance of 1785, surveyors began to survey lands in nascent Indiana according to the section, township, and range grid still in use today. The government then began selling the parcels of land to individuals who desired to settle in the territory, which became the nineteenth state in 1816. The government encouraged people to settle as much of the state as possible, both as a way to open new territories to immigrants, and also to quell the threat of Indian or foreign attack on that territory.

The original land grant for the Lemuel Allen property was given to David Hillis in 1814. David Hillis bought two parcels in Section 29 of Madison Township from the U.S. Government at that time. At the time David Hillis bought the property, a description of the land was as follows;

> He entered a large tract of land near Madison, much of it hilly and broken, but enough of it was level to make him a very desirable farm. He built him a cabin on the edge of a ridge that now bears his name, and commenced to open up a farm... There were no settlers near him; he was alone in the woods. His brother Ebenezer,

> and the Rykers ... had come to the Territory about the same time as himself and settled some three miles away, but they lived too far from him to be considered neighbors. With the exception of them, no white man lived nearer than Madison... With these and a few other exceptions all the territory now comprised in Jefferson County, outside of the settlement at Madison, was wild and uninhabited. A short time after Mr. Hillis had built his cabin and commenced clearing up his land, the Indians became hostile. The settlers lived in constant fear of the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and well they might, for they were used with merciless severity.[1]

David Hillis became a ranger for the U.S. government shortly after settling at Pleasant Ridge. After spending many years as Lieutenant, he next became a civil engineer, and was appointed government surveyor. Shortly after that he was elected as Associate Judge of Jefferson Circuit Court, and in 1823 elected to the State Legislature. David Hillis continued to work in politics until his death in 1845. During his political career he was elected to the Legislature ten times, and once elected as Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana.

Jefferson County was established in 1810, and named after Thomas Jefferson. The Jefferson County Interim Report describes the early settlement period of Jefferson County as the following;

> Captain George Logan came to the area in 1801 and is credited with being the first white man in Jefferson County. By 1805, other settlers were attracted by Jefferson County's advantageous location along the river and its fertile farmland. Among these early settlers were Jesse and Phileman Vawter who, like many of the first pioneers, built houses on Michigan Hill high above the valley which would become Madison ... Following the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, large expanses of land north of Madison were opening to settlers who passed through the town on their way north.[2]

Historically, Jefferson County has been primarily agricultural. In 1900 the County had over 218,000 acres of farmland, out of 231,000 total acres. Economics in the area were driven by agriculture, and so was the way of life. Farming in the county has declined rapidly in the last fifty years. In 1997, only 126,000 acres of farmland remained.[3] Some of the rural characteristics of the county remain, however, many acres of farmland are being eaten up by commercial developments and residential subdivisions.

Madison Township was established in 1812, and was one of the first townships in Jefferson County. The county seat of Jefferson County, the town of Madison, was platted in 1810 and incorporated in 1824.[4] The county's early development was driven by Madison's advantageous position on the Ohio River and at the terminus of the Madison-Indianapolis Railroad, begun in

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[1] Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana by William Wesley Woollen
[2] "Jefferson County Interim Report," xiii
[3] *Indiana Farm Land Use History*
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/Historical_Data/Land_Use/h97jeffe.pdf
[4] Indiana: A New Historical Guide, 118

1836. During the city's "golden age," 1830-1850, Madison was one of the major metropolises in the state.[5] Early manufacturers included "Lewis & Crawford's and Farnsworth and Honore's foundries and machine shop, Gregg's oil mill, Whitney & Hendricks's oil mill and woolen factory, King and Ely's cotton factory, Heberhart's, for candles, Lane's, for lard oil, and Page, White & Griffin's large and convenient steam flouring mills."[6] In this period the city also became known as a significant pork-packing center, slaughtering as many as 152,000 pigs during peak years.[7] Economic activity generated building and cultural activity as well. In addition to government buildings and places of business, by 1849 there were 15 church buildings, 2 school buildings, and a great number of fine brick houses in Madison.[8] The nearby town of Madison has greatly affected the development of the surrounding area, including the Lemuel Allen Farm.

During this time the rural areas outside of Madison continued to grow as well. Small agricultural centers developed along cross roads, such as the community of Bee Camp, located three miles southeast of the Allen Farm. The Allen Farm remained in the hands of the David Hillis family until 1863, even though David Hillis died in 1845. According to the book Biographical and Historic Sketches of Early Indiana by William Wesley Woollen, David Hillis died at his Pleasant Ridge estate, and was buried a few hundred yards north of the house. The farm was sold in 1863 to John Scott. Mr. Scott only owned the farm for three years before selling it to Lemuel Allen in 1866. The original Hillis land grant property had, by then, been subdivided and sold off, creating many smaller farms fronting along Pleasant Ridge Road. Evidence of continued subdivision and new farm creation can still be seen today in the architectural styles of the buildings that remain along Pleasant Ridge Road.

In 1861 the Civil War began, and Jefferson County was not immune to its hardship. Confederate Raider John Hunt Morgan made many trips into the Madison area in what is referred to as Morgan's Raid. He routinely would rob the Madison area farmers of their livestock and crops, and generally created chaos in the community. The Union Army also used areas of Jefferson County for supplies. Farms were raided not only by Confederate, but by the Union soldiers as well.[9] Due to the hardship and chaos of these times, little construction was completed, and most farmers struggled to retain what they had.

When Lemuel Allen bought the property in 1866, the Civil War had recently ended. The country was still reeling from the economic hardships brought on by the war, and the entire country was in an economic depression. Economic hardships during this time were probably the reason Mr. Allen did not build a new farm house on the property until 1877. It appears the Hillis Cabin was still standing during this time, however, it is not known exactly where the Hillis Cabin was, or

[5] Indiana: A New Historical Guide, 118
[6] 1849 Jefferson County Retrospective, based on "Indiana Gazetteer," published by E. Chamberlain. http://www.countyhistory.com/jefferson/start.html
[7] River to Rail: The Rise and Fall of River and Rail Transportation in Madison, Indiana. http://rivertorail.mjcpl.org/index.php
[8] 1849 Jefferson County Retrospective, based on "Indiana Gazetteer," published by E. Chamberlain. http://www.countyhistory.com/jefferson/start.html
[9] The Civil War Comes to Jefferson County http://www.countyhistory.com/jefferson/start.html (paraphrased from Grace Monroe, "Stories of Morgan's Raid," American Life Histories, Manuscripts from the Federal Writers Project, 1936-1940).

whether it was even on the same parcel Mr. Allen owned. The Hillis estate also included several tenant houses. Mr. Allen was most likely living in either the Hillis Cabin or one of the tenant houses during this time. Historical Sketches of Early Indiana by William Wesley Woollen, published in 1883, describes the estate in the following way:

> Governor Hillis's old homestead still stands. It was one of the first brick farmhouses built in Jefferson County, and, when new, was the wonder of the people. It is located near a spring of ever-flowing water, and all around and about it great locust trees are growing. These trees were planted by the old pioneer, and he lived to see them grow large enough to protect him from the sun as he walked about his yard or sat under the branches of his trees. But the house has passed into the hands of strangers. Those who tread its halls and rest in its chambers have none of the builder's blood in their veins. They are not to the manor born. [10]

The 1870's brought new life and prosperity to America. During this time the Industrial Revolution began to influence life in American cities. American life began changing dramatically as a result of new technology. This technology allowed machines to work better and faster than people in certain industries, and lead to increased wealth and growth throughout American cities. As a result of the industrial revolution, American culture began to change. Eager to move past the hard and traumatic times of the Civil War and Reconstruction, American culture became more focused on leisure, beauty and wealth. Architectural styles followed that trend.

Jefferson County was not immune to the new trends. During the 1870's, Madison saw the construction of Madison Volunteer "Fair Play" Fire House Co., No.1, constructed by the Madison Street Railway Company in 1875. The firehouse was more than functional; it reflected Italian Renaissance style architecture, an elaborate and unique type of architecture. Also, in 1876, the Republic of France presented an elaborate, High-Victorian Era outdoor sculptural fountain to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The fountain was bought by the National Order of Odd Fellows and presented to the city of Madison shortly thereafter. In addition, in 1874, Trinity Methodist Church was constructed in Madison. The church was built in the NeoGothic Victorian style, with elaborate, non-functional decoration. The construction of these public buildings is only an example of the types of private buildings that were also being built at the time.

Lemuel Allen Farm.

The existing house was built in 1877 by Lemuel Allen. This event is memorialized by a newspaper article published in the Madison Weekly Courier on February 21, 1877. The article stated:

[10] The Civil War Comes to Jefferson County http://www.countyhistory.com/jefferson/start.html (paraphrased from Grace Monroe, “Stories of Morgan’s Raid,” American Life Histories, Manuscripts from the Federal Writers Project, 1936-1940).

> The old mansion on the Hillis farm on Pleasant Ridge, built over 50 years ago, has been demolished, and a near new residence erected by the present owner of the farm, Mr. Lemuel Allen. The gentleman who kindly furnished this item says that in tearing down the old mansion, "wild turkey tracks were found on the bricks, being burnt in when they were made." The fact that turkey tracks appear upon the bricks is not so very remarkable, but it takes a keen eye to distinguish a "wild" from a tame track over 50 years old. [11]

According to the 1880 Federal Census, three years after building the existing house, the following people lived at that residence: Lemuel Allen, age 50, his wife, Adelia Allen, age 43, his mother-in-law, Sabrina Coyle, age 75, his sister-in-law, Eliza Coyle, age 40, a border (and a teacher), Frank Kessler, age 28, a servant, Ladonna Hillinge, age 18, a farm laborer, M. R. Lowpos, age 30, and the farm laborer's wife, Elizabeth Lowpos, age 30.

It seems likely there were two residences on the property at that time. The main one, the current house, was the main house where Lemuel Allen and his family and servants lived. There was also probably a tenant house on the property where Mr. and Mrs. Lowpos lived.

By 1900 the residents of this property had changed dramatically. Lemuel Allen was listed alone on the census. His birth year was listed at 1829, 70 years of age, and widowed. The census did, however, record that Mr. Allen was a farmer who owned his property free without a mortgage. Within a three year time-span, Mr. Allen's wife, mother-in-law, and sister-in-law had all died.

Mr. Allen remained single for ten years. Then, on September 25, 1900, when he was 70 years old, he married Minnie Vernon, age 37. Lemuel and Minnie were married for almost ten years when he died on September 16, 1910.

Lemuel Allen's obituary read;

> A Fine Old Gentleman Passes to His Final Rest and Reward Mr. Lemuel Allen, one of the oldest and most highly respected farmers and citizens of Jefferson County, died this morning at his home on Pleasant Ridge. From an acquaintance of half a century we are able to say the community has lost a good man, one whose exemplary life has impressed itself upon many, and the ending of such a career could not have been other than peaceful and serene. He was eighty years of age, far beyond the average allotted time of human life. He leaves a wife, a daughter of the late Mr. Pleasant R. Vernon, but no children. [12]

Minnie Allen continued to live in the house for another eleven years after Lemuel's death. Finally, in 1921, Minnie sold the property. Minnie lived for twenty-seven years after Lemuel died, however, she never remarried. Minnie died on June 24, 1937, at the age of 74. In all, the Allen family owned the property for fifty-five years.

[11] Madison Weekly Courier, February 21, 1877.
[12] Madison Courier, September 16, 1910

Criterion A

The Lemuel Allen Farm is eligible under Criterion A, as an example of American farming in the late 19th century. Although Lemuel Allen was not the first person to settle this property, or even the first to farm this property, he established his own farmstead here in 1877 which remains today. The Allen Farm is a mixed-use farm, both historically and today. Many farms in this area emphasize livestock (horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs), and this farm appears to have evidence of large livestock production. Atlas maps and census data confirm the role that topography played in agriculture in Jefferson County. The "hollows" or ravines that lace this part of the Ohio Valley impede the traditional hogs-and-corn farm economy so common in pre-Civil War Indiana. However, the Ryker's Ridge area that includes the Allen Farm also has significant acreage at the plateau-top of the ridges. Farmers in this area had the advantage of relatively level fields of good soil for crops, and ready access to markets in Madison. Thanks to Madison's location on a rail line and the river, farmers here could also benefit from well-developed shipping routes. Despite competition from Central and Northern Indiana farms, those in Jefferson County managed to survive. In the late 19th century, most of the farm products of the county would have been produced on middle-class family endeavors like the Allen Farm. The 1989 Jefferson County Interim Report identified 41 farm properties (houses with associated farm buildings) in the township, although the Ryker's Ridge area has a concentration, including the nearby Wolf Farm. From windshield reconnaissance, it is evident that a high number of these have lost outbuildings since that time. Perhaps half of the 41 identified in 1989 had the array of buildings found on the Allen Farm. The Allen Farm includes many of the significant aspects of diversified agriculture, clearly, more than enough to be a representative farm of its time and place: buildings for shelter (house, privy); crop storage (granary); animal raising (barn, silo, feed shed) and equipment and self-sufficiency (tool shed, garage, workshop). The lack of changes in the farm buildings and house testify to the lack of dramatic change in output and income. Today, this farm produces wheat, tobacco, and cattle. Horses are raised here as well.

Historically, farmers who succeed financially would replace the existing farm house with a new one. The new farm house was usually an example of the current popular style of architecture at the time. The Lemuel Allen House, as it stands today is an intact example of a late 19th century, successful farm. Although the farm retains only a few of the domestic outbuildings that would have originally been associated with this property, and many of the farm outbuildings have been replaced at some point in the 20th century, many things have remained the same. The functions of the buildings, the placement of the buildings within the landscape, and the function of the landscape, are all consistent with Mr. Allen's original layout for this farm.

The Allen Farm has interesting placement of the farm buildings in relation to the road and in relation to the house. The entire group of buildings is located far back off the road, with the house in the center. Surrounding the house on three sides, and oriented to face the house, are most of the domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Two exceptions include a large, modern barn, which is located behind the house several hundred feet, and is oriented toward a side farm road, and a historic feed shed, which is oriented to an old horse corral. The complex of buildings is surrounded by acres of fields on all four sides. Fields also sit between Pleasant Ridge Road and

the house. A private driveway leads from Pleasant Ridge Road to the complex, however, the road does not lead to the front of the house, but rather to the side of the house, and then along the side of the house to the back, where two garages are situated.

Much of the Allen Farm's building placement has to do with the topography of the land. The Allen Farm has some flat areas that are conducive to building and fields, and several areas of ridgeline, where the ground is very rocky and has sudden sharp drops into ravines and valleys. Because of this topography, flat ground is valuable, and therefore, minimal space is given to buildings. Most areas of flat ground are used solely for fields. Rocky slopes are used for grazing animals, but neither crops nor buildings can be built on them.

Due to this rough topography, historic and modern building placement within the farm has not changed. This topography is one of the reasons the Allen Farm has remained untouched by development. The ground is not good for large-scale construction.

In the book *Barns of the Midwest*, edited by Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, published in 1995, historic farm layout is discussed;

> The pattern of farmsteads and the relationship of the barn to the farmhouse and to other farm buildings has not been extensively analyzed…At least five factors – topography, weather, convenience or labor efficiency, land survey systems, and tradition – come into play in determining the arrangement of barns and other farmstead buildings. Most of the time, the various factors act in concert with one another, so that it is difficult or impossible to determine the extent of influence of a particular one…In some other areas, where topography is more rugged, such uniformity is absent and farmsteads follow the contours of the land. [13]

The integrity of the farm comes from the fact that modern development has not occurred on the property. Although farm and domestic outbuildings have come and gone throughout the years this farm has been in operation, the placement of these buildings, and the function of the property has not changed since Lemuel Allen designed it in 1877. The complete array of traditional diversified farming buildings remains intact, and it is one of a few examples of a complete historic farmstead in the Madison Township area. Therefore, the Lemuel Allen Farm is eligible as an example of an agricultural complex that thrived from the 1870s through to 1930.

Criterion C
Architectural significance.
The Lemuel Allen Farm House is eligible as an Italianate style, central-passage, brick, farm house. The house retains much of its original Italianate details, including brackets along the cornice, arched window surrounds, elongated windows, and single-pane door. The Allen House is unique in its expression of these design elements on top of a central-hall-parlor design, within a farm context.

[13] Noble, Allen G. and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, ed. *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens, Ohio University Press, 1995.

The Central-Passages in Madison Township. The development of central-passage dwellings is described in the "Jefferson County Interim Report" (1989) "[A]s housing needs became more complex, the hall-and-parlor house evolved into a larger, more sophisticated housing type. The central-passage house retained the basic two-room plan of the hall-and-parlor house with a slight modification.[14] The central-passage was a common house type built in the rural parts of Jefferson County.[15] Indeed, in the "Jefferson County Interim Report," several central-passage dwellings located in rural Madison Township are mentioned; however, few of these central-passage dwellings are Italianate. A windshield survey performed in January of 2008 incorporated many of the historic roads of Madison Township, such as Pleasant Ridge Road, Ryker's Ridge Road, Dugan Hollow Road, and secondary roads, were driven to ascertain the common qualities that constitute rural Madison Township's historic architectural landscape.[16] During this survey three central-passage dwellings were identified. The first is located off of East Pleasant Ridge Road (identified as 25001-104-087 in the Interim Report). This dwelling is a circa 1850, five-bay, central-passage dwelling. The second, the Imel House (25001-104-093), located off of Bee Camp Road, is a circa 1830, Federal style dwelling. The next, Robert Imel Farm (25001-104-097, is also located off of Bee Camp Road, is an Italianate Central-passage dwelling. Other than the dwelling at the Robert Imel Farm, the other central-passage dwellings in Madison Township are Federal, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival. It is unknown how many of the other examples of center-passage farmhouses in the area retain the characteristic interior plan. The Allen House clearly does retain the three-bay exterior and full central hall on the interior cited by vernacular architecture scholars as key characteristics of this once-pervasive house type.

Italianate Architecture. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses,* the Italianate style originated in England and the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing published in the 1840s and 1850s popularized the style in the United States.[17] Italianate architecture was popular in the U.S. between 1840 and 1885, and dominated new construction between 1850 and 1880. The McAlesters state, "It was particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest as well as in many older but still growing cities of the northeastern seaboard.[18] However, the style never gained in popularity in the southern states due to the financial hardships resulting from the Civil War.[19] By 1873, the Italianate style had begun its decline, antagonized by the country's financial panic and the subsequent depression.[20]

Some common characteristics of the Italianate style are the arched and curved elements that often appear in window and door enframements. Large brackets are typically found along the cornices. Porches are usually one-story in height. As observed by the McAlesters, "Small entry

[14] Noble, Allen and Margaret Geib *Wood Brick and Stone*. Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press
[15] "Jefferson County Interim Report," xvi
[16] The primary concern during the windshield survey was to identify rural central-passage dwellings. Madison Township is the largest township in Jefferson County, as a result, the windshield survey primarily focused on the eastern portion of the township.
[17] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1884), 214.
[18] Noble and Wilhelm 1995. 212.
[19] Steve C Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, OH: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society, 1992), 85.
[20] Noble and Wilhelm 1995. 214.

porches are most common; full-width porches are also frequent, although many of those seen today are later expansions or additions.[21] Large pane glass doors, versus multi-pane doors, first became popular with this style.[22] Also Italianate dwellings are typically two or three stories, with low-pitched roofs. There are many subtypes within the Italianate style, which include the simple hipped-roof, the centered-gable, the asymmetrical, the towered, the front-gabled roof, and the townhouse.[23] The builder of the Allen House grafted Italianate detail to its basic, center-passage form. The arched window hoods and refined bracketed entablature were round on much more elaborate Italianate houses in Madison during the 1870's. The finely crafted staircase and other interior moldings were likewise on par with high-style Italianate Era houses of Madison.

Madison Township's Italianate Architecture. The "Jefferson County Interim Report" provides a wide sampling of the township's architectural legacy. From the Interim Report it is gleaned that there are a few Italianate buildings within rural Madison Township. For instance, Pleasant Point School (25001-104-024), located off of 200 W, is a circa 1870, front-gabled, Italianate school-house. Another Italianate dwelling, circa 1860, is associated with a farm (25001-104-028), located off of 200 W. Off of Dugan Hollow Road, is located a circa 1850, Italianate I-house (25001-104-078). This dwelling is also associated with a farm. The above-mentioned Robert Imel Farm, is stylistically the most similar to the Allen Farm. Both have five-bay facades, patterned slate roofs, partial-width front porches, and similar window surrounds. Overall, the Allen Farm is an uncommonly intact and somewhat elaborate example of the Italianate style within an agricultural setting.

Integrity.

The Allen House and farm retain much of their historic integrity. None of the buildings on the farm have been moved, therefore the property retains integrity of location. Although the property is not currently owned by the original family who built it, the farm does have a long history of long-term owners. The property has not been moved, and remains historically associated with any previous owners, therefore, the property retains the integrity of association.

Although some of the farm and domestic outbuildings have been demolished, and new farm outbuildings constructed in their place, the historic buildings that remain on this farm have great integrity of materials. Very little has been changed on the exterior of the Allen House. A rear addition, made of concrete block, is in fact simply an enclosed back porch. The exterior masonry remains intact, with the original windows and doors, sitting on the original foundation. The original staircase, original fireplace mantles and hearths, and some original flooring still remain on the interior of the house. The barn retains its original foundation, and original posts and beams. Some of the interior walls and the roof of the barn has been replaced over time as the old ones rotted, however, the majority of materials in the barn are original. The privy retains most of its original materials, with only one window being replaced. The other historic farm outbuildings

[21] Noble and Wilhelm 1995. 212.
[22] Noble and Wilhelm 1995. 212.
[23] Noble and Wilhelm 1995. 210.

that are not original to the farm, but fall within the period of significance also retains the majority of their original materials. Overall, the farm retains a great amount of material integrity.

Because of this material integrity, integrity of workmanship is retained. It is still possible to see the workmanship in the brick construction of the house, the stone foundation of the house, the cast iron work of the fireplace mantles and wood of the staircase, the stone foundation of the barn, the construction of the posts and beams in the barn, and the bricklaying of the privy. Overall, the farm's layout, and each individual building's design continues to express the intent of the original designer. Nothing has been added to or altered on any building on the farm to change the orientation or the design, therefore, the Allen Farm retains integrity of design.

In addition to the farm retaining integrity of materials, workmanship, and design, the farm has also been able to retain integrity of setting. The farm is still a farm, with fields in the same locations as they were when Mr. Allen established this farm. The Allen Farm is also still set within a larger agricultural setting. Other farms surround the Allen Farm, and it is possible to look out from the ridge top at the Allen Farm and see fields and wilderness for miles without any modern intrusions. Due to the farm retaining so many of the other aspects of integrity, the Allen Farm also retains integrity of feeling. When approaching the Allen Farm on Pleasant Ridge Road, the farm stands out as an enclave of historic life. It is possible to imagine the farm as it was when Mr. Allen designed it.

Conclusion.

The Lemuel Allen Farm was designed in 1877, and continues as a farm today. Three of the original buildings remain on the farm today, and seven more outbuildings from the 1920's contribute to the historic nature of the farm. The Allen House and Farm are eligible under criteria A and C, both as a farm, and as an Italianate farm house. The period of significance for this farm extends from 1877 into the 1920's, and includes ten buildings. An additional five modern farm buildings have been added in the last fifty years. These newer buildings do not detract from the eligibility of the farm, but add understanding to the functioning of the farm. The farm retains a great deal of integrity, and should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Books

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

Noble, Allen G. *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures.* New Jersey, Rutgers University Press, 1995.

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1849 Jefferson County Retrospect, based on "Indiana Gazetteer," published by E. Chamberlain. http://www.countyhistory.com/jefferson/start.html

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"Indiana Farm Land Use History." http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/Historical_Data/Land_Use/h97madis.pdf November 23, 2015.

"River to Rail: The Rise and Fall of River and Rail Transportation in Madison, Indiana." http://www.mjcpl.org/rivertorail/introduction November 23, 2015.

"STATS Indiana." Search result for Madison County http://www.stats.indiana.edu/ November 23, 2015. Indiana Business Research Center at Indiana University's Kelley School of Business.

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Other references

Interview with property owner, Ronald Bright, October 14, 2008.

Jefferson County, Indiana Land Patent Maps, Madison Township

Jefferson County, Indiana, Marriage Records

“Jefferson County Interim Report" Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 1989.

Madison Weekly Courrier, February 21, 1877.

Madison Courier, September 16, 1910.

Plat Map of Madison Township, Jefferson County, Indiana
1878
1900
1927
1973

U.S. Federal Census
1880
1900

–

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _077-094-25033_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____13.1_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: Longitude:

2. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 646064	Northing: 4291548
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 646233	Northing: 4291612
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 646287	Northing: 4291243
4. Zone: 16	Easting : 646143	Northing: 4291179

Verbal Boundary Description The boundary of this resource is reflected by the general layout of the house and outbuildings. This boundary includes the house, fifteen outbuildings, and access driveway and encompasses approximately 13.1 acres of farmyard and farmland. This is not meant to reflect the total current or historic parcel. Refer to scale map included with this nomination for the precise boundary.

Boundary Justification The boundary was created to include the driveway to the house, the yard surrounding the house and the structures clearly associated with the property. Although the farm was originally, and remains today, larger than the area nominated the boundaries have changed through time with sales of the property. However, the core area surrounding the house that comprises the nominated area has always been the locus of activity and structures on the property. Boundary line is indicated on the attached aerial photograph.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Andrew Smith
organization: RESCOM Environmental Corp
street & number: PO Box 361
city or town: Petoskey state: MI zip code: 49770 -
email andrew.smith@rescom.org
telephone: (260) 385-6999
date: November 30, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to

the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lemuel Allen Farm

City or Vicinity: Madison Township

County: Jefferson State: Indiana

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 42. Front façade of the Lemuel Allen House, facing south
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

2 of 42. West elevation of the house, facing east
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

3 of 42. South and west elevations of the house, facing northeast
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

4 of 42. South elevation of the house, facing northwest
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

5 of 42. East elevation of the house, facing west
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

6 of 42. Detail, window molding and cornice, facing south
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

7 of 42. Interior, den, facing west
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: October 15, 2008

8 of 42. Detail, staircase ornamental woodwork, facing west

Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: October 15, 2008

9 of 42. Second floor hallway, facing east
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: October 15, 2008

10 of 42. Detail of first floor dining room, looking into center hallway, facing west
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: October 15, 2008

11 of 42. First floor fireplace surround and insert, in dining room, facing south
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: October 15, 2008

12 of 42. First floor fireplace surround and insert, in bedroom, facing south
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: October 15, 2008

13 of 42. Garage, facing south
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

14 of 42. Barn, facing east
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

15 of 42. Barn, facing northeast
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

16 of 42. Interior of barn, showing rough-hewn beams, facing northeast
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

17 of 42. Granary, facing northeast
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

18 of 42. Workshop, facing east
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

19 of 42. Equipment shed, facing south
Photographer: Gregg Tulik

Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

20 of 42. Privy, facing southeast
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

21 of 42. Tool shed facing north
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

22 of 42. Tool shed, facing west
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

23 of 42. Feed shed, facing south
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

24 of 42. Barn, facing east
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: October 15, 2008

25 of 42. Farm road, facing northwest
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

26 of 42. Bird houses, facing north
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: November 16, 2015

27 of 42. Interior, dining room, facing southeast
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

28 of 42. Interior, dining room, facing south
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

29 of 42. Interior, kitchen, facing southeast
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

30 of 42. Interior, kitchen, facing west
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

31 of 42. Interior, living room, facing east
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

32 of 42. Interior, entry hallway and staircase, facing south
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

33 of 42. Interior, second floor hallway, facing north
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

34 of 42. Interior, eastern bedroom, 2nd floor, facing southeast
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

35 of 42. Interior, eastern bedroom, 2nd floor, facing south
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

36 of 42. Interior, eastern bedroom, 2nd floor, facing northwest
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

37 of 42. Interior, western bedroom, 2nd floor, facing southwest
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

38 of 42. Interior, western bedroom, 2nd floor, facing southeast
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

39 of 42. Interior, 2nd floor hallway, facing south
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

40 of 42. Interior, staircase looking from 2nd floor to 1st floor, facing north
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

41 of 42. Interior, living room, facing southwest
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

42 of 42. Interior, dining room, facing east
Photographer: Melissa Thompson and Liz Heavrin
Date Photographed: March 5, 2009

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.

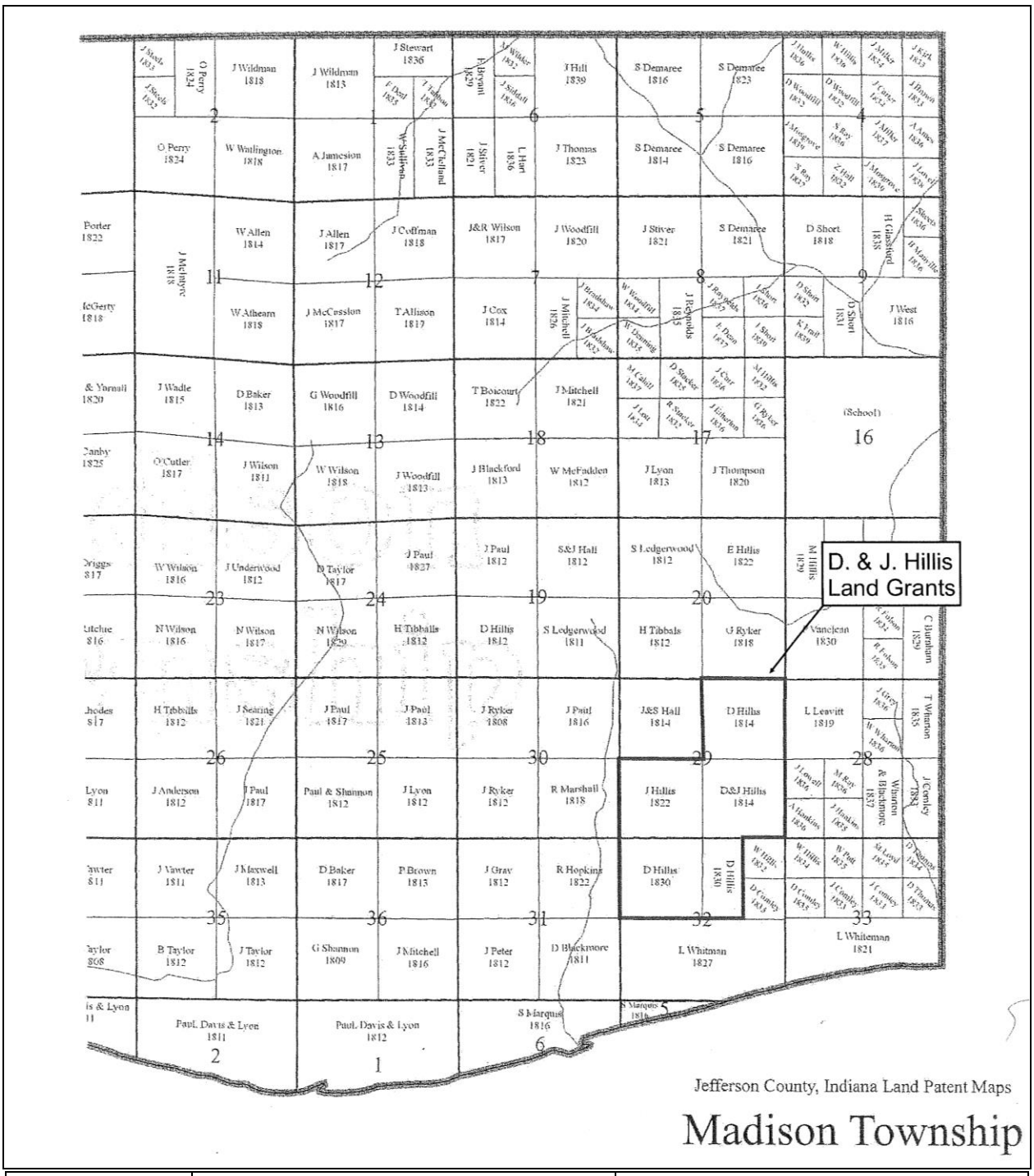


Figure 1 Historic Map	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	RESCOM Environmental Corp

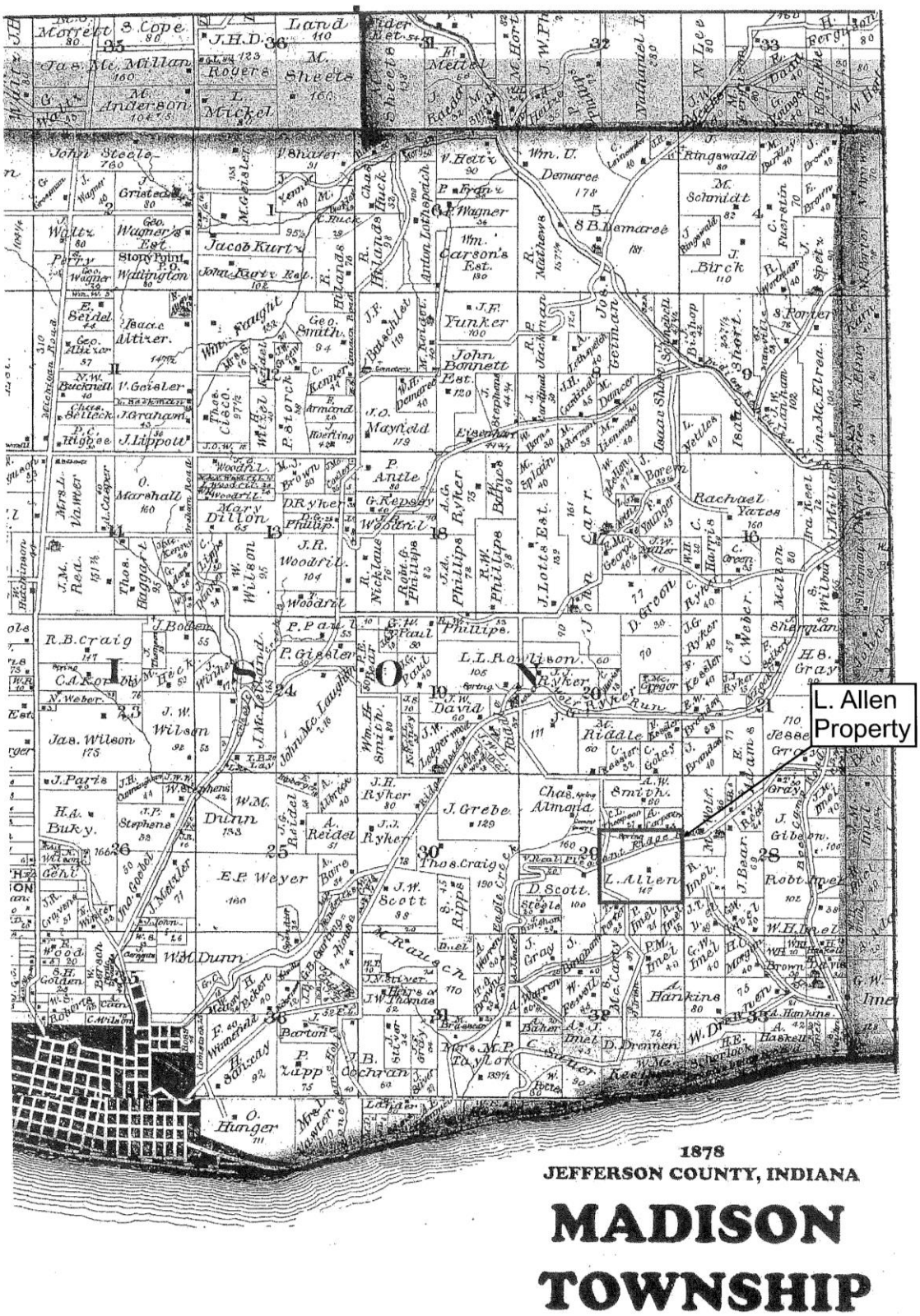


Figure 2 Historic Map	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	RESCOM Environmental Corp

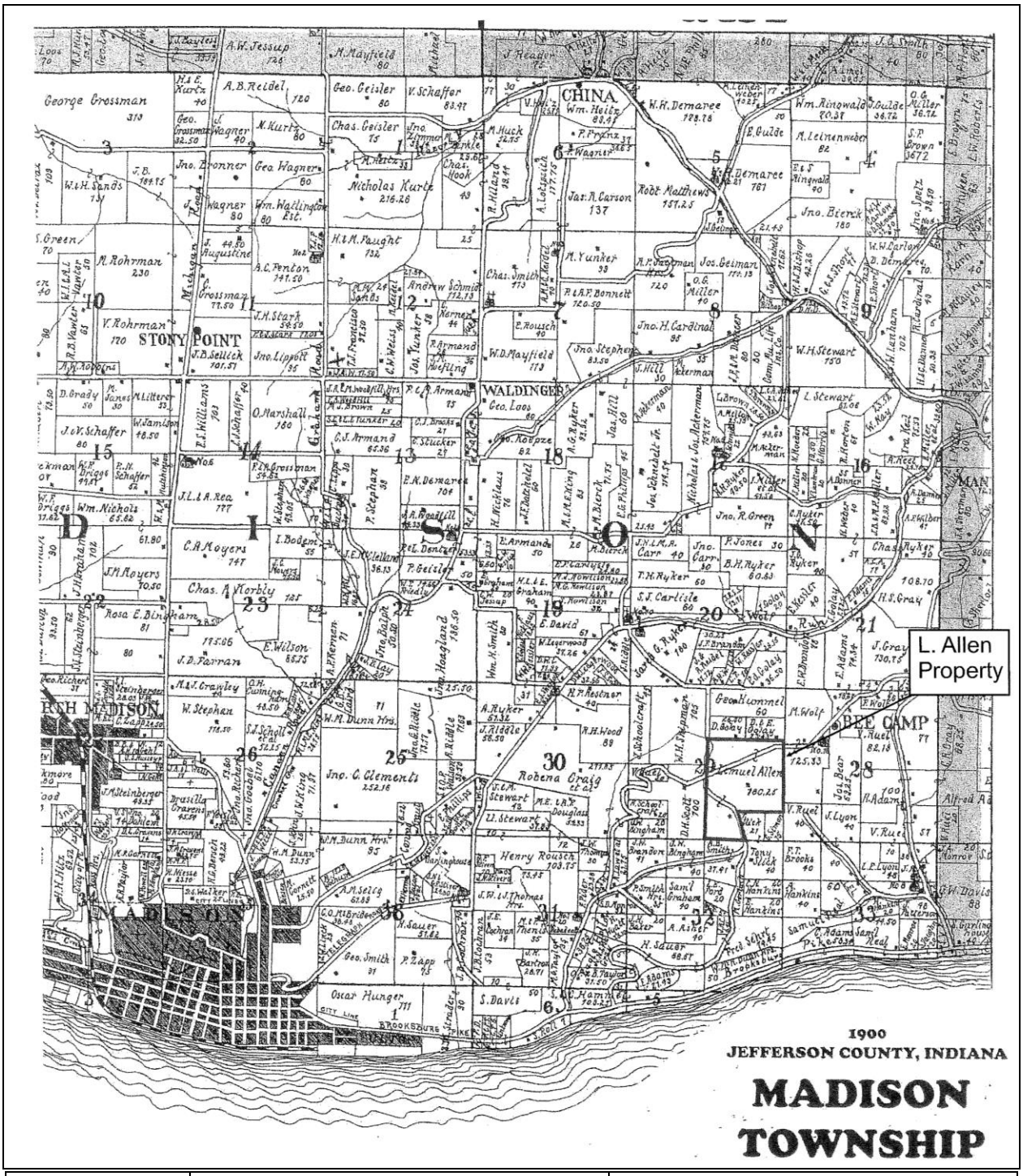


Figure 3 Historic Map	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	RESCOM Environmental Corp

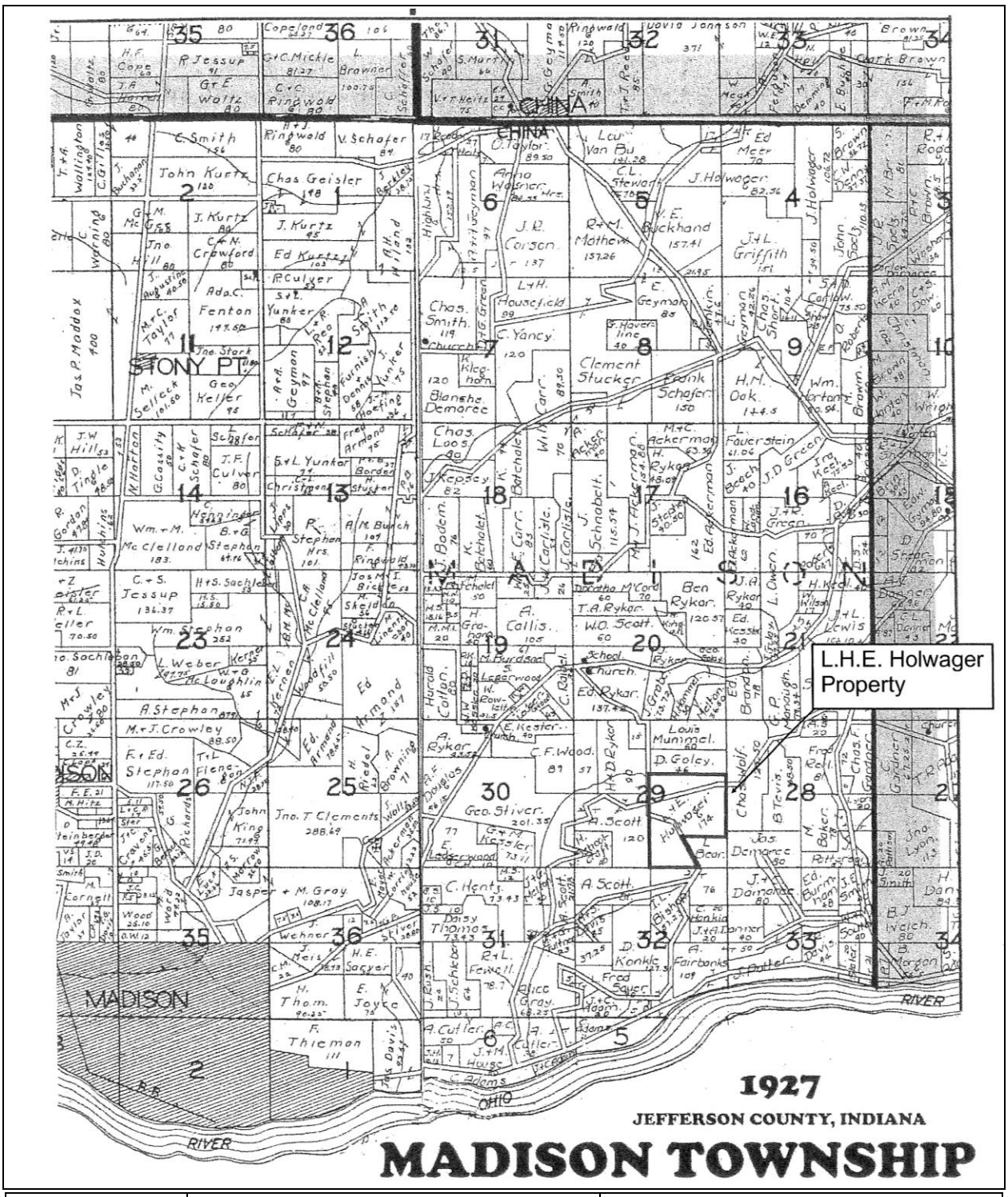


Figure 4 Historic Map	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	RESCOM Environmental Corp

Figure 5 Historic Map	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	RESCOM Environmental Corp

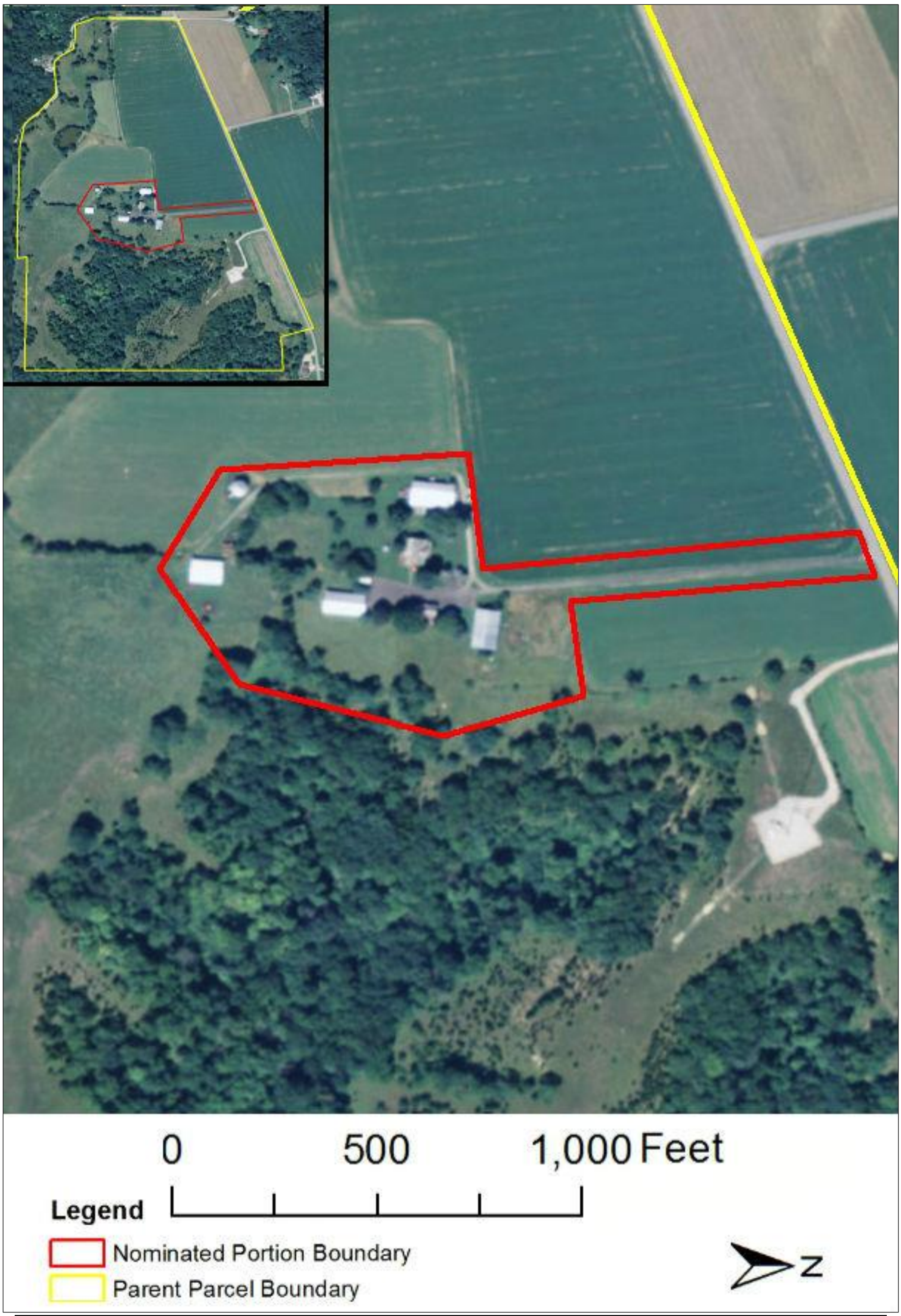
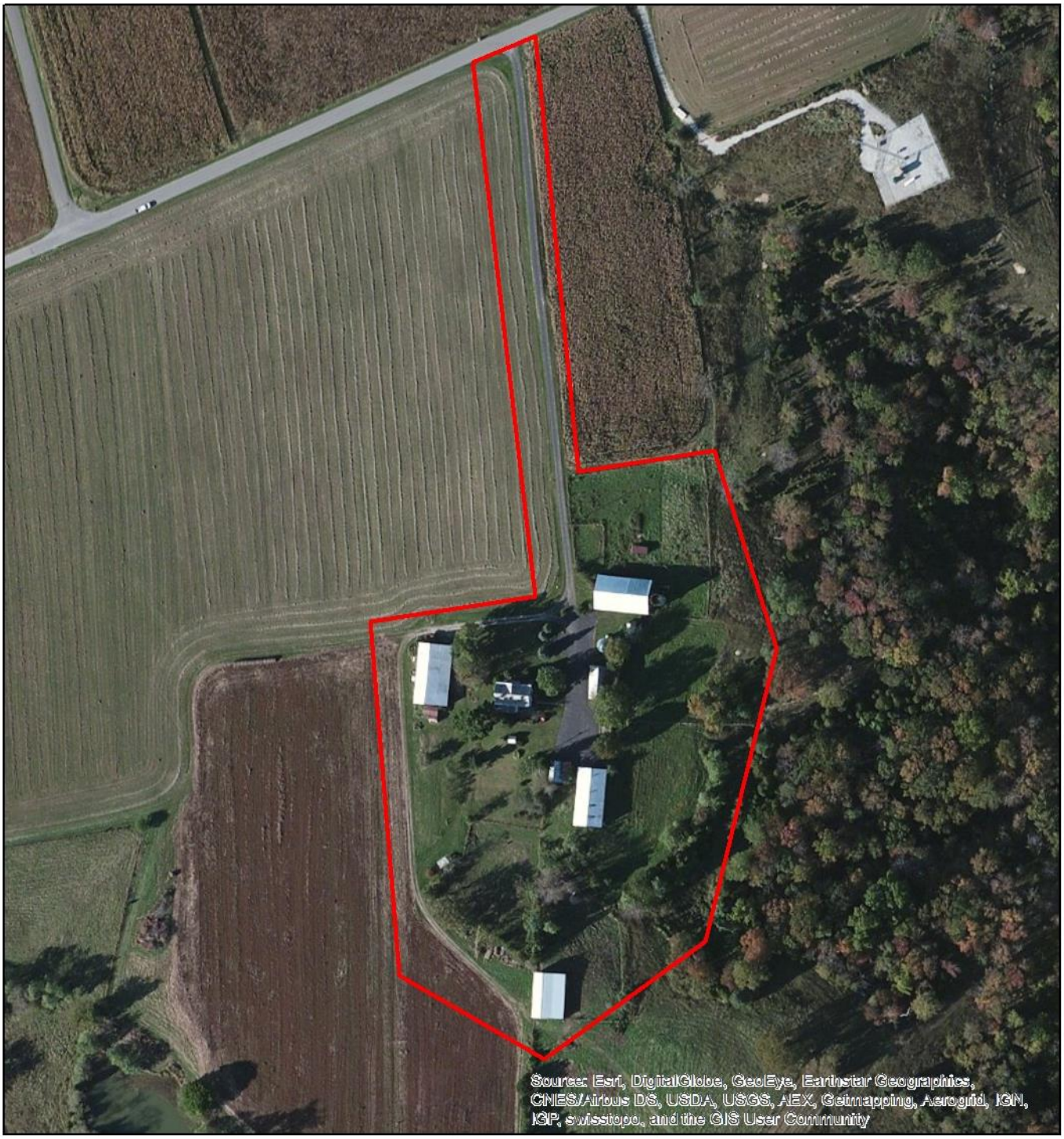


Figure 6 Parent Parcel and Nominated Portion on 2015 Aerial	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	RESCOM Environmental Corp



0 200 400 800 Feet

N

Legend

Lemuel Allen Farm Nominated Portion

Figure 7 Nominated Property on 2015 Aerial	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	RESCOM Environmental Corp

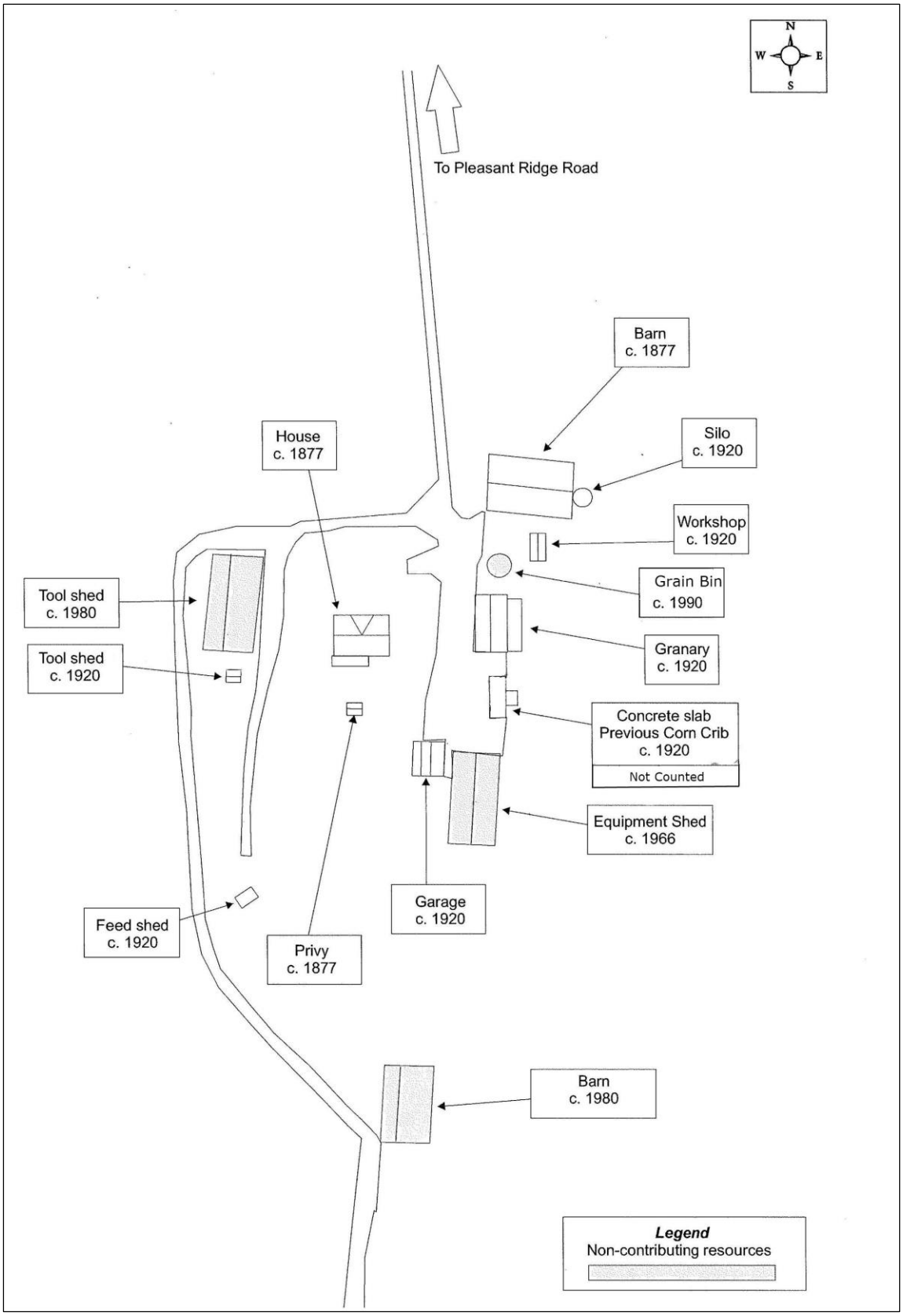


Figure 8 Site Map	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	Graphic is not to scale Originally prepared by Environment & Archaeology, LLC, revised RESCOM Environmental Corp

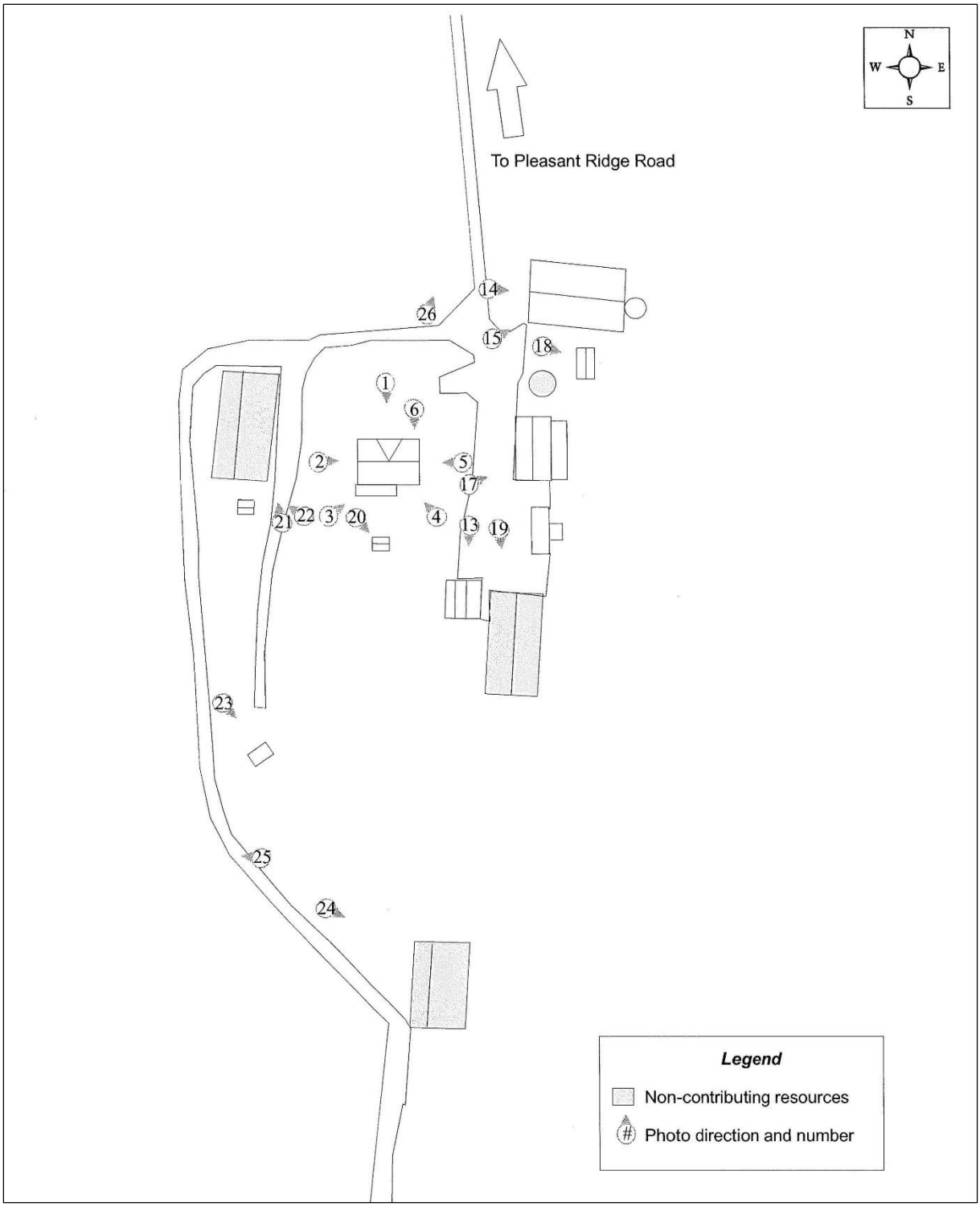


Figure 9 Site Map with Photograph Locations	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	Graphic is not to scale Originally prepared by Environment & Archaeology, LLC, revised RESCOM Environmental Corp

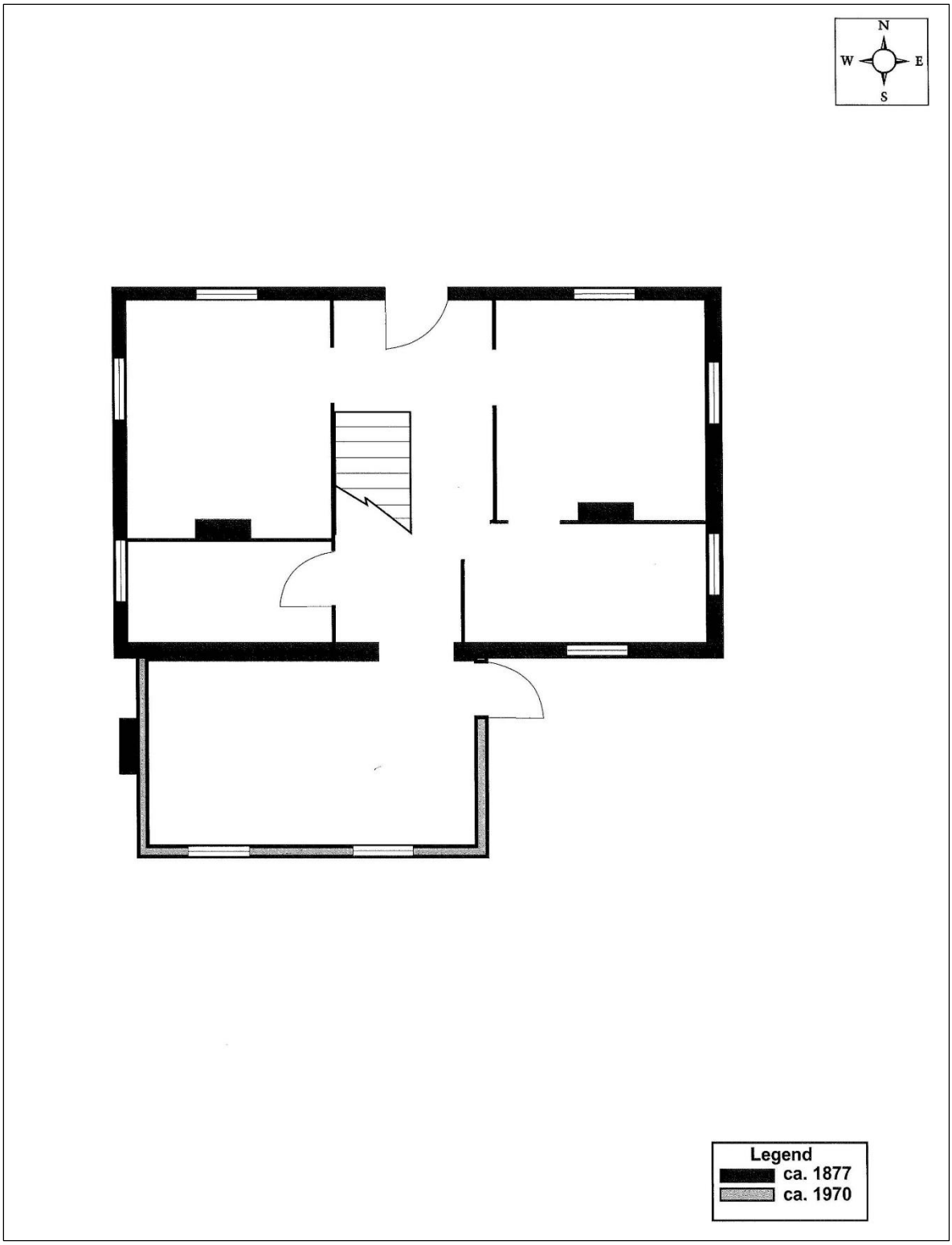


Figure 10 Floor Plan	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	Graphic is not to scale Originally prepared by Environment & Archaeology, LLC, revised RESCOM Environmental Corp

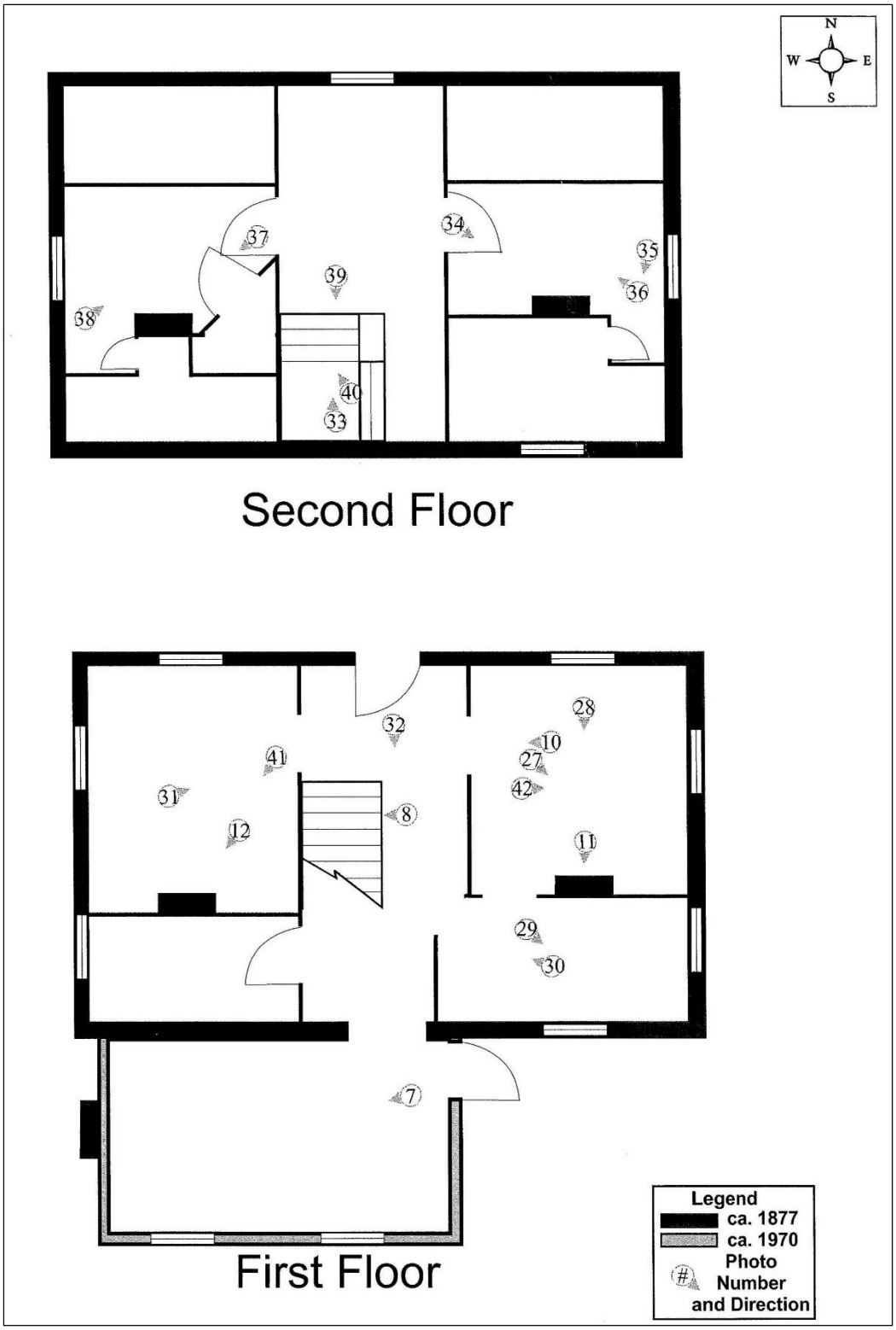


Figure 11 Floor Plan with Photograph Points	**Lemuel Allen Farm** **3768 East Pleasant Ridge Road** **Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana**	Graphic is not to scale Originally prepared by Environment & Archaeology, LLC, revised RESCOM Environmental Corp

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0001

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0002

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0004

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0028

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0032

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0041

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0013

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0015

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0016

Lemuel Allen Farm, Jefferson County, IN Photo 0017