

I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS
Tier 2 Studies
Historic Property Report
Section 4, US 231 to SR 37

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Prepared for

Federal Highway Administration and
Indiana Department of Transportation





Executive Summary

This Historic Property Report documents the methodology and findings of eligibility as part of the Section 106 process for the I-69 Section 4 Tier 2 Study. Above-ground resources were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000 and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004.

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

The project historians completed field survey and documentary research for 196 properties for Section 4. One hundred forty-nine were previously surveyed during county surveys in Monroe and Greene counties and forty-six were newly surveyed for this project. One property, a bridge, was previously included in a county-wide survey, but no interim report was produced for Warren County; it also was recorded during a bridge survey, but not evaluated. In addition, subsequent to the primary survey effort, five additional properties were surveyed for a proposed interchange. Information on these properties is presented in Appendix H of this document.

One property listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) is located in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Section 4:

- Scotland Hotel (Greene, 56002)

As a result of identification and evaluation efforts for this project, seven individual properties and no districts within the APE were determined eligible for listing in the NR:

- Blackmore Store (Greene, 56001)
- Clifty Church (Greene, 50008)
- Koontz House (Monroe, 45005)
- John May House (Monroe, 45062)
- Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe, 35055)
- Harris Ford Bridge (Monroe, 35104)
- Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe, 40051)

No properties were found that are listed solely in the State Register.



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Introduction

This report documents the historic properties investigations conducted for Section 4 of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies. Historic properties were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000, and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004.

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

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



Description of Undertaking

Section 4: US 231 (near Crane NSWC) to SR 37 (near Bloomington)

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

Section 4, which covers the approved corridor from US 231 near Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) to SR 37, is approximately twenty-six miles in length. The location and configurations of all proposed interchanges will be studied during this Tier 2 of the project.

Consultants in Section 4 will continue to address environmental issues that could potentially impact the region. Section 4 consultants have begun and will continue to perform biological surveys, make archaeological and historic site assessments, and delineate wetlands. In addition, Section 4 consultants will gather more specific information related to the location of physical features like schools, churches, cemeteries, residential properties, and businesses. Routes critical to emergency services and bus routes will also be identified.

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



Scope of Work

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

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

The Section 4 historians were engaged to identify eligible properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) established by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The APE is “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking...” [36 CFR 800.9(a)]. The APE for above-ground resources in Section 4 is generally centered on Alternative 3C, the corridor selected at the conclusion of the Tier 1 study as the preferred alternative to be studied in Tier 2.

The Section 4 APE was defined based on a field view of the project area on May 28, 2004, and inspection of 7.5' USGS topographic maps. The historians began with a preliminary APE boundary 1.0 mile beyond the typically 2,000-foot wide study corridor. The historians narrowed the APE if a hill or other topographic feature blocked the view of the study corridor and no other portion of the study corridor viewed from other angles was within 1.0 mile. With the extensive vegetation throughout Section 4 (evident during the May 28, 2004 field visit and the USGS topographic mapping), where woods, even during times of the year when no leaves are present, obscured the view to or from the study corridor, the APE was narrowed to one-half mile beyond the study corridor. Where the viewshed was not obvious or where a line of sight was available, the APE was widened accordingly. At the location of interchanges proposed in the Tier 1 Study, an APE one mile beyond the study corridor was maintained regardless of topography, unless compelling reasons suggested that land use will not change.

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

Beginning at the southwestern end of Section 4 about one mile west of the intersection of US 231 and SR 58, the terrain is rolling, hilly and highly dissected with steep slopes. The Tier 1 study proposed an intersection in the current vicinity of the US 231 and SR 58 intersection. All properties within one mile of the study corridor along the roads that lead away from the current

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US 231/SR 58 intersection have been included in the APE. Also, because the town of Scotland is located on a hill within the viewshed of the study corridor, the entire town is included in the APE.

From just east of the town of Scotland to just west of the hamlet of Koleen the APE is generally one-half mile beyond each side of the study corridor. The area beyond one-half mile on Taylor Ridge in Section 9 of Taylor Township may be in the line of sight of the proposed road and the APE is wider to account for that. Because the proposed road may be seen from all or parts of Koleen, the APE is also expanded to include Koleen and three outlying properties one-half mile to the east of Koleen.

Continuing east to the Hobbieville vicinity, the APE is generally one-half mile to each side of the study corridor. In the NW1/4 of Section 12 in Jackson Township south of the study corridor, the APE is narrowed in an area obscured by the topography and vegetation. In the Hobbieville vicinity the APE is widened because the proposed road may be seen from all or parts of Hobbieville.

Continuing north and east of Hobbieville , the APE is generally one-half mile beyond each side of the study corridor. The APE is, however, expanded to a full mile beyond the study corridor in the area of the interchange with SR 37.

As part of this scope of work, the project historians identified and evaluated above-ground resources one mile beyond the southern terminus of the Section 4 corridor. The historians for Section 3 will identify and evaluate above-ground resources one mile beyond the northern terminus of the Section 3 corridor. The project historians also identified and evaluated above-ground resources one mile beyond the northern terminus of the Section 4 corridor. The historians for Section 5 will identify and evaluate above-ground resources one mile beyond the southern terminus of the Section 5 corridor. In essence, a two-mile overlap in the identification and evaluation efforts will occur at each terminus of the Section 4 corridor. This overlap allows the historians of each section to effectively evaluate the above-ground resources that may be affected by that section of the undertaking.



Methodology

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

- a) associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of history,
- b) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past,
- c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and
- d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

As part of the evaluation process, the Section 4 historians took into account seven exemptions specified in 36 CFR 60.4. “Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years...” are not eligible for listing in the NR. Although the exemptions are applicable, the presence of documented cemeteries was verified whenever practical, and churches were included if they illustrated an architectural or historical theme.

Based on the Tier 1 studies and the Tier 1 consultation with interested parties, thirty-two properties in the Section 4 APE had been identified as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NR. During the Tier 1 Study, it was found that although several areas were noted as potential historic districts, including the Maryland Ridge area, located in southwest Monroe County, southern Owen County, and northeast Greene County; the Greene County Area in Taylor and Jackson townships; and the previously recorded village of Clear Creek, there were changes in historic integrity and modern intrusions on the landscape that could affect their ability to rise to NR status. Consultation between the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology/State Historic Preservation Office (DHPA/SHPO) staff and representatives of the Maryland Ridge Community and with the historians for INDOT resulted in the DHPA/SHPO finding in 2002 that the area held few historic buildings with significant integrity, and that insufficient above-ground resources remained to support a historic district, but that archaeological sites may exist.

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Within the area known as Maryland Ridge was the short-lived pioneer industry, Virginia Iron Works. Through consultation with the DHPA/SHPO during Tier 1 studies, the historians were directed to consider the site of the iron works as an archaeological resource. This decision was reached due to the deteriorated condition of the furnace, to a point that it no longer carried sufficient historic integrity for consideration as an above-ground resource.

Documentary Research

Prior to conducting the fieldwork, the Section 4 historians conducted research to review the published literature and to identify and obtain sources of information pertinent to the history and architecture of Greene and Monroe counties, review the National and State Registers to identify any listed properties and obtain the relevant documentation, and examine the historic property survey records and files housed at the DHPA/SHPO to obtain any relevant documentation. The historical collections and archived materials of both the Greene and Monroe County Historical Societies were also reviewed for both general county history and data compiled on specific resources within their respective locales.

The historians identified and researched a variety of sources including the Greene County, Monroe County, and City of Bloomington Interim Reports, published county histories of Greene and Monroe counties, published histories of Scotland, Kolean, Van Buren Township, and Bloomington; plat maps of Greene and Monroe counties between 1876 and the present, and various publications and articles having a bearing on Greene and/or Monroe counties. Of particular interest to the historians during this phase of the project was a letter and accompanying photographs sent by the Maryland Ridge Community to Mr. Frank Hurdis, Chief of Registration and Survey at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology in 2002 regarding a potential historic district along the Greene and Monroe County borders.¹ The NR nomination for the Scotland Hotel also was acquired.

The historians consulted a number of secondary and primary sources on the limestone industry, including NR applications submitted for the Woolery Stone Company (NR, 2002) and the Borland House and Furst Quarry (State Register, 1995), both of which are located in Monroe County but outside of the APE for this project. They did this to establish a baseline for the kinds of features that a limestone quarry or mill must have to be eligible for listing in the NR. To supplement the information on the qualities and characteristics to expect in a limestone quarry, the historians consulted publications such as *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluation, and Registering Historic Mining Sites*, and the *Cultural Resource Management* issue dedicated to

1. Maryland Ridge Community to Frank D. Hurdis, Jr., 1 November 2002, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology Files, Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis.



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America's Mining Heritage.² Publications specific to the Indiana limestone region were also sought. Works by individuals such as former Executive Director of the Indiana Limestone Institute, Bill McDonald, and Indiana University Professor Joseph A. Batchelor offered insight into the evolution of the quarry industry, and provided a clear picture of when each major change occurred within the industry.³

The vast majority of the information gathered was used to provide data for developing specific historic contexts as they apply to Greene and Monroe counties; this information is presented in the Historic Context section of this report. Particular attention focused on township or town-level histories to gather information on surveyed properties and provide interpretive contexts.

Once the survey was completed, research focused on clarifying and providing additional detail regarding contextual themes specific to individual properties and possible districts. The historians examined both urban and rural patterns of occupation, use, development, and the roles of possible historic properties in local, state, and regional history, as well as their architectural significance. Various publications and guidance from the National Park Service were consulted.⁴ See the bibliography for a complete listing of sources consulted.

Consultation

The historians for this project consulted with a variety of individuals and organizations and with the DHPA/SHPO during the course of the project. The historians also sought the input from consulting parties and interviewed local residents and property owners.

The first consulting party meeting was held on July 12, 2004. At this meeting, the historians explained the Section 106 process, reviewed the results of the Tier 1 work, presented how the Section 106 process would apply to the Tier 2 project, and requested input from the consulting parties. The latter included identifying additional consulting parties and sharing any knowledge or concerns about historic resources in the APE.

2. Bruce J. Noble and Robert Spude, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluation, and Registering Historic Mining Sites*, National Register Bulletin 42. (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1997); Ronald M. Greenberg, ed., "America's Mining Heritage," *CRM* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998).

3. Bill McDonald, *A Short History of Indiana Limestone*; Joseph A. Batchelor, *An Economic History of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry*. (Bloomington, Ind.: The School of Business, Indiana University, 1944).

4. National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15 (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1991 [revised]), L. F. McClelland et al., *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, National Register Bulletin 30 (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, n.d.); P. L. Parker and T. F. King. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin 38. (Washington, D.C.:U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, n.d.); C. A. Birnbaum and C. C. Peters, eds., *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

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The project team consulted frequently with DHPA/SHPO regarding the eligibility of specific properties, especially limestone related resources. In addition to telephone conversations, meetings were held on February 7 and 15, 2005, at which limestone related resources were discussed, specifically the level of integrity and the kinds of resources that one might expect on a NR-eligible property associated with quarrying or milling. On May 27, 2005, DHPA/SHPO accompanied members of the project team on a field trip to review the Woolery Stone Company (NR, 2002) and then to visit three properties: Vernia Quarry, Indian Hill Stone Company, and an unnamed quarry on Tramway Road.

Information on the limestone industry was sought from local authorities on the subject, including Mr. Robert Bernacki, industrial archaeologist; Ms. Patsy Fell-Barker and Mr. David Fell, owners/operators of B. G. Hoadley Quarries Inc.; and Mr. Steve Cummings, general manager at Independent Limestone Company.

The historians also consulted with local residents, some of whom were owners of surveyed properties. It is impossible to list each and every individual who was so kind as to share information about their property and/or local history and area cultural resources; the following individuals are singled out for their efforts: Ms. Brenda Massette, Scotland Historical Society; and Mr. Brent Dillman, Scotland Postmaster and resident knowledgeable about Scotland history; Mr. Art Kermode and Mr. Kendall Wilson along with Mr. Wes and Ms. Renee Abrams, property owners in Jackson Township, Greene County; Mr. Bill Mansfield, local history expert and lifelong resident of Koleen; Ms. Sanna Ree, longtime resident of Taylor Township; Mr. Lowell Riley, lifelong resident of Hobbieville; Mr. Stephen Smith, property owner in the Taylor Ridge area of Greene County; Mr. Tom Misler, who assisted with the search for one of the remote cemeteries near his property; Mr. Aaron and Ms. Kim Kercheval, current owners and residents of the Koontz House; Mr. Jerry Bailey, who has lived and farmed for most of his life in Perry Township; Mr. Bob Logsdon, lifelong resident of Clear Creek and co-owner of Stella's Place in that community; Mr. Steve Cummings, the general manager of Independent Limestone Company; Ms. Patsy Fell-Barker and her son Mr. David Fell of B. G. Hoadley Quarries, who patiently explained their business then generously opened the company archives to add to our base of historic information; and the staff of the Indiana University Map Library in Bloomington.

For the overlap area at the south end of the Section 4 corridor, the Section 4 historians coordinated with the PMC and Section 3. Consulting party comments on the Section 3 draft historic properties report, which was completed well in advance of the Section 4 draft historic properties report, were reviewed.⁵ As a result, a field visit to the Dowden farm (Green, 55042) and a concurrent interview with Ms. Jan Boyd was arranged and undertaken on June 13, 2005.

5. See draft Historic Properties Report *I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies Draft Historic Properties Report Section 3, US 50 to US 231*, on file at FHWA. The Final Historic Properties Report may be found on the Section 3 project website (http://www.i69indyevn.org/Section_3/PDF/HPR_Sec3_Final10-19-05.pdf).

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Participants included representatives of the PMC and INDOT, the deputy project manager for Section 4, and one of the Section 4 historians. The purpose was to review the history of the farm and its built environment and re-evaluate all resources comprising the property. No new information obtained warranted changing the ineligible status of the property. The team did GPS the reported location of an infant burial.

Also based on comments by the DHPA/SHPO on the Section 3 draft historic properties report, the Section 4 historians reviewed the eligibility of the proposed Scotland Commercial Historic District. In a letter dated June 24, 2005 (see Appendix E), the DHPA/SHPO questioned the proposed district's integrity of location and relative significance as a district. The Section 4 historians re-examined all survey and research data and concluded that the case for the proposed district was not strong enough to warrant inclusion in the NR and, instead, recommend in this report that the Blackmore Store (Greene, 56001) is individually eligible for inclusion in the NR.

A second consulting party meeting was held on August 4, 2005. This meeting provided a forum for the historians to present the findings of the draft Tier 2 Historic Property Report and address questions and comments from consulting parties. Both comments expressed during the meeting and those submitted in writing were taken into consideration in the preparation of this final historic properties report. All comments, whether they pertained to properties located within Section 4 proper or in the overlap areas with Sections 3 and 5, were reviewed and appropriate steps taken to address them. This involved reviewing notes and photographs; revisiting the APE to look individual properties, viewsheds, and settings; and consulting with the PMC and Sections 3 and 5, as appropriate. Measures taken to address specific issues that warrant mention are discussed below.

Consulting parties asked that a quarry site and a house owned by the Henderson family be evaluated for eligibility. Subsequently, a member of the Section 4 staff located the two properties for evaluation. The quarry site is located on the Webb property east of Breeden Road (this location was subsequently determined to lack architectural or historical integrity within the period of significance and therefore fell under the purview of the archaeological survey). In addition to the Bowers-Henderson House (Monroe, 45063), two other properties had been overlooked by the original survey including a Log Cabin (Greene, 50046) and Fodrill Cemetery (Monroe, 45064). Full survey was subsequently completed on each additional property following the same standards and guidelines as applied to all other surveyed properties.

In the overlap area for Section 4 and Section 5, consulting parties raised similar issues based on their review of both the Section 4 and Section 5 historic properties reports. Concern was voiced regarding quarries and mills and their individual components; this resulted in the preparation of Appendix F. Concern was also voiced regarding the eligibility of Monroe County Bridge No. 83 (Monroe, 35064). The Section 4 historians reviewed their notes and scoring; after consultation with the DHPA/SHPO, it was determined that no change ineligibility was warranted. The

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DHPA/SHPO in a letter dated August 1, 2005 commented on the Section 5 report's description of the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe, 40051) and suggested a change in the boundary of this NR-eligible property. The Section 4 historians concurred with the DHPA/SHPO and have altered the boundary for this report.

Fieldwork

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

Fieldwork began with a reconnaissance survey, which entailed driving the entire APE to identify all properties within the APE requiring detailed investigation. Since the NR typically requires properties to be at least fifty years old, all properties that are at least fifty years old and have at least low to moderate or higher integrity were identified and located on aerial photographs and topographic maps of the APE to generate a master list of properties to be surveyed. Five types of properties may be listed in the NR: buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts.⁶ The historians also surveyed landscape features in order to identify any potential historic or cultural landscapes.

The survey teams took representative viewscape and streetscape photographs, as well as photographs of selected individual properties. In addition to the photographs, they recorded field notes pertaining to properties that did not retain sufficient integrity for detailed survey. The detailed intensive survey of individual properties in the APE included research and photo-documentation of the individual properties. Oftentimes owner interviews were also conducted. One survey team primarily documented the properties in Greene County and the second survey team focused on Monroe County.

The historians also sought to identify and re-document both urban and rural properties that were previously surveyed and listed in the Tier 1 Study as well as the *Greene County Interim Report*, *Monroe County Interim Report*, and the *City of Bloomington Interim Report*.⁷ While both the *Greene County Interim Report*, published in 2000, and the *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, published in 2004, presented a relatively accurate accounting of the built environment in their

6. National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15 (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1991 [revised]), 4-5.

7. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Greene County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2000); Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*; Nancy Hiestand, *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory City of Bloomington Interim Report* (Bloomington, Ind.: City of Bloomington, Indiana, 2004).

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respective locales, this was not the case for Monroe County, since sixteen years had passed since the *Monroe County Interim Report* was published. The historians, thus, discovered that several previously recorded properties were demolished or seriously altered. They also determined that some properties actually gained significance, as they are examples of building forms and types that have become increasingly rare on the landscape.

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

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

The survey team revisited the only NR listed property in the APE (Scotland Hotel), took updated photographs as above, and focused on documenting any possible changes in integrity. Further, given the proximity of other commercial buildings to the hotel, the historians reviewed the downtown commercial area to see if it could be considered a district. Finally, no properties were found within the APE that are listed only on the State Register.

For farmsteads and farms, the historians first considered each building for its individual eligibility for listing on the NR. The historians then expanded their efforts to include all aspects of the built environment (farmstead), as well as landscape elements such as gardens, fields, and other features that contribute to each farm's setting. Field observation revealed that few farms retained even a few historic buildings and structures, let alone historic field patterns, farm lanes, and other landscape features.

Properties with large acreage or with different kinds of resources or periods of significance may be considered districts. Specifically, "a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or



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continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.”⁸

The historians considered several types/examples of districts(s): farmsteads or farms (rural) that convey a similar historic and/or architectural theme, urban or town districts that convey a town’s history and/or architecture, and a district that conveys the history and/or architecture of the region’s limestone quarry and milling industry. Historians considered districts consisting of a single quarry and/or mill complex, as well as a district comprised of multiple quarry/mill properties. In each instance, the quarry/mill property[ies] was required to convey the patterns of activity associated with industry and/or commerce, as was appropriate. Within the Maryland Ridge (of which the Virginia Iron Works is a small area), the historians considered a potential district of farmsteads or farms that conveys the context of a single historic theme or a combination: settlement, community development, and/or agricultural history within a span of years from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

During the initial reconnaissance, the historians had identified areas that deserved further consideration as potential districts within the APE. These areas include a potential commercial district in Scotland, a potential district including the village of Clear Creek previously recorded in the *Monroe County Interim Report*, a potential Maryland Ridge district, and a potential district comprised of limestone quarries and mills. The historians also re-evaluated above-ground resources associated with the Virginia Iron Works. At this time, they also looked for other potential rural districts, especially in a scenic area in Greene County that had been considered in Tier 1, as well as potential districts in the small towns of Koleen and Hobbieville. The historians recorded sketch maps, notes, and basic information for each district surveyed on IHSSI cards. The location of each eligible district was recorded later using a GPS unit.

The three key criteria in identifying possible districts were: 1) the presence of properties that convey a shared historical and/or architectural theme(s), 2) the presence of properties that retain sufficient integrity to convey the theme(s), and 3) the spatial association of properties not interrupted by the presence of significant numbers of non-contributing properties.

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

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



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The historians reviewed the area within the APE for a cultural landscape. They investigated the potential for a cultural landscape consisting of multiple rural properties. The historians looked for an agricultural landscape with patterns of historic use and transportation routes, buildings, structures, and/or objects with sufficient integrity to convey their connection to historic agriculture. The historians also considered a cultural landscape pertaining to the limestone industry, as well as the area known as Maryland Ridge.

In investigating the possibility of a cultural landscape associated with the limestone industry, the historians looked for landscape elements such as unique buildings, structures, and/or objects reflective of the specific industrial and commercial activities of the limestone industry. During fieldwork, transportation routes within the stone belt were taken into account. Of great consideration was the presence of railroad lines and spurs. The railroad played an instrumental role in raising the use of stone from a purely local phenomenon to an industry with a nationwide market.

The key perspective employed by the historians in defining and evaluating cultural landscapes is that they “are created not by intention or design but by repetition of the same human activities; in the same place.”⁹ The historians, therefore, sought to identify similar landscape elements within the stone belt (area of limestone quarries) that indicated repeated activity and might comprise a cultural landscape.

The historians completed both a reconnaissance of the APE and windshield survey of the limestone quarries and mills adjacent to the APE, compiling inventories of landscape features, structures, and objects associated with the limestone quarry and milling industry. They took note of quarry pits; railroad tracks, spurs, bridges and elevated tramway supports; piles of dimensional block; dimensional block “fences;” and bodies of water including creeks and ponds that may have been important in the stone milling process. Buildings and structures were also considered by the historians to be part of the potential cultural landscape, particularly those unique to the limestone industry, such as overhead craneways, derricks and booms, mill buildings, and scale houses; as well as support structures such as worker housing and company stores.

Within the Section 4 APE the historians visited and/or toured the facilities of Independent Limestone, C & H Stone (Monroe 35098), Fluck Mill Stone (Monroe 50050), Indian Hill Stone (Monroe 35061), Star Mill (Monroe 35093), and Wylie Mill (Monroe 37018) during field work. In the Section 5 APE the historians participated in a tour of B. G. Hoadley (Monroe 25071) and viewed Victor Oolitic (Monroe 46001-46010) from public rights-of-way. Additional limestone industry-related properties visited during field work included Shawnee Tramway (in the Section 4 APE; Monroe 40076), the villages of Sanders (outside the Section 4 APE; Monroe 38001-

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

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38052) and Clear Creek (in the Section 4 APE; Monroe 36001-36056) that housed many workers in the limestone industry, and a railroad bridge (Monroe 35092) and trestle (Monroe 35100) related to the rail line along South Rockport Road that served the limestone industry.

According to Bulletin 30, landscape characteristics are the “tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the landscape to serve human needs; they may reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and values of these people.”¹⁰ Based on background research and the reconnaissance of the APE and beyond, historic processes were identified to link the components that were anticipated to comprise the cultural landscape in the APE.

During the fieldwork the historians noted that almost without exception, quarries included large stockpiles of dimensional block, and many utilized the same type of massive stones for boundary markers, particularly where open pits were situated near public roadways. Dimensional stone was removed from the limestone ledge and moved, typically via front-end loaders, to a storage pile where the stone is graded and coded, if selected for a current contract, before being left to “cure” or have the “sap” (ground water) dry. Without exception, all quarries and older mills were located along rail transportation lines. Typically rail spurs provide access to the property, but the historians noted that many of these have been removed since trucks have become the favored means of transport.

Following the guidance of Bulletin 30, the historians directed survey toward identifying existing landscape characteristics and determining the extent to which historic properties and characteristics remain intact.¹¹ The historians also identified characteristics of the landscape that transcend individual properties, such as the local transportation network, and the relationships of the quarries and mills to one another, since they would be important elements for deliberation.

A similar approach was employed to investigate the area known as Maryland Ridge. This area is said to be comprised of a three- to seven-mile wide band along the Monroe and Greene county lines. Essentially, the suggested boundaries of the potential district include the towns of Elwren, Stanford, and Buena Vista in western Monroe County and Hendricksville, Solsberry, and Hobbieville in eastern Greene County. According to documentation submitted to the DHPA/SHPO by advocates of Maryland Ridge in 2002, the area is associated with exploration and pioneer settlement and subsequent community development from the pioneer period up until fifty years ago.¹² The historians also considered the context of nineteenth through mid-twentieth century agricultural history.

10. McClelland, et al., *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 14-18, 15.

11. Ibid.

12. Maryland Ridge Community to Frank D. Hurdis, Jr., 1 November 2002, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology Files, Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis.



To identify associated properties within the Section 4 APE, the historians first sought to identify properties that could be linked to pioneer settlement and exploration. This included early building forms as well as cemeteries, and commercial and industrial facilities. With the broader historical association of community development and agricultural history spanning the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries in mind, the historians carried out extensive field views of the portion of the Maryland Ridge community within the corridor and APE. Features potentially associated with Maryland Ridge were sought, and the level of historic integrity evaluated. Viewsheds between individual properties and features of the cultural landscape were also observed from potential contributing resources and from prominent topographic landforms back toward the potential contributing resources. Again, the historians paid particular attention to the historic integrity of both the contributing resources and landscape. Attention was given to aspects of the landscape that demonstrated a connection between above-ground resources, including the transportation routes, shared agricultural lands, fences, and fencerow vegetation. The historians also took representative photographs of modern intrusions into the possible cultural landscape, such as residences and other buildings erected after the period of significance, modern utility lines, modern fencing materials, and changes in agricultural land use.

Deliberation

Following the completion of documentary research; consultation and interviews with persons with knowledge about the culture, history, and built environment; and field survey; the historians evaluated each surveyed building, structure, site, and object for individual eligibility. Possible districts evaluated included a commercial district in Scotland, the Greene County Area in Taylor and Jackson townships, a limestone quarry and/or mill district, a Maryland Ridge district including the Virginia Iron Works site, and the Clear Creek Historic District recorded in the *Monroe County Interim Report*. The historians further considered a cultural landscape of limestone quarry and mill properties and a Maryland Ridge cultural landscape.

For individual properties, and with the exception of farms, deliberation regarding NR eligibility focused on architectural integrity. Though historic alterations did not disqualify a property, the historians considered buildings with modern or unsympathetic alterations ineligible in the absence of any evidence of historical significance. Historians conducted additional research on properties that appeared unique or rare and/or exhibited moderate to high integrity, with an emphasis on establishing the property's historical context and significance, or lack thereof. The survey team also coordinated with the I-69 Project Management Consultants (PMC) to maintain standards of evaluation consistent with other consultant teams for other sections.

To evaluate the metal highway bridges encountered within the APE, the Section 4 historians employed the DHPA's "Guidelines for Assessing the Cultural Significance of Indiana's Extant Older Metal Highway Bridges (1865-1942)."



The historians evaluated building complexes several different ways. First, each building, structure, and object of a complex was evaluated regarding its individual eligibility for listing in the NR. Second, building complexes also were evaluated in their entirety, which in the case of a farmstead included the residence, outbuildings, and other features integral to the building cluster. The final means of evaluation applied to farms as a whole and included the building cluster (the farmstead) and all other field patterns and land features that comprise the farm beyond the building cluster. By utilizing this hierarchical method of evaluation, the historians evaluated the NR-eligibility of all individual elements and possible combinations of elements. For example, if a farm residence was altered and its integrity compromised, but it is only one element of a collection of buildings that retain their historical integrity as an entity, then the farmstead might still be considered eligible for listing in the NR. Therefore some compromised integrity in one element did not automatically disqualify the whole property. Similarly, the intrusion of an occasional modern outbuilding such as a pole barn, recently constructed shed, and/or modern silo amid a collection of historically intact buildings merely reflects the viability and evolution of an active farm and did not necessarily disqualify the property. For an entire farm to be eligible, it had to include distinctive, recognizable historic field patterns and landscape elements. Few farms retained even a few historic buildings and structures; none in the APE retained historic field patterns, farm lanes, or other historic features on the landscape.

The historians conducted additional research on farms and farmsteads considered possibly eligible for listing in the NR to establish the contextual setting, feeling, and/or association that might make them significant in Indiana history and/or architecture. Typically, the context included some aspect(s) of the history of Indiana agriculture, but also could include contexts such as early settlement, ethnicity, or association with a person important in Indiana history, among others.

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

Deliberation about potential districts considered possible small town districts and possible rural districts comprised of farms or farmsteads and quarries and/or mills. The historians made a deliberate effort to identify possible districts in terms of period(s) of construction, building styles, and landscape features, such as transportation, vegetation, and field patterns. To link individual elements into a cohesive multiple property district, the historians consulted historic maps and primary and secondary publications and assembled the manuscript notes of interviews and discussions with individuals knowledgeable about these properties. Discussion focused on



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identifying specific themes, such as ethnic settlement, religion, social reform, commerce, public welfare, agriculture, transportation, industry, and education that possibly could link properties.

The previously recorded area of Clear Creek was closely examined. Properties noted in the *Monroe County Interim Report* had been resurveyed during the fieldwork, with notes made regarding changes in the physical appearance of each property. Additional properties in the vicinity of the identified historic district, which may have reached the fifty-year age requirement since the *Monroe County Interim Report* was published, were also sought and documented. Expanding on the *Monroe County Interim Report* boundaries of the proposed district, the historians also carefully considered the presence of the Wiley Mill¹³ near the Clear Creek Church, as well as the former commercial structure just south of That Road on the east side of Rogers Street. Areas of significance examined for the small community included residential development around the establishment of the railroad, growth of the limestone industry, commerce, religion, social history, and education.

During the deliberation phase, the historians also evaluated a district of historic farmsteads and/or farms. In the case of agricultural properties, the historians gave detailed consideration to both the farm as a whole, including fields and landscape features, and the farmstead, comprised of the space occupied by the residence and outbuildings. Rural areas of Greene and Monroe counties were evaluated, especially those with scenic qualities, looking for architectural/historic themes or threads that would tie the properties to one another, but none was found (see below). The vast majority of farms, with the lone exception of the Stipp-Bender Farmstead in Monroe County, (which is individually eligible), lack integrity. Therefore, no historic district comprised of farmsteads occurs in the APE.

The outcome of this deliberation for all areas of consideration determined that no districts exist within the APE. Integrity proved to be the primary disqualifying factor in each case as too many non-contributing properties are distributed among the contributing properties in the potential districts that were evaluated.

In Scotland, the historians first focused on the Scotland Hotel, which is already listed in the NR. This building conveys the vibrant commercial segment of town from the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries, and serves as the town's centerpiece yet today. A windshield survey conducted by the DHPA in the early 1990s determined that a potential NR commercial district existed at Scotland's principal crossroads of Main Street and Jackson Street.¹⁴ The Blackmore Store and the Scotland Hotel (NR listed 1993), the former of which is discussed further in this

13. Al Hoadley, "History of the Belt," typescript, on file at B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Bloomington, Ind., circa 1978.

14. Barbara Joan Bogle, Scotland Hotel National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. (Indianapolis: Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, 1992), Section 8, Page 5.



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report, were identified by the DHPA/SHPO as the only commercial structures in Scotland with potential for individual NR eligibility.

Using these two properties as a basis of comparison, the historians sought to identify other properties that convey historic commerce and vernacular commercial architecture as a means to determine if a historic district existed in Scotland. This examination took into consideration both the selected contexts of historic significance as well as the current historic integrity of each building, since contributing properties to a historic district need not be individually eligible themselves. In this way, care was taken not to overlook properties that might rise to historical and/or architectural significance only within a district context. They also considered buildings traditionally recognized as historic by the Scotland Historical Society.

Other previously recorded commercial buildings considered in the potential Scotland Commercial Historic District included the Odd Fellows Hall/W.D. Whitaker Store (Greene, 56003), Mullis and Company Grocery and Meats (Greene, 56004), the Scotland Town Switchboard (Greene, 56006), and the Scotland Barber Shop (Greene, 56007).

As noted above, the Section 4 historians evaluated a portion of Greene County, largely concentrated in Jackson and Taylor townships, that was identified in the Tier 1 Report as a potential rural historic landscape or district. The presence of several extant Center gable houses and log structures were noted in particular, as well as the presence of the Civil War-era Clifty Church (Greene, 50008). This outlying area, formerly comprised almost exclusively of farmsteads and small villages, has become a somewhat remote bedroom community for the towns of Bloomfield and Bloomington, as well as for Crane NSWC employees.

Residential growth in this area over the last fifty years has resulted in a large number of dwellings constructed outside the period of significance, as well as significant amounts of landscape intrusions or alterations, such as the construction of high voltage power lines, the development of farmlands into residential use, the decline of cultivation, the loss of historic field patterns, and the rise of new growth wood lots. This formerly agricultural landscape has shifted to a mosaic of forest, mowed fields, and pastures, punctuated by small hobby farms, subdivisions, and single family homes. Furthermore, a significant amount of integrity has been lost from remaining historic resources due to incongruent additions, application of inappropriate materials, and neglect, as well as the demolition of two houses (Greene, 50036 and Greene 50019) and a bridge (Greene, 50021). For example, out of 23 resources previously recorded by the *Greene County Interim Report*, which were located in both Jackson Township and the APE, only six properties were rated Notable and two properties were rated Outstanding. From of this group, the Section 4 historians rated no properties Notable and only one property, Clifty Church (Greene, 50008), was given the rating of Outstanding.

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While the area of Greene County located in Jackson and Taylor townships is undeniably scenic with its winding roads, steep ridges, and seeming rural character, its historicity is more apparent than real for its historic architectural resources, field patterns, and setting have been altered to such an extent that the area lacks the integrity necessary to warrant further analysis.

The historians for Section 4 also evaluated the area informally known as Maryland Ridge as a potential district and cultural landscape. Maryland Ridge had been identified in the Tier 1 study as an area that did not possess sufficient integrity to be considered a historic district; however, it was given full analysis as part of this Tier 2 study. The historians, therefore, reviewed published county and township histories, maps and atlases, and other historical documents to identify events and people possibly associated with Maryland Ridge. The historians determined that references to events and people in the APE that could possibly be associated with Maryland Ridge were conspicuous by their near absence.

Only a small portion of the potential Maryland Ridge historic district/cultural landscape extends into the APE, and in that portion, the historians found only isolated elements of the built environment associated with the periods of exploration and pioneer settlement, regardless of whether or not they could be associated with Maryland Ridge. The historians also sought to identify elements that could be associated with community development and/or agricultural history during the nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. This effort was unsuccessful as the majority of features on the present-day landscape consist of modern intrusions or otherwise non-contributing resources. The historians noted that such intrusions are not limited to buildings but also include utility poles and modern roads that cross the landscape. Growth in the region over the past fifty years has resulted in the subdivision of larger parcels of land and the construction of houses or placement of manufactured homes throughout the Corridor, APE, and immediately adjacent areas. Consequently, the historians then identified contributing and non-contributing properties based on their age and the historical integrity of their built environment and determined that a historic district comprised of properties potentially associated with Maryland Ridge is lacking in the APE.

The historians also evaluated the landscape for a potential Maryland Ridge cultural landscape. The historians focused on historic characteristics of landscape features and their integrity or lack thereof. The number of modern intrusions into the possible cultural landscape, such as residences and other buildings erected in the second half of the twentieth century, modern utility lines, modern fencing materials, and modern transportation features; and changes in agricultural land use compromise the ability of the landscape to convey the historical character of a cultural landscape.

As part of the deliberations pertaining to cultural landscapes, boundaries were also taken into consideration. Significant changes to the historic characteristics of the region make the cultural landscape ineligible, even if scenic qualities are present. As a result of extensive deliberation,

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the historians determined that a Maryland Ridge cultural landscape with sufficient integrity to convey its historical character is lacking in the APE.

Further, the historians also evaluated landscape features within the area. Features associated with each of the identified areas of significance were sought, and the level of historic integrity evaluated. If an area demonstrating a low to moderate or higher level of historic integrity was identified, then additional considerations, such as the relationship of above-ground resources to the surrounding landscape were also evaluated. Viewsheds between individual properties and features of the cultural landscape were also considered, again with particular attention given to the historic integrity of the contributing resources. Because of the large scale of the area identified in the Maryland Ridge, particular attention was given to aspects of the landscape that demonstrated a connection between above-ground resources, including the transportation routes, shared agricultural lands, fences, and fencerow vegetation. The historians also identified and evaluated the

Consideration of a possible district comprised of the region's limestone quarries and/or mills was also undertaken methodically. After each quarry, mill, and associated resources (such as residential areas identified as early worker housing or railroad trestles accessing quarries and/or mills), was documented, extensive research was undertaken on the limestone industry. The historians reviewed notes from their tours of operating mills and quarries, along with interviews with individuals knowledgeable in the industry. Both published and non-published works regarding the industry and its evolution, particularly in the Monroe County area, were studied. See the bibliography for a complete listing of sources consulted.

Working closely with the historians from Section 5 and the PMC, the historians developed a timeline of the industry along with a list of expected elements of the quarries and mills. This information was then placed in a matrix to provide a means to compare and contrast each property. The matrix included topics such as historic ownership of the property, the date the quarry or mill was established, the large or well-known projects for which the quarry/mill was known, changes to the landscape due to the technological evolution of the industry, and the presence or absence of specific building forms associated with the different aspects of the industry. The historians then identified contributing and non-contributing properties based on their age and the historical integrity of their built environment and determined that a historic district representing the limestone industry is lacking in the APE (see Appendix F).

The historians also evaluated the landscape for a potential limestone quarries and/or mills cultural landscape. The historians focused on historic characteristics and their integrity or lack thereof. Due to the fifty-year requirement imposed by the NR, in the case of operating quarries, the historians recognized that changes in technology could alter the historic appearance of a quarry. Thus, the historians sought to identify quarries that still conveyed the industry of the mid-1950s or earlier. Parallel technological changes made within the milling industry would



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also adversely impact active mills. Again, the historians sought to identify mills that retained sufficient historic integrity to convey their historic activities.

As part of the deliberations pertaining to cultural landscapes, boundaries were also taken into consideration. Significant changes to the historic characteristics of the region make the cultural landscape ineligible, even if scenic qualities are present. As a result of extensive deliberation, the historians determined that a limestone quarry and/or mill cultural landscape with sufficient integrity to convey its historical character is lacking in the APE (see Appendix F).



Historic Context

This context focuses on historical development of the I-69 Section 4 Study Area from 1740 to 1956, looking at those forces that influenced the development of historical resources in Greene and Monroe counties. A historic context was prepared by Weintraut & Associates for the I-69 Tier 1 study that covered all 26 counties in the southwestern Indiana region. The text from that historic context was provided to the Section 4 historians, who utilized the document for its relevance to the Section 4 Study Area, tightened the focus of the document, and added historical contexts and themes specific to the Study Area of Greene and Monroe counties in general and to the APE in particular.¹⁵

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

This context complements the discussion of historic properties surveyed in Section 4, and provides a backdrop for their evaluation and analysis. It describes activities in the area, and how the built environment changed over time. It also discusses extant historic resources that serve as reminders of past eras, as well as the types of properties that likely existed but that no longer survive.

Pre-Statehood History & Architecture: 1740-1816

French, English, and Americans all laid claim to the land of southwestern Indiana prior to statehood in 1816. Most of these claims did not result in the construction of long-standing buildings or structures, but traces of occupation can be found in landscape features and naming patterns in the region. During the years when France and England vied for control of the colonies (1744 to 1763), some struggle occurred along the rivers of Indiana. The French traders' ability to understand the culture of local American Indian tribes helped them prosper in the early years of settlement in this region. At Vincennes, "the loyalty of the Miami [was] an example of

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



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the hold the French had on the affections of the Indians.”¹⁶ This trade and occupation struggle was ultimately won by Britain through military force, but British occupation was brief; the Revolutionary War began in 1775. While the focus of this fighting occurred on the eastern seaboard, both England and the colonies recognized the importance of the West (as it was called then) and fought to establish or maintain a presence in the resource-rich interior. With the colonists’ victory, Americans then began to settle the West.

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

Early settlers in Greene and Monroe counties did not begin the task of taming the wilderness until the early nineteenth century. Settlement proceeded north from the early established settlements in present-day Knox County. Men and women first entered this region to hunt, or “more for novelty, curiosity, and fun than for any other reason” in the early 1800s.¹⁷ Permanent settlement in Greene County did not occur until 1806.¹⁸ Monroe County, located north of Greene County, was settled considerably later than Greene County due to American Indian occupation. Monroe County was bifurcated by an “Indian Boundary,” north of which were the traditional tribal lands of the Miami and Delaware nations. This boundary extended “from near Gosport in a southeasterly direction, leaving the county on Section 26, [in] Benton Township.”¹⁹ In the fall of 1812, Arthur Henrie and William Harris prepared for white settlement south of this line by conducting a Federal survey of this land.²⁰

France

Few above-ground physical remnants of properties built during the era of French settlement in Indiana survive today. The French government established palisaded forts at Miamis (Fort Wayne), Ouiatanon (Lafayette), and Vincennes, which provided a line of defense and sanctuary in times of trouble for the traders, trappers, and missionaries who lived among the native tribes.

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

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

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

19. B.F. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties, Indiana: Their Peoples, Industries, and Institutions* (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen and Company, Inc., 1914):222-223.

20. *Ibid.*

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French Canada ruled northern forts, while Louisiana controlled Vincennes.²¹ This marked the beginning of the Indiana/New Orleans trade connection. Early land claims in the region were linked to families who had settled at Vincennes.²² Land in nearby Daviess and Knox Counties was awarded to those who had settled there prior to 1783 and assisted in the Revolutionary War campaign of George Rogers Clark, who battled the English at Vincennes.²³ French occupation in this area, however, was never strong.²⁴ Due to the remote location of Greene and Monroe counties in relation to contested territorial occupation and trade routes, little building took place in this period; no known historic properties are extant from this era.

France's colonizing goals included Catholic religious conversion of native peoples. Unlike the Spanish, who built missions and brought the natives to live on site, the French Catholic missionaries usually lived among the tribes.²⁵ No known religious structures were constructed in this era; none are extant in the APE.

English

France lost the French and Indian War (also known as the Seven Years War) and the contest for supremacy in the New World to England in 1763. The English discouraged settlement and chose to issue the Proclamation of 1763, which forbade settlement west of the Alleghenies. This was done in part to appease the American Indian tribes and in part to protect the settlers. The English established themselves in forts that had once been French and, in general, did not expand fortifications. Individual French men and women did not leave the area at war's end, however. They continued to live in their villages, hunt the forests, trap the rivers, and practice subsistence farming. Further, despite English admonitions, some western migration did occur, but it was sporadic and did not result in long-term buildings or structures.²⁶

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

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

22. Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816: The Colonial Period*, 277-78.

23. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Daviess County Interim Report* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1987), xvi.

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

25. John Tipton Papers, on file, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

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



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While most heavy engagements took place on the eastern seaboard, Vincennes was the site of one battle in which George Rogers Clark defeated the British commander, Henry Hamilton.²⁷ The Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War in 1783 and the area came under control of the new nation, the United States. This single document, which doubled the land area under Federal control, had an extraordinary effect on the American view of the West.²⁸ It spurred frontier settlement and expansion, which had been forbidden by the British and only conducted in clandestine fashion prior to the treaty.

Territorial Government

One of the most important acts of the young United States government was to pass the Land Ordinance of 1785, which authorized the survey of land in this region. Surveyed land was divided into six-mile-square units known as townships. Townships were further divided into thirty-six, one-mile-square units known as sections. In each section, the surveyor made careful notes as to topography, soils, and other natural resources.²⁹ This ordinance also provided basic guidance for land sales in the region, making 640 acres (one section) the smallest parcel for purchase. This policy was later liberalized in the Land Ordinance of 1800, which made 320 acres the smallest parcel and allowed for sale on credit, making land purchase more accessible.³⁰ The survey imposed order upon the land; many fields and roads conformed to its regular grid. This was not universally true, however, for roads in the hilly areas of southwestern Indiana, such as those in parts of Greene and Monroe counties, would continue to follow streams and wind through the lowlands.

Two years after the Land Ordinance of 1785, the United States government passed another milestone in legislation, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. This law established the governance of the land northwest of the Ohio, known as the Northwest Territory. With appropriate levels of population, the area would be divided into three to five territories, each of which could apply for statehood. It also provided basic rights for the people living there, such as freedom of religion and the right to a jury trial. In addition, it prohibited slavery within its boundaries and encouraged education.³¹

Knox County, the first unit of formal government in the Study Area, was formed out of the Northwest Territory in June of 1790.³² The county extended from the Ohio River on the south to Canada on the north. The east was bounded by the Great Miami River and the west by the

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

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

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

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

31. *Ibid.*, 33–34.

32. John H. Long, ed., *Indiana: Atlas of Historical County Boundaries* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Simon & Schuster McMillan, 1996), 172.



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Illinois River. The county was divided into two townships: Vincennes and Clarksville. Around this same time, title to 400 acres was conveyed to those “French & Canadian inhabitants and other settlers at post St. Vincents who on or before the year 1783 had settled there and had professed themselves to be citizens of the United States.”³³ Fifty men who had signed up for the militia in defense of Fort Vincennes received tracts of 400 acres as well. These pre-survey land grants, including those provided to George Rogers Clark’s men for their part in the Revolutionary War, deviated from the regular grid established by the survey.³⁴ Today, this imprint of land grant ownership is evident on area maps and early land grants to the French in the region, which are denoted by separate Donation and Location listings in deeds.³⁵ Vincennes became the site of the first post office in the territory in 1800. Mail was carried along the trace from Louisville to Vincennes, which later became the Old Louisville Road.³⁶

In 1800, with increasing population, Congress divided the Northwest Territory into the Ohio Territory and the Indiana Territory. William Henry Harrison served as the Indiana Territory’s governor from 1800 to 1812; Thomas Posey, appointed by President Madison, was the territorial governor until statehood in 1816. During that time, the seat of government was at Vincennes.³⁷ It was later relocated to Corydon in 1813. This was a political move intended to diminish the influence of Harrison and his supporters, who were headquartered in Vincennes. (Indiana’s capital remained at Corydon until 1825, when it was moved to its permanent location in Indianapolis.)

The American Indian threat, which continued to be a persistent deterrent to American settlement of the Northwest Territory, was addressed by several treaties struck during this era. A land office was established at Vincennes in 1807, with intrepid settlers eager to purchase land.³⁸

Transportation

As was the case in early settlement throughout the region, French explorers and later trappers in the latter portion of the eighteenth century followed American Indian trails and animal traces oriented on the natural terrain. The French maximized the use of watercourses wherever possible to reduce the time and effort to conduct their business, navigating the various waterways in pirogues or boats, such as the keelboat, flatboat, or anything else that would float. The White River, which bisects Greene County, was not well suited for travel. Its shallow waters and gravelly bottoms could only support a canoe or flat boat loaded with a few supplies. Alternatively, overland travelers during this period primarily used game trails or traces on foot.

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

34. *Ibid.*, 251–54.

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

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

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

38. *Ibid.*, 39–42.

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Although the development of roads in the Northwest Territory was important for serving local transportation needs, these roads also played a vital role in the expansion of the nation. In 1803, roads were surveyed to delineate the best routes for trade, transportation, and promotion of settlement.³⁹ The surveyor, John Badollett, was appointed registrar of the newly created land office in Vincennes, the capital of the territory.⁴⁰ The ready availability of land for sale drew settlers, who were necessary to transform the landscape of the wilderness.

The earliest permanent settlers in the southwest region of what was to become Indiana had arrived in the area of Vincennes as early as 1732. While settlement thrived in the Wabash River port town of Vincennes with support from France, early settlers in Greene and Monroe counties faced overland travel, contested ownership, and lack of military protection.⁴¹ Settlement in the area proceeded north from present-day Pike and Dubois counties, and according to early accounts, occurred at a slow and somewhat sporadic rate during this period.⁴²

The Buffalo Trace bisected the southwestern region of Indiana from Clarksville, Indiana, on the Ohio River near Louisville, Kentucky, and westward to Vincennes.⁴³ Animal traces and American Indian trails proved the underpinning for migration. “The Red Banks Trail,” which ran from Henderson, Kentucky, through Evansville to Vincennes, was one such trail. The trail drew its name from Henderson, which was formerly known as Red Banks.⁴⁴

Migration

Besides the French migrants, others from the colonies and later from the newly founded United States routinely crossed the Ohio River and moved into the interior. By 1810, the population of Daviess County was about 300 individuals, while the more northern and remote Greene and Monroe counties were less settled.⁴⁵ People usually traveled to the frontier in groups, based primarily on kinship, but also on ethnicity, religion, and point of origin.⁴⁶ The aforementioned Red Banks Trail was a likely point of entry to the region for many emigrants from southern states such as Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas, whose descendants still populate Greene and Monroe counties. As noted earlier, the Northwest Ordinance expressly forbade slavery, but some of these southerners brought their slaves with them.⁴⁷

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

40. Ibid.

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

42. Baber, *The Early History of Greene County, Indiana*, 1.

43. Barnhart and Riker, *Indiana to 1816*, 362–63; George R. Wilson, *Early Trails and Surveys* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1919), 1.

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

45. Townshend and Smoot, *Review of Daviess County's Advantages and Resources* [sic], (Washington, Ind.: Townshend and Smoot, 1896), 4.

46. Malcom Rohrbough, *Land Office Business*, 163–72.

47. Madison, *The Indiana Way*, 33–34.



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Upland Southerners, so called because they came from the uplands of the South, made up the majority of the immigrants. As time passed, they constructed log cabins for themselves and other structures to shelter their animals.⁴⁸ Cattle were sometimes kept in “cow pens.” Sometimes fields were fenced to keep them out, and many animals were simply allowed to forage.⁴⁹ No known surviving buildings or structures from this era exist in the APE, but documentary evidence, as well as later structures from the same building tradition, allow us to hypothesize on their likely appearance. A Monroe County local history account recorded that some of the earliest settlers in Indian Creek Township were “scattered here and there throughout the entire township, living in rude log huts, many miles apart, though all did their part in developing the country.”⁵⁰

Americans grappled to establish and maintain a presence in the Northwest Territory. Squatters settled, cleared fields, and sometimes, having improved the land, purchased it when it became available for sale. Other times, these squatters grew weary and moved on. Improvements to the land, few of which remain visible in the Study Area, often consisted of temporary log buildings and structures serving to house both animals and humans. Additional settlers began making their mark on the landscape in the late 1810s by erecting small structures that provided little more than a rudimentary enclosure. Rough logs were shaped on site, and formed impermanent shelters with crude footings or no foundation and consisting of a single room, an entry, and perhaps a hastily constructed hearth. These structures were intended to last only a few years at best, until access to neighborly assistance, sawmills, and more specialized tools would allow for the construction of a more substantial dwelling.⁵¹ Those trees not used in the construction of buildings were felled, rolled into a pile, and burned to open up the first cultivated fields for subsistence farming.⁵² The majority of these early structures are no longer extant, as they were abandoned or incorporated into outbuildings or larger dwellings as time and resources allowed. None are known to be extant in the Study Area.

Settlement/Town Building

Urban settlement and town building in Greene and Monroe counties was limited to little more than a few clusters of dwellings during this time period. Most of the commercial structures were of log, although a few of them were clapboard (some of which were painted). Fewer still were made of brick, a material that was too expensive for all but the state’s wealthiest citizens. No other urban settlements or towns existed in the Study Area during this time period.

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

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

50. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 222-223.

51. Warren E. Roberts, “The Tools Used in Building Log Houses in Indiana,” In *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture* (Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 202.

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



Commerce

Commerce came to the frontier with the first people. Native tribes exchanged items across wide areas. During the French and English eras, trappers and traders bartered for furs. By the territorial period, enterprising individuals had established inns at the intersection of buffalo traces and/or Native American trails. Although many farmers barely made a living, some were able to load flatboats with surplus crops and corn turned into whiskey and ship their products southward to larger towns. Towns along the rivers became stops on such southward journeys. Even with most farmers having little gold, merchants in these towns were selling a wide array of imported goods, from silk to silver buckles to candy.⁵³ In the hinterlands, merchants operated at crossroads or along a well-known trail, often selling a space to sleep or a meal in addition to household goods and farming supplies. Large-scale commercial development was inhibited not only by primitive conditions, but also by the lack of a uniform banking or currency system. Evidence of these rural outposts are lacking in the built environment in the Study Area.

Culture/Education

For settlers on the frontier, formal education was a luxury few could afford. Although the Northwest Ordinance encouraged education, it was neither free nor readily available. A school (likely a religious school) for French and American Indian children was established in Vincennes in 1795, and Vincennes University was founded in 1801.⁵⁴ Throughout the region, few could read and only Vincennes had an adequate population to support a few newspapers in regular circulation for only a few years each.⁵⁵ No known formalized educational or cultural activities took place in Greene or Monroe counties during this earliest period of settlement.

Conclusion

Indiana's pre-statehood era was marked by dramatic changes, although these were ultimately a prelude for a much larger transformation to come. In Greene and Monroe counties, federal and territorial government land and road surveys had been established, fortifications had been built, early settlement and occupation had begun, land had been cleared, and trade routes had been established and maintained. The territorial assembly had provided governance and had kept a fragile order in the area, and the new United States government waged successful campaigns against and negotiated treaties with the French, the British, and American Indians. These developments allowed Indiana to become the nineteenth state in the nation, form new county

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

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

55. *Ibid.*



governments with growing populations, and establish a progressive ethic to encourage settlement and expansion.

Pioneer Indiana: 1816-1850

The years from 1816 to 1850 cover the pioneer era in Hoosier history. People living in and coming to the newly founded state of Indiana went about the business of establishing farms and communities, increasing and improving transportation routes, and developing commerce and industry, all as part of the process of creating a civilized place out of the wilderness. During these years, the state saw marked increases in population and a general shift northward of both influence and affluence. Settlement began to trickle into Monroe and Greene counties in the early 1800s, followed by the formal establishment of each county in 1818 and 1821, respectively.

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

The change in the landscape of southwestern Indiana during this era was tremendous. The first settlers wrote of traveling along American Indian traces beneath a canopy of trees so dense they did not see the sun for days. Their first task upon arrival was to clear these trees so that they could begin cultivation and build homes and towns. A local history account from Greene County tells of how the “chief occupations of early pioneer families consisted of clearing the virgin timber and hauling the logs to the mill” for the construction of rudimentary housing.⁵⁶ Once the initial concerns of shelter, livestock, and first crops were in place, settlers focused upon improved housing and commercial structures, some of which remains visible on the landscape today. By 1850, land clearing and road improvements had progressed and trains were traveling daily from the Ohio River to the state capital. Convenient rail service, however, would not arrive in the APE or Study Area until near the end of this era.

56. Mildred Uland. *Gone But Not Forgotten: An Anthology of Fact and Folklore* (Bloomfield, Ind.: Bloomfield-Eastern Greene County Public Library, 1986), 252.



Government and Politics

State

From 1816 until 1850, Indiana was governed by its first state constitution. This constitution owed its genesis to the territorial structure imposed by the Northwest Ordinance. In 1816, when the first state constitution was written in Corydon, counties had been formed near and along the Ohio and Wabash rivers, but much of Indiana was unorganized. American Indian treaties opened up areas to land sales and settlement as each was signed. Vincennes had the first land office, but by 1819 an office had opened in Terre Haute, an indication that the tide of settlement was moving north.

In 1820, the Indiana General Assembly voted to move the capital from Corydon, in the southern part of the state, to a new site in the center of the state. This decision reflected the new spirit of democracy: a centralized location would provide all citizens with equal access to state governmental functions. However, transportation difficulties contributed to the popular nickname “the capital in the wilderness” for Indianapolis, a situation that would not change until conditions improved with the expansion of the railroad near the end of this era.⁵⁷

County

Settlers had filed land claims in the area that would become Monroe County as early as 1816, but the first permanent settler in the county, David McCollum, took up residence in the northwest corner of current-day Clear Creek Township in 1817.⁵⁸ By the close of 1817, the area had experienced a modest population increase, with approximately twenty-five families permanently settled there.⁵⁹ The following year, in January 1818, Monroe County was formally ceded from Orange County.⁶⁰ The city of Bloomington was designated as the county seat, and surveyed and laid off into lots by Jonathon Nichols.⁶¹ In 1819, after a prolonged series of treaties and conflicts, Thomas Brown and J. Hedges surveyed the lands in present-day Monroe County located north of the Indian Boundary.⁶² Seminary Township was created in Monroe County in 1820, and included Bloomington as the intended site for a state educational institution.⁶³ This township was attached to Bloomington Township for election purposes until 1830, when it was expanded and renamed Perry Township after war hero Commodore Matthew Perry.⁶⁴ Other

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

58. Charles Blanchard, ed. *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown, Indiana: Historical and Biographical* (Chicago: F.A. Batterly and Company, 1884), 521.

59. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 30.

60. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 224.

61. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xiii.

62. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 222-223.

63. *Ibid.*, 415.

64. *Ibid.*, 417.

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townships included in the APE, including Clear Creek, Indian Creek, and Van Buren townships, were designated in 1818 upon the creation of Monroe County.

Greene County was established in 1821 by combining lands from Sullivan and Daviess counties.⁶⁵ Those townships located within the APE, including Center, Jackson, and Plummer townships, were created simultaneously.⁶⁶ Politics during the early years of Indiana's statehood were generally nonpartisan, but political lines were drawn in 1824 with the establishment of a two-party system. Proponents of both sides followed elections closely and took their results to heart. The presidential election of 1848 sparked a debate settled through a local election, which was held in 1849 after 151 citizens of Plummer Township petitioned the County Board for a division of the township. The vote resulted in the creation of Cass Township and Taylor Township out of Plummer Township, naming the new townships after the two presidential candidates in the recent hotly contested election.⁶⁷

The first Indiana courthouses, usually sited in the center of the town square, were built during this era. The Monroe County courthouse began in 1818 as a humble log structure consisting of two rooms with an open breezeway between them and connected by a single roof.⁶⁸ Just eight years later the first permanent courthouse constructed of brick and stone was completed.⁶⁹ The first Greene County courthouse was located just south of Bloomfield in the home of Thomas Bradford, the town blacksmith, and was likely constructed of logs as well. It was replaced in 1826 with a frame structure having a cut stone foundation.⁷⁰ The Greene County courthouse was later relocated to a log structure in Bloomfield, which was surrounded by both brick and frame houses by 1828.⁷¹ In 1839, this courthouse was replaced by a frame structure. Frame structures with finely milled clapboards were a sign of the county's prosperity and accomplishment by the mid-nineteenth century. Both counties' courthouses were supplanted during the building boom of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by the next symbol of civic prosperity: larger, more modern buildings constructed of locally quarried limestone.

Migration/Race/Ethnicity

Migration

The story of migration in Indiana is inextricably linked to race and ethnicity. From 1816 to 1850 the largest number of native-born migrants to southwestern Indiana came from the Upland South.

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

66. *Ibid.*

67. *Ibid.*

68. Bloomington Herald Times, *Back Home Again: A Pictorial History of South Central Indiana* (Bloomington: Bloomington Herald Times, n.d.), 2.

69. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xv.

70. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 59-60.

71. *Ibid.*



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The majority of these settlers came from a middling socioeconomic group. This yeoman class was comprised of “plain folk who did not own slaves, but were also not abjectly poor . . . making their living raising livestock and farming their own lands.”⁷² They arrived in the region via major transportation routes, such as the Ohio River, and overland routes from the south. Intrastate settlement proceeded from south to north along the rivers and streams and thence into the forested inlands.

Settlers from the Mid-Atlantic states and a few from New England also came to southwest Indiana, but in fewer numbers. Among those who arrived in the Study Area from the Mid-Atlantic was a small party from Calvert County, Maryland.⁷³ The settlement, locally known as the Maryland Ridge in honor of their ancestral home, was situated along the Greene and Monroe county border. The settlement was originally established as a religious haven for members of the Calvert Society, described years later as “a quiet, God-fearing, home loving people, who tilled their farms, raised their children right, and went to church as a duty and a pleasure too. . . .”⁷⁴ People from the Mid-Atlantic traveled down the Ohio River on flat boats, often stopping in Cincinnati before entering the frontier, while those from New England states more often entered the northern part of Indiana. The numbers of these migrants were smaller, and these groups made a less significant physical impact on the Study Area. Evidence of these groups’ movement and settlement are visible on the landscape and in the architectural styles of southern Indiana.

Germans

Until 1830 southwestern Indiana was largely homogeneous, with most citizens hailing from areas of the Upland South or recent immigrants from Great Britain. While the French presence left little imprint on the area’s diversity, it was not until German migrations began in the 1830s that southwestern Indiana became more diverse. In fact, people from the German states became the most dominant group of foreign migrants as continuing political unrest in Germany precipitated an additional wave of immigration in 1848. Little mention of German settlers or German religious congregations is found in county and township histories within the Section 4 Study Area. However, the 1850 census lists seventeen persons born in just one of the German states (Germany) and living in Monroe County.⁷⁵

72. Ellen Sieber and Cheryl Ann Munson, *Looking at History: Indiana’s Hoosier National Forest Region, 1600-1950* (Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1992), 25.

73. Piankeshaw Trails Educational Park, *Greene County Points of Interest*, (<http://ptpark.com/historygreenepoints.html#via>: 7 July 2005).

74. Mabel Pafford Hornocker, “A Century of Development, Van Buren Township, Monroe County, Indiana.” (Unpublished manuscript on file Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, 1940), 39-40.

75. Bureau of the Census. *Seventh Census of the United States: 1850, Population Schedule* (<http://ancestry.com>: 14 July 2005).



African Americans

African Americans migrated to Indiana as slaves, as fugitive slaves, and as free men and women. Slave owners sometimes brought slaves to the territory prior to statehood, even though the Northwest Ordinance, and later the first state constitution, expressly prohibited slavery.⁷⁶ Some southern immigrants to the region “brought slaves with them who were subsequently made free when Indiana was admitted to the Union.”⁷⁷ These slave owners were able to circumvent the Northwest Ordinance by indenturing their slaves, essentially, for an average lifespan. According to the “Act Concerning the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes,” male children under age fifteen could be indentured until age thirty-five and females to age thirty-two.⁷⁸

The small contingent of free blacks in southwestern Indiana established settlements in both rural and urban areas. These communities usually began with either a slave owner manumitting his slaves or with one person saving enough money to purchase his or her freedom and the freedom of other family members. Free blacks sometimes settled on farms in rural communities located near a Quaker settlement because of the sect’s reputation of racial tolerance. In southwestern Indiana, they tended to settle along the rivers. Evidence suggests that blacks and whites were not segregated in Indiana towns even as late as the 1850s.⁷⁹ Free blacks living in larger towns and cities usually operated service industries, such as laundries that served the white community.⁸⁰ In other locales, there were barbershops, restaurants, and bars that catered to the black community. Through entrepreneurship, it was possible for some African Americans to accumulate wealth, although this increase in fortune was not generally translated into the construction of large or architecturally notable buildings that displayed their wealth during this period.⁸¹

One chapter of the story of African Americans in Indiana went unrecorded in the census because the presence of these people, fugitive slaves, was illegal and temporary. In addition to the free blacks in Monroe County, which dropped from seventy individuals in 1830 to thirteen individuals in 1840 due to political turmoil, an unknown number of enslaved African Americans passed through the state to eventual freedom by following the Underground Railroad.⁸² In Indiana counties bordering the Ohio River, oral tradition reports extensive involvement in the Underground Railroad, an organized movement that helped slaves to freedom. One branch of

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

77. Ibid.

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

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

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

81. Ibid.

82. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 36.



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the road, known as the “west line,” started in Harrison County and extended northward through Palmyra, Sparksville, and Bloomington.⁸³

Monroe County was home to a number of abolitionists. Some had entered land claims from southern states, such as South Carolina, as early as 1816.⁸⁴ Their numbers grew stronger in the 1830s during a split in the Reformed Presbyterian Church over the issue of slavery; at that time many more arrived in the Study Area.⁸⁵ It is clear that the Underground Railroad was active in Indiana in the years prior to the Civil War and associated above-ground evidence exists both within and outside of the APE. A brick I-house (Monroe, 90133) owned by abolitionist Rev. James Farris of Bloomington, is an extant property associated with the Underground Railroad in Bloomington.⁸⁶ According to local lore, runaway slaves stayed in a cave on the Joseph Mitchell property in Monroe County (50035), which is listed in the NR. Despite these immigrant and emigrant groups, including a growing segment of the population with ancestry from Germany and other European countries, “Indiana at mid-century was the most homogeneous of all the states in the Old Northwest Territory.”⁸⁷ Less than six percent of the population had been born outside the territory of the United States. Slightly more than one percent of the population was black.⁸⁸

Settlement/Town Building

Political need and entrepreneurial endeavor often sparked town building in southwestern Indiana and throughout the state. Each county’s business was conducted at its county seat, such as Bloomfield in Greene County and Bloomington in Monroe County. While designation as a county seat helped these towns succeed, other factors such as industrial and quarrying interests helped them establish prominence during this era. Other towns grew from settlements near mills, along well-traveled transportation routes, or at the convergence of two or more routes of transportation for the commercial advantages that they afforded.

The town of Scotland in Taylor Township of Greene County sprang up in 1837, and was named for the homeland of many men and women who had settled there.⁸⁹ Located at a crossroads near a flour and gristmill, it was soon heralded as “quite a flourishing little village,” with several

83. Emery Turner, “The Underground Railroad,” in *Underground Railroad, “The Invisible Road to Freedom Through Indiana,” as Recorded by the Works Progress Administration Writers Project*, (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2000), 162.

84. Henry Lester Smith, *The Underground Railroad in Monroe County, Indiana* (Bloomington: Monroe County Historical Society, 1961) 2.

85. Ibid.

86. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xv.

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

88. Ibid.; Madison, *The Indiana Way*, 326.

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



commercial enterprises.⁹⁰ The area that became the town of Koleen in Jackson Township originated when several families established their residences near a crossroads as early as 1839 or 1840. Koleen became a formal post office stop in 1879.⁹¹ Local tradition maintains that the name Koleen is the result of the misspelling of Colleen, an Irish word for girl, possibly indicating that at least some of the town's founders were members of that ethnic group. Other sources attribute the name to the deposits of kaolin in the area.⁹²

Taylor Ridge was another fledgling community, located just south of Koleen in Jackson Township, within the APE. According to local history accounts, Robert R. Taylor had sought his fortune successfully in the California gold rush of 1849, and returned to Indiana a triumphant man. He purchased several hundred acres of land on what is now known as Taylor Ridge.⁹³ He intended to subdivide the tract into ten-acre lots near the crossroads of Taylor Ridge, then “a thriving community with a schoolhouse, church house, and a cemetery, with Dr. Thomas Connell practicing medicine [nearby].”⁹⁴ The community failed to flourish; all that remains is the Taylor Ridge Cemetery (Greene, 55021).

In Indian Creek Township, the community of Palestine was recorded by 1850, as a “small town in the south-west of Monroe [County], on Indian Creek.”⁹⁵ Only one building associated with Palestine, the John May House (Monroe, 45062), is extant. Originally, a Single pen log dwelling constructed circa 1849, the defining element of the building today is the 1860s Hall and parlor addition.

During this era, the owners' of small stores in remote areas secured reasonably reliable trade routes with suppliers in the East, and offered a variety of manufactured and homegrown goods. In Greene County, local shops were established “and home mills, stores, etc., as good as could be found any where in the Wilderness, rendered useless the long and harassing trip to Daviess County.”⁹⁶ The first buildings in rural commercial centers were clustered at crossroads and river fords. They were likely constructed of materials at hand, first of log then of milled wood as sawmilling facilities became readily available. Oftentimes entrepreneurs would incorporate their living spaces into these buildings as well, storing retail goods in domestic rooms located on the second story or at the rear of the building. These places of business became places of social exchange in communities, usually dominated by men, and were either devoted to the sale of

90. Baber, *The Early History of Greene County, Indiana*, 84.

91. Claude M. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town* (Koleen, Ind.: Privately Printed, n.d.), 1.

92. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 2; Piankeshaw Trails Educational Park, *Greene County Points of Interest*, (<http://ptpark.com/history/greenepoints.html#via>: 7 July 2005); B. F. Bowen: *Biographical Memoirs of Greene County, Indiana: with Reminiscences of Pioneer Days* (Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and Company, 1908):242.

93. Claude M. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 1.

94. *Ibid.*, 8.

95. E. Chamberlain, *1850 Indiana Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary of the State of Indiana, Third Edition* (Indianapolis: E. Chamberlain, 1850; Reprinted Knightstown, Ind.: The Bookmark, 1970), 346.

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

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general goods or alcohol, despite the disapproval of the later from the growing Temperance Movement. During the 1830s, numerous Bloomington businessmen are listed in a Monroe County account as “some of the best citizens, morally and temperately.”⁹⁷ In nearby Bloomfield, the Greene County seat, nearly a dozen entrepreneurs set up shop, and “several of these men sold nothing but liquor.”⁹⁸ Easily obtained liquor led to raucous behavior in town squares, including wrestling and target shooting contests. The Temperance Movement gained widespread support near the end of this era, putting many commercial interests out of business. These often roughly constructed commercial buildings were usually replaced by new construction in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for more socially acceptable enterprises.⁹⁹

Transportation

The development of transportation networks transformed the frontier. Initially much traffic occurred along the rivers and streams, although a stagecoach route between Bloomington and Louisville did a flourishing business during the 1830s and 1840s.¹⁰⁰ Water transportation and later canals provided the first easy routes for traffic to Indiana.¹⁰¹ Cognizant of the need to develop overland traffic, Congress authorized the building of the National Road, which crossed Indiana north of the Study Area, and reached Vigo County in 1835. It was a milestone in the state’s development. Other state-funded projects, including the failure of a dozen separate projects to improve canal and rail traffic throughout the state, were not as successful due to dire financial conditions.¹⁰² The Wabash and Erie Canal, which was taken over by a group of private investors, was one of the few projects to reach completion, though not until after the pioneer period.¹⁰³ It bisected Greene County northwest of the APE.

Roads

Immediately after statehood, local roads were generally in poor condition. People and goods moved along these early roads on foot and horseback, in wagons, and by stage. Usually narrow, muddy, full of stumps, and bone jarring, they were in all ways unsatisfactory for travelers. These routes were described in later accounts as “nothing better than a narrow trail, chopped through the dense forests, dug down from hillsides, following crooked streams, meandering through level valleys, and going around hills by every easiest way.”¹⁰⁴ Such difficult traveling conditions contributed to the isolation and slowed settlement of Greene and Monroe counties, especially in

97. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 457.

98. *Ibid.*, 281.

99. *Ibid.*, 281.

100. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 443.

101. William M. Cockrum, *Pioneer History of Indiana: Including Stories, Incidents, and Customs of the Early Settlers* (Oakland City, Ind.: Oakland City Journal, 1907), 538-41.

102. *Ibid.*

103. *Ibid.*, 540.

104. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 443.



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

Rivers

As noted previously, river travel was the earliest means of transporting people and goods. The Ohio River and its tributary, the Wabash River, provided the main routes to export goods from southwestern Indiana to the Mississippi River and then on to New Orleans. These watercourses were utilized by the Richland Furnace, an iron ore manufactory located south of Bloomfield in Greene County in the Study Area but outside the APE. Richland’s proprietor Andrew Downing and some investors had purchased a small fleet of steamboats in the 1840s, for shipping product to markets down south.¹⁰⁵ They christened the flagship, appropriately, “The Richland.”¹⁰⁶ Given the lack of substantial watercourses in the APE, surviving historic resources from this era related to river travel are lacking.

Canals

The financial success of the Erie Canal in New York State in the early decades of the nineteenth century initiated envy in neighboring states and prompted a move into programs of internal improvement. Along with Ohio and Illinois, Indiana was among the states that embarked on canal building.¹⁰⁷ In 1827, Congress allotted a large land grant to Indiana for the purpose of building a canal that would eventually link the Great Lakes with the Ohio River. Construction on the Wabash and Erie Canal began in 1832 at Fort Wayne, Indiana; the state of Ohio was responsible for building a portion of the project from the Indiana state line, eastward, to the Lake Erie port city of Toledo. The canal made steady progress westward toward Lafayette and reached that village in 1842.¹⁰⁸

In 1836, the Indiana General Assembly approved the Mammoth Internal Improvement Plan with a goal of developing a profitable transportation infrastructure. Among the most costly and most difficult were the Wabash and Erie Canal (already in progress); a Central Canal that would service towns in central Indiana such as Marion, Indianapolis, and Martinsville; and a Cross Cut

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

106. Ibid.

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

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

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Canal that connected the Wabash and Erie south of Terre Haute at Worthington (Point Commerce) in Greene County to the Central Canal.¹⁰⁹ The planned terminus of the final section of the Wabash and Erie Canal was the community of Lamasco near Evansville. Construction continued on the Central Canal in 1836; was slowed by the financial Panic of 1837, and completely halted in 1839.¹¹⁰ By 1850, the state relinquished ownership of the Wabash and Erie to a consortium of businessmen. The new owners pushed the lower portion of the canal south, and it reached Evansville in 1853.¹¹¹ The canal bisected Greene County northwest of the APE, and was utilized for a time by the Richland Furnace for shipping iron products to market.¹¹²

Agriculture

Agricultural advancements in the antebellum era transpired slowly. As families arrived on the frontier, they immediately began to alter the landscape. They cut, slashed, and burned the forests to open sections for farming. While the earliest settlers at first were subsistence farmers, they gradually increased the acreage under cultivation and began to produce surplus crops to sell. The first crop usually was corn, which was used to feed both humans and beast, followed by wheat, cotton, and to some extent, tobacco.¹¹³ According to local accounts, cotton and tobacco seeds were brought to the region by early settlers who had come from the southern states of the Carolinas, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia. These two traditionally southern crops were cultivated for some time after initial settlement, with an average ranging from one to five acres of cotton and a few rows up to an acre of tobacco. In the pattern of subsistence farming, these products were mainly utilized on the farm.¹¹⁴ While wheat was raised in small, subsistence-size fields for flour, the more easily tended corn was considered the “staff of life.”¹¹⁵

Washington, Indiana, which is located in Daviess County outside of the APE, was the largest commercial center in the vicinity prior to the 1830s “where settlers usually went, when the winter’s supply of flour was to be obtained and where the marketing was done, the trip consuming several days.”¹¹⁶ Farmers also sought plow-sharpening services from a blacksmith at this time, relying on a wooden mold-board plow to prepare the land for cultivation.

Emigrants from the Upland South brought with them a strong housing tradition, which was perpetuated in dwellings constructed as an upgrade from or an extension of their first rudimentary shelters. Although the first shelters constructed by settlers were often composed of

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

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

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

112. *Ibid.*

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

114. *Ibid.*, 281–282.

115. *Ibid.*, 282.

116. *Ibid.*, 281.



rough-hewn logs and dirt floors, known popularly as “pioneer log cabins,” these buildings rarely survived.¹¹⁷ Toward the end of this time period, it was common for settlers to replace these buildings within only a few years or at most a decade after arrival, and turn the original dwelling into animal shelter or some other use. This second generation of log structures gives evidence of early settlers’ development of more sophisticated construction methods, which required the access and use of specialized tools, group assistance, and a significant investment of time to produce these better-crafted dwellings.¹¹⁸ A one-room log cabin built near the end of this era, located just outside the APE in Jackson Township of Greene County, exhibits the improved amenities of a stone foundation, plank floor, and substantial hearth (Greene, 50012).

During the mid-nineteenth century, as increased levels of prosperity were achieved by farmers, pioneer log cabins were slowly replaced or more often expanded. Stone and frame houses and even some brick dwellings began to gain popularity over log structures by the mid-nineteenth century, with Greene County reporting a record 344 frame structures by 1840, the highest number of frame structures in any Indiana county.¹¹⁹

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

For example, the Double pen housing form was developed in the nineteenth century during a time of increased regional diversity in American house types.¹²⁰ It was popular among early settlers as an affordably constructed blend of Anglo-American antecedents and an adaptation to the region’s mild climate.¹²¹ In a region where moderate weather for much of the year allowed

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

118. Ibid.

119. George S. Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, (Indianapolis: M. R. Hyman, 1915), 110.

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

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



many activities of daily life to be conducted outdoors, the form's single story and dual doors allowed both air circulation and direct access to specific portions of the house. With the rise of more formalized spaces in middle class homes during the mid-to-late nineteenth century, the Double pen was easily adapted to this shift in space designation. One front door was devoted to formal parlor access, while the other door was reserved for common use. Although only a few examples of this housing form from this era remain in the Study Area, the Double pen housing tradition remained suited to the climate and cultural tradition of southern Indiana. It persisted in the region long after national pattern-book styles were popularized in the post-Civil War era, only falling from favor in the early twentieth century.

The average farmer during this era improved his property by building Single pen or Double pen log cabins with later additions to accommodate growing families. Although not readily visible, remnants of these early structures remain as portions of newer buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the David May House (Monroe, 35045) in Perry Township and the Joseph Mitchell House (Monroe, 50035), situated outside the APE in Clear Creek Township. Toward the end of the period, the typical farmstead included such domestic buildings as a kitchen, smokehouse, perhaps a washhouse and privy, and outbuildings, including barns and occasionally utility buildings. Many barns, such as the common English barn, were constructed of logs and other small log utility buildings held animals or tools.¹²² For the most part, chickens, hogs, and cattle foraged rather than being held in enclosures. In the early years of establishing a farm, labor was often scarce. It was often "more practical to separate the crops from animals by fencing in the planting fields," with brush or rocks, leaving livestock and foraging animals to open grazing.¹²³

The state of Indiana passed the Agriculture Acts of 1829 and 1835, which encouraged the formation and activity of agricultural societies at local and state levels.¹²⁴ Through meetings and publications, these societies helped improve common agricultural practices such as crop rotation, planting schedules, and the use of better farming implements.¹²⁵ As a result, agricultural production and methods began to change and advance slowly over this period. Agricultural societies were formed in Bloomington near the end of this era, adopting a formal charter and the first agricultural fair around 1850.¹²⁶

Industry

For much of this era, industry consisted of artisan shops, not the large-scale endeavors associated with factories of the later nineteenth century. Local industry initially focused on transforming

122. Fred B. Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion" *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 6 (1973):241-249.

123. Driecher, *Between Fences*, 15.

124. William C. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture* (Lafayette, Ind.: Lafayette Printing Company, 1938), 269-270.

125. *Ibid.*, 309.

126. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 391.



raw materials into finished products easily shipped to markets outside their immediate vicinity. In addition, local blacksmiths, tanners, coopers, and millers transformed raw materials for use by local citizens. Hence, agriculture-related industries, such as distilling, milling, pork packing, and extractive industries, such as localized mining, were most prevalent in southwestern Indiana.¹²⁷ A number of mills were operating in Greene County by the 1830s, sparking the development of Scotland as a commercial crossroads nearby.¹²⁸ Probably one of the most important aspects of the milling industry was that it stimulated settlement around it. In the course of transforming corn into grain, people came to the mill to socialize, and in many cases these mill sites later developed into a town. While the sites of these mills are identifiable, little above-ground evidence remains. Other enterprises, such as tanneries, blacksmith shops, wool carding mills, pottery kilns, and wagon shops had similar effect on the formation of social centers. By 1840, a tannery was operating in Scotland as a “profitable enterprise.”¹²⁹ Bloomington boasted two carding mills, two gristmills, and various tanneries, wagon, and iron shops, and equine tack manufactories by 1850.¹³⁰

Kaolin was utilized to a limited extent in the Study Area, with pottery kilns in Doans, located in southeast Taylor Township, and in Owensburg, located in southeast Jackson Township. The two operations, which were located outside the APE, drew from the same vein of kaolin or “fire clay” that extends through the southern edge of Greene County.¹³¹ According to local accounts, the first business in the small hamlet of Doans was a pottery works established in the 1850s, which maintained a modest amount of production into the early twentieth century.¹³² The kiln in Owensburg had greater success, due to the abundant and nearby supplies of kaolin that were of “excellent quality for the manufacture of stoneware.”¹³³ At its height of production, this pottery works produced pottery with a combined volume of about one hundred gallons daily, in the form of household crocks and jugs.¹³⁴

Natural resources provided the basis for other industry, including smelting and forging concerns in iron. The site of the earliest blast furnace in southern Indiana and the second oldest iron works established in the state was located in the northwest corner of Indian Creek Township.¹³⁵ Randolph Ross’ Virginia Iron Works was established about 1839 and abandoned about five years later.¹³⁶ Ross, a native of Virginia, had been engaged in the same business there before

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

128. Ibid.

129. Ibid.

130. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 458-459.

131. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 23.

132. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Taylor Township*, 12.

133. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 23.

134. Ibid.

135. Mark J. Camp and Graham T. Richardson, *Roadside Geology of Indiana* (Missoula, Mont.: Mountain Press Publishing, 1999), 37.

136. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown*, 515. This manufacturing enterprise is referred to by numerous names in the published literature; however, it is most commonly referred to as the Virginia Iron Works, the term employed in this report.



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relocating to Monroe County, Indiana. Upon his arrival in Indian Creek Township, Ross “erected the necessary buildings on the northeast quarter of Section 7, employed a few experienced men, whom he brought from Virginia, and began mining from the side of the hill there.”¹³⁷ Varying accounts of Ross’ ability to run a blast furnace ranged from the positive “a Virginian, who had been engaged in the same business in his native State, and was familiar with the details of iron manufacture” to the less flattering “an inexperienced man from Virginia.”¹³⁸

On January 20, 1841, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana passed an act establishing the corporation for the purpose of manufacturing iron, castings, nails, and machinery.¹³⁹ The manufacturing company included Randolph Ross, “sen’r” and Randolph Ross, “jun’r,” and their associates as corporate president and directors. The act went on to set out terms for sale of shares in the Virginia Iron Works. Although the provisions were made for investors in the Virginia Iron Works, it is unclear if anyone ever invested. Several oblique references were made to a portion of capital investment furnished by “Eastern financiers” who reputedly saw good returns from the industry.¹⁴⁰

Although some of the cast items from the Virginia Iron Works were sold locally, the majority of their product was shipped to distant markets. Products for the local market included all kinds of cast-iron, such as kettles, spiders, andirons, pots and machinery casting such as rude hoes, and a few mold-boards for plows.¹⁴¹ About 1842 or 1843, Austin Seward, a Bloomington businessman, planned to have the Virginia Iron Works provide the required metal for a new plow he wanted to manufacture, the Peacock.¹⁴² Since the Virginia Iron Works was probably out of business by 1844, it is unlikely that any arrangement was made between Ross and Seward for the production of the required iron.

State Geologist, E. T. Cox noted that the fragments of pig-iron that were picked up around the stack indicate that the furnace actually made a very fair quality of iron.¹⁴³ Given the high quality of the iron produced by the furnace, the short life span of the Virginia Iron Works has been a point of speculation. Over the years, at least three different reasons have been cited for the failure of the furnace, with one of the most accepted reasons being the theory that the company had become involved in speculation elsewhere, where they experienced heavy financial losses.¹⁴⁴

137. Ibid., 516.

138. Charles W. Shannon, *Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources Thirty-first Annual Report 1906* (Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1907), 363.

139. Douglass and Noel, *Laws of a Local Nature Passed and Published at the Twenty-Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Douglass and Noel, 1841), 16. Note that this document refers to the Virginia Iron Works as the Indiana Iron Manufacturing Company.

140. Ibid, 16

141. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown*, 515-516.

142. H. C. Duncan, “Austin Seward.” *The Indiana Magazine of History*, September 1908, 106.

143. Cox, *First Annual Report*, 90.

144. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown*, 516.

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However, Cox, noted that the furnace was “abandoned only in consequence of the great expense incurred in getting the metal to market--the nearest being Louisville, on the Ohio River to which point the pig-iron was hauled in wagons.”¹⁴⁵ Finally, the Virginia Iron Works may have failed when the furnace was allowed to cool while Mr. Ross was away on a business trip, thus requiring a huge influx of capital to restore the furnace to working order.¹⁴⁶

No description of the furnace while it was a functioning endeavor appears to have been recorded. In 1869, about 25 years after the furnace was abandoned, it was described as not being “more than five or six feet across the boshes, and twenty to twenty-five feet high. It is poorly constructed, and the only wonder is that it made any iron at all.”¹⁴⁷

In Greene County, the Richland Furnace, located east of Bloomfield, produced limited quantities of pig iron for shipment by wagon to makers of cast-iron products between the years 1841 and 1859.¹⁴⁸ Shareholders employed oxen teams, flatboats, and riverboats for commercial distribution to Louisville and New Orleans. The town of Furnace that developed prospered and expanded to include a store, a grist mill, and a saw mill by 1856. The Richland Furnace abruptly ceased operation in 1859.¹⁴⁹ According to local accounts, this closure was due to an undisclosed conflict within the company, although speculators pointed to financial strain caused by investors’ ill-conceived business ventures.¹⁵⁰ The demise of the Richland Furnace may be attributed to something as basic as the reputed twenty dollars of the twenty-six dollars per ton price for the iron that was being spent on transportation fees to move the product from the remote furnace location to Louisville.¹⁵¹ The closing of the furnace was a great loss to the town of Furnace, which had come to rely on the economic draw of the Richland Furnace. Only a few structures, and none specifically related to the furnace itself, remain extant. Remnants of the once prosperous community, such as the Richland Mill (Greene, 40029), are located outside of the APE.

Mining

The presence of coal had an early impact on the history of southwestern Indiana. Most coal mining did not occur until after 1850, and the fledgling coal mining industry developed slowly. No known mining operations took place in Cass, Center, Jackson, or Taylor Townships in

145. E. T. Cox, *First Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Alexander H. Conner, 1869); Boshes are the sloping sides inside the lower part of a blast furnace and above the hearth.

146. William J. Wayne, *Native Indiana Iron Ores and 19th Century Ironworks*, Geological Survey Bulletin 42E (Bloomington Ind.: Department of Natural Resources, 1970), 13.

147. Cox, *First Annual Report*, 90-1.

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

149. Ibid; Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 59.

150. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 28; Baskin and Fuller, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana* (Chicago: Baskin and Fuller, 1876), 262; Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 203.

151. Howard L. Balsley, “Indiana Iron from Native Ore,” *Indiana Magazine of History* 45 (December 1949): 361.



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Greene County prior to 1850. Due to the geologic composition of Monroe County townships within the APE, including Clear Creek, Indian Creek, Perry, and Van Buren, little to no coal mining activities took place in this area.

Iron ore was mined with great fervor in the region, counted as a fine asset in county assessments. Both the Virginia Iron Works and the Richland Furnace had carefully chosen their locations in proximity to the substance, and counting that “good block coal suitable for fuel and limestone for the flux” would be readily available to support their manufacturing needs. Throughout this period, many tools and household implements were crafted from iron, and there was “no quality of metal so much needed . . . as the cold-short iron which the ores of the county [produced] in great perfection.”¹⁵²

Geological surveys of the area near the site of the Virginia Iron Works revealed iron ore in small deposits from a few inches to two or three feet in thickness.¹⁵³ The iron deposits consisted primarily of ironstone concretions and highly siliceous banded ore. In addition to the small amount of ore gathered from along the banks of nearby Indian Creek, the nearest sizable ore deposit was located about one-half mile northeast of the furnace and the other about three miles east. Within a year of construction of the furnace, the iron works employed about twenty men to mine the ore from the nearby hillsides and cart it to the furnace.¹⁵⁴

The greatest quantity of ore destined for the Virginia Iron Works furnace came from the vicinity of Cincinnati in Greene County.¹⁵⁵ This primary source of material probably accounts for the name “Cincinnati Furnace” that was attributed to the site by several nineteenth century geological surveys.¹⁵⁶ The Greene County ore was taken from the hillsides and streams by the area farmers, who hauled it to the furnace. Additional supplies needed for the operation of the furnace included charcoal, which was made locally, and also limestone, which was abundantly available in the region. Furnaces of this type served the local market by producing “kettles and other cast and wrought iron household goods,” as well as pig iron for shipment to distant markets such as New Albany, Indiana.¹⁵⁷

Quarrying

In addition to the iron ore deposits in the region, the area boasts a large, high quality belt of Salem limestone. The earliest settlers in the region were aware of the limestone but paid scant attention to it, beyond where the stone outcroppings broke the surface and made the plowing of

152. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 22.

153. Shannon, *Thirty-first Annual Report*, 363.

154. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown*, 516.

155. Shannon, *Thirty-first Annual Report*, 365.

156. Cox, *First Annual Report*, 1869; Shannon, *Thirty-First Annual Report*, 363.

157. Wayne, *Native Indiana Ores and 19th Century Ironworks*, 13-15.



their newly established fields difficult. Such little regard was given to the abundant limestone outcrops, that upon the construction of the Federal-style Monroe County Courthouse (1826), the stone for the foundation and window sills was hauled eight miles to the site over a route now lined by quarries.¹⁵⁸

The earliest collection of the region's limestone was just that, the collection of loose stones, often found along streambeds. Not until 1827, did Richard Gilbert undertake what is generally regarded as the first organized quarrying effort in southern Indiana's stone belt.¹⁵⁹ Gilbert's quarry was located on the banks of a stream less than a mile south of Stinesville (the northern terminus of the stone belt). This first quarry today, situated outside the APE, is almost indistinguishable from the natural landscape that surrounds it.

Dr. Winthrop Foote, a Bedford physician in the early 1830s, is reputed to have operated the first known quarry in Lawrence County, south of the Study Area.¹⁶⁰ Although comprehensive records are unavailable, extant records indicate that Foote was the owner of the Blue Hole quarry, just east of Bedford. It is reputed that this quarry produced blocks of stone for the abutments of a wooden bridge at Dublin, Wayne County, on the National Road (US 40).¹⁶¹ By the end of the first-half of the nineteenth century the entire stone district included only fifteen quarries, most situated alongside eroded streambeds.¹⁶²

Several extant quarry pits were identified during the Tier 2 investigations, with most located in Indian Creek Township. Incomplete historical records and lack of physical evidence providing a precise date of excavation of the quarries makes an accurate determination of their period of activity impossible to calculate. Most quarries lack extant above-ground resources with integrity but will be evaluated as archaeological sites.

One of the issues that slowed the early development of the limestone industry was the inherent difficulty in moving the large blocks of stone. Reports of one of the earliest stone quarries on the belt, the Blue Hole near Bedford, indicate that stone was moved from the quarry to its final destination by ox-cart.¹⁶³ The special high-wheeled cart carried the stone slung between the wheels. In the case of the stone quarried for the National Road abutment in Dublin, Wayne County, the journey from quarry to site is reputed to have taken three months.¹⁶⁴ Given the difficulty of stone transportation in the first-half of the nineteenth century, the stone market was

158. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 8.

159. McDonald, *A Short History*, 6; the "belt" of Salem Limestone, or building stone, for which the region is famous extends in a roughly two mile wide band approximately 30 miles long, with the majority of quarrying done in the Bedford and Bloomington region.

160. *Ibid.*, 7.

161. *Ibid.*

162. *Ibid.*, 9.

163. *Ibid.*, 7.

164. *Ibid.*

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restricted to the immediate vicinity.¹⁶⁵ Popular uses for stone were bridge foundations, tombstones, and flagging (some of these early sidewalks remain extant in Bedford).¹⁶⁶

Among the earliest methods of removing limestone from the earth was the use of star drills (a type of long handled masonry tool with a heavy metal bit shaped like a star and operated by hitting the end with a hammer while rotating it between blows) and black powder.¹⁶⁷ Using hand-star drills, workmen drilled both horizontally and vertically into the exposed stone ledge. The holes were then filled with black powder and charges fired by fuses or powder-lines. When the powder was lit, the explosion would break a roughly square block from the stone ledge onto the quarry floor. In some cases, the stone was removed by drilling a series of closely spaced holes in the ledge, each of which in turn was filled with a steel split sleeve called a “slip” and a tapered spike, or “wedge,” was hammered into the hole.¹⁶⁸ When a sufficient number of the steel spikes were hammered into the stone, the smaller stone would break away from the ledge. The newly quarried stone would then be moved to an open area where additional breaks could be made in the same manner to reduce the stone to a moveable size.

The smaller stone blocks produced by the quarries of the era were relatively unrefined, and all the finish work associated with the mills of today was done at the building site.¹⁶⁹ In some cases, the quarry blocks were sawed into slabs with two-man crosscut saws. The first recorded use of cut limestone was as the foundation and sills of the second Monroe County Courthouse, erected in 1826 (no longer extant).¹⁷⁰ The first house constructed entirely of Salem Limestone, and the oldest extant house in Monroe County is the Stout House located at 3655 N. Maple Grove Road (Monroe, 25035).¹⁷¹ Constructed on lands granted to Daniel Stout by President James Monroe for his services in the War of 1812, the house was not constructed until 1828.¹⁷² The twenty-four inch thick walls of the building were erected from stone hand-cut from exposed stone ledges along nearby Stout Creek.

Commerce

In the pioneer era, the majority of trade involved barter and occurred on the local level. However, as people began producing surplus crops, it became necessary for the state to establish trade connections with the national economy. So cognizant was the Indiana General Assembly of the need for improved trade that it passed the Mammoth Internal Improvements Act in 1836 to

165. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 8-9.

166. McDonald, *A Short History*, 9.

167. Ibid.

168. Ibid.

169. Ibid.

170. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xvi.

171. Sherman N. Shewmaker, *Quarry Quest: A Field Guide to the Indiana Limestone District, Monroe and Lawrence Counties, Indiana* (Monroe, County Public Library, Bloomington, Ind., photocopy), 19.

172. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 32.

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create a transportation infrastructure that would allow citizens to more easily move goods outside Indiana's borders.

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

Most commerce was conducted in a bartering fashion, as the majority of area families were engaged in subsistence farming. Local merchants may have preferred tangible goods in trade to bank-issued notes, which were commonly used in the absence of federally-backed dollars but viewed by many to be scarcely worth the paper they were printed on. Independent bank notes were issued by Downing's Bank of Indiana at Richland Furnace, located outside the APE in Bloomfield. The bank, which was founded in 1855, reportedly issued over \$25,000 in "wild cat currency" primarily for the benefit of furnace workers.¹⁷³ While this form of currency appears to have functioned well at the Richland Furnace Company Store, which had a partial interest owned by Richland Furnace founder and bank president Andrew Downing, nearby merchants in Worthington refused to accept the bank notes.¹⁷⁴

Commercial activities in the Scotland vicinity in Greene County began in 1820, with the construction of a sawmill and a gristmill.¹⁷⁵ The town of Scotland was formally platted in 1835 through the efforts of area merchants O. T. and Thomas Barker.¹⁷⁶ Known as Scotland after the number of Scottish families in the neighborhood, the town became "the main trading post and voting precinct" for the township soon after its founding, with a blacksmith shop, two stores, and nearby mills.¹⁷⁷ Products were also brought directly to individual homes by traveling peddlers, who would visit rural families to sell their wares and pass along news. Clock peddlers, in particular, were mentioned in an early Greene County history as selling "large wooden clocks for \$30 or \$40 dollars each – when they could get that much."¹⁷⁸

Bloomington, the Monroe County seat, was also expanding. In 1840, it listed a wide variety of special interest purveyors such as "factories of leather, liquor, domestic and farming implements, flour, tailor goods, oil, and numerous stores, shops, offices, mechanics, artisans, tradesmen,

173. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 202.

174. Ibid.

175. Ibid., 253.

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

177. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Greene County, Indiana*, 133.

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



educators, professors, professional men, and speculators.”¹⁷⁹ By 1850, the town’s population had grown to nearly twelve hundred, with even more commercial interests advertised.

Education

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

Although the constitution called for common schools, they were rare; subscription schools for which parents paid a small tuition for their children, were more typical.¹⁸⁰ In the Scotland area of Greene County, future merchant O.T. Barker held a school for a three-month term in 1825, collecting a two-dollar subscription fee from approximately twenty-five young scholars.¹⁸¹ This system was carried out for several years, with various schoolmasters. When academicians began to agitate for a better system, however, Indiana citizens, particularly those in rural areas, did not initially support the idea of being taxed to pay for education. The citizens of Greene County, for instance, voted against the Free School System in 1848 and again in 1850.¹⁸²

Similar to Greene County, little attempt was made at a public school system in Monroe County during the antebellum era. This was due to a lack of school tax base and absence of support for publicly funded education. The earliest school in Monroe County commenced in the winter of 1818-1819, with subscription classes taught in the county courthouse.¹⁸³ Schooling facilities progressed from there, with churches “frequently used for school purposes, and the second stories of business blocks on the Square . . . rented for a series of years by educators” for private lessons taught by faculty or graduates of Indiana University.¹⁸⁴

Indiana University opened its doors in Seminary Township near Bloomington in 1824, with one teacher and ten students. It continued to grow over the next several decades. First known as Indiana Seminary, its name was later changed in 1828 to Indiana College, then Indiana University a decade later.¹⁸⁵ By 1842, the School of Law had been established and enrollment continued to climb.¹⁸⁶ This institution was for the exclusive use of male students during these

179. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 458-459.

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

181. *Ibid.*

182. *Ibid.*, 72.

183. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 261.

184. *Ibid.*

185. The Commercial Club, *Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana: Seat of Indiana University and Center of Oolitic Stone Belt* (Bloomington, Ind.: The Commercial Club, 1912).

186. *Ibid.*



years, but a form of higher education was made available to female students in the 1830s, with the establishment of the Female Institute.¹⁸⁷

Religion

The integration of religious life with social life speaks to the centrality of church on the frontier. Constitutional freedom guaranteed Indiana pioneers the right to choose their religion without governmental interference, yet this freedom of choice revolved around a common religious foundation with a baseline of Christian beliefs integrated into mainstream society. Disagreements on doctrine, however, created a veritable marketplace of denominations available in southwestern Indiana.

Several Protestant-based denominations established a firm foothold in Greene and Monroe counties during this era. By 1850, Greene County had one Baptist and three Methodist congregations in Plummer Township, later known as Cass and Taylor townships.¹⁸⁸ In Center and Jackson townships, congregations also formed for the Baptist, Methodist, and Methodist Episcopal denominations.¹⁸⁹ Records for church institutions in Monroe County are less clear, but it is known that Protestant religious denominations also had a strong presence in this county. Indian Creek Township was reputedly the most pious of those in Study Area. Dominated by the Church of Christ, Methodists, and United Baptists, township citizens blended religious belief with moral conduct, claiming to be “in general . . . a very well-behaved people.”¹⁹⁰

In the face of harsh frontier conditions, those denominations that evangelized renewal and the concept of redemption, the Methodists and Baptists, appealed more to Hoosiers than did most other denominations. The Presbyterians, although generally more staid in their worldviews, were represented to a lesser degree.¹⁹¹ According to a local history account, St. Charles Catholic Church was established in Bloomington around 1850, and served a variety of European immigrants hired to build the new railroads.¹⁹²

Less mainstream denominations also made attempts at forming congregations in this area, in response to a general dissatisfaction with the current moral order. In 1826, the Blue Spring Community group was formed.¹⁹³ This experimental group, which pooled worldly possessions

187. Monroe County Library, *A Brief History of Monroe County, Indiana* (Bloomington: Monroe County Library, n.d.), 5.

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

189. *Ibid.*, 325.

190. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 511.

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

192. Monroe County Library, *A Brief History of Monroe County, Indiana*, 5.

193. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 431; Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 511.



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and lived communally, lasted for only a short time; “their ideals were high and their intentions of the best, but the inevitable was bound to creep in.”¹⁹⁴

The leader of another denomination, Joseph Smith, was a self-proclaimed Mormon prophet and the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He temporarily was a preacher in Greene County during the 1830s.¹⁹⁵ According to an early history, Smith “endeavored to secure proselytes to his faith, but so far as known he did not succeed in Cass Township.”¹⁹⁶

Churches marked progress for the budding towns and potential cities, rising in tandem with the public buildings that signaled importance. Boosting publications never failed to mention the number and type of churches in their subject towns, most of which were well-crafted log structures or post-and-beam structures with milled clapboard siding. Few remain visible on the landscape and none from this time period are extant in the area. By the 1820s and 1830s, towns were competing for residents and county offices, and often boasted of their citizens’ moral uprightness by enumerating the number and size of church congregations.

Besides being religious centers, churches were also community centers. Early congregations were often served by circuit riding ministers and lay preachers.¹⁹⁷ Church services, at first held in the homes of settlers, offered respite from toil and a reason for pioneers to come together. They presented opportunities for young people to meet and court “neighbors” who might live miles away. They also provided town leaders a forum in which to discuss solutions for problems and offer thanks for blessings.

During this period both community-based and church-associated cemeteries were established in the Study Area. For example, the citizens of Hobbieville established the Hobbieville Cemetery (Greene, 45048) around 1818. The Clear Creek Cemetery (Monroe, 36041), which is associated with the Clear Creek Christian Church (36041), was established in Perry Township around 1847. The original church at the site was burned in 1916 and the present brick edifice erected at the same site in 1917.

Thirteen early pioneer cemeteries are located within the APE. In Greene County they include the circa 1840 Old 16th Cemetery (Greene, 55048), a circa 1850 unnamed cemetery (Greene, 55030) in Taylor Township, and the circa 1840 Shoptaw Cemetery (Greene, 50025). In Green and Monroe counties there are also many small cemeteries from the pioneer era that bear a family name: the circa 1849 Dobbins Cemetery (Greene, 50010) in Jackson Township; and the circa 1819 Storm Cemetery (Greene, 45043) and the circa 1815 Carmichael Cemetery (Greene,

194. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 431; Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 511.

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

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

197. Thomas Long, “History of Daviess County Methodists” (Washington, Ind.: Ephemeral File, Washington Carnegie Library, n.d.).



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45040) in Center Township. In Monroe County, the circa 1838 Burch Cemetery (Monroe, 45060), the circa 1850 Fodril Cemetery (Monroe, 45064), and the circa 1840 Adams/Breeden Cemetery (Monroe, 45058) are located in Indian Creek Township. Clear Creek Township includes the circa 1826 Ketcham Cemetery (Monroe, 50051), which is associated with the well-known Ketcham family, and the circa 1842 Campbell/Smith/Guy Cemetery (Monroe, 35091).

Based on the naming pattern, these cemeteries extant within the project area symbolize the importance of family or social group over that of religion. The proximity of these cemeteries to established family lands may demonstrate a certain level of sentimentality through the conscious choice of a family plot over a church graveyard. Given the general transportation challenges of moving a casket from place of death to a church graveyard, the proliferation of the family cemetery is also a pragmatic approach to the respectful burial of those departed from the family or social group.

Social Reform

The Second Great Awakening, sometimes called the Evangelical Movement, greatly influenced the culture of the nation and state. While the Second Great Awakening began on the East Coast, it soon spread to the frontier. In these years of passionate revival, a new vision of man and God harmoniously working to promote middle-class values of regular work, sobriety, and self-reliance influenced society. Unfortunately, in the APE, no specific sites, buildings, or structures are known to exist that clearly illustrate the anti-slavery, colonization, temperance, or woman's rights movements of the antebellum era.

Another form of social reform was bringing law to the frontier. As early as 1818, Monroe County officials authorized the construction of a county jail, with walls of "oak timber a foot thick."¹⁹⁸ Located north of the Monroe County courthouse, it also featured a dungeon, a criminals' room, and a jailer's room. This building is no longer extant.

Another county-funded social service was the care of the poor. Around 1824, orders for public relief were recorded in Monroe County records. The county purchased a poor farm in 1846, "for the temporary and permanent relief of the indigent."¹⁹⁹ No services for the poor are recorded for Greene County during this era although census records indicate a "poor house" existed by 1860.²⁰⁰

198. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 382.

199. *Ibid.*, 389-390.

200. Indiana Poorhouse History, *Greene County, Indiana -- Poorhouse List -- 1860 Census* (http://www.poorhousestory.com/IND_GREENE_1860Census.htm; 6 July 2005).



Culture

Cultural institutions and venues were luxuries that few in the hinterlands could afford, but in cities and in some towns, there was a movement to establish them. In the capital city, the Indiana General Assembly established the Indiana State Library in 1825 and housed it in the capitol, testimony to the desire to educate and elevate the public.²⁰¹ Early state law also required ten percent of the proceeds from each county seat's town lot sales be dedicated to the creation and maintenance of a county library. In Bloomington, the county seat for Monroe County, a small library was established in the courthouse by 1821.²⁰² By 1830, ten percent of the proceeds of town lot sales raised "\$2,428.14 [which] had been paid to the library treasurer, the most of which had gone toward the purchase of good books, and the library then boasted of eight hundred volumes."²⁰³

Occasionally, traveling entertainers and speakers performed or lectured in towns across southwestern Indiana, but these occasions generally occurred in buildings constructed for other purposes, not in theaters and concert halls. Physical evidence of these early institutions in the APE is lacking.

Leisure

"Leisure time" is a concept that would have been meaningless to the early pioneers of Greene and Monroe counties. Unlike more established regions, such as those located on a navigable water course and connected to a wider range of material goods and amusements (e.g., Vincennes), this area was still a wilderness for several decades into the nineteenth century.²⁰⁴ Political stumping provided an early reason for folks to cease work for a few hours, and filled voters' evenings with discussing each candidate's merits. Sometimes political debate grew to frivolousness. This activity was evidenced by an early election in Greene County that was cause for much consternation in 1842, resulting in a separate vote for the selection of a polling place in Scotland before official elections were held.²⁰⁵

During the years of settlement from 1816 to 1850, men and women were busy building rough homes and outbuildings, tending livestock, and clearing fields. There was no time for idleness. Leisure time and recreation were scarce and only occurred after basic needs were met. Toward the end of this era, agricultural societies began to host fairs for public enjoyment. According to a local history account of Monroe County "in about the year 1850 . . . a society was organized at

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

202. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 245.

203. Ibid.

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

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



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the county seat and one or more fairs were held.”²⁰⁶ These forms of social outlet and public amusement would gain popularity in later decades.

Conclusion

The years from 1816 to 1850 saw the transformation of the wilderness into a society of farmers, merchants, and artisans. County seats were established, such as Bloomfield in Greene County and Bloomington in Monroe County, and smaller communities such as Koleen and Scotland began to flourish. Trees were felled and the landscape changed as towns grew, infrastructure developed, and farms spread across the landscape. Yet, few above-ground resources remain from this era because larger, more “modern” buildings and structures in the second half of the nineteenth century replaced most of them.

The Era of the Civil War: 1851–1880

No event so dominated the history of southwestern Indiana, the entire state, and the nation, as did the Civil War. The period preceding the war was filled with tension and debate over the meaning of nation and republic. The nation was consumed by war news; death tolls staggered the imagination and touched nearly every segment of society. Even Indiana, a state that experienced only a few minor skirmishes within its borders, was focused on its contribution to the war effort. Moreover, the effect of the war was felt beyond the years of the actual conflict. In the post-war world Hoosiers faced a financial boom and then panic. At the same time, farmers were selling surplus crops and looking for ways to increase production.

As one might expect, the Civil War halted most building projects and changed the function of some sites, structures, and buildings to fit wartime needs. Men left for service. Some returned battered and torn; many did not return at all. They left behind widows and children, increasing the need for care by the state and private groups, such as a relief aid society for the benefit of soldiers’ families in Bloomington.²⁰⁷ This region, with many outlying townships still unsettled, answered the call of war by supplying men, munitions, and other supplies. By the close of this era, the country was caught in the midst of a postwar boom as the survivors sought to return to normal life. Normal life included adjustment to the gradual industrial growth of the state, increased transportation and consumption choices, and the mechanization of farming.

Government and Politics

In 1851, Indiana adopted a new state constitution. The first governing document had served the state well enough, but it was derived from the Northwest Ordinance, which governed a larger

206. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 391.

207. *Ibid.*, 440.



and less settled area. As Indiana was rewriting its constitution, other states in the Old Northwest Territory were doing so as well; it was the modern and prudent thing to do. This state's new constitution addressed a number of difficulties with the old document, including more frequent legislative sessions, financial restraint for state programs in the face of a low tax base, and the state's commitment to education. It also dealt with the questions of immigrants and free blacks by enfranchising the former and prohibiting the latter from settling.

At the county level, commissioners and township trustees enjoyed power over local functions. Township trustees oversaw the collection of taxes and controlled the school system when money could be raised for it. To care for impoverished citizens, counties with growing populations began constructing poor farms for the indigent to live and work in hard times.

In spite of the unpretentious building projects undertaken in Greene and Monroe counties during this time period, a national shift toward public buildings erected in the Romanesque Revival style began about 1850.²⁰⁸ This national building trend greatly impacted the region, since the style was described by one architectural historian as essentially "an architecture of stone," and a perfect palette for the locally quarried Salem Limestone.²⁰⁹ Furthering the popularity of stone in building construction was the realization that the buildings that suffered the least amount of damage in major fires, such as the Chicago Fire of 1871 and Boston Fire of 1872, were those constructed of sandstone and limestone.²¹⁰

Military

The Civil War lasted only four years, but its impact was felt longer in all aspects of society, politics, and economics. In the post-bellum world, veterans in cities and towns in southwestern Indiana began establishing local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). Besides the male camaraderie and recognition for service that veterans desired, they also provided benefits for widows and children upon a member's death.²¹¹ Many veterans are buried in area cemeteries, including four cemeteries in the APE: Taylor Ridge Cemetery (Greene, 55021), Ashcraft Chapel Cemetery (Greene, 50026), Storm Cemetery (Greene, 45043), and Burch Cemetery (Monroe, 45060).

On a larger level, these organizations were also effective lobbying associations for veterans' rights and recognition. By the mid-1870s, GAR posts were organized in many towns, and held meetings at veterans' homes, fairgrounds, or courthouse lawns as weather permitted. In winter, meetings would be held in halls built specifically for the GAR or in those of fraternal lodges and men's voluntary associations such as the Odd Fellows and Freemasons. These meeting halls

208. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 81.

209. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 19.

210. *Ibid.*, 23-24.

211. L. Rex Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 2 (Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Company, 1998), 63.



were often located on the second floor of commercial buildings that lined town squares.²¹² Within the APE, the Odd Fellows Hall in Scotland is located above the W. D. Whitaker Store (Greene, 56003). It was constructed in circa 1875; the Gable front commercial building remains extant.

Social Reform/Institutions

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

Other mutual benefit associations arose just before and after the Civil War. Sometimes, they were based on membership in a religious or ethnic group; at other times they were the precursors of insurance companies, serving not only as a point of social interaction but also as a way to guard against life's uncertainties. In southwestern Indiana, mutual benefit associations, such as the Knights of Pythias and International Order of Odd Fellows, often built commercial buildings as places to hold meetings, renting space on the first floor to merchants. Chapters of both these organizations were formed in several communities, including Scotland (Greene, 56003). In Bloomington, a chapter of the Free and Accepted Masons was formed in 1867.²¹³

The care of the poor continued to be a burden assumed by county governments. After a few failed attempts, Monroe County succeeded in constructing a brick asylum building in 1867. The new asylum was erected on the former Cuff farm, a mile and half west of Bloomington and containing sixty acres.²¹⁴ Paupers were overseen by a county-appointed superintendent for the compensation of two dollars per week for each inmate.²¹⁵ This building is no longer extant.

In Greene County, the 1860 census indicated a "poor house" with twelve inhabitants. The record indicates two aged inhabitants identified as "deaf and dumb," one blind inhabitant, four inhabitants considered to be insane, and five paupers.²¹⁶ As this information was entered in with that of Thomas Flynn, his wife, and four Flynn children, it is likely that Flynn contracted with the county to oversee this duty of public welfare. This poor house is no longer extant and no other record remains to indicate the building's style or form.

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

213. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 319.

214. *Ibid.*, 243.

215. *Ibid.*

216. Indiana Poorhouse History, *Greene County, Indiana -- Poorhouse List -- 1860 Census*: (http://www.poorhousestory.com/IND_GREENE_1860Census.htm; 6 July 2005).



Race/Ethnicity/Migration

The years between 1851 and 1880 saw few changes in the demographic pattern of southwestern Indiana. German immigration and settlement, which had begun in the 1830s and 1840s due to political strife in the German states, continued at a slower rate as individuals and families immigrated to be near their kin. This group was joined by a variety of other immigrants, brought to the region to build the railroads in the 1850s. Once rights-of-way were purchased, land-owning locals viewed railroad-building activities with detached interest. Thus, a new labor force was brought in by the railroads, including Russian, Romanian, Hungarian, Italian, Irish, and Assyrian immigrants, who were desperate for work in a new land.²¹⁷ The railroads also employed a number of African Americans and a handful of Americans of white Anglo Saxon Protestant heritage.²¹⁸

Although the number of European immigrants and African Americans grew in Indiana overall, numbers remained low in Greene and Monroe counties. For instance, African Americans accounted for only about two percent of the total population of Monroe County during this era, while similar numbers existed in Greene County.²¹⁹ Such statistics were reinforced by the revised state constitution in 1851 that expressly prohibited new settlement of African Americans and an earlier law that had required those already living in Indiana to register their residency. Although not permitted to establish new communities of their own, like most ethnic groups, the African American population of Bloomington tended to cluster together within the larger framework of the city. By about 1870, the grandson of an active Underground Railroad conductor noted that “the Negroes moved into the northeastern part of Bloomington . . . for the reason that there were more old vacant houses there than elsewhere . . . Many Negroes settled on the west side of town and at Ellettsville.”²²⁰

In spite of the pockets of ethnic groups, most residents living in Greene and Monroe counties were native Hoosiers or from the Upland South. They were a homogeneous lot, children and grandchildren of the migrants of the 1820s and 1830s.²²¹ They were people tied to the land and to the cultural traditions of their youth.

217. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Center Township* (Greene County, Ind.: Ephemeral Files of the Greene County Historical Society, 2000), n.p.

218. Ibid.

219. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 36.

220. Estella R. Dodson, “Reminiscences of James Blair & Including Memories of the Underground Railroad,” in *Underground Railroad, “The Invisible Road to Freedom Through Indiana,” as Recorded by the Works Progress Administration Writers Project*, (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2000), 157.

221. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 47.



Transportation

Innovations in transportation provided an infrastructure for the changes that would take place in industrial, agricultural and community patterns in the next one hundred years. By 1850, state legislators recognized the need to create and control infrastructure especially after the financial scandal of the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill. They were also beginning to see the promise of rail travel fulfilled, with the construction of several rail lines in or near the APE.

Roads

Poor roads inhibited the state's development in the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1850s, roads were in some cases little more than a flattened stretch of ground, sometimes still dotted with stumps, linking two or more points of settlement. Some major roadways had the benefit of plank improvements, by which private corporations contracted with state or county officials to pave an existing road or blaze new paths with wooden planks. These roads were quickly constructed in areas with abundant wood, such as Greene County, and "formed of planks two and one-half to four inches thick laid crosswise on long mud sills, and well spiked down."²²² These impermanent roads were heralded upon completion as vast improvements on travel conditions, but were warped and nearly impassible within a decade.

By the 1860s, gravel roads were the method of choice for contractors. These roads were constructed within a reasonable budget due to the availability of crushed stone in most locales. They also faired better over time, but were reviled by many for their toll charges long after the cost of construction and maintenance was collected.²²³ As the population increased in southwestern Indiana, the number of roads grew and to some extent they improved due the passage of an act in 1870 that gave county road commissioners the responsibility for improving and maintaining free turnpikes. Due to heavy use, the use of perishable materials, and compounded surface materials over time, little above-ground evidence of these early transportation routes remains extant. Macadamized roads, a form of hardened surface that was a precursor to pavement, were installed in downtown Bloomington during the 1870s.²²⁴

Bridges

By 1852, the Indiana General Assembly had enacted a statute allowing companies to incorporate for the purpose of erecting and maintaining toll bridges in the state. Three years later, the authority and responsibility for bridge building and repair was transferred from township trustees

222. Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, 126.

223. *Ibid.*

224. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xxii.

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to the county commissioners.²²⁵ The first substantial bridges were covered timber-truss bridges; if properly maintained these bridges were long-lived, though expensive. One such bridge, the Eel River Wagon Bridge, was located near Worthington, but the structure has long since been removed.²²⁶ Covered wooden bridges remained popular in use and design until the last decade of the nineteenth century when iron-truss bridges became the standard. Within the APE, no bridges from this time period remain extant.

Canals

The Wabash and Erie Canal project was completed in 1853, and for seven years the canal was fully operational from Toledo, Ohio to Evansville, Indiana.²²⁷ At the height of its use, this canal spanned 458 miles and held the distinction of being the “longest canal ever dug in the United States.”²²⁸ Due to the requisite labor for construction and lack of flexible routes, this transportation method did not prove to be competitive under the demands of an expanding market. Its major competitor, the railroads, prevailed in subsequent decades. The White River Canal, a portion of the larger canal system, served Greene County until its closure in 1859.²²⁹

In 1860, the Terre Haute-to-Evansville portion of the canal closed, and with the exception of point-to-point operations between towns, the canal ceased to exist as a link between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. The owners of the canal officially ended operations in 1874.²³⁰ There are some physical remains of the defunct canal system still visible in southwestern Indiana, including Greene County, but many portions of the canal were obliterated by the construction of railroads on the pre-existing grades established by canal towpaths. In the mid-1880s, the Indianapolis and Evansville railroad line was constructed on the towpath of the canal’s thirty-mile stretch from Petersburg to Newberry.²³¹

Railroads

Railroads became a functional part of the transportation landscape during this era, allowing towns and villages in southwestern Indiana to grow as centers for importing goods and exporting agricultural surplus, coal, and limestone to regional markets. Engineers, politicians, and railroad financiers alike sought ways to push this transportation means to the forefront of the interests of state and federal governments. Track mileage in the state grew from an initial 228 miles in 1850

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

226. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, xv.

227. *Ibid.*, xviii.

228. *Ibid.*, xviii.

229. *Ibid.*, 59.

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

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

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to 2,163 miles by 1860, and reached 6,471 miles by 1900.²³² According to a local historical account, the completion of the railroad increased commercial activities in the region, as it “afforded a much better way of reaching market than by water.”²³³

The region was heavy with railroad construction activities during the 1850s, with the New Albany and Salem Railroad completed in 1853-1854.²³⁴ In Monroe County, workers from the New Albany and Salem Railroad populated the village of Clear Creek in Perry Township.²³⁵ Within the APE, the small community of Koleen in Jackson Township of Greene County was formally platted as a railroad stop by the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg and Bloomfield Railroad. It had been completed to Bloomfield in 1877 and later extended to Switz City. It covered 41 miles.²³⁶ Neither town flourished immediately, and did not receive official United States post offices until years later.

Characteristic of national trends in the railroad industry, these lines were intensely competitive, plagued constantly with mergers, name changes, and takeovers. During this era, “the fashion of building railroads was raging in Indiana, and any county not having one was out of fashion and out of the world as well.”²³⁷ The *Maps of Indiana Counties in 1876* shows both Greene and Monroe counties serviced by several rail lines.²³⁸ The Bedford, Springville, Owensburg, and Bloomfield Railroad in Greene County had expanded its narrow gauge line from Bedford to Switz City, to intersect with the standard gauge Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad. In Monroe County, the New Albany and Salem Railroad had expanded to become the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad, serving major stone quarrying industries in Bloomington with access to wider markets. Both lines would eventually become part of the Monon Corporation, the most significant railroad conglomerate in Indiana.²³⁹ Not everyone was enamored with the railroads. A rash of rail soaping took place in the 1890s on a steep grade along the Bedford and Bloomfield line, just west of the Dresden Tunnel in Greene County, which is located just outside the APE. These soapings halted the railroad for hours as crews cleaned the rails, and cost the railroads a great deal in overtime and lost connections. They mysteriously ceased, however, once an irate resident was compensated for the railroad-related death of her prized dairy cow.²⁴⁰

232. Ibid., 3.

233. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 524.

234. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xv; Greene County Historical Society, *History of Jackson Township* (Greene County, Ind.: Greene County Historical Society Ephemeral Files, 2001).

235. Ibid.

236. Richard Simons and Francis Parker, *Railroads of Indiana* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1997), 131.

237. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 446.

238. Baskin, Forster & Company, *Maps of Indiana Counties in 1876* (Chicago: Baskin, Forster & Company, 1876).

239. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 35; Richard S. Simons, “Indiana’s Lifeline: The Monon Railroad,” *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History* 8 (Summer 1996), 12.

240. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Jackson Township*.



Agriculture

By the 1850s, improvements in farm equipment and the widening markets afforded by railroads were beginning to change farming in Greene and Monroe counties. Yields increased in the flatlands, and new farm buildings were built. At various times during this era new equipment was introduced to help the farmer reduce his workload and increase his yield. In 1850, the average size of the Hoosier farm was still relatively small. Corn had long been a mainstay of the economy and a cash crop, but farmers also raised other grain crops, including oats and wheat. Domesticated farm animals consumed grain; hence, after 1870, granaries were constructed to hold the fodder grain.

Barns grew in size to shelter the growing numbers of horses, mules, and cattle, as well as to provide storage space for the hay and straw that was not piled outside the barn in stacks.²⁴¹ Specialty crops were also grown on southwestern Indiana farms. Tobacco, never a major crop statewide, was grown marginally in Greene and Monroe counties. Cotton was a more popular non-edible crop in hilly Greene County, perhaps influenced by many settlers' Southern agricultural roots.²⁴²

The growing inventory of new farm machinery brought about a change in the size and, to some extent, purpose of farm buildings of the period. As the number of work animals increased, the need for stable facilities grew. Barns, such as the side-entry, gabled English barn, were framed by hewn logs and sided with sawn lumber. Their floors served as the site for threshing activities. Other barns were created by expanding a former log dwelling, either by the addition of additional space or by the construction of a larger structure around the original log dwelling. The latter is illustrated by a Transverse frame barn (Greene, 50035) on a circa 1864 farmstead in Jackson Township of Greene County, for within this barn is a log corncrib that appears to be a recycled log cabin. Throughout the region, farm buildings increased in number during this time period, with individual buildings accommodating specific activities on the farm, such as a corncrib, hog house, chicken house, or granary.

Farmhouses gradually underwent a transformation during this era. In the 1850s and 1860s, the round-log or hewn-log shelters of the frontier era continued to be replaced by larger and better-crafted hewn-log buildings. In more primitive dwellings constructed by newcomers and the less affluent, mud nogging was employed to seal the exterior walls between the logs.²⁴³ These structures were covered with clapboards when money allowed and saw milling facilities were convenient.

241. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 143.

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

243. Roberts, "The Tools Used in Building Log Houses in Indiana," 202.



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The traditional housing forms of the region, such as the Single pen, Double pen, Double pile, Hall and parlor, Central passage, Dog-Trot, and the I-house continued to enjoy popularity during this era. Typically, dwellings were expanded through gradual additions over time as needs and resources dictated. Toward the end of this era, the lighter and less expensive balloon-frame construction began to be used, especially in additions to the primary log house.²⁴⁴ Although “a number of solid, well-built log houses” were constructed in southern Indiana up until the mid-to-late nineteenth century, “many have disappeared from neglect or destruction, [but some are] still in use today.”²⁴⁵ While remnants of these dwellings remain either visible on the landscape or incorporated into larger structures, there are few extant examples of complete or unaltered farmsteads from the years prior to 1880 within the Study Area.

Despite the clay-rich soils abundant in Monroe and Greene counties, brick construction was rare in rural areas, due to associated costs and labor. The Hall and parlor plan Philip Murphy-Jonas May house, located in Monroe County (Monroe, 40051) was constructed of limestone quarried on the property in the 1840s and expanded to a second story in the 1860s with bricks also likely made on the property. The Koontz House, a side hall Greek Revival dwelling located in Indian Creek Township of Monroe County, was constructed circa 1865 (Monroe, 45005). Owned by wealthy landowner John Koontz who recently arrived from Virginia, this substantial brick dwelling communicates the Koontz family’s station in society and remains today as an imposing mark on the landscape. The first brick house in Center Township of Greene County, a dual entry I-house, was constructed as late as circa 1870 by local merchant Lawson Oliphant (Greene, 45047).²⁴⁶ This extant property is substantially altered.

Popular styles such as Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival gained prominence on a national scale and may have influenced local building habits during this era. Despite occasional displays of wealth and prosperity, the development of agricultural interests and a solid economic footing usually took precedence over embellishment during this period. The tastes of most middling property owners were shaped by national pattern book styles, with restrained wood frame versions of popular forms constructed throughout the APE during the final decades of the nineteenth century. For instance, while the circa 1880 McElroy Farmstead in Taylor Township of Greene County (Greene, 55033) appears to have a slight resemblance to pattern-book Gothic cottage, with steep gables and a similar fenestration pattern, it is devoid of superfluous decorative elements.²⁴⁷ The minimal use of decorative elements is echoed in other examples in the Study Area, such as the Dillman-Hays Farm in Perry Township of Monroe County (Monroe,

244. Roberts, “The Tools Used in Building Log Houses in Indiana,” 202, Observations made during field survey in Study Area.

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

246. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 75.

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



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36001), as well as two Center gable dwellings in Jackson Township of Greene County (Greene, 50009 and Greene 50014).

Domestic outbuildings also increased in number during this era. In addition to the agricultural anchor, the barn, farm families constructed buildings to serve different farm functions. Depending on a farmer's agricultural interests and level of prosperity, specialized buildings typically found on a mid-nineteenth century farm may have included, but were not limited to, a smokehouse, summer kitchen, washhouse, root cellar, and the requisite privy.²⁴⁸ Prior to the Civil War, most associated outbuildings were small rectangular structures of log, and later, frame construction with gable or shed roofs. Gardens and orchards were also typically part of the farmstead.²⁴⁹

Industry

During this era, southwestern Indiana was primarily agricultural, but the foundations for later industry were being laid. Manufacturing was primarily artisan in nature, serving the needs of the surrounding countryside. Activities that would be conducted on a more industrial scale in larger cities were carried out as cottage industries in Greene and Monroe counties. For example, James Stone ran a small carding mill in Scotland for several years in the 1850s, and found it to be a small but profitable enterprise supplied by cotton growers in Taylor and Cass townships.²⁵⁰ C. C. Paris and William George ran small distilleries near Scotland, beginning in the 1850s, neither of which remains extant.²⁵¹ Due to their rural character and lack of significant industries, extant examples of industrial buildings and structures of this time period are lacking in the towns of Clear Creek, Hobbieville, Koleen, and Scotland. Near Bloomfield, the Richland Furnace continued to be an important part of the local economy, although it would close in 1859 as a result of financial difficulty and limited access to markets.²⁵²

Industry in small towns primarily supported the needs of the local economy. Few towns were without a cooper, sawmill, a flouring or gristmill, a blacksmith, or a local foundry. As the century closed and the availability of local timber decreased, local sawmills and planing mills began to close in favor of large factories situated in communities with access to rail transportation that brought in raw materials and shipped out finished products. A notable example of this industry type is the Showers Brothers Furniture Company, which was begun in 1869 and located in the Study Area but outside the APE in Bloomington.²⁵³ After a series of devastating fires destroyed the company's first three workshops, area citizens and company

248. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 143-57.

249. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 64-75.

250. Goodspeed Brothers, *The History Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 255-56.

251. *Ibid.*

252. *Ibid.*, 201.

253. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xxi.



employees pooled their resources to construct a new facility adjacent to the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago rail line.²⁵⁴

Mining

As early as the 1850s, a million tons of coal were mined per year in Indiana; some of the coal served local needs and the rest traveled by rail to market. As the rate of rail building rapidly increased across southwestern Indiana after the Civil War, it became much easier to transport this and other resources. Towns were established where coal mines and rail lines intersected, or within a few miles of a rail line, as in the case of coal mining enterprises in Linton and Mineral City in Greene County.

The middle decades of the nineteenth century brought about many technological changes that directly affected the future of coal production in Indiana. During this period coal mines in the region were either shaft or drift in configuration, with associated above-ground equipment such as tipples and the narrow gauge railroad tracks that connected them to standard gauge long haul lines. Both cannel and block coals were mined in various counties in southwestern Indiana. As the number of coal-fueled trains and miles of track increased rapidly in the 1870s and 1880s, the demand for coal increased, and mines in the region became a mainstay in the economy of many small towns. Almost simultaneously, the demand for coal for use in smelting iron ore and producing cast iron (and later steel) raised the economic worth of every acre of land that contained any grade of coal.²⁵⁵ Land that once sold for \$20 per acre in the coal-producing areas of southwestern Indiana now commanded \$200 per acre, making some citizens and industrialists quite wealthy.²⁵⁶ Atlas maps from the time period show several carefully designated coal fields throughout Greene County, particularly concentrated in Richland and Stockton townships, but few in Monroe County.²⁵⁷

While coal mining was beginning to gain importance in communities in the Study Area during this era, it would not become a significant industry until the late 1880s when the Island Coal Company developed the first shaft mine in Greene County, south of Linton.²⁵⁸ No known above-ground remnants of the mining sites remain extant within the APE.

Quarrying

Early quarrying efforts in the Indiana limestone belt across Owen, Monroe, and Lawrence counties was undertaken strictly with muscle power provided by both men and horses. Simple

254. Extant historic buildings associated with the Showers Brothers Furniture Company all date to the twentieth century.

255. Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties*, 287.

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

257. Indiana Historical Society, *Maps of Indiana Counties in 1876*.

258. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 36.



tools, such as stiff-leg derricks, were strung with rope and animal power provided the force needed to move the large blocks of stone within the quarry. Oxcarts and intensive physical labor were required when limestone was moved from the quarry site in its initial phase of quarrying. The difficulty in transportation kept the limestone industry small for its first 26 years. Finally, in 1853, the arrival of the New Albany and Salem railroad began to change the industry.²⁵⁹ Initially, the quarry industry grew simply to supply the coming railroad with the materials needed to construct its line through the county. Later, the railroad brought investors and entrepreneurs to the area and the limestone industry continued to grow. Less than ten years after the railroad first began its construction in the county, John Matthews opened his stone company north of Ellettsville and, by 1868, fifteen quarries were located in Richland and Bean Blossom townships in the northwest corner of Monroe County.²⁶⁰

Despite their increase in number, early quarries continued to be limited in their production by the use of power provided solely by the men and horses. It was not until 1855 that steam was introduced as an alternative energy source for the stone industry. The first steam driven equipment was the gang saw, used to simultaneously cut a series of slabs from a single dimensional block.²⁶¹

Steam power made its way in earnest into Indiana limestone quarries by 1875. A new device, the channeling machine, was introduced to the region by John Matthews, head of Matthew Brothers Stone Co. in Ellettsville.²⁶² Essentially a small locomotive that ran on steel rails attached to the quarry floor, the channeling machine operated a series of long-shafted chisels attached to a driving device. The steam engine of the channeling machine drove the chisels in a path parallel to the rail lines, cutting a channel in the stone ledge. A series of such channels was cut into the stone to create an intersecting pattern of blocks. Along with the channeling machine, platform elevators, hod-hoisting machines, and steam derricks were added to quarries beginning in the 1870s and dramatically reduced the required amount of manual labor.²⁶³

The use of the Indiana limestone as a major building material took several major leaps forward during the 1870s. In 1872, John Matthews and the Perry brothers of Ellettsville collaborated and began quarrying the limestone used on the Marion County courthouse (1876) in Indianapolis.²⁶⁴ Furthering the reputation for the fine quality stone quarried in Owen, Monroe, and Lawrence counties was the successful showing by several quarries of their specimen stone at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. In 1879, the first stone from Indiana was shipped to

259. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xvi.

260. *Ibid.*, xvi.

261. McDonald, *A Short History*, 19.

262. *Ibid.*, 19.

263. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 21.

264. Bill Dyer, " 'Great Stone Face' of Limestone Belt Assumes New 'Wrinkles' in 112 Years," *Bloomington (Indiana) Daily Herald*, 9 December 1949.



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New York, for the residence of William K. Vanderbilt.²⁶⁵ Finally, stone quarried from the region was also used for two major Midwest projects including the building of the Chicago City Hall and the Indiana Statehouse at Indianapolis.²⁶⁶

Active marketing of the Indiana limestone was also undertaken during the period. Stone yards in big cities exhibited samples of Indiana's Salem limestone, where it gained increasing acceptance in competition with Niagara limestone from Illinois and Ohio, other types of limestone from Alabama, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and sandstone from Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Nova Scotia.²⁶⁷

Rising demand for the Salem Limestone resulted in the opening of several new quarries in the region during the 1870s, including the Baalbec and Dark Hollow quarries, both located northwest of Bedford.²⁶⁸ The J. Hoadley & Sons Stone Company opened for business at Stinesville, in 1875.²⁶⁹

Commerce

Commerce was highly dependent on transportation and a stable currency supply. Transportation was necessary to market products, and with the proliferation of rail lines, distant markets were becoming more accessible. This region remained remote and, until the railroads were built, dependent on overland routes and the canal system to import goods to the interior.²⁷⁰ A locus of every small town was the general store, which stocked everyday domestic staples, farm products, and some luxury items, taking payment on both barter and cash terms. For many rural communities, this venue was their only access to commercially manufactured goods. While the arrival of the narrow gauge railroad in the late 1850s to outlying settlements precipitated some prosperity, it was not until the decade after the Civil War that a building boom occurred on main streets in the region brought by increased commercial interaction.²⁷¹

The Greene and Monroe county seats of Bloomfield and Bloomington grew during this time period, as did smaller towns in the Study Area. By 1879, the town of Scotland had expanded to cover all or parts of six town blocks, and was recorded as a "thriving trading center with wealthy

265. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 21.

266. Ibid.

267. Eliza Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

268. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 33.

269. Katherine Ferrucci, *Limestone Lives: Voices from the Indiana Stone Belt* (Bloomington, Ind.: Quarry Books, 2004), 68.

270. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 50.

271. Some of these outlying settlements later developed into the towns of Bloomfield, Hobbieville, and Koleen. A.J. Johnson, *Johnson's Map of Indiana Showing the Rail Roads and Townships Compiled from the Latest and Best Authorities* (New York and Chicago: A.J. Johnson, 1858).

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land, prosperous stock owners, and lavishly equipped shops and stores.”²⁷² Local tradition maintains that traveling salesmen known as “drummers” would set up temporary shop during this time period in the Scotland Hotel (Greene, 56002), an inviting Italianate structure in the heart of the commercial center of town, and accept orders from area merchants and local residents.²⁷³ Inspired by the architecture of the Italian city-states, the dominant style of architecture was the Italianate-influenced commercial building, although the majority of enduring commercial structures in Bloomfield, Clear Creek, Hobbieville, and Koleen would not be constructed until near the turn of the twentieth century. The hamlet of Palestine, completely bypassed by the rail lines, remained small.

In this period, cities and towns assumed responsibility for functions that served the common good. The Greene County seat of Bloomfield managed to retain vitality during this era, with the economic weight of the Richland Furnace, despite being bypassed by the Indianapolis and Vincennes rail line. Within the APE in Greene County, the villages of Jonesborough (later known as Hobbieville) in Center Township and Koleen in Jackson Township were growing and the town of Scotland in Taylor Township continued to flourish. In the areas of Monroe County within the APE, the village of Clear Creek was formed in Perry Township along the New Albany and Salem rail line, while Palestine in Indian Creek Township appeared to consist of a cluster of homes. The Monroe County seat of Bloomington experienced great expansion in the post-bellum decades, claiming economic, intellectual, and social dominance over much of the region with such assets as Indiana University, major rail lines, and numerous manufacturing concerns. During the 1870s, “a barrage of public improvement transformed the downtown,” including streetlights, gas works, telephone lines, and “mud proof” macadamized streets.²⁷⁴

Due to the increased availability of milled lumber and ease of construction, false-front commercial structures became popular in the cities and towns of Greene and Monroe counties during this time period. They typically consisted of a single story, front gabled frame body with a parapet wall extended above the roof of the building’s façade to create the illusion of a taller, more substantial structure. As a business prospered, a second story could have been added to the original portion to fill out the false profile, or a new two-story building would have been constructed of frame or brick. An illustration of a mid-nineteenth century false-front store in the town of Jasonville in Wright Township, located in Greene County northwest of the APE, was published in the *Green County Interim Report*.²⁷⁵ It is no longer extant. As most false-front commercial structures were of frame construction and later altered or demolished to make way

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

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

274. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xxii.

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



for larger commercial establishments, none from this time period are known to survive in the Study Area.

Buildings constructed of brick are seen in rare examples. One, Bloomington's Fee-Breeden building, which was constructed in 1859 of Flemish bond brick in Functional Commercial style (Monroe, 67010) is extant. These substantial structures became more common in the post-bellum era. Bloomington's Italianate-influenced Sudbury Building was constructed in 1873 with decorative brickwork, and "mark[ed] the transition locally to the Italianate style."²⁷⁶ Both the Fee-Breeden Building and the Sudbury Building are listed on the NR.

Religion

Protestant churches continued to figure prominently in Indiana during this era, counting by far the largest congregations in Greene and Monroe counties.²⁷⁷ Three Protestant churches from this era remain within the APE, the Clifty Church (Greene, 50008) and the Koleen Union Church (Greene, 50044), both in Jackson Township of Greene County, as well as the South Union Christian Church in Van Buren Township of Monroe County (Monroe, 40073).

The Clifty Church is located on ground donated by Daniel and Irrena Dobbins in 1858. Local residents made preparations for construction by felling poplar logs and amassing donated materials, but construction was drawn out between 1861 and 1867, due to the outbreak of the Civil War. Over the years, several groups occupied the community meeting house, including Methodist, United Brethren, and Wesleyan congregations. The Koleen Union Church was formed in circa 1875, as a result of rather acrimonious doctrinal disputes in the Kentucky Ridge Baptist Church. Its current church building was constructed in a plain vernacular form in circa 1920. This newer building, extant in Koleen, was constructed as a result of a successful revival meeting, and incorporated lumber salvaged from the old Kentucky Ridge Baptist church.²⁷⁸ Finally, the South Union Christian Church was formed in circa 1865, and currently occupies a Classic Revival church building constructed in 1922.²⁷⁹

In addition to Protestant churches, an early Catholic congregation in the Study Area formed in Bloomington. Mass was first celebrated on July 19, 1864, presided over by Rev. Charles J. Maugin, a native of France.²⁸⁰ He had been appointed by the Greencastle mission to serve the many German, Irish, and other European Catholic immigrants brought to the region by railroad work in the 1850s. As in some other Roman Catholic parishes in the Study Area during this time

276. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, 47.

277. Clifton J. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1968), 427.

278. Uland, *Gone But Not Forgotten*, 56.

279. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 50.

280. *St. Charles Catholic Church: History*, <http://stcharlesbloomington.org/church/about.php?n=4> . 15 February 2005.



period, Father Maugin served a wide territory by traveling the rails to “stations in Bainbridge, Carpentersville, Putnamville, Cloverdale, Quincy, Gosport, Stinesville, Ellettsville, Bloomington, and Bedford.”²⁸¹ By 1868, the Bloomington congregation was established as an independent parish. They constructed a Gothic style church of brick and stone a decade later in 1878. Named the St. Charles Borromeo Church, this church building appears to have been demolished when the parish built a new church building in 1922, also constructed in the Gothic style.

Twelve cemeteries established in this era remain extant in the APE. As the names suggest, cemeteries in the APE denote family or social connections as opposed to religious communities. In Taylor Township of Greene County, these cemeteries included an unnamed circa 1860 cemetery (Greene, 55043), the circa 1860 Dowden Cemetery (Greene, 55028), the circa 1880 Hasler Cemetery (Greene, 55029), the circa 1880 Taylor Ridge Cemetery (Greene, 55021), and the circa 1880 Gilmore Cemetery (Greene, 55050). In Jackson Township of Greene County, they include the circa 1855 Cooper Cemetery (Greene, 50020), 1861 Freeman Cemetery (Greene, 50001), and a small unnamed and undated cemetery active in the 1870s on the Valhalla Farmstead (Greene, 50027). In Center Township of Greene County, the circa 1864 Sparks Cemetery (Greene, 45061) and in Van Buren Township of Monroe County is the South Union Cemetery, circa 1865 (Monroe, 40073).

Education

With the adoption of a new constitution, 1851 brought significant changes to Indiana education as legislators made public schools a priority. The new constitution required the Indiana General Assembly to create a uniform system of common schools and called for the election of a state superintendent of public instruction to oversee the state’s schools. William C. Larrabee, a professor at Asbury College (now DePauw University) in Greencastle, was the first superintendent.²⁸²

Even the hard-to-convince residents of Greene County finally joined the movement for public-supported education when all but two townships in the county voted in favor of tax-supported “free” schools in 1851.²⁸³ While the new school law did not immediately improve the overall education system in Indiana, it did encourage school building throughout the state and region. As a result, in 1853 in Greene County, a new Italianate-style school building near Scotland was constructed.²⁸⁴ This building was demolished in 1961.²⁸⁵

281. *St. Charles Catholic Church: History*, <http://stcharlesbloomington.org/church/about.php?n=4> . 15 February 2005.

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

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

284. *Ibid.*, 72; Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 89.

285. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 88-89.

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In Monroe County, the public education system became well established during this era. Like Greene County, Monroe County struggled with the issue of free public schools. The issue was solidly blocked in county elections, and not enacted until 1853. Some residents still balked at the idea until the close of the Civil War, but according to a local history account, “once understood and tested out, the system of free schools was greatly appreciated.”²⁸⁶ As early as 1854, Perry Township had five schools in log structures, and by the end of this era, it was leading the county with six brick district schools. Other townships within the APE followed suit during the 1880-1881 school year; Van Buren Township had eight district schools, Indian Creek had nine district schools, and Clear Creek Township had nine district schools.²⁸⁷

The 1851 constitution, which mandated the public school system, also provided for the disbursement of existing county funds to the common school fund, through the liquidation of county education-related holdings. As a result, the Monroe County Female Seminary was sold at auction and purchased by the Methodists of Bloomington. The seminary was renamed the Bloomington Female College, and classes continued until the outbreak of the Civil War forced the school to close.²⁸⁸ Indiana University struggled to maintain attendance numbers during this era, with enrollment low due to the calls of war and flagging interest. Soon after the war’s end, in 1867, the institution became co-educational and met the needs of both returning male students and displaced Bloomington Female College students. Enrollment numbers increased, and a ratio of nearly two to one was achieved between male and female scholars.²⁸⁹

Intellectual and Cultural Activity

As Indiana began to change from a frontier to an industrial state, interest in intellectual and cultural pursuits grew. This change took place gradually, as according to a local history account from nearby Daviess County, “Hoosier public opinion was not too supportive of public theatre, entertainment, and culture” during the mid-nineteenth century.²⁹⁰ In 1854-1855, “the state created township libraries, by donating [over] 300 volumes of current works to each township.” The township library system established libraries in both county seats in the Study Area, Bloomfield and Bloomington.²⁹¹

A wide variety of published materials from a broad range of sources broadened readers’ grasp of statewide and national politics. Local retail outlets, such as the J. Glass McPheeters Bookstore in Bloomington, provided classic works of literature, popular novels, sheet music, and magazines

286. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 267.

287. *Ibid.*, 262-64.

288. *Ibid.*, 266-67.

289. Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, 370.

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

291. Othmar Frye, et al., *History: Washington, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966* (Washington, Ind.: Washington Sesquicentennial Steering Committee, 1966), 47.



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also enriched patrons' cultural lives.²⁹² In addition to the outdated issues of national newspapers brought in by the railroads, a series of politically charged newspapers enjoyed a wide range of success, including *The Times*, a Republican mouthpiece established in Bloomington in 1854, and *The Bloomington Democrat*, founded in 1868.²⁹³ Small independent newspapers were also available on a periodic basis, such as *The Wreath* from Indian Creek Township and *The Indiana Student*, Indiana University's first student newspaper.²⁹⁴ The spread of literacy during this era may also be attributed to improved school systems, the growth of Indiana University, and the increase of religious fervor directed toward scripture reading.

Leisure

Beginning in the 1850s in most regions, county agricultural fairs provided a once-a-year celebration of the farmers' hard work. These fairs were a cause for pride in exhibiting farm produce, handiwork, and livestock, as well as an opportunity for recreation and visiting. People also joined in community celebrations, such as parades celebrating the Fourth of July.

Some opportunities for more formalized entertainment existed in the region during this era. An opera house, Mendolssohn Hall (Monroe, 67021), was constructed in Bloomington in 1868. It hosted a variety of traveling acts for public enjoyment, such as the H.B. Gentry Dog and Pony Show. This imposing brick structure has been subject to several remodeling efforts, but remains extant.²⁹⁵

Conclusion

The years from 1851 to 1880 were dominated by war and thoughts of war long before and after the actual event. Railroads played an important role in linking the region to the rest of the state and in subsequent industrial development. Towns were settled, such as Clear Creek, and others, like Koleen, gained in population. Unfortunately, other towns failed, often purely through the absence of the railroad, an effect illustrated by the former town of Palestine, which has disappeared from the landscape. This was an era in which the foundations were being laid for forty years of relative prosperity known as the "golden age" of Indiana.

292. Newcomb and Ackert, *New Topographical Atlas and Gazetteer of Indiana* (New York: Geo. H. Adams and Company, 1871).

293. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xv; The Commercial Club, *Souvenir of Bloomington*.

294. Newcomb and Ackert, *New Topographical Atlas and Gazetteer of Indiana*; Monroe County Library, *A Brief History of Monroe County, Indiana*, 6.

295. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xxiii.



Indiana's Golden Age: 1881–1920

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

Although this period was not devoid of economic and social turmoil, generally this was a time of innovation, expansion, and prosperity. Farms grew in size and productivity as machines began to do some of the work of farm families. It also was during this period that the limestone industry in Monroe County had the greatest number of technological advances in all facets of quarrying and milling.

While prosperity was enjoyed by some communities during this era, as evidenced by building booms in some locales, many towns in the hilly areas of southwestern Indiana, such as Hobbieville and Koleen, stagnated before reaching their peak. Other towns tied to the quarrying industry, such as Clear Creek and Bloomington, boomed during a time of increased demand for stone products. The growing communities in Greene and Monroe counties were located in the center of this geologically rich region, and were connected by rail to the world outside.²⁹⁶

Government and Politics

The Columbian Exposition of 1893, which brought the “City Beautiful Movement” to the fore, exerted little influence over the small towns of southwestern Indiana, but even there public architecture reflected a desire for order and harmony.²⁹⁷ This was a time of growing government involvement in the lives of ordinary Hoosiers and government on all levels was much more active and proactive than ever before, as evidenced in the built environment.

The Federal government strove to improve the appearance of their offices throughout the state with the construction of newer and more modern facilities. Around 1912, a Federal Building was constructed in Bloomington near the courthouse square (Monroe, 67002). This NR-listed property was built in the Beaux-Arts style popularized by the Columbian Exposition, of locally quarried limestone, and housed the post office. It remains extant.

The State of Indiana also embarked on significant building projects during this era, including the construction of its second state capitol in 1888. Built of oolitic limestone from Monroe,

296. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 365.

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



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Lawrence, and Owen counties, the new building reflected Indiana's desire to present an image of stability and modernity. Indeed, the building contained space for all three offices of state on well-landscaped grounds near the heart of the capital city.²⁹⁸ Indiana also celebrated its centennial in 1916 by holding parades and pageants and by establishing state parks that called to mind the pioneer past, a past that was already rapidly vanishing. This year marked accomplishments for the conservation movement and the state park movement in Indiana.²⁹⁹

As in other areas of Indiana, counties began to build more visible buildings as symbols of their stability and presence in the local community. As a result, in this era new, larger and more ornate courthouses were constructed in several counties. The Greene County seat in Bloomfield, located outside the APE, was graced in 1885 by a Classical Revival style courthouse (Greene, 41021) designed by regionally acclaimed architect George Bunting.³⁰⁰ This building was significantly altered in the 1950s, but remains extant. The pressure to expand governmental facilities and intone county prosperity was always a concern, as illustrated by the Monroe County courthouse (Monroe, 67012). In 1907, the county used copious amounts of native limestone for an impressive Beaux-Arts style courthouse, designed by the firm of Wing and Mahurin and embellished by muralist Gustav Brand and sculptor Albert Molnar.³⁰¹ It also remains extant.

Cities and towns in southwestern Indiana began to provide modern services for their citizens, although a small tax base significantly limited services in many towns. The recollections of a Greene County mail carrier from this time period were recorded in the volume *Koleen, Indiana: Recollections of Original Settlers and Their Families*, later republished as *Koleen: My Home Town*.³⁰² Community news and gossip traveled even faster with the advent of the telephone, with service usually provided on a party line with many listeners. Within the APE, Scotland boasted telephone service by the 1890s; this innovation is represented on the landscape by an extant telephone switchboard building (Greene, 56006).³⁰³

In wealthier Bloomington, the streetlights, gas works, and telephone lines installed in the 1870s were improved through many civic works projects. The city water supply, which had at times proved troublesome, was secured in 1892 by a large, publicly owned waterworks fed by three lakes at Wiemer's Springs, located outside of Bloomington.³⁰⁴ By 1912, four million gallons were being pumped into the city daily, circulated through "fifteen miles of eight and twelve inch pipe . . . giving the residents on almost every street a plentiful supply of cold, sparkling, spring

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

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

300. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 64.

301. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, 46.

302. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*.

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

304. Bowen, *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 389.



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water.”³⁰⁵ Other civic services improved as well, including the Bloomington Fire Department. This volunteer organization was formed as early as 1858, known then as the Pioneer Fire Company. In 1900, the city adopted a paid fire company charter, improved the existing firehouse, and provided uniforms. This fire company was rather colorful, and even kept a pet monkey as a mascot.³⁰⁶

Demographics/Race/Ethnicity

In 1920, the population of Indiana was more than ninety-two percent white and native born, only a slightly lower percentage than was recorded forty years before.³⁰⁷ In an era characterized by European immigration nationally, few areas within the Study Area experienced such an influx. An exception was the stone quarrying industry in Monroe County, which employed Germans and Italians for their stone carving talents. Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis, all located beyond the Study Area, received newcomers primarily from other states in the Midwest or elsewhere in Indiana. The number of African Americans living in urban areas increased, but again, these were migrants from rural Indiana, other states in the Midwest, or Kentucky.

From the turn of the century to 1920, Indiana’s population was increasingly drawn toward both urban and semi-urban areas, with centrally-located Indianapolis reigning as the most popular destination for rural-to-urban emigration. The populations of smaller towns, such as Bloomfield, also grew in number during this era. This shift in population concentration was due to the increased availability of non-agricultural jobs in urban vicinities and perhaps also to a rising threat of nativism and the Ku Klux Klan. While this social impulse resulted in many negative developments in the state, Klan spokespersons also raised the specter of the deficiencies of southwestern schools, resulting in the construction of numerous Klan-influenced schools. The power of this quasi-anonymous entity allowed for the swaying of curriculum to align with Klan beliefs of white Anglo-Saxon Protestant supremacy.

Social Reform/Public Welfare

One of the areas in which Hoosiers felt the reforming impulse was public health. In response to the calls for scientific study of the relationship between health, environment, and deviant behavior, awareness of public health was heightened. Although on the agenda for much of the 1870s, it was not until 1881 that the Indiana General Assembly created a Board of Public Health, responsible for collecting vital statistics, investigating disease, and making sanitary inspections.³⁰⁸

305. The Commercial Club, *Souvenir of Bloomington*.

306. Julian Livingston, *The Rise of Fire Protection in Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana* (Bloomington, Ind.: Monroe County Historical Society, 2000) Pamphlet.

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

308. *Ibid.*, 469.



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The philanthropy of individuals was the underpinning of care for the elderly and the ill. In 1912, Job Freeman, the owner of a coal mine in Greene County, donated his home for use as the Linton hospital.³⁰⁹ The town of Linton, located west of the APE in Stanton Township, continued to use this large Free Classic-style house as a hospital until the 1970s, when it was demolished.³¹⁰ Bloomington also boasted a City Hospital around the same time, formed by a group of philanthropic women incensed about the lack of medical facilities available in a university town.³¹¹

Another element of social reform in this era, the “playground movement” was part of the progressive effort to alleviate the plight of poor children. It was believed that the character and safety of children would be improved by playing on playgrounds in structured activity, instead of on the street.³¹² Concurrent with this, schools began establishing playgrounds as well. Activities of this kind were conducted at the Scotland consolidated school, constructed in 1912.³¹³ The Scotland School was demolished in 1961, along with its associated playground facility.³¹⁴ Although no sites associated with this movement have been identified, they likely exist. In rural areas of southwestern Indiana, vigilante groups, such as the White Caps and Horse Thief Protection Association, sought extra-legal reforms in the extreme as they tried to enforce morality on white people in southern Indiana. They also targeted African Americans, especially if they felt that the legal system was not performing adequately. Because these were clandestine groups, little is known about them or how they were organized, and no building associated with any of these groups is known to survive.³¹⁵

Transportation

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

Roads

While many roads remained in poor condition by modern standards, they did improve during this era. According to a number of authorities, the major impetus for formal programs of “good

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

310. Ibid.

311. The Commercial Club, *Souvenir of Bloomington*; Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xxix.

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

313. Stone, *Scotland: Facts and Fiction*, 1.

314. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 89.

315. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 370–78.



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roads” building and maintenance was twofold: the rapid growth in popularity in bicycle use in the 1890s and the desire for rural free delivery of the U.S. mail that swept the hinterlands at the turn of the century.³¹⁶ Road maintenance and repair remained a state obligation in many counties until the early twentieth century, when county commissioners took over this function. In Monroe County “during the 1890s, macadamized roads were being built in the county . . . the first one in Van Buren Township [was] known as the Dinsmore Pike.”³¹⁷

After 1900, the popularity of the automobile prompted the motoring public and automobile manufacturers to demand more and better roads. By 1915, Greene County boasted 453 miles of “improved” roads, while Monroe County had 328 miles of “improved” roads.³¹⁸ Generally, the road improvements were limited to grading and spreading gravel. These projects were overseen by elected county road commissioners, who also collected county road bonds. Road quality varied widely from county to county.

State legislators answered public demands for additional action on roads in 1919-1920 with the establishment of the Indiana Highway Commission. Roads and bridges that the state inherited from the counties were generally in deplorable condition, a situation detrimental to southwestern Indiana’s agricultural and coal-producing centers that still relied on road transportation to reach railheads.³¹⁹

Due to the inadequacies of many of the roads in the area, travel could sometimes be quite difficult. Within the APE, the Scotland Hotel (Greene, 56002) continued to serve weary travelers during this time period. This NR-listed building remains extant in Taylor Township of Greene County.

Initially, cars were stored in barns and carriage houses. As early as the 1910s, however, new homes were constructed with a shelter or building (either attached or detached) in which to house the automobile. Garages became common in urban areas during the early years of the automobile, but few rural examples remain within the Study Area.

Bridges

It was necessary to construct bridges for roads to be functional in all seasons of the year; regional bridges were key elements in the eventual success of the road network. In the early to mid-nineteenth century their design and materials ran the gamut from early log structures built by locals to wooden-truss covered bridges built by professionals. Bridges from the early part of this

316. Edythe C. Thompson, *A History of Van Buren Township* (Unpublished Manuscript, n.d.), 16.

317. Ibid.

318. Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, 261 and 360.

319. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 269; Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity: Indiana’s Metal Bridges, 1870–1930*, 11.



time period that remain extant in the Study Area include the Richland-Plummer Creek Bridge (Greene, 55014), which is an outstanding example of the covered bridge form, located northwest of the APE on Base Road in Taylor Township of Greene County. Constructed in 1883 by A. M. Kennedy and Sons, it is the only extant covered bridge in Greene County. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, iron- and steel-truss bridges were being constructed of materials shipped to the bridge site from distant fabricators, and in the twentieth century, bridge building turned to concrete and steel spans, many of which still function today.

The importance of metal bridges to a county's economic welfare is apparent in the care and attention to detail demonstrated by various county commissions as they deliberated over the best possible bridge for the least amount of money. Iron truss bridges often won out as the most economical and durable choice for bridge building. Within the Study Area, three original iron truss bridges remain extant. In Center Township of Greene County, two bridges span Indian Creek within a mile of each other: the circa 1905 Greene County Bridge #35 on CR 1375E/Rock East Road (Greene, 45042) and the circa 1905 Greene County Bridge #311 on CR 100S/Thacker Road (Greene, 45041). In Perry Township of Monroe County, the circa 1910 Monroe County Bridge #83, on Dillman Road (Monroe, 35064) spans Indian Creek. A fourth iron bridge was relocated to Perry Township in 2003 from Warren County, Indiana; originally erected circa 1887, the Harris Ford Bridge (Monroe, 35104) now crosses Indian Creek just north of Church Lane as part of the Clear Creek Trail.³²⁰

Railroads

Although a few short lines were built prior to the Civil War, such as the narrow gauge line linking Bloomfield, Koleen, and Hobbieville, as well as the New Albany and Salem line through Clear Creek and Bloomington, another major push to build rail lines came in the early 1900s.³²¹ The nearly complete abandonment of the Wabash and Erie Canal created a transportation void in rural areas, particularly for farmers and manufacturers concerned with getting their products to market. Railroads also provided farmers with quicker access to distant markets and the state's citizens with a relatively rapid way to travel. The development of these lines in southwestern counties, such as major stone producing areas like Lawrence and Monroe counties, also provided a means for mines and quarries to transport coal and stone to competitive markets.

The Illinois Central Railroad arrived in the area in 1903, and constructed an impressive depot in Bloomington in 1905-1906 (Monroe, 60034).³²² This extant building in Bloomington is listed on the NR. This railroad company also provided financial assistance to the Indianapolis Southern Railway, which constructed a line in Greene County between 1905 and 1906.³²³ The railroad

320. Dave Williams, City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation, interview by Elaine Robinson, 19 November 2004.

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

322. The Commercial Club, *Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana*.

323. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 60.



was important to the local economy. According to a local history account of Koleen in Jackson Township of Greene County:

“With all this new work, the business part of Koleen began to pick up. [Local men found jobs] with the railroad, and then a depot for the railroad was erected which required an agent and telegraph operator, for the new railroad had brought much business up our little valley. Most all of the limestone products from Bedford and Oolitic came through our little town going west and much of the coal from the Linton coal fields came through going east.”³²⁴

Unfortunately, the Koleen rail depot no longer remains extant. The Illinois Central Railroad also featured a massive above-ground resource, the Richland Creek Viaduct (Greene, 40004). Located outside the APE west of Bloomfield, this extant historic structure is 157 feet tall and spans 2,295 feet in length. It is currently abandoned and in disrepair.

By 1920, all counties in southwest Indiana had access to rail transportation and the consolidation of the railway system was under way. Across southwestern Indiana, remnants of this transportation system remain on the landscape, including tracks and depots.³²⁵

Agriculture

Much of southwestern Indiana retained its rural character during this golden age, as farms expanded and towns grew. The years between 1880 and 1920 are generally recognized as an era of prosperity for farming. While farming was the principal industry in Greene County, this occupation ranked next to quarrying and manufacturing jobs in Monroe County. Corn remained the main crop in this region, although some farms produced specialty crops. However, with the introduction of the canning industry in Indiana around the turn of the century, vegetables, especially tomatoes, corn, and peas, began to be grown for regional distribution. Farmers also raised cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, horses and mules. Even in 1920, horses and mules accounted for the power on most farms in Indiana. For much of the state, horses were used more often than mules, except in southwestern Indiana where mules were more often in the field.³²⁶ Prior to this period, the majority of dwellings in Greene and Monroe counties were of similar construction method, form, and materials, differing mostly in craftsmanship related to tool access and the availability of neighborly assistance.³²⁷ The diversity of housing styles, forms, materials, and quality in southwestern Indiana constructed during this time reflects the economic disparity

324. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 4.

325. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880–1920*, 269; Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity: Indiana’s Metal Bridges, 1870–1930*, 224, 238–47.

326. Lowell Riley, Interview by Melissa Milton-Pung, 15 November 2004.

327. Roberts, “The Tools Used in Building Log Houses in Indiana,” 182–203.

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of the golden age, as well as the spread of design aesthetics beyond traditional forms. Due to a certain amount of economic prosperity in the years following the Civil War and the availability of manufactured goods, such as wire nails and mill-sawn lumber, balloon frame construction predominated.³²⁸ This method utilized affordable standard lumber and manufactured nails to create a frame structure that withstood heavy loads, yet appeared to be light as a balloon in comparison to heavy timber framing.

Details of high style architecture, such as Italianate, Gothic, and Second Empire, were freely copied from catalogues and existing high style buildings and applied to traditional housing forms such as the Double pen, Double pile, Hall and parlor, Central hall, and others. According to recent scholarship, the changing form of the Midwestern farmhouse was influenced by three factors: “common vernacular forms, original ideas, and pattern-book plans.”³²⁹ Typically, a homebuilder would determine the floor plan and massing he or she preferred, and would either build the dwelling new or append additional rooms onto an existing structure and reconfigure the fenestration and spatial arrangement to fit their needs. Then, the “architecture” was applied to the exterior with milled wood elements such as paired under-eave brackets, hood moldings, and door surrounds. Existing structures were often updated in a similar fashion, in the event of increased economic success or a change in head of household often related to a new marriage.

Within the APE, rural areas rarely exhibit “high style” architecture. In contrast, several “pure” examples occur in nearby urban areas, including Second Empire buildings such as the Matthews Mansion in Ellettsville (Monroe, 16001) and the House at 2215 West Second Street, Perry Township (Monroe, 35007); however, their numbers are small. In fact, no examples of the Second Empire style were recorded in Greene County.³³⁰ This may in part be attributed to the relatively short period of popularity of the Second Empire style (1860-1880), the leakage problems that arose from its flat roof design, as well as the fact that buildings in this style tended to be architect designed, and often only selected by the affluent for construction. In Bloomington, a modest residential example of the style, known as Tinker’s Mansion, is extant in the Prospect Hill Historic District (Monroe, 66026).

In rural areas, the design features of the Italianate style residence were much more commonly applied to buildings, such as the front entry porch at the Stipp-Bender Farmstead residence (Monroe, 35055). Within the APE the commercial application of the style dominates: both the Scotland Hotel in Taylor Township (Greene, 56002) and the Jonesboro Methodist Episcopal Church in Center Township (Greene, 45044) are representative of the style. Within the Study Area, the Italianate style, which enjoyed its greatest popularity when the railroad was growing and bringing prosperity to the region, was popular in both Greene County and Bloomington.

328. Peterson, “Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farmhomes,” 433-446.

329. Sally McMurry, *Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth Century America: Vernacular Design and Social Change*, 33.

330. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, xxix.

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It was during this era that many of the farmsteads associated in the public's mind with Hoosier farming were expanding, such the McElroy Farmstead in Taylor Township of Greene County (Greene, 55033). Ironically, as the farm's physical environment was being transformed, rural demographics began to change as youth left rural areas and farm work for city jobs. By 1920 most people in Indiana lived in urban areas for the first time in the state's history.

Agricultural buildings in particular reflect the major changes that took place in farming during this era. Outbuildings became more refined, and frequently complemented the main dwelling in construction type, craftsmanship, and decoration. In addition to the previous era's standard agricultural buildings of corncrib, hog house, chicken house, and granary, as well as associated domestic structures such as a smokehouse, summer kitchen, washhouse, root cellar, and the requisite privy, farmers constructed larger framed stock barns.³³¹ These larger structures provided valuable livestock with shelter, breeding facilities, and feed bins all placed under one roof, with the resulting need for increased fodder storage. While there were only about fifty silos in the state in 1892, this number increased dramatically after the turn of the century. The earliest silos were rectangular, but they later assumed their familiar cylindrical shape. Silos normally were built adjacent to stock or dairy barns for efficiency in feeding animals. Extant examples often have metal bands and turn buckles added at a later date to help maintain the integrity of the structure.³³² A variety of early twentieth century barns, including a barn for livestock, wagons, and fruit storage remain extant on the Farmstead on the north side of SR 45 west of CR 400 E in Taylor Township of Greene County (Greene, 55047).

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

The desire for agricultural education grew around the turn of the century. Farmers' associations were founded and educational journals were published. In addition, 4-H groups were established as a way to educate the youth about innovative means of farming.³³³ In 1919, as this era of prosperity drew to a close, farmers organized the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Association, later the Indiana Farm Bureau. These organizations followed the example of working class tradesmen, who had been organized into labor unions for decades, and businessmen, who had

331. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 143-157.

332. Ibid., 150; Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 160-161.

333. National 4-H Council, *History* (www.4hcentennial.org: 21 October 2004).



commercial clubs, employers' associations, and other similar groups. The Farm Bureau became an educative and lobbying association for farmers.

Industry

Indiana as a whole underwent an industrial transformation during this era. Small shops producing small amounts of goods for local consumption were the norm for the period immediately following the Civil War, but by 1900 Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis had become manufacturing centers. In a number of isolated communities, specialty items became the mainstay of the manufacturing base. For example, a busy canning factory operated seasonally in Hobbieville during this era, but has long disappeared from the landscape.³³⁴

Industry in small towns primarily supported the needs of the local economy. As the century closed and the availability of local timber decreased, local sawmills and planing mills began to close in favor of large factories situated in communities with access to rail transportation that brought in raw materials and shipped out finished products. Lumbering concerns in small towns, such as Koleen, shipped raw timber via rail lines to larger milling centers for finishing.³³⁵

A consumer of these raw timber products, the Showers Brothers Furniture Factory, continued to grow in Bloomington. This company employed a wide variety of workers, including numerous African Americans.³³⁶ The Showers Furniture Factory Plant #1 was constructed in circa 1909 and is listed on the NR; it is now known as Bloomington City Hall and Showers Plaza (Monroe, 64020). In 1912, its seven-acre plant was declared the largest furniture factory in the world.³³⁷ Other industries included the Home Glove and Mitten Company (1902), the Brown and Smith Battery Works (1907), a brick and tile mill, a cigar factory, the Indiana Basket Company, a broom factory, the Indiana Creosoting Company (1911), and the Nurre Glass Works (1912), the latter of which supplied the Showers Brothers Furniture Company with mirrors.³³⁸

Mining

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

334. Lowell Riley, Interview by Melissa Milton-Pung, 15 November 2004.

335. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 11.

336. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 55.

337. Other extant early twentieth century buildings comprising the complex include Monroe 64349, 64350, 64351, 64420, and 64421.

338. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xxxi.



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grand.” Indeed, the Indiana coalfield stretched across much of southwestern Indiana.³³⁹ At times coal was found near the surface but sometimes the seams ran as many as three hundred feet below the surface. Shafts were sunk into the ground where miners worked the seam with pick and shovel.³⁴⁰ Safety became a concern with men working so far below the surface. In 1880, the Black Creek Coal Mine Number 1 (Greene, 25019) opened; its coke oven still stands, although the Department of Natural Resources sealed it for safety reasons. Sometimes towns were established to support the coal industry. In the 1880s, in Greene County, the Island Coal Company opened a shaft mine and developed the town of Island City (located outside of the APE), complete with a company store and housing, along the rail line.³⁴¹ The Island City cemetery (Greene, 25043) is a reminder of the once bustling company town and the casualties suffered in this hazardous occupation.

Paralleling the history of coal mining in Indiana was the growth of the rail system that made possible the transportation of coal from southwestern Indiana sources to markets around the country. In 1902, the Monon Railroad began providing service to the Linton area mines on pre-existing tracks of the Indianapolis Southern Railway.³⁴² In response to the increased market demands for coal, strip mining supplemented shaft mining in southwestern Indiana. This method began in southwestern Indiana around 1904, and commenced in Greene County coal fields by 1912.³⁴³ As more and more producers opted to use strip mining techniques, the face of the landscape changed through the destruction of forests and fields and widespread erosion.

Quarrying

The quarry and mill industry thrived during Indiana’s Golden Age. Continued expansion of the railroad system, both by the railroad companies and the individual quarries in and around the limestone belt, facilitated both the quarrying and transportation of the stone. Major improvements also occurred within the limestone industry itself. In the 1880s, the industry had applied steam power to nearly every portion of the stone industry, from drilling or channeling to lifting and loading, as well as sawing and planing.³⁴⁴

Further improvements were made to the methods utilized in both quarrying and milling the limestone as they became available. Power excavating tools, which had been developed earlier, were in general use by the industry in the 1880s.³⁴⁵ By 1890, electric hoists and steel derricks were found in most quarries and, by the end of the decade, pneumatic riveters were an accepted

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

340. *Ibid.*, 186–87.

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

342. *Ibid.*, 36.

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

344. Maurice Thompson, *Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources, Seventeenth Annual Report 1891* (Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1892), 58.

345. Eliza Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company Registration Form, 8-32.

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part of the quarry industry. Mills also experienced advances in technological applications. Steam was almost never used to run machines in the mills after 1890, when electricity became the preferred power source. By 1891, thirty-five quarries or mills had been established within the stone belt.³⁴⁶

Further advances in the technology of quarrying and milling resulted in the introduction of the planer, diamond saw, and pneumatic drills and chisels in the first decades of the twentieth century.³⁴⁷ As a result of the improved technology, quarry and mill production tripled.³⁴⁸ The updated equipment and procedures made the human efforts more tolerable, but the working hours remained long. The organized cutters and carvers had negotiated an eight-hour day, but everyone else worked nine to twelve hours, typically six days a week.³⁴⁹

With the changes in power sources and tools, it became increasingly practical to include a mill at the site of the quarries. Consolidation of the quarry and mill operations to a single site provided several advantages to the local stone industry. Moving the mill away from the city centers permitted the new mills to be constructed on a grander scale, something the pressures of an urban environment could not tolerate. The larger plant could, through the economy of scale, justify enough mechanization to save on labor costs, while simultaneously circumventing the opposition of city stone cutters to the installation of machinery for use in fabrication. Another advantage to the placement of mills near the quarry site was the reduced expense of shipping larger unfinished stones to the building site. Instead of paying the railroads to move waste materials from a large dimensional block, only the prepared ready-to-set stone needed to be shipped.³⁵⁰

By the early 1900s, limestone quarrying and carving were the dominant industries in Lawrence and Monroe Counties. Between 1896 and 1918, an estimated thirty-eight new quarries were opened and the number of mills increased from ten to thirty-six.³⁵¹ Just before World War I, 1,528 men were employed in stone quarries and an additional 1,359 in the mills across the stone district.³⁵² The large number of men employed by the limestone quarry industry was reflected by the huge amount of stone produced. In 1912, the U. S. Geological Survey of Mineral Resources noted 10,442,304 cubic feet of building stone was quarried.³⁵³

During this period the first major push to promote the Indiana limestone occurred. Some of the larger operations began to provide prominent stone dealers from the East and Midwest with all-

346. Thompson, *Seventeenth Annual Report*, 68-80.

347. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 76.

348. McDonald, *A Short History*, 21.

349. James M. Guthrie, *A Quarter Century in Lawrence County, Indiana: 1917-1941* (Bedford, Ind.: James M. Guthrie, 1984), 123

350. Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company Registration Form, 8-32.

351. Dryer, "Great Stone Face."

352. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 51.

353. Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, 180.

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expenses-paid tours of the Indiana quarries.³⁵⁴ Soon, stone companies added traveling salesmen, who personally visited cut stone contractors, general contractors, and architects to market their products. Branch offices of some of the quarries were established in diverse markets, including St. Louis, New York, Cleveland, Montreal, and Toronto.³⁵⁵ In the closing years of the nineteenth and first years of the twentieth centuries the federal government was added to the growing list of clients for Indiana limestone. Among the earliest commissions by the federal government were the United States Court House and Post Office erected in Indianapolis 1903-1905 and the first fully limestone sheathed federal building, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Washington, D.C., completed in 1914.³⁵⁶

Like other industries, the limestone quarries and mills were greatly impacted by the onset of World War I. Railcars were in short supply, limiting any business that did come to the quarries and mills. The slow pace of business was reflected by the 6,774,674 cubic feet of stone quarried in 1917, almost 3.7 million cubic feet less than five years earlier.³⁵⁷ And, in January 1918, the mills were forced into mandatory closure to conserve the limited supply of coal. The following month, the stone company leaders gathered, and offered their machinery to the government for war production. As a result of this meeting, at least one mill did work on gun forging and another firm did planing work on metal castings during 1918 and 1919.³⁵⁸

Over the next thirty years between 1918 and 1948 the limestone industry added numerous additional firms, of which, twenty (including nineteen now part of the Indiana Limestone Company) are still in operation today.³⁵⁹ Among those firms is Victor Oolitic Stone Company (Monroe, 46005), which was established in 1898 and moved to their present location on Victor Pike by 1911.

While most of the quarries and mills did not erect workers' towns, several small communities can attribute their establishment and/or growth to the need for worker housing. The largest such community in Monroe County is Stinesville (Monroe, 11001-86) in Bean Blossom Township. Stinesville is located near the first stone quarry of Richard Gilbert, but reached its greatest prosperity between 1890 and 1916.³⁶⁰ Sanders (Monroe, 38001-52), located in Clear Creek Township, outside the APE, was also established to accommodate stone workers, with virtually the entire village erected between 1892 and 1925.³⁶¹

354. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 84.

355. *Ibid.*, 85.

356. *Ibid.*, 85-6.

357. Guthrie, *A Quarter Century in Lawrence County, Indiana*, 124.

358. *Ibid.*, 125.

359. Ferrucci, *Limestone Lives*, 67-78.

360. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 13-14.

361. *Ibid.*, 44.



Commerce

The buildings of Main Street reflect the prosperity of the golden age, a time of growth for many cities and towns. County seats had a commercial advantage because people coming to transact government business often shopped at local stores. But other towns also grew as centers of trade due to transportation advantages such as an advantageous intersection of rail lines and surface roads, proximity to natural resources such as timber or stone, or because their centers of commerce were controlled by coal companies or quarries.

Commercial goods progressed beyond practical essentials and small novelty items during this era to include services formerly considered frivolous or reserved for only the wealthy. A boosting publication produced in 1912 by the Bloomington Commercial Club, later known as the Chamber of Commerce, featured an entire section devoted to the “Facilities of Bloomington as a Shopping Center.” This publication noted not only the economic and necessary function of purchasing goods, but also asserted that “many people like to ‘shop’ . . . shopping is a great sport” and that “things meaning a better life must be exhibited.”³⁶² This increased focus on consumerism was touted as a desirable trait for Bloomington, fueling the growth of businesses and banks. As part of this equation, banks grew larger and more ornate, to instill a sense of prosperity and security in their depositors. The NR-listed Old First National Bank Building was designed by local architect John Nichols, and constructed in 1907 (Monroe, 67025). It remains as an outstanding example of the Classical Revival style.

The Greene County seat of Bloomfield grew considerably during this era, and is the site of the Bloomfield Commercial Historic District (Greene, 41001-46). The majority of buildings in this district were constructed between 1881 and 1920, including the Classical Revival Greene County Courthouse, built 1885 (Greene, 41021). Located within the APE, the village of Clear Creek in Perry Township of Monroe County was closely tied to the local quarrying industry. By the early twentieth century, the modest Pyramid Cottages and Double pen residences of Clear Creek were joined by “several commercial enterprises, including two groceries, a lumber yard and a stone mill.”³⁶³ Growth in Clear Creek and other small towns such as Hobbieville, Koleen, and Scotland peaked by the end of the golden age. They would begin to decline in the coming decades, due to the rise of the automobile, loss of population, and growing industries and attractions in urban centers.

362. The Commercial Club, *Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana*.

363. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 40.



Religion

By 1880, the foothold established by the early Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Christian churches was firm.³⁶⁴ Protestant denominations grew quite strong in Greene and Monroe counties during this era, as illustrated by their almost exclusive domination of church registries. While other religious faiths were undoubtedly present in the area, they were overshadowed by the powerful institutions of the Protestant churches in southwestern Indiana. Even civic boosters equated a town's moral worth with the number and size of its churches. An 1884 local history account asserted that the Greene County village of Scotland was "one of the best towns in the state - not merely as regards to business, but as regards to morals and intelligence."³⁶⁵ It cited the churches of Scotland as the driving force in the community, and highlighted the extant Scotland United Methodist Church, which was founded in 1883 (Greene, 56011).

In the 1890s, missionaries sent from the Church of Latter Day Saints headquarters in Salt Lake City managed to convert a number of Center Township residents. By 1898, the congregation had raised enough funds and won enough members to build the Robinson Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which held services until circa 1920.³⁶⁶ Although no longer extant, a marker and foundation stones remain at the site of this chapel just north of the APE (Greene, 45053).

Small Roman Catholic and Lutheran parishes served immigrant communities, although they are mentioned only briefly or not at all in county histories. The St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church of Bloomington's congregation was comprised largely of Germans, Irish, and other immigrants of European descent brought to the region for work on the railroads and in the quarries. While other individuals of a non-Anglo Saxon Protestant faith were likely in the region during this time period, little indication of their activities is found in local historical accounts.

By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries settlements had given way to "settled" towns and cities. In most church communities, ornately styled churches replaced modest buildings and offered impressive visual proof not only of the wealth of their congregations, but also of the success of the town. The NR-listed Second Baptist Church in Bloomington (Monroe, 64378) was constructed in 1913 of locally quarried limestone in the Romanesque style. This historically African American church was designed by Samuel Plato, a nationally recognized architect who was also African American.³⁶⁷ Five other surveyed churches that were established or constructed during this era remain extant within the APE. They include the circa 1898 Ashcraft Chapel (Greene, 50026) and the circa 1900 Koleen Union Church (Greene, 50044) in Jackson Township, Greene County; the circa 1886 Jonesboro Methodist Episcopal Church (Greene, 45044) in

364. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920*, 151.

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

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

367. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, 32.



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Center Township, Greene County; the circa 1917 Clear Creek Christian Church (Monroe, 36041) and the circa 1922 South Union Christian Church (Monroe, 40073) in Van Buren Township of Monroe County.

Of particular note is Ashcraft Chapel, which was built in 1898 in association with the circa 1886 cemetery (Greene, 50026).³⁶⁸ This simple meeting house was constructed by local carpenters in a vernacular form with a hipped roof for Simon and Minerva Ashcraft, owners of a large farmstead later known as Valhalla (Greene, 50027). Deeded to the Methodist Church in 1906, it remained in active service until 1939, and was abandoned in 1963 by the Indiana Annual Conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches, as most members had either passed away or relocated. In a situation similar to that of Greene County's Clifty Church (Greene, 50008), Ashcraft Chapel was deeded in 1988 to a concerned citizen organization, the Cemetery Association, for use as a public meeting space.³⁶⁹

The much larger, but no less interesting, Clear Creek Christian Church and Cemetery (Monroe, 36041) was founded in 1838 with twenty members under the name Christian Union Church.³⁷⁰ By 1845, with church membership reaching eighty-five, the first permanent house of worship was erected by the congregation. Located on donated land, and constructed largely with donated materials and labor, the building was erected for less than \$1,000.³⁷¹ The resulting red brick church served its congregation well, until an ember from a passing locomotive destroyed the building in 1916. The growing congregation erected a new larger brick church in the Neo-Gothic style on the same site of the original structure, surrounded by the growing cemetery with its finely carved limestone tombstones. The new church building was completed on April 17, 1917, and although the structure cost \$7,260.63 to build, it was free of debt at its dedication.³⁷² Over the years the original twenty-member congregation continued to thrive, with its growth reflected in the building's small annex added in the 1930s, and a large Sunday School addition made in 1952.

Education

By the turn of the century, the Indiana General Assembly had passed both compulsory education and school consolidation laws.³⁷³ The latter law, in particular, would ultimately change the landscape by making local, small schools, especially those in rural areas obsolete, as new and larger consolidated schools served expanded areas. These consolidated schools had a larger tax

368. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Greene County, Indiana*, 55.

369. *Ibid.*

370. Clear Creek Christian Church, *1992 Directory of Clear Creek Christian Church* (Bloomington, Ind.: Clear Creek Christian Church, 1992), 2.

371. *Ibid.*, 2.

372. *Ibid.*

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



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base from which to gather funds and could therefore afford better teachers and equipment. The buildings were also bigger and more substantial.³⁷⁴

The switch to consolidated schools was slow as one-room country schools were the norm in Greene and Monroe counties during this era. On the other hand, large high schools were becoming more common. By 1915, Greene County had 154 schoolhouses, including nine high schools.³⁷⁵ In Monroe County, public educational facilities numbered 110 schoolhouses and four high schools.³⁷⁶ Located within the APE, the Scotland graded school served numerous area residents. This three-story brick schoolhouse was constructed in 1912 to serve all of Taylor Township. This grand building even featured a large bell tower and grassy commons for use during recess; however, it was demolished 1961.³⁷⁷ One-room schools did not yet disappear, however; they continued to serve in some rural areas well into the 1930s and 1940s.³⁷⁸

Indiana University continued to grow during this era, with enrollment exceeding two hundred students in 1888.³⁷⁹ By 1915, the student population had surged to 2,644, due to increased interest in higher education and the improved quality of secondary education in county high schools.³⁸⁰ Numerous outstanding Indiana University campus buildings were constructed of locally quarried limestone during this era, including Romanesque Revival style Kirkwood Hall (1894), Science Hall (1902), Student Building (1905), and Biological Building (1909-1910), and the Collegiate Gothic Revival style University Library (1907) and Rose Well House (1908)³⁸¹

Culture

Literacy rose in this era with compulsory school attendance. Libraries were built throughout this region, as well as the state and nation, because of the largesse of the Carnegie Foundation, including one in Bloomington, constructed in 1918 in the Beaux Arts Style (Monroe, 81015). It is now the home of the Monroe County Historical Society. Local newspapers also provided entertaining and informative reading material. By 1912, Bloomington's newspapers included *The World* and *Telephone* (dailies), *The World-Courier* (semi-weekly), and *The Star Weekly*. Additionally, Indiana University had a student-produced newspaper, *The Daily Student*.³⁸²

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

375. Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, 261.

376. Ibid.

377. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 88-89.

378. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Jackson Township*.

379. Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, 370.

380. Ibid.

381. The Commercial Club, *Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana*.

382. Ibid.



Urban areas boasted opera houses and theatres, such as the Old Opera House (Monroe, 67021) in Bloomington and the small Moss Opera House above a store in Bloomfield (Greene, 41030). In Bloomington, the Princess Theatre (Monroe, 67068) was constructed in 1892 by local architect John Nichols as the flagship of local places of public entertainment.

In the early years of this period, these venues generally hosted vaudeville shows rather than actual operas. Other culture and leisure activities included singing groups that performed at churches and halls, as well as locally hosted church picnics, ice cream socials, dramatic readings, and spelling bees. Another popular event was traveling tent shows, which appealed to large crowds and small budgets. These shows could be one-man magic acts, family circus groups, theatrical medicine shows, magic lanterns, or portable moving picture presentations.³⁸³

Fraternal halls throughout the region, such as those of the Freemasons, the Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows Halls were also sites of performances and lectures.³⁸⁴ In Bloomington, the Old Odd Fellows Hall was constructed in 1892 in the Italianate Style (Monroe, 67067). This NR-listed building remains extant. In addition to housing the performances of local singing groups, these buildings also served as venues for theater groups, vaudeville troops, and traveling lecturers.

Leisure and Sports

The Hoosier love affair with cars started early in the century and has never waned. In 1916, the Federal Highway Act placed a number of Indiana roadways into the federal system and turned Sunday drives into pleasant recreation.³⁸⁵

Organized sports, viewed as wholesome and healthful by reformers, were an increasingly popular way to spend leisure time as either a participant or spectator. Baseball was a favorite sport, either as an impromptu game or formalized through school teams. The Koleen baseball team was loosely formed by schoolboys around 1915, although many rural schools were not so well organized.³⁸⁶ One of the most famous baseball players from the region was Bloomington's George Shivley, who played for the Indianapolis ABC's as part of the National Negro Baseball League from 1914-1922.³⁸⁷

383. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 36.

384. Darrel Bigham, *Images of America, Evansville* (Charleston, S.C.: Tempus Publishing, Bigham, *Images of America, Evansville*, 85.

385. Harry Q. Holt, *History of Martin County, Indiana* (Paoli, Ind.: Stout's Print Shop, 1953), 89.

386. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 43.

387. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, 111.



Conclusion

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

Depression and War: 1921-1956

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

The Great Depression affected every facet of American life, sapping energy from the economy and draining the general citizenry’s ability to build. While the wealthy continued to build large homes, the promise of home ownership may have seemed unattainable to those who lived in rented shacks and doubled up with family members in response to the rising unemployment rate. Other new construction arose from the “make work” programs of the New Deal era. Roosevelt’s New Deal provided work for the unemployed at a time when there was no other work to be had, with several projects taking place in Greene and Monroe counties.

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

**Government and Politics**

New Deal programs put together by the Roosevelt administration in the 1930s brought vital improvements, jobs, and improved morale to Greene and Monroe counties. Born of economic desperation of the Great Depression, the New Deal implemented work programs that provided paying jobs for the unemployed. They were welcomed by many citizens, but also faced local disapproval and sometimes fear for their precepts of “creeping socialism.”³⁸⁸ The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Public Works Administration (PWA), Civil Works Administration (CWA), and Resettlement Administration created a new built environment and an ecological transformation. These works projects included, but were not limited to, tree plantings, public building construction, public art, communal farming, home building, infrastructure improvement, irrigation system and bridge construction, and road building.³⁸⁹ Worthy of particular mention was the work done by the WPA, CCC, and related organizations, which assisted in water and sewer improvements, forestry, bridge, road and building construction, among other projects.³⁹⁰ White-collar workers were also employed by these departments in programs such as the Federal Writers’ Project, which produced a valuable guide to Indiana history.³⁹¹

Government projects such as these also made use of regional resources and skilled labor pools, such as local stone quarries and stone carvers. For instance, a large WPA project at Indiana University “resulted in new administration and classroom buildings, a large auditorium, sidewalks, and other improvements.”³⁹² Government investment for this project totaled nearly two million dollars by 1938 and similar projects in the region continued to assist area residents throughout the 1930s. In nearby Martin County, a CCC conservation installation also created a nature preserve that would later be transformed into a military installation during World War II.³⁹³

Military/War Work

War and thoughts of war were at the forefront during these years. While America’s involvement in the Great War (World War I) was brief, it left many unresolved issues concerning the military and its role in society. Further, the threat of communism lurked, especially after the Russian Revolution in 1917. People worried that the “Mad Thought” of Bolshevism and the chaos of anarchism were threats to America.³⁹⁴ To keep America safe from “Mad Thought,” a group of

388. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 54.

389. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 86.

390. Owen R. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985* (Bloomington, Ind.: Courthouse Square Quickprint, 1985), 45.

391. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 126.

392. *Ibid.*, 125.

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

394. Weintraut, “The Limits of Enlightened Self-Interest: Business Interest in Indianapolis, Indiana,” 136.



veterans formed the American Legion in 1919. Posts were quickly set up across the nation to unite veterans. These posts exerted a tremendous influence over the course of political affairs. Veterans often gathered in public parks or meeting halls owned by fraternal organizations, such as the Odd Fellows Hall located above a grocery store in the village of Clear Creek (Monroe, 36025).

While groups like the American Legion kept military thoughts at the forefront for veterans, the context of these thoughts changed for everyone with the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The United States had been gearing up for war since 1939. Once war was declared in 1941, the national war effort redirected many local resources toward supporting activities overseas. Statewide manufacturing employment increased forty percent between 1939 and 1942, largely populated by female and non-white workers who were normally excluded from the workforce.³⁹⁵ In the Study Area and adjoining regions, Monroe County garnered thirty-four military contracts and Daviess County was awarded twenty-nine, while Greene County supplied workers to manufacturing centers in those neighboring counties. In nearby Martin and Greene counties, Crane Naval Ammunition Depot (heretofore referred to by its current name, Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center [NSWC]) was established in 1940 and served as a site for testing ammunition and military equipment.³⁹⁶ It remains in use by the United States Navy. Activity generated by the construction of this base acted as an economic catalyst in the town of Scotland in Greene County. Initially, the population of the area decreased due to the amount of land purchased to create the huge military facility, but this trend later reversed when Crane NSWC offered jobs to area residents as part of the war effort and post-WWII arms construction.³⁹⁷ These new residents with disposable incomes buoyed merchants in Scotland, who had lost business after SR 58 was routed north of the town.³⁹⁸ In 1945, taking advantage of the new clientele, Scotland businessman Thomas Mullis moved his small grocery store several yards, and erected a 20th Century Functional Commercial style retail store.³⁹⁹ Still extant in Scotland, the Scotland Snapper and DT Cycle (Greene, 56012) may have counted members of the military and Crane NSWC employees among its most frequent customers.

Urban/Suburban Development

In the early twentieth century, particularly after the limestone industry began to consolidate, the need for small communities of worker housing, such as those found in Clear Creek, Stanford, and even to some extent Victor, was greatly reduced. Although new industry was attracted to the region, few employers are located in rural villages. As a result, virtually all substantial growth

395. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 381.

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

397. Ibid., 70; Margaret Wenzel Hall, *Indiana's Forgotten Village: Crane Village, Martin County, Indiana* (Martin County, Ind.: Privately Printed, 1994).

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

399. Ibid.

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and construction since 1930 has centered on Bloomington and its outskirts.⁴⁰⁰ This time period also coincided with the increased reliance upon the automobile, making proximity to work or worship locations less significant than in previous years. This combination of factors worked together to recreate the former rural villages as “bedroom communities,” housing Bloomington’s workers, but featuring minimal commercial or industrial activity of their own.

In spite of the lack of continued growth in established rural communities, the Study Area, particularly in and around Bloomington, continued to grow. Residential construction styles such as Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and to some extent, Moderne, were popular during this period. The University Street Bungalow Historic District in Bloomington has many good examples of extant Bungalows (Monroe, 75001-014). In addition to Bungalows, the Tudor Revival style was popular with many academics from Indiana University. The circa 1926 Tudor Revival style home of Alfred Kinsey, an Indiana University professor and founder of the Kinsey Institute for the study of human sexuality, remains extant in the Vinegar Hill Historic District (Monroe, 77040).

By the end of the 1920s and the onset of the Great Depression, building and home sales ground to a halt. National statistics showed that “between 1928 and 1933, the construction of residential property [nationwide] fell by 95%” and “half of all home mortgages in the United States were in default.”⁴⁰¹ In response to this widespread crisis, the Federal Housing Administration’s (FHA) Better Housing Program launched its pamphlet, “How to Have the Home You Want,” in 1935 to promote new lending programs. Mail-order catalogs, such as those from Sears, Roebuck and Company and Midwestern-based Aladdin Homes also influenced popular taste to a certain degree.⁴⁰² Brochures and pamphlets had particular impact, as they placed model homes in familiar contexts and offered assistance in obtaining plans or even building contractors. Several known examples of the catalog or “kit homes” are present within the Study Area, including the NR and Bloomington Historic designated Sears’s model “Alhambra” located at 610 West 3rd Street (Monroe, 66006). A number of additional kit homes have also been recognized with Bloomington Historic designations; they include the house at 709 West Wylie Street (Monroe, 78021), a Sears “Rodessa” (Monroe, 78080) at 720 West Dixie Street, and a Sears “Grant” (Monroe, 78081) at 710 West Dixie Street. In the APE, an Aladdin Kit house is located at 5640 S. Victor Pike (Monroe, 35056).

As materials and labor became more costly in the years surrounding World War II, homebuyers and home builders focused on modest Bungalows, Colonial Revivals, and early Ranch style

400. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xvii.

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

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



dwelling. The Edith Smith residence, a Ranch dwelling constructed circa 1940s with sleek lines and steel casement windows, remains extant in Van Buren Township of Monroe County (Monroe, 40075). During this time, quick, affordable, and efficient construction methods were high priorities.

Transportation

This era marked a growth in air and vehicular traffic, and the continued use of railroads, primarily for commercial and industrial purposes. Roads were improved in portions of southwestern Indiana where traffic was greatest, but other areas saw scant improvement. Near the end of this era, the personal automobile was very often the transportation mode of choice for at least one member of the average household, playing an increasingly important role in the lives of Greene and Monroe counties' residents.

The allure of fast, seemingly limitless travel options boosted the acceptance of the automobile in Greene and Monroe counties, and placed pressure on county road commissioners to improve major routes. During this time, the Ford Model T brought modern transportation options to many families by drastically reducing the cost of an automobile through a standardized manufacturing process. High end, hand-crafted brands also enjoyed popularity with the fashionable set, purchased locally from elegant dealerships such as Hare Motor Sales in Bloomington (Monroe, 67026). This NR-listed building was constructed in circa 1929 in the Classical Revival style, and remains extant. In addition to nationally produced brands, locally manufactured models from Graham Automotive were also available.⁴⁰³ The Graham Brothers, who had ties to the nationally successful Dodge Brothers of Detroit, produced several models in Bloomington during this time period. Their sprawling plant was constructed in 1928 in a Functional Commercial style, and located on the south side of Bloomington (Monroe, 90174). It remains extant.

As a result of the increase in automobile ownership, garages became major priorities for homebuilders and homebuyers. According to a recent article in a popular magazine, garages evolved in surprising ways to meet the demands of the automobile age.⁴⁰⁴ Housing for the family car was a natural outgrowth from this new transportation lifestyle, sparking a range of one, one-and-one-half, and two car garages. These automobile shelters could be as simple as an enclosed stall or, in some cases, were built as miniature carriage houses for the car, echoing the construction style and materials of the home. The majority of builders and homeowners tended to select modest, utilitarian designs, "settling for the simple box garage with a gable or hipped roof, double doors, and perhaps a stock window or two."⁴⁰⁵ An extant garage of this type may be

403. Millikan Motors, Inc. *Graham-Paige Autos*. (http://www.prenticenet.com/home/alison/mil_motr.htm#HISTORY: 20 December 2004).

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

405. *Ibid.*, 60-65.

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seen at the Lawson Oliphant House in Hobbieville, Center Township, Greene County (Greene, 45047).

Roads

The Good Roads Movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did much to motivate legislators at all levels to take action for comprehensive road construction and maintenance. The relative affluence of the 1920s and the arrival of the family automobile put added pressure on government to improve roads. The establishment of the state highway commission in 1919-1920, the institution of gasoline taxes to finance improvements, and the growth of the trucking industry after World War I focused attention on the unsatisfactory condition of state and county roads.

By the end of this period, state and federal roads in Indiana improved, and even some county roads were paved. Field observations suggest that as time progressed the more affluent counties replaced their turn-of-the-century metal-truss bridges with concrete or stone structures. Probably due to limited development and low tax bases, poorer counties such as Greene, Martin, and Owen counties retained more of their older bridges. Although few historic bridges remain extant in the APE, it is evident that the road commissions in Greene and Monroe counties improved or constructed them slowly over a series of decades.

In response to increased automobile traffic, filling stations were built along busy roadways. These stations were constructed in the late 1930s and expanded in the post-World War II era. Rest stops with picnic tables and occasionally facilities for visitors were located beside roads, offering brief respites for travelers. A circa 1929 brick gas station with drive-through canopy remains extant in Van Buren Township, located outside the APE in the Stanford Historic District (Monroe, 41020). In the post-World War II world, the landscape would change even more as buildings such as drive-up banks, drive-in restaurants, theaters, and motor hotels (called motels), became part of the transportation landscape.⁴⁰⁶

Railroads

Even with the growth of the truck industry, railroads remained an important means of moving cargo efficiently and transporting passengers quickly. Spur lines to the coalmines and limestone quarries in the region carried raw and finished materials to the main lines, such as the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern, and the Illinois Central railroads. The Illinois Central Railroad figured prominently in the quarrying industry of Monroe County, serving stone industry businesses such as the Victor Oolitic Stone Company (Monroe, 46005), the Indian Hill

406. Kentucky Heritage Council, *On the Road: Kentucky's Roadside Commercial Architecture 1920-1960*. (<http://www.state.ky.us/agencies/khc/roadside.htm>; 11 February 2005).



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Stone Company (Monroe, 35061), and the Fluck Mill Stone Company (Monroe, 50050), all of which remain extant. Long-haul railroads also transported the grains, animals, and finished agricultural products of regional farmers to the growing markets in Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and points east. The region's lack of direct rail line to the East Coast, however, "seriously limited heavy industry."⁴⁰⁷

Changes caused by World War II also demanded a better infrastructure on the home front, one that was more flexible than the predetermined routes of rail lines. As Federal and state funds were poured into highway construction, the railroads felt a precipitous drop in passengers. Fares were cut drastically during this time, as "the railroads attempted to compete with cars and trucks by stressing economy and safety."⁴⁰⁸ Many industries associated with the railroad also suffered decline during this time, with the eventual abandonment of numerous flag stations and dedicated industry lines. However, a significant portion of the area's produce and goods continued to be shipped via rail, such as products from area quarries that would exceed standard road and bridge weight limits. After World War II, railroads in the region continued to serve communities with freight service, but passenger numbers continued to plummet, forcing some lines to completely halt passenger service to smaller communities. By the 1950s, the automobile had become the first choice for transportation, while passenger rail service was limited to major population centers. Within two decades, in 1970, railroads would carry only five percent of national passenger travel.⁴⁰⁹

Agriculture

The new science of agriculture was applied unevenly across the face of southwestern Indiana. Years of dryness and increased dairy regulations conspired to make the 1930s dire times for farmers. The hog-and-hominy economy continued to be the underpinning of the region, although it fared poorly, and minimal changes were made to the existing built environment.⁴¹⁰ By 1956, traditional farms from the nineteenth century commingled with more modern farmsteads of the twentieth century.

The evolution from animal to engine power changed the physical appearance of farms, reducing the need for farmers to raise fodder for their animals and freeing up those acres for the production of commercial crops. Buildings once committed to animal shelters became the parking and maintenance places for new farm equipment; while garages for the family car and fuel storage tanks became commonplace on many farms.

407. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xxxvii.

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

409. *Ibid.*, 30.

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

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Despite a general downturn in prosperity experienced in the early portion of this era, the number of gasoline-engine tractors and automobiles on Hoosier farms increased significantly. In the 1920s and 1930s, new implements such as the rotary harrow, the four-row cultivator, the soil pulverizer, and the ensilage harvester, reduced the time required to accomplish many tasks, and improved the efficiency of the individual farmer by increasing the amount of work accomplished and reducing the number of man-hours necessary for completion.⁴¹¹

Due to a multiplicity of occupations available in the region and scarcity of prime farmland, the townships in the Study Area were not as heavily engaged in agricultural pursuits as other portions of southwestern Indiana. Farm production in Greene and Monroe counties was reduced during this era, even as farmers redoubled their focus on goods sold to diverse markets. A farm produce and egg industry sprang up, with eggs by the dozen and fruits and vegetables by the pound sold to grocery stores and restaurants in urban centers. Eggs in particular were common currency for bartering in general stores, which then shipped them into cities for a profit. Advances in breeding of beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, and sheep also allowed farmers to market their livestock and dairy goods to specialized interests.⁴¹²

In spite of advances in product and shipping resources, the bottom fell out of the market in the 1930s due to the Great Depression, affecting even mainstay crops with prices at “ridiculously low levels.”⁴¹³ While some single-family farms became multiple-party concerns, other rural farms in the Study Area were converted into smaller operations or simply hobby farms for commuters. As heavy-duty automobiles and trucks became more affordable and military surplus equipment became available after World War II, several truck farm farms began business ties with town markets and restaurant wholesalers. A variety of high-demand crops were grown in the Study Area for quick delivery to city markets, including strawberries, watermelons, and pumpkins. Jobs at the Crane NSWC, quarries, Indiana University, and area factories augmented many farmers’ incomes as well, as families routinely juggled several income sources in effort to make ends meet. Although costly to purchase, the return on investment in a tractor was realized in increased crop yields and reduced labor costs. By 1940, thirty-nine percent of all Hoosier farmers had traded their animal power for the flexible power alternatives of the gas or diesel engine tractor.⁴¹⁴ A decade later, the mule and horse as sources of motive power had almost disappeared from the fields.⁴¹⁵

New farmsteads were established through purchase or inheritance, and utilitarian adaptations of the Bungalow style were constructed as farmhouses, such as the John D. and Wanda Hasler

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

412. *Ibid.*, 169.

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

414. *Ibid.*

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

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Farmstead just across the county line in Madison Township, Daviess County (Daviess 00001). The Farmstead (Greene, 55046) on the east side of CR 275E north of CR 625S, located in Taylor Township of Greene County, was constructed in the 1930s as one of the last farms established in the APE during this era. It remains extant, located in the southwestern end of the Study Area.

Rural areas saw only a moderate amount of new construction during the early portion of this era. Many family farms continued to be maintained and altered to meet the needs of each generation; existing farmhouses were occasionally updated with porches or other elements from popular Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles. Farmers were able to introduce electricity and running water into their homes through the work of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in the late 1930s, but sanitary plumbing and sufficient heating methods lagged far behind.⁴¹⁶ For that reason, many privies survive and are in good condition on farms in the region.⁴¹⁷

Outbuildings for this generation of agricultural sites including smokehouses, summer kitchens, cellar houses, and brooders were still constructed in a traditional manner with gabled roofs and vertical wood siding. To accommodate the increasing use of mechanized farm machinery, these buildings were joined by the slant-roofed, open-sided machine sheds, which were added onto existing barns or built separately. Later, large corrugated steel grain silos began to dot the landscape. Due to increased urbanization and suburbanization brought about by the end of World War II, the number of individual farms dropped significantly by the end of this era as more families moved to urban locales. At the same time, average land area of farms increased due to the ability to cultivate land on a large scale. Some farmers leased out portions of their farm, occasionally including the residence, to tenants. Others left the farmstead and all its buildings to deteriorate while continuing to till the fields. Still others used their barns to store large equipment on-site because of a lack of space near their urban residences. This movement to the city can in some ways account for the many isolated and deteriorated farmhouses, barns, and other outbuildings that are scattered across the landscape in the Study Area.⁴¹⁸ It was not until near the end of this era that sprawling brick and frame Ranch style dwellings began to appear, frequently replacing the nineteenth century family home in rural areas.

Industry

Although the railroads and quarries remained the Study Area's most significant contributing economic forces, the region continued to sustain an interest in general industry and manufacturing. Heavy industry was limited by the lack of direct rail line to the East Coast, but niche industries thrived by using natural resources at hand, such as the abundant supply of timber from surrounding areas. Concentrated in the Monroe County seat of Bloomington, a variety of

416. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 171.

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

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



manufacturing companies offered jobs to area residents. One of the largest manufacturing concerns in Bloomington was the Showers Furniture Company, which had been founded in Bloomington in the late 1860s. In 1940, the company was sold to RCA. Within the first six months of operation, the retrofitted plant produced 300,000 radio cabinets.⁴¹⁹ This complex consisting of several NR-listed Functional and Industrial Commercial style buildings (Monroe, 64020, 64349, 64350, 64351, 64420, 64421) remains extant. Suppliers for the cabinet industry also flourished during this time, such as the Charles A. Pike Lumber and Building Material Company, circa 1927. The NR-listed Smallwood-Pike Building (Monroe, 64347) was also constructed in the Functional Commercial style, and remains extant.

Mining

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

When mining resumed in the post-World War II world, it focused on strip mining rather than shaft mining. Strip mines, which had been used in the Greene County portion of the Study Area since the 1920s, eventually resulted in the removal of farm buildings and associated structures from agricultural land. Strip mining also robbed the soil of productivity. To counter these effects, the Indiana Coal Producers first began voluntary tree plantings on these desolate lands; later state law mandated the planting of grass and trees.⁴²⁰ Reclamation activities were carried out at area mining sites, however, in many areas the “impact on the landscape [had] been considerable.”⁴²¹

Oil Drilling

Although most of the production of oil was concentrated in the northern part of the state, principally around Whiting, a small number of oil wells are present in the Greene County portion of the Study Area. These wells are concentrated in the northwest corner of Jefferson Township, in the vicinity of Worthington.⁴²² Significant structures associated with this industry that were erected during this period no longer remain extant.

419. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xxxvii.

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

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

422. Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas, *Monthly Report 11/30/2003*, (Indianapolis: Department of Natural Resources Division of Oil and Gas, 2003), 7-9.



Quarrying

The Indiana limestone industry continued to prosper during the first years of the 1920s, with the volume of quarried stone and its value reaching new peaks.⁴²³ The building boom following World War I generated huge amounts of work carrying the business through the first years of the depression with an almost unnoticed change in production. Several major events from the 1920s continue to impact the stone industry today, including the final industry-wide power conversion from steam to electricity, the merger of most of the regions stone quarries and mills to create a single new company, and the establishment of the Indiana Limestone Institute.⁴²⁴ In 1926, the Indiana Limestone Company (ILCo) bought out twenty-four stone companies within the three county area of the stone belt for \$24,950,928.20.⁴²⁵ One source noted that the principal reason for the merger was economic, but many of the firms that were bought were also concerned with being left alone to compete against the emerging super company. Just two years after the ILCo merger, the Indiana Limestone Institute was founded.⁴²⁶ The new organization primarily functioned as a collective bargaining agency through which labor agreements were negotiated.⁴²⁷ An additional task of the Institute was the promotion of their twenty-two member firms through a campaign aimed at the nation's architects and engineers.⁴²⁸

New limestone firms continued to open largely following the continued growth of the railroad. The construction of the Illinois Central spur along Indian Creek resulted in the construction of both the Indian Hill Stone Company (Monroe, 35061) in Perry Township in 1927-1930, and the Fluck Cut Stone Company mill (Monroe, 50050) in Clear Creek Township in 1931.⁴²⁹ In spite of the approaching down-turn in business, outstanding contracts and the long lead time required to supply the stone, moved the entire industry through 1933, with some of the companies sustaining sufficient levels of work through 1936.⁴³⁰

Eventually, the outstanding contracts were all met, and the limestone quarries and mills suffered like many other industries during the depression and war era. Many of the mills in the stone belt region were unable to withstand the economic pressures brought by the almost complete halt in building construction. Several of the mills, including both the Wylie Mill (Monroe, 37018) and Woolery Stone Company (NR 2002) in Perry Township were temporarily closed and placed in service producing truck parts for the defense industry.⁴³¹

423. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 183.

424. Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company Registration Form, 8-32; Dryer, "Great Stone Face."

425. Dryer, "Great Stone Face."

426. Dryer, "The Limestone Industry Today."

427. Batchelor, *Economic History*, 221.

428. Dryer, "Great Stone Face."

429. R. L. Polk, Bloomington Indiana City Directory 1927-1928. (Taylor, Michigan: R. L. Polk & Co., 1927), 321.

430. McDonald, *A Short History*, 39.

431. Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company Registration Form; Bob Logsdon, interview by Elaine Robinson, Bloomington, Indiana, 20 January 2005.



Reversal of fortunes occurred for the limestone industry in the post-World War II era, and firms boomed in response to the numerous new building projects that had been placed on hold or in limbo due to the concentration on war efforts. A new building form, the skyscraper, also impacted the limestone quarry industry during this period. Although the process that eventually lead to the development of steel beams began in the mid-1800s, it was not until 1895 that architects could successfully determine the loads the new building would carry.⁴³² But this new material alone was not enough to spur the heights of the skyscraper. Until the Otis safety elevator was perfected, a twelve-floor limit was typically desired. The new steel beams permitted the exterior walls of the building to be greatly reduced in width, since they were no longer carrying the load. Instead of the six-foot thick walls at the base, like the Burnham & Root masterpiece, the Monadnock Building in Chicago, the new skyscrapers could have “curtain walls,” with an exterior skin as thin as six inches.⁴³³ This advance in technology made limestone much more attractive to new building developers, who had their costs reduced dramatically in the reduction of the old twelve to thirty inch (or more) thick limestone walls to that of the width of a single brick.

Another change that occurred in the limestone industry during the period was the implementation of trucks for shipping instead of the railroad that dominated the business in its first 80 years. Beginning about 1930, the use of truck transport began, albeit slowly. By 1946, trucks accounted for just about six percent of the total limestone shipped.⁴³⁴ One of the advantages used to promote the conversion from railroad to truck transportation was the fact that this newer method required handling the stone just twice, reducing the breakage and the overall-all cost while improving the timeliness of delivery.⁴³⁵ The change in methods of transportation would forever change the face of limestone quarries and mills in the stone belt. Eventually motorized transportation made it down to the floor of the quarry itself, where high-wheeled front-loaders have replaced the earlier methods of lifting and moving stone.⁴³⁶

Commerce

The most significant changes in commerce prior to the Great Depression could be seen in town centers, with the appearance of numerous commercial structures during the economically stable 1920s. These structures expanded upon or completely replaced many commercial blocks from earlier eras. Several fine examples remain extant in urban centers such as Bloomington and Bloomfield. Bloomington experienced a wave of construction in the Functional Commercial style, usually executed in brick, which was associated with the automobile age. An extant

432. McDonald, *A Short History*, 30-31.

433. Roth, *A Concise History of American Architecture*, 176; McDonald, *A Short History*, 31.

434. Dryer, “The Limestone Industry Today.”

435. Ibid.

436. McDonald, *A Short History*, 50.

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example of this style is the Curry Buick Building, which was constructed in 1925 and is listed on the NR (Monroe, 64069). This building was constructed in a style that both contrasted with and complemented the Italianate style commercial blocks of previous decades. Many late nineteenth century commercial blocks escaped demolition, and blended well with new construction. Both new and old combined to improve the Monroe County seat's image as a bustling place of business. Near the end of this era, construction had slowed due to the strains of the Great Depression and World War II. In Bloomfield, growth took place on a smaller scale, with only a few buildings constructed. The Bloomfield Post Office, constructed in 1938 in a blend of Functional and Neoclassical styles, remains a good example of the transition between traditional architectural vocabulary and modern design (Greene, 41046).

Although lacking in many amenities possessed by the county seats, less prosperous towns also enjoyed some expansion. These signs of economic viability are represented by a few extant commercial buildings and residences constructed during this era in towns such as Scotland. Formerly mentioned as a "thriving trading center with wealthy land, prosperous stock owners, and lavishly equipped shops and stores," Scotland experienced a decline during the early portion of this era.⁴³⁷ One bright spot, however, was made by a partnership typical of fraternal orders and commercial interest. Merchants Dave and Neil Whitaker rented the first story and basement of a commercial structure in Scotland from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge #726, which held meetings on the second story of their building originally erected in 1875. The Whitakers operated a general store beginning in 1921, offering groceries and dry goods, as well as dairy items produced from the creamery operated by Neil Whitaker in the store's basement.⁴³⁸ The Odd Fellows Hall/W. D. Whitaker Store (Greene, 56003) remains extant.

Scotland experienced a population increase in the 1940s when jobs at the Crane NSWC attracted more residents to the area. This new wave of residents with disposable income prompted merchant Thomas Mullis to make way for a more modern and improved retail facility in 1945, by moving his grocery store back several yards from the main crossroads and constructing a modern concrete block showroom in its place (Greene, 56012).⁴³⁹ Mullis expanded his business interests from groceries to yard implements and motorcycles.⁴⁴⁰

Commercial enterprises began to stagnate and decline in the small towns of Clear Creek, Hobbieville, and Koleen during this era. By this era, Palestine had all but disappeared. Little to no new construction occurred in the smallest towns, while several businesses closed their doors in the face of the widening market available to an automobile-based society. The once strong industries of coal and timber were depleted during this time as well, causing families to move

437. Stone, *Scotland Facts and Fiction*, 14; Lake, *Map of Greene County*.

438. Scotland Historical Society, *Historic Buildings of Scotland, Indiana* (Scotland, Ind.: Privately printed brochure, n.d.).

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

440. Stone, *Scotland Facts and Fiction*, 16.



away in search of employment.⁴⁴¹ After World War II, the popular ideal of a suburban American life with supermarkets and shopping malls and an automobile-focused culture drew an entire generation away from small towns, causing them to decline further.

Communications

Communication innovations transformed America during this era, uniting regions and the entire nation with radio broadcasts and newspaper headlines that became touchstones for generations. As radios became fixtures in nearly every household, communication gaps with isolated rural communities were lessened. Local radio stations were sometimes located in transformed commercial buildings or in broadcasters' homes. Soon after World War I, station owners began building new facilities. By the 1920s, the radio started to rival newspapers and magazines as primary sources of information and entertainment.⁴⁴² Also in the 1930s, the telephone came into widespread use in urban and rural areas. Telephone poles lined streets and roadways, and telephone exchange buildings, such as the one in Scotland (Greene, 56006) became features of the landscape.

Demographics/Race/Ethnicity

Southwestern Indiana demographics continued to demonstrate homogeneity between 1921 and 1956. During those years, the back-to-the-land movement drew many urban dwellers back to family homesteads temporarily, yet jobs and suburbanization trends drew people again to urban centers after the Great Depression. Except during the deepest years of the depression, the number of people living in rural areas declined.

Most Hoosiers were native-born, white, and after 1920, lived in urban areas (defined by the census as having a population of 2,500 or more).⁴⁴³ A population analysis of Indiana from this era found that less than five percent of those living in the southwestern portion of the state were foreign-born, with likely lower numbers occurring in Greene and Monroe counties.⁴⁴⁴ The black population of most areas in southwestern Indiana remained stagnant or declined slightly during this era, with segregation still in full effect. An exception was the growing African American enclaves in urban areas, such as Bloomington, where closely knit churches and segregated schools supported strong, industry-based communities.⁴⁴⁵

441. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 54

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

443. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 15.

444. Ibid.

445. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, 111-12.

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While the Ku Klux Klan experienced a rapid decline in membership in this era, they nevertheless remained a significant presence in the Study Area in the early years of the period. In 1925, Monroe County had 1,598 Klansmen and Greene County had 1,700 Klansmen, accounting for 23.8 percent and 17.3 percent of each respective county's overall population.⁴⁴⁶ Some church histories report attempts at control by Klansmen through coercion, intimidation, and monetary offerings. An incident at the Koleen Union Church in the mid-1920s involved the disruption of services by robed and hooded Klansmen and a blatant offer to buy support from the congregation through a monetary offering on the altar.⁴⁴⁷ Local and state political offices were at least partially controlled by Klansmen in the 1920s. However, the Klan's popularity quickly spiraled downward after the conviction of Grand Dragon, D. C. Stephenson of second-degree murder charges in 1925 and, afterwards, Stephenson's testimony in the trial of Klan-sponsored Governor Ed Jackson and several other state government officials.⁴⁴⁸

Public Welfare

Public welfare continued to be of concern during this era, although this is only occasionally evident in the built environment. The majority of public funds earmarked for welfare was expended in aid programs, as “prior to 1933 local communities had full responsibility for relief.”⁴⁴⁹ Aid programs and public health assistance were not present on a large scale, so charity tended to occur in an informal, neighborly manner. According to a local history account, for example, “when some poor widow woman lived alone, women would prepare baskets of food and go and stay all day, while the men cut her winter supply of wood.”⁴⁵⁰ Community members continued to take care of their own during this era. In spite of the implementation of public welfare services during the Great Depression and the presence of the Medical School at Indiana University, healthcare was lacking in most rural areas. For example, the Freeman Greene County Hospital was the only medical facility in Greene County.⁴⁵¹

Religion

The early part of this period first saw growth and then stability in church membership. In 1926 Indiana ranked thirteenth in church membership among all the states in the union, down slightly from its previous ranking of twelfth.⁴⁵² In the decade of 1926 to 1936, small rural churches decreased in numbers from 4,579 to 3,716, but the number of congregants rose as churches

446. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, 111-12.

447. History Book Committee, *History of Greene County, Indiana, 1885-1989* (Bloomfield, Ind.: Greene County Historical Society, 1990), 58.

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

449. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 105.

450. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 30.

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

452. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 293.



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consolidated and moved to centrally located crossroads or more urban environments.⁴⁵³ The same Protestant denominations remained strong, and experienced some growth. Roman Catholic congregations in Greene and Monroe counties were represented as well, although their numbers were considerably smaller in this portion of Indiana and faced a “background of anti-Catholic sentiment among Indiana Protestants.”⁴⁵⁴ These sentiments were loudly broadcast by an Indianapolis-based newspaper produced by the Ku Klux Klan, *The Fiery Cross*. For instance, the state election edition, published on November 7, 1924, triumphantly proclaimed “Protestant Ticket Sweeps the State” and “National Papal Machine Smashed.”⁴⁵⁵

The strongest parish in the Bloomington area was the St. Charles Borromeo congregation, which in 1922 constructed a Gothic Revival church building out of locally quarried limestone.⁴⁵⁶ By 1924, the parish operated St. Charles School, with approximately one hundred students enrolled in grades one through eight. This complex was replaced by a new Gothic Revival style stone church at Third and High Streets in 1952, with a new school erected five years later.

African American churches also grew during this time period. Concentrated primarily in urban areas, they acted as both centers of society and religious belief. The Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) of Bloomington was constructed outside the APE in Bloomington in 1922, the work of local architect John Nichols (Monroe, 64365). This Mission Revival style structure is listed on the NR, and remains extant.

Overall, little church building occurred in the 1930s and 1940s, due to the lack of funds and diversion of resources to support the war effort. Only in cases of necessity, such as a fire or rapidly growing congregation, were new facilities built. Many churches improved their interiors near the end of this era, such as the 1952 remodeling and additions at the Clear Creek Christian Church (Monroe, 36041), located within the APE. These efforts were the focus of many fundraising and community fellowship events, such as church dinners, ice cream socials, and bake sales.⁴⁵⁷

Education

In response to national concerns over the state of public education, the Department of Public Instruction commissioned a study of Indiana’s school system in 1920.⁴⁵⁸ It found that there were still 4,500 one-teacher schools in rural Indiana. Especially during the Depression, local school systems kept one-room schoolhouses open to serve children in rural communities. Rural

453. Ibid., 296.

454. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth: 1880-1920*, 463.

455. Ibid., 12.

456. *St. Charles Catholic Church: History*. (<http://stcharlesbloomington.org/church/about.php?n=4>: 15 February 2005).

457. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 127, 143.

458. Indiana State Teachers Association, *Advancing the Cause of Education*.

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townships in the Study Area, including Clear Creek, Indian Creek, Perry, and Van Buren townships in Monroe County, as well as Cass, Center, Jackson, and Taylor townships in Greene County, continued to use older one-room schools throughout this era.⁴⁵⁹ These small community schools met the needs of those who could not travel to consolidated schools in the absence of school transportation services, since public transportation to schools was considered unaffordable by county boards of education. As might be expected, the compulsory consolidation efforts of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were stymied during this era. Still, more children were in school than ever before and new schools were being constructed in some areas.⁴⁶⁰

In response to increasing school consolidation, numerous townships constructed larger schools. The Furnace School in Richland Township, named in memory of the defunct Richland Furnace, was constructed in 1936 in a blend of Neoclassical and Art Deco styles (Greene, 40031). This school is located outside the APE near Bloomfield, and remains extant.

Funding also continued to be an issue for rural school districts throughout this era. This was especially true for those in the hilly regions of southwestern Indiana, such as parts of Greene County and southern Monroe County, where farming was a tenuous income source. It soon became a greater problem as the agricultural crisis deepened in the 1920s and 1930s. This was generally a lean time for education. The build-up for World War II began to pump money into the economy even before the United States entered the conflict, which had a positive effect on funding for education.⁴⁶¹ By the early 1950s, the first effects of the baby boom were beginning to be felt through increased class sizes and corresponding strains on resources.

Indiana University continued to expand during this time, with a large WPA project constructing “new administration and classroom buildings, a large auditorium, sidewalks, and other improvements.”⁴⁶² The university also demonstrated the trend of increasing specialization within higher education, with the establishment of several professional schools in addition to the more traditional School of Law and School of Medicine. These new professional schools included the School of Music (1921), School of Business (1938), and the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (1945). This trend toward increased academic specialization was continued with the creation of research institutes, such as the Alfred C. Kinsey Institute for the study of human sexuality and the establishment of one of the world's first cyclotrons for the study of physics.⁴⁶³ Many of the new buildings erected on the Indiana University Bloomington campus during this period continued to illustrate the regional dominance of limestone as a

459. Stone, *Scotland Facts and Fiction*, 40.

460. Indiana State Teachers Association, *Advancing the Cause of Education*.

461. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 267.

462. *Ibid.*, 125.

463. *Chronology of Indiana University History*. (<http://www.indiana.edu/~libarch/iuchron/iuchron.html#1900>: 16 February 2005).



construction material. This may be in part due to the philosophy of then Indiana University President, Herman B Wells, who was quoted: "When you build, build for a long time. Build for a thousand years -- do not build structures that will be cast away by tomorrow's fashion. Tradition has a role to play in our institutions, and traditions grow in part around physical symbols."⁴⁶⁴

Social Reform

Social reform from 1921 to 1956 falls into two main eras: the anti-modern reforms initiated by middle-class conservatives during the 1920s and the government sponsored reform of the New Deal. The conservative middle-class reform movement focused on supporting issues of prohibition, enforcing Protestant moral standards, and reforming education. In 1920 Prohibition was enacted, outlawing all non-medicinal alcoholic beverage importation, production, and consumption. Breweries closed, raising the rolls of the unemployed, and taverns and saloons were shut down, sometimes replaced by clandestine "speakeasies." Illegal production and consumption of alcohol resulted in a reactionary laxity personified by the dancing, drinking "flapper girl."

Illegal alcohol was produced in remote areas throughout the state, including several stills in Greene County.⁴⁶⁵ One such still operated in Koleen was known throughout southern Indiana for its fine moonshine. According to a local history account, "it was made by running steam from a coal burning engine in [the distiller's] barn to a lot of barrels of mash in his basement."⁴⁶⁶ This seemingly innocuous steam line was kept secret from those who would disapprove, such as a church member who unwittingly ran a steam engine off the distilling operation's exhaust valve.

During the Great Depression most voluntary efforts at social reform broke down as needs outstripped efforts to provide philanthropy. As a result, the government took over reform in the form of the New Deal, with strict, military-like rule imposed on participants in the "make work" projects.⁴⁶⁷ Government action also extended to care for the poor, dependent, and mentally ill.

Culture, Leisure, and Sports

The demand for recreation and leisure time pursuits grew after 1920, due in part to a decrease in the work week for laborers and because leisure activity came to be seen as a way to unite communities. According to a leisure study conducted in Indianapolis, the average workday had decreased from ten hours per day in 1915 to eight hours and forty minutes in 1929.⁴⁶⁸ People participated in cultural, leisure, and sports activities in a variety of ways, including visiting the

464. Indiana University, *The IU Experience Campus Landmarks*. (<http://www.iub.edu/tour/cmpps.shtml>; 25 June 2005).

465. Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 96.

466. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 34.

467. L. Rex Myers, *Daviess County Indiana History*, vol. 1. (Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing Company, 1991), 266.

468. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 336.

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state's new parks and recreational areas, enjoying radio broadcasts and motion pictures, and participating in local cultural events. By the end of World War II, a fatigued nation returned to peacetime routines and made recreation a priority. This shift to an emphasis on physical health is reflected in the creation of the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at Indiana University in 1945.⁴⁶⁹

Motion pictures served as a cultural unifier and a way that many Hoosiers, especially in small towns, spent their leisure time. Movie houses grew in number across southwestern Indiana, even during the Great Depression, possibly because they offered a way to escape from the reminders of daily hardships. This form of entertainment provided an affordable alternative to more "high brow" kinds of entertainment, such as the theater, opera, and the symphony.⁴⁷⁰ The built environment reflects this shift in activity, such as the string of theatres constructed or remodeled during this era. In Bloomington, the Princess Theatre (Monroe, 67068) was constructed in 1892 by local architect John Nichols as the flagship of local places of public entertainment. It was remodeled in 1923 to show moving pictures and to compete with the Indiana Theatre (Monroe, 67019), which had been constructed in 1922. Both theatres remain extant. The Showers Furniture Company of Bloomington also showed movies, held social events, and had traveling acts and vaudeville shows in their Administration Building until the company was sold to RCA in 1940.⁴⁷¹ Located outside the APE, the Showers Company Administration Building (Monroe, 64351) is a contributing resource in the NR-listed Near West Side Historic District, the largest historic district in Bloomington.⁴⁷²

Conclusion

Although the commercial building boom of the era from 1921 to 1956 left a definite mark on the landscape, the majority of fine examples are concentrated outside the APE, in urban areas such as Bloomfield and Bloomington. In general, the building stock of this period does not exhibit the richness and variety of buildings of earlier eras. The region experienced harsh times and depression, in part due to the agricultural recession and the stock market crash. Within the APE, only marginal growth was seen in the built environment during this era, in the form of 1920s farmsteads with minimally detailed Bungalow dwellings, and a small surge in post-World War II housing construction. While several quarries in the project area flourished, few associated above ground resources remain extant.

469. *Chronology of Indiana University History*, 16 February 2005.

470. Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 367-68.

471. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, 96.

472. *Ibid.*, 19.



Findings of Eligibility

A list of all surveyed properties is presented in Appendix B and documentation for all newly inventoried properties is presented in Appendix C. Maps depicting the locations of all NR-listed and NR-eligible properties, as well as all other surveyed properties rated contributing or higher, are presented in Appendix D. The findings of eligibility follow.

National Register Properties

As of January 2006, three properties (excludes archaeological sites) located in Greene County have been listed in the NR. These previously designated properties include the Linton Public Library, Linton; the Richland-Plummer Creek Covered Bridge, Bloomfield vicinity; and the Scotland Hotel, Scotland. Only the Scotland Hotel is located within the Section 4 APE. This property was listed in 1993 for its association with historical events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Greene County and the town of Scotland. This property is discussed further, below.

Excluding archaeological sites, thirty-one properties located in Monroe County are listed in the NR. The vast majority of these properties are located within Bloomington. Properties outside of Bloomington include Honey Creek School in Benton Township, the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District north of Bloomington, the Daniel Stout House also located on Maple Grove Road, and the Stinesville Commercial Historic District. Of greatest relevance to the current project is the Woolery Stone Company approximately one mile north of the APE that was listed in December 2002. None of the Monroe County NR listed properties are within the APE.



(56002) - Scotland Hotel Façade and North Elevation



(56002) - Scotland Hotel Smokehouse and Privies Looking North

Scotland Hotel (Greene, 56002)
NE Corner of Main and Jackson
Streets, Scotland
Criterion: A

Description: The Scotland Hotel (Figure 1) was listed in the NR in 1993, under Criterion A, for its association with commercial events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Greene County and town of Scotland. This property is composed of a vernacular Italianate building, a board-and-batten-sided smokehouse, and two privies. It is located on the northeast corner of Main and Jackson streets, at the principal crossroads of Scotland. The hotel is a two-story frame structure with a locally quarried sandstone foundation, four porches, and a hipped roof. It was constructed in 1879 with fashionable materials for the entry hall, parlors, and guest rooms. A small circa 1860s building that was moved to this location is attached to the rear and was used as utilitarian space.⁴⁷³

Context/Analysis: The Scotland Hotel was a popular destination for many traveling salesmen, known as “drummers,” throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also served as the boarding house for children of area farmers sent to Scotland to attend school.⁴⁷⁴ During the late 1930s, it was a lodging place for WPA workers engaged in a local recreation and wildlife project in nearby Martin

473. Bogle, Scotland Hotel National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 7-1.

474. Ibid., 8-6.

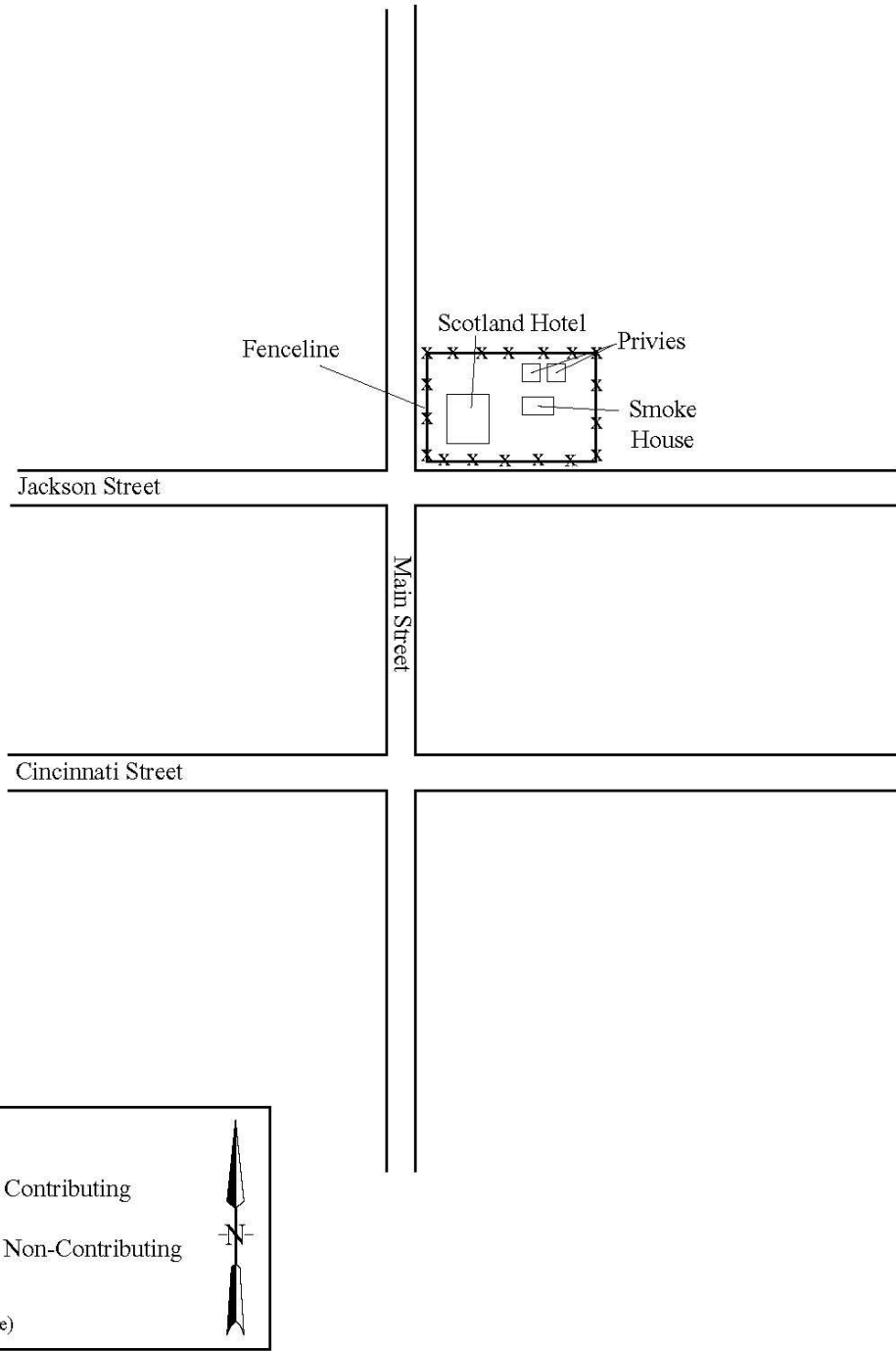


Figure 1. (56002) Scotland Hotel



County, and later served as temporary housing for visitors to the Crane NSWC.⁴⁷⁵ In the 1940s, the sewing room was rented for use as the Taylor Township trustee's office. Due to financial difficulty, the Scotland Hotel closed its doors and was sold in the mid-1960s. The hotel is presently owned by the Scotland Historical Society, which was formed in 1971 to preserve the hotel and was responsible for its nomination to the NR in 1993.



(56002) - Scotland Hotel National Register
Boundary

Boundary Description/Justification: The boundaries of the property follow the boundaries of the lot on which the hotel and associated buildings, two privies and a smokehouse, are located. The Scotland Hotel is located on the northeast corner of Jackson and Main streets.

475. Holt, *History of Martin County, Indiana*, 70-71.

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State Register Properties

No properties listed solely in the State Register are located in the APE.

Eligible Properties

Seven individually eligible properties, including the Blackmore Store, Clifty Church, Koontz House, John May House, Stipp-Bender Farmstead, Harris Ford Bridge, and Philip Murphy-Jonas May House are located within the APE and are eligible for listing in the NR. Each individually eligible property is described in detail, below.



Blackmore Store (Greene, 56001)
East Side of Main Street, North of
Jackson Street, Scotland
Criteria: A and C



(56001) - Blackmore Store Façade and
North Elevation



(56001) - Blackmore Store Façade and
South Elevation

The Blackmore Store, a two story brick building constructed in circa 1895, is eligible for the NR under Criterion A for association with commercial activities that have contributed to the history of Greene County and the town of Scotland, and Criterion C as an excellent example of a late-nineteenth century commercial building with Italianate details. Located directly north of the NR-listed Scotland Hotel, the Blackmore Store is one of the best examples of commercial architecture in the town of Scotland.

The Blackmore Store (Figure 2), previously recorded as Outstanding, is a two-story brick structure with Italianate detailing. It was constructed in the 1890s and is located near the principal crossroads of Scotland at Main Street and Jackson Street. This building is composed of red common bond brick and features an intact first level commercial front with large display windows and recessed entry, segmental arched windows with wooden spandrels on the second level, and Italianate cast iron detailing. The Italianate cast iron elements were produced by the George L. Mesker and Sons Ironworks of Evansville, Indiana, prominent cast iron storefront manufacturers.

Context/Analysis: Beginning in the 1890s, local merchant Thomas Blackmore operated a general store on the first level of this building and kept apartments on the second

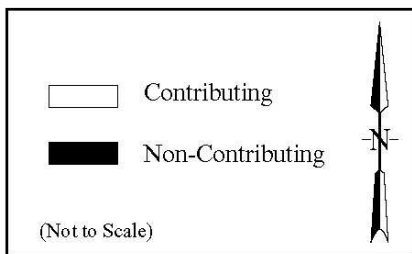
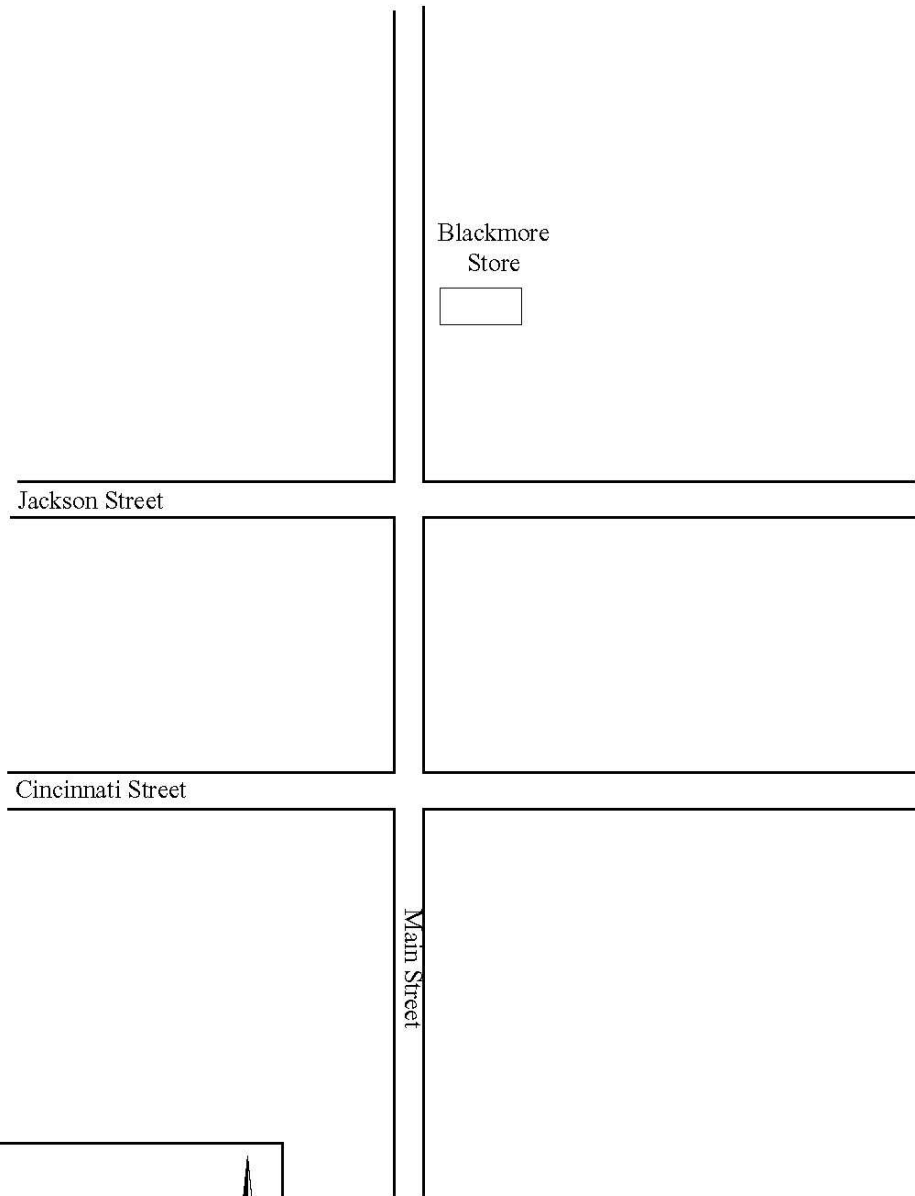


Figure 2. (56001) Blackmore Store



(56001) - Blackmore Store Cast Iron Detail



(56001) - Blackmore Store South and East Elevations

level. Store patrons were attracted from within Scotland and surrounding rural areas, although travelers from nearby roadways and guests at the Scotland Hotel also conducted business at the store. Blackmore closed his business in 1934, after which his building variously served as a feed store, a restaurant, a millwright shop, and a church.⁴⁷⁶

The building's façade is largely intact, and the majority of the north and south elevations show little damage from a circa 1950 fire, which was contained to store rooms on the east or rear elevation. Local tradition maintains that Blackmore was so distressed by the sight of flames engulfing his building that he suffered a heart attack and died soon thereafter.⁴⁷⁷ The east or rear elevation of the building suffered some fire damage, but was reconstructed in circa 1950 with common bond brick, wooden windows, and similar fenestration. These repairs are in keeping with the building's original form, only discernable upon inspection of the east or rear elevation, and scarcely noticeable from the public right-of-way. The interior of the building also appears to be largely intact, with a display area flanking the entry, an open retail space with pressed tin ceilings and wide wood plank floors on the first level, and store rooms and an apartment on the second level.

The Blackmore Store was purchased and restored in 1984 by long-time Scotland

476. Scotland Historical Society. *Historic Buildings of Scotland, Indiana*.

477. Sarah Blackmore Astiff, interview with Melissa Milton-Pung, Greene County, Ind., 3 September 2004.



(56001) - Blackmore Store

residents Jim and Lenora Cady. It is open to the public occasionally as the Brickstar Studios, an art exhibition space.⁴⁷⁸

Conclusion: The Blackmore Store is an excellent example of late nineteenth century commercial architecture. It retains a moderate to high degree of integrity, and is representative of commercial activity in Scotland during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is, therefore, eligible for inclusion in the NR under Criterion A for association with the commercial activity in Scotland during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and under Criterion C as an excellent example of late nineteenth century commercial architecture. Its period of significance is circa 1895 to 1920, Scotland's era of prime commercial activity.

Boundary Description/Justification: The boundaries of this site are limited to its present lot, located on the east side of Main Street, north of Jackson Street.

478. Stone, *Scotland Facts and Fiction*, 17.



(50008) – Clifty Church Façade and East Elevation



(50008) – Privies South and East Elevations



(50008) – Community Table with the East and North Elevations of Clifty Church in the Distance

Clifty Church (Greene, 50008)
West Side of CR 920E/Old Clifty Road, North of CR 415E
Criterion: A

The Clifty Church, a log meeting house constructed between 1861 and 1867, was rated Outstanding in the Interim Report and is a rare surviving example of this building type in the region. The Clifty Church is eligible for the NR under Criterion A for its association with the social history of Greene County.

Description: Set on a cleared expanse of land surrounded by trees, the Clifty Church property (Figure 3) is adjacent to narrow and winding CR 920E, surrounded by a rural setting. Construction of this meeting house began in 1861, but events associated with the Civil War delayed completion until 1867. This log structure rests upon a concrete block foundation, which was likely inserted in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Its walls are composed of large hewn logs, with dovetail corner joinery and chinking. Symmetrically arranged, this structure features a dual entry with five-panel doors on the south-facing gabled façade and is topped by milled clapboards in the north and south roof apexes. The east and west elevations each have three six-over-six double hung windows, while the north elevation echoes the façade's dual entries with evenly-spaced six-over-six double hung windows. The roof, which was replaced after the original roof collapsed in 1903 (replacement may have occurred with the other changes circa 1920), features exposed rafter tails and is covered in wood

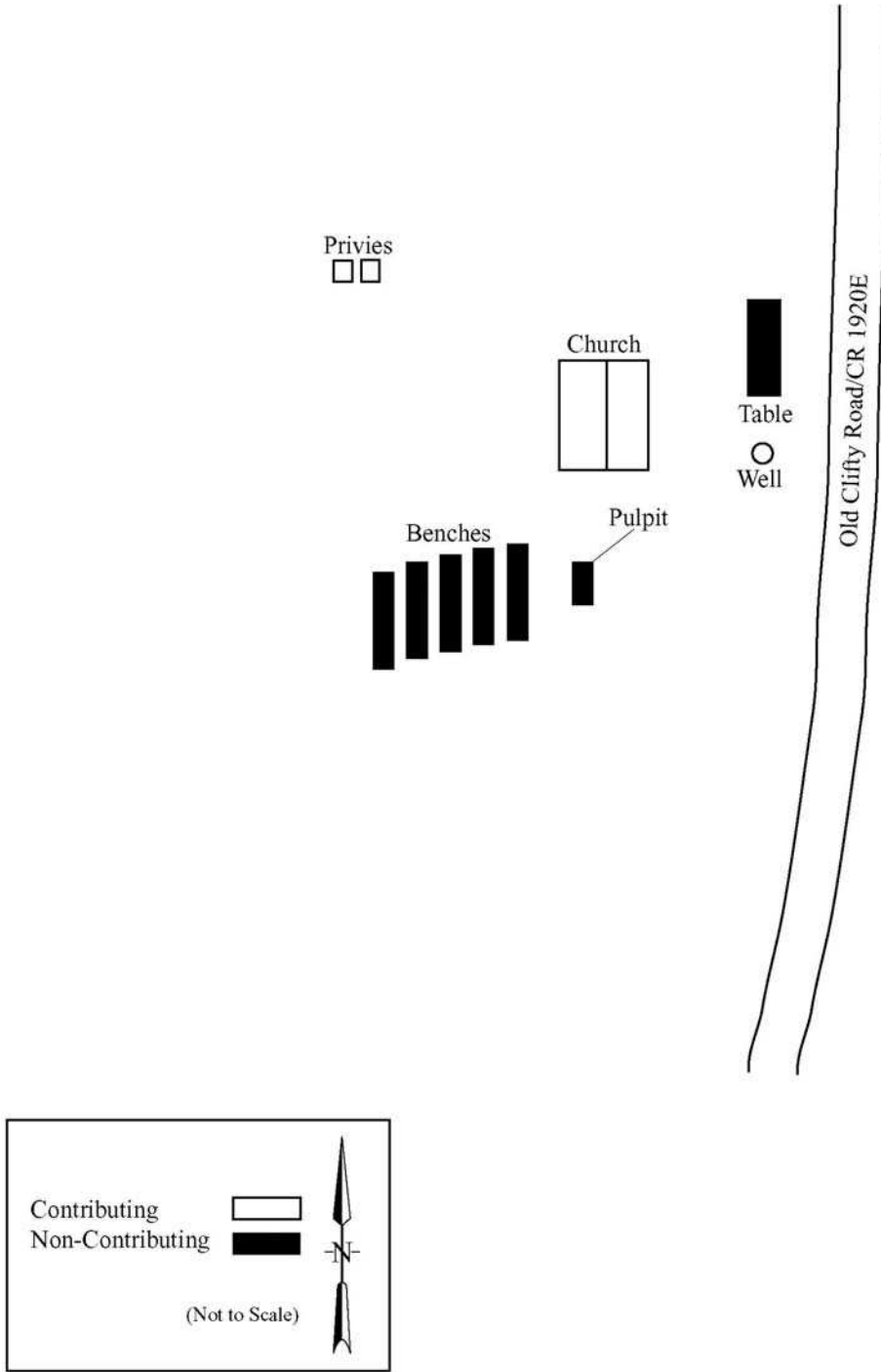


Figure 3. (50008) Clifty Church



(50008) – Camp Meeting Area Located South of Clifty Church

shakes.⁴⁷⁹ Two red brick chimney stacks with arched caps, most likely constructed with the replacement roof to provide ventilation for woodstoves, emerge from the center of the roof's east and west sides.

In addition to Clifty Church, this property also contains three other contributing resources, including two shed-roofed privies (circa 1930s) with vertical wood siding and a well. Three additional non-contributing resources are an outdoor community table, several rows of outdoor meeting benches, and an outdoor pulpit. All were constructed of formed concrete with stone or concrete block in circa 1967.⁴⁸⁰

Context/Analysis: The Clifty Church is located on ground donated by Daniel and Irrena Dobbins in 1858, according to the original deed, dated April 29, 1865.⁴⁸¹ Local residents made preparations for construction by felling poplar logs and amassing donated materials, but construction was drawn out between 1861 and 1867, due to the Civil War.

Over the years, several groups occupied the community church, including traveling revivalists as well as Methodist, United Brethren, and Wesleyan congregations. Over time, the meeting house also served as a center for community events such as family reunions, potlucks, and receptions.

479. Uland, *Gone But Not Forgotten*, 321.

480. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Greene County Indiana*, 59.

481. Uland, *Gone But Not Forgotten*, 321; Greene County Historical Society, *History of Jackson Township*, 14



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By the fall of 1903, the building had fallen into disuse and was in such disrepair that the roof collapsed. This marked a period of inactivity until residents of the area united to repair it. Around 1920, improvements were made including the insertion of a new foundation, replacement doors and windows, new chimneys, repaired gable ends and a rebuilt roof. The floor and pews inside reveal circular saw marks, suggesting that they may also have been constructed at the time of these renovations. Some of the logs may have been replaced at this time as well. Since “no one denomination . . . maintain[ed] permanent supervision of Old Clifty,” it therefore “became the responsibility of interested individuals.”⁴⁸² In response to this need, the Clifty Memorial Association was formed in 1942. One of its first projects was to repair the church’s chinking.⁴⁸³

In the late 1960s, it became necessary to construct outdoor facilities to serve community events and gatherings that would otherwise exceed the church’s capacity.⁴⁸⁴ The Clifty Memorial Association constructed outdoor or “camp” meeting benches from concrete blocks, a community table, and a pulpit.⁴⁸⁵ An interesting feature of the camp meeting area is the numerous surnames cast in the several rows of concrete benches, including Alexander, Baker, Beaty, Brandon, Brown, Carmichael, Cisney, Clensy, Collins, Corbin, Edington, Evans, Frye, Harper, Hasket, Horn, Hudson, Isenhower, Kirk, Laughlin, Lewis, Long, Mullis, Pearson, Page, Robinson, Rose, Royal, Shanklin, Strauser, Spinks, Tetrick, Wilson, and Wright. These family surnames are readily observed in several cemeteries within the Section 4 APE, including Dowden Cemetery (Greene, 55028), Taylor Ridge Cemetery (Greene, 55021), Ashcraft Cemetery (Greene, 50026), Cooper Cemetery (Greene, 50020), Hobbieville Cemetery (Greene, 45048), and Storm Cemetery (Greene, 45043). Dobbins Cemetery (Greene, 50010) is also located nearby, but lacks any of the aforementioned names. Such widespread representation from throughout the area clearly illustrates the church’s role as a center of meeting for the community in the 1960s. The construction of these outdoor facilities exhibits a change over time consistent with the site’s traditional use for social and religious functions, and do not detract from the overall feeling or setting of the property.

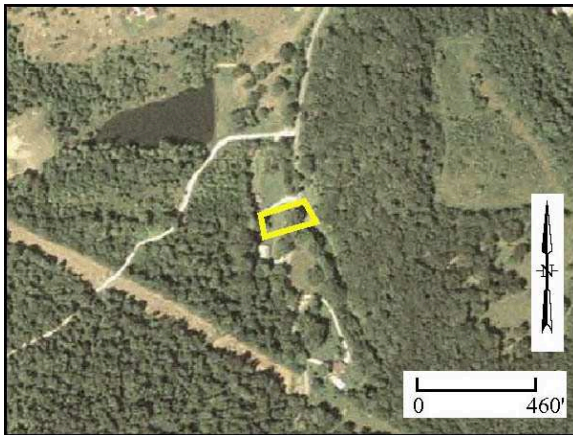
Conclusion: The Clifty Church has been an important place of meeting for Greene County social and religious groups sporadically over the last 140 years. The site retains its historic setting and usage, the church building stands out as an excellent and lone surviving example of a log meeting house in the Study Area, and the newer resources attest to the property’s continued use in the community well into the twentieth century. Despite some alterations made in the circa 1920s and 1940s, which have attained historic significance in their own right, this church retains integrity. It is, therefore, eligible for inclusion in the NR under Criterion A for association with the social history of Greene County, with a period of significance of 1867 to 1956.

482. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Greene County Indiana, 1885-1989*, 59.

483. *Ibid.*, 14.

484. *Ibid.*

485. *Ibid.*



(50008) – Clifty Church Property Boundary

Boundary Description/Justification: The Clifty Church is situated on the west side of CR 920E/Old Clifty Road, north of CR 415E. The site encompasses the church building, two privies, a well, a community table, a pulpit, and several rows of concrete benches. Its boundaries are limited to the property line along CR 920E/Old Clifty Road on the east, the treeline on the west beyond the privies and benches, the treeline on the south, and the property line with the contemporary building on the north.



Koontz House
(Monroe, 45005)
7401 Mt. Zion Road
Criterion: C



(45005) – House Facade



(45005) - House West and South Elevations

The Koontz House, constructed circa 1865, is eligible for its highly intact vernacular Greek Revival architecture. Although slightly altered through the circa 1950 construction of an enclosed side porch on the east elevation, this house meets Criterion C as the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Description: Previously recorded in the *Monroe County Interim Report* with the rating of Outstanding, the Koontz House (Figure 4) is situated at the intersection of Mt. Zion Road and Harmony Road in Indian Creek Township. Constructed in circa 1865 by John and Sarah Koontz on their 200-acre farm, this side-hall Greek Revival style dwelling with Italianate influences is the only extant resource over 50 years old on the property.⁴⁸⁶ A non-contributing resource, a reproduction carriage house, is also present on the property. Currently under construction, it will be visually separated from the house by a driveway and a moderate amount of vegetation. The immediate area around the house is largely filled with coniferous and deciduous trees and a few foundation plantings with the exception of the southeast side yard, which is an open lawn.

486. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 39.

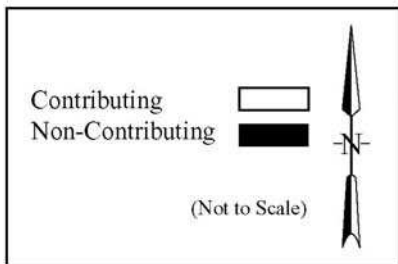
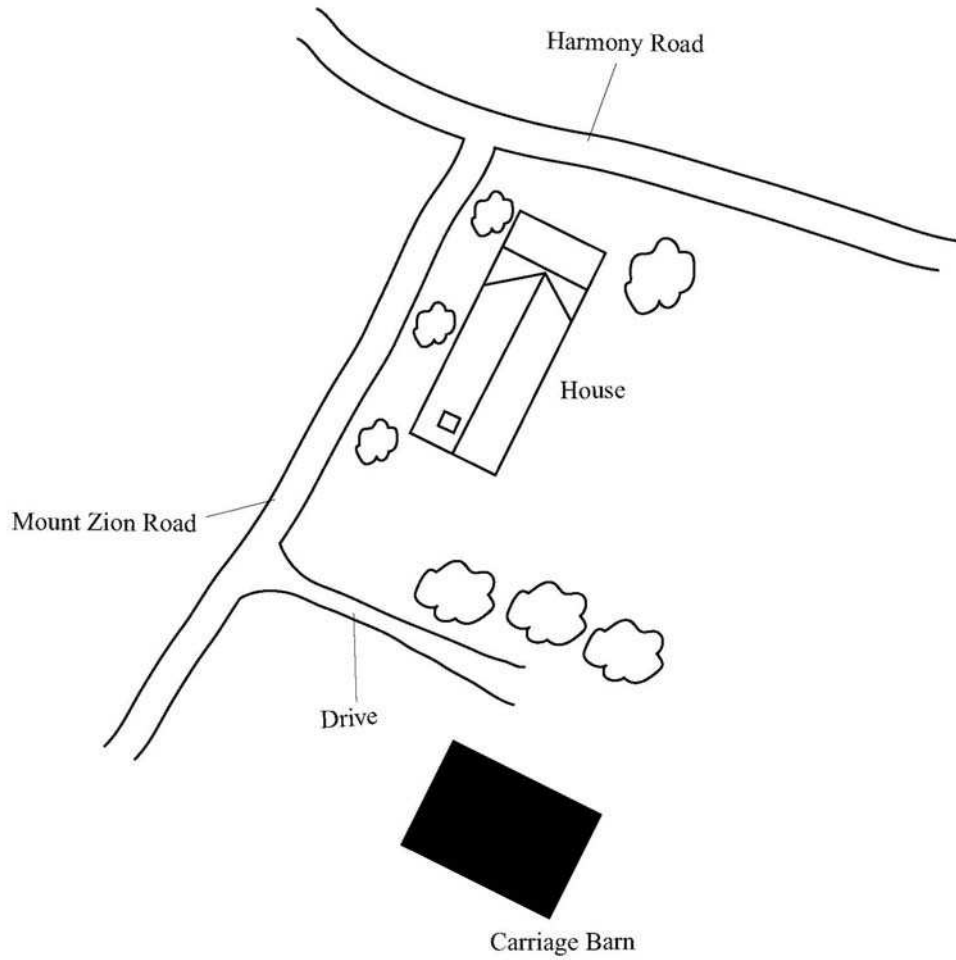
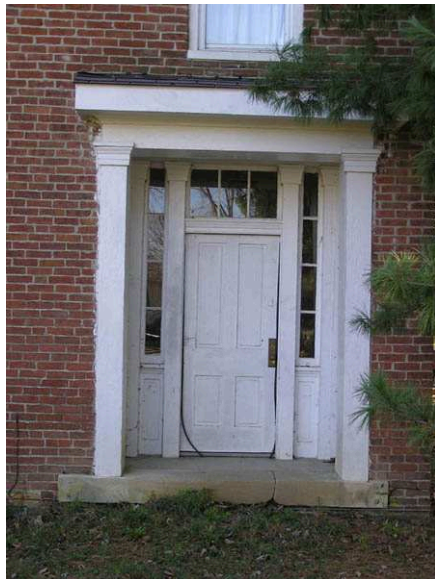


Figure 4. (45005) Koontz House



(45005) - House Detail Front Entry



(45005) – House East and South Elevations
Showing Side Porch Enclosure

The house rests on a limestone foundation, and is constructed of bricks that were likely made on site. It features six-over-six double hung windows set in segmental arched openings and is topped by a roof of composition shingles. The façade is divided into three bays. The recessed entry is on the north side, framed by a simple broken transom light and side lights. The four-panel door of the formal entry is framed by a limestone slab and successive layers of pilasters and raised side panels. This doorway is sheltered by a simple shed roof and modest entablature. Segmental arched windows punctuate the remainder of the façade. A substantial ell, five bays in length, extends from the main portion of the house. No break or inconsistency in building materials is evident, suggesting that this ell was built at the time of initial construction.

Much of the historic fabric of the house remains intact, and the room configuration on the interior of the house remains almost completely unaltered. Modest changes were required for a secondary stairway to the second floor as a result of enclosing the exterior side porch. The enclosed porch is not visible from the façade. A bathroom was added on the second floor of the house by eliminating a “trunk room.” These changes were made in circa 1950.⁴⁸⁷

Context/Analysis: John and Sarah Koontz emigrated to Indian Creek Township in circa 1864 from Virginia, where they were noted farmers. Koontz purchased his first tract of

487. Aaron Kercheval, interview by Elaine Robinson, Bloomington, Ind., 15 November 2004.

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farmland in December 1864 and completed his farm with the purchase of a second parcel in January 1865. Koontz appears to have begun construction on the house by the spring of 1865.⁴⁸⁸ His choice of the narrow Hall and parlor plan for the house, representing only two-thirds of the usual five-bay I-house fenestration pattern, was likely influenced by popular contemporary architecture in Virginia's urban centers where this version of I-house was designed to fit on a small lot. In selecting this housing form, Koontz clearly expressed his continued connection to Virginia society as an important element of his new life in Indiana.

John and Sarah Koontz raised their children in the house and farmed successfully for several decades. Sarah, a member of the South Union Christian Church, died in April 1910 at the age of 86.⁴⁸⁹ John appeared in the 1910 United States Federal Census, recorded as the head of household still occupied in farming. John's son, David G. (farmer, age 66), and daughter-in-law, Ellen N. (age 60), were also listed as living at this residence.⁴⁹⁰ The census was recorded in April of 1910, the same month that John conveyed the property to his son and daughter-in-law, for the sum of \$1,700.⁴⁹¹ John died the following year, in September 1911, at the age of 89.⁴⁹² The house was sold out of the Koontz family seven years later, when David G. and Ellen N. sold the property to George M. Timberlake and E. P. Hall in February 1918.⁴⁹³

Conclusion: Constructed approximately 140 years ago, the elegant side-hall house reflects both the architectural heritage of its original owners' native Virginia roots and the popular styles of the period. The well maintained residence has undergone only modest modifications, including the enclosure of its side porch over 50 years ago. An excellent example of the side-hall Greek Revival style with Italianate details, this house embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and is therefore eligible for the NR under Criterion C. With NR eligibility due to its architectural importance, the Koontz House period of significance is limited to its year of construction, 1865.

488. Aaron and Kim Kercheval Personal Papers, "Abstract," Bloomington, Ind.

489. *Bloomington Telephone* (Bloomington, Ind.: 1 April 1910), 1.

490. Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910, Population Schedule*. (<http://ancestry.com>: 26 May 2005).

491. Kercheval, "Abstract."

492. Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910, Population Schedule*. (<http://ancestry.com>: 26 May 2005).

493. Kercheval, "Abstract."



(45005) – Koontz House Property
Boundary

Boundary Description/Justification: The individually eligible Koontz House is situated on a small parcel of land broken away from holdings that once included 200 acres of surrounding farmland. The boundaries encompass only the Koontz House and are limited to one acre or less, bounded by Zion Road and Harmony Road on the northwest, a driveway on the southwest, and the existing mowing line of the lawn on the southeast.



(45062) – House Facade and North Elevation



45062) - House West and South Elevations

**John May House
(Monroe, 45062)
6530 Duvall
Criteria: A and C**

The John May House is eligible under Criterion A for exploration and settlement. The house was constructed circa 1849, 1860s and is the last extant structure associated with the village of Palestine, a community that was extinct by the late nineteenth century. Additionally, the house is eligible under Criterion C for its intact vernacular architecture with transitional Greek and Gothic Revival stylistic elements.

Description: Not previously surveyed, the John May House (Figure 5) is situated at the end of a dirt driveway extending from Duvall Road in Indian Creek Township. Included on the property is a Hall and parlor house and deteriorating privy. The immediate area around the house is partially cleared, with remnants of formal flowerbeds evident north of the house, and several large shrubs between the house and dirt driveway. Moving away from the formal yard, the terrain rises both on the south and east. Indian Creek crosses the driveway north of the house, and continues to the west of the house clearing. It is noteworthy that foundation piers occur north of the house in at least two locations potentially denoting former buildings in the now extinct town of Palestine.

The house (circa 1849, 1860s) was constructed in two distinct sections. The earliest portion of the house, a one and one-

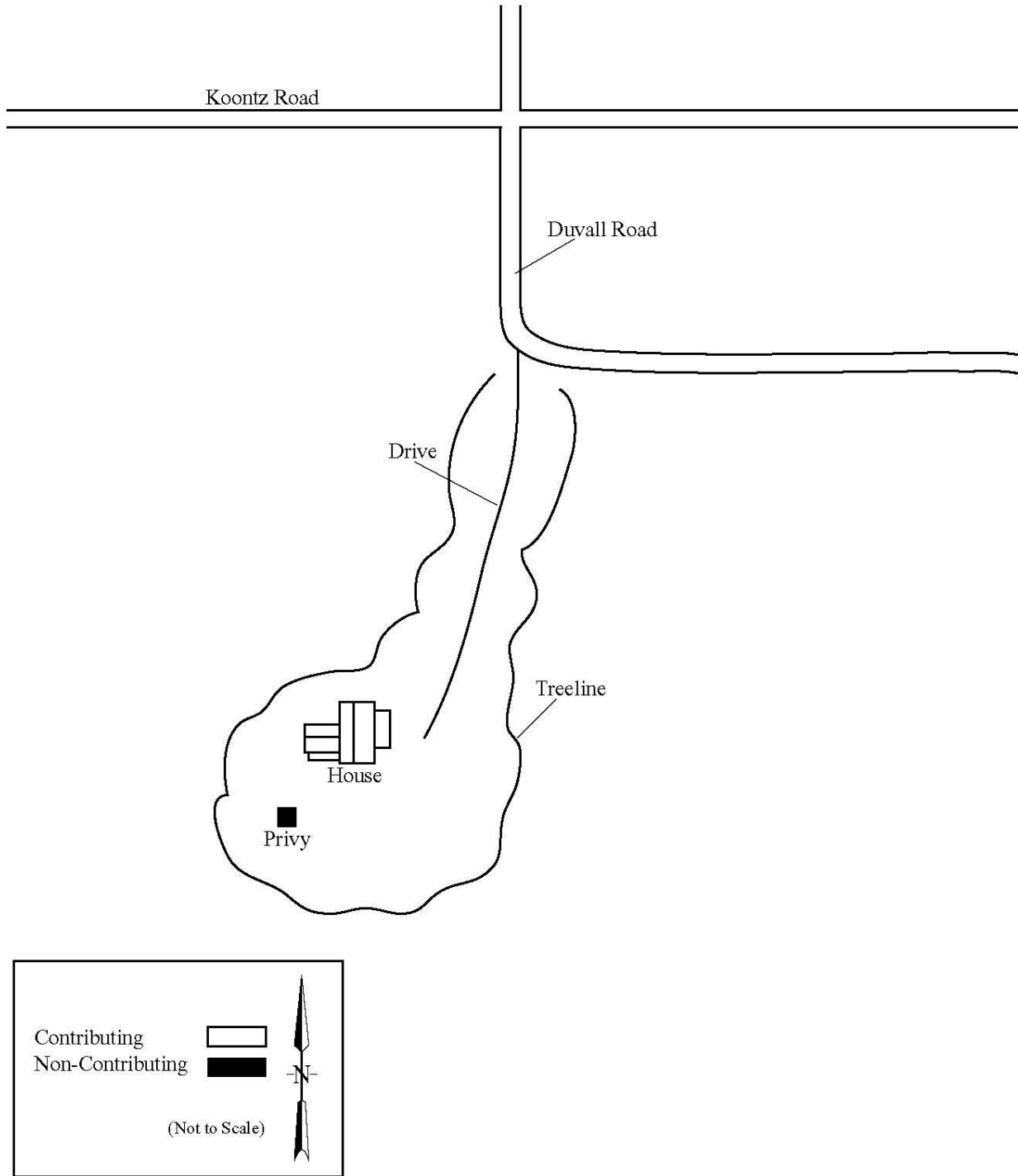


Figure 5. (45062) John May House



(45062) - Front Entry



(45062) - Cornice Return and North Elevation Dormer

half story log building, now forms the rear wing. Fourteen-inch thick logs form the walls in this portion of the building.⁴⁹⁴ Subsequent to the construction of the log portion of the building, a one-story frame Hall and parlor was added to its east facade. A one-story porch was constructed across the façade of the Hall and parlor with a second shed roof porch added to the south elevation of the original log building. The front porch has recently been replaced, with the new structure replicating the original in size and location. The south elevation porch was enclosed, perhaps when the first indoor bathroom was added to the building in circa 2000.

Resting on a limestone ashlar foundation, clapboard sheathes the exterior of walls of the Hall and parlor with similar materials applied over the north and south elevations of the log building. The west elevation of the log structure and the attached porch is covered with vertical wood siding. Composition shingles clad each roof surface. Short brick chimney stacks pierce the gable roof ridges near the north and south ends of the Hall and parlor, as well as near the western elevation of the rear ell.

The Greek Revival style came into vogue about the time the Hall and parlor was added to the earlier log building. Much of the stylistic detailing is representative of the

494. Ada Wilson, interview by Elaine Robinson, Bloomington, Ind., 25 November 2004.



(45062) - Facade Window



(45062) Privy Facade and North Elevation

Greek Revival style, including the water table, corner boards, heavy entablature, shelf hood moldings, and cornice returns. Steeply pitched gable roofs, featuring a cross gable at the center of the façade and wall dormer on north slope of the rear ell, suggest the influence of the Gothic Revival style.

The façade is divided into five bays, with the front entry centered below the cross gable on the façade. Slightly recessed from the plane of the façade, the door is divided into two panels on the lower section and glazed above. The main door is covered by a wooden screen door and pair of functioning shutters. A transom window with a simple shelf molding surround is positioned above the door. Two double hung windows flank the center door, each with four-over-four sashes and operating shutters. A similar window is situated on the south elevation of the Hall and parlor. Smaller double hung windows are placed on the north elevation and dormer of the rear ell, and in enclosed portions of the south elevation porch addition. A window is also situated in the gable peak above the front entry, but closed louvered shutters preclude a determination of the window type or its glazing pattern.

The only other extant structure associated with the house is the deteriorating remains of a shed-roof privy. The privy provided the only lavatory on the property until approximately five years ago when Mrs. Wilson's children constructed indoor facilities for her eighty-fifth birthday.

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Context/Analysis: The John May House is the last extant building in the now extinct village of Palestine. Palestine was founded by Alexander Sutherland during the 1830s.⁴⁹⁵ Sutherland also served as the first storekeeper for the community before moving on to Harrodsburg several years later. Among the known residents of the community were Thomas Shipman, who is believed to have served as a storekeeper following Sutherland's departure; and "one of the Koons" who was also a merchant in the village.⁴⁹⁶ An 1876 map of Monroe County shows Palestine located where the John May House still stands.⁴⁹⁷ Records held by current property owner, Ada Wilson, indicate that the earliest owner of the house was John W. May, who was issued a warranty deed for the property on 26 October 1849.⁴⁹⁸

The May house is reputed to have served as the post office for the village of Palestine, although no clear evidence that a post office was located in the community is available. In 1854, a list of post office locations in Monroe County fails to include Palestine.⁴⁹⁹ Another source notes that in 1856 "Palestine is a village of Monroe County, Indiana," omitting the notation "post-village" utilized for those communities that included a post office.⁵⁰⁰ By 1870, the U. S. census records for the area clearly state the post office was in Stanford. Because one of the early owners of the house was John Koons, who was among those early residents noted as having served as a community merchant, it seems likely that the house may have served as a store rather than the post office.⁵⁰¹

The history of Palestine was brief. The village was described in 1850 as "a small town in the south-west of Monroe, on Indian Creek" and in 1884 as "another early town, now deserted."⁵⁰² The exact date the village disappeared is unclear. Palestine is clearly illustrated on maps published in 1876; yet, it is called a deserted town just eight years later, and by the end of the century no longer identified on published maps.⁵⁰³

The May house is inexorably linked to the village of Palestine. Constructed beginning circa 1849, the house was probably not the first erected in the village. The large addition made to the house about 1860 suggests a level of financial success for its owners. The fact that the owners included stylistic details popular during the time also speaks to their sophistication. The

495. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown, Indiana*, 518.

496. *Ibid.*

497. Baskin, Forster & Company, *Maps of Indiana Counties in 1876* (Chicago: Baskin, Forster & Company, 1876)

498. Ada Wilson, Personal Papers, "Abstract," Bloomington, Ind.

499. John Hayward, *Gazetteer of the United States of America* (Philadelphia: James L. Gihon, 1854), 818

500. J. Thomas, M.D. and T. Baldwin, *Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1856), 1424.

501. Wilson, "Abstract;" Bureau of the Census. *Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Population Schedule.*

<http://ancestry.com>. (15 October 2004).

502. Chamberlain, *1850 Indiana Gazetteer*, 346; Battey and Teeple, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown, Indiana*, 518.

503. Baskin, Forster & Company, *Maps of Indiana Counties in 1876*; C. E. Siebenthal, *Map of Monroe County Indiana* (New York: Julius Bien & Co., 1895).

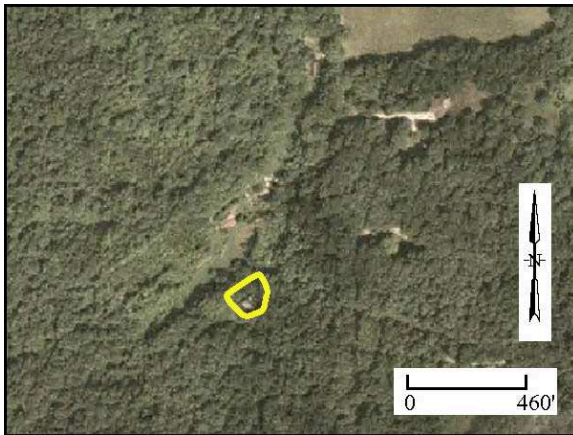
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vernacular Hall and parlor residence is embellished with both Greek Revival and Gothic Revival details. Some changes have been made to the building since the Hall and parlor was added, including the enclosure of a side porch, the replacement of the front porch, reconstruction of the rear chimney, and a change in fenestration to the rear elevation after a fire in the 1960s. Later period details can be seen in the turned spindles of the front door screen, but essentially the building remains true to its appearance during the declining years of Palestine.

Conclusion: The John May House is an excellent example of vernacular architecture with minor stylistic details popular at the time of the buildings construction (NR Criterion C). Furthermore, the building is the last extant structure associated with the extinct village of Palestine. Established in the 1830s, the only other above-ground evidence that there was once a village in the area are foundation piers north of the John May House (NR Criterion A). As the last extant building associated with the village of Palestine, the period of significance for the John May House extends from its construction circa 1849 through the demise of Palestine circa 1884.



(45062) – John May House Property Boundary

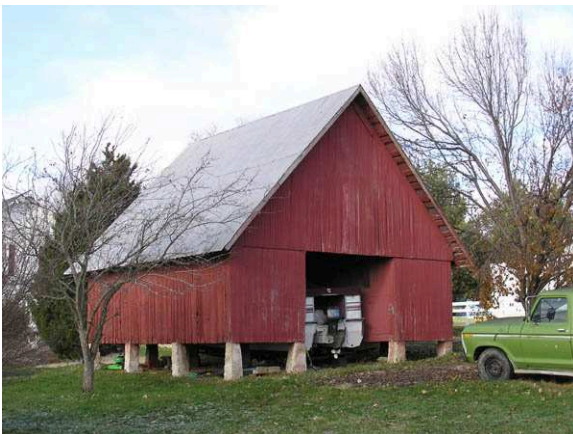
Boundary Description/Justification: The individually eligible John May House is situated on the land immediately adjacent to the house. The setting has changed; instead of rolling pastures surrounding the house, now there are woods. Therefore, the boundary must be narrowly drawn to encompass only the house and its yard.



(35055) – House Façade and South Elevation



(35055) - House South and East Elevations



(35055) – Granary Façade and South Elevation

**Stipp-Bender Farmstead
(Monroe, 35055)
5075 South Victor Pike
Criterion: A**

The Stipp-Bender Farmstead is eligible under NR Criterion A, for its association with the development of agriculture in Monroe County. Established in 1876, the farming complex remains highly intact, complete with five contributing outbuildings, a summer kitchen connected to the house by a breezeway, and a portion of an intact stone wall.

Description: Previously recorded in the *Monroe County Interim Report* with the rating of Outstanding, the Stipp-Bender Farmstead is situated south of SR 37 on South Victor Pike, also known as the Old Capital Road. Five outbuildings contribute to this property, including a raised crib granary, a horse barn with machine shed addition, a shop, a tool shed, and a large Transverse frame barn, all of which date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A portion of an extensive drystone wall, circa 1876, also contributes to the site. The only non-contributing structure on the site is a circa 1960 garage.

The immediate area around the house is partially cleared, with several large shrubs between the house and dirt driveway. The majority of the outbuildings are located on the east side of the house, with the former summer kitchen, raised crib granary, shop and tool shed clustered around the large Transverse frame barn. The summer kitchen, which was located to the rear of the

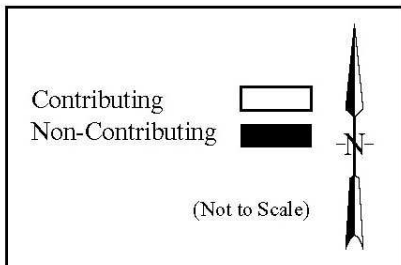
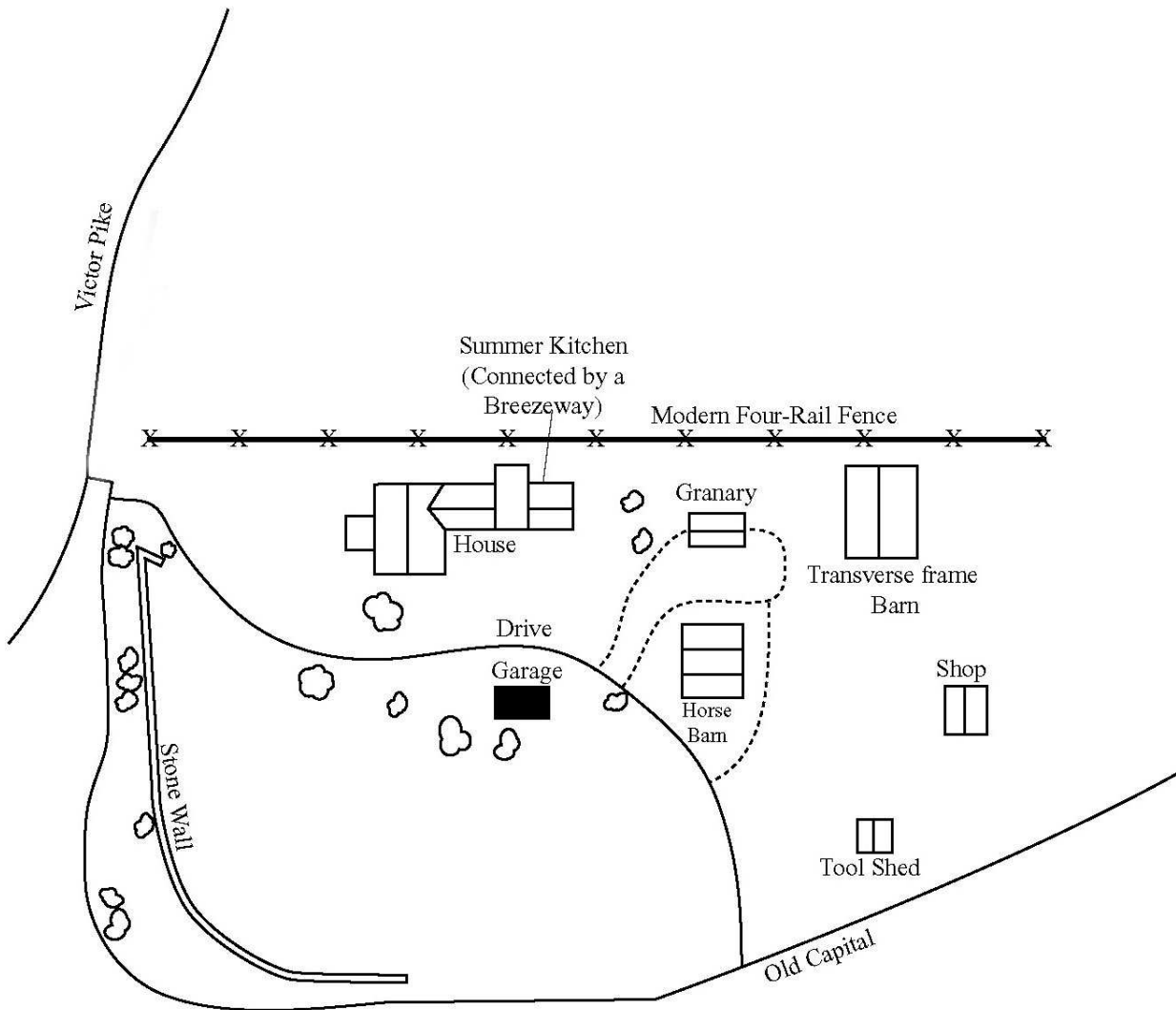


Figure 6. (35055) Stipp-Bender Farmstead



(35055) – Horse Barn South and East Elevations



(35055) – Shop West and South Elevations



(35055) – Transverse Frame Barn Façade and West Elevation

house, is now attached to the kitchen ell by a breezeway. The horse barn and the garage are located south of the house, with direct access to the driveway. The surviving stone wall frames the southwest corner of the property.

The house (1876) is a two-story frame I-house with Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic elements. Constructed atop a coursed limestone foundation with corner pilasters, it features a wide entablature, deep cornice returns, and a composition shingle roof. Its façade is divided into five bays, with a recessed entry flanked by pilasters, a broken transom light, and sidelights. The doorway is embellished by a small, flat-roof entry supported by four bracketed columns. This entry exhibits elements of the Italianate style, the most fashionable architectural style at the time of the house's construction.

The main portion of the house is two bays deep, with a two-story kitchen ell extending from the rear. Most of the house has its original four-over-four double hung windows, with the exception of three one-over-one vinyl windows near the kitchen ell on the southeast side of the house. A circa 1997 breezeway connects the rear of the ell to the summer kitchen, a formerly free-standing outbuilding on a stone foundation. The house, breezeway, and summer kitchen are sheathed in vinyl siding over wood clapboards.

Contributing outbuildings (Figure 6) include the well-maintained raised crib granary and a three-bay, gable front horse barn resting on raised stone piers and clad in vertical wood siding. The horse barn (reputed to be a



(35055) – Tool Shed Facade



(35055) – Drystone Wall



(35055) – Garage Façade and North Elevation

converted schoolhouse) with a machine shed addition is clad in both horizontal and vertical wood siding. The front-gable shop has vertical wood siding and machine shed additions on the east and west elevations. The large Transverse frame barn has vertical wood clad walls and is topped by a gambrel roof with a projecting hay hood on the façade. Each of the above four structures is topped by a corrugated metal roof. The fifth contributing outbuilding is a tool shed clad in vertical and horizontal wood siding. Flanking shed elements provide additional storage space.

Context/Analysis: This site was the home of one of the area’s leading farmers, George Stipp. Stipp was born in 1824 in Lawrence County, Indiana, a descendant from at least second generation German-Americans.⁵⁰⁴ He married Mary A. McPhadden of South Carolina and moved to Monroe County in 1848.⁵⁰⁵ By 1860, he appeared in the United States Census in Clear Creek Township with a real estate value of \$10,000 and a personal property value of \$2,000.⁵⁰⁶ These sums exceed those reported for his neighbors and show Stipp’s accumulation of assets.

After raising four children and farming for 25 years in Clear Creek Township, Stipp sold his Clear Creek Township farmstead in 1873 and moved to neighboring Perry

504. Charles Blanchard, ed., *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown, Indiana* (Chicago: F. A. Battey and Company, 1884), 610.

505. *Ibid.*

506. Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910, Population Schedule*. (<http://ancestry.com>: 26 May 2005).

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Township.⁵⁰⁷ His new home was constructed in 1876, at the cost of \$2,000. Ringed with a labor-intensive drystone wall and anchored by a stately home constructed in the Greek Revival style fashionable during his youth and embellished with an Italianate style porch that was the current fashion, this farmstead is a sign of Stipp's prosperity and success in farming. It also is an indication of his community leadership role in Monroe County.⁵⁰⁸ Stipp died in 1901, a noted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and generally acknowledged as "one of the most successful Monroe County farmers."⁵⁰⁹

Conclusion: Established in 1876, Stipp-Bender complex is representative of farming practices in Monroe County in the second-half of the nineteenth century. The property remains highly intact, boasting five contributing outbuildings, a summer kitchen connected to the house by a breezeway, and a major segment of an intact stone wall that once surrounded the associated farm fields. The Stipp-Bender farmstead complex is eligible under NR Criterion A, for its association with the development of agriculture in Monroe County during its period of significance between 1876 and 1956.

507. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown, Indiana*, 610.

508. Ibid; Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 39.

509. *Bloomington Telephone* (Bloomington, Ind.: 1 April 1910), 1.



(35055) – Stipp-Bender Farmstead
Property Boundary

Boundary Description/Justification: The Stipp-Bender House and Farmstead is situated on the west side of South Victor Pike. The site encompasses the house with connected summer kitchen, six outbuildings, and a portion of a drystone wall. Its boundaries are limited to the property line just beyond the shop on the east, the property line along Old Capital Road and then following the south and west sides of the drystone wall as it extends west and then north to the north boundary of the property that extends from west to east parallel to and approximately five feet south of a modern four-rail white fence.



(35104) - Harris Ford Bridge Looking Northwest



(35104) - Harris Ford Bridge and Interpretive Signage Looking North on Clear Creek Trail

Harris Ford Bridge
(Monroe, 35104)
North Side Church Lane on Clear
Creek Trail
Criterion: C

The Harris Ford Bridge was relocated from Warren County, Indiana, to the Clear Creek Trail of the Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department, Monroe County, Indiana.⁵¹⁰ Although previously unrated, this was due to the fact that an Interim Report documenting its survey was never published. However, the bridge was rated significant by the Indiana Historic Bridge Committee.⁵¹¹ An excellent example of a nineteenth century Pratt Through Truss, the bridge has only been modestly altered to accommodate its new pedestrian application and, therefore, is eligible for the NR under Criterion C.

Description: The Harris Ford Bridge (Figure 7) is an excellent example of the Pratt Through Truss form. Constructed of wrought iron to improve its tensile strength, the Pratt bridge consists of standard chords (long straight members forming the top and bottom of the truss), inclined endposts, diagonals, and counters.⁵¹²

510. Extant signage identifies the bridge as the Harris Ford bridge; however, it is identified as Moore's Hill bridge in the Interim Report.

511. Warren County Historical Society President, Teri Wargo, explained that although an Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory was carried out in Warren County, it was not published. Telephone interview by Elaine Robinson, 11 May 2005.

512. Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity: Indiana's Metal Bridges, 1870-1930*, 55.

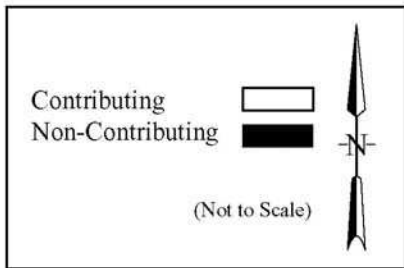
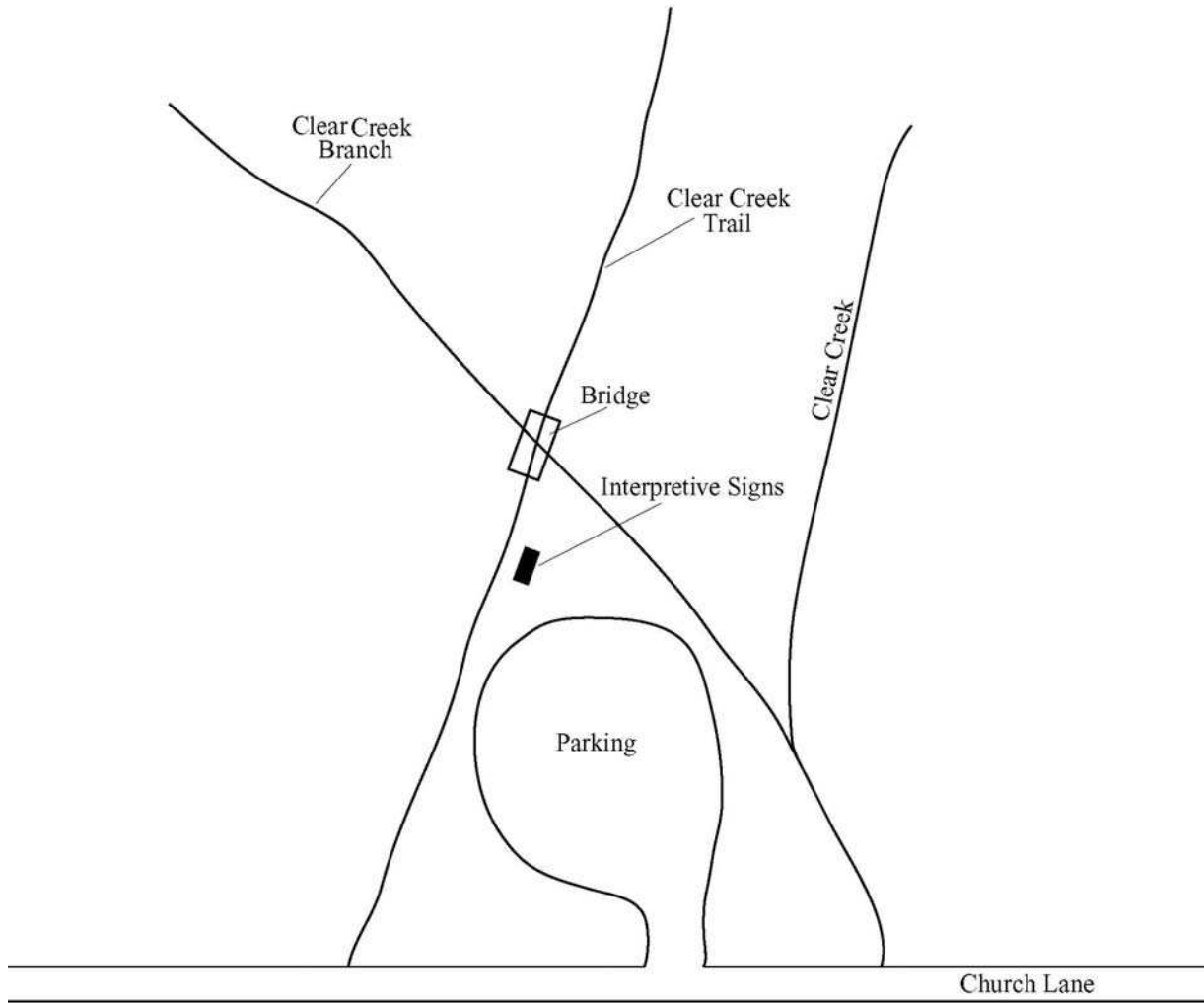


Figure 7. (35104) Harris-Ford Bridge



(35104) - Harris Ford Bridge
Deck from Below

As a Through Truss, a horizontal frame stabilizes the vertical supporting trusses. The chords and inclined endposts are fabricated from solid metal channels in contrast to the intermediate vertical members fabricated from a pair of laced channels, or solid metal pieces with a connecting lattice of smaller bands of metal. The change in materials between the chords and intermediate supports provides a lighter, but equally strong bridge. Heavy gauge angled tension bars extend between the top and bottom chord, always angled toward the center of the bridge, although lighter secondary bars forming opposite angles are also utilized in the sections nearest the center of the bridge. A non-structural metal lattice has been added to the original bridge to form a protective barrier for pedestrians and cyclists crossing the bridge.

Each end of the bridge is anchored to the banks of Clear Creek by concrete abutments. Loose stone below the abutments further protects the bank from erosion. Short wooden fences situated at each end of the bridge deck direct Clear Creek Trail patrons across the bridge, rather than down the steep banks.

After the relocation and change in function of the Harris Ford Bridge changes were made to the bridge deck. Resting on the supporting floor beams, the bridge deck currently consists of parallel wood beams arranged perpendicular to the metal supports. Large metal I-beams and angled tension rods complete the bridge deck.

Portal signs were often added to bridges, perhaps as advertising for the construction



(35104) - Harris Ford Bridge Portal Detail

firm, but frequently giving the date of construction. The Harris Ford Bridge boasts a pair of portal signs evenly spaced between the side trusses at each end of the bridge. Upon approaching the bridge, the left sign indicates the builder and date of the original construction:

Lomas Forge & Bridge Works.
Builders.
Cincinnati, O.
1887

The right portal sign pays tribute to the local residents responsible for the bridge and reads:

Commissioners.
R. W. Alexander.
C. G. Tyler.
R. W. Mills.

Context/Analysis: Erected in 1887 by the Ohio firm of Lomas Forge & Bridge Works, the Harris Ford Bridge was originally located on CR 125E over the Big Pine Creek in Liberty Township, Warren County, Indiana.⁵¹³ The bridge is an example of the Pratt Through Truss, a form developed in 1844 by Thomas and Caleb Pratt. Although there are variations to the design, the standard form features two parallel metal beams supported by vertical members with angled members providing the tension needed to carry the load.⁵¹⁴ As a Through Truss, the supporting members extend above the roadway and the two side truss systems

513. Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity: Indiana's Metal Bridges, 1870-1930*, 58 and 193.

514. *Ibid.*



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are tied together with additional trusses above. The person or vehicle crossing the bridge passes through the truss system rather than over it, as is the case with deck trusses, or between the trusses, as is the case with a pony truss bridge.

A variety of truss bridge forms exist, but the Pratt is, with the exception of the Warren, the most popular truss form designed. Over 350 Pratt Through spans and more than 400 Pratt Pony Trusses were extant in Indiana in 1987.⁵¹⁵

The Harris Ford Bridge (Warren County #56) originally connected the town of Attica with the coal fields near Carbondale, and was an important transportation link to Mudlavia, a popular tourist spa near the city of Kramer.⁵¹⁶ In 2000, the Harris Ford Bridge was replaced by a concrete bridge, and three years later the original iron structure was relocated to Monroe County.⁵¹⁷ Working together to save the only known Pratt Through Truss erected by Lomas Forge & Bridge Works in Indiana, the Indiana Department of Transportation, Friends of the Limestone Country Trail, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, and the Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department were able to restore and relocate the bridge to its present site on the Clear Creek Trail in 2003.⁵¹⁸

Because the bridge was originally erected in 1887, evaluation of the structure following “DHPA’s Guidelines for Assessing the Cultural Significance of Indiana’s Extant Older Metal Highway Bridges” revealed that the bridge is NR eligible under Category IA. Category I pertains to metal-truss and plate-girder highway bridges, stating that if a bridge meets at least one of five criteria, it should be considered significant as long as the structure’s trusses or load-bearing girders remain essentially intact. The Harris Ford Bridge meets Category IA, “all structures designed and erected before 1900.” The relocation of the bridge has removed its association with events or significant persons from the era and, therefore, it can be considered eligible for inclusion in the NR only under Criterion C. Criterion C is applicable to structures that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Conclusion: Although relocated from its original site, the Harris Ford Bridge is an excellent example of a nineteenth century Pratt Through Truss and the only known example of its type constructed in Indiana by the Lomas Forge & Bridge Works. Due to its pre-1900 construction and modest alterations to accommodate its new pedestrian application, the bridge is eligible for the NR under Criterion C. However, due to its relocation, the Harris Ford Bridge period of significance is limited to its date of construction, 1887.

515. Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity: Indiana’s Metal Bridges, 1870–1930*, 55.

516. Teri Wargo, President Warren County Historical Society, telephone interview by Elaine Robinson, 11 May 2005.

517. Dave Williams, City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation, interview by Elaine Robinson. Bloomington, Ind., 19 November 2004.

518. *Ibid.*; Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity: Indiana’s Metal Bridges, 1870–1930*, 193.



(35104) – Harris Ford Bridge Property
Boundary

Boundary Description/Justification:
Significant only for its architecture/
engineering, the boundary of the
individually eligible Harris Ford Bridge is
limited to the bridge footprint and the
concrete abutments anchoring the bridge
into the banks of Clear Creek.



**Philip Murphy-Jonas May House
(Monroe, 40051)
North of West Ida Lane
Criteria: A and C**



(40051) - House Facade and South Elevation



(40051) - House North and West Elevations

The Philip Murphy-Jonas May house is individually eligible for the NR under Criterion A as an example of a settlement period house. Although the abandoned house is deteriorating, it retains sufficient architectural integrity to illustrate its unique construction materials and methods. The early stone and brick Hall and parlor residence is an excellent example of vernacular construction and also individually eligible under NR Criterion C.

Description: The Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Figure 8) was previously recorded in the *Monroe County Interim Report* as Outstanding. The large open tract of land on which the house is located is no longer actively farmed, with only a few of the outbuildings utilized to board horses.

The former farmstead complex is accessed by a winding lane between two modern houses in a suburban development. The property includes the two-story Hall and parlor residence (circa 1846) and a collection of outbuildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The two earliest outbuildings include an English Barn (circa 1870) and small summer kitchen/wash house (circa 1870). Four twentieth century outbuildings include a machine shed (circa 1920), storage building (circa 1920), horse barn (circa 1920) and chicken house (circa 1920).

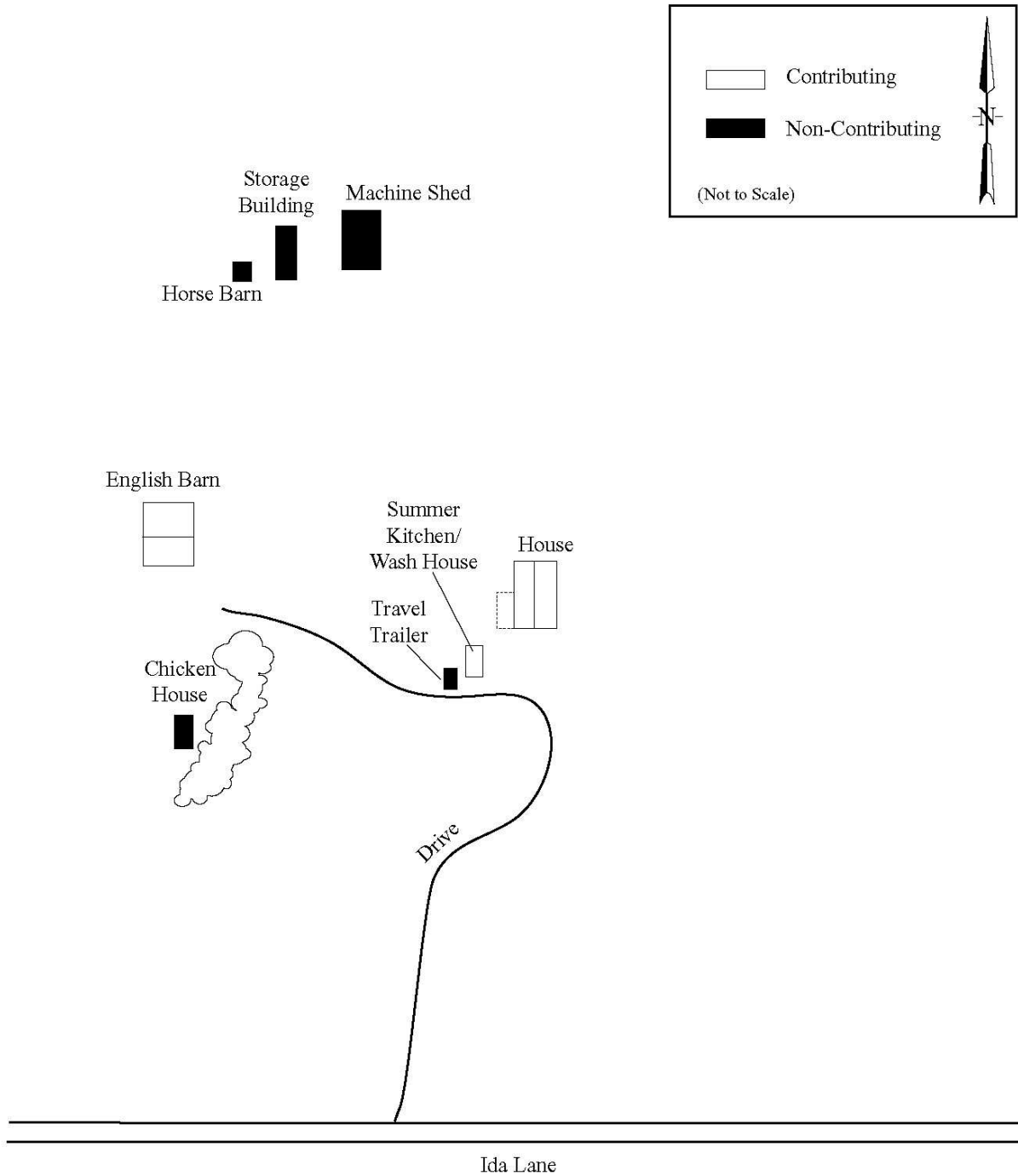


Figure 8. (40051) Philip Murphy-Jonas May House



(40051) – Tool Markings on Limestone Blocks

Forming the centerpiece of the farmstead complex is the two-story Hall and parlor residence (circa 1846). The house has a side gable roof clad with metal. A short brick chimney stack pierces the roof near the south end of the ridge, with the second chimney near the north end of the building deteriorated to a point below the roof ridge.⁵¹⁹ Erected on a limestone foundation, the first story of the building is constructed of coursed limestone block. Each hand-carved stone is eighteen inches wide and arranged in even courses. A slightly later brick second story rises above the stone first floor.

Due to the sloping terrain at the house site, the front entry is located just above grade, but crawl space below the main floor can be accessed through openings low on the west elevation wall. A slightly later stone addition extends around the access area forming the foundation for a no longer extant wood super structure.

The façade of the house is divided into four fenestration bays, with the front entry occupying the southern center bay. Each of the remaining fenestration bays is occupied by a window opening. The only additional fenestration elements on the first story of the house are two doors situated near each end of the west elevation. Several additional windows pierce the brick portion of the building, including a single window on the south elevation and two windows on the west elevation.

519. This chimney stack is still clearly present in the 1989 photograph of the house including in Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 50.



(40051) - Second Story Facade Window



(40051) - Facade Entrance

In spite of the fact that little remains of the windows and doors on the house, there is evidence of the original features. Each of the door openings is topped by an area where a transom window or decorative wooden panel was placed. Windows on the first story have flat lintels and slightly projecting wooden sills. The segmental arched openings of the second story windows add a modest decorative touch to the building. Wood spandrels fill the space between the flat window frame and the header course of brick. Stone sills complete the opening. While no glazing remains, each of the windows appears to have been double hung.

Decorative details on the house are modest and suggest the Greek Revival style. An extant cornice board is situated below the roof overhang of the façade. Similarly, raking cornice boards are present on each gable peak.

Six outbuildings form the associated farmstead complex. The largest, and one of the earliest, is an English barn (circa 1870). Erected on a low stone foundation, the structure has vertical wood clad walls and a metal-sheathed gable roof. The barn has begun to collapse on both the north and south elevations, and is missing much of the west side of its roof. Also constructed on a low stone foundation is the summer kitchen/wash house (circa 1870). The small gable roof structure is sheathed with vertical wood on the exterior walls and corrugated metal on the roof. Several small windows and doors are arranged in the exterior walls of the two-room structure.



(40051) - English Barn



(40051) - Summer Kitchen South and East Elevations



(40051) – Twentieth Century Outbuildings

Among the most recently added outbuildings to the farmstead are the three structures at the north end of the complex. Only the storage building (circa 1920) has a poured concrete foundation, while the machine shed (circa 1920) and horse barn (circa 1920) rest directly on the earth. Each structure has vertical wood walls and a metal clad roof. The final farmstead structure is a small gable roof chicken house (circa 1920) obscured from view by the encroaching wood lot. Like the other outbuildings, the chicken house has wood clad walls and a gable roof sheathed with metal.

Context/Analysis: Philip and Jane Murphy settled in Van Buren Township in 1836 and purchased the property in 1846.⁵²⁰ It is believed that during the Murphy ownership of the property the stone first story of the Hall and parlor house was constructed. The house is reputed to be one of the earliest stone dwellings erected in the county before large scale quarrying was undertaken in the region.⁵²¹ The stone, gathered on the farm property, was hand cut into eighteen-inch wide blocks with the tool marks from being squared to lay in courses still clearly visible. Outcrops of limestone located in the immediate vicinity of the house add plausibility to the theory that the stone was gathered locally.

Initially the stone house consisted of just the two-room lower story. It is possible that the

520. Philip Murphy Obituary, *Republica Progress (Bloomington)* February 1879; Bureau of the Census. *Seventh Census of the United States: 1850, Population Schedule*. (<http://ancestry.com>; 25 May 2005)
521. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 50.

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Murphys may have also erected the low stone addition at the southwest corner of the building. Different tooling marks and the slightly different color of stone suggest this section was a later addition, probably erected with the assistance of another mason. The Murphys remained on the farm into the late 1850s. In 1856, Philip Murphy is included as the owner of a 130-acre parcel of land in the southeast quarter of Section 24, Van Buren Township.⁵²² By 1860, census records reveal that Philip and Jane had retired from farming, and moved to nearby Perry Township.⁵²³ The farm appears to have been held between 1856 and 1866 by James W. Cookerly.⁵²⁴ At the end of his short tenure on the property, Cookerly and his family relocated to Bloomington where he operated a successful livery service for a number of years.⁵²⁵ Jonas R. May and his wife May purchased the farm from Cookerly, making it their home for most of the next fifty years.⁵²⁶

Jonas R. May was the fourth of six children born to David and Sarah May, the original owners of the farm at 1200 That Road, Perry Township (Monroe, 35045).⁵²⁷ Although trained by his father as a farmer, May took six months of courses at the university in 1854 and, afterward, taught school for three years. At least one of those years May was employed as a teacher for the Van Buren Township District #3 school.⁵²⁸ Well known and respected among his neighbors, May was active in his growing community. On three separate occasions, between 1871 and 1885, he was elected Township Trustee, serving a total of eight one-year terms.⁵²⁹

Credited in a county history as a “leading farmer and stock-raiser,” Jonas May was also responsible for the brick second story addition to the Murphy house.⁵³⁰ Like the stone portion of the house, the brick second story appears to also be one of the earliest brick structures erected in the area, although three large brick houses (Monroe, 40012, 40021, and 40025) that are extant in the township were constructed at about the same time. While little is known about the brick manufactured for the Murphy-May house it is probable that, like the stone, it too was made from materials available on the large farm.

Jonas May lived out his final years in the house constructed by his father at 1200 That Road, Perry Township (Monroe, 35045).⁵³¹ Although Jonas left the farm he had called home for most

522. Monroe County Historical Society, *Atlas of Monroe County Indiana, 1856*. (Bloomington, Ind.: Monroe County Historical Society, 1975), 42.

523. Bureau of the Census. *Eighth Census of the United States: 1860, Population Schedule*. (<http://ancestry.com> 25 May 2005).

524. Monroe County Recorder. Deed Book Q (Monroe County Courthouse, Bloomington, Ind., 1856), 219; Deed Book X (Monroe County Courthouse, Bloomington, Ind., 1866), 400.

525. *Bloomington Republican Progress*. “James W. Cookerly, Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.” (Bloomington, Ind., 9 March 1870), 3.

526. Monroe County Recorder. Deed Book X (Monroe County Courthouse, Bloomington, Ind.), 400.

527. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown, Indiana*, 648.

528. Hornocker, “A Century of Development,” 69.

529. *Ibid.*, 57-8.

530. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown, Indiana*, 648; Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 50.

531. Nellie Bunk Winslow, “Old Jonas May Home Near Clear Creek is Historical Landmark,” *Bloomington (Ind.) Daily Herald*, 10 September 1949.

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the last five decades, the property remained in the family well into the twentieth century. Jonas and Mary's youngest son, Omer, held the property in the 1920s, while Glenn and Ida May resided on the farm in 1957.⁵³²

Conclusion: A number of changes have occurred to the property since it was first settled, including the construction of each of the extant outbuildings years after the house was erected. In spite of the presence of the outbuildings they do not represent a complete suite of agricultural outbuildings and they lack architectural distinction, therefore, while the house is eligible under both Criteria A and C, the farmstead is not eligible under either criterion. Additionally, the original field patterns of the farm have been altered. Examination of a topographic map first published in 1910 indicates the house was accessed by a lane extending southwest from Rockport Road, in stark contrast to the present access from the subdivision lane to the south.⁵³³ Finally, the integrity of the farm as a whole is compromised by the contemporary utility corridor of electric transmission towers that cuts across the northern portion of the property.

The architecturally distinct Hall and parlor house on the property is eligible under both Criterion C for architectural merit and Criterion A for its connection to early settlement. The contributing resources on the property illustrate a period of significance extending from the construction of the house by Philip Murphy in 1846 until the sale of the farm by Jonas R. May to his son Omer in 1914.

532. Hixson, *Plat Book of Monroe County, Indiana* (Rockford, Ill.: W. W. Hixson & Co., circa 1920s); Johnson Publishing Co., *Monroe County 1957 Atlas & Directory* (Manitowoc, Wisc.: Johnson Publishing Co., 1957).

533. R. B. Marshall et al., *Indiana, Bloomington Quadrangle* (Washington, D. C.: United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1910, reprinted 1950).



(40051) – Philip Murphy-Jonas May House
Property Boundary

Boundary Description/Justification: The NR boundary of the property is limited to a portion of the southeast corner of the tax parcel and includes the dwelling, a summer kitchen/wash house, and a large frame English barn.

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Eligible Districts

This report determined that no historic districts exist within the APE. Integrity proved to be the primary disqualifying factor in each case, resulting in an unfavorable contributing to non-contributing ratio of cultural resources within each of the potential districts evaluated.



Selected Ineligible Properties

The historians selected twenty-two properties as a cross-section of property types throughout the APE. These properties also retain sufficient integrity to warrant this treatment. Whether for their architecture or their history, each property, among properties of the same type, had the greatest potential to be eligible for inclusion in the NR among the ineligible properties in the APE.

Several farms were selected for this discussion, including the Dowden Farm (Greene, 50042), the property known as Valhalla (Greene, 50027), the farm at 1500 West That Road (Monroe, 35051), and Treadway Farmstead (Monroe, 45001). The Dowden Farm, which was not previously surveyed, is included in the ineligible property section as an example of vernacular architecture. Valhalla was previously rated as Outstanding, but has experienced a significant loss of integrity and sustained multiple alterations, including the construction of a two-story portico and additions to the south, east, and west elevations. Likewise, the farm at 1500 West That Road, which is anchored by an I-house with Greek Revival detailing, was originally rated Notable but is ineligible due to numerous additions and the installation of replacement windows and aluminum siding. Alterations to many of the outbuildings and the demolition of others have also compromised the farm's historic setting. The Treadway Farmstead is representative of the evolution of a single family on their farm. Both the original Single pen dwelling and the later Double pen residence were constructed by members of successive generations of the Treadway family. Unfortunately, the Single pen is deteriorated, the Double pen is substantially altered, and the outbuildings are not noteworthy in any way.

Several included houses were originally associated with working farms, but through either development pressures or lack of interest, have lost their agricultural connection. The Bowman-Shigley House (Monroe, 35047) is an I-house with Greek Revival features and an associated farmstead complex that is virtually abandoned. The house, with its distinctive two-story portico, has undergone some alterations, including the construction of a large addition not visible from the public right-of-way. Situated almost directly across from each other on That Road, the David May House (Monroe, 35045) and the Jameson House (Monroe, 35044) both lack all early agricultural outbuildings. The David May House was constructed by one of Perry Township's pioneers, and is an example of the vernacular I-house form. The house has several additions, and the exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding. The land that once comprised a large portion of Mr. May's farmland is now a residential development. Although constructed much later than the David May House, the Jameson House has suffered a similar fate. The house is an interesting example of the Arts and Crafts style, and the associated farmlands are now the site of the Lighthouse Christian Academy. The newly erected private school and associated play ground extensively alter the historic setting of the house. Lastly, the Bowers-Henderson house (Monroe, 45063) is a vernacular form that was built in circa 1870 as part of a seventy-five acre

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farm. None of the outbuildings are extant and the house's exterior has undergone numerous alterations.

Based on their construction materials or architectural style, a variety of individual houses have also been included. The Alexander Gilmore House (Greene, 55049) was previously unrecorded and is an example of stone masonry construction. The stone masonry, however, does not exhibit significant craftsmanship, the house is in a deteriorated condition, its original outbuildings are ruins, and the Gilmore family was neither prominent nor associated with significant events. Also in Greene County, the Lawson Oliphant House (Greene, 45047), is an early example of brick construction in Center Township. Associated with Hobbieville's town father, the building has undergone extensive alterations compromising its architectural integrity. Another early house in the APE is the Gothic Revival/Bungalow House located in Clear Creek (Monroe, 36056). Currently known as the Wampler House Bed and Breakfast, the original brick building has been altered with Craftsman details and substantially enlarged with an incongruous wing to its rear elevation to accommodate its new commercial endeavor.

The building boom of the early twentieth century is represented by a number of the houses selected for inclusion. The houses at 5640 South Victor Pike (Monroe, 35056), 6398 Old State Road 37 (Monroe, 35065), the Jameson House on Old Highway 37 (Monroe, 35066), and the Burkhart-Hyde House (Monroe, 40053) on Rockport Road are each examples of the Bungalow style. The Victor Pike Bungalow was recognized in the Interim Report for its architecture, but recent incongruous additions to the south and west elevations of the building have resulted in the reduction of its previous Notable rating. The house at 6398 Old State Road 37 is likewise altered. Also constructed in the mid-1920s and rated Notable for its architecture, the Jameson House on Old Highway 37 is a hybrid Bungalow that has been altered by the application of aluminum siding and a new basement level entry. The Burkhart-Hyde House is an example of the Dormer-front Bungalow but is not an outstanding example of its type.

The house at 4691 South Victor Pike (Monroe, 35046) was also constructed during the mid-1920s. An example of an American Foursquare, the large residence sits well back from the road, maintaining a stately presence in the landscape. Recent additions to the boxy architectural form, including extensions to both the north and east, have compromised the architectural and historic integrity of the property.

Several religious properties were also selected for inclusion. Ashcraft Chapel and Cemetery (Greene, 50026) property is a modest, undistinguished example of late-nineteenth century vernacular meeting house construction, while the cemetery is a typical example of a rural cemetery similar to others found throughout the Study Area. In contrast to the modest Ashcraft Chapel is the large brick Clear Creek Christian Church and Cemetery (Monroe, 36041). Constructed in 1917 in the Neo-Gothic style, the large brick church has a stone Sunday School

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addition extending from the east elevation compromising its integrity. Most of the south side of the building is surrounded by a large cemetery

Also among the selected properties are two commercial structures. The first, known simply as Commercial Building (Greene, 50016), was previously recorded with a rating of Contributing. This building has been altered extensively and lacks integrity. The second commercial building is the former IOOF Hall and grocery store in the village of Clear Creek (Monroe, 36025). The only surviving early commercial structure in the village has extensive renovations to the exterior of the building including the application of vinyl siding and the reconfiguration of the second story fenestration patterns.

It is only appropriate that one of the properties selected for inclusion in the ineligible descriptions is one related to the limestone industry in the region. The Indian Hill Stone Company complex (Monroe, 35061) was established at its Victor Pike location in the 1920s, and includes a mill and administration building from that era. Abandoned in the 1970s, the stone balustrade of the administration building has fallen and the mill is near ruins.

While no less important to understanding the built environment within the APE than the selected ineligible properties, several other properties warrant additional comment, particularly those rated Notable or Outstanding in the Greene County and Monroe County Interim Reports. Three properties, each anchored by a Center Gable house, retain many of their original components and features, but have been determined ineligible due to the loss of integrity through an advanced state of disrepair. The Center Gable houses at the first (Greene, 50009) and the second (Greene, 50018) properties are no longer structurally stable, with significant portions in a state of collapse. The Center Gable house at the third property (Greene, 50024) has been subject to an incongruent appendage to its second story façade. Another property, which is anchored by a Central passage house (Greene, 50035), has also been determined ineligible. The house has been altered and lost integrity through the installation of inappropriate replacement windows and the presence of an incongruent circa 1990 deck on the façade.

Three commercial structures were also previously recorded as Notable, each within the commercial center of the community of Scotland. The oldest of the three properties, the two-story gable front Odd Fellows Hall/W.D. Whitaker Store (Greene, 56003) was constructed in circa 1875.⁵³⁴ The building served as both the home of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge #726, which held meetings on the second story, and the location of a general store.⁵³⁵ This building has retained a moderate degree of integrity, but has alterations in fenestration patterns and the addition of a single bay garage on the south end of the structure. The remaining two buildings, the Mullis and Company Grocery and Meats (Greene, 56004), constructed in circa

534 Scotland Historical Society, *Historic Buildings of Scotland, Indiana*

535. Ibid.



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1890, and the Scotland Barber Shop (Greene, 56007) constructed in 1915, have both been moved from their original locations and lack both architectural significance and integrity.⁵³⁶

Three previously recorded cemeteries were each rated Notable, including the Dobbins Cemetery (Greene 50010), Carmichael Cemetery (Greene, 45040), and Storm Cemetery (Greene, 45043). Each cemetery was established during the pioneer period, and all were utilized for interments of settlers and/or citizens into the late nineteenth century. The much larger Carmichael Cemetery is still in use. None of the cemeteries is associated with a NR eligible church or is part of an eligible district; therefore, these cemeteries could be eligible if they meet the rigorous standards of Criteria Consideration D, which stipulates that an eligible cemetery must include persons or be associated with events of transcendent importance, have achieved significance for their great age of a particular period, exhibit exceptional landscape architecture or funerary art, and/or have the potential to yield important information not available in the documentary record. None of these cemeteries meets these standards.

Two Greene County bridges, County Bridge #311 (Greene, 45041) and County Bridge #35 (Greene, 45042), and one bridge in Monroe County, County Bridge #83 (Monroe, 35064), also are among the previously recorded Notable properties. Greene County Bridge #35 is a Pratt Pony Truss bridge. Greene County Bridge #311 and Monroe County Bridge #83 are examples of Warren Pony Truss bridges. These bridge types are common in the APE and across the region. None of the bridges scored high enough to be eligible for inclusion in the NR according to the DHPA/SHPO's "Guidelines for Assessing the Cultural Significance of Indiana's Extant Older Metal Highway Bridges (1865-1942)."

One of the most unique features of the APE is the drystone walls. These low walls once defined individual farms along both public and private transportation routes. As time has passed, many of these interesting walls have been completely removed, or broken to make way for new driveways each time a parcel of land is sold. Originally rated Notable, the walls along Church Lane (Monroe, 35050) and Victor Pike (Monroe, 35060) are not individually eligible for listing in the NR due to their lack of historic association and compromised historic integrity, although they retain their Notable ratings as a relatively rare resource. One section of stone wall remains associated with the Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe, 35055) on South Victor Pike, retaining its historic association and setting, and therefore are contributing resources on the NR-eligible farmstead.

The four final properties previously rated Notable or Outstanding are County Bridge #48 (Greene, 50021), a Double pen house (Monroe, 35049), the Tudor Revival style Clear Creek School (Monroe, 36009), and a Gothic Revival House (Monroe, 35057). All of these properties

536. Brent Dillman, interview with Melissa Milton-Pung, Scotland, Ind., 25 August 2004: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 89.

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have been demolished. The first three of these buildings/structures were demolished since the publication of the Interim Report. The Gothic Revival House was demolished since preparation of the Tier 1 report.

One potential district, the Clear Creek Historic District (Monroe, 36001-36056) that was previously documented in the *Monroe County Interim Report*, is included in the described ineligible properties. Since the previous survey several buildings have been demolished and many residences have been altered such that neither the potential district nor any portion of it retains an acceptable ratio of Contributing to Non-contributing properties.

A potential historic district and/or cultural landscape in the area known locally as Maryland Ridge is included in the described ineligible properties. Maryland Ridge roughly occurs in the vicinity of and between the towns of Elwren, Stanford, and Buena Vista in western Monroe County and Hendricksville, Solsberry, and Hobbieville in eastern Green County. Only a small portion of the landscape extends into the Section 4 APE, primarily in the area between Stanford and Hobbieville. Compromised historic integrity was observed throughout the area in the APE that overlaps with Maryland Ridge, given the large numbers of Non-Contributing properties, and lack of well-defined boundaries within the potential historic district. Additionally, due to the overall size and scale of the area encompassed by the nine identified properties, the historians determined there are insufficient landscape features with integrity to convey the historical character of a cultural landscape.

Finally, the Section 4 historians evaluated individual properties associated with limestone industry, as well as a potential historic district and a cultural landscape, in great detail. For the potential historic district and cultural landscape, the historians considered quarries, mills, and various facilities and landscape features related to the limestone industry. A detailed description of the efforts to identify and evaluate historic properties associated with the limestone industry comprises Appendix F.



**Clear Creek District
(Monroe, 36001-36056)**



(36013) – Typical Alterations on a Clear Creek House



(36053) – Typical Alterations on a Clear Creek House

The historians evaluated the eligibility of a potential Clear Creek District that was identified in the Monroe County Interim Report and, at that time (1989), comprised virtually the entire original area of development in the village. Although recognized in the published report, this evaluation was not carried forward with formal evaluation and designation of the area at the National, State, or local levels. Tier 1 historians revisited the Clear Creek area and determined that the area retained little of its original historic integrity. In Tier 2, Section 4 historians concurred with this evaluation based on independent survey carried out between November 2004 and January 2005.

During field survey, Section 4 historians noted that although the linear settlement pattern of Clear Creek was dictated largely by the placement of the New Albany and Salem Railroad (later the Monon) through the village, the railroad has subsequently been removed and, in most places, even the rail bed has been obliterated, compromising the historic setting of the community. The historians also noted that although many of the buildings surveyed sixteen years earlier were extant, many had undergone extensive alterations. The application of vinyl siding, replacement of windows and doors, and the construction of incongruous additions were made to many of the previously surveyed resources, altering the appearance of the buildings and therefore their historic integrity.

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Description: The Clear Creek Historic District, as identified in *Monroe County Interim Report*, included four properties rated Notable or Outstanding, forty-five properties rated Contributing, and seven rated Non-Contributing. Subsequently, two houses have been lost to demolition, one to make way for a new building (Monroe, 36041) associated with the Clear Creek Christian Church and the other (Monroe, 36010) to expand the area of the elementary school.

The originally defined Clear Creek Historic District included four buildings rated Notable or Outstanding. These buildings each had an important role in the community including a commercial and social center, the local school, house of worship and local cemetery, and a large early residence. In the years since publication of the *Monroe County Interim Report*, three of these buildings have undergone some level of alteration, including the application of vinyl siding and reconfiguration of the fenestration pattern on the IOOF Hall (Monroe, 36025), the construction of a large incongruous addition to the rear of the large early residence and its reconfiguration into a bed and breakfast (Monroe, 36056), and the demolition of the former circa 1920 Tudor Revival school (Monroe, 36009) and its subsequent replacement with a contemporary structure in 1989. The Clear Creek Christian Church and Cemetery (Monroe, 36041) has been substantially altered from its historic appearance through the construction of a large Sunday School building in 1952. As a result of the survey undertaken by Section 4 historians, each of the three extant properties has been rated at a lower level, leaving the community with no properties that carried a Notable or Outstanding rating.

Context/Analysis: Established in the second half of the nineteenth century, the village of Clear Creek was established along the tracks of the New Albany and Salem Railroad.⁵³⁷ Initially settlement in the small village was sparse, but in the 1890s, settlement in the village began to rise with the growth of the quarry industry in the area. After the Illinois Central Railroad also laid tracks through Clear Creek to connect the stone companies along Victor Pike, the village grew even more. Eventually, the small community boasted two groceries, a lumber yard and stone mill.⁵³⁸ The decline in the stone industry and reduced rail traffic beginning in the 1930s changed the face of Clear Creek, which like many other small towns in the region, has become a bedroom community for the City of Bloomington.

Although the Clear Creek Historic District, as defined in the *Monroe County Interim Report*, included forty-five buildings rated Contributing, four rated Notable and Outstanding, and only seven rated Non-Contributing, subsequent alterations and building demolitions have compromised the integrity of the possible district. Today, the possible district has no buildings rated Notable or Outstanding, only eighteen rated Contributing, and thirty-five rated Non-Contributing. The percentage of Contributing resources is well under the appropriate level for a well-defined historic district.

537. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 40.

538. *Ibid.*



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A typical example of how Clear Creek has lost its integrity is provided by the small concentration of buildings still determined to be Contributing in the area found on the east side of S. Rogers Street south of Church Street to 5723 S. Rogers (Monroe, 36031). Here are located seven buildings with Contributing ratings, including the Clear Creek Christian Church and Cemetery (Monroe, 36041). However, four other buildings are Non-contributing and a modern development is immediately east and south of this small cluster of buildings. Due to the overall loss of integrity both in terms of individual buildings and setting, it is clear a historic district no longer exists here or elsewhere in the village of Clear Creek.

Conclusion: Due to the overall loss of integrity in the above-ground resources in the village of Clear Creek, a historic district no longer exists.



Maryland Ridge
Greene and Monroe Counties

The historians evaluated the eligibility of a potential historic district/cultural landscape in the area locally referred to as Maryland Ridge. Tier 1 historians and representatives from DHPA/SHPO reviewed documentation of the potential historic district/cultural landscape, but determined that the area retained little of its historic integrity and failed to demonstrate a cohesive historic landscape. Tier 2 historians reached the same conclusion based on their investigation of the portion of the proposed historic district/cultural landscape that extends into the APE.

Description:

The historians first made extensive efforts to identify published information on Maryland Ridge. Historic and modern county and local histories were examined, historical societies searched, and maps reviewed for any additional information available on the community. For the most part, these efforts went unrewarded. Only one local history includes a reference to the “Maryland Ridge People.”⁵³⁹ In a letter written in 1934 by Margaret E. Hall, and reprinted in the local history, Ms. Hall describes several area families recalling “they came from Maryland... They came to Indiana and settled on the Ridge north of the old Methodist Chapel and it was always called Maryland Ridge.” Following the letter, a note by the local history author explained that “these people are so intermingled with people of this township we thought it should go into our history.”⁵⁴⁰

A second reference of the Maryland Ridge Community is located on the Piankeshaw Trails Educational Park web page.⁵⁴¹ Under Greene County points of interest, a short discussion is provided about Greene Chapel, a small country church on the outskirts of eastern Greene County. Noting the church was started by a group of neighbors from Calvert County, Maryland who settled in Beech Creek Township, the history explains that the community they settled became known as Maryland Ridge and the worshipers called themselves the Calvert Society. Beech Township is located east and outside of the Section 4 APE.

Suggestions have also been made regarding the association of Maryland Ridge with anti-slavery and freed African American residents.⁵⁴² Because so little published material is available, the historians conducted a telephone interview with Ms. Diane Perrin Coon, a historian of African American history in Indiana. Ms. Coon noted that the historians should be aware of

539. Hornocker, *A Century of Development*, 40.

540. Ibid.

541. Piankeshaw Trails Educational Park, Greene County Pointes of Interest, (<http://ptpark.com/historygreenepointes.html#via>: 7 July 2005).

542. Maryland Ridge Community to Frank D. Hurdis, Jr., 1 November 2002, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology Files, Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis, Ind.

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“institutions,” such as churches or schools established to serve the local African American population, which would demonstrate the emerging African American community.⁵⁴³ However, in the APE there are no above-ground resources known to represent such institutions.

As a result of this research and field work, the historians identified nine properties that possibly can be associated with Maryland Ridge in the Section 4 APE. Identification is based on properties identified in the letter describing Maryland Ridge that was submitted to the DHPA/SHPO and names of settlers identified as having an association with Maryland Ridge in the letter and in historical accounts that mention Maryland Ridge.⁵⁴⁴ The properties are described briefly, below.

543. Diane Perrine Coon, telephone interview by Elaine Robinson, 28 February 2005.

544. Maryland Ridge Community to Frank D. Hurdis, Jr., 1 November 2002, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology Files, Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis, Ind.



(50035) - Farmstead



(45047) – Lawson Oliphant House



(45040) – Carmichael Cemetery

The first property is a farmstead located on the west side of CR 750E/Dry Branch Road, south of Rock Springs in Taylor Township of Greene County (Greene 50035). This Central Passage house was rated Notable in the Greene County Interim Report, but due to its now compromised integrity, it is now rated Contributing. The second property is located approximately five miles to the northeast in Hobbieville, also in Greene County. The Lawson Oliphant House (Greene, 45047) is a Dual Entry I-house that was originally rated Outstanding. Having undergone extensive changes in building materials and form, the Section 4 historians now rate this building Contributing.⁵⁴⁵

The next property, Carmichael Cemetery (Greene, 45040), is located near the Greene/Monroe county line approximately two and one-quarter miles to the northeast of the Oliphant house (Greene, 45047). Though the cemetery contains headstones of several pioneer settlers, some of whom have been linked to Maryland Ridge, the cemetery is still in use and the area of earlier interments is dwarfed by the presence of large numbers of more recent graves. Furthermore, a modern development abuts the cemetery on the west and north. Consequently, the Section 4 historians rate this property Contributing rather than the Notable rating assigned to it in the Greene County Interim Report. Slightly less than a mile to the east in Monroe County is Fodrill Cemetery (Monroe, 45064). This mid- to late nineteenth century family cemetery has seven visible headstones, although more

545. A more detailed individual description of this house can be found below.



(45064) – Fodrill Cemetery



(45036) – Pyramid Cottage



(45061) – Sparks Cemetery

burials may be present. Located in a small woodlot, the cemetery is poorly maintained and has been damaged by cattle. Not previously surveyed, it is rated Contributing due to its deteriorated condition.

Located slightly more than one mile north of Fodrill Cemetery, (Monroe, 45064) is a pyramid cottage and outbuilding on Breeden Road (Monroe, 45036). The house, now abandoned, appears much as it did sixty years ago, but is in a deteriorated condition. Furthermore, it sits in full view of a modern manufactured house situated immediately north. Both the Monroe County Interim Report and the Section 4 historians rate this property Contributing.

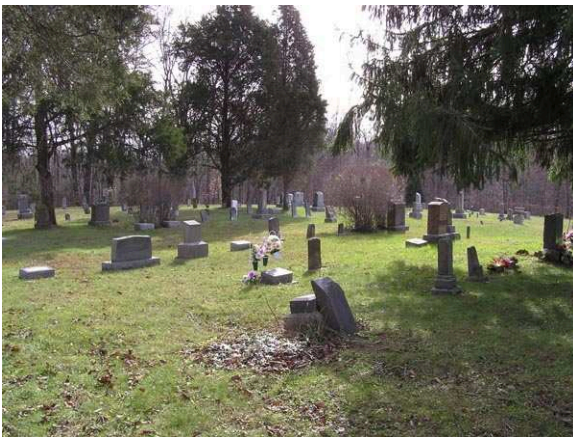
A small cluster of three properties linked to Maryland Ridge is located approximately one and one-half miles north of the pyramid cottage. The first of these properties is Sparks Cemetery (Greene 45061). Not previously surveyed and poorly preserved, the visible remains of the cemetery include two marked headstones propped up against a tree and several sandstone markers lacking inscriptions. Due to its compromised integrity, it is rated Contributing. The second of these three properties is the site of the Benjamin Freeland farmstead (Monroe, 45009). All that remains of the farmstead is a house that has an estimated construction date of c. 1880 and is a replacement of the original house. The application of inappropriate materials and other changes over the years have compromised the architectural and historical integrity of this house. This property is rated Contributing both in the Monroe County Interim Report and by the Section 4 historians. The third



(45009) – Benjamin Freeland House



(45058) – Adams/Breeden Cemetery



(45060) – Burch Cemetery

property in this cluster is the previously unrecorded Adams/Breeden Cemetery (Monroe, 45058). Established in the 1840s, this cemetery includes approximately 125 interments and was actively used until the 1910s. Well maintained and lacking recent interments and modern intrusions, the cemetery does not meet the rigorous standards of Criteria Consideration D as an above-ground resource. As a result, the Section 4 historians assign it a Contributing rating.

The final property likely associated with Maryland Ridge is Burch Cemetery (Monroe, 45060), which is located slightly more than a mile east of the Freeland farmstead (Monroe, 45009) and Adams/Breeden Cemetery (Monroe, 45058). The historians observed in viewing the character of the landscape that the area between this cemetery and the above cluster of three properties includes numerous Non-contributing buildings. Previously unrecorded, the period of use for the cemetery spans c. 1838 to the present. Well maintained, it includes approximately 300 interments. Yet, another example of a cemetery with a long period of use having no outstanding design or architectural qualities or association with persons or events of transcendent importance, it is rated Contributing.

Overall, the evidence for a historic district is poor to non-existent. The nine identified resources are spread out over eleven linear miles and typically occur in isolated settings. Given the distances between properties, the persistent presence of modern

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intrusions on the landscape such as housing developments and individual buildings, and the fact that no property is rated higher than Contributing, these nine properties fail to convey early settlement in the early nineteenth century or community development and/or agricultural history in the nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries.

The same conclusions apply to the potential cultural landscape. In a well defined cultural landscape, the connections between both the built and natural environments should be clear. Within the Maryland Ridge area as it exists today, perhaps the only clear links between the properties are the transportation routes. These continue to wander around natural features, such as wetlands and ridges, as they did when the community was being developed. However, between the roadways, the landscape that exists today is dramatically different than even one of fifty years ago. The majority of features on the present-day landscape consist of modern intrusions or otherwise non-contributing resources. The historians noted that such intrusions are not limited to buildings but also include utility poles and modern roads that cross the landscape. Furthermore, growth in the region over the past fifty years, has resulted in the subdivision of larger parcels of land and the construction of houses or placement of manufactured homes throughout the APE and immediately adjacent areas.

Conclusion: There is an overall loss of historic integrity, given the large numbers of Non-Contributing properties, and lack of well-defined boundaries within the potential historic district. Additionally, due to the overall size and scale of the area encompassed by the nine identified properties, the historians determined there are insufficient landscape features with integrity to convey the historical character of a cultural landscape.



(55042) - Dowden Farmstead Looking Northwest



(55042) - House Façade



(55042) - Barn Façade and East Elevation

Dowden Farm (Greene, 55042)
CR 215 E, North of SR 58

Previously unsurveyed, the Dowden Farm has a house (circa 1900), outbuildings, and visible field patterns. However, the house is so altered that its original form is no longer clearly discernible, and the property lacks architectural distinction and the buildings and patterns of a typical farm from the early years of the twentieth century.

Description: The Dowden farm property consists of a house, a small barn, a modern barn, a privy, a variety of outbuildings and field patterns defined by modern fences. In all, there are 18 buildings or building remnants and a reported infant burial on the property.

The circa 1900 house lacks integrity. It appears that the house was originally composed of two side-by-side rooms, but it has been altered to such a degree that it is impossible to determine whether it was originally a hall and parlor or a double pen. The original entry faced west on the property, overlooking the stream. It had a porch that extended halfway along its façade. At some time during the Dowden ownership of the property, the house was transformed into its current form. The porch was enclosed, and an addition was made to the foundation of the western façade, all of which was enveloped into the main structure of the house. Two windows were added to the new western elevation. At that time, a door was added to the southern elevation, transforming it into the current facade.



(55042) – Truck Garage South and West Elevations



(55042) – Chicken House Façade and East Elevation

Further alterations to the house included concrete block infill mortared between the original stone piers of the foundation. Original windows, some of which were six-over-one and others three-over-one, have been replaced with single-glazed, double-hung sash windows. The door on the eastern elevation has also been replaced with window[s]. The north elevation has a circa 1963 kitchen addition, which increased the size of the house and further altered the original footprint and floor plan of the house.

The current porch is a small wooden platform with a galvanized pipe handrail and waist-height posts. This porch replaced the porch that was added to the southern elevation after the original was enclosed on the western elevation. Historic photographs show the first porch on the southern elevation was a lumber platform set upon stone piers with no rail and a large stone serving as the step.

Scattered around the yard and farm lots near the house are small outbuildings, most of which were constructed circa 1920-1940. North of the house are a pump house and a cold cellar/smoke house. Behind these buildings and sitting on a rise in the land are a privy that has been moved from its historic location, a chicken house/machine shed, and a hog shelter/corn crib. All of these structures were constructed of dimensional lumber and, with the exception of the pump house, which is clad in shiplap siding, all have weathered wood siding on the exterior. Behind the first hog shelter are the ruins of



three smaller hog shelters. These buildings are constructed from a variety of reused pieces of wood, one including part of a former log building.

Scattered rocks mark the location of a former springhouse. South of this location is a coal house assembled from dimensional lumber, weathered wood siding, and telephone poles. Southwest of this building is a brooder house; east of it are a truck garage/corn crib, a small transverse frame barn, a corncrib, and a milk house/tool shed. All of these structures are assembled from interior dimensional lumber and all have weathered wood siding and metal standing seam roofs, except for the barn. The barn has a façade and western elevation sheathed in board and batten siding. There is also a reported, unmarked infant burial location on the property near the cold cellar/smokehouse, under a bush. A modern barn and garage are south of the house.

Context/Analysis: As early as 1842, this property was a small, 34.76-acre plot. During Dowden's tenure, he sold a small right of way to the Indiana Highway Department and donated the southwest corner of the property to a church. Subsequent family members have purchased land and the current property size is just over 40 acres. The house on this property was constructed around 1900 in either the double-pen or hall-and-parlor form. Clarence and Ola Dowden purchased the property in 1919, a year after their marriage. Their descendants still own the property. The Dowdens worked this small-scale farm for decades, but Clarence Dowden also worked other jobs, including for the Works Progress Administration and at nearby Crane NSWC, to make ends meet. Ola Dowden sold eggs and angel food cakes to help the family. The house, small barn, and privy were probably on the property when the Dowdens purchased it; they constructed the other outbuildings beginning circa 1920.

Conclusion: The barn, milk house, corn crib, hog shelter, pump house, and cold cellar/smokehouse retain integrity, but most of the buildings or remnants do not retain integrity, due to fenestration changes (garage/corn crib), additions (chicken house/machine shed), a move from historic location (privy, brooder house) or a combination of factors (house). Others are not contributing because they were constructed in the modern era (modern barn, modern garage, coal house), or are in ruins (springhouse, three hog shelters); the infant burial location has no aboveground marker associated with it. Noticeably absent from this farm are a large barn and historic fences (vegetative or otherwise) typical of Indiana farms from this and earlier eras. An unusual number of the outbuildings do not have a single dedicated purpose, but combine usages indicating that they were added as the need arose to compensate for the activities and uses that would normally take place in a single large barn.

Many buildings on the property have been significantly altered. The house and other buildings of the Dowden Farm are without architectural distinction and the property lacks buildings from a



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typical farm from the early years of the twentieth century. The Dowden Farm is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any evaluation criterion (see also Appendix F).



(50027) - Valhalla Facade



(50027) - Valhalla North and West Elevations

Valhalla (Greene, 50027)
West Side of CR 635N, West of
Plummer Creek

Valhalla, an altered dual entry I-house constructed in circa 1880, was rated Notable in the Interim Report. Though this house retains its original windows, it has undergone significant alterations and retains only a single historic outbuilding.

Description: Constructed in circa 1880, the house rests atop locally quarried sandstone piers.⁵⁴⁶ This frame building has an altered dual-entry with only one functioning door on the façade, one-story wings and a one-and-one-half story rear ell, four windows and an incongruent balcony on the second level, four pedimented dormers in the attic, a two-story portico supported by Doric columns (replacement), and a composite shingle roof. Elements typical of the vernacular Greek Revival style include six-over-six wood windows, remnants of a wide entablature, and cornice returns. A circa 1840 log dwelling later used as a chicken house is located on the property, which also includes an in-ground pool, a modern garage, and three modern barns.

Also located on the property is an unnamed cemetery associated with the Ashcraft family, located on the northeast corner of the twenty-acre property on what is known as Neldon Hill. (Greene, 50026). Two infants were buried there in the 1870s, including

546. Wes Abrams, interview by Melissa Milton-Pung, Jackson Township, Greene County, Ind., 15 November 2004; H. Adrian Rehner, *Valhalla* (Bloomfield, Ind.: Privately Printed, circa 1959).



(50027) - Valhalla Façade and South Elevation



(50027) – Circa 1900, Valhalla Façade and South Elevation



(50027) – Circa 1840 Log Structure

a stillborn child of Joseph and Nancy Ashcraft and later an infant belonging to their daughter Rachel Ashcraft Carr and her husband John Carr. At least one adult, Boone Ashcraft, was buried there by 1880, although other burials may also be present.⁵⁴⁷ A memorial marker for Valhalla's later owner, H. Adrian Rehner, is also present on the property. This memorial is marked by a bronze plaque nestled in a stand of evergreens, located southeast of the house.

Context/Analysis: This house was built by the Joseph Ashcraft family, on land originally owned by the Armstrong family, early Mormon supporters.⁵⁴⁸ The property was dubbed “Valhalla” in the late 1950s, when it was purchased by Chicago playwright H. Adrian Rehner and Robert Pataconi-Rehner.⁵⁴⁹ Joseph Ashcraft is buried at nearby Ashcraft Chapel and Cemetery (Greene, 50026).

Based on a circa 1900 photograph, Valhalla has sustained alterations that overwhelm the circa 1880 portion of the house. They include the circa 1960 two-story portico, balcony, four dormers on the façade, a modern window on the façade in place of one of the dual entries, circa 1960 additions of one-story wings on the west and east elevations, a circa 1960 one-and-one-half-story addition to the ell on the south elevation, a circa 1960 flagstone patio and

547. Uland, *Gone But Not Forgotten*, 322.

548. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Greene County, Indiana*, 154.

549. Wes Abrams, interview by Melissa Milton-Pung, Jackson Township, Greene County, Ind., 15 November 2004; H. Adrian Rehner, *Valhalla* (Bloomfield, Ind.: Privately Printed, circa 1959).

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in-ground pool adjacent to the dwelling, and application of circa 1995 vinyl siding over all exterior cladding. The single original outbuilding, a circa 1840 log dwelling later used as a chicken house then a Japanese garden house, lacks integrity due to fire damage and alterations in fenestration patterns.

Conclusion: Valhalla lacks integrity and is neither historically nor architecturally significant and is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



(50026) – Ashcraft Chapel Façade and West Elevation



(50026) – Ashcraft Chapel East and North Elevations and Cemetery



(50026) – Graves of Joseph and Nancy Ashcraft, Looking Southeast

**Ashcraft Chapel and Cemetery
(Greene, 50026)
Northeast Side of CR 880E/Mineral
Koleen Road, North of CR 425S**

Rated Contributing in the Interim Report, the Ashcraft Cemetery was established in 1886, while the adjacent Ashcraft Chapel was constructed in 1898. The chapel has undergone moderate alterations and is not architecturally or historically distinguished.

Description: This one-story, hipped roof structure was built in 1898. Constructed in a basic vernacular form with little ornamentation, its façade is punctuated by a set of six-panel double doors, while the east and west elevations are lined with simple two-over-one windows. The hipped roof is clad in composite shingles. The Ashcraft Chapel Cemetery is similar to other rural cemeteries in the Study Area. A knoll directly southeast of the chapel has approximately 236 visible burials, dating from 1886 to the present. A wood frame privy is located behind the chapel.

Context/Analysis: The Ashcraft Cemetery was established at this site after solid rock was struck when digging graves at a nearby Ashcraft family plot on the Valhalla property (Greene, 50027).⁵⁵⁰ The first burial took place in 1886, after family patriarch Joseph Ashcraft succumbed to typhoid fever. Ashcraft's son, Ira, and daughter, Florence, who had died of the same ailment earlier that year, were moved to the cemetery in late 1886. Older burials of two

550. Uland, *Gone But Not Forgotten*, 322.

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infants and another relative remained at their original location in the family plot. The Ashcraft Chapel was built in 1898. This simple meeting house was constructed by local carpenters for Simon and Minerva Ashcraft, owners of a large farmstead later known as Valhalla (Greene, 50027). It was deeded to the Methodist Church in 1906, actively attended until 1939, and abandoned in 1963 by the Indiana Annual Conference of Methodist-Episcopal Churches.⁵⁵¹ This structure has sustained several alterations, including the addition of aluminum screen doors, and the replacement of original foundation piers with concrete blocks. It is now overseen by the Cemetery Association, for use as a public meeting space.

Conclusion: The Ashcraft Chapel and Cemetery are not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria of Evaluation.⁵⁵²

551. Uland, *Gone But Not Forgotten*, 322.

552. Greene County Historical Society, *History of Greene County, Indiana*, 55.



Alexander Gilmore House (Greene, 55049)
West of CR 600E, South of Koleen



(55049) – Alexander Gilmore House Façade



(55049) – Alexander Gilmore House
West Elevation

Previously unsurveyed, the Alexander Gilmore House was constructed in circa 1870 by local stonemason Nathaniel Lynch of stone quarried on site.⁵⁵³ Currently abandoned, this property also contains the ruins of a stone spring house, stone shed, and at least two frame outbuildings.

Description: This dual-entry, one and one-half story, Side gable residence was constructed of large stone blocks that have subsequently been parged to dress the roughly carved stones. The deteriorating side gable roof retains some of its early wood shake sheathing, and is pierced at the center by a short chimney stack. The clapboard covered east and west gable peaks carry a small amount of extant ornamentation, in the form of restrained Gothic bargeboards. Replacement panel and glazed doors have been added to the house, but the few windows with extant glazing appear to be original. Inside, a massive fireplace and bookshelf fill the wall in one room, although the deteriorated and collapsing floor has compromised the interior's stability. This property also has the stone rubble remains of a springhouse and shed, as well as the ruins of at least two frame outbuildings.

553. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 20.



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(55049) – Interior of Alexander Gilmore House

Context/Analysis: This property was the home of Alexander Gilmore, and is located south of Koleen near Taylor Ridge. Little information is available on the Gilmore family, other than noting they are associated with the Gilmore Cemetery (Greene, 55050) located west of Koleen. The dwelling, a springhouse, and shed were all constructed of stone quarried on the property by local stonemason Nathaniel Lynch.⁵⁵⁴ The stone construction of the modest vernacular dwelling is one of the few such structures extant in Greene County, although it is presently abandoned and in disrepair.

Conclusion: This house is neither a particularly early example of stone masonry nor does it exhibit the refined craftsmanship that was the signature of the stone masons who flocked to the region. Little historic information is available on Gilmore, his family, or their role in the community. Its lack of historic and architectural integrity precludes its inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.

554. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 20.



(50016) – Commercial Building Façade and East Elevation



(50016) – Commercial Building West and South Elevations



(50016) – Commercial Building Façade Detail

**Commercial Building (Greene, 50016)
Southwest Corner of CR 330S and CR
610E**

Rated Contributing in the Interim Report, this commercial building was constructed in 1898.⁵⁵⁵ This false-front commercial building anchors the principal intersection of CR 330S and CR 610E in Koleen, and is directly adjacent to the former Monon rail line. It is the only commercial building in the Greene County APE outside of Scotland. This building has been an established place of commerce in the community for over a century, but lacks architectural integrity.

Description: This one-story false-front brick building was constructed in 1898 on a brick foundation. It has applied cast iron and pressed tin ornamentation on the façade and segmental arched windows with sandstone sills on the south elevation, which remains largely unaltered. While the principal entry and display windows have been replaced by sliding metal doors, portions of the applied cast iron, which were produced by the George L. Mesker and Sons Ironworks of Evansville, Indiana, remain intact. This detail echoes similar cast iron elements applied to the circa 1895 Blackmore Store in nearby Scotland (Greene, 56001). Most of the building, however, has been extensively altered. In addition to the sliding doors, a shed-roofed machinery shed has been appended to the east elevation.

Context/Analysis: This building occupies the southwest corner of CR 330S and CR 610E,

555. Max Allen, interview by Melissa Milton-Pung, Koleen, Ind., 17 November 2004.

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the principal crossroads of Koleen. It was constructed in 1898 to replace a commercial building that had burned. Subsequently, it has been occupied by a number of businesses.⁵⁵⁶ This location became an established place of commerce as early as the late 1830s, and persisted when the town was formally platted in 1879.⁵⁵⁷ This building was constructed for commercial activities and had direct loading access to the Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville rail line, later known as the Monon. Business dwindled when tracks were removed in 1935.⁵⁵⁸ It is presently used as a machine shop and garage.

Conclusion: This building lacks sufficient architectural integrity for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.

556. Max Allen, interview by Melissa Milton-Pung, 17 November 2004.

557. Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 1.

558. Max Allen, interview by Melissa Milton-Pung, 17 November 2004; Lynch, *Koleen: My Home Town*, 2 and 3.



Lawson Oliphant House (Greene, 45047)
Southwest Corner of SR 54 and CR 1290E, Hobbieville



(45047) – Lawson Oliphant House Façade and West Elevation



(45047) – Lawson Oliphant House West Elevation

The Lawson Oliphant House was previously recorded in the Greene County Interim Report and was rated Outstanding. Though this house is associated with Hobbieville town father Lawson Oliphant and is an early example of brick construction in Center Township, extensive alterations have compromised its architectural integrity.

Description: This two-story dual entry I-house was constructed of brick on a stone foundation in circa 1870.⁵⁵⁹ The main portion’s six-bay fenestration pattern and two end chimneys remain intact, while a one-story kitchen ell was likely added shortly after initial construction. Since publication of the *Greene County Interim Report*, the cedar shake roof has been replaced by a standing seam, metal roof. A circa 1960 ell extension and two-car garage are also connected to the south elevation. An above-ground pool and deck are connected to the south and east elevations. A circa 1930 concrete block garage is also associated with the house.

Context/Analysis: Located in the hamlet of Hobbieville, this house was constructed in circa 1870 by local merchant Lawson Oliphant and is reported to be the “first brick house in Center Township.”⁵⁶⁰ Oliphant and

559. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Greene County Interim Report*, 75.

560. *Ibid.*



(45047) – Circa 1930 Garage Façade

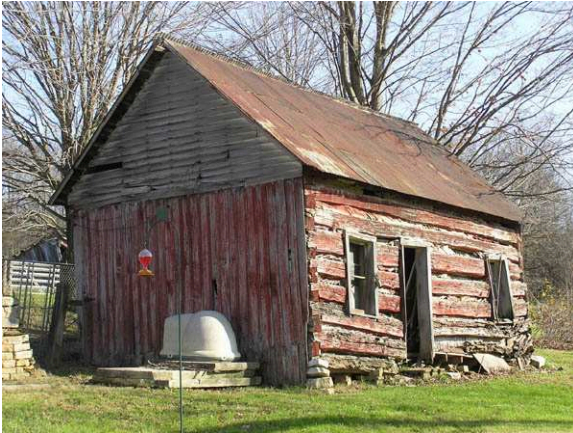
his family are buried in nearby Hobbieville Cemetery (Greene, 45048).

This dwelling retains only a small degree of integrity, due to the application of incongruent materials and inappropriate rear additions. While the main portion's fenestration pattern remains intact, steel doors and vinyl windows have been inserted throughout the house, the traditional rear ell has had windows enlarged and been extended to include a circa 1960 attached two-car garage faced with vertical composite wood siding.

Conclusion: The Lawson Oliphant House is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria of Evaluation.



**Treadway Farmstead (Monroe, 45001)
3699 Milton Road**



(45001) – Single Pen West Elevation and Façade



(45001) – Double Pen West Elevation and Façade

The Treadway Farmstead was rated Notable in the Monroe County Interim Report. Of particular note was the presence of a Single pen log house and later Double pen residence erected by a later generation of the same family. The late construction of the Single pen residence (circa 1875) and alterations to the Double pen house preclude listing in the NR as a pioneer farmstead or for individual architectural merit.

Description: The Treadway Farmstead consists of a vacant Single pen log house built circa 1875,⁵⁶¹ Double pen frame residence (circa 1910), cold cellar (circa 1910), machine shed (circa 1965), corn crib (circa 1910), Transverse-frame barn (circa 1910), chicken house ruins (circa 1930), and a large pole barn (circa 1970). Resting on stacked stone pilings, the façade of the Single pen house consists of exposed log and deteriorating chinking. The remaining elevations of the building are sheathed with a combination of board-and-batten siding and clapboard in the side gable peaks. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The Double pen residence is constructed on a stone foundation. Additional construction materials include clapboard walls and composition shingles on the roof. A large addition is appended to the rear of the main house, with a two-car garage (circa 1980) extending from its north elevation. Additional alterations to the residence

561. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 54.



(45001) – Cold Cellar Façade

include replacement windows and doors, as well as a contemporary deck on the east elevation. With the exception of the chicken coop and cold cellar, the extant farm buildings are situated west of the residential complex.

Context/Analysis: The property is reputed to have been settled by members of the Treadway family, who erected the Single pen house. The Double pen house was later constructed by Arthur Treadway.⁵⁶² Arthur, who was listed on the 1910 U.S. Census as employed at a stone mill, is also credited with construction of the stone and concrete cold cellar.⁵⁶³ No additional published information on the family or their members is available.

Conclusion: The construction of the Single pen house was decades after the period of pioneer settlement in the area. Not a particularly outstanding or unique example of its type, its deteriorated condition also compromises its integrity. The large number of alterations to the Double pen residence compromises its historic integrity. The remaining barns and outbuildings either lack integrity or are typical examples of their building form. Neither the individual buildings nor the farmstead or the farm in its entirety is eligible for the NR under any Criteria of Evaluation.

562. Philip Vance Smith, interview by Elaine Robinson, Bloomington, Ind., 12 November 2004.

563. Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910, Population Schedule*. (<http://ancestry.com> : 226 May 2005).



(45063) – Façade Looking North



(45063) – Garage Façade and North Elevation



(45063) – Horse Stable

**Bowers-Henderson House (Monroe, 45063)
4850 Evans Road**

Not previously recorded in the Monroe County Interim Report, the Gable front residence is rated Contributing. The frame vernacular building form features modest Greek Revival stylistic ornamentation. Extensive changes to the original building materials have impacted the historic integrity of the house, which does not meet any of the Criteria for Evaluation required for inclusion on the NR.

Description: Located on a five-acre parcel of land, the house is the only extant building associated with the former seventy-five acre holding. In addition to the house, the property includes a circa 1960s garage, a small wooden corral at the site of the former barn (circa 1985), and a modern horse stable (circa 1985).

The one and one-half story Gable Front house was historically enlarged with an off-set one-story rear kitchen ell, resulting in an irregular footprint. The main portion of the house rests on stone piers, which have been augmented with concrete, concrete block, and pressure-treated wood. A similar situation is present with the appended kitchen ell, although the construction materials change from large limestone foundation stones on the south to concrete block at the north. The exterior of the house is largely sheathed with clapboard, although areas of flush siding are present on the façade, both below the first story windows and above the second story windows. This



(45063) – Kitchen Ell East and North Elevations



(45063) – Foundation Detail



(45063) – Façade Detail

construction material seems inconsistent with the building's form and style, particularly since the original builder of the house was both a farmer and carpenter.⁵⁶⁴ A recently erected porch extends across most of the width of the façade, although the present owners who added the new feature did not find any physical evidence on the building of an earlier porch structure.

Fenestration on the building's façade includes a front entry situated at the east corner and a pair of double hung windows on the first floor. Centered at the second floor level in the gable peak are two additional double hung windows. Although the windows retain their historic surrounds, featuring a shelf hood molding, the windows themselves are replacements. Similar windows are utilized on the remaining elevations of the house, each boasting the historic surrounds and contemporary replacement windows. Like the windows, most of the doors have also been replaced, however, the front and rear door of the main dwelling each retain their fixed transom light.

The modest vernacular building features ornamental detailing in the Greek Revival style, including a raking cornice, corner boards, and cornice returns. Additional modern ornamentation applied to the house by recent owners includes a circular plaque with the date 1870 in the front gable peak and the ornate sawn bargeboard.

564. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 653.

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Context/Analysis: Constructed circa 1870, the house is believed to have been erected by Eli Bowers. Bowers was born in Monroe County in 1841 and served in the Civil War.⁵⁶⁵ After being mustered out of the Army as a Corporal on June 14, 1865 (following 10 months as a prisoner of war), Bowers returned to his home in Monroe County.⁵⁶⁶ Bowers married Nancy Roy in 1866, and presumably constructed the house about the same time. After Eli's death in 1925, the house and associated farm passed to eldest son, Charles M. Bowers.⁵⁶⁷ Tragedy struck the family ten years later, when ill health and financial disaster resulted in Charles hanging himself in the barn.⁵⁶⁸ It appears the Bowers family left the farm following Charles' death, with the property changing hands several times over the following decades. In the 1980s Terry and Margaret Radke purchased the property. The Radkes demolished the old barn, erecting the corral at the location and adding the small horse stable on the east side of the driveway.⁵⁶⁹ Current owners Rob and Michelle Henderson purchased the property in 1993.

Conclusion: The modest Greek Revival style residence has undergone numerous alterations in its approximately 139 year history. Changes have been made to the exterior cladding, including removal of original materials at the base and peak of the façade to reveal the underlying wood, and replacement of all the windows and many of the doors. The foundations of both the main house and kitchen ell have also been altered with inappropriate materials. Recently added features to the façade of the house, including a one-story porch and the application of an ornamental date plaque and sawn bargeboard in the façade's gable peak, also alter the historic integrity of the house. Furthermore, due to the addition of new structures and buildings such as the corral, horse stable, and garage and the loss of all historic ancillary buildings on the property, the historic setting of the former farmhouse has been compromised. The Bowers-Henderson house is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion on the NR under any Criteria of Evaluation.

565. Blanchard, *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown*, 653.

566. Indiana Adjutant General's Office, *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana*, vol. V-1861-1865 (Indianapolis: S. M. Douglass, 1866), 344.

567. "'Taps' Sounded for Eli Bowers, Civil War Vet," *The (Bloomington, Ind) Evening World*, 9 November 1925.

568. Mita Glass, *Coroner's Reports 1896-1935, Monroe County, Ind.* (Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Room Monroe County Public Library, 2002), 6.

569. Michelle Henderson, interview by Elaine Robinson, 30 August 2005.



(35061) - Indian Hill Stone Company Looking West from Victor Pike



(35061) - Mill Building Facade



(35061) - Administration Building West Elevation and Facade

Indian Hill Stone Company (Monroe, 35061)
West Side South Victor Pike, South of Tramway Road

Originally rated Notable in the Monroe County Interim Report, the Indian Hill Stone Company complex is illustrative of the stone mills established to support the region's limestone industry. Abandoned in 1976, today the mill is near ruins and its level of historic integrity is much lower than the nearby NR-listed Woolery Mill complex.

Description: Located on the west side of South Victor Pike, the former Indian Hill Stone Company complex (circa 1927-1930) includes the administration building, mill, stone sign, and a contemporary (circa 1980) pole barn and mobile home. Situated near the southern edge of the property, the approximately 500-foot long mill is essentially rectilinear in plan. The steel frame of the mill provided the required strength for the crane and formed the shell upon which the exterior clapboard was applied. Although the main portion of the mill is approximately thirty-feet tall, it is in reality just one-story. The mill is topped by a shallow-pitched gable front roof. Several one-and two-story shed-roof extensions are situated along the north elevation of the mill, presumably once housing offices or storage areas. Northeast of the mill is the two-story, stone-clad administration building (1929). Also rectilinear in form, the building is oriented roughly perpendicular to the mill by its gable front roof. The building's façade, complete with a low stone terrace and deteriorating stone urn balustrade, overlooks

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the yard east of the mill. While the building retains some of its original stone details including an Indian profile panel on the east elevation, numerous carved shields, and an ornate stone vent in each gable peak, the double hung windows and doors are replacements and the stone balustrade is deteriorating.

Context/Analysis: The firm that was the predecessor to Indian Hill Stone Company was founded in Chicago in 1868 by members of the Hagan family.⁵⁷⁰ In 1925, taking advantage of a location on the new Illinois Central Railroad spur to Victor Oolitic, Cyril Hagan moved the mill to its present day location, naming it in honor of a reputed Indian site on the property.⁵⁷¹ Because the Indian Hill property had inferior stone, no quarry was ever established at the site. The mill opened about 1928, and by 1931 they reported, despite the industry wide slow-down, they had “plenty of business.”⁵⁷² Among the top projects completed by Indian Hill were the Indiana University Law School and St. Charles Catholic Church in Bloomington as well as the Cadet Barracks at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.⁵⁷³ The firm operated at the site from circa 1928 to circa 1976, when they abandoned the property.⁵⁷⁴

The NR-listed Woolery Stone Company (NR 2002), constructed about the same time as Indian Hill Stone Company, features a mill approximately the same size, and has a highly intact suite of associated buildings and landscape elements.⁵⁷⁵ Given the alterations to the administration building, extensive deterioration of the mill building, and presence of the contemporary pole barn and mobile home, the integrity of the Indian Hill Stone Company property has been compromised.

Conclusion: As an individual building, the Indian Hill Stone Company administration building is not architecturally significant, and the complex as a whole does not retain sufficient above-ground resources to be the best example of a milling complex in the area. Unlike the nearby Woolery Stone Company, which is listed in the NR, Indian Hill Stone Company does not retain its complement of above-ground resources and high integrity. Therefore, the Indian Hill Stone Company property is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation (see also Appendix G).

Subsequent to the original documentation of the Indian Hill property, conversion of the site into an operating mill has resulted in the removal of the historic machinery and substantial changes in the historic setting.

570. George Smith, “A Look at Our Limestone Companies,” *Daily Herald-Telephone* (Bloomington, Ind.), 24 September 1968.

571. Al Hoadley, “History of *The Belt*,” (B. G. Hoadley Files, circa 1968) Victor Area 7; Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 39.

572. Office Quarries, and Mills, *Quarries and Mills: Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry*, April 1931, 11.

573. Smith “Our Limestone Companies,” 24 September 1968.

574. Hoadley, “History of *The Belt*,” Indian Hill 1.

575. Steelwater, Woolery Stone Mill, 8-28 to 8-37.



Jameson House (Monroe, 35066)
6399 South Old State Road 37



(35066) - House Façade and East Elevation



(35066) – House West and South Elevations with nearby Garage and Drystone Wall (35095)

Rated Notable for architecture in the Monroe County Interim Report, the hybrid Bungalow style house has undergone several renovations. Although some of the original character is still evident, the alterations have compromised its architectural integrity and it is not eligible for listing in the NR.

Description: The Jameson House property consists of the residence (circa 1934) and a two-car garage (1983). Portions of a drystone wall (circa 1880) near the property carry a separate property number (Monroe, 35095). The one-story Bungalow features a side gable roof but lacks the diagnostic dormer on the front roof slope. Erected on a stone foundation, the house has aluminum siding and composition shingles on its roof. The roof extends beyond the façade to incorporate an open porch. Brick posts and a low brick wall surround the porch. A central front entry and flanking double hung windows define the three bays of the façade. The original windows retain their four-over-one sash pattern, with the fixed shutters a later addition. Several additions extend from the west and south elevations of the house. A drystone wall (35095) extends from the gravel driveway around the corner and along Empire Road. The wall (circa 1880) has no historic connection to this house and has deteriorated to rubble in several sections.

Context/Analysis: The modest house was erected circa 1934 in a style similar to a

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Dormer-front Bungalow. While typical Dormer-front Bungalows are one and one-half or two-stories and include a front-facing dormer, the Jameson house is just one story and lacks the dormer.⁵⁷⁶ The house does include side-facing gables and a full-width porch associated with the style. It has several additions and is covered in aluminum siding.

Conclusion: The hybrid Bungalow residence is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.

⁵⁷⁶. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 138.



House (Monroe, 35056)
5640 South Victor Pike



(35056) - House Façade and North Elevation



(35056) – House Façade and South Elevation
with Associated Garage

Rated Notable in the Monroe County Interim Report, this Gable front Aladdin Kit House was constructed in the California Bungalow Style. A popular style in the Study Area, much better examples are found elsewhere in Monroe County.

Description: The property includes two buildings, the residence (1927) and a one-car garage/shop (circa 2000). The main portion of the house is a one-story Aladdin Kit California Bungalow style residence with a composition shingle clad gable-front roof. Since last surveyed in 1989, the house has undergone extensive alterations, including the construction of two additions to the south elevation and a wood deck to the west elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and the exterior walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. An open porch extends across the façade of the original house. The original door has been replaced with a metal door, and window openings are filled with six-over-six vinyl windows.

Context/Analysis: Constructed in southwest Perry Township in 1927, the modest residence originally may have housed the family of one of the workers in a nearby stone quarry or mill. Unfortunately, published information is not available for the property or its early owners. A number of Catalog or Kit homes with higher levels of integrity are located in Bloomington. One such example is the house at 503 West Dodds Street (Monroe, 78073), which has

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been recognized with a Bloomington Historic Designation and given a Notable rating in the *City of Bloomington Interim Report*.⁵⁷⁷

Conclusion: The extensively remodeled Gable front Aladdin Kit house is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.

577. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, 95-104.



**Burkhart-Hyde House (Monroe,
40053)
5489 Rockport Road**



(40053) – House Façade and North Elevation



(40053) –North Elevation Detail

Rated Notable in the Monroe County Interim Report, the Dormer-front Bungalow residence is constructed in the style called the most pervasive of all house forms in the city of Bloomington.⁵⁷⁸ Other examples of the house form, with a greater level of stylistic embellishment, are located in the city of Bloomington, including those in the University Street Bungalow Historic District and the McDoel Study Area.⁵⁷⁹

Description: Rated Notable in the *Monroe County Interim Report*, the Burkhart-Hyde House is situated at the center of a large lot surrounded by mature trees. The house (circa 1925) is an example of a Dormer-front Bungalow. Rising from a modest concrete block foundation, the one and one-half story house has vinyl clad walls and a composition shingle sheathed roof. The house boasts an enclosed porch the full width of the façade that is incorporated into the building by the sweeping side-gable roof. The one-over-one windows of the enclosed porch suggest it may have been enclosed after the original building construction. Both the east and west roof slopes are pierced with a single gable-front dormer. Original double hung windows feature a six-over-one sash pattern; doors are also original. The garage is incorporated into the north elevation of the building.

578. Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, xxxviii.

579. *Ibid.*, 75-77, 95-104.

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Context/Analysis: Constructed circa 1925, the house is believed to have been erected by the Burkhart family. The present owners have resided in the house since 1964.⁵⁸⁰ A common house type in the 1920s and 1930s, the Burkhart-Hyde house exhibits numerous features associated with the style, including side-facing gables, a full-width inset porch, and front-facing gabled dormers.⁵⁸¹

Conclusion: The Dormer-front Bungalow residence is not eligible for the NR as it is not an outstanding example of its type and better examples exist in Monroe County.

580. Mrs. Paul Hyde, interview by Elaine Robinson, Bloomington, Ind., 14 December 2004.

581. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 138.



**Clear Creek Church and Cemetery
(Monroe, 36041)
5405 South Rogers Street**



(36041) - Clear Creek Christian Church and Cemetery Looking North Northeast

The Clear Creek Christian Church and Cemetery was originally rated Outstanding in the Monroe County Interim Report. A number of alterations have been carried out in the last sixteen years compromising the church's historic integrity. The cemetery is presently in use and includes only a few early carved limestone monuments.

Description: The property includes the Clear Creek Christian Church (1917), an asphalt-paved parking lot, and the large cemetery (circa 1847). The only other extant structure on the property is the cemetery's stone clad utility shed (circa 1940).



(36041) - Clear Creek Christian Church Facade and North Elevation

The 1917 portion of the church is a cruciform structure with a two-story square entry tower tucked into the junction of the north and west wings. The red brick church stands on a rock-faced random ashlar foundation. Stone is also utilized as quoins and the building name and date plates. The composition shingle clad gable roof has broad overhanging eaves supported by knee braces. The church exhibits a variety of stylistic features, including both Romanesque round arch and narrower Gothic pointed arch openings; and overhanging eaves and knee braces associated with the Art and Crafts style. Alterations to the building include two additions on the eastern elevation, replacement of the main entry doors with a pair of glass doors and transom, and aluminum siding clad soffits and knee



(36041) Clear Creek Cemetery Older Section near Church Building



(36041) - Sunday School Addition North and East Elevations

braces. The oldest portion of the associated Clear Creek Cemetery (circa 1847) is located just south of the church, with large open areas forming its eastern edge. Several of the older grave markers illustrate the stone carving talents of regional craftsman, including the elaborate Blakely monument consisting of a pair of tree stumps. Three sets of limestone entry gates are located on the south side of the church parking lot, providing access to a series of asphalt-paved roadways snaking through the burial grounds.

Context/Analysis: Organized as the Christian Union Church, the Clear Creek Christian congregation was established in 1838, with 20 members.⁵⁸² The congregation erected their first permanent home circa 1847, which was destroyed in 1916. The present church was erected just one year and one day after the loss of the previous building. Twenty years later, the church added two more rooms to the east elevation. In 1952 a large Sunday School addition was made at the northeast corner.⁵⁸³ The associated cemetery, established in 1847, includes approximately 2000 interments, with a large open area at the east end for future expansion. Among the monuments are several early carved limestone examples.

Conclusion: As a religious property, the Section 4 historians evaluated the Clear Creek Church individually and the Clear

582. Clear Creek Christian Church, *1992 Directory of Clear Creek Christian Church* (Bloomington, Indiana: Clear Creek Christian Church, 1992), 2.

583. Ibid.

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Creek Church and Cemetery property and determined that each case for eligibility needed to meet Criterion Consideration A. Changes to the historic fabric of the church, such as the 1952 addition, preclude its NR inclusion for its architecture (Criterion C). Similarly, historic research demonstrated that the property is not associated with events or persons whose importance arises directly from the property's local religious function or its particular denomination.

Ordinarily cemeteries are not considered NR eligible. However, a list of seven exceptions to the basic NR Criteria for Evaluation has been established by the National Park Service to address resource types where there may be extenuating circumstances in the determination of NR eligibility. For cemeteries, the applicable exception is known as Criteria Consideration D. The historians evaluated the NR eligibility of the Clear Creek Church Cemetery following the guidance of this Criteria Consideration. However, the cemetery includes only a small proportion of early headstones and headstones exhibiting artistic qualities, which precludes it being eligible on the basis of age or design. It also does not contain interments of any person of transcendent importance nor is the cemetery associated with historically important events. Thus, neither the property nor its primary individual components are eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation or Criteria Considerations.



Bowman-Shigley House (Monroe, 35047)
4850 S. Victor Pike



(35047) - House Façade and South Elevation



(35047) – West and South Elevations

Rated Notable in the Monroe County Interim Report, the I-house/Greek Revival style and associated farmstead complex has undergone extensive alteration. Other examples of the building form are found in the area, including the house at the NR-eligible Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe, 35055).

Description: The Bowman-Shigley House and associated farmstead includes the house (circa 1870), a Transverse-frame barn (circa 1900), and glazed-tile milk house (circa 1940). A concrete block storage building (circa 1960) and eight stone piers marking the location of a no longer extant structure complete the complex. The two-story I-house is constructed on a stone foundation. The exterior walls of the house are clad with vinyl and the side gable roof is sheathed with composition shingles. The façade is divided into five bays, featuring a center door complete with sidelights and a stained glass transom. A second door and balcony are directly above the front entry. The remaining windows are double-hung replacements. A two-story portico with four fluted columns extends across the façade. Additions to the original building are located on the south and west elevations. Extant outbuildings are clustered together northwest of the house.

Context/Analysis: Little information is available on the early owners of the



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property. Current owners, James and Clair Schaffer, have carried out extensive changes to the house, including construction of two large additions, installation of replacement windows and application of vinyl siding.

Conclusion: The historic and architectural integrity of the house and ancillary structures has been compromised. The property is not eligible for listing under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



House (Monroe, 36056)
4905 S. Rogers Street

Rated Outstanding in the Monroe County Interim Report, the Gothic Revival/Bungalow hybrid house has undergone extensive alteration that has compromised its architectural integrity.

Description: Currently known as the Wampler House Bed and Breakfast, the property includes the original circa 1857 house, a circa 1920 porch addition, and a rear addition and porte-cochere (circa 2000). A second residence (circa 2000), situated east of the main building, completes the complex. The original house is a one and one-half-story Gothic Revival building complete with a cross-gable composition shingle clad roof and added Craftsman details. Resting on a stone foundation, the brick walls of the house are painted to match the rear addition. An open porch, centered on the façade, protects the primary entry and its surrounding sidelights and transom window. Original first floor windows are double hung with two-over-two sashes, while upper windows consist of four vertical lights-over-one. A large vinyl and brick clad addition extends from the north elevation of the house. A modest entry situated on the south elevation provides access to the building from the gable-roofed porte-cochere.



(36056) - House Façade and South Elevation with Associated Contemporary Residence to Rear



(36056) - House Façade and North Elevation with Associated Contemporary Residence to Rear

Context/Analysis: Although one of the earliest and largest homes in the village of Clear Creek, no published information is available on the building or its original owner. The main portion of the residence



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is stylistically similar to the house at the Dillman-Hays Farm (Monroe, 36001) located at 680 That Road; however, the Dillman-Hays house has retained a higher level of its original architectural integrity.

Conclusion: Extensive alteration has compromised the architectural and historic integrity of the building and it is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



IOOF Hall (Monroe, 36025)
4904 S. Rogers Street



(36025) – Façade and South Elevation



(36025) – Detail Front Entry

The former International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall and grocery store was previously rated Notable. In recent years extensive changes to the former IOOF Hall have diminished its historic and architectural integrity.

Description: The former IOOF Hall (1910) is a two-story building constructed on a rusticated concrete block foundation with vinyl siding cladding the walls and composition shingles on the hipped roof. Originally boasting three strings of double hung windows on the façade's upper story, the windows have been replaced by a single smaller window in the two outer bays. Similar reduction in window size and placement has occurred on the remaining building elevations. A half-hipped porch roof extends across the first story of the façade sheltering the center door and flanking display windows. The door retains its early surround, featuring pilasters and a denticulated hood molding.

Context/Analysis: The IOOF Hall originally housed a grocery store and lunch counter on the first floor, with the meeting location for the fraternal organization occupying the upper floor. The building has been under renovation by current owner, Bob Logsdon, since he and his wife opened "Stella's Place," an antique and appliance store, in the building in 1979.⁵⁸⁴

584. Marcela Creps, "Stella's Place is One of a Kind," *The Herald-Times* (Bloomington, Ind.), 28 October 2004, p. C1-2.

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Conclusion: The integrity of this modest commercial building is compromised and it is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



(35046) – House Façade and South Elevation



(35046) - House Façade with North Addition



(35046) – Garage, Dairy Barn, and Machine Shed
West Elevations

House (Monroe, 35046)
4691 S. Victor Pike

Rated Notable for its architecture in the Monroe County Interim Report, the American Foursquare style house has undergone extensive alterations that have compromised its architectural integrity.

Description: Anchored by a large American Foursquare style residence (circa 1925), the property also includes a Dairy barn, a machine shed (circa 1925), and a concrete block garage (circa 1940).⁵⁸⁵ Typical of the American Foursquare style, the two-story house is topped by a shallow-pitched hipped roof. Constructed on a stone and concrete block foundation, the walls of the house are sheathed with clapboard and the roof with asphalt shingles. A small porch is situated off-center of the façade. Also topped by a hipped roof, the porch has massive brick piers at each corner and screen filling the area above a low brick wall. Many of the windows appear to be replacements, particularly on the first floor of the façade. A one-story sunroom addition extends from the north elevation of the house, with a second large addition extending from the east elevation of the original dwelling.

Context/Analysis: At the time of the house’s construction, the American Foursquare was considered the most popular new house type in the country.⁵⁸⁶ Features associated with the style include two or two and one-half

585. Property access was denied; hence, photographs were limited to views from public right-of-way.

586. James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, “The All-American Family House,” *Old House Journal*, November/December 1995, 29.

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stories, a nearly square floor plan, and a low pyramidal hipped roof.⁵⁸⁷ Although the features associated with the American Foursquare style are still evident on the house, its massing has been compromised by the low additions, which add a horizontal and sprawling character atypical of the American Foursquare.

Conclusion: Extensive alteration has compromised the architectural and historic integrity of the building. The house is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.

587. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 137.



Jameson House (Monroe, 35044)
1191 That Road

Rated Outstanding in the Monroe County Interim Report, the Arts & Crafts style house was once associated with a small farm complex. Now functioning as part of a school complex, its setting has been altered by the construction of a new school building and playground.

Description: The Jameson House (circa 1925), once part of a small farmstead complex, is the only structure on the property over 50 years old. The house is a one and one-half-story Arts & Crafts style residence with a steeply pitched composition shingle clad cross gable roof. Brick walls rise from a rock-faced random ashlar foundation. Smooth dressed stone is utilized around the windows; as a watertable; and quoins framing the building's corners and arched openings of the unbraced front porch. The first and second story windows have been replaced with double hung vinyl clad windows.

Context/Analysis: Plat maps indicate that the ten-acre parcel was first subdivided after 1920, with ownership credited to Fred Jameson by mid-century.⁵⁸⁸ Changing hands infrequently, the most recent transfer occurred in 2004 when the Lighthouse Christian Academy purchased it for their new school. Currently the former residence serves as classrooms and storage. A one-story school and its associated playground have been constructed nearby.

588. Hixson, *Plat Book of Monroe County*; Johnson Publishing Co., *Monroe County 1957 Atlas & Directory*.



(35044) – Jameson House Façade and East Elevation



(35044) – Jameson House and Lighthouse Christian Academy to Rear



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Conclusion: The replacement windows and extensive changes to the Jameson House's setting, such as the construction of the school and playground, have compromised its historic integrity. The former residence is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



David May House (Monroe, 35045)
1200 That Road



(35045) - House Façade and West Elevation



(35045) – House North and West Elevations

The David May House, an I-house constructed circa 1870, was rated Notable in the Monroe County Interim Report. Extensive alteration, the loss of all early ancillary structures, and the construction of a new subdivision surrounding the house, have compromised the historic and architectural integrity of the property

Description: The property includes three buildings, although only the residence (circa 1870) is at least fifty years old. The house, a two-story I-house, is constructed on a stone foundation. A series of additions have reconfigured the building into an irregular or massed plan. Walls of the house are currently sheathed with aluminum siding and the roof with composition shingles. The façade is divided into five fenestration bays featuring a central door on both floors. The first floor door has an elaborate surround including sidelights and a transom window. Remaining windows are double hung replacements. A one-story half-hipped roof porch extends across the façade supported by fluted columns. Small porches are also situated on the west and north elevations.

Context/Analysis: In 1865, David and Sarah May purchased an eighty-five acre parcel and set about establishing their farm.⁵⁸⁹ The house is reputed to have originally been a two-room log cabin. Currently the

589. Winslow, "Old Jonas May Home near Clear Creek is Historical Landmark."



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sprawling house is situated on a small lot, as most of the farm land was sold for the housing development that encircles the house.

Conclusion: The David May House with its compromised integrity and setting is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.



(35051) – Farm



(35051) - House Façade and East Elevation



(35051) – Dairy Barn and Silos

Farm (Monroe, 35051)
1500 That Road

Rated Notable in the Monroe County Interim Report, the two-thirds I-house/Greek Revival style house and farmstead complex have undergone extensive alteration. Better examples of the building form are found in the area, such as the Blakely House at 5250 Fairfax Road (Monroe, 37016) that was rated Outstanding.

Description: The Farm includes nine extant buildings/structures over 50 years old. Along with the house (circa 1850), the complex includes a springhouse (circa 1870), Dairy barn and granary (circa 1900), hog house (circa 1940), tool house (circa 1940), a garage (circa 1940), and several silos (circa 1920, 1940). A machine shed, two pole barns, and a Harvestore silo were erected between 1980 and 2000. The house is a two-thirds I-house with Greek Revival stylistic elements. The residence, resting on a stone foundation, is aluminum sided and has a composition shingle clad roof. Little ornamentation survives except for the modest cornice returns and the pilastered door surround complete with sidelights and a transom window. Extensive additions to the north elevation expand the original I-house to a modified T-plan.

The Dairy barn appears to have originally been constructed as an English barn, but subsequent shed roof additions to both the south and north elevations have substantially altered its appearance. The barn was further altered by the construction of the circa 1940 silo on its south side and the connecting silo



(35051) – Hog House



(35051) – circa 1980s Aerial Photograph

house. In 1977 the milking parlor was destroyed by fire and many of the insul-brick shingles cladding the exterior of the granary's vertical wood clad walls melted in place. The granary is altered by a small pole addition to the south elevation and a hole in the south roof slope where the chute to fill the structure was once located. The springhouse is the only older building that retains a high level of its historic integrity; other outbuildings, such as the hog house, are in a deteriorated condition.

Context/Analysis: Little information is available about the original owners of the property. Among the farm's most prominent owners is the Bailey Family who owned and operated it as a dairy farm from 1944 to 2002.⁵⁹⁰ The most distinctive changes to the farmstead are those buildings demolished since the 1980s. An aerial photograph of the farm from the circa 1980s indicates that a small barn and chicken coop, located south of the milking parlor site, have been demolished. Also demolished was the milking parlor erected on the site of the original structure in 1978.

Conclusion: None of the buildings or structures is individually eligible for listing in the NR as they lack integrity and/or are not outstanding examples of their type or form. Even when considered together as a farmstead or farm as a whole, the property fails to convey consistent historical and/or architectural themes. Thus, the property is not eligible for the NR under any of the Criteria for Evaluation.

590. Jerry Bailey, interview by Elaine Robinson, Bloomington, Ind., 10 December 2004.



Summary/Conclusions

The Section 4 historians for the I-69 Tier 2 Study identified 196 properties that possibly were historic in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000 and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004. Of these 196 properties, forty-eight subsequently were determined to lack integrity and were rated Non-Contributing. An additional eleven properties had been demolished. Streetscape and selected individual photographs as well as field notes taken for these properties during the reconnaissance phase of the survey remain on file. With the exception of the potential Clear Creek Historic District and the potential Maryland Ridge Historic District/Cultural Landscape, the Non-Contributing properties are not discussed further in this report, as they were not subject to detailed survey.

Each property was fully documented according to the methods described above in this report. All properties listed and eligible for listing in the NR and a sample of twenty-two ineligible properties are presented in detail in this report.

Of the properties surveyed, one property is listed in the NR and is located within the Section 4 APE but not within the project corridor:

- Scotland Hotel (Greene, 56002)

Seven individual properties eligible for listing in the NR are located within the Section 4 APE but not within the project corridor:

- Blackmore Store (Greene, 56001)
- Clifty Church (Greene, 50008)
- Koontz House (Monroe, 45005)
- John May House (Monroe, 45062)
- Stipp-Bender House and Farmstead (Monroe, 35055)
- Harris Ford Bridge (Monroe, 35104)
- Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe, 40051)

Of the areas surveyed, no potential districts are found eligible for listing in the NR.



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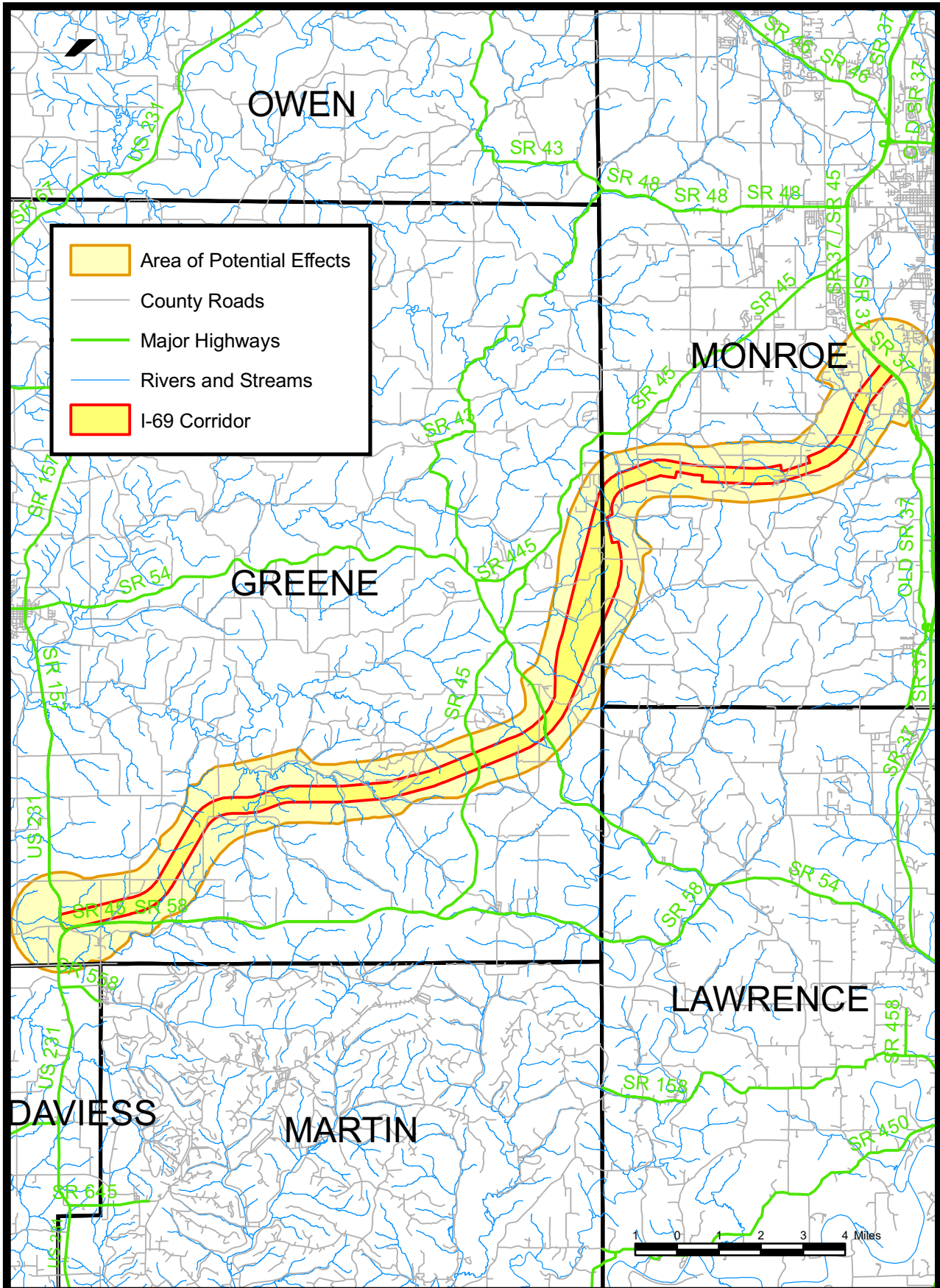


Appendix A. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

August 29, 2006

Map 1: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties



Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.



Appendix B. List of all Properties Surveyed



I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

Section 4

County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Greene/Taylor	55004	Farmstead	E side of CR 490E , S of Plummer Creek	c. 1920	California Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55021	Taylor Ridge Cemetery	Taylor Ridge Road/CR 475E at CR 450S	c. 1880	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55028	Dowden Cemetery	E side of 275 E, N of 625 S	c. 1860-1920	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55029	Hasler Cemetery	S side of CR 625S, E of CR 275E	c. 1880-1960	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55030	Cemetery	E of Scotland, between SR 58 and CR 745S	c. 1850-1890	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55031	House	NW corner of 200 E and Hwy 58	c. 1880	Double pen	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55032	Farmstead	N side of CR 600S, between SR 231 and CR 200E	c. 1870	Hall and parlor	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55033	McElroy Farmstead	S side of CR 600E, E of SR 231	c. 1880	Center gable	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55041	House	SW corner of CR 710S and SR 231	c. 1930	California Bungalow	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55042	Dowden Farm	W side of CR 215E, N of SR 58	c. 1900	Altered House Form & Farmstead	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55043	Cemetery	W side of SR 231, N of SR 45/58	c. 1860	Cemetery & Farmstead Ruins	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55044	Farmstead	E side of CR 275E, N of edge of Corridor	c. 1890	Double pen & Farmstead	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55045	Farm	W side of CR 275E, N of CR 625S	c. 1910	Folk Victorian & Farmstead	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55046	Farm	E side of CR 275E, N of CR 625S	c. 1930	California Bungalow & Farmstead	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55047	Farmstead	N side of SR 45, W of CR 400E	1909	Double pen & Farmstead	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55048	Old 16th Cemetery	W of Taylor Ridge Road/CR 475E, N of Taylor Ridge Cemetery	c. 1840	Cemetery	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55049	Alexander Gilmore House	W of CR 600E, S of Koleen	c. 1870	Side gable	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	55050	Gilmore Cemetery	N side of CR 350S, W of Koleen	c. 1880	Cemetery	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56001	Blackmore Store	E. side of Main Street, N. end of town	c. 1895	19th Century Functional Commercial	Outstanding	Outstanding
Greene/Taylor	56002	Scotland Hotel	NW corner of Main Street and Jackson Street	1879	Italianate Revival	Outstanding	Outstanding



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Section 4

County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Greene/Taylor	56003	Odd Fellows Hall/W.D. Whitaker Store	SE corner of Main Street and Jackson Street	c. 1875	19th Century Functional Commercial	Notable	Notable
Greene/Taylor	56004	Mullis & Co. Grocery and Meats	S. side of Jackson Street, E. of Main Street	c. 1890	19th Century Functional Commercial	Notable	Notable
Greene/Taylor	56005	Kindred Haywood House	N. side of Jackson Street, W. of Main Street	c. 1870	Greek Revival	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56006	Scotland Town Switchboard	N. side of Cincinnati Street, W. of Main Street	c. 1890	Gable front	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56007	Scotland Barber Shop	W. side of Main Street, between Cincinnati & Canal	c. 1915	False Front Commercial	Notable	Notable
Greene/Taylor	56008	House	E. side of Main Street, between Cincinnati & Canal	c. 1900	Double pen	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56010	Scotland Cemetery	Wallace Street at Pleasant Street	c. 1880	Scotland Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56011	Scotland United Methodist Church	W side of Pleasant Street at Cincinnati Street	1883	19th Century Functional Ecclesiastical	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Taylor	56012	Scotland Snapper and DT Cycle	SW corner of Main Street and Jackson Street	1945	20th Century Functional Commercial	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50001	Freeman Cemetery	SW side of CR 235S, S of Bridge at CR 1375N	1861	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50003	House	W side of CR 1250E, N of CR 325N	c.1880	Hall and parlor	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50008	Clifty Church	W side of CR 920E/Old Clifty Road, N of CR 415E	1861-1867	Single pen Log Structure	Outstanding	Outstanding
Greene/Jackson	50009	Farmstead	E side of CR 920E/Old Clifty Road, N of CR 415E	c. 1875	Center gable	Notable	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50010	Dobbins Cemetery	W side of CR 920E/Old Clifty Road, N of CR 415E	c.1849	Cemetery	Notable	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50014	House	NW of CR 330S and CR 610E	c.1880	Center gable	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50015	House	W side of CR 610E, N of CR 330S	c.1875	Double pen	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50016	Commercial Building	SW corner of CR 330S and CR 610E	c.1898	False-Front Commercial	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50017	House	N side of CR 330S, W of CR 610E	c.1875	Hall and parlor	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50018	House	NE Corner of CR 670E and CR 320N	c.1875	Center gable	Notable	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50019	House	End of CR 400S, SE of Kolen	c.1880	Hall and parlor	Contributing	Demolished



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Section 4

County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Greene/Jackson	50020	Cooper Cemetery	S of CR 350N/Dry Branch Road at Rock Spring	c.1855	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50021	Greene County Bridge #48	CR 750E over Plummer Creek	1894	Warren Pony Truss	Outstanding	Demolished
Greene/Jackson	50022	House	E side of CR 750E/Dry Branch Road, S of Rock Spring	c.1890	Double pen	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50023	House	E side of CR 360S, N of Plummer Creek	c.1875	Double pen	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50024	House	E side of CR 360S, N of Plummer Creek	c.1885	Center gable	Notable	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50025	Shoptaw Cemetery	E side of CR 880E, N of Ashcraft Chapel	c.1840	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50026	Ashcraft Chapel and Cemetery	E side of CR 880E	Chapel: 1898; Cemetery: 1886	19th C. Functional Ecclesiastical	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50027	Valhalla	W side of CR 635N, W of Plummer Creek	c.1880	I-house	Notable	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50035	Farmstead	W side of CR 750E/Dry Branch Road, S of Rock Springs	1864	Central Passage	Notable	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50036	House	E side of CR 625E, SE of Koleen	c.1920	Single pen Log Structure	Contributing	Demolished
Greene/Jackson	50044	Koleen Union Church	SE corner of CR 330S and CR 610E	c.1900	19th Century Functional Ecclesiastical	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50045	Smith Cabin	NNW of CR 325W, W of CR 1250E	c.1850	Single pen Log Structure	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50046	Cabin	SW of CR 725E, 1 Mile from Mineral-Koleen Road	c.1955	Single pen Log Structure	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Jackson	50047	Unnamed Cemetery	Located along the unpaved easterly extension of CR 450S, approximately 2000' east of CR 625E	1888	Unmarked Cemetery	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Center	45019	Holder House	SE side of CR 75N/Carter Road	c.1840	Altered Single pen Log	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Center	45040	Carmichael Cemetery	N side of Carmichael Road	1815	Cemetery	Notable	Contributing
Greene/Center	45041	Greene County Bridge #311	CR 100S/Thacker Road - Crossing Indian Creek	c.1905	Warren Pony Truss Bridge	Notable	Contributing
Greene/Center	45042	Greene County Bridge #35	CR 1375E - Crossing Indian Creek	c.1905	Pratt Pony Truss Bridge	Notable	Contributing



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County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Greene/Center	45043	Storm Cemetery	W of CR 1375E/Rock East Road, W of Monroe County Line	1819	Cemetery	Notable	Contributing
Greene/Center	45044	Jonesboro Methodist Episcopal Church	SE side of CR 170N	1886	Italianate	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Center	45045	House	W side of CR 1290E	c.1880	Double pen	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Center	45046	House	W side of CR 1290E	c.1880	Folk Victorian	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Center	45047	Lawson Oliphant House	SW corner of SR 54 and CR 1290E	c.1870	Dual Entry I-house	Outstanding	Contributing
Greene/Center	45048	Hobbieville Cemetery	NE of SR 54, W of Hobbieville	c.1818	Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Center	45058	House	E side of CR 170N, behind church	c.1900	Folk Victorian	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Center	45059	House	N side of CR 150S, W of CR 1250E	c.1880	Center gable	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Center	45060	House	N side of CR 150S, E of CR 1250E	c.1870	Hall and parlor	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Center	45061	Sparks Cemetery	SE of Timber Trace Subdivision, NW of Indian Creek	c.1864	Cemetery	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Greene/Monroe	N/A	Maryland Ridge District/ Cultural Landscape	Three- to Seven-Mile Wide Band along Greene and Monroe County Line	1816-1953	Houses, Farms, Early Industries, Cemeteries, Landscape Elements	Not Previously Recorded	Non-Contributing; Not a District or Cultural Landscape
Monroe/Indian Creek	45001	Treadway Farmstead	3699 Milton Road	Single pen: c. 1875; Double pen: c. 1910	Single pen/Double pen/Transverse Frame Barn	Notable	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45002	House	5050 Evans Road	c. 1900	Double pen	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45004	Smith House	SW Corner Rockport at Evans	c. 1870	Single pen	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45005	Koontz House	7401 Mt. Zion Road	c. 1865	Greek Revival	Outstanding	Outstanding
Monroe/Indian Creek	45006	House	7366 Harmony Road	c. 1929	California Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45007	House	7211 Breeden Road	c. 1890	Gabled ell	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45008	W. C. Sadler House	9810 W Tom Phillips Rd	c. 1900	I-house	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45009	House	7590 Breeden Road	c. 1880	Gabled ell	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45034	House	8888 W. Crum Road	c. 1905	Bungalow	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45035	House	8181 S. Breeden Road	1922	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing



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County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Monroe/Indian Creek	45036	House	8240 S Breeden Road	c. 1905	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45037	House	8398 Breeden Road	c. 1925	California Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45038	House	N Side Carmichael Road, just E of Greene County line	c. 1860	I-house	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe/Indian Creek	45039	House	9325 Carmichael	c. 1920	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45058	Adams/Breeden Cemetery	W of Breeden Road, N of Graves Road	c. 1840s-1910s	Cemetery	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45059	Farmstead	7482 Breeden Road	c. 1900	California Bungalow	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45060	Burch Cemetery	N side Burch Road	c. 1838 to present	Cemetery	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45061	House	7040 South Rockport Road	c. 1890	Gabled ell	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45062	John May House	6530 Duvall	c. 1849-1860s	Single pen/Hall and parlor	Not Previously Recorded	Outstanding
Monroe/Indian Creek	45063	Bowers-Henderson House	4850 Evans Road	c. 1870	Gable front with Greek Revival Details	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Indian Creek	45064	Fodrill Cemetery	E side of Rock East Road, S of Carmichael Road	c.1850-1870	Cemetery	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Clear Creek	50038	Farm	7080 S. Victor Pike	c. 1910	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Clear Creek	50050	Fluck Mill Stone Company	4790 Fluck Mill Road	1931	Functional/Limestone Mill	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Clear Creek	50051	Ketcham Cemetery	W side Victor Pike, S of Tramway	c. 1826-1990	Cemetery	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Van Buren	40051	Philip Murphy-Jonas May House	North of Ida Lane	c. 1846	Hall and parlor (I-house)	Outstanding	Outstanding
Monroe/Van Buren	40052	Green House	4791 Rockport Road	c. 1870	Double pen	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Van Buren	40053	Burkhart-Hyde House	5489 Rockport Road	c. 1925	Dormer-front Bungalow	Notable	Contributing
Monroe/Van Buren	40055	Farmstead	5517 S. Rockport Road	c. 1895	Gabled ell	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Van Buren	40073	South Union Christian Church & Cemetery	6510 Rockport Road	church: 1922; cemetery c. 1865	Classical Revival	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Van Buren	40075	House	6030 Koontz	c. 1940s	Ranch	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Van Buren	40076	Shawnee Tramway	South side of Tramway Road, west of Victor Pike	c. 1900	Bridge Piers for former Quarry tramway	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Van Buren	40077	House	5560 Rockport Road	c. 1900	Double pen	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35044	Jameson House	1191 That Road	c. 1925	Arts & Crafts	Outstanding	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35045	David May House	1200 That Road	c. 1870	I-house	Notable	Contributing



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County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Monroe/Perry	35046	House	4691 S Victor Pike	c. 1925	American Foursquare	Notable	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35047	Bowman-Shigley House	4850 S. Victor Pike	1870	I-house/Greek Revival	Notable	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35048	House	4990 Victor Pike	c. 1900	Gabled ell	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35049	House	5340 S. Victor Pike	c. 1890	Double pen	Notable	Demolished
Monroe/Perry	35050	Stone Wall	Church Lane, E of Victor Pike	c. 1875	Drystone Wall	Notable	Notable
Monroe/Perry	35051	Farm	1500 W. That Road	c. 1850	Two Thirds I-house/Greek Revival	Notable	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35052	House	4115 Rockport Road	c. 1910	Double pen	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe/Perry	35053	House	4498 Rockport Road	c. 1875	Hall and parlor	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe/Perry	35054	Farm	4695 East Lane	c. 1885	Double pen	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35055	Stipp-Bender Farmstead	5075 S. Victor Pike	c. 1876	I-house/Italianate	Outstanding	Outstanding
Monroe/Perry	35056	House	5640 S. Victor Pike	c. 1927	Gable front Aladdin Kit House	Notable	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35057	House	5721 Victor Pike	c. 1870	Gothic Revival	Outstanding	Demolished
Monroe/Perry	35058	House	5831 S. Victor Pike	c. 1927	Bungalow (or Bungalow)	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35059	Farm	5898 S. Victor Pike	c. 1890	Gable front	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35060	Stone Wall	W side Victor Pike, N. of Tramway	c. 1875	Drystone Wall	Notable	Notable
Monroe/Perry	35061	Indian Hill Stone Company	W Side S Victor Pike, south of Tramway Road	c. 1929-30	Functional	Notable	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35062	Farm	4290 Mamie Eads (previously recorded at 2490 Fluck Mill Rd.)	c. 1890	Gabled ell w/Queen Anne influences	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35063	House	1097 W. Dillman Road	c. 1900	Gabled ell	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35064	Bridge No. 83	W. Dillman Road over Clear Creek	1910	Warren Pony Truss Bridge	Notable	Notable
Monroe/Perry	35065	House	6398 Old State Road 37	c. 1928	Bungalow (or Bungalow)	Notable	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35066	Jameson House	6399 Old State Road 37	c. 1934	Bungalow (or Bungalow)	Notable	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35091	Campbell/Smith/Guy Cemetery	SE Corner Dillman at Victor Pike	1842-1908	Cemetery	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35092	Bloomington Southern (Illinois Central) RR Bridge	Clear Creek SW of Dillman Road	c. 1914	Through Girder RR Bridge	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35093	Star Mill	313 W. Dillman Road	c. 1929	Functional/Limestone Mill	Not Previously Recorded	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35094	James Smith Farmstead	6570 Old State Road 37	c. 1950	Side gable, Massed plan	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing



I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES
Section 4

County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Monroe/Perry	35095	Stone Wall	6399 Old State Road 37	c. 1880	Drystone Wall	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35096	Monroe Structure No. 921	Old SR 37 at S. Empire Road	c. 1940s	Concrete Box Culvert	Not Previously Recorded	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35097	Henry Stansifer Farmstead	4976 S. Victor Pike	c. 1943	Bungaloid (or Bungalow)	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35098	C & H Stone Company	4000 S. Rockport Road	c. 1920	Functional/Limestone Mill	Not Previously Recorded	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35100	Railroad Trestle	E side S Victor Pike between Tramway and Fluck Mill Roads	c. 1906	Railroad Trestle	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	35104	Harris Ford Bridge	N side Church, Clear Creek Trail	1887, moved 2003	Pratt Through Truss	Unknown	Outstanding
Monroe/Perry	36001-36056	Clear Creek District	Village of Clear Creek	c. 1857-1928	Houses, Commerical Building, Church and Cemetery	Potential District	Non-Contributing, Not a District
Monroe/Perry	36001	Dillman-Hays Farm	680 That Road	c. 1880	Gothic Revival	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36002	House	800 W. That Road	c. 1890	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36003	House	848 W. That Road	c. 1905	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36004	House	799 W. That Road	c. 1900	Double pen	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36005	House	725 W. That Road	c. 1975	Ranch	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36006	House	665 W. That Road	c. 1890	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36007	House	577 W. That Road	c. 1895	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36008	Commercial	555 W. That Road	c. 1965	Functional	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36009	Clear Creek School	NVA Clear Creek Drive	c. 1920	Tudor Revival School	Outstanding	Demolished
Monroe/Perry	36010	House	400 Clear Creek Drive	c. 1928	Bungalow	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe/Perry	36011	House	420 Clear Creek Drive	c. 1960	Ranch	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36012	House	440 Clear Creek Drive	c. 1928	California Bungalow	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36013	House	4788 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	Double pen	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36014	House	4808 S. Rogers Street	c. 1895	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing



I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

Section 4

County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Monroe/Perry	36015	House	4820 S. Rogers Street	c. 1925	California Bungalow	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36016	House	4830 S. Rogers Street	c. 1925	California Bungalow	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36017	House	4848 S. Rogers Street	c. 1895	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36018	House	4858 S. Rogers Street	c. 1905	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36019	House	4868 S. Rogers Street	c. 1890	Double pen	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36020	House	4878 S. Rogers Street	c. 1895	Double pen	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36021	Post Office	4888 S. Rogers Street	c. 1975	Functional	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36022	House	4998 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	American Foursquare	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36023	House	4900 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36024	House	4902 S. Rogers Street	1920	Dormer front Bungalow	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36025	IIOF Hall	4904 S. Rogers Street	1910	Commercial	Notable	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36026	House	4910 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36027	House	5500 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	Double pen	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36028	House	5600 S. Rogers Street	c. 1890	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36029	House	5650 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	Double pen	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36030	House	5900 S. Rogers Street (previously recorded as 5890 S. Rogers Street)	c. 1875	Double pen; Midwest Three-Portal Barn	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36031	House	5723 S. Rogers Street	c. 1915	Bungalow (or Bungalow)	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36032	House	5719 S. Rogers Street	c. 1928	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36033	House	5715 S. Rogers Street	c. 1925	Bungalow/Craftsman	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36034	House	5711 S. Rogers Street	c. 1932	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36035	House	5707 S. Rogers Street	c. 1913	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36036	House	5701 S. Rogers Street	c. 1924	Central passage Double pile	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36037	House	5605 S. Rogers Street	c. 1905	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36038	House	5535 S. Rogers Street	c. 1925	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Non-Contributing



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County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Monroe/Perry	36039	House	5505 S. Rogers Street	c. 1928	California Bungalow	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36040	House	5501 S Rogers Street	c. 1930	Bungalow	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36041	Clear Creek Christian Church and Cemetery	5405 S. Rogers Street	church: 1917; cemetery: 1847	Neo-Gothic	Outstanding	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36042	House	5321 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe/Perry	36043	House	5233 S. Rogers Street	c. 1905	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36044	House	5201 S. Rogers Street	c. 1895	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36045	House	5123 S. Rogers Street	c. 1905/c. 1990	Pyramid Cottage/Functional Commercial	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36046	House	5115 S. Rogers Street	c. 1928	California Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36047	House	5110 S. Rogers Street	c. 1925	California Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/ Perry	36048	House	5101 S. Rogers Street	c. 1925	California Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36049	House	5025 S. Rogers Street	c. 1910	Double pen	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36050	House	5021 S. Rogers Street	c. 1905	Hall and parlor	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36051	House	5009 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36052	House	5005 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	Gabled ell	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36053	House	5001 S. Rogers Street	c. 1905	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36054	House	4977 S. Rogers Street	c. 1905	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36055	House	4945 S. Rogers Street	c. 1968	Ranch	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	36056	House	4905 S. Rogers Street	c. 1857	Gothic Revival/Bungalow	Outstanding	Non-Contributing
Monroe/Perry	37010	House	230 Church Lane	c. 1925	Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	37017	Ken Scisco House	400 Church Lane	1954	Ranch	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	37018	Wylie Mill	5100 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	Functional/Limestone Mill	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	37019	House	4949 S. Rogers Street	c. 1900	California Bungalow	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing
Monroe/Perry	37020	House	4540 S. Victor Pike	c. 1920	California Bungalow	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing








Appendix C. Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties



I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES


Section 4

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Greene/ Taylor	55041	C	House	SW corner of CR 710S and SR 231	c. 1930	California Bungalow	This house is a common building type from the pre-WW II era. It retains three-over-one windows, but has vinyl siding.
	Greene/ Taylor	55042	C	Dowden Farm	W side of CR 215E, N of SR 58	c. 1900s	Altered House Form & Farmstead	House has lost integrity: porch enclosure, fenestration change, addition. Has several outbuildings.
	Greene/ Taylor	55043	C	Cemetery	W side of SR 231, N of SR 45/SR 58	c. 1860	Cemetery & Farmstead Ruins	Cemetery previously unrecorded. Contains approximately ten visible burials, marked from 1859-1865. Farmstead ruins include foundations of a house and bank barn.
	Greene/ Taylor	55044	C	Farmstead	E side of CR 275E, N edge of Corridor	c. 1890	Double pen & Farmstead	This Double pen house has replacement aluminum windows and doors, and has been clad in aluminum siding. Incomplete suite of outbuildings.
	Greene/ Taylor	55045	C	Farm	W side of CR 275E, N of CR 625S	c. 1910	Folk Victorian & Farmstead	Outbuildings on this early twentieth century farmstead are not particularly notable or unusual. House has incongruent porch supports and an incongruent rear addition.



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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Greene/ Taylor	55046	C	Farm	E side of CR 275E, N of CR 625S	c. 1930	California Bungalow & Farmstead	House is of a common building type from the pre-WW II era and is vinyl sided. Farmstead lacks a complete suite of outbuildings.
	Greene/ Taylor	55047	C	Farmstead	N side of SR 45, W of CR 400E	1909	Double pen & Farmstead	Double Pen house and outbuildings all date to the 1900s through the 1920s. House has been altered by additions and incongruent materials.
	Greene/ Taylor	55048	C	Old 16th Cemetery	W of Taylor Ridge Road/CR 475E, N of Taylor Ridge Cemetery	c. 1840	Cemetery	Cemetery previously unrecorded. Contains an unknown number of burials with illegible markers.
	Greene/ Taylor	55049	C	Alexander Gilmore House	W of CR 600E, S of Koleen	c. 1870	Side gable	House and the remains of a stone cold cellar constructed for Alex Gilmore, out of stone quarried on site. All buildings in an advance state of deterioration. Associated with the Gilmore Cemetery on adjacent ridge to the north - within sight of the house.



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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Greene/ Taylor	55050	C	Gilmore Cemetery	N side of CR 350S, W of Koleen	c. 1880	Cemetery	Cemetery previously unrecorded. Contains at least one visible burial, dating to 1880. Associated with Alex Glimore House on adjacent ridge to the south - within sight of the cemetery.
	Greene/ Taylor	56011	C	Scotland United Methodist Church	W side of Pleasant Street at Cincinnati Street	1883	19th Century Functional Ecclesiastical	Common example of vernacular church constructed during the late nineteenth century. It is aluminum sided, has a c. 1967 addition to the northeast elevation, and has had its entrance doors and windows replaced.
	Greene/ Taylor	56012	C	Scotland Snapper and DT Cycle	SW corner of Main Street and Jackson Street	1945	20th Century Functional Commercial	Mullis & Co. Grocery and Meats (57001) was moved several yards west in c. 1945 to make room for this concrete block commercial structure with its original window fenestration pattern. It remains in the same use operated by a Mullis family descendant, but has some incongruent additions on the west and south elevations.
	Greene/ Jackson	50044	C	Koleen Union Church	SE corner of CR 330S and CR 610E	c. 1900	19th Century Functional Ecclesiastical	Modest church building has replacement vinyl siding and c. 2004 rear addition with handicap access and restrooms. Two outhouses also remain extant.



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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Greene/ Jackson	50045	C	Smith Cabin	NNW of CR 325W, W of CR 1250E	c. 1850	Single pen Log Structure	Single pen log structure with replacement concrete block chimney and foundation piers. Moved to present location from nearby site.
	Greene/ Jackson	50046	C	Cabin	SW of CR 725E, 1 Mile from Mineral-Koleen Road	c.1955	Single pen Log Structure	Single pen log structure with replacement chinking, fieldstone foundation, hearth, and chimney. Possibly rebuilt on site or moved to present location from nearby site.
	Greene/ Jackson	50047	C	Unnamed Cemetery	Located along the unpaved easterly extension of CR 450S, approximately 2000' east of CR 625E	1888	Unmarked Cemetery	One or perhaps two gravestones observed. Puported to be the resting place of Jacob T. Hardisty, who died in 1888, and a stillborn granddaughter.
	Greene/ Center	45058	C	House	E side of CR 170N, behind church	c. 1900	Folk Victorian	Modest Folk Victorian with incongruent rear additions and replacement windows.
	Greene/ Center	45059	C	House	N side of CR 150S, W of CR 1250E	c. 1880	Center gable	Modest center gable house with altered fenestration, aluminum siding, and altered porch.



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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Greene/ Center	45060	C	House	N side of CR 150S, E of CR 1250E	c. 1870	Hall and parlor	Hall and Parlor house with vinyl siding and incongruent roofline alteration on the north elevation.
	Greene/ Center	45061	C	Sparks Cemetery	SE of Timber Trace Subdivision, NW of Indian Creek	c. 1864	Cemetery	Cemetery previously unrecorded. Contains at least two visible burials, with the earliest dating to 1864.
	Greene and Monroe Counties	N/A	NC	Maryland Ridge District/Cultural Landscape	Multiple Property Resource	c. 1816- 1950s	Multiple	Nine resources in APE are distributed across eleven linear miles of a landscape that includes many intrusive and modern elements; neither a district nor a cultural landscape is present.
	Monroe/ Indian Creek	45058	C	Adams/Breeden Cemetery	W of Breeden Road, N of Graves Road	c. 1840s- 1910s	Cemetery	Cemetery previously unrecorded. Established in the 1840s, the cemetery is reputed to be part of the Maryland Ridge settlement and contains approximately 125 marked interments.
	Monroe/ Indian Creek	45059	C	Farmstead	7482 Breeden Road	c. 1900	California Bungalow	California Bungalow residence has an incongruent addition. Remaining farmstead includes several well maintained structures, including a Three-portal barn and cold cellar.



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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Monroe/ Indian Creek	45060	C	Burch Cemetery	N side Burch Road	c. 1838 to present	Cemetery	Previously unrecorded cemetery, the burial ground is linked to the Maryland Ridge settlement in the area. The well-maintained cemetery currently includes approximately 300 marked interments.
	Monroe/ Indian Creek	45061	C	House	7040 South Rockport Road	c. 1890	Gabled ell	Reputed to have been constructed by a member of the Koontz family, the building was abandoned as a residence c. 1977. Although overgrown, the modest dwelling, which has never had indoor plumbing, retains many of its architectural details.
	Monroe/ Indian Creek	45062	O	John May House	6530 Duvall	c. 1849- c. 1860s	Single pen/Hall and parlor	The vernacular dwelling is the only extant structure in the extinct community of Palestine. The original log dwelling now forms the rear ell for the c. 1860s Hall and parlor addition.
	Monroe/ Indian Creek	45063	C	Bowers-Henderson House	4850 Evans Road	c. 1870	Gable front with Greek Revival details	Erected as part of the Eli Bowers Farm, the house is the only extant structure from the original agricultural function of the property.
	Monroe/ Indian Creek	45064	C	Fodrill Cemetery	E side of Rock East Road, S of Carmichael Road	c.1850-1870	Cemetery	Mid-to-late nineteenth century family cemetery with seven visible headstones, although more burials are likely present on the site. Has experienced damage from grazing cattle.



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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Monroe/ Clear Creek	50050	C	Fluck Cut Stone Company	4790 Fluck Mill Road	1931	Functional/ Limestone Mill	Constructed in 1931, the owners selected an advantageous location along the new Illinois Central Railroad spur to Victor Oolitic quarries. The state of the art mill building features a stepped gable façade clad with stone and carved with the company name.
	Monroe/ Clear Creek	50051	C	Ketcham Cemetery	W side Victor Pike, S of Tramway	c. 1826-1990	Cemetery	Previously unrecorded cemetery, the burial grounds is linked to the Maryland Ridge settlement in the area. The well-maintained cemetery currently includes approximately 70 marked interments.
	Monroe/ Van Buren	40075	C	House	6030 Koontz	c. 1940s	Ranch	The well maintained early Ranch style residence boasts a shallow pitched hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves and the original steel sash windows.
	Monroe/ Van Buren	40076	C	Shawnee Tramway	S side of Tramway Road, W of Victor Pike	c. 1900	Bridge Piers for former Quarry tramway	A series of concrete piers originally constructed to raise the Shawnee Tramway to railcar height. The piers are graduated in size from approximately two feet tall at the west end to seven feet at the east end.



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Section 4

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Monroe/ Van Buren	40077	C	House	5560 Rockport Road	c. 1900	Double pen	The modest Double pen residence is constructed on a concrete foundation. Although it retains some of its historic character, the building has been clad with aluminum siding and the windows replaced.
	Monroe/ Perry	35091	C	Campbell/Smith/Guy Cemetery	SE Corner Dillman at Victor Pike	1842-1908	Cemetery	The previously unrecorded cemetery was first utilized as a burial ground in 1842, with the final known interment recorded in 1908. The cemetery includes just twenty known interments.
	Monroe/ Perry	35092	C	Bloomington Southern (Illinois Central) RR Bridge	Clear Creek SW Dillman Road	c. 1914	Through Girder RR Bridge	Common bridge type found throughout the state
	Monroe/ Perry	35093	NC	Star Mill	313 W. Dillman Road	c. 1929	Functional/ Limestone Mill	Believed to be the original location of the C&H Mill, the property retains its over head craneway, but the building that originally surrounded it has been largely demolished.
	Monroe/ Perry	35094	C	James Smith Farmstead	6570 Old State Road 37	c. 1950	Side-gable, Massed plan	Undistinguished buildings comprise this modest farmstead



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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Monroe/ Perry	35095	C	Stone Wall	6399 Old State Road 37	c. 1880	Drystone Wall	Contributing element of the Jameson House (35066) property
	Monroe/ Perry	35096	NC	Monroe Structure No. 921	Old SR 37 at S. Empire Road	c. 1940s	Concrete Box Culvert	Common undistinguished form
	Monroe/ Perry	35097	C	Henry Stansifer Farmstead	4976 S. Victor Pike	c. 1943	Bungaloid (or Bungalow)	Currently vacant, the brick Bungalow retains much of its historic integrity. The only apparent changes are a small rear addition with a sliding glass door and wooden deck. It is not a particularly outstanding example of its type.
	Monroe/ Perry	35098	NC	C&H Stone Company	4000 S. Rockport Road	c. 1920	Functional/ Limestone Mill	Originally known as the Maple Hill Quarry, the mill and associated quarry have been at this location since c. 1920. Although the mill and craneway are extant, the mill has been modified with additions and there are several modern intrusions, including a new office and pole barn storage buildings.



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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Monroe/ Perry	35100	C	Railroad Trestle	E side S Victor Pike between Tramway and Fluck Mill Roads	c. 1906	Railroad Trestle	The well maintained small railroad trestle once carried a spur of the Illinois Central Railroad to the Victor Oolitic Quarry.
	Monroe/ Perry	35104	O	Harris Ford Bridge	N side Church, Clear Creek Trail	1887-2003	Pratt Through Truss	Originally Bridge #56 in Warren County, Indiana, the bridge was the only known Pratt through truss by the Lomas Forge & Bridge Works. Replaced in 2000, in 2003 it was moved to its present location and restored to serve as a pedestrian crossing on the Clear Creek Trail.
	Monroe/ Perry	37017	C	Ken Scisco House	400 Church Lane	1954	Ranch	The Ranch style residence includes many features associated with the style, including overhanging eaves, a large chimney stack and breezeway connection to the two car garage. The exterior walls are clad with random coursed limestone and the windows are original.
	Monroe/ Perry	37018	C	Wylie Mill	5100 S. Rogers St.	c. 1900	Functional/ Limestone Mill	Originally a stone mill, the large industrial building retains a large degree of its original integrity, although fiberglass panels have been placed over large portions of the window banks.



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Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Monroe/ Perry	37019	C	House	4949 S. Rogers St.	c. 1900	California Bungalow	The California Bungalow is constructed on a stone foundation but has aluminum clad walls and several replacement windows
	Monroe/ Perry	37020	C	House	4540 S. Victor Pike	c. 1920	California Bungalow	The well maintained California Bungalow has clapboard sheathed exterior walls and composition shingles on the jerkin head roof.

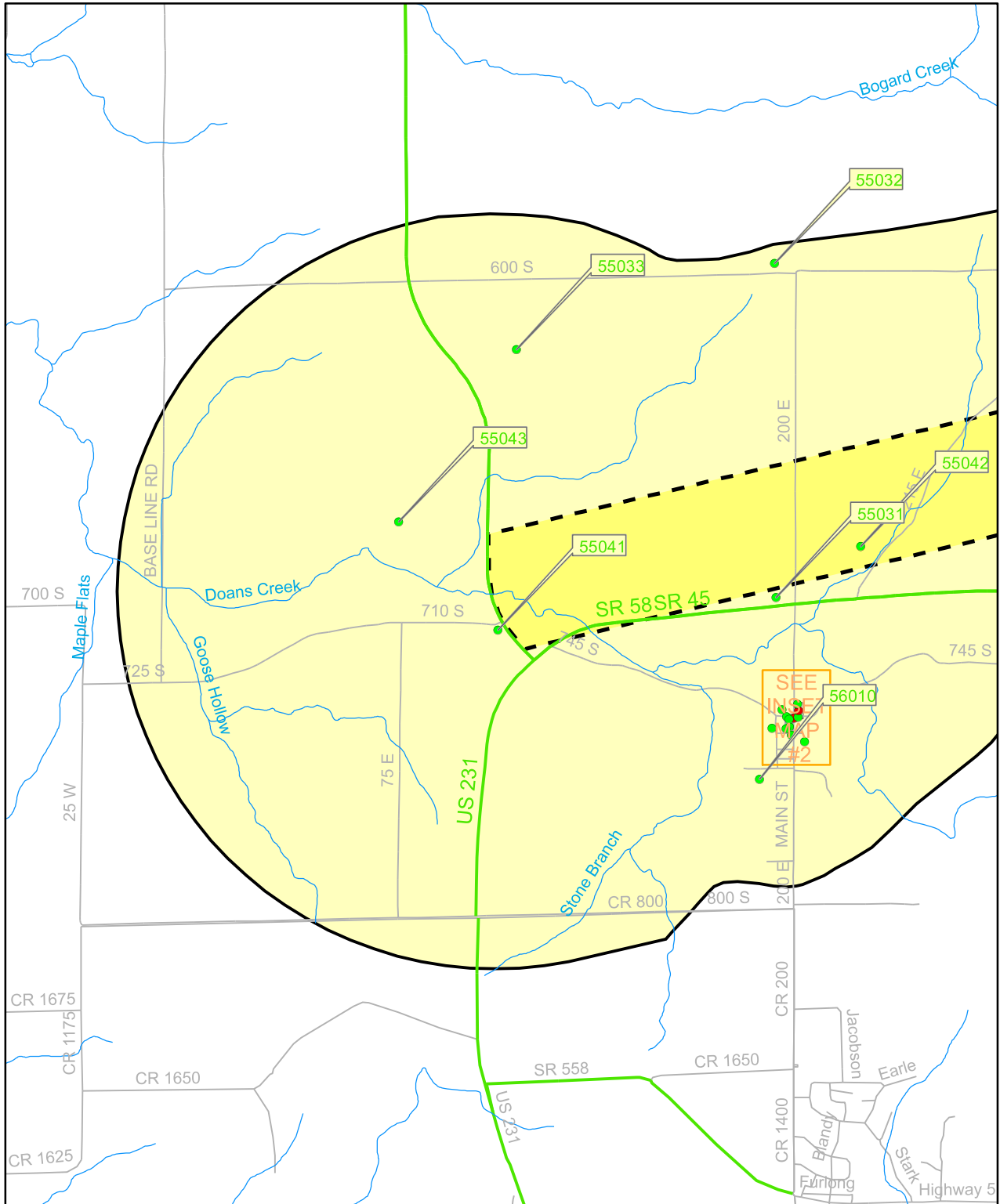


Appendix D. APE with Surveyed Properties

Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

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Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

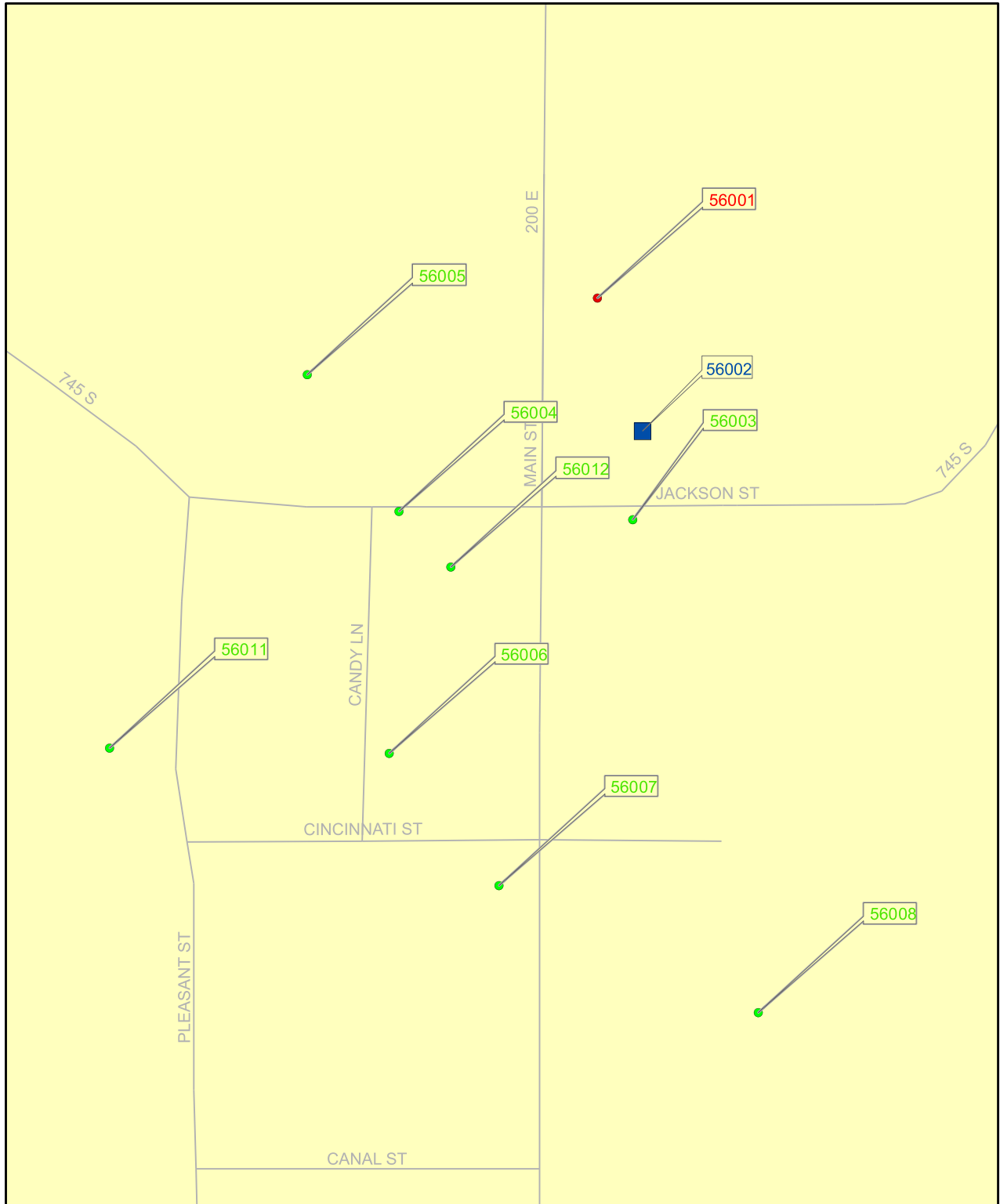


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

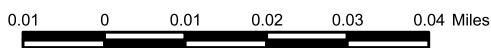
Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

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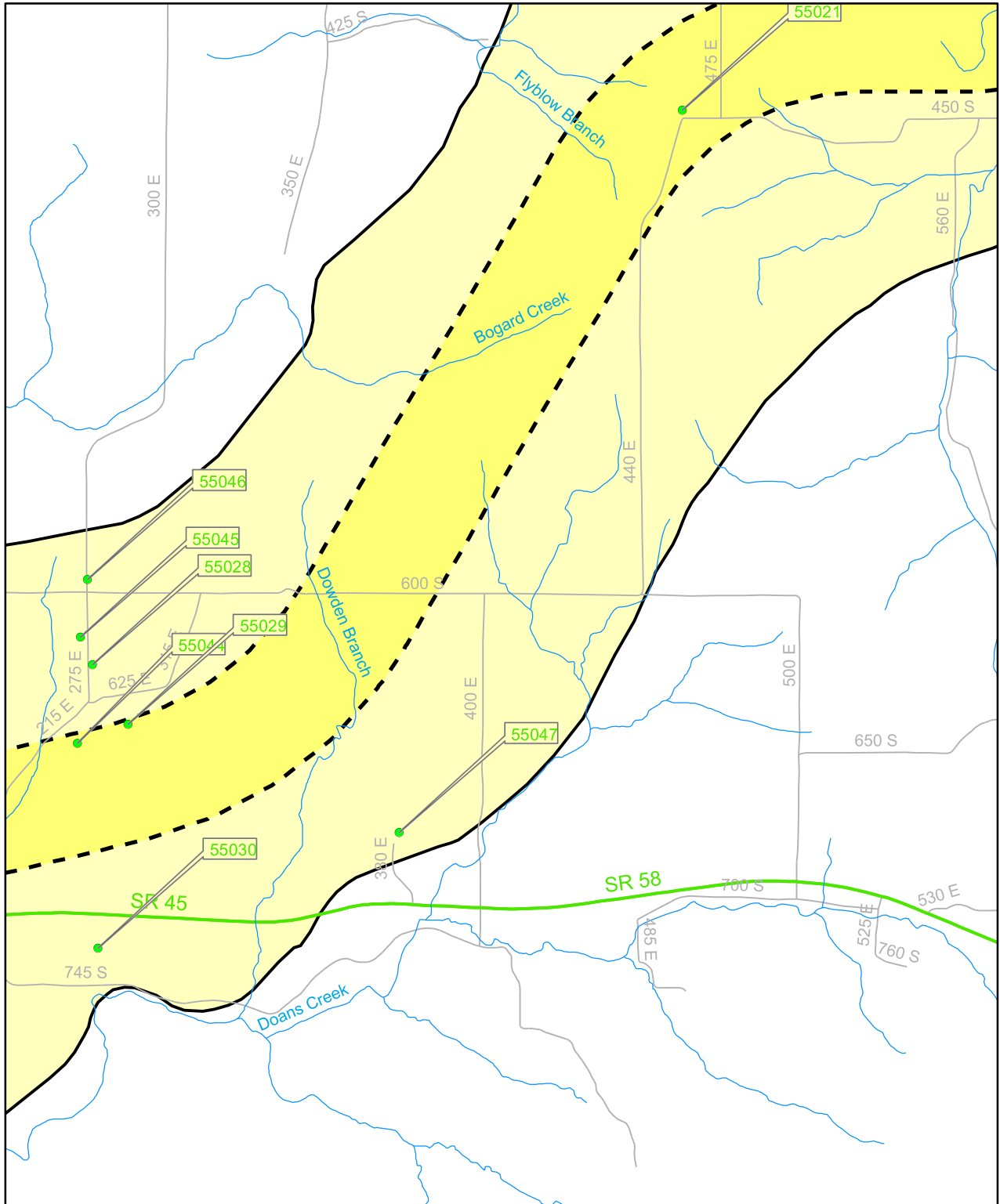


- Area of Potential Effects
- Approved Corridor
- Major Roads
- Minor Roads
- Rivers and Streams
- Ineligible Properties
- Eligible Properties
- National Register - Listed Properties

Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 3 of 19



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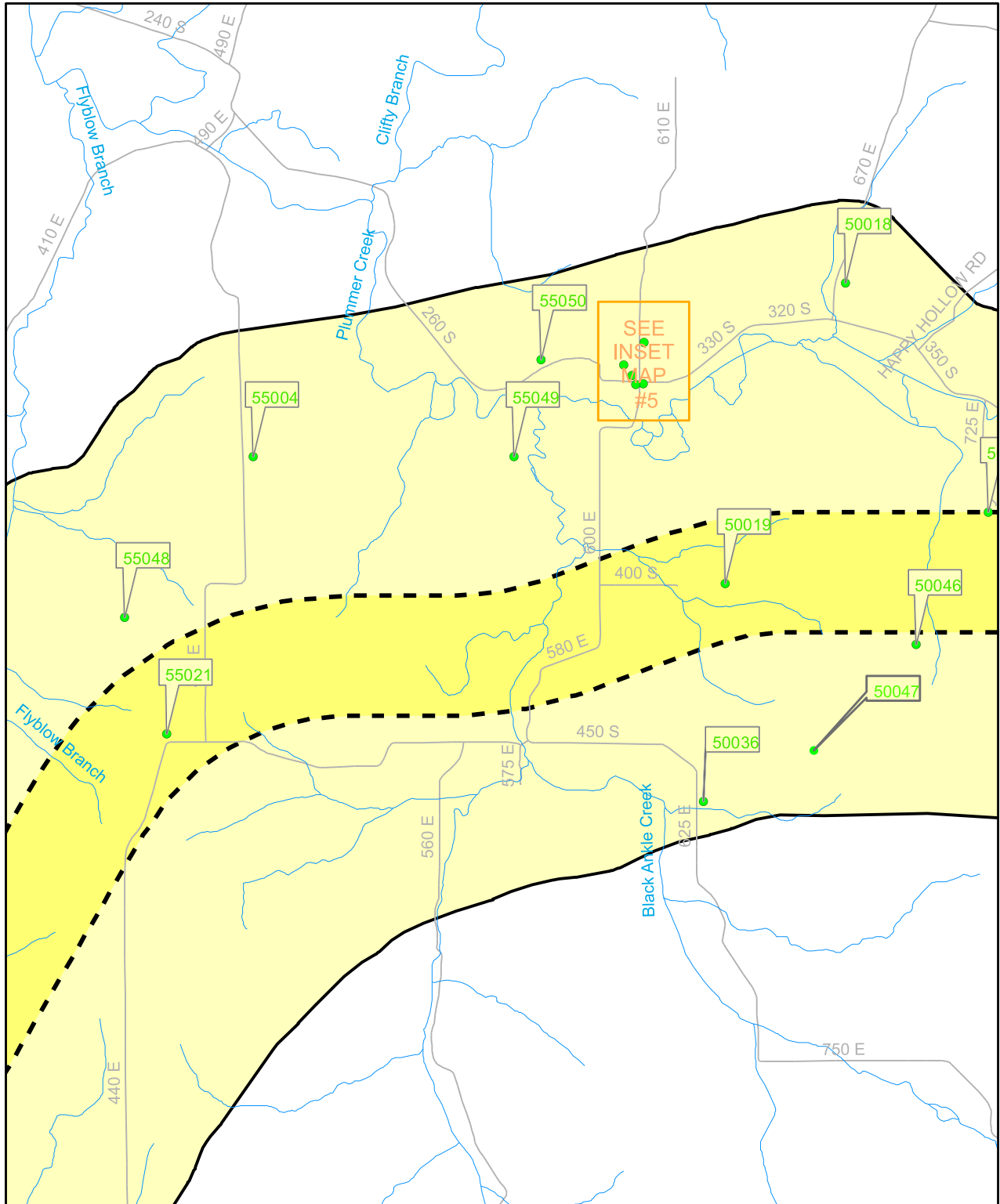


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

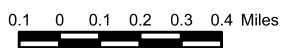
Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 4 of 19



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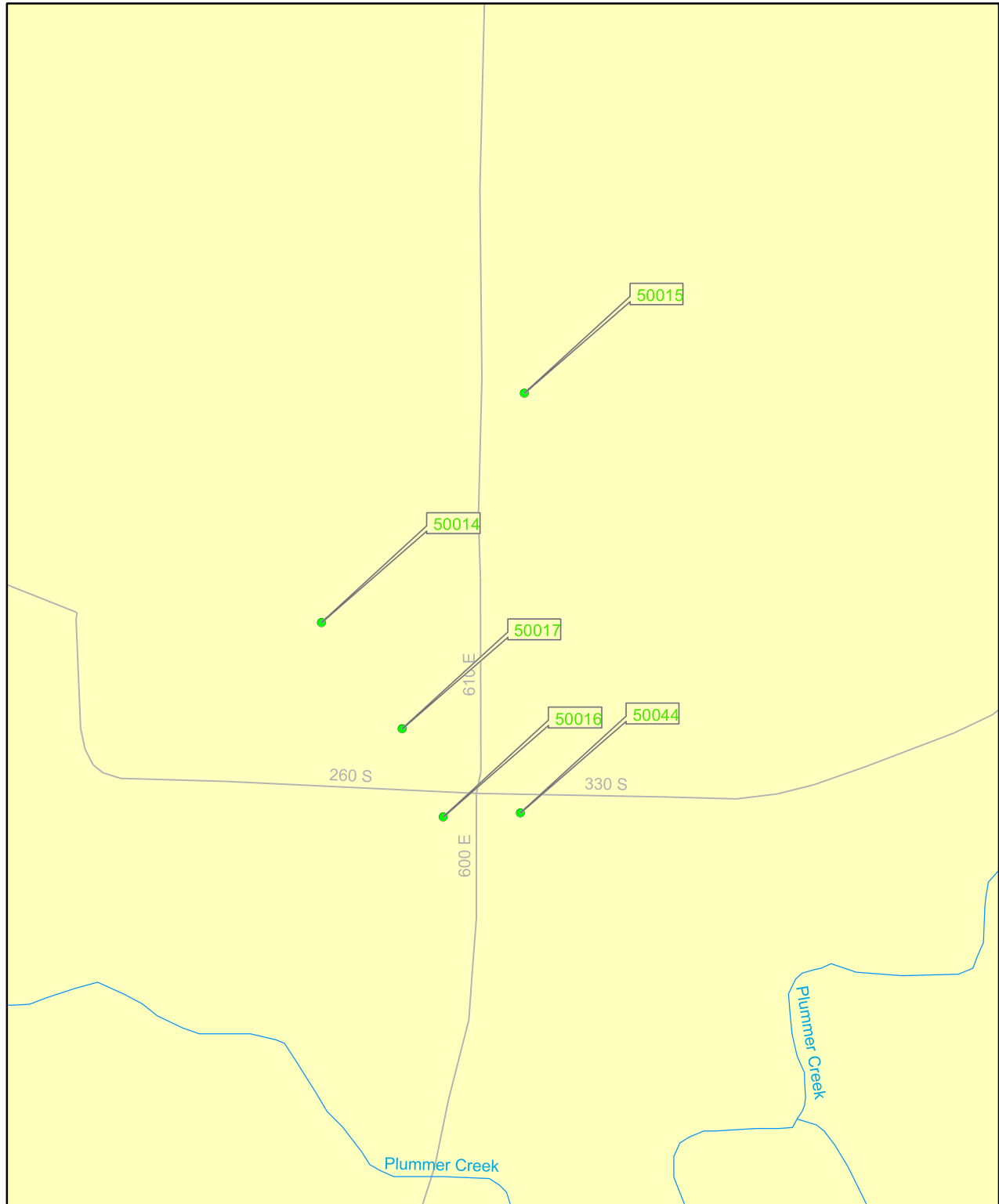


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

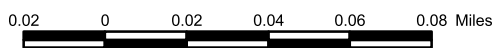
Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 5 of 19



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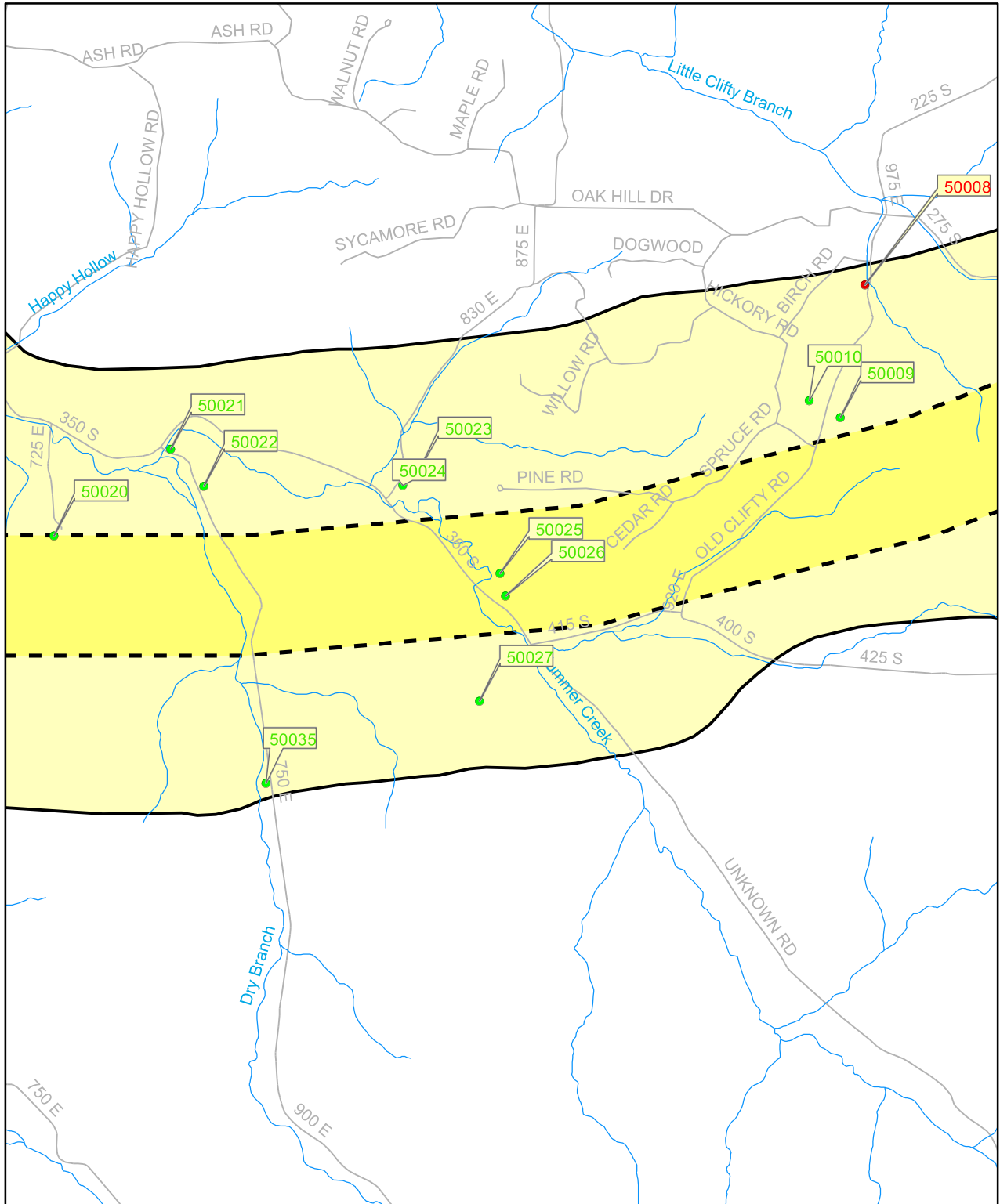


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 6 of 19



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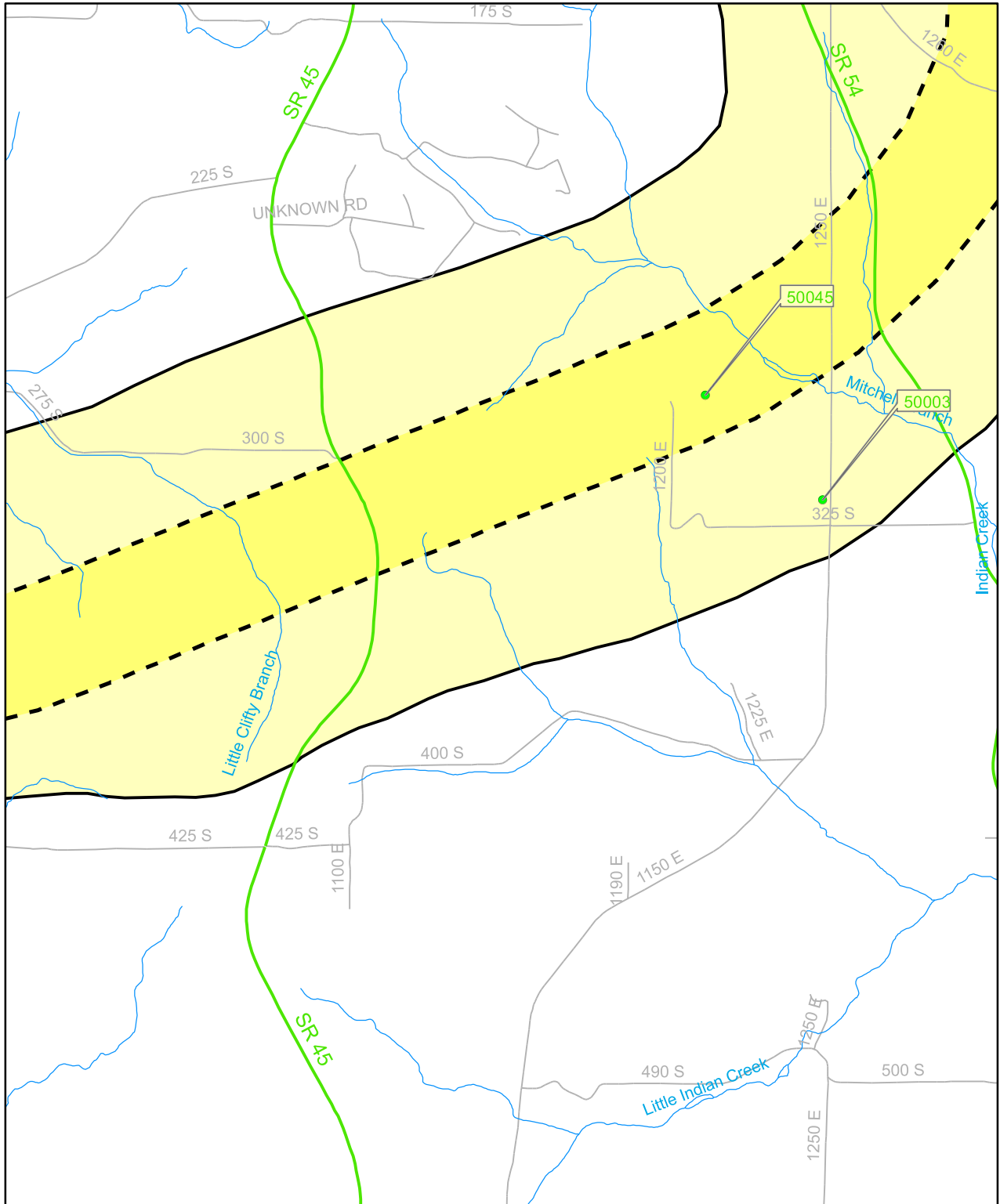


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 7 of 19



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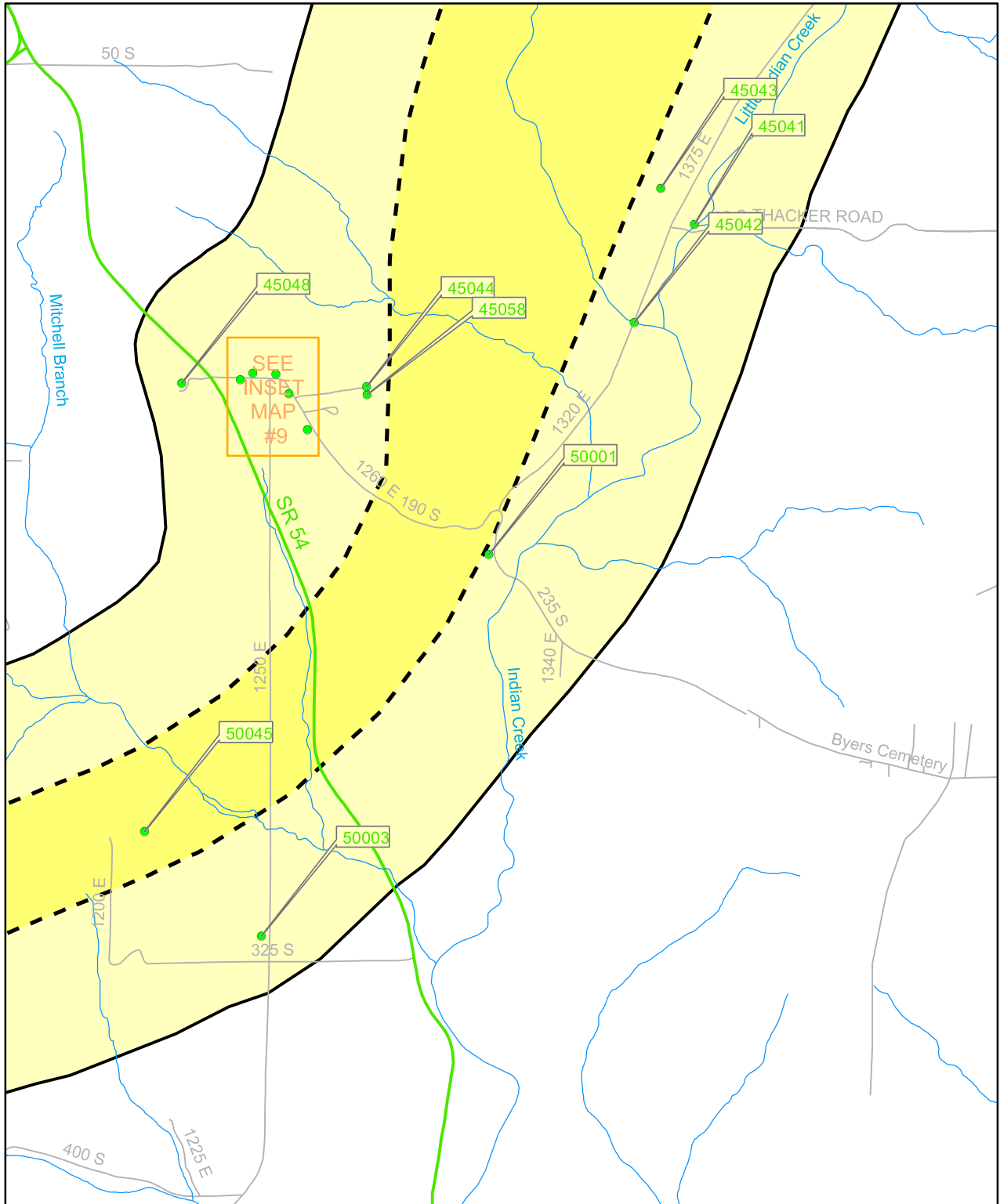


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 8 of 19



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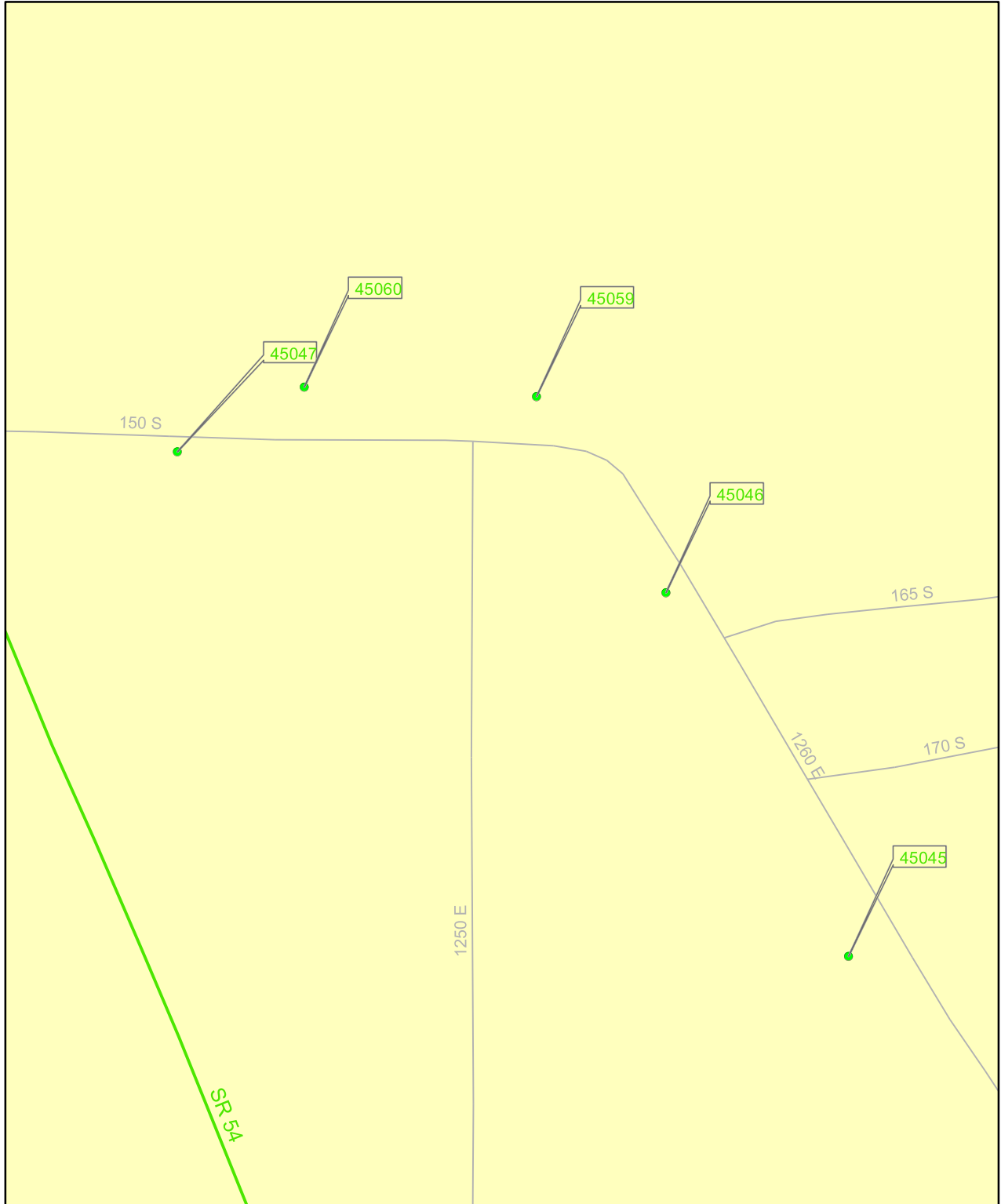


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

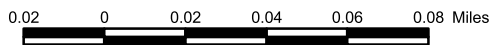
Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

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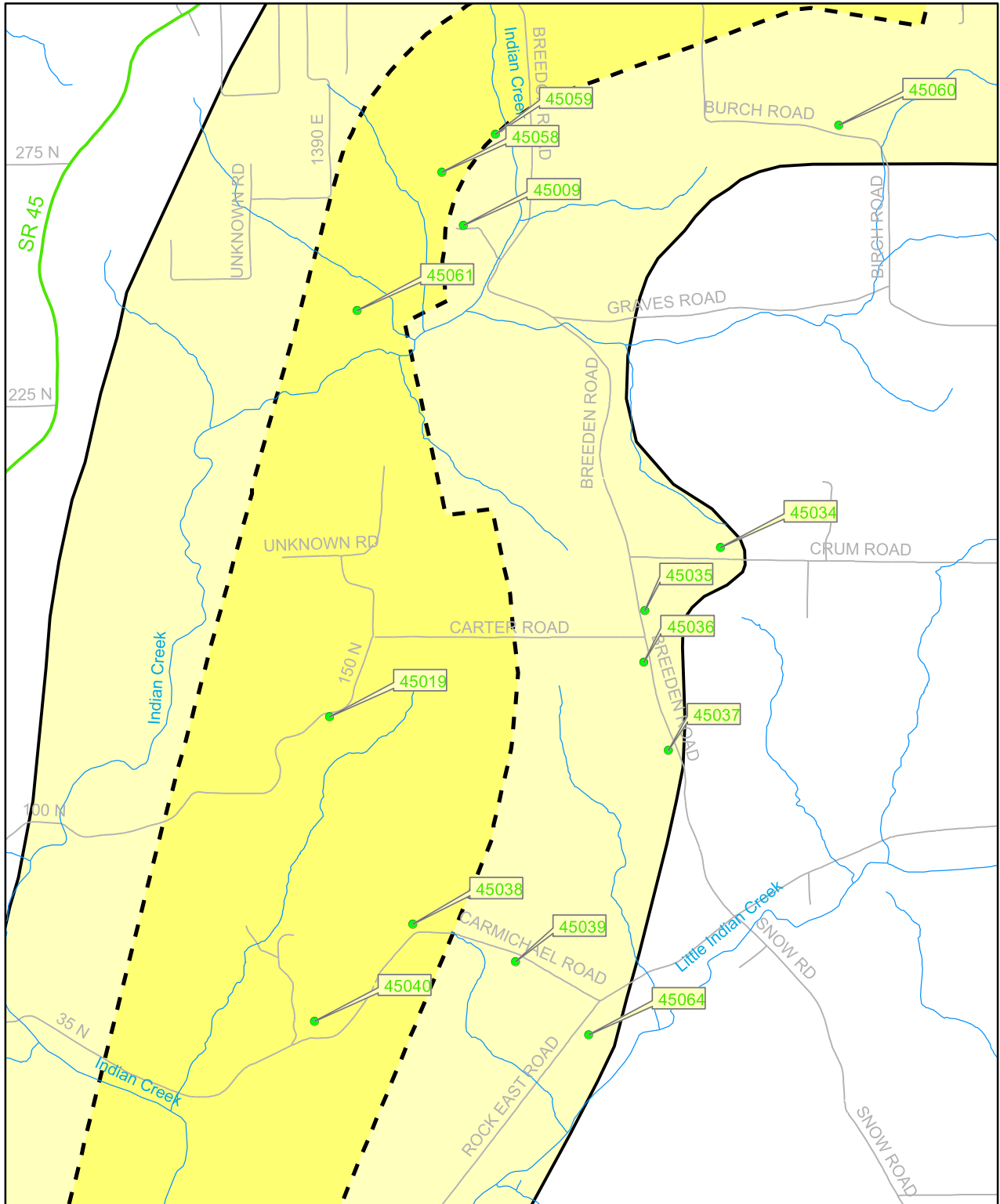


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

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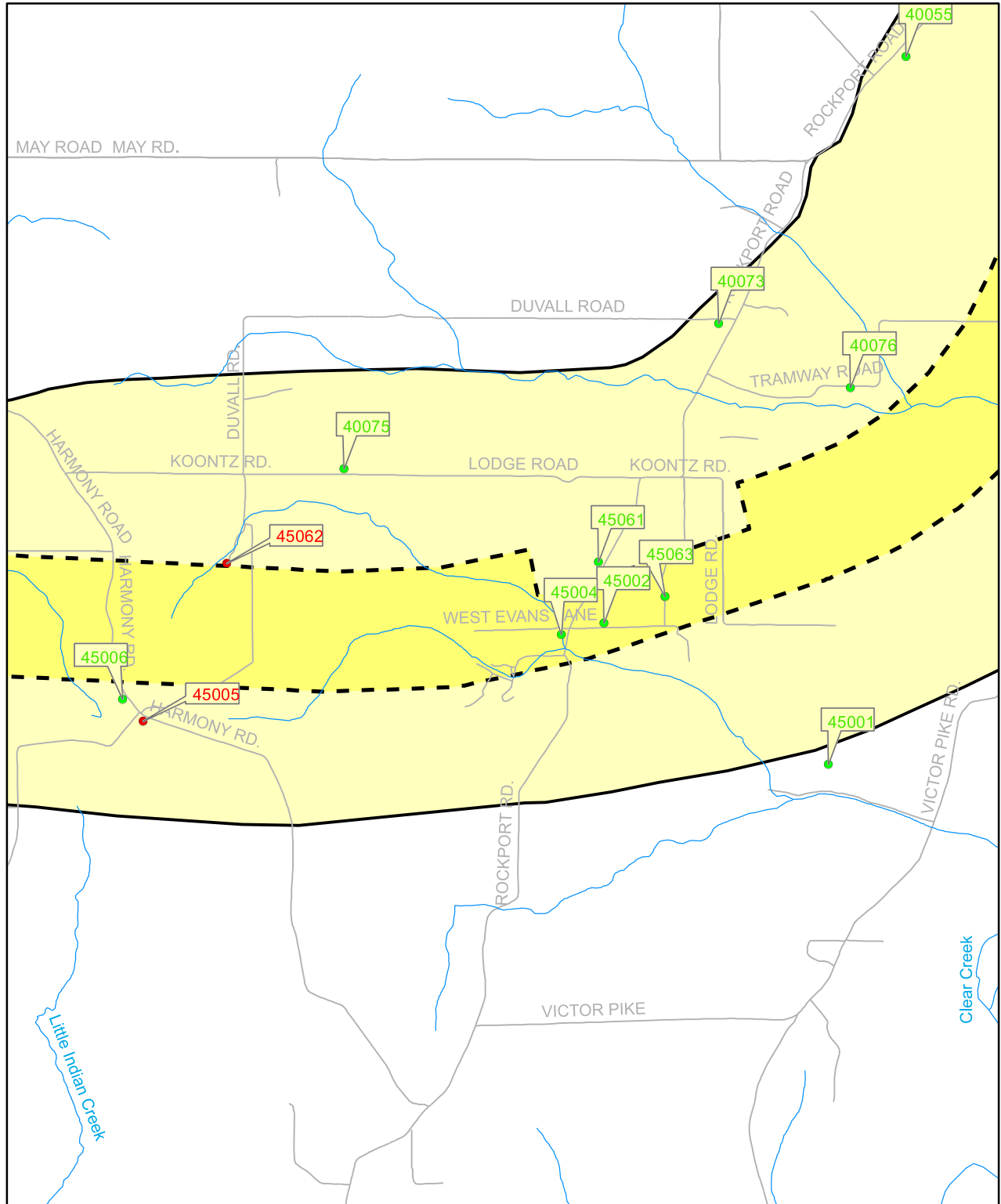


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

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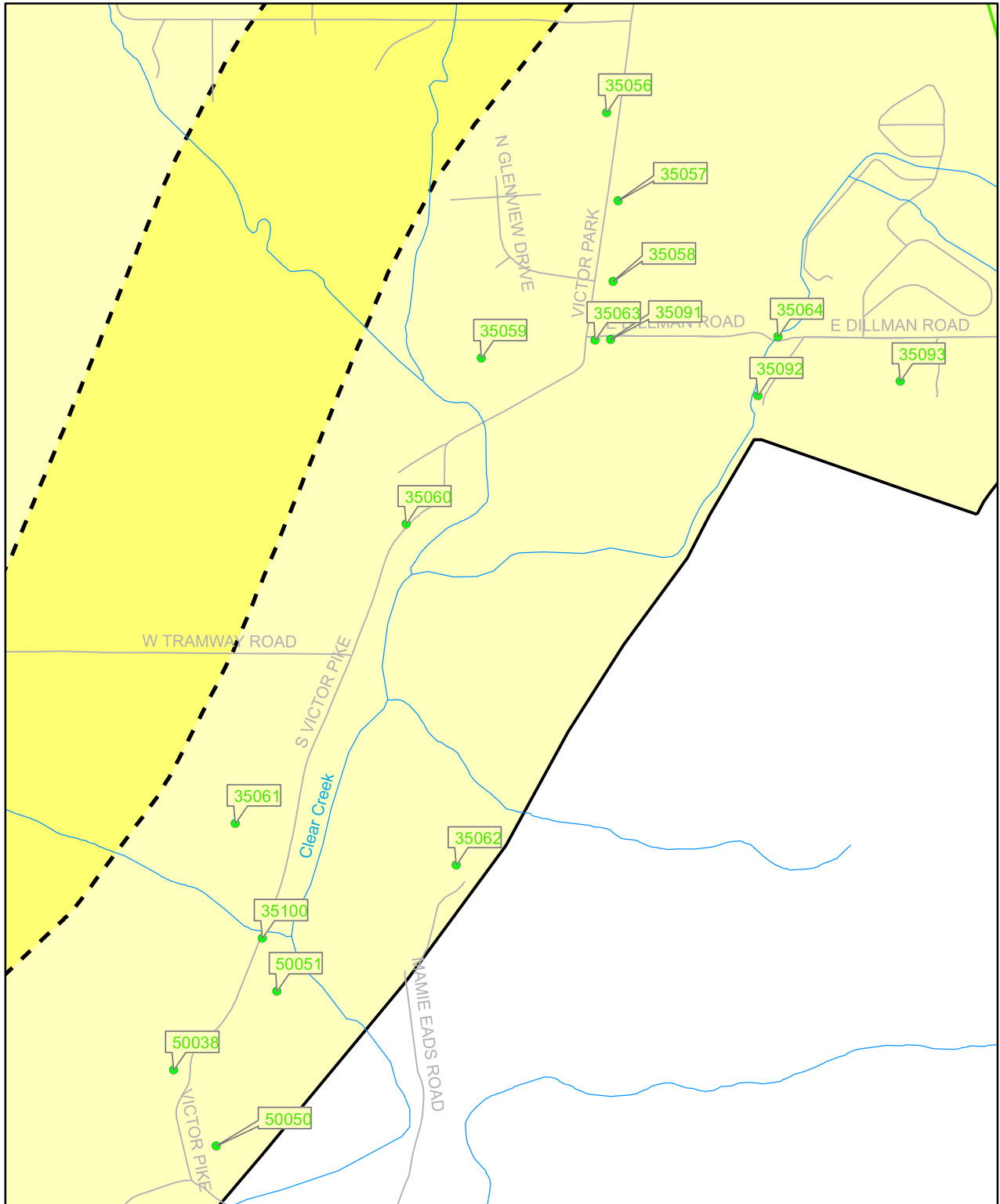
LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects
- Approved Corridor
- Major Roads
- Minor Roads
- Rivers and Streams
- Ineligible Properties
- Eligible Properties

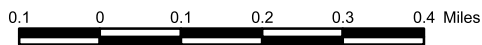
Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

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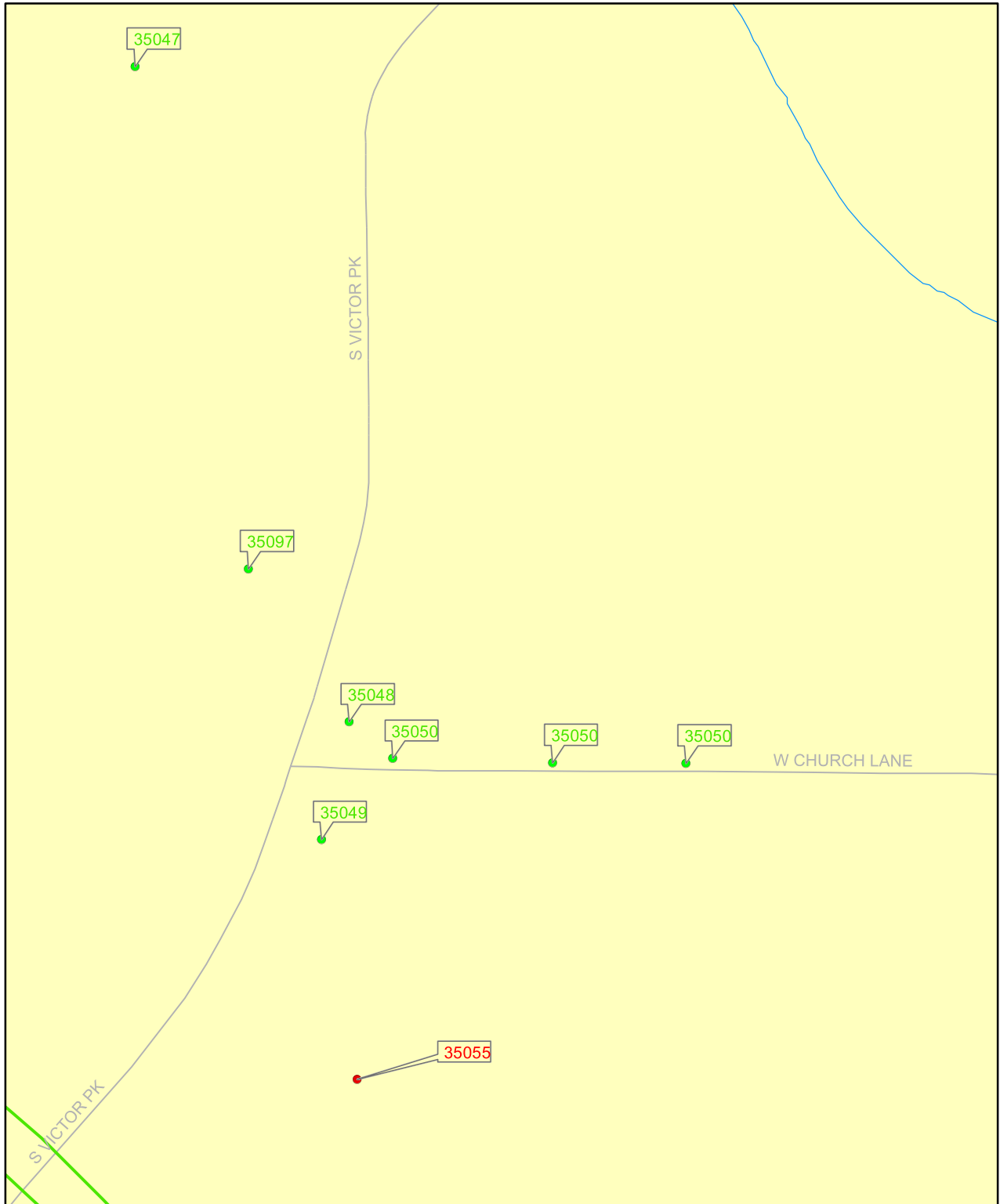


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 15 of 19



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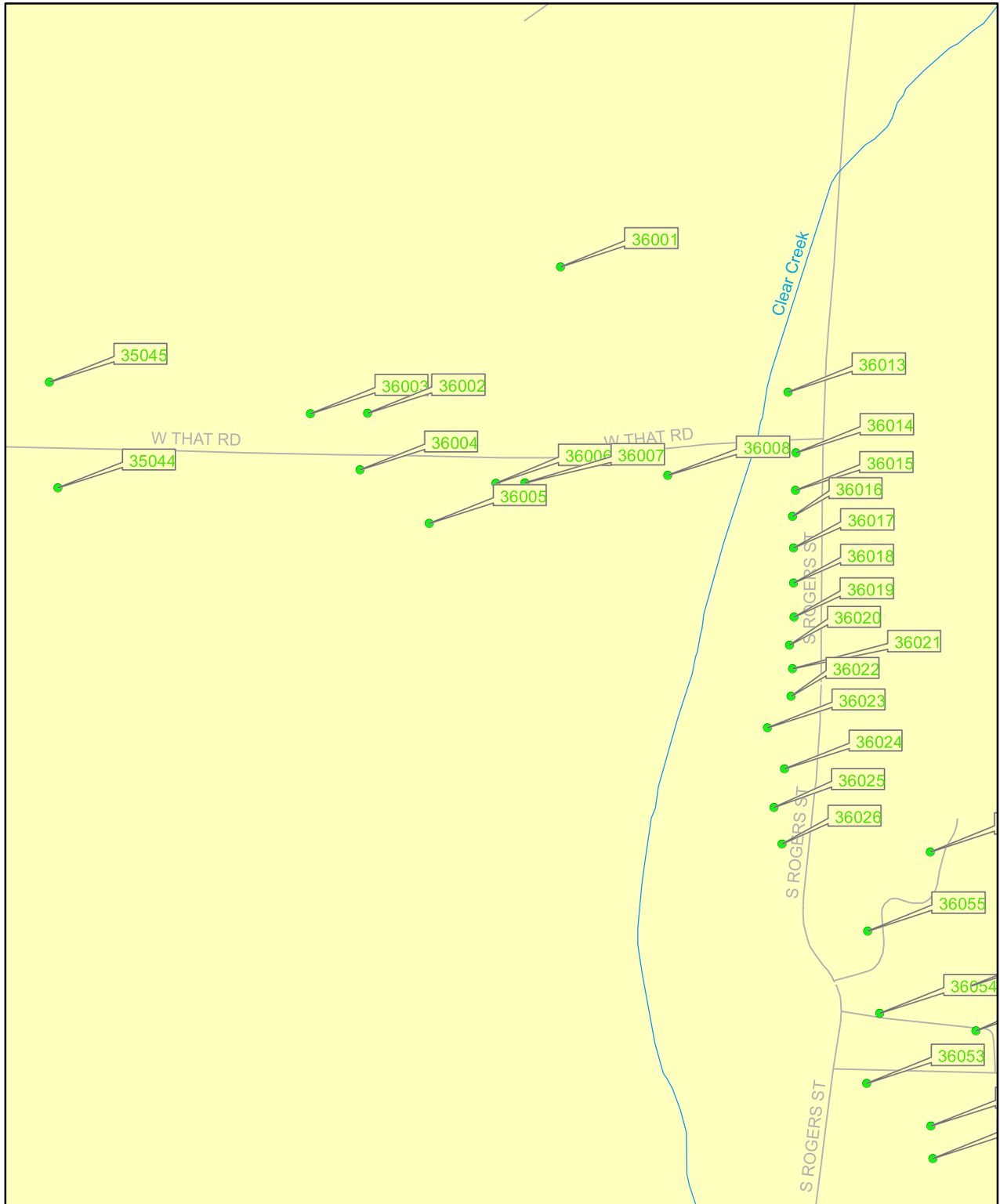


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

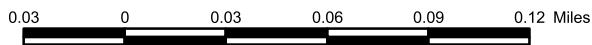
Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 16 of 19



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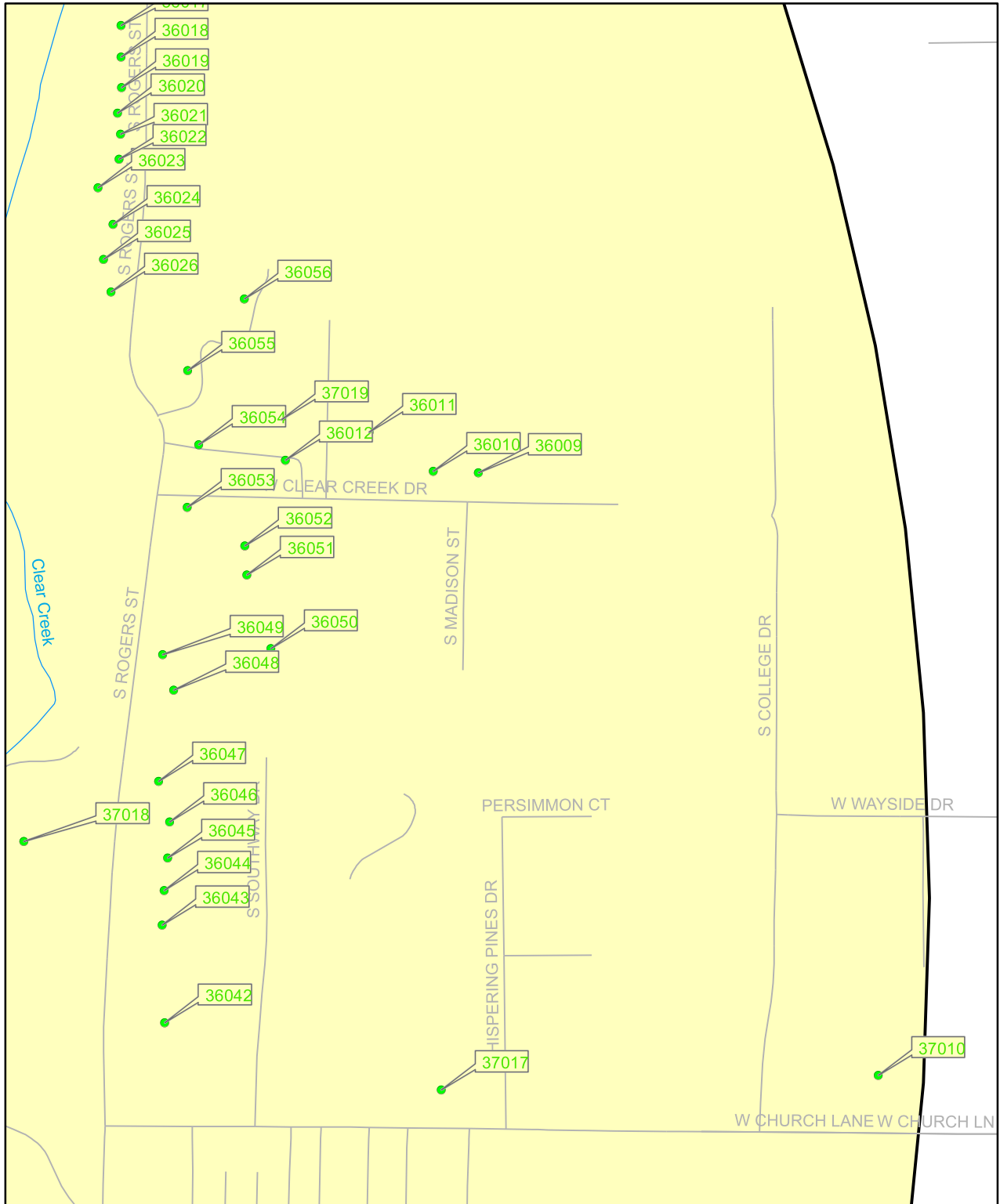


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

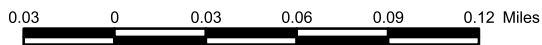
Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 17 of 19



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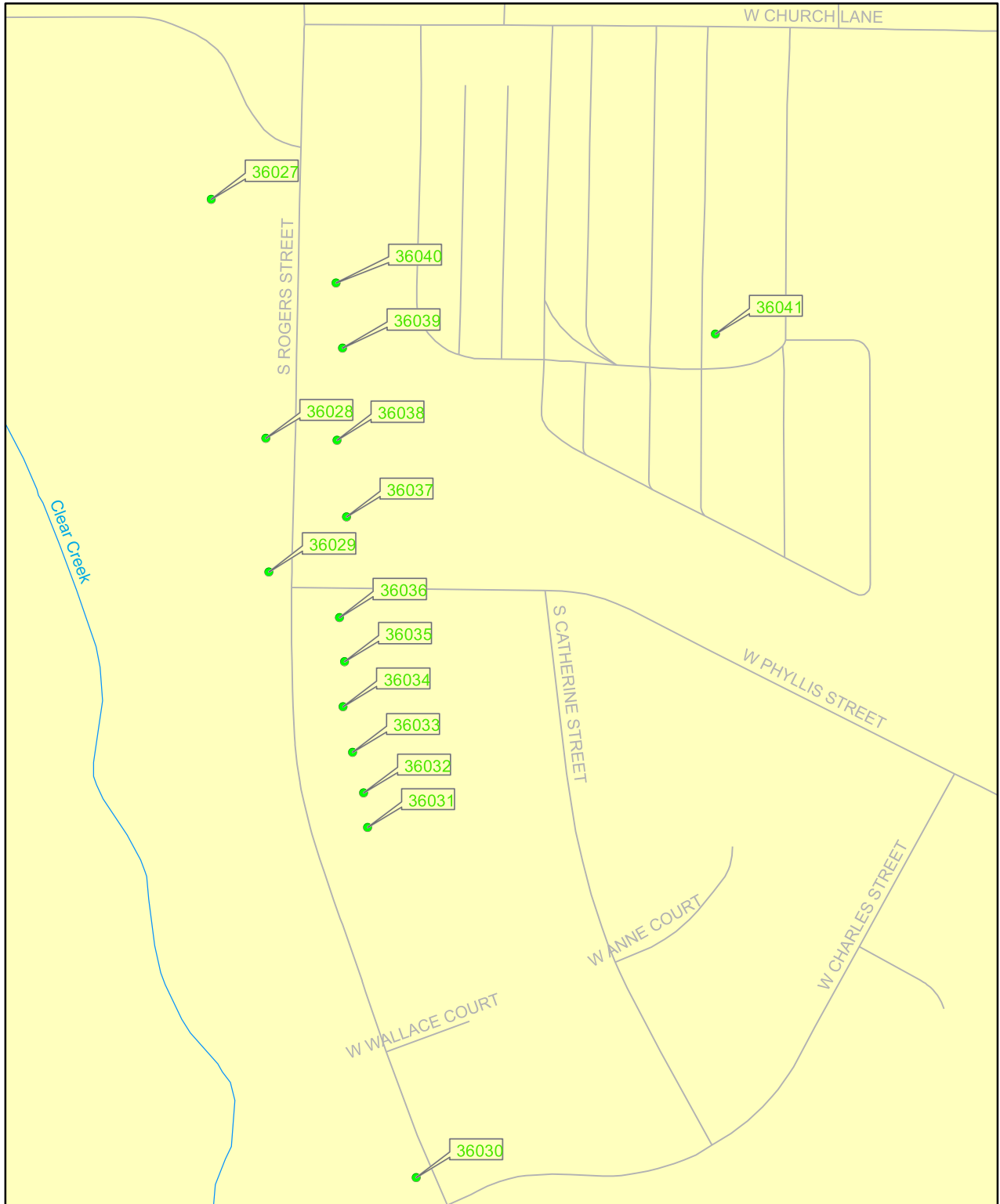


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

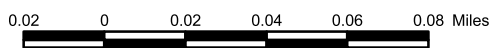
Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 18 of 19



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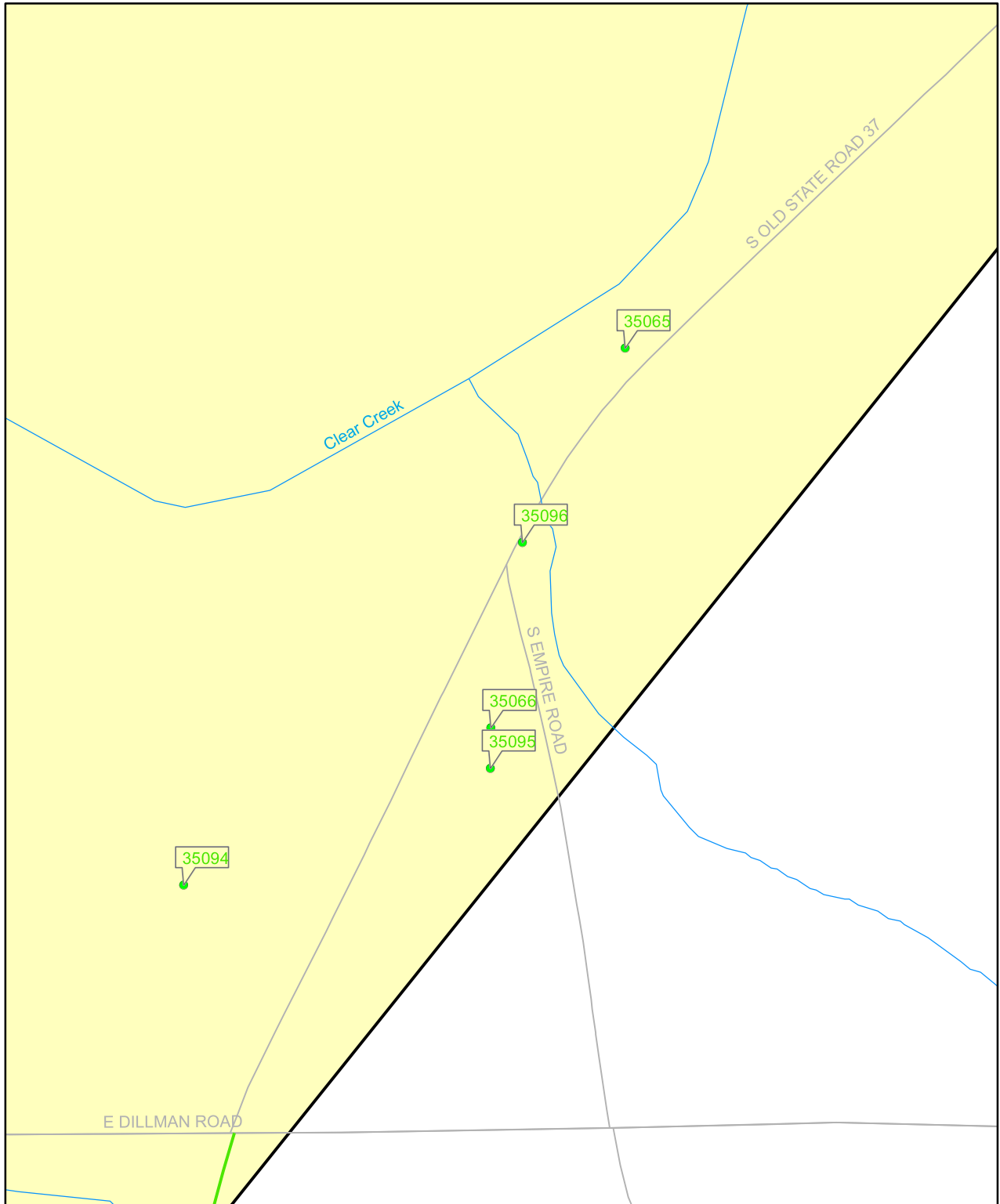


LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties

Map 2: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study

Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties

Sheet 19 of 19



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LEGEND	
	Area of Potential Effects
	Approved Corridor
	Major Roads
	Minor Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Ineligible Properties
	Eligible Properties



Appendix E. Correspondence from Consulting Parties

DNR

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Kyle J. Hupfer, Director

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov



October 14, 2005

Mr. Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division

Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies, "Draft Historic Property Report, Section 4, US 231 to SR 37" (July 20, 2005) and executive summary of that draft report

Dear Mr. Tally:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the aforementioned materials received July 21, 2005, for the above indicated project in Greene and Monroe counties in Indiana. We apologize for our delay in responding.

Overall, we agree with the proposed eligibility and ineligibility determinations in the report, and we find the report to be thoroughly researched and well-reasoned. Having said that, we would like to comment specifically on several items.

We agree with the suggestion on page 15 of the report that there does not appear to be a historic district in Scotland, Greene County, that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Our comments in our June 24, 2005, letter to you regarding the draft historic property report for Section 3 describe our doubts about the existence of such a district, so we will not repeat them here.

We agree, also, that the ca. 1895 Blackmore Store (Greene 56001) in Scotland is individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (for its local commercial associations) and Criterion C. We would be inclined to justify its Criterion C eligibility, however, by saying it is an excellent example of a late-nineteenth century commercial building type. While there are some elements of Italianate styling, we do not think that the building overall represents specifically the Italianate style all that strongly.

We are comfortable with the conclusion that the 1887 Harris Ford Bridge (Monroe 35104) on Clear Creek Trail is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, even though the bridge has been moved within the last several years. It originally carried County Road 125E over Big Pine Creek in Warren County, where it had been given the bridge number 56. As the report indicated, the bridge was built before 1900 and thus qualifies for National Register eligibility under the "Guidelines for Assessing the Cultural Significance of Indiana's Extant Older Meal Highway Bridges." Furthermore, as the report also noted and as bridge historian James L. Cooper reported as a result of his survey work in the 1980s, it is believed to be the only Pratt through truss bridge designed and built by the Lomas Forge & Bridge Works of Cincinnati that is left in Indiana. Although the Harris Ford Bridge is now nearly 100 miles from its original location and has lost its integrity of location and its connection to Warren County, it has been relocated to a reasonably similar setting, across a stream, and it appears largely to have retained its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, which we think are among the most important kinds of integrity to a bridge's Criterion C engineering significance. We do not mean to suggest that integrity of location is *never* relevant to a

Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
October 14, 2005
Page 2

bridge that is significant under Criterion C, but we think that, in light of the location into which this bridge has been placed, it retains enough of its integrity to be individually eligible for the National Register, but *only* under Criterion C.

Three bridges that were not identified in the report as being eligible for the National Register caught our attention, mainly because of this office's sensitivity to the dwindling numbers of metal truss bridges throughout the State of Indiana. A Pratt pony truss, Greene County Bridge #35 (Greene 45042), and two Warren pony trusses, Greene County Bridge #311 (Greene 45041) and Monroe County Bridge # 83 (Monroe 35064), were rated "Notable" but are thought not to rate highly enough under our guidelines to be individually eligible for the National Register. Without knowing more specifically which points they may have either earned or failed to earn under those guidelines, we cannot say for certain that we agree with the reasoning involved. We acknowledge, however, that Pratt and Warren pony truss bridges are among the most plentiful (relatively speaking) metal bridge types extant in Indiana. We are not challenging the conclusion that none of those three is individually eligible for the National Register. However, should there be a shift in the location of the approved corridor that would place any of those bridges within the corridor or would severely limit access to them (such as by leaving them on a dead-end road), we think it would at that time be appropriate to take a closer look at their qualities and to consult further about their eligibility.

Finally, we have a couple of minor comments about what appear to be typographical errors. In the "Historic Context," near the top of page 58, the "Bedford, *Spring Valley*, Owensburg, and Bloomfield Railroad" is mentioned (our emphasis). References to that rail line just prior to and after that one include "Springville" rather than "Spring Valley" in the railroad's name, and our staff believes that Springville (in northwestern Lawrence County) is the town included in the now-defunct railroad's name. On page C-9 of the "Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties," the Harris Ford Bridge (Monroe 35104) is said to be rated "C" (for "Contributing"). Given the report's earlier conclusion that this bridge is eligible for the National Register, we suspect that it was intended that the rating shown on C-9 was intended to have been "O" for "Outstanding."

If you have questions about our comments, please call John Carr of our office at (317) 232-1646.

Thank you for your attention and patience.

Very truly yours,



for Jon C. Smith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:jlc

cc: Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation
Jason Stone, I-69 Section 4 Project Office
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.

emc: Anthony DeSimone, P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Ben T. Lawrence, Indiana Department of Transportation
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller and Associates, Inc.

Pauline Spiegel
Comments on Section 4, proposed Interstate 69

I submit these comments on the draft Historical Report for Section 4 as a Consulting Party in the Section 106 Historic Preservation process.

The Boyd – Dowden Farmstead

Though many – but not all, of errors of the draft Section 3 Historical Report have been corrected in the present report on the Boyd Dowden farmstead, I must object to the material added by the Historic Preservationists who have evaluated this farmstead. This added material consists of suppositions so completely unfounded on evidence that they approach imaginary creations. And yet these suppositions have been used to diminish the importance of the farmstead, and thus to dismiss the possibility that it might qualify for listing in the National Register.

The preservationists have created an imaginary motive for moving the door of the house from the side to the front gable end. Possibly it was done in order to mimic the California Bungalow style, the preservationists speculate, and then they give a history of the bungalow style, only to conclude that that style is well, and better, represented in the APE. But there is no evidence, stylistic or documentary, to indicate that the purpose of moving the entrance was to establish a California style bungalow. The other, better, examples listed in this report only serve to artificially denigrate the value of this house. And the house, with its original form altered, has little integrity, claim the preservationists.

That there have been important changes to the house since it was built I do not contest. It would be more appropriate to refrain from comparing the house with an (imaginary) style, or to conclude that it has lost integrity from an earlier form. It would be more productive to assess the house and farm in their present form, since all came about in the time period under consideration.

Then the Preservationists invent a complete farmstead that existed before the present set of farm related buildings was built, I quote, “a house, a barn and perhaps other outbuildings.” That there was once a barn on the property that no longer exists is reported by one daughter of the man who farmed and constructed the present farmstead. Certainly, by the daughter’s own report as it was conveyed to the preservationists in my presence, it was a barn not nearly big enough to provide all the siding for all the present buildings. This siding must have been fashioned from wood much older than the wood that frames the buildings, say the preservationists. And so they have again imagined yet another building “a hay or livestock barn” – a larger barn which has since been demolished. There is little evidence to suggest that this barn actually existed, except for a memory, again from the same daughter, that there **might** once have been a barn at some distance from the house. Again, save for this “maybe” memory, there is no physical evidence that such a barn existed.

The Preservationists imply that the present farmstead's remarkably complete stock of well preserved outbuildings represent a change from the (imaginary) original outbuildings, "drastically altered suites of outbuildings" and thus also represent a loss of integrity. It is completely unclear from what -- if any form -- the buildings have been "drastically altered."

The Historic Preservationists claim that these out buildings were built in the 1940s -- again with no evidence. It would be more logical to conclude that they were built perhaps 20 years earlier, during the time the farmstead was being established. They also conclude that the present outbuildings are not typical in form or orientation in comparison with other outbuildings in farms in the area. But, again, there is no evidence to support this statement. We do know, for instance, that one of the "complete" farmsteads that are offered as comparisons dates from a different time period, the 1890s. As this report's own historic narrative of farming in the area discloses, the economic picture for farmers differed drastically from the 1890s to the 1920s, and it could be expected that the form of farmsteads might have adapted to the newer, much more difficult circumstances for farmers.

I would claim that the modest house and the existing outbuildings are the work of a man who lived the typical life of a farmer in the 1920s. As the historical narrative reports, the conditions of farming were increasingly difficult in the 20th Century. This farmer built modest farm buildings to accommodate the modes of farming at the time, including mechanical equipment such as tractors. The farmer mixed livestock, cattle, chicken and hogs, with cultivation, and the outbuildings reflect this.

I agree that the house is modest, and does not reflect a well known style. But, I do contend that it should not be dismissed for this reason. I submit that it has indeed been the practice of the National Register to admit versions of the best or the most typical of a given style or genre of construction. This is, perhaps, appropriate when a genre is easily defined as a particular high style, the kind of style frequently available to rich and notable individuals, such as the Italianate or Federal styles. But what of the vernacular style? A local, improvised, poorer mode of building is much less easy to define with precise boundaries and consequently there are not firm grounds to dismiss a vernacular building as ineligible for National Register listing. The Historic Consultants make an effort to extend the present practice of the National Register of defining identifiable styles to evaluations of the vernacular style when they write in this report that other farmhouses (which they list) have are "better" because they are constructed in "clearly identifiable vernacular forms(Gable and Double pen)." On the contrary, the existing house is rather a typical (though not a typical style) improvisation of a farmer with strong local roots who had to provide the space to raise a growing family.

I contend that the house and the farm buildings together give an excellent feeling of what a small and modest farm operation was like in the first half of the twentieth century. The complex should be determined to be National Register eligible.

The Section 106 Process for New Terrain Interstate 69

I would like to point out, as well, the growing evidence that the historic consultants for each section are inclined to choose abandoned dwellings and farmsteads – even gravely deteriorated ones – as eligible for National Register listing. Abandoned dwellings simplify matters for the Indiana Department of Transportation because they do not have occupants who might be expected to contest any mitigations devised for historic properties in the course of installing the proposed Interstate 69.

Indeed, it seems increasingly clear that the Historic Preservationists are reaching for reasons to reject, rather than include, houses for listing in the National Register. This practice will result in fewer properties which INDOT must take into account as it lays out the preferred route, and it greatly reduces the cost and complexity of any mitigation which INDOT might devise for the historic properties that it cannot avoid.

Pauline Spiegel
4410 North Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, IN 46205

MONROE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
and offices of the
MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS

Courthouse - Room 306
Bloomington, IN 47404

Telephone: (812)-349-2560 / Fax: (812)-349-2967
<http://www.co.monroe.in.us/planning/index.htm>

August 22, 2005

Bruce Hudson, Project Manager
Section 4 - I-69 EIS
3802 Industrial Blvd, Suite 2
Bloomington, IN 47403

RE: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review Comments

Mr. Hudson:

At their August 8, 2005 meeting the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review voted to forward the following comments regarding the draft of the Historic Property Report being prepared as part of the I-69 EIS Tier II project:

1. The Board, a Certified Local Government and Consulting Party appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the draft Historic Property Report and concurs with the recommendation that the five sites identified in Monroe County are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Properties. The Board believes that a number of other sites may also be eligible for listing.
2. The Board recommends that an expanded description and justification for the basis of determining ineligibility be provided for each of the structures listed in the Monroe County Interim Report of Historic Sites and Structures as either Outstanding or Notable.
3. The Board requests that the comment period be extended beyond August 18, 2005, and that the draft document be placed in appropriate public locations (libraries, city halls, county courthouses, etc.) throughout the impacted area to permit increased scrutiny of the same. At a minimum, copies of the full draft report should be provided to each of the consulting parties to permit increased scrutiny. We feel it is important to provide a review format that does not limit public comment. Having a single copy of the draft report available only at the project office made it very difficult for individuals and consulting parties, including members of the Board (an approved CLG) to review the draft.
4. The Board requests that consideration be given to the eligibility and potential impact of the project to the Virginia Iron Works and associated elements

(furnace site, cemeteries, cabins, etc). Noise and visual impacts should be assessed, given the historic significance of this Pioneer complex in the region and state. The landscape and surface manifestations of this complex are partly included in the study area, though the furnace itself is excluded.

5. The eligibility to the historic home owned by Michelle Henderson on West Evans Lane near Rockport Road should be assessed.
6. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the individual components (derricks, mill equipment, rail remnants, etc.) of mill complexes and quarries that as a complex or site were deemed ineligible.
7. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of Bridge No. 83 on Dillman Road.

Again, the Board appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft report and would be happy to assist in any way that it can in providing further information relative to the above comments. Should you have any questions or need additional information please feel free to contact me at the number above or by e-mail at rcowell@co.monroe.in.us.

Sincerely,



Robert S. Cowell, Jr., AICP
Planning Director

8301 Forward Pass Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46217
August 17, 2005

Anthony DeSimone
Federal Highway Administration
Environmental Section
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

RE: Section 106 for Section 4 I-69
Greene #55042 Dowden-Boyd Farmstead

Dear Mr. DeSimone:

This letter is in response to the Section 106 Historic Properties Report for Section 4. My grandparents, Clarence and Ola Dowden, purchased the above referenced property on 23rd June 1919, after one year of marriage. My husband and I then purchased this property from my grandmother after my grandfather's death. This property has been in our family for eighty-six years.

The historic report states the house is a two-pen house. Edith Sarra and I believe this house to be a hall and parlor type house. Also, the report mentions a garage (circa 1969). This date needs to be changed to 1959. The report also mentions a pole barn, which is incorrect. This building has a concrete block foundation and is of stick construction with a concrete floor and metal roof. This building should not even be mentioned as it sits on adjoining property and is not part of the original 34.76 acres owned by Clarence and Ola Dowden. My husband and I purchased the adjoining property in 1996 and this information was relayed to Melissa Milton-Pung, Linda Weintraut and others during their visit to the property on 13 June 2005.

I believe the reference of construction of small ancillary outbuildings from older lumber possibly from the larger barn to be incorrect. There is no basis for the assumption that there was a "large" barn up on the hill. I have verified with my aunt this barn was more like "a little shack" and was only big enough for a few chickens on one end and an animal or two.

Another correction to be made is my grandfather, Clarence Dowden died in 1984, not in 1988 as stated in the report, and we purchased the property in 1986.

An omission to the report was the burial of an infant male on the property beside the cellar/smokehouse, which was originally reported to Mr. Roger Hanas of DLZ on June 2, 2005. There was a point taken by personnel of DLZ and BLA on June 13, 2005 during the second historic visit to the property.

Full documentation of the property was provided and should be included in the report. The abstract of the property states the first entry was the United States to Jesse Vaughn Wilson entered as Government Grant Dated July 27th, 1836. The 34.76 acres remain the same 34.76 acres today after 169 years.

I believe the hall and parlor house and the cellar/smokehouse to be the oldest structures on the property and built at the same time, dating back to the late nineteenth century. I feel this farmstead represents the rural properties typical of the time for the area, including building and structures diverse in age, building materials, and use as a working farm. The terrain is typical gently rolling farmland characteristic of Greene County, Taylor Twp., Indiana. The buildings are clustered around the house facing south. The original side porch on the house faced west toward the creek, along which was the path back to the spring. The small door from the side porch into the kitchen still remains today on the original house. Buildings and fence lines have been maintained in their original locations.

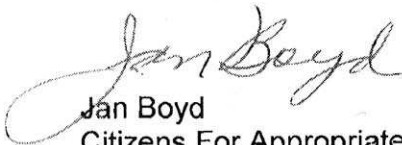
The farm operation included dairy cows, pigs, chickens, and garden area to be self-sufficient. Later beef cattle replaced the dairy cows. At other times sheep, goats, corn, wheat, and tobacco were grown. Items sold were dairy products, eggs, nuts, wool and other items in an effort to support the family.

The Dowden family was just one of numerous families to settle in this area and some other family names included the Nicholson's, King, Eaton and Richardson families. These families were all early settlers to this area between circa 1809 and 1840. The Dowden family donated land that benefited the community in the form of a cemetery and a church.

My grandfather, Clarence Dowden was elected "For Member of Advisory Board for Taylor Township, Greene County, Indiana" on November 6, 1942. He also received Recognition Of Service from the United States Navy U S Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Indiana on January 1, 1946.

The property remains today the same as it did over 100 years ago; a small family farmstead, centered on agriculture to support the rural way of life.

Respectfully submitted,



Jan Boyd
Citizens For Appropriate Rural Roads
Section 106 Consulting Party

Copy Bruce Hudson, DLZ
Linda Weintraut

August 17, 2005

Section 4 Office
3802 Industrial Blvd. Unit 2.
Bloomington, IN 47403

"Perhaps our age will be known to the future historian as the age of the bulldozer and the exterminator; and in many parts of the country the building of a highway has about the same result upon vegetation and human structures as the passage of a tornado or the blast of an atom bomb." --Lewis Mumford

Comments of Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads,
Section 106, Section 4 the I-69.

Please include as part of CARR's Comments, the comments submitted by Edith Sarra, PhD and Jan Boyd.

Because the Section 106 review in Tier 2 of the I-69 project has been segmented into 6 sections, it has been extremely difficult for CARR to participate in a meaningful way in the review process. While INDOT and FHWA appear to solicit citizen participation, the segmentation of the project in fact discourages meaningful participation by stakeholders and citizens. The restricted times for viewing the Section 106 study (only when the Section 4 office is open) are a serious impediment for Section 106 consulting parties who have full-time work and other responsibilities.

The study should be made available to Consulting Parties either in hard copies, on a CD and on a web site so that concerned parties can carefully evaluate the work. **This should be done immediately so that consulting parties will have ample time to make meaningful comment prior to the release of the DEIS.**

- 1) There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of the Knott property (Taylor Ridge Road and CR 450 South) in Greene County. This property has at least 3 historic coal mines and the remains of a camp. These date from the early 1900's. There is a retaining wall extant along the creek and spoil piles are evident. This property was also sold or given to the Common School Fund. Sanna Ree recalls her mother teaching in the 1920's at School #9 and some of her students were children of people working the mines
- 2) There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of coal mine sites in Monroe County. See attachment 1.
- 3) There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of the Henderson home on Evans Road in Monroe County.
- 4) The Dowden-Boyd home in Taylor Township, Greene County was incorrectly described. Please refer to the comments of Edith Sarra, PhD and Jan Boyd, CARR.

5) Virginia Iron Works is significant not only archaeologically but historically. CARR requests that this historic complex of sites, or district be listed in the historic sites and structures report, as well as in the archaeological report.

Please note: Our comments are limited because we have not been able to review to the Section 106 report.

Submitted by,

Sandra W. Tokarski
CARR

C.A.R.R.

Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads, Inc.

PO Box 54

Stanford, IN 47463

812-825-9555 www.carri69.org 800-515-6936

August 16, 2005

Anthony DeSimone
Federal Highway Administration
Environmental Section
575 N. Pennsylvania Street, Rm. 254
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. DeSimone:

I am writing in regard to the Tier 2 EIS and Section 106 process for the Indianapolis to Evansville I-69 project.

While INDOT and FHWA appear to solicit citizen participation, the segmentation of the project in fact discourages meaningful participation by stakeholders and citizens. Because the Section 106 review in Tier 2 of the I-69 project has been segmented into 6 sections, it has been extremely difficult for CARR to participate in a meaningful way in the review process. The restricted times for viewing the Section 106 study (only when the section offices are open) are a serious impediment for Section 106 consulting parties who have full-time work and other responsibilities.


The Section 106 study should be made available to Consulting Parties either in hard copies or on CDs and on a web site so that concerned parties can carefully evaluate the work. **This should be done immediately so that consulting parties will have ample time to make meaningful comment prior to the release of the DEIS.**

CARR formally requests copies either in hard copy or on CDs for the Section 106 Historic Preservation Study for I-69 Tier 2. This should include all the Sections.

In addition CARR respectfully requests an extension of 45 days to the Section 106 comment period. This 45 day extension would begin AFTER consulting parties have received copies of the Section 106 studies.

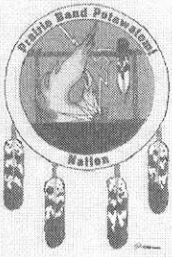
Thank you for your consideration of these requests and I look forward to hearing from you soon. If you wish to contact me by phone please call 812-332-0025 (D) or 812-825-9555 (E).

Very truly yours,



Sandra W. Tokarski

cc: Senator Richard Lugar
Senator Evan Bayh
Congresswoman Julia Carson
John Moore, ELPC



Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
Government Center

August 8, 2005

**U.S. Department of Transportation
575 North Pennsylvania Street Rm 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204**

Dear **Sir or Madam:**

I am writing to inform you that I am in receipt of your recent National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106 and Section 110 correspondence.

After reviewing the contents of your recent mailing we would like to inform that we have no objections to the following project(s):

Project(s): Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Project

At this time we are unaware of any historical cultural resources in the proposed development area. However, we do request to be immediately contacted if any inadvertent discoveries are uncovered at anytime throughout the various phases of the project.

Please feel free to call me at (785) 966-4007 or additional information can be faxed to (785) 966-4009. We look forward to working with you.

Respectfully,

Zach Pahmahmie
Tribal Chairman
NAGPRA Representative
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation

ZP/vrs

Homes to save in Section 4:

Since I am not certain about the exact route of proposed I 69 in parts of southwestern Monroe County I can comment only about those areas that appear to be in the path.

Some of the structures have been compromised by renovations which destroy the integrity, I will list those which appear to be valuable as of now.

3699 Milton Rd - Single Pen Log house and farm for it's history, also double Pen beside
8383 Mt. Zion Road - Gothic Revival
8236 Mr. Zion Road - Double-Pen - Cloy McConnell (high integrity, being restored)
7850 Burch Road - Burch House
9320 Tom Phillips Road - Free Classic/Queen Anne with wrap around porch. Changes can be reversed if needed
Rock East Road - Union Primitive Baptist Church (Buena Vista?) high integrity
Burch Cemetery, Burch Road
6825 Ison Road - Hall & Parlor - log
5257 Airport Road - I-House/Federal (Jacob Bunger House) present owner Funkhouser
3399 Bunger Road - Central Passage, good integrity, also stone cellar
4505 West St Rd 45 - Colonial Revival, Bob Mead present owner
5489 Rockport Road - Bungalow, somewhat compromised - can be restored
5181 Duvall Rd - lovely farm setting - I house Federal
2570 Fluck Mill Road (Ketcham House)
7008 Ketcham Road (Mitchell House)

Sorry so slow: I was gone, ill and multiple family problems

Patsy Powell 812-896-6017

DNR

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Kyle J. Hupfer, Director

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov



August 1, 2005

Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2, Section 5, Historic Property Report

Dear Mr. Tally:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the aforementioned materials received on June 9, 2005.

Overall, we found the report to be well-researched and well-written, and we agree with the vast majority of its conclusions. There are several points, however, on which we have questions or otherwise wish to comment.

As another consulting party had noted at the June 27, 2005, Section 106 consulting parties meeting in Bloomington, it is not accurate to say that there are "no properties listed in the Indiana Historic Register of Sites and Structures located with the Section 5 APE." To our knowledge, all properties in Indiana that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are also listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. It would be more appropriate to say that there are "no properties listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures that are not also listed in the National Register of Historic Places within the Section 5 APE." We recall that a similar misstatement occurred in one or more of the other I-69 Tier 2 historic property reports that we have reviewed, and we regret our failure to point it out earlier.

With regard to the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe 40051), it appears to us that the northern boundary of that historic property should be re-drawn to fall between the three, non-contributing modern barns and the house and English barn. We agree that the property is significant under Criterion A in regard to pioneer settlement and under Criterion C for vernacular architectural merit of the ca. 1840 house. The three modern barns (i.e., the ca. 1920 livestock sheds) are not architecturally significant, and they date from well past the pioneer period. Consequently, they rightly are treated as non-contributing. Since they are physically separated from the house and English barn, there does not appear to be a compelling reason to include them within the historic property boundaries.

We noticed that in the section headed "Eligible Districts" (p. 106 in the full report), it was stated that although a potential Clear Creek historic district had earlier been identified within the 1989 Monroe County Interim Report, it had been concluded that there are no National Register-eligible historic districts in fact exist within the Section 5 APE. That may well be the case, but we would suggest that some elaboration on the rationale for that conclusion would be helpful. Although the interim reports are by no means conclusive on the matter of the National Register-eligibility of any proposed historic district or individual property that has not actually been listed in the National Register, the ratings assigned in the interim reports tend to be interpreted by the public to be more authoritative than they were intended to be by the Indiana SHPO, which typically provides funding for the surveys and reviews

Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
August 1, 2005
Page 2

them prior to publication. Consequently, we think that a somewhat more detailed explanation of why the interim report's evaluation of this district was found to be inaccurate would bolster the credibility of the evaluation contained in this report. Such an individual explanation would be too burdensome to state for each individual property, but a historic district contains numerous surveyed properties, and in the case of this project, the proposed Clear Creek historic district would have included some properties that the report specifically enumerated in the "Selected Ineligible Properties."

The consulting parties were advised at the June 27 meeting that the consultants now consider Morgan County Bridge #224 (Morgan 60030), to be eligible for the National Register. Apparently some new information indicated the bridge was not altered as much as was previously believed. We do not necessarily disagree with this change in the bridge's eligibility evaluation, but it would be helpful to know which of the factors in our "Guidelines for Assessing the Cultural Significance of Indiana's Extant Metal Bridges (1872-1942)" are now thought to be applicable?

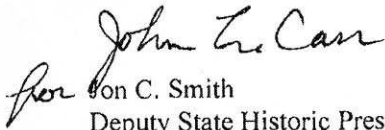
Similarly, it would be helpful to know which factors in the guidelines are thought to be applicable to Monroe County Bridge No. 83 (Monroe 35064), and Monroe County Bridge No. 913 (Monroe25060), and why those bridges are considered to fall short of eligibility. We are not sure that we disagree with the evaluations of those two bridges in the report, but we would like to have a better understanding of why it was concluded that they are not eligible, before deciding whether or not we concur.

In regard to Monroe No. 913, we recall that bridge historian James L. Cooper recently advised our staff, in connection with the review of Warren County Bridge No. 6, that polygonal top chord Warren pony truss bridges are not plentiful in Indiana. In fact, he knows of only about 11 of them within the state, two of which are railroad bridges. Although No. 913 may be one of the more recent of the Warren polygonal ponies (the report says ca. 1920; Cooper says 1947), it is at least 50 years old. The report indicates that the deck has been replaced. However, deck replacements, especially with the same or similar materials, are common during the life of a bridge. The report also indicates that the bridge rails have been replaced. While the replacement of the rails represents a loss of some integrity, it is not an unusual alteration of a metal truss bridge.

Monroe No. 83, a single span Warren pony truss, admittedly is not as rare a type as the Warren polygonal pony, but No. 83 is probably one of the earlier Warren ponies, having been built ca. 1910. The rails on No. 83 appear to be original—or at least very early replacements. The deck has been replaced, probably in the last few decades, given that the current deck is of the metal grate type.

If you have questions about our comments, please call John Carr of my office at (317) 232-1646.

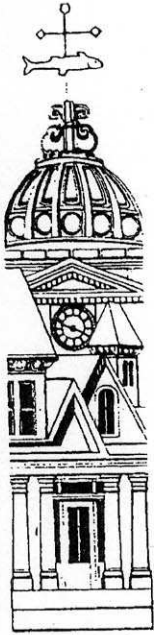
Very truly yours,


John C. Carr
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:jlc

cc: Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation
I-69 Section 5 Project Office
Linda Weintraut, Weintraut and Associates Historians, Inc.

emc: Anthony DeSimone, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller and Associates, Inc.



Bloomington Restorations Inc.

A FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MONROE COUNTY
2920 E. 10TH STREET, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47408
(812) 336-0909 • FAX (812) 323-2089
bri@bloomington.in.us



July 13, 2005

Wendy Vachet
I-69 Section 5 Project Office
One City Centre, Suite 106/108
120 W. Seventh Street
Bloomington, IN 47404

Dear Ms. Vachet:

I am writing on behalf of Bloomington Restorations, Inc., to comment on the findings of the Historic Property Report presented at the June 27, 2005 Consulting Parties Meeting. Bloomington Restorations, Inc. is Bloomington and Monroe County's local, not-for-profit historic preservation organization.

We would encourage you to re-examine your position on the eligibility of the following resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

The Fullerton House (Inventory No. 40050): Our organization saved this I-House from demolition by purchasing it and selling it to its current owner, who faithfully had it restored using evidence uncovered during the restoration process.

The Circa 1895 Queen Anne house at 2102 Vernal Pike (Inventory No. 90183): We also intervened to save this house, and sold it to its current owner who is in the process of restoring it. This house is amazingly high-style for its size, when compared with other Queen Anne houses in the Bloomington area.

Limestone Quarries and Mills (various inventory numbers): These quarries and mills have national significance because of the role that building limestone played in American architecture. As a group they may be eligible as a multiple property submission to the National Register.

Sincerely,

Steve Wyatt
Executive Director

MONROE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
and offices of the
MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS

Courthouse - Room 306
Bloomington, IN 47404
Telephone: (812)-349-2560 / Fax: (812)-349-2967
<http://www.co.monroe.in.us/planning/index.htm>

July 13, 2005

Wendy Vachet, Project Manager
Section 5 – I-69 EIS
One City Centre, Suite 106/108
120 W 7th Street
Bloomington, IN 47404



RE: Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review Comments

Ms. Vachet:

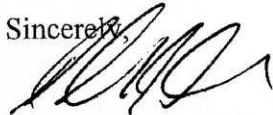
At their July 11, 2005 meeting the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review voted to forward the following comments regarding the draft Historic Property Report being prepared as part of the I-69 EIS Tier II project:

1. The Board, a Certified Local Government and Consulting Party appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the draft Historic Property Report and concurs with the recommendation that the two sites identified in Monroe County (Stipp-Bender Farmstead and Philip Murphy-Jonas May House) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Properties. The Board believes that a number of other sites may also be eligible for listing.
2. The Board recommends that an expanded description and justification for the basis of determining ineligibility be provided for each of the structures listed in the Monroe County Interim Report of Historic Sites and Structures as either Outstanding or Notable.
3. The Board requests that the comment period be extended beyond July 13, 2005 and that the draft document be placed in appropriate public locations (libraries, city halls, county courthouses, etc) throughout the impacted area to permit increased public scrutiny of the same. At a minimum, copies of the full draft report should be provided to each of the consulting parties to permit increased scrutiny. We feel it is important to provide a review format that does not limit public comment. Having a single copy of the draft report available only at the project office made it very difficult for individuals and consulting parties, including members of the Board (approved CLG) to review the draft.

4. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the Fullerton House (40050) and the stone wall affiliated with the Stipp-Bender Farmstead and other locations (35055, 35095).
5. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the individual components (derricks, mill equipment, etc.) of mill complexes and quarries that as a complex or site were deemed ineligible (25603, 25071, 25072, 35093, 35098, 35099).
6. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of Bridge No. 83 on Dillman Road and County Bridge No. 913 on Business 37 (25060, 35064).

Again, the Board appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft report and would be happy to assist in any way that it can in providing further information relative to the above comments. Should you have any questions or need additional information please feel free to contact me at the number above or by e-mail at rcowell@co.monroe.in.us.

Sincerely,



Robert S. Cowell, Jr., AICP
Planning Director

DNR

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Kyle J. Hupfer, Director

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov



June 24, 2005

Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies "Draft Historic Property Report, Section 3, US 50 to US 231" and the executive summary of that draft report

Dear Mr. Tally:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the aforementioned materials, which we received on April 29, 2005, and May 1, 2005, respectively.

For the most part, we agree with the report's conclusions regarding the eligibility or ineligibility of the properties surveyed for the National Register of Historic Places. The survey work appears to have been thorough, and the analysis of the significance and integrity of the various properties within the area of potential effects has been thoughtfully analyzed, particularly with regard to the Old Order Amish-related properties. We would like to comment specifically on a few of the properties, however.

We do not object to the report's conclusion that the McCall Family Farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, although the house has undergone some modern alterations--especially the over-siding with vinyl and the addition of the two-story front porch, which resulted in a change to the roofline of the house. Those modern alterations have, to a degree, diminished the house's integrity of design and materials, although the essential massing of the house remains. Also, the collection of barns and other outbuildings from the period of significance is fairly impressive. While far from pristine, the McCall Family Farmstead appears to be the best example of a late-nineteenth century farmstead within the Section 3 APE.

We do not strongly object to the conclusion that an eligible Scotland Commercial District exists, although we continue to have some reservations about its integrity of location and about its relative significance as a district. Two of the six contributing properties have been moved, although they apparently were moved from fairly close-by more than 50 years ago, in 1953 (Greene 57003) and in 1945 (Greene 57001). While most of the contributing properties have good integrity and are architecturally noteworthy, we wonder how representative they are of the community of Scotland as it existed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The "Draft Historic Property Report," at page 147, states that "[b]y 1879, the town of Scotland had expanded to cover sixteen town blocks, and was recorded as a 'thriving trading center with wealthy land, prosperous stock owners, and lavishly equipped shops and stores.'" That statement causes us to wonder whether the identified historic district, picturesque as it is, may be only a shadow of the commercial heart of Scotland that once existed, because the district covers only a little more than the equivalent of one town block and contains only six, significant, principal buildings.

Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
June 24, 2005
Page 2


We also think that the Scotland Commercial District's period of significance should be more precisely defined. The draft report indicates that the community was booming by 1879, but by 1920 it had stopped growing. If those dates are considered to be the limits of the period of significance, then it would be hard to justify the existence of the district, because the Scotland Snapper and DT Cycle Shop (Greene 57002), which occupies a central location in the small district, was not built until 1945.

Some of the evaluations of the newly inventoried properties also raise questions. We are not sure why Daviess 15018 merits a contributing rating, given that the house and most of the outbuildings appear to be less than 50 years old and, other than the dairy barn, are not noteworthy. We are not certain why Daviess 06019 is rated contributing, given that the oldest parts are only about 40 years old (although, admittedly within the timeframe for the survey), and it appears to be fairly typical of school architecture of the period. Daviess 06039, with its unsympathetic awning and altered fenestration pattern, appears to have little besides the two circular patterns in the brick façade (perhaps vents) to recommend it, and we are not sure it should be rated contributing. Finally, it is not clear to us why Greene 60016 is considered to represent, even mildly, the Art Moderne style; and if it does not represent that style, then it may not merit a contributing rating.

We appreciate your commendable efforts at identification and evaluation.

If you have questions about our comments, please call John Carr of my staff at (317) 232-1646.

Very truly yours,


for John C. Smith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:FDH:jlc

cc: Janice Osadcuk, Indiana Department of Transportation
David Cleveland, The Corradino Group
Linda Weintraut, Weintraut and Associates Historians, Inc.

emc: Anthony DeSimone, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller and Associates, Inc.

4410 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis, IN 46205

Section 106 Review Draft Historical Report for Proposed Interstate 69, Tier 2 Section 3

Consulting Party Comments from
Pauline Spiegel, Doctoral Candidate, Indiana University
6-15-05

To Whom it may Concern:

I have several comments to make about the Draft Historical Report, as follows.

1) THE AMISH

The Amish Rural Historic Landscapes Area and Traditional Cultural Properties Area.

The consulting companies have made an case that a Traditional Cultural Area could not be applied because the Amish do not invest spiritually in the land on which they live. The report said that the Amish value community and church (and, I might add, the practice of farming,) not the SPECIFIC piece of land, as is required by the TCP act.

I have no quarrel with this description. (Though I do need more information about the methods that led the companies to this conclusion.) But it does show decisively that the National Register's standards for the Traditional Cultural Area and the Rural Historic Landscape Area are based on inadequate standards. Those standards should be reviewed and revised as soon as possible.

Both the RHLA and the TCPA rest fundamentally on the concept of "integrity." By "integrity" the Register maintains that the structures and features under consideration should look as much as possible as they looked during the period under consideration. In other words, both the setting and the structure should be unaltered by destruction of landscape, or the addition of recent, "non-contributing" built elements. The feature that most frequently causes an historic structure to be disqualified for the National Register is the modernization of any of the above by the application of vinyl siding or windows, unsympathetic additions, or destruction of surrounding structures. Those are the features of integrity.

BUT, these particular features of integrity are specifically those which Amish values exclude. Amish values make it not possible to be Amish and at the same time keep buildings in a form that would have "integrity." Why so? Because Amish do not value history or architecture as do more mainstream residents. Their values lead them to change and revise buildings, landscapes and other structures as necessary to make better, more productive farms. In a word, they are not, and, by the terms of their culture, are not allowed to be sentimental about mere things of this world. They do not, and should not, treasure old buildings, which have nothing to do with spiritual life or the health of the community. In contrast, the investment of many US citizens in the historical features of their surroundings amounts to a near spiritual experience.

Thus, "integrity" or the preservation of historical features over time, does not apply to the Amish. Indeed, the case of the Amish reveals that "integrity" as applied to this group, is a flawed concept, infused with ethnocentrism. The standard of "integrity" should not be applied to the Amish, since it is hardly possible for an Amish district of architectural integrity to exist. It is a contradiction in terms.

The concept of "integrity" means that the National Register standards require the Amish not to change over time. This is akin to the former legal requirement for determination of Native American status, that an individual have been living on or near ancestral lands and living out tradition according to tribal custom in the same way, and in continuity with, ancient practice. Standards for Native American citizenship have been altered to align with current and historical Native American practice and belief in the context of the demands of 19th and 20th and 21st century life. So, too, should the concept of "integrity" be brought into line with current and historical Amish practice and belief. That would leave open the possibility of establishing an Amish Cultural or Landscape Area.

It would mean that, once such an area had been admitted to the National Register, the traditional standards of active preservation should be modified. Rather than being asked to keep features the way they once were, the Amish should be allowed to modify freely the way they live and farm.

- 1) The ACHP should reconsider the Historic Preservation standards of "integrity" as those apply to the Amish.

Room for Expansion

The consulting company argues that in the APE, the Amish farmsteads have accumulated "non-contributing" structures in the form of workshops and modernized farm buildings. And they point out, through careful mapping, that in the APE the Amish farms are interspersed with non-Amish farms. Indeed, they are SO interspersed with other farms, the district has no "integrity" Perhaps, they argue, it is very possible that a Rural Historic Landscape could be found further to the east of the study area, where older Amish residences cluster more thickly and the small roads between farmsteads that contribute to community social life have had time to develop.

I argue, on the contrary, that in this Western portion we see an example of a common historic pattern, exactly as described in the narrative history of the Historic Report as the pattern of Amish migration. As the Amish move into an area, they buy English (non-Amish) farms as they become available. This Western area of Daviess County which the highway will penetrate is an example of the way Amish expansion must intersperse Amish with English farms. And the designation of an Amish area, on this Western edge of Amish territory, will allow for that expansion to continue. Though the consulting company has argued that Amish migration indicates a lack of commitment to specific land, the Amish do have a deep commitment to the local community. Amish migration is no more frequent than that of any other ethnicity. The movement West in Daviess County indicates that if possible, new families prefer to live near their own community. Protection in this area from the effects of building I 69 would enable them to continue to expand.

1) Designation of an Amish Area, whether according to Rural Landscape or Traditional Culture, should be established to allow the Amish to expand locally.

Incommensurate Comparisons

The Historic Report makes a comparison between houses and barns built early in the Amish period of settlement in Pennsylvania, one built in North Indiana, and those occupied in Daviess County. Not unsurprisingly, the study finds elements in common with German architecture in the house in Pennsylvania, and similar features in the house in Northern Indiana. The study terms these features "Amish," and does NOT find them in Daviess County houses. This is given as another reason that an Amish Area could not be distinguished. But, the Amish house in N. Indiana had already been abandoned for a time when proposed for the NR, and this freedom from occupation has prevented it from metamorphosing as other Amish farm houses typically do. And, the Amish movement into Daviess County came at a later time than the movement into Northern Indiana, allowing for more time for the Amish to adopt their neighbors' house styles, and to find already constructed housing to buy and occupy.

1) The lack of a typically "Amish" architecture should not disqualify any part of this region for designation of an "Amish" area.

The Treatment and Sharing of Information

This Historic Report features typical social science language. It features effective comparisons of one geographic unit to another using photographs, graphs, statistics, interview reports. In other words, it has many of the features of a study made to fully social scientific standards. In one aspect, however, it does not comply with social science standards, and that is in the treatment of information. The Historic Report rested much of its conclusion on interviews with "selected Amish residents of the area." At the Consulting Parties meeting, the Consulting Company personnel claimed that the interview material, and the questions, are protected by confidentiality agreements. With respect to the identity of the subjects interviewed, of course confidentiality is paramount. But when I asked for the questions on which these interviews were based, I was told at the Consulting Parties Meeting, that the questions themselves are confidential. Questions on which interviews are based are not, in professional social science circles, considered confidential material. This reticence does not comply with the social science value on revealing the sources of information used to make conclusions. Without the questions, it is impossible to verify the information offered, and as a result, it is impossible to trust its conclusions. In other words, the study is entirely impossible to replicate or reexamine, and thus, it does not qualify as Social Science, much less as the study of History of any quality. I have made official requests for this information, with a very recent response from INDOT. [Please see Appendix A dealing with the INDOT response at the end of my comments.]

1) The questions on which the interviews are based should be made available to qualified parties.

2) See my appendix A on this question

Conclusion

- 1) The National Register should immediately consider the possibility of revising its definition of 'integrity' as regards the Amish.
- 2) The consulting companies should be asked to restudy the area with the revised standards for designating Amish Areas, and with the cooperation of the ACHP under provision of Appendix A to CFR part 800 'Protection of Historic Properties' under the provision that the ACHP should enter individual cases when the case present important questions of policy or interpretation.
- 3) The consulting companies should be asked to restudy the locations pertaining to the Amish without the qualification of the typical Amish architecture features.
- 4) The questions on which the interviews are based should be made available to qualified parties.

2) THE REST

Errors in the Historic Report.

I pointed out at the "Consulting Party Meeting" for Section 3 that there were errors in the report on the "Boyd Farmstead." It is a credit to the consulting companies that they immediately elected to review this property. However, when the farm was revisited on 6-13-05, it became clear that more than a few errors were uncovered during this second visit. I will not list all the errors that I recorded at that time, but will only observe that the consultant missed the local name for the farmstead, Dowden, which is the name of the present owner's Grandfather. So, naturally, the consultant would, as the report says, miss finding the name Boyd in any local sources. Dowden, on the other hand, is plentiful in the local sources. The owner's Great Grandfather gave the land for, and is buried in, Dowden Cemetery down the road; the owner's Grandfather gave the land for the nearby Full Gospel Church.

I would suggest that if a consultant as clearly talented and professional as the ones who reported on the "Boyd Farmstead" missed so much in one farmstead, there may, indeed must, be many other errors sprinkled through the report. That would only be natural, given the large number of properties surveyed. But it is not natural that no way to check these reports for possible errors has been established.

- 1) A checking process for errors should be instituted and maintained.
- 2) The first checking process should begin with showing those homeowners surveyed what has been written about the property that they own.

NEPA Consistency and Survey data.

Showing the surveys in the Historical Report to owners of land and property surveyed would be consistent with the NEPA doctrine of all possible openness in the EIS studies. Keeping this information from land owners until the final EIS means they have

no possibility of correcting the information at an early stage, when the determination of route has yet to be finalized. And it is inconsistent with NEPA.

- 1) Let landowners see and correct what has been written about their properties.
- 2) Let landowners read the Draft Historical Report.
- 3) Put the Draft Historical Report in several accessible places for land owners to read, not just in two Section offices.

Bases of Comparison

It is entirely possible that the Consulting Companies have used too stringent examples of widely identified styles to make their decisions. My example is the Austin Ormon House. It is identified as a Queen Anne style house, with typical Queen Anne style massing. But it is disqualified because it is not Queen Anne enough; other better examples of Queen Anne styling exist in other parts of Daviess County. I have several objections to this point of view. 1) Why Daviess County should be the standard unit of comparison here is not revealed. It would be logical to take the APE as the geographical area where other, better examples would be sought. 2) To which examples of Queen Anne style in other areas of Daviess County does the Report refer? 3) As well, taking as the standard of evaluation the amount of adherence to a typical "high style" is not appropriate in this case. Though it is immediately evident that the house lacks the more decorative elements of the Queen Anne style, as the Report points out, it is also true that a more interesting conclusion can be drawn. This house represents the adaptation of the typical high Queen Anne style to the very simple farmhouse styles that mark the area. The house style is Queen Anne meets farmhouse, a compromise any careful farmer might make between the local values of humility and understated aesthetics, and the wish to follow an attractive and current style. As a result, the farmer-builder followed the basic massing, and left off the showy detail of the style. The home should not be disqualified because it is not "high style" in all details. 3) The Report declares the property ineligible because the surroundings lack "integrity". In other words, the rural look has been lost because so many of the former outbuildings have been destroyed. Though the outbuildings are, indeed, lost, the house still has a very rural look. It is in the middle of a setting of farm fields and other farm houses. It could not look more appropriately rural.

- 1) I recommend reconsideration of the Austin Ormon property using more flexible standards of evaluation.
- 2) I likewise suggest full reconsideration of the "Boyd Farmstead".
- 3) A standard geographical basis of comparison of the surveyed property with "other, better examples" should be established. I believe the standard should be properties within the APE.
- 4) The exact identification of "other better properties" should be given each time that kind of comparison is used to disqualify a house from NR eligible status.

Section Coordination

During both Tier 1 and Tier 2, residents of the Counties near the designated corridor were told over and over that their particular section office was the place to go to

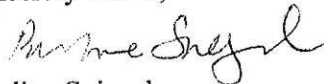
get accurate information. This proved not to be the case for this study. Jan Boyd found it exceptionally difficult to get any information at all from the Section 4 office. No wonder, it was not the Section 4 office that was dealing with the Historic Review of her property, though it had been Section 4 that had handled all other issues. She did not want to approach Section 3 on this issue because "she didn't know it and had been told that she would always be dealing with Section 4." When she called the section offices to see if she could read the report at that office, she got NO response from section 6 (near where she lives, during the week, in South Indianapolis.) She got confused and contradictory information from Section 4. And she was flatly told she could not read the report by the Section 3 people, whom she finally contacted. This, as she called it, "run around" resulted in frustration and the sense that she was not being treated as a person. These are just the results the section offices are designed to avoid. I would not say that the section offices listed here clearly acted out of a wish to deceive. Rather, it is likely that the inconsistent and unfortunate results came about because important information had not reached all the section offices.

- 1) All personnel at all sections should be made aware of what is underway for all the studies for all the sections. Possibly printed material should be prepared for reference for each office.
- 2) Coordination of the sections should be more constant and detailed.
- 3) Section 4, which is Mrs. Boyd's home section, should have been more helpful to her in solving her problem.

Conclusion

I commend the consulting companies for their careful and detailed work. I do have differences of opinion with the results, but I can't, except in the case of the interview questions, quarrel with their professionalism. As well, I think a more careful attention to requirements of NEPA would encourage a freer distribution of information to all concerned. But it is with the National Register of Historic Places that I have the most important differences. I suggest, in the interests of making good decisions, that the ACHP and the National Register of Historic Places reconsider the application of the standard of "integrity" to the Amish as soon as possible.

Sincerely Yours,



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Cc: Indiana State Office of Historic Preservation
ACHP

Appendix A. I have recently received a report from INDOT Attorney Michelle C. Hilary, that responds to my formal request for records of the questions asked by the Consulting Company of the Amish interview subjects. The letter claims that there are no transcripts of the interviews, and no formal questions were created, and so there are no records that can be provided. I will argue

- 1) That this is a failure of correct social science method when there is a question of interview and subject confidentiality. In standard social science policy, when questions of a sensitive nature that require confidentiality are asked, a copy of the interview notes must be kept for later evaluation. Any identifying information may be disguised or removed from those interview notes, and the actual name of the subject must be coded and the key to the code must be kept in a different place from the location of the interview notes.¹ But records must be kept.
- 2) I doubt very much the statement by INDOT that no list of questions or written records of the interviews have ever existed—whether in the form of handwriting or typeface. If these have been destroyed, then it is likely that it is part of a concerted policy of INDOT to keep no records which may be formally requested, and thus with the result of systematically keeping information from the public. This is one approach that could be taken by INDOT, but it may well have legal ramifications, because it may be a failure to keep adequate documentation as provided by NEPA regulations.

¹ Bernard, H. Russell, ed. 1998 Handbook of Methods. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press.



**Appendix F. Report on the Determination of Ineligibility of the
Dowden Farm For Listing in the National Register
of Historic Places and Response Letters**

**Report on the Determination of Ineligibility
of the Dowden Farm
For Listing in the National Register of Historic Places**

January 18, 2006

Prepared for

Federal Highway Administration and
Indiana Department of Transportation

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This report on the determination of ineligibility of the Dowden Farm for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) was prepared for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) as part of the Section 106 process for the Tier 2 Study of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis project. This project, which is federal-aid eligible, is divided into six sections. The Dowden Farm is in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the overlap area between two sections of the I-69 project, Section 3 and Section 4, and is within the 2000-foot corridor for this project. (See Map of APE in Appendix)

As part of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the Tier 1 Study of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis project, FHWA committed to a one-mile overlap at the termini of each of the six sections of the project. According to the MOA, “this analysis is intended to ensure that decisions reached in one section do not prematurely limit consideration of avoidance alternatives for resources in adjacent sections.” The 2000-foot corridor is the corridor within which alternatives are being considered during the Tier 2 Study.

In the identification and evaluation phase of the Section 106 consultation for this project, FHWA and its consultants concluded that the Dowden Farm in Greene County, Indiana, is not eligible for listing in the NR. These conclusions are documented in the Historic Property Report for both Section 3 and Section 4. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has issued a comment letter agreeing with the findings of eligibility and ineligibility for each section’s Historic Property Report. (See SHPO Correspondence in Appendix.) However, at the consulting party meetings held in the summer and fall of 2005 for Section 3 and for Section 4, consulting parties questioned the conclusion that the Dowden Farm (formerly called Boyd Farmstead) is not eligible. In addition, two consulting parties and the property owner submitted written comments regarding this property. (See Consulting Party Letters in Appendix.)

Methodology

All work for this project was conducted in accordance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000, and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004.

In addition, all work was completed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Evaluation and Registration, National Register Bulletin 15, 16 and 16a*. Professional historians working on this project meet or exceed the requirements of the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]* as previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61.

Scope of Work for this Eligibility Report

To prepare this formal eligibility report, the historians for the Project Management Consultation (PMC) thoroughly reviewed research materials including background data, maps, photographs, and project files. To simplify matters, hereafter the property will be referred to as the Dowden Farm.

In the course of research for the historic property reports for sections 3 and 4, the project historians developed a historic context. They consulted the historic context prepared for the Tier 1 Study for background information and sought additional resources specific to their area. The repositories that they visited included the Indiana State Library, Scotland Historical Society, Bloomfield-Eastern Greene County Public Library, Greene County Historical Society, Michigan State University Library, and Indiana University Map Library. Resource materials included, but were not limited to, local history texts, county histories, historic atlas maps and gazetteers, and the *Greene County Interim Report*, published in 2000 by the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

In order to develop a historic context specific to the Dowden Farm, the historians consulted and reviewed the previously developed historic contexts, secondary and primary sources that included maps, atlases and, historic photographs, including those in possession of the property owner, and the abstract of title for the property, also in possession of the property owner. They also reviewed historic aerial photographs of the property from 1937, 1958, and 1967, which the section consultants obtained from the Indiana State Archives (Commission on Public Records).

As a result of these investigations, the historians determined that if this property were eligible for listing in the NR, its period of significance could span from 1900 (approximately the year the house was constructed) to 1940 (the date by which most of the extant buildings were constructed).

Historic Context

Greene County was established in 1821, five years after Indiana became a state. The county was created out of Sullivan and Daviess counties; Plummer Township was created simultaneously with the county.¹ In 1849, 151 citizens of Plummer Township petitioned the County Board for a division of the township. The vote resulted in the creation of Cass Township and Taylor Township (where the Dowden Farm is located) out of Plummer Township. The new townships were named for the two candidates in the recent presidential election.²

¹ Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties* (Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers and Company, 1884), 251

² *Ibid.*

During the first half of the nineteenth century, most migrants to southwestern Indiana were native-born, from Indiana or surrounding states or from the Upland South. They had arrived in the region via major traditional transportation routes, such as the Ohio River and buffalo and Indian traces. The majority of these settlers came from a middling socioeconomic group, a yeoman class, and even those from the south were comprised of “plain folk who did not own slaves, but were also not abjectly poor...making their living raising livestock and farming their own lands.”³

In 1837, the town of Scotland sprang up in Taylor Township (southwest of the Dowden property) and was named for the homeland of many who had settled there.⁴ Located at a crossroads near a flour and gristmill, it was soon heralded as “quite a flourishing little village,” with several commercial enterprises.⁵

The first purchase of land that would become the Dowden Farm occurred in 1836. Jesse Vaughn Wilson purchased property from the United States government that year. The size of the Wilson parcel is not known. However, in 1842, Wilson and his wife Martha conveyed 34.76 acres (the farm’s historic size) to Giles Gainey.⁶ This was a fairly small parcel in this era; in 1850, the average size of the Hoosier farm was 136 acres.⁷

There is no record of whether or not Gainey constructed a residence on the property. It is possible that the land was merely used as farmland or was bought on speculation. If Gainey did live on the property, he probably built a small log cabin and rudimentary animal shelters, as did many southwestern Indiana pioneers in this period. The abstract of title does not show the sales price so it is not possible to ascertain if improvements, indicating the construction of a rudimentary dwelling, increased the property’s value in this period.⁸

Gainey held the property until 1860, when it was sold by Sheriff’s Deed to settle a debt after his death. The property was sold again in 1867, this time to Benoni Blackmore, who, in turn, sold it three years later to George, Charles, and James Blackmore.⁹ Blackmore was a common family name in the area by this time.

² Ibid.

³ Ellen Sieber and Cheryl Ann Munson, *Looking at History: Indiana’s Hoosier National Forest Region, 1600-1950* (Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1992), 25.

⁴ *Greene County, Indiana* (Worthington, Ind.: N.B. Milleson, 1875), 73.

⁵ Ibid., 84.

⁶ See Appendix: Chain of Title.

⁷ Abstract of Title, in property owner’s possession.

⁸ George S. Cottman, *Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana*, (Indianapolis: M. R. Hyman, 1915), 110; Abstract of Title, in property owner’s possession.

⁹ See Appendix: Chain of Title.

(In nearby Scotland, Thomas Blackmore, likely a relative of one of these men, opened a general store in the 1890s in a building that is still extant). George, Charles, and James Blackmore sold the rural property in 1873 to Sarah Jane Morrison.¹⁰

No house was shown on the property on the 1879 *Atlas Map of Greene County, Indiana*. (See 1879 Map of Taylor Township in Appendix.) Interestingly, northeast of this property, John Dowden, probably the father or grandfather of Clarence Dowden, owned acreage in two sections, including land that contained a cemetery named after the family.¹¹

The Dowden Farm abstract indicates that the property's value rose significantly between 1900 and 1907.¹² The value of the property increased from \$300 in September 1900, when Margaret Roberts purchased it, to \$800 in August 1907, when Gideon Danner bought it; this represents more than a 166 percent increase in the property price in seven years. The percentage of increase has even greater significance when it is compared to the increase in value by the next sale, 12 years later. From Danner's purchase date of August 1907 to Clarence Dowden's purchase in June 1919, the property value increased from \$800 to \$1,050, a 31.25 percent increase. The tremendous increase in property value between 1900 and 1907 is much higher than the average land value increase in the period and indicates that a significant improvement, likely the construction of the house, was made to the property in that period.¹³ The simple form of the house supports a date of construction in this period, as well. Also, by 1910, a United States Post Office Department map substantiates that a residence existed on the property at the location of what is now the Dowden Farm.¹⁴ Thus, the current residence was likely constructed on the property between 1900 and 1907.

By 1900, around the time when the house was being constructed on the Dowden Farm, farming in Indiana was enjoying a particularly prosperous era. Historians have called the period from 1880 to 1920 a "golden age." Wealthy farmers constructed high-style Italianate- (early in the period), or beginning in the late nineteenth century, Queen Anne and Folk Victorian-style homes, and substantial American Foursquare homes, just after the turn of the century.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ D. J. Lake et al, *Atlas Map of Greene County, Indiana* (Philadelphia, Pa.: D. J. Lake and Company, 1879), 47.

¹² See Appendix: Chain of Title.

¹³ The average acre increased in value from 20.34 to 45.59 dollars between 1900 and 1910 in Greene County (a 124% increase); Conversely, in the years between 1910 and 1920 the average increase in land value in the county was 77%, while the Dowden Farm sale price increase in roughly the same period represents only a 31.25% increase. Land values are found on <http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/historic/c-valIndfr.txt>. Calculations by PMC.

¹⁴ United States Post Office Department, *Map of Greene County, Indiana Showing Rural Delivery Service* (Washington, D. C.: United States Post Office Department, 1910).

The less wealthy built vernacular homes in a number of styles and floor plans, including hall and parlor or double pen plans, and in the latter years of the “golden age,” bungalows. Both the hall and parlor and double pen plans emerged from the Upland South and took advantage of relatively temperate environments with porches and windows that allowed a cross breeze.¹⁵ These were popular among early settlers as affordably constructed blends of Anglo-American antecedents and adapted well to the region’s mild climate.¹⁶ Both the hall and parlor and the double pen housing tradition remained popular in southwestern Indiana into the twentieth century. Though greatly modified and now not conclusively identifiable as to original plan, the house on the Dowden Farm was originally constructed just after the turn of the century as either a hall and parlor or a double pen vernacular form.

During this period, the farm landscape was changing. Farms of this period have a distinctive landscape that most often takes the form of a house and domestic buildings clustered together with a large barn and other outbuildings somewhat removed from the domestic areas. Many farms of this era had a summer kitchen, smokehouse and cold cellar, as well as a privy near the house. The chicken and brooder houses were also within the “woman’s sphere,” close to the house, though often in the barnyard. These outbuildings usually had windows facing south to catch the warmth of the sun.¹⁷

On an Indiana farm, the barnyard’s most noticeable feature was the large barn. In southwestern Indiana these barns were usually English barns, transverse frame barns or triple portal barns. Inside these large barns, threshing occurred and livestock was quartered. There were often also smaller barns, granaries and, later in the period, silos. Other outbuildings often included hog houses, as well as small utility buildings to shelter equipment.¹⁸ Many of the extant farms in Indiana date from this “golden age.” Most farmers continued to use the buildings constructed between 1880 and 1920, maintaining them as well as they could even through the dark years of the Great Depression.

¹⁸ As part of the Tier I Study for I-69 Evansville to Henderson, the project historians looked at hundreds of farms built during the “golden age” of farming. There is a distinctive property type for farms of this era as noted above. Not all farmers built all of these buildings on the property; however, the combination of a house and a big barn were the prominent features of a farmstead, almost without variation. The big barn has become a signature element of farms of this era.

¹⁵ Pierce F. Lewis, “Common Houses, Cultural Spoor” *Landscape* 19 (1975), 1-22, 12; Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 80-82.

¹⁶ Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992), 123.

¹⁷ Byron D. Halstead, *Barns, Sheds & Outbuildings: Placement, Design and Construction* (Chambersburg, Penn: Alan C. Hood & Company, Inc.), 87.

Clarence and Ola Dowden acquired an existing farm (Dowden Farm) in 1919, a year after they married, as the “golden age” of farming in Indiana was drawing to an end.¹⁹ Rural demographics began to change in this period as youth left rural areas and farm work for city jobs. By 1920, more people in Indiana lived in urban than in rural areas for the first time in the state’s history. It is not clear how many of the buildings currently extant on the Dowden Farm date to the period before their ownership. Many of the current buildings are constructed of the same materials and in similar designs. The current house, small barn, privy, and cold cellar (though not the structure over it) were probably in existence before Dowden purchased the property. There was likely a large barn and perhaps a summer kitchen as well, though neither of those structures is extant.

In the 1920s, the early years of the Dowdens’ stewardship, many southwestern Indiana farmers continued to plow their fields with mules instead of using workhorses. The Dowdens were part of this trend; a family photo shows Clarence Dowden in the field with his mule team.

The look of the Dowden Farm changed in this period. Dowden began constructing a number of small buildings in the farmlot behind the house, and in the lot just west of it around the small barn that probably predated his ownership. The Dowdens also made changes to the form of their house. They built an addition beside their west-facing porch and enclosed the porch to make bedrooms out of the combined space. They then replaced a south-facing window with a door, reconfiguring the points of egress so that the house was entered from the southern side rather than the western.

Though typical Indiana farms from this period had a large barn at the center of farm activity, this property has no such large barn extant.²⁰ According to the current property owner, one family member recalls a small barn or outbuilding near the front of the house, just large enough to hold a few horses and chickens, but even this remembered building is no longer extant. If there was a large barn on the property when Dowden purchased the farm, he may have removed it or it may have been destroyed by disaster during the early years of his ownership. If no large barn ever existed on the property, the farm was not typical of other farms in southwestern Indiana. The type of large barn that marked southwestern Indiana farms remains extant on more typical farming landscapes of this period. Nearby farms including the Ree Farm and the McElroy Farm retain their large barns. (See page 22).

¹⁹ See Appendix: Chain of Title.

²⁰ The historians who conducted survey work for Tier I in southwestern Indiana observed that most farms active during the 1920s to 1950s invariably retained the big barn unless it was destroyed by natural disaster or was replaced by a larger more substantial dairy barn.

Dowden likely built the smaller outbuildings that dot the farm landscape today. Their small size may have allowed him to save construction costs associated with building or repairing a larger barn, but resulted in the dispersion of the purposes and activities that would have normally occurred under one roof among a number of ancillary buildings.

Although the Great Depression did not become full-blown until the end of the decade, in the 1920s, farmers, especially those in the hilly and less fertile southwestern portion of the state, were already experiencing financial difficulties.²¹ Clarence Dowden practiced small-scale farming. He raised dairy cattle, chickens, subsistence crops, and corn for feed. With only a small herd of dairy cattle, the Dowdens could not make a livelihood from dairying, but production was high enough to sell surplus milk products, which were trucked off the farm.²² Dowden also raised hogs for market and the family table and some crops, such as tobacco, corn and wheat. Ola Dowden supplemented the family's income by selling eggs and raising chicks. She also baked and sold angel food cakes.²³

Following the stock market crash in 1929, conditions worsened for the already troubled Indiana agriculture market. The Great Depression affected the prices farmers garnered for their crops; a local historian maintains that even mainstay crops sold for "ridiculously low levels."²⁴ Though jobs in towns and cities were hard to come by and a back-to-the-farm movement brought some former urbanites back to subsistence agricultural lives temporarily, many farmers in this period abandoned their farmland. To the south of the Dowden Farm in Martin County, the Resettlement Administration moved hungry farmers off sub-marginal farmland and into the communal Wabash Farms.²⁵ Clarence Dowden probably continued to farm in this period, but he also found relief work with the Works Progress Administration (WPA), one of the New Deal programs designed to ease the effects of the depression. According to his granddaughter, Dowden was a WPA laborer who helped construct the Scotland Community Building.

Near the end of the 1930s, with the country pulling out of depression, new laws mandated sanitary conditions for dairies. Farmers added milk houses next to their large barns to process the daily milk production. These milk houses are readily distinguishable from the older barns by virtue of their construction materi-

²¹ James Madison, *Indiana Through Tradition and Change, A History of the Hoosier State and its People 1920-1945* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982), 153; William B. Barnes, Sr., Weintraut & Associates ed., *Natural Resources and the Great Depression in Martin County and South-Central Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 2005), 39.

²² Jan Boyd, interview by Melissa Milton-Pung, Taylor Township, Greene County, Indiana, 13 June 2005.

²³ Jan Boyd, interview, 13 June 2005.

²⁴ Owen R. Rader, *History of Elnora, Indiana, 1885-1985* (Bloomington, Ind.: Courthouse Square Quickprint, 1985), 88.

²⁵ Robert L. Reid, *Back Home Again: Indiana in the Farm Security Administration Photographs, 1935-1943* (Bloomington/Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1987), 16; Barnes, *Natural Resources*, 55-71.

als, generally a combination of concrete block and wood and sometimes tile.²⁶ The Dowdens either constructed a milk house in this period or converted the use of an already existing building to a milk house with concrete floor and cooling system. This milk house is extant on the property.

In this period, there was a move away from cooking in the summer kitchen to that of a year-round kitchen within the house. Some farm wives still used summer kitchens for especially hot tasks, such as canning, but many of these structures became storage buildings. Summer kitchens remain on many farm landscapes in southwestern Indiana; in Greene County a summer kitchen is extant on a nearby farm on CR 50W, noted in the Interim Report, but there is no extant summer kitchen at the Dowden Farm.²⁷ Farmers were able to introduce electricity and running water into their homes through the work of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in the late 1930s, but sanitary plumbing and sufficient heating methods lagged far behind.²⁸ A privy remains on the Dowden farm (though not in its historic location). It is not known when the Dowdens installed indoor plumbing. A pump house remains behind the residence, which probably originally sheltered a hand pump. Ola Dowden's granddaughter recalls helping her grandmother collect water from the former springhouse over the spring to the rear of the residence. Though this recollection probably dates to the late 1950s or early 1960s; a kitchen addition, probably with running water, was added to the house circa 1963.²⁹

After World War II, as tractors were becoming more commonplace, many southwestern Indiana farmers continued to use mule teams to plow fields. Those who could afford a tractor saw a quick payoff in terms of acres plowed and time saved, however. By 1940, thirty-nine percent of all Hoosier farmers had traded their animal power for gas- or diesel-engine tractors.³⁰ In most places, mule and horse as motive power disappeared from fields by the 1950s.³¹ With a small 34.76 acre farm, much of which was in pasture for a dairy herd, Clarence Dowden may have continued to plow and plant with mules or horses into the 1950s, as did some other southwestern (and northern) Indiana farmers. A shed addition to the small barn was probably constructed after the introduction of a tractor to the Dowden farm, but that addition, constructed in the same manner as all other outbuildings on the property, using older exterior siding, is not possible to date, and the occasion of Dowden's first tractor purchase is not passed down in family history.

²⁵ Robert L. Reid, *Back Home Again: Indiana in the Farm Security Administration Photographs, 1935-1943* (Bloomington/Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1987), 16; Barnes, *Natural Resources*, 55-71.

²⁶ Weintraut and Associates, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier I Study, 2004.

²⁷ *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Greene County Interim Report*, (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2000), 86.

²⁸ Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 171.

²⁹ Jan Boyd, interview, 13 June 2005. Per that interview, Boyd was born in 1952.

The Dowden farm became slightly smaller in 1942, when the Indiana State Highway Commission purchased a small portion of land for a road right of way through the property. The Dowdens received ten dollars for their land, and the road, which had run along the perimeter of their property since at least 1879, now cut through it in the southeast corner.³²

By the 1940s, improved roads were increasingly important for rural Indiana. Most farmers, even those who were reluctant to buy a tractor, found the money to purchase a farm truck or automobile in this period. Mass production had made them an affordable possibility, and the increased mobility a truck or car provided was seen as a good investment. This easier means of travel also meant that farmers were able to augment their incomes with post-war jobs off the farm at locations such as the Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center (located on a former Civilian Conservation Corps project area not far from the Dowden farm). Quarries, Indiana University, and area manufacturing concerns also employed many now part-time farmers.

Many farm families routinely juggled several income sources to make ends meet. Evidence suggests that on his limited acreage, Dowden did not make enough money farming. He continued to work the farm, but also found additional income through employment at Crane NSWC for several years, according to his granddaughter.³³

As Dowden aged and milking regulations became more stringent and costly to implement, he shifted his farming practices from the more labor-intensive dairying to raising beef cattle. No longer needed after his dairying years were over, the former milk house became a tool shed.

The farm was again reduced in size in 1957 when Clarence Dowden donated land and money for the construction of the Scotland Full Gospel Church in the southwestern corner of his farm.³⁴ Though the Dowden's granddaughter stated that the farm is comprised of its original 34.76 acres, that statement does not reconcile with the presence of the church that continues to occupy the southwestern corner of the Dowden's original property.

In the early 1960s, the Dowdens constructed a new kitchen addition on the northern side of their house and at that time again reconfigured the home's interior, making the former kitchen an additional sitting

³⁰ Farm Journal Inc., *Market Research Department, Indiana County Basic Data* (Philadelphia: Farm Journal Inc., 1945), passim.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *1879 Atlas Map of Greene County*; Abstract of Title, in possession of property owner.

³³ Jan Boyd, interview, 13 June 2005.

³⁴ Abstract of Title.

room. By this time they had paid off their mortgage and many of their children had begun lives off the land where they were raised. Clarence Dowden lived on his farm until the 1980s. By that time, he had spent more than sixty years on the land that his descendants continue to own in 2005.³⁵

Clarence and Ola Dowden purchased their farm at the end of the “golden age” of farming. They worked the land and raised livestock throughout the tough times of the 1920s and the even tougher period of the Great Depression. Like many Indiana farm families, both Clarence and Ola Dowden supplemented the income from their farm, he with wage work and she with the sale of eggs and cakes. Though the farm has remained in the same family since 1919, it is not typical of southwestern Indiana farms in the years from 1900 to 1940. The absence of the substantial large barn dominant on the landscape of Indiana farms and a number of other losses, as well as substantial changes to the house have altered its appearance and diminished the integrity of the farm.

³⁴ Abstract of Title.

³⁵ Jan Boyd, interview, 13 June 2005.



Dowden Farm Aerial

Description of Property

The Dowden Farm is located in a rural area on the west side of CR 215 East, north of Highway 58 in Taylor Township, Greene County, Indiana.

The property size was originally 34.76 acres. Clarence Dowden sold a small portion of land at the southeastern corner of the property to the state highway commission in 1942 and donated land at the southwestern corner of this property to the Scotland Full Gospel Church in 1957. The current owners have acquired additional land and today the property is slightly over 40 acres.

The Dowden Farm property consists of a house, outbuildings, a site, and some field patterns from the period of Dowden ownership that are delineated, for the most part, by newer replaced fences. The farmstead has eighteen buildings or building remnants. Six of the buildings are rated contributing, while the remaining resources are non-contributing. Beginning with the house, the property is described in a counterclockwise order below, from southeast of the house and continuing around the house to the north, west and southwest. (See Site Plan in Appendix.)



House Western Elevation

The **House** (circa 1900) has been altered to such a degree that it is not possible to define with any certainty its original form. The present-day, gable-front, one-story house with standing-seam metal roof was originally either a hall and parlor or a double pen plan. The original entry faced west, overlooking a stream on the property and catching westerly breezes on the porch that extended along part of its façade.



Historic Southern Elevation



2005 Southern Elevation

At some time during the Dowden ownership of the property, the house was transformed into its current form.

Dowden completely changed the appearance of the house. He enclosed the porch, and enveloped the entire façade into the main structure of the house. (The current owner noted that foundation changes are apparent from the crawl space below the house on this elevation.) Two windows were added to the newly created western elevation. At that time, a door was added to the southern elevation, transforming it into the current facade. A photograph from circa 1940s shows that this alteration had already taken place by that time.

From photographs, observation, and family history, other alterations and additions to the house can be discerned. The current owner mortared concrete block infill between the original stone foundation piers (circa 1985); at the time of that alteration, some log framing was found under the house. The original windows, some of which were six-over-one and others three-over-one (per historical photographs) have been replaced with single-glazed double-hung sash windows. The current owner noted that fenestration changes had also been made to the eastern elevation. The current porch on the southern elevation (present-day façade) consists of dimensional lumber steps to a small platform with a galvanized pipe handrail and waist-height posts. This porch replaced the porch that was added to the southern elevation after the original porch was enclosed on the western elevation. Historic photographs show the first porch on the southern elevation was a lumber platform set



House Eastern and Northern Elevations

upon stone piers with no rail and a large stone serving as the step.

Historic photographs also show that the southern (current façade) once featured simple cornice returns, which are no longer extant. These photographs further reveal that the original wood siding was irregular in dimension rather than the standardized shiplap siding currently cladding the exterior.

The northern elevation has a kitchen addition (circa 1963), which increased the size of the house considerably and altered the footprint. This addition further altered the historic floor plan of the house.

In summary, the house has been altered so much during the Dowden ownership that it is no longer possible to ascertain its original plan or style. The original porch was enclosed, the fenestration was changed, and windows were added to the new western elevation. The point of entry changed with the Dowdens cutting a new door into the southern elevation, removing the “back” door (which was originally on the eastern elevation), and replacing the “back” door with a window. Also at this time, a porch was added to the southern elevation to accommodate the new point of entry. In circa 1963, there was a large addition to the rear, further altering the internal floor plan. This house lacks architectural integrity and is **non-contributing**.

Southwest of the house, east of the current driveway is a **Modern Barn** with metal siding, constructed circa 1990. This building is not located on the historic farm parcel but is part of the modern farmstead. This building is **non-contributing**.



Pumphouse (right) and Kitchen Addition



Cold Cellar and Smokehouse

North of the modern barn and east of the house is a single bay **Modern Garage** with wood siding constructed in 1959. This building is **non-contributing**.

Behind the house to the north is a small, gable-roof **Pump House** (circa 1920-1940) with white-painted shiplap siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and a single door set asymmetrically on the facade. The pump house retains integrity and is **contributing**.

Just west of the pump house and directly north of the house is a **Cold Cellar/Smokehouse**. This two-section building (cold cellar enclosure and smokehouse) sits on a small knob in the shade of a large tree. The cold cellar (without the smokehouse or the enclosure) probably pre-dates Dowden ownership; however, according to the current owner, Clarence Dowden built the gable-front entry to the cold cellar (circa 1920-1940s). The smokehouse likely dates to the same period. It sits on a stacked stone foundation with weathered vertical wood siding and is attached to the back of the cold cellar enclosure (entry). A single hinged door on the eastern elevation is the only entry to the smokehouse. The interior of both the cold cellar enclosure and the smokehouse is constructed of dimensional lumber, though the exterior is sided with what appears to be much older wide vertical, weathered wood siding. The roofs are standing-seam metal. The cold cellar/smoke house is **contributing**.

According to the current owner, a family **Infant Burial** site is located under a bush directly west of the cold cellar/smokehouse. The owner reported at the consulting party meeting for Section 4 that the

infant's death occurred circa 1935 to 1940 (although in the site visit on June 13, 2005, she had indicated it may have been as early as the 1920s). There is no marker to indicate the burial spot.

North of the house, in a fenced area, on a rise a few feet higher than the land on which the house sits, are scattered outbuildings. These include a chicken house/ machine shed; a hog shelter/corn crib; and three hog shelter ruins.



Chicken House/Machine Shed

The **Chicken House/Machine Shed** (circa 1920-1940) is framed with dimensional lumber and covered with weathered vertical wood siding. This building has two parts: the back portion sits upon stone piers and the front portion on concrete block piers. The shed rooflines do not meet in the center. One slopes down toward the façade on the front part of the structure. On the back portion, the roof starts slightly above the front section's roof; this back portion roof slopes down toward the rear (northern elevation) of the building. The Chicken House/Machine Shed looks like two buildings pushed together and an old photograph appears to show the rear structure standing alone. At that time, it had a backward sloping shed roof and a fenestration pattern that is different from that of the current front structure. The current visible fenestration consists of three openings without glazing. Both portions of the structure have standing seam metal roofs and visible rafter tails. Alterations to foundation and the conjoining of the two structures and loss of original windows render the chicken house/ machine shed **non-contributing**.



Hog Shelter/Corn Crib

The **Hog Shelter/Corn Crib** (circa 1920-1940) is located northeast of the chicken house/machine shed. This outbuilding again is framed with dimensional lumber and clad with weathered vertical siding. The standing-seam metal shed roof has rafter tails visible. A shed roof, open-end addition was constructed on the southern elevation to shelter hogs. There is a single-door entry on the eastern elevation of the corncrib, which sits upon a combination of stacked stone and concrete block piers. The hog shelter is open on the eastern elevation and enclosed on the other elevations. There is no visible sign of use in the hog shelter portion; however, the building retains integrity and is **contributing**.



Hog Shelter Ruins

North and west of the hog shelter/corn crib are three additional **Hog Shelter Ruins** (constructed circa 1920-1940 of older materials). These shed roof structures are constructed from wood, including in the eastern-most one, what appears to be a portion of a former log cabin, complete with window cutouts still visible. The other shelters appear to be wood frame construction. All have metal roofs and all show significant deterioration with the easternmost structure having collapsed. The placement of these shelters at the back (north) edge of the farmyard and upstream above the spring that was at one time the family's water source, indicates that they were likely moved in the modern period. None of the shelters retain integrity, and all are **non-contributing**.



Spring House Ruins

The ruins of the former **Spring House**, which was reportedly constructed of locally gathered stone, are located just south of the hog shelters and down



Coal House



Privy



Brooder House

slope from the house. The current owner recalls collecting water with her grandmother at the springhouse. Though the current owner has begun to restack the stones at their original location, the scattered stones at the site do not constitute an aboveground resource, and the ruins of the springhouse are **non-contributing**.

South of the location of the former springhouse is the **Coal House** (circa 1960). This structure is constructed of utility poles and dimensional lumber and sheathed in horizontal weathered wood siding with a metal shed roof. The structure was constructed outside the historic period and is **non-contributing**.

Southeast of the coal house and several yards north of the house is the **Privy** (circa 1900). This gable-roof structure sits just above the stream that was the family's original water source, indicating that it has been moved since the historic period. The privy has weathered board and batten wood siding with one hinged door on the façade. The roof is covered in wooden shakes. Though construction materials and style indicate the privy probably dates to the period before Dowden ownership, it has been moved from its historic location and sits leaning against a fence above the stream. It is **non-contributing**.

Southwest of the coal house is the **Brooder House** (circa 1920-1940). The brooder house is a shed roof structure with vertical wood siding beneath black tar paper, applied to gain heat for the chicks inside. The structure is placed on concrete blocks on one side and appears to sit on the ground on the other side. The structure has two windows on

the façade, one of which has lost glazing, and a single door on the eastern elevation. The brooder house sits a great distance from the house and is also west of the fenced barn lot in a location that seems unusually distant from the cluster of farm buildings with no visible pathway to the current location. A fence runs behind the building.

Historic aerials do not suggest a structure in this location, unless it is located beneath a large tree, an unusual placement for a building designed to draw the sun's warmth.

There are no pathways to this tree in historic aerials so it seems unlikely that the brooder house was used in this location. The Brooder House is **non-contributing**.



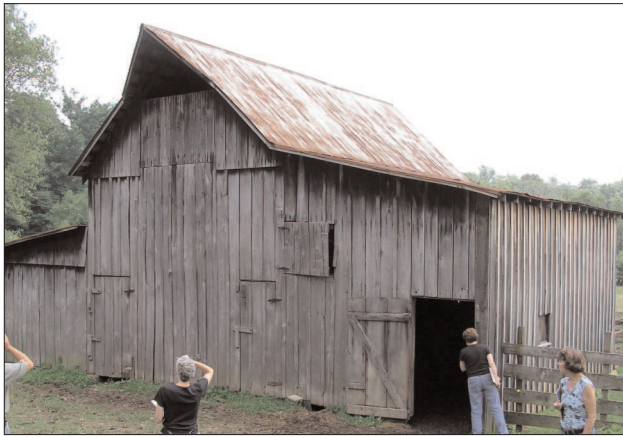
2005 Truck Garage/Corn Crib



Historic Truck Garage/Corn Crib

Southeast of the brooder house is the **Truck Garage/Corn Crib**. The gable-front truck garage/corn crib (circa 1920-1940) is constructed of dimensional lumber with vertical weathered wood siding on the exterior. The asymmetrical gable roof is covered in standing seam metal. The building rests on stacked stone and replacement concrete block piers. On the south-facing façade, double doors at one end allow access for a truck or car; on the other end, a single door allows entry to the corncrib area. A historic photo shows that the fenestration on this building has been changed. The signature asymmetrical gable roof indicates that this is the building in the photograph. Where there is now a double door into garage space, there was originally a single door. Conversely, where the single door is now located, was originally a larger opening enclosed with planks that did not quite

cover the entire open area. Apparently, as time passed, the need for a location for a farm truck superceded the need for livestock feed storage space. At that time it would have been relatively easy to re-side a small portion of the opening on the crib portion of the building and to change the original single door into a double opening on the other end. There appears to be a difference in the size of the vertical wood siding beside the smaller door, at the location where a larger opening was covered. With these changes, this building does not retain integrity and is **non-contributing**.



Transverse Frame Barn

Southwest of the truck garage/corn crib and of the house is a small **Transverse Frame Barn** (circa 1910). The barn stands on stone piers, concrete block, and has a log foundation timber noticeable on the eastern elevation. The barn is constructed of dimensional lumber that displays circular saw marks, and the exterior walls are clad in unpainted, weathered board and batten siding on the northern façade and western elevation. The other elevations are clad with flat weathered vertical wood. The gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal with exposed rafter ends beneath and a small hay hood over the main door. The barn has two shed roof additions, one on its western elevation and a smaller one on its eastern elevation. This eastern elevation addition is open on one side and used for equipment storage. Inside the barn are nine milking stanchions and feeding troughs; above is a small hayloft. The small barn's board and batten siding and circular-sawn lumber interior indicate that it may have been constructed by a different builder and in a different period than most of the

smaller, simpler outbuildings. It retains integrity and is **contributing**.



Corn Crib

Slightly northeast of the barn and southwest of the house is a simple shed-roof **Corn Crib** building (circa 1920 – 1940) on stacked stone and concrete block foundation with weathered vertical wood siding and standing seam metal roof. The corncrib is framed with dimensional lumber. There is a single door on the western elevation and two small, shuttered window openings on the south. This building retains integrity and is **contributing**.



Milk house Northern Elevation

Southeast of the corncrib and slightly southwest of the house is the former shed-roof **Milk House**. The milk house stands on stone and concrete piers and faces the corncrib. A double door is located on the northern elevation; on the southern elevation are two windows with four-panes. The western elevation has a shed roof addition with a single door and a four-paned window. Like most other outbuildings on the property, the milk house has weathered vertical wood siding. The building is framed with dimensional lumber and has a concrete floor and cooling system. The roof is clad in standing seam metal. The milk house retains integrity and is **contributing**.

An unusual number of buildings on the Dowden Farm do not have a single dedicated purpose, but rather combine usages, indicating that they were added as need arose to compensate for the activities and uses that would normally take place in a single large barn. Of the eighteen buildings or remnants, only six buildings are rated contributing, the remainder of the resources are rated non-contributing due

to a loss of integrity of material, a move from historic location, deterioration, or significant alterations.

Analysis of Eligibility

The Dowden Farm is not eligible for the NR under any selection criterion. The property was evaluated as a house, as a farmstead (house and outbuildings), and as farm (house, outbuildings, and field patterns). As noted in the description, the house lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship; it is not individually eligible. As a farm or as a farmstead, the property fails to approach an equal number of contributing to non-contributing elements. Strict adherence to a ratio of contributing to non-contributing is not the sole consideration for a making a determination that this property is not eligible. However, when the signature elements of a Hoosier farm or farmstead, namely the house and the “big” barn, lack integrity or are not extant, it is a useful measure for assessing integrity of the whole property.

The Dowden Farm is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not representative of farming in southwestern Indiana or Greene County in the period from 1900 to the 1940s. Typically a farm from this period, even a small 34.76-acre farm, such as the Dowden’s, would have centered around a large barn, which is not extant on this property. In nearby Pike County (Section 2 of the I-69 Study), for instance, the Harper Farmstead is an example of a 40-acre farm with a large barn extant. Other more typical farms (or farmsteads) from the period are located nearby in Taylor Township. For example, the Ree Farmstead, located a few miles from the Dowden Farm, has an extant large barn and a smaller barn.



McElroy Farm

Also, the McElroy Farm on 600 S in Taylor Township has several outbuildings, including a large English barn with an attached milk house.

In addition, buildings on the Dowden Farm have been moved and their use has changed. For example, the privy is now located an unusual distance from the house, next to a fence, upslope of a stream from which cattle drink and the family once drew water; this is likely a non-historic location. Further, fences have been replaced in the modern era and fencerows do not display significant vegetative growth or other signs of age.

The Dowden Farm is not eligible under Criterion B. Though the Dowdens were long-time residents of Taylor Township, no particular historic significance is reported with respect to Clarence or Ola Dowden. Dowden was born in Greene County and the Dowden family name is connected with a stream and a cemetery, but his family is not noted in local histories. Clarence Dowden donated some of his farm's acreage to the Scotland Full Gospel Church, but this did not occur until 1957 and is not of such significance to make the property eligible for listing in the NR.

The Dowden Farm is not eligible under Criterion C because the property's buildings are not architecturally distinctive, are not representative of a particular style or type, and do not represent the work of a master. As noted in the property description, many, including the house, have been so altered that they have lost architectural and historic integrity.

The Dowden Farm is not eligible under Criterion D because there is no reason to believe it would yield data.

Conclusion: The Dowden Farm exhibits compromised integrity and does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NR. The house has been altered to the point that its original vernacular form is no longer recognizable. With fewer contributing elements than non-contributing ones, the property does not possess sufficient integrity to be listed in the NR as a farmstead or as a farm. Despite the presence of field patterns, there are few, if any, fences from the historic period and no old growth vegetation to indicate that any of the fences have been in place since the 1940s or earlier. With no large barn, the farm is not a good representation of agriculture in Greene County in the period from 1900 to 1940.

While the Dowden Farm has a long history in Greene County and is important to the family members, the Dowden Farm is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any of the selection criteria.

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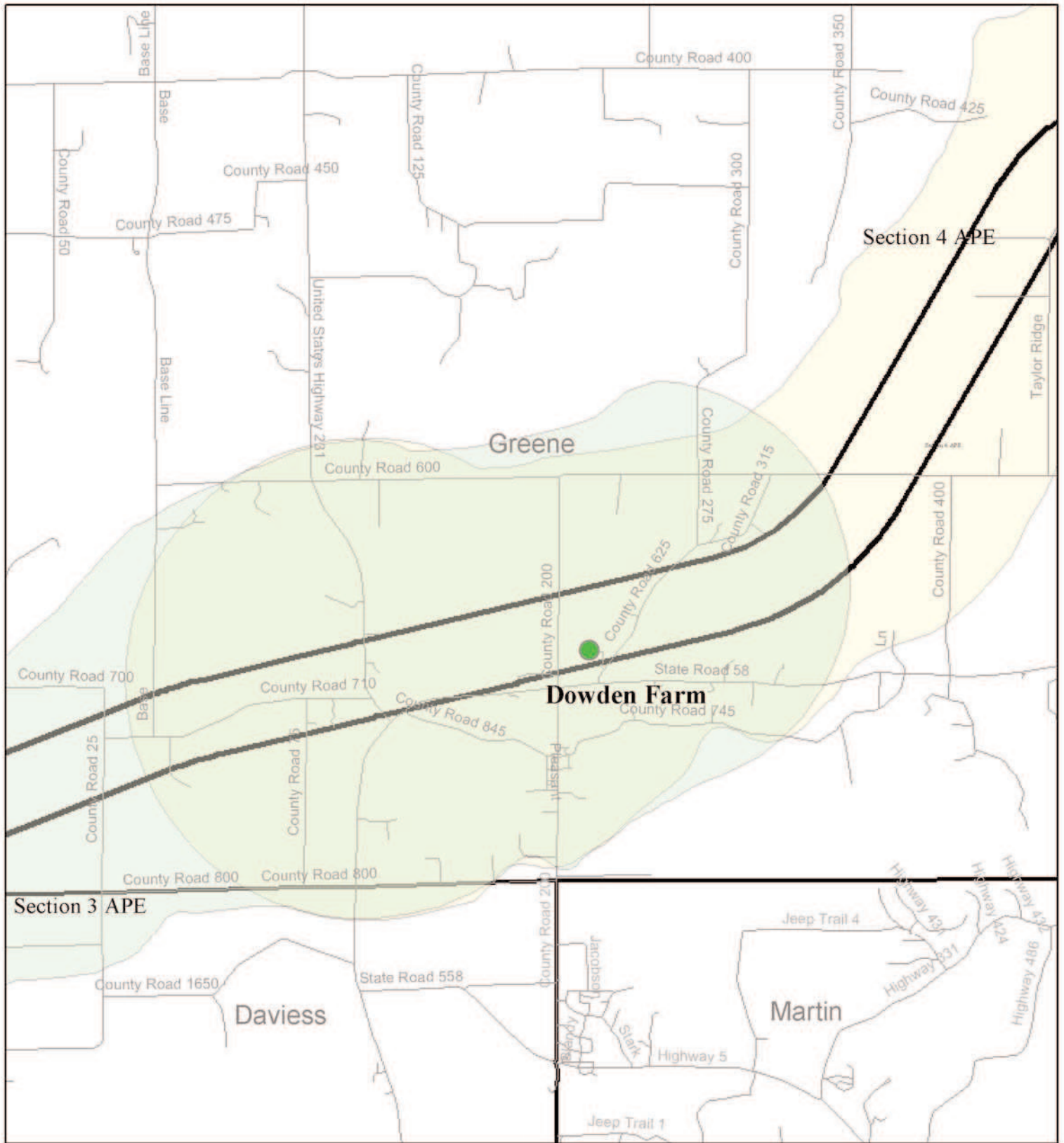
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Appendix:

1. Map of APE
2. SHPO Correspondence
3. Consulting Party Letters
4. Chain of Title
5. Site Plan
6. 1879 Map of Taylor Township

Map of Area of Potential Effects for I-69 Tier 2 Study Showing Overlap Area and Location of Dowden Farm



2000-ft Corridor
Outlined in Black





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
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June 24, 2005

Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies "Draft Historic Property Report, Section 3, US 50 to US 231" and the executive summary of that draft report

Dear Mr. Tally:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the aforementioned materials, which we received on April 29, 2005, and May 1, 2005, respectively.

For the most part, we agree with the report's conclusions regarding the eligibility or ineligibility of the properties surveyed for the National Register of Historic Places. The survey work appears to have been thorough, and the analysis of the significance and integrity of the various properties within the area of potential effects has been thoughtfully analyzed, particularly with regard to the Old Order Amish-related properties. We would like to comment specifically on a few of the properties, however.

We do not object to the report's conclusion that the McCall Family Farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, although the house has undergone some modern alterations—especially the over-siding with vinyl and the addition of the two-story front porch, which resulted in a change to the roofline of the house. Those modern alterations have, to a degree, diminished the house's integrity of design and materials, although the essential massing of the house remains. Also, the collection of barns and other outbuildings from the period of significance is fairly impressive. While far from pristine, the McCall Family Farmstead appears to be the best example of a late-nineteenth century farmstead within the Section 3 APE.

We do not strongly object to the conclusion that an eligible Scotland Commercial District exists, although we continue to have some reservations about its integrity of location and about its relative significance as a district. Two of the six contributing properties have been moved, although they apparently were moved from fairly close-by more than 50 years ago, in 1953 (Greene 57003) and in 1945 (Greene 57001). While most of the contributing properties have good integrity and are architecturally noteworthy, we wonder how representative they are of the community of Scotland as it existed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The "Draft Historic Property Report," at page 147, states that "[b]y 1879, the town of Scotland had expanded to cover sixteen town blocks, and was recorded as a 'thriving trading center with wealthy land, prosperous stock owners, and lavishly equipped shops and stores.'" That statement causes us to wonder whether the identified historic district, picturesque as it is, may be only a shadow of the commercial heart of Scotland that once existed, because the district covers only a little more than the equivalent of one town block and contains only six, significant, principal buildings

Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
June 24, 2005
Page 2

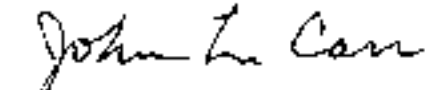
We also think that the Scotland Commercial District's period of significance should be more precisely defined. The draft report indicates that the community was booming by 1879, but by 1920 it had stopped growing. If those dates are considered to be the limits of the period of significance, then it would be hard to justify the existence of the district, because the Scotland Snapper and D1 Cycle Shop (Greene 57002), which occupies a central location in the small district, was not built until 1945.

Some of the evaluations of the newly inventoried properties also raise questions. We are not sure why Daviess 15018 merits a contributing rating, given that the house and most of the outbuildings appear to be less than 50 years old and, other than the dairy barn, are not noteworthy. We are not certain why Daviess 06019 is rated contributing, given that the oldest parts are only about 40 years old (although, admittedly within the timeframe for the survey), and it appears to be fairly typical of school architecture of the period. Daviess 06039, with its unsympathetic awning and altered fenestration pattern, appears to have little besides the two circular patterns in the brick facade (perhaps vents) to recommend it, and we are not sure it should be rated contributing. Finally, it is not clear to us why Greene 60016 is considered to represent, even mildly, the Art Moderne style; and if it does not represent that style, then it may not merit a contributing rating.

We appreciate your commendable efforts at identification and evaluation.

If you have questions about our comments, please call John Carr of my staff at (317) 232-1646.

Very truly yours,



for John C. Smith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:FDH:jlh

cc: Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation
David Cleveland, The Corradino Group
/ Linda Weintraut, Weintraut and Associates Historians, Inc.

cmc: Anthony DeSimone, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernerdin, Loehmueller and Associates, Inc.



Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
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October 14, 2005

Mr. Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division

Re: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies, "Draft Historic Property Report, Section 4, US 231 to SR 37" (July 20, 2005) and executive summary of that draft report

Dear Mr. Tally:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the aforementioned materials received July 21, 2005, for the above indicated project in Greene and Monroe counties in Indiana. We apologize for our delay in responding.

Overall, we agree with the proposed eligibility and ineligibility determinations in the report, and we find the report to be thoroughly researched and well-reasoned. Having said that, we would like to comment specifically on several items.

We agree with the suggestion on page 15 of the report that there does not appear to be a historic district in Scotland, Greene County, that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Our comments in our June 24, 2005, letter to you regarding the draft historic property report for Section 3 describe our doubts about the existence of such a district, so we will not repeat them here.

We agree, also, that the ca. 1895 Blackmore Store (Greene 56001) in Scotland is individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (for its local commercial associations) and Criterion C. We would be inclined to justify its Criterion C eligibility, however, by saying it is an excellent example of a late-nineteenth century commercial building type. While there are some elements of Italianate styling, we do not think that the building overall represents specifically the Italianate style all that strongly.

We are comfortable with the conclusion that the 1887 Harris Ford Bridge (Monroe 35104) on Clear Creek Trail is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, even though the bridge has been moved within the last several years. It originally carried County Road 125E over Big Pine Creek in Warren County, where it had been given the bridge number 56. As the report indicated, the bridge was built before 1900 and thus qualifies for National Register eligibility under the "Guidelines for Assessing the Cultural Significance of Indiana's Extant Older Metal Highway Bridges." Furthermore, as the report also noted and as bridge historian James L. Cooper reported as a result of his survey work in the 1980s, it is believed to be the only Pratt through truss bridge designed and built by the Lomas Forge & Bridge Works of Cincinnati that is left in Indiana. Although the Harris Ford Bridge is now nearly 100 miles from its original location and has lost its integrity of location and its connection to Warren County, it has been relocated to a reasonably similar setting, across a stream, and it appears largely to have retained its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, which we think are among the most important kinds of integrity to a bridge's Criterion C engineering significance. We do not mean to suggest that integrity of location is *never* relevant to a

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bridge that is significant under Criterion C, but we think that, in light of the location into which this bridge has been placed, it retains enough of its integrity to be individually eligible for the National Register, but *only* under Criterion C.

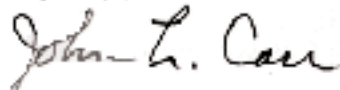
Three bridges that were not identified in the report as being eligible for the National Register caught our attention, mainly because of this office's sensitivity to the dwindling numbers of metal truss bridges throughout the State of Indiana. A Pratt pony truss, Greene County Bridge #35 (Greene 45042), and two Warren pony trusses, Greene County Bridge #311 (Greene 45041) and Monroe County Bridge # 83 (Monroe 35064), were rated "Notable" but are thought not to rate highly enough under our guidelines to be individually eligible for the National Register. Without knowing more specifically which points they may have either earned or failed to earn under those guidelines, we cannot say for certain that we agree with the reasoning involved. We acknowledge, however, that Pratt and Warren pony truss bridges are among the most plentiful (relatively speaking) metal bridge types extant in Indiana. We are not challenging the conclusion that none of those three is individually eligible for the National Register. However, should there be a shift in the location of the approved corridor that would place any of those bridges within the corridor or would severely limit access to them (such as by leaving them on a dead-end road), we think it would at that time be appropriate to take a closer look at their qualities and to consult further about their eligibility.

Finally, we have a couple of minor comments about what appear to be typographical errors. In the "Historic Context," near the top of page 58, the "Bedford, *Spring Valley*, Owensburg, and Bloomfield Railroad" is mentioned (our emphasis). References to that rail line just prior to and after that one include "Springville" rather than "Spring Valley" in the railroad's name, and our staff believes that Springville (in northwestern Lawrence County) is the town included in the now-defunct railroad's name. On page C-9 of the "Documentation for Newly Inventoried Properties," the Harris Ford Bridge (Monroe 35104) is said to be rated "C" (for "Contributing"). Given the report's earlier conclusion that this bridge is eligible for the National Register, we suspect that it was intended that the rating shown on C-9 was intended to have been "O" for "Outstanding."

If you have questions about our comments, please call John Carr of our office at (317) 232-1646.

Thank you for your attention and patience.

Very truly yours,



for Jon C. Smith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:jlc

cc: Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation
Jason Stone, I-69 Section 4 Project Office
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.

emc: Anthony DeSimone, P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
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4410 North Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis, IN 46205

Section 106 Review Draft Historical Report for Proposed Interstate 69, Tier 2 Section 3

Consulting Party Comments from
Pauline Spiegel, Doctoral Candidate, Indiana University
6-15-05

To Whom it may Concern:

I have several comments to make about the Draft Historical Report, as follows.

1) THE AMISH

The Amish Rural Historic Landscapes Area and Traditional Cultural Properties Area.

The consulting companies have made an case that a Traditional Cultural Area could not be applied because the Amish do not invest spiritually in the land on which they live. The report said that the Amish value community and church (and, I might add, the practice of farming,) not the SPECIFIC piece of land, as is required by the TCP act.

I have no quarrel with this description. (Though I do need more information about the methods that led the companies to this conclusion.) But it does show decisively that the National Register's standards for the Traditional Cultural Area and the Rural Historic Landscape Area are based on inadequate standards. Those standards should be reviewed and revised as soon as possible.

Both the RHLA and the TCPA rest fundamentally on the concept of "integrity." By "integrity" the Register maintains that the structures and features under consideration should look as much as possible as they looked during the period under consideration. In other words, both the setting and the structure should be unaltered by destruction of landscape, or the addition of recent, "non-contributing" built elements. The feature that most frequently causes an historic structure to be disqualified for the National Register is the modernization of any of the above by the application of vinyl siding or windows, unsympathetic additions, or destruction of surrounding structures. Those are the features of integrity.

BUT, these particular features of integrity are specifically those which Amish values exclude. Amish values make it not possible to be Amish and at the same time keep buildings in a form that would have "integrity." Why so? Because Amish do not value history or architecture as do more mainstream residents. Their values lead them to change and revise buildings, landscapes and other structures as necessary to make better, more productive farms. In a word, they are not, and, by the terms of their culture, are not allowed to be sentimental about mere things of this world. They do not, and should not, treasure old buildings, which have nothing to do with spiritual life or the health of the community. In contrast, the investment of many US citizens in the historical features of their surroundings amounts to a near spiritual experience.

Thus, “integrity” or the preservation of historical features over time, does not apply to the Amish. Indeed, the case of the Amish reveals that “integrity” as applied to this group, is a flawed concept, infused with ethnocentrism. The standard of “integrity” should not be applied to the Amish, since it is hardly possible for an Amish district of architectural integrity to exist. It is a contradiction in terms.

The concept of “integrity” means that the National Register standards require the Amish not to change over time. This is akin to the former legal requirement for determination of Native American status, that an individual have been living on or near ancestral lands and living out tradition according to tribal custom in the same way, and in continuity with, ancient practice. Standards for Native American citizenship have been altered to align with current and historical Native American practice and belief in the context of the demands of 19th and 20th and 21st century life. So, too, should the concept of “integrity” be brought into line with current and historical Amish practice and belief. That would leave open the possibility of establishing an Amish Cultural or Landscape Area.

It would mean that, once such an area had been admitted to the National Register, the traditional standards of active preservation should be modified. Rather than being asked to keep features the way they once were, the Amish should be allowed to modify freely the way they live and farm.

- 1) The ACHP should reconsider the Historic Preservation standards of “integrity” as those apply to the Amish.

Room for Expansion

The consulting company argues that in the APE, the Amish farmsteads have accumulated “non-contributing” structures in the form of workshops and modernized farm buildings. And they point out, through careful mapping, that in the APE the Amish farms are interspersed with non-Amish farms. Indeed, they are SO interspersed with other farms, the district has no “integrity” Perhaps, they argue, it is very possible that a Rural Historic Landscape could be found further to the east of the study area, where older Amish residences cluster more thickly and the small roads between farmsteads that contribute to community social life have had time to develop.

I argue, on the contrary, that in this Western portion we see an example of a common historic pattern, exactly as described in the narrative history of the Historic Report as the pattern of Amish migration. As the Amish move into an area, they buy English (non-Amish) farms as they become available. This Western area of Daviess County which the highway will penetrate is an example of the way Amish expansion must intersperse Amish with English farms. And the designation of an Amish area, on this Western edge of Amish territory, will allow for that expansion to continue. Though the consulting company has argued that Amish migration indicates a lack of commitment to specific land, the Amish do have a deep commitment to the local community. Amish migration is no more frequent than that of any other ethnicity. The movement West in Daviess County indicates that if possible, new families prefer to live near their own community. Protection in this area from the effects of building I 69 would enable them to continue to expand.

1) Designation of an Amish Area, whether according to Rural Landscape or Traditional Culture, should be established to allow the Amish to expand locally.

Incommensurate Comparisons

The Historic Report makes a comparison between houses and barns built early in the Amish period of settlement in Pennsylvania, one built in North Indiana, and those occupied in Daviess County. Not unsurprisingly, the study finds elements in common with German architecture in the house in Pennsylvania, and similar features in the house in Northern Indiana. The study terms these features “Amish,” and does NOT find them in Daviess County houses. This is given as another reason that an Amish Area could not be distinguished. But, the Amish house in N. Indiana had already been abandoned for a time when proposed for the NR, and this freedom from occupation has prevented it from metamorphosing as other Amish farm houses typically do. And, the Amish movement into Daviess County came at a later time than the movement into Northern Indiana, allowing for more time for the Amish to adopt their neighbors’ house styles, and to find already constructed housing to buy and occupy.

1) The lack of a typically “Amish” architecture should not disqualify any part of this region for designation of an “Amish” area.

The Treatment and Sharing of Information

This Historic Report features typical social science language. It features effective comparisons of one geographic unit to another using photographs, graphs, statistics, interview reports. In other words, it has many of the features of a study made to fully social scientific standards. In one aspect, however, it does not comply with social science standards, and that is in the treatment of information. The Historic Report rested much of its conclusion on interviews with “selected Amish residents of the area.” At the Consulting Parties meeting, the Consulting Company personnel claimed that the interview material, and the questions, are protected by confidentiality agreements. With respect to the identity of the subjects interviewed, of course confidentiality is paramount. But when I asked for the questions on which these interviews were based, I was told at the Consulting Parties Meeting, that the questions themselves are confidential. Questions on which interviews are based are not, in professional social science circles, considered confidential material. This reticence does not comply with the social science value on revealing the sources of information used to make conclusions. Without the questions, it is impossible to verify the information offered, and as a result, it is impossible to trust its conclusions. In other words, the study is entirely impossible to replicate or reexamine, and thus, it does not qualify as Social Science, much less as the study of History of any quality. I have made official requests for this information, with a very recent response from INDOT. [Please see Appendix A dealing with the INDOT response at the end of my comments.]

1) The questions on which the interviews are based should be made available to qualified parties.

2) See my appendix A on this question

Conclusion

- 1) The National Register should immediately consider the possibility of revising its definition of 'integrity' as regards the Amish.
- 2) The consulting companies should be asked to restudy the area with the revised standards for designating Amish Areas, and with the cooperation of the ACHP under provision of Appendix A to CFR part 800 'Protection of Historic Properties' under the provision that the ACHP should enter individual cases when the case present important questions of policy or interpretation.
- 3) The consulting companies should be asked to restudy the locations pertaining to the Amish without the qualification of the typical Amish architecture features.
- 4) The questions on which the interviews are based should be made available to qualified parties.

2) THE REST

Errors in the Historic Report.

I pointed out at the "Consulting Party Meeting" for Section 3 that there were errors in the report on the "Boyd Farmstead." It is a credit to the consulting companies that they immediately elected to review this property. However, when the farm was revisited on 6-13-05, it became clear that more than a few errors were uncovered during this second visit. I will not list all the errors that I recorded at that time, but will only observe that the consultant missed the local name for the farmstead, Dowden, which is the name of the present owner's Grandfather. So, naturally, the consultant would, as the report says, miss finding the name Boyd in any local sources. Dowden, on the other hand, is plentiful in the local sources. The owner's Great Grandfather gave the land for, and is buried in, Dowden Cemetery down the road; the owner's Grandfather gave the land for the nearby Full Gospel Church.

I would suggest that if a consultant as clearly talented and professional as the ones who reported on the "Boyd Farmstead" missed so much in one farmstead, there may, indeed must, be many other errors sprinkled through the report. That would only be natural, given the large number of properties surveyed. But it is not natural that no way to check these reports for possible errors has been established.

- 1) A checking process for errors should be instituted and maintained.
- 2) The first checking process should begin with showing those homeowners surveyed what has been written about the property that they own.

NEPA Consistency and Survey data.

Showing the surveys in the Historical Report to owners of land and property surveyed would be consistent with the NEPA doctrine of all possible openness in the EIS studies. Keeping this information from land owners until the final EIS means they have

no possibility of correcting the information at an early stage, when the determination of route has yet to be finalized. And it is inconsistent with NEPA.

- 1) Let landowners see and correct what has been written about their properties.
- 2) Let landowners read the Draft Historical Report.
- 3) Put the Draft Historical Report in several accessible places for land owners to read, not just in two Section offices.

Bases of Comparison

It is entirely possible that the Consulting Companies have used too stringent examples of widely identified styles to make their decisions. My example is the Austin Ormon House. It is identified as a Queen Anne style house, with typical Queen Anne style massing. But it is disqualified because it is not Queen Anne enough; other better examples of Queen Anne styling exist in other parts of Daviess County. I have several objections to this point of view. 1) Why Daviess County should be the standard unit of comparison here is not revealed. It would be logical to take the APE as the geographical area where other, better examples would be sought. 2) To which examples of Queen Anne style in other areas of Daviess County does the Report refer? 3) As well, taking as the standard of evaluation the amount of adhesion to a typical "high style" is not appropriate in this case. Though it is immediately evident that the house lacks the more decorative elements of the Queen Anne style, as the Report points out, it is also true that a more interesting conclusion can be drawn. This house represents the adaptation of the typical high Queen Anne style to the very simple farmhouse styles that mark the area. The house style is Queen Anne meets farmhouse, a compromise any careful farmer might make between the local values of humility and understated aesthetics, and the wish to follow an attractive and current style. As a result, the farmer-builder followed the basic massing, and left off the showy detail of the style. The home should not be disqualified because it is not "high style" in all details. 3) The Report declares the property ineligible because the surroundings lack "integrity". In other words, the rural look has been lost because so many of the former outbuildings have been destroyed. Though the outbuildings are, indeed, lost, the house still has a very rural look. It is in the middle of a setting of farm fields and other farm houses. It could not look more appropriately rural.

- 1) I recommend reconsideration of the Austin Ormon property using more flexible standards of evaluation.
- 2) I likewise suggest full reconsideration of the "Boyd Farmstead."
- 3) A standard geographical basis of comparison of the surveyed property with "other, better examples" should be established. I believe the standard should be properties within the APE.
- 4) The exact identification of "other better properties" should be given each time that kind of comparison is used to disqualify a house from NR eligible status.

Section Coordination

During both Tier 1 and Tier 2, residents of the Counties near the designated corridor were told over and over that their particular section office was the place to go to

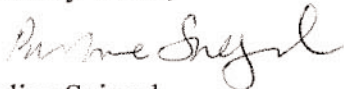
get accurate information. This proved not to be the case for this study. Jan Boyd found it exceptionally difficult to get any information at all from the Section 4 office. No wonder, it was not the Section 4 office that was dealing with the Historic Review of her property, though it had been Section 4 that had handled all other issues. She did not want to approach Section 3 on this issue because "she didn't know it and had been told that she would always be dealing with Section 4." When she called the section offices to see if she could read the report at that office, she got NO response from section 6 (near where she lives, during the week, in South Indianapolis.) She got confused and contradictory information from Section 4. And she was flatly told she could not read the report by the Section 3 people, whom she finally contacted. This, as she called it, "run around" resulted in frustration and the sense that she was not being treated as a person. These are just the results the section offices are designed to avoid. I would not say that the section offices listed here clearly acted out of a wish to deceive. Rather, it is likely that the inconsistent and unfortunate results came about because important information had not reached all the section offices.

- 1) All personnel at all sections should be made aware of what is underway for all the studies for all the sections. Possibly printed material should be prepared for reference for each office.
- 2) Coordination of the sections should be more constant and detailed.
- 3) Section 4, which is Mrs. Boyd's home section, should have been more helpful to her in solving her problem.

Conclusion

I commend the consulting companies for their careful and detailed work. I do have differences of opinion with the results, but I can't, except in the case of the interview questions, quarrel with their professionalism. As well, I think a more careful attention to requirements of NEPA would encourage a freer distribution of information to all concerned. But it is with the National Register of Historic Places that I have the most important differences. I suggest, in the interests of making good decisions, that the ACHP and the National Register of Historic Places reconsider the application of the standard of "integrity" to the Amish as soon as possible.

Sincerely Yours,



Pauline Spiegel
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Department of Anthropology
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
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Cc: Indiana State Office of Historic Preservation
ACHP

Appendix A. I have recently received a report from INDOT Attorney Michelle C. Hilary, that responds to my formal request for records of the questions asked by the Consulting Company of the Amish interview subjects. The letter claims that there are no transcripts of the interviews, and no formal questions were created, and so there are no records that can be provided. I will argue

- 1) That this is a failure of correct social science method when there is a question of interview and subject confidentiality. In standard social science policy, when questions of a sensitive nature that require confidentiality are asked, a copy of the interview notes must be kept for later evaluation. Any identifying information may be disguised or removed from those interview notes, and the actual name of the subject must be coded and the key to the code must be kept in a different place from the location of the interview notes.¹ But records must be kept.
- 2) I doubt very much the statement by INDOT that no list of questions or written records of the interviews have ever existed—whether in the form of handwriting or typeface. If these have been destroyed, then it is likely that it is part of a concerted policy of INDOT to keep no records which may be formally requested, and thus with the result of systematically keeping information from the public. This is one approach that could be taken by INDOT, but it may well have legal ramifications, because it may be a failure to keep adequate documentation as provided by NEPA regulations.

¹ Bernard, H. Russell, ed. 1998 Handbook of Methods. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press.

Pauline Spiegel

Comments on Section 4, proposed Interstate 69

I submit these comments on the draft Historical Report for Section 4 as a Consulting Party in the Section 106 Historic Preservation process.

The Boyd - Dowden Farmstead

Though many – but not all, of errors of the draft Section 3 Historical Report have been corrected in the present report on the Boyd Dowden farmstead, I must object to the material added by the Historic Preservationists who have evaluated this farmstead. This added material consists of suppositions so completely unfounded on evidence that they approach imaginary creations. And yet these suppositions have been used to diminish the importance of the farmstead, and thus to dismiss the possibility that it might qualify for listing in the National Register.

The preservationists have created an imaginary motive for moving the door of the house from the side to the front gable end. Possibly it was done in order to mimic the California Bungalow style, the preservationists speculate, and then they give a history of the bungalow style, only to conclude that that style is well, and better, represented in the APE. But there is no evidence, stylistic or documentary, to indicate that the purpose of moving the entrance was to establish a California style bungalow. The other, better, examples listed in this report only serve to artificially denigrate the value of this house. And the house, with its original form altered, has little integrity, claim the preservationists.

That there have been important changes to the house since it was built I do not contest. It would be more appropriate to refrain from comparing the house with an (imaginary) style, or to conclude that it has lost integrity from an earlier form. It would be more productive to assess the house and farm in their present form, since all came about in the time period under consideration.

Then the Preservationists invent a complete farmstead that existed before the present set of farm related buildings was built, I quote, "a house, a barn and perhaps other outbuildings." That there was once a barn on the property that no longer exists is reported by one daughter of the man who farmed and constructed the present farmstead. Certainly, by the daughter's own report as it was conveyed to the preservationists in my presence, it was a barn not nearly big enough to provide all the siding for all the present buildings. This siding must have been fashioned from wood much older than the wood that frames the buildings, say the preservationists. And so they have again imagined yet another building "a hay or livestock barn" – a larger barn which has since been demolished. There is little evidence to suggest that this barn actually existed, except for a memory, again from the same daughter, that there might once have been a barn at some distance from the house. Again, save for this "maybe" memory, there is no physical evidence that such a barn existed.

The Preservationists imply that the present farmstead's remarkably complete stock of well preserved outbuildings represent a change from the (imaginary) original outbuildings, "drastically altered suites of outbuildings" and thus also represent a loss of integrity. It is completely unclear from what -- if any form -- the buildings have been "drastically altered."

The Historic Preservationists claim that these out buildings were built in the 1940s -- again with no evidence. It would be more logical to conclude that they were built perhaps 20 years earlier, during the time the farmstead was being established. They also conclude that the present outbuildings are not typical in form or orientation in comparison with other outbuildings in farms in the area. But, again, there is no evidence to support this statement. We do know, for instance, that one of the "complete" farmsteads that are offered as comparisons dates from a different time period, the 1890s. As this report's own historic narrative of farming in the area discloses, the economic picture for farmers differed drastically from the 1890s to the 1920s, and it could be expected that the form of farmsteads might have adapted to the newer, much more difficult circumstances for farmers.

I would claim that the modest house and the existing outbuildings are the work of a man who lived the typical life of a farmer in the 1920s. As the historical narrative reports, the conditions of farming were increasingly difficult in the 20th Century. This farmer built modest farm buildings to accommodate the modes of farming at the time, including mechanical equipment such as tractors. The farmer mixed livestock, cattle, chicken and hogs, with cultivation, and the outbuildings reflect this.

I agree that the house is modest, and does not reflect a well known style. But, I do contend that it should not be dismissed for this reason. I submit that it has indeed been the practice of the National Register to admit versions of the best or the most typical of a given style or genre of construction. This is, perhaps, appropriate when a genre is easily defined as a particular high style, the kind of style frequently available to rich and notable individuals, such as the Italianate or Federal styles. But what of the vernacular style? A local, improvised, poorer mode of building is much less easy to define with precise boundaries and consequently there are not firm grounds to dismiss a vernacular building as ineligible for National Register listing. The Historic Consultants make an effort to extend the present practice of the National Register of defining identifiable styles to evaluations of the vernacular style when they write in this report that other farmhouses (which they list) have are "better" because they are constructed in "clearly identifiable vernacular forms(Gable and Double pen)." On the contrary, the existing house is rather a typical (though not a typical style) improvisation of a farmer with strong local roots who had to provide the space to raise a growing family

I contend that the house and the farm buildings together give an excellent feeling of what a small and modest farm operation was like in the first half of the twentieth century. The complex should be determined to be National Register eligible.

The Section 106 Process for New Terrain Interstate 69

I would like to point out, as well, the growing evidence that the historic consultants for each section are inclined to choose abandoned dwellings and farmsteads – even gravely deteriorated ones – as eligible for National Register listing. Abandoned dwellings simplify matters for the Indiana Department of Transportation because they do not have occupants who might be expected to contest any mitigations devised for historic properties in the course of installing the proposed Interstate 69.

Indeed, it seems increasingly clear that the Historic Preservationists are reaching for reasons to reject, rather than include, houses for listing in the National Register. This practice will result in fewer properties which INDOT must take into account as it lays out the preferred route, and it greatly reduces the cost and complexity of any mitigation which INDOT might devise for the historic properties that it cannot avoid.

Pauline Spiegel
4410 North Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, IN 46205

August 17, 2005

REC'D AUG 18 2005

Section 4 Office
3802 Industrial Blvd. Unit 2.
Bloomington, IN 47403

"Perhaps our age will be known to the future historian as the age of the bulldozer and the exterminator; and in many parts of the country the building of a highway has about the same result upon vegetation and human structures as the passage of a tornado or the blast of an atom bomb." --Lewis Mumford

Comments of Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads,
Section 106, Section 4 the I-69.

Please include as part of CARR's Comments, the comments submitted by Edith Sarra, PhD and Jan Boyd.

Because the Section 106 review in Tier 2 of the I-69 project has been segmented into 6 sections, it has been extremely difficult for CARR to participate in a meaningful way in the review process. While INDOT and FHWA appear to solicit citizen participation, the segmentation of the project in fact discourages meaningful participation by stakeholders and citizens. The restricted times for viewing the Section 106 study (only when the Section 4 office is open) are a serious impediment for Section 106 consulting parties who have full-time work and other responsibilities.

The study should be made available to Consulting Parties either in hard copies, on a CD and on a web site so that concerned parties can carefully evaluate the work. **This should be done immediately so that consulting parties will have ample time to make meaningful comment prior to the release of the DEIS.**

1) There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of the Knott property (Taylor Ridge Road and CR 450 South) in Greene County. This property has at least 3 historic coal mines and the remains of a camp. These date from the early 1900's. There is a retaining wall extant along the creek and spoil piles are evident. This property was also sold or given to the Common School Fund. Sanna Ree recalls her mother teaching in the 1920's at School #9 and some of her students were children of people working the mines.

2) There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of coal mine sites in Monroe County. See attachment 1.

3) There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of the Henderson home on Evans Road in Monroe County.

4) The Dowden-Boyd home in Taylor Township, Greene County was incorrectly described. Please refer to the comments of Edith Sarra, PhD and Jan Boyd, CARR.

5) Virginia Iron Works is significant not only archaeologically but historically. CARR requests that this historic complex of sites, or district be listed in the historic sites and structures report, as well as in the archaeological report.

Please note: Our comments are limited because we have not been able to review to the Section 106 report.

Submitted by,

Sandra W. Tokarski
CARR

April 3, 2003

John R. Baxter, P.E.
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

RE: Section 106 I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville, Indiana

Dear Mr. Baxter:

It has recently come to our attention that within or near the study band of Alternative 3C in Monroe County, Indian Creek township there are sites of historic coal mines. I have not found any mention of these sites in the "Documentation of Section 106 Finding of Potential Adverse Effects" report.

These sites are documented in following sources:

- The 1856 Monroe County Plat Map (Sparks Coal Bank)
- T.F. Jackson, 1915, "Pennsylvanian Ore Coal Measures of the Bloomington Quadrangle", Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources, Annual Report, #39, pp 223-229
- R.S. Hunt, 1925, "The Geology and Natural Resources of an Area in the Vicinity of Bloomington, Indiana," Masters Thesis, IU Geology Library.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

Sandra Tokarski

cc: Brian Nichol, Commissioner
John Goss, SHPO
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

8301 Forward Pass Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46217
August 17, 2005

REC'D AUG 22 2005

Anthony DeSimone
Federal Highway Administration
Environmental Section
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

RE: Section 106 for Section 4 I-69
Greene #55042 Dowden-Boyd Farmstead

Dear Mr. DeSimone:

This letter is in response to the Section 106 Historic Properties Report for Section 4. My grandparents, Clarence and Ola Dowden, purchased the above referenced property on 23rd June 1919, after one year of marriage. My husband and I then purchased this property from my grandmother after my grandfather's death. This property has been in our family for eighty-six years.

The historic report states the house is a two-pen house. Edith Sarra and I believe this house to be a hall and parlor type house. Also, the report mentions a garage (circa 1969). This date needs to be changed to 1959. The report also mentions a pole barn, which is incorrect. This building has a concrete block foundation and is of stick construction with a concrete floor and metal roof. This building should not even be mentioned as it sits on adjoining property and is not part of the original 34.76 acres owned by Clarence and Ola Dowden. My husband and I purchased the adjoining property in 1996 and this information was relayed to Melissa Milton-Pung, Linda Weintraut and others during their visit to the property on 13 June 2005.

I believe the reference of construction of small ancillary outbuildings from older lumber possibly from the larger barn to be incorrect. There is no basis for the assumption that there was a "large" barn up on the hill. I have verified with my aunt this barn was more like "a little shack" and was only big enough for a few chickens on one end and an animal or two.

Another correction to be made is my grandfather, Clarence Dowden died in 1984, not in 1988 as stated in the report, and we purchased the property in 1986.

An omission to the report was the burial of an infant male on the property beside the cellar/smokehouse, which was originally reported to Mr. Roger Hanas of DLZ on June 2, 2005. There was a point taken by personnel of DLZ and BLA on June 13, 2005 during the second historic visit to the property.

Full documentation of the property was provided and should be included in the report. The abstract of the property states the first entry was the United States to Jesse Vaughn Wilson entered as Government Grant Dated July 27th, 1836. The 34.76 acres remain the same 34.76 acres today after 169 years.

I believe the hall and parlor house and the cellar/smokehouse to be the oldest structures on the property and built at the same time, dating back to the late nineteenth century. I feel this farmstead represents the rural properties typical of the time for the area, including building and structures diverse in age, building materials, and use as a working farm. The terrain is typical gently rolling farmland characteristic of Greene County, Taylor Twp., Indiana. The buildings are clustered around the house facing south. The original side porch on the house faced west toward the creek, along which was the path back to the spring. The small door from the side porch into the kitchen still remains today on the original house. Buildings and fence lines have been maintained in their original locations.

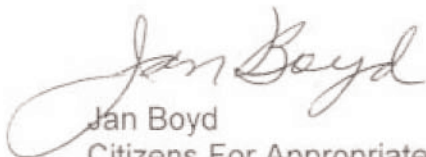
The farm operation included dairy cows, pigs, chickens, and garden area to be self-sufficient. Later beef cattle replaced the dairy cows. At other times sheep, goats, corn, wheat, and tobacco were grown. Items sold were dairy products, eggs, nuts, wool and other items in an effort to support the family.

The Dowden family was just one of numerous families to settle in this area and some other family names included the Nicholson's, King, Eaton and Richardson families. These families were all early settlers to this area between circa 1809 and 1840. The Dowden family donated land that benefited the community in the form of a cemetery and a church.

My grandfather, Clarence Dowden was elected "For Member of Advisory Board for Taylor Township, Greene County, Indiana" on November 6, 1942. He also received Recognition Of Service from the United States Navy U S Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Indiana on January 1, 1946.

The property remains today the same as it did over 100 years ago; a small family farmstead, centered on agriculture to support the rural way of life.

Respectfully submitted,



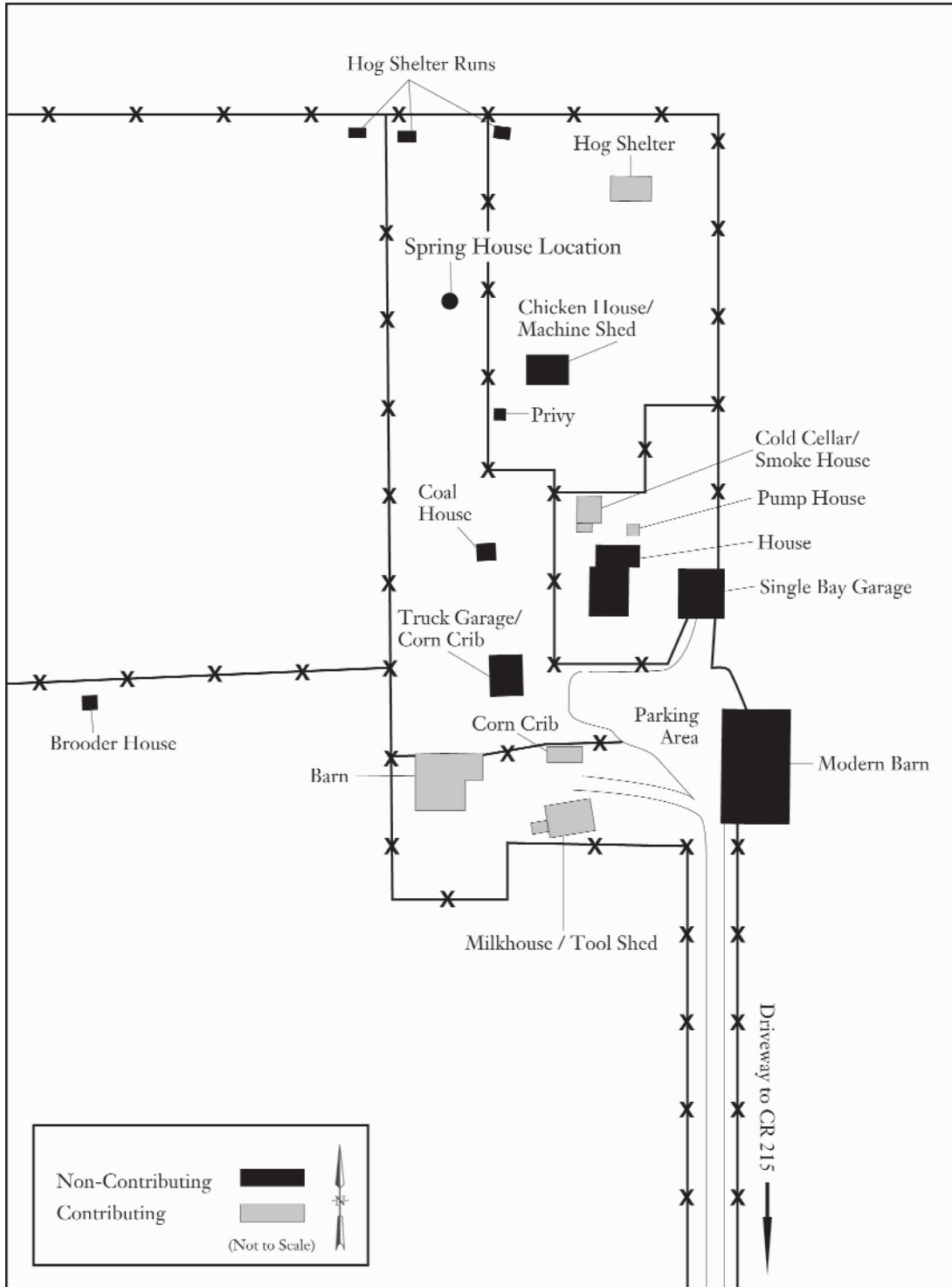
Jan Boyd
Citizens For Appropriate Rural Roads
Section 106 Consulting Party

Copy Bruce Hudson, DLZ
Linda Weintraut

Chain of Title

Date	Party of the First Part	Party of the Second Part	Instrument	Record	Notes
27-Jul-1836	United States of America	Jesse V. Wilson	Government Grant	Book of Entries, Page 101	
10-Aug-1842	Jesse V. Wilson and Martha Wilson, his wife	Giles Gainey	Warranty Deed	Liber E:459	
8-Feb-1845	Giles Gainey and Katherine Gainey, his wife	Anderson B. Crooke	Warranty Deed	Liber F:238	
10-Sept-1847	Anderson B. Crooke and Jane Crooke, his wife	Riley W. Gainey and Wesley S. Gainey	Warranty Deed	Liber G:117	
30-Dec-1851	Wesley S. Gainey and Sarah, his wife	Mary Ann Gainey, Samuel C. Gainey, William Jasper Gainey, minor heirs of Riley W. Gainey, deceased	Warranty Deed	Liber J:232	
4-Aug-1860	Wesley S. Gainey by Sheriff of Greene County, IN	Francis L. Heff, Guardian	Sheriff's Deed	Liber R:245	Property was awarded by the court to minor heirs of the Giles Gainey estate.
Term-Sept-1860	Alexander H. Gainey, Executor of Giles Gainey, deceased	Wesley S. Gainey	Civil Suit	Civil Order Book 5:120	Party of the first part sued the party of the second part for an outstanding debt related to the heirs of the Giles Gainey estate.
16-Aug-1867	Jemima Gainey and William R. Gainey	Benoni Blackmore	Warranty Deed	Liber Y:373	
15-Aug-1870	Benoni Blackmore by Samuel Blackmore, his Attorney in Fact	George Blackmore, Charles Blackmore, James Blackmore	Warranty Deed	Liber 4:44	
30-Dec-1873	George Blackmore, Charles Blackmore, James Blackmore, and Margaret Blackmore, his wife	Sarah Jane Morrison	Warranty Deed	Liber 8:542	
5-Sept-1898	Sarah J. Morrison	Charles E. Skomp	Warranty Deed	Liber 54:482	
28-Sept-1900	Charles E. Skomp and Ida Skomp, husband and wife	Margaret J. Roberts	Warranty Deed	Liber 59:512	\$300.00 for 34.76 acres
1-Oct-1900	Columbus Roberts and Margaret Roberts, his wife	William C. Bennett	Mortgage	Mortgage Book J 1:199	\$275.00; this debt was not satisfied and reverted to the Roberts.
9-Aug-1907	Margaret J. Roberts	Gideon Danner and Luella Danner	Warranty Deed	Liber 83:100	\$800.00 for 34.76 acres
23-June-1919	Gideon Danner and Luella, his wife	Clarence Dowden	Warranty Deed	Liber 98:129	\$1,050.00

Dowden Site Plan



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov



January 6, 2006

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
33 East Cedar Street
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: I-69 Tier 2 Study: Evansville to Indianapolis, sections 3 and 4; "Report on the Determination of Ineligibility of the Dowden Farm for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places" (November 23, 2005)

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

The staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer has reviewed the aforementioned report on the Dowden Farm in south-central Greene County, Indiana. We received our copy of the report on November 28, 2005, under your cover letter of November 23.

The research underlying the report appears to be thorough, the reasoning appears to be sound, and the report is well-written. We concur with the overall conclusion of the report that the Dowden Farm is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the four criteria of eligibility.

We appreciate your having given us the opportunity to comment on the Dowden Farm report.

If you have questions about our comments, please call John Carr of our office at (317) 232-1646.

Very truly yours,


Jon C. Smith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:FDH:jlc

cc: Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Janice Osadczyk, Indiana Department of Transportation
Kent Ahrenholtz, P.E., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc.

emc: Anthony DeSimone, P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Ben Lawrence, P.E., Indiana Department of Transportation
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc.
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., Weintraut & Associates, Inc.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION

National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Name of Property: Dowden Farm, Interstate 69 Project

Location: Greene County

State: Indiana

Request submitted by: Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E. Division Administrator, FHWA, Indiana Division

Date received: 02/1/06

Additional information received

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Eligible

Not Eligible

No Response

Need More Information

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

Eligible

Applicable criteria:

Not Eligible

Comment:

Based upon a review of all documentation submitted by the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office and official consulting parties, it is determined that the Dowden Farm does not meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and thus is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

for) Patrick Anderson
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 3/20/2006



**Appendix G. Technical Memorandum: Historic Resources
Associated with the Limestone Industry in
Monroe County**

Technical Memorandum

Re: Dimension limestone industry in Monroe County

Consulting parties raised questions at consulting party meetings and in written communications about the eligibility of resources connected with the dimension limestone industry in Monroe County.¹ This technical memorandum has been prepared to address and respond to those concerns and comments and to document efforts to identify and evaluate historic properties associated with the dimension limestone industry in Monroe County, Indiana, as part of the I-69 Tier 2 Studies.

Methodology

Historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, 36 CFR Part 800 (revised January 2001), the Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000, and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004. As a result of the NHPA, federal agencies are required to take into account the impact of federal undertakings upon historic properties in the APE of the undertaking. Historic properties are buildings, structures, sites, objects, or districts listed or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NR).

In the course of identification and evaluation efforts, project historians (historians for sections 4 and 5 of the I-69 Tier 2 Studies and for the Project Management Consultant (PMC)) collaboratively shared interviews and research notes, as well as tools for evaluation of properties.² Together they developed a timeline of events that each would incorporate into the historic context prepared for each section, and they developed a matrix of features that a NR-eligible property might have. In addition, project historians embarked on a joint field visit on April 28, 2005, to a working dimension limestone milling site to gain an understanding of the functioning of the present-day industry.

Project historians consulted frequently with the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the threshold of integrity for individual resources as well as the NR-eligibility of specific individual properties related to the dimension limestone industry. In addition to telephone conversations, meetings with SHPO staff were held on February 7 and 15, 2005, at which limestone-related resources were discussed, specifically the level of integrity and the kinds of resources that one might expect on a NR-eligible property. On May 27, 2005, members of the SHPO staff accompanied members of the project team on a field trip to review selected properties associated with the dimension limestone industry.

¹ “Dimension limestone” is limestone used in the construction of buildings.

² Project historians is a term that refers to all historians working on this endeavor; all met or exceeded the professional standards for this kind of work. Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group (principal investigator Dr. James Robertson, Elaine Robinson, and Melissa Milton-Pung) conducted the work on Section 4; Michael Baker Corp (Tim Zinn and Carol Peterson) conducted the study for Section 5. Weintraut & Associates (Dr. Linda Weintraut and Connie Zeigler) coordinated the historical efforts for the PMC. Gray & Pape (Alice Roberts) provided archaeological consultation for the PMC.

At the end of the identification and evaluation phase for each section, the PMC, in its role as a corridor-wide analyst in consultation with the historians for each section, undertook an evaluation of quarrying resources throughout Monroe County, to ensure due diligence in regards to this historically significant industry within the county. In doing so, the project historians conducted a final review of all research files for each section and consulted additional sources, as well as conducting additional field visits. Then, project historians prepared a historic context specific to dimension limestone resources in Monroe County that incorporated information in both sections' contexts and added detailed information as it related to properties and property types.

Historical research indicated that the greatest concentration of resources, including all quarry sites, were located within specific areas known as stone districts; therefore, additional field review beyond that of the geographical scope of the field survey of APE was concentrated on the county's various stone districts. As a result, historians conducted windshield surveys of above-ground resources associated with the Mathews Stone Company in the Ellettsville stone district; Sanders stone district and town of Sanders; Hunter Valley stone district; Clear Creek stone district, and Victor stone district in order to develop an overview of extant limestone-mining resources associated with each stone district. This additional field review in winter/spring 2006 provided a larger geographical framework for evaluating resources.

Within this technical memorandum, certain terms carry multiple meanings. Briefly, when referring to stone "districts," the word means areas associated with quarried beds of limestone. It is important to note that "stone district" is a term used within the dimension limestone industry, and it has no implication with respect to NR eligibility. Within the context of this memorandum, the term "stone district" will not be capitalized. When used to describe a NR-eligible property, "district" means an area that "possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." All NR districts must have integrity and meet one or more of the NR criteria for eligibility. Within the context of this memorandum, NR districts are differentiated as "historic districts," which means a district listed or eligible for listing in the NR. The proper names of NR-listed or-eligible districts will be capitalized. Finally, there is one other use of the term "district" in this technical memorandum. *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventories* (IHSSI) published by the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (commonly referred to as Interim Reports) use the word "district" to denote an area where "a high density of significant structures exists..." Although an IHSSI identified district has the potential to be designated a NR district and *may* become one if nominated or deemed eligible by Federal Highway Administration, it does not necessarily meet the criteria for NR eligibility. During fieldwork, section historians inventoried resources using IHSSI forms.

A further note: the word "contributing" carries multiple meanings within this technical memorandum, as well. Consistent with the terminology of the IHSSI, individual properties that meet the age requirement and that possess some integrity and some significance but which are not individually eligible for listing in the NR are labeled as

“contributing” resources as a way of classification. The word “contributing” also carries another meaning in regards to NR districts. In that context, resources that may lack individual distinction, but are part of an eligible district, may be considered “contributing” to the district. Therefore, properties may be considered as contributing to the history of the county and not eligible for listing in the NR and/or they may be considered as a contributing element within a NR-eligible district, but not individually eligible for listing in the NR.

Central to the evaluation efforts was consistent use of terminology noted above and the development of a clear process for evaluating buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts associated with the theme of the dimension limestone industry. Through consultation with the SHPO, quarry pits with no ancillary buildings, structures, or objects were deemed archaeological resources and not above-ground resources. (Note, this methodology is consistent with guidance provided by National Register Bulletin: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes.*)

Buildings and structures were evaluated on two levels, first as individual *architectural* resources and then as contributing elements to a site. An individual resource must retain such integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to effectively demonstrate signature elements of an architectural style to be deemed NR eligible architecturally. An individual building or structure may be part of larger site and considered “contributing” to an eligible site/district; thus a building or structure may possess less integrity as part of a larger NR-eligible resource. (A similar methodology was utilized on this project in evaluating farmhouses and farmsteads: a farmhouse that is part of an NR-eligible farmstead may exhibit lower integrity than a farmhouse that is eligible as an individual resource).

Project historians found that sites associated with the dimension limestone industry contained different elements or types of resources during their years of operation due to differences in the period of development, site history, and size and type of operation. Project historians carefully examined ancillary resources as contributing elements to any potential site. Beyond the buildings and structures discussed above, contributing resources might include but not be limited to: transportation lines, stacking yards, waste piles of overburden stone, and water lines/ponds necessary for the industrial functions performed within the context of a dimension limestone industry site. SHPO and project historians had previously agreed that an eligible dimension limestone industry site should retain a level of integrity similar to the NR-listed Woolery Stone Company site or the State-listed Furst Quarry, both of which retained many of their resources from the period of significance.³

³ Through initial consultation with the SHPO staff on February 15, 2005, it was agreed that an eligible limestone mill site should exhibit the same level of integrity and many of the same elements as the Woolery Stone Company property, at the time of its listing in the NR. (It has since been altered.) Through subsequent consultation on May 13, 2005, and a site visit to limestone sites on May 27, 2005, with the SHPO staff and the chief of registration and survey for the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA), it was determined that the since Indian Hill Stone Company possessed less integrity than Woolery Stone Company, it would not be considered a NR-eligible aboveground resource.

To evaluate the possibility of dimension limestone districts in the APE, project historians drew upon National Register Bulletins: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* and *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluation, and Registering Historic Mining Sites* (commonly referred to as the mining bulletin.) As with any district, mining resources must be linked by a common theme and possess integrity. While keeping in mind the NR's seven attributes of integrity (materials, design, workmanship, feeling association, setting, and location), the mining bulletin notes that a mining site or district may possess integrity even though some elements, such as railroad beds without tracks, exist only as clearly discernible traces on the landscape. An eligible dimension limestone industry historic district must display visible traces of the vital transportation networks that made this industry possible, demonstrable linkage of contributing elements necessary to the functioning of the limestone industry, and few modern intrusions. In addition, there must be a favorable ratio of contributing to noncontributing resources. Finally, an eligible district must possess significance within the dimension limestone industry of Monroe County.

In summary, the dimension limestone industry in Monroe County created unique resources particular to that specialized extractive mining industry. Project historians found that above-ground resources connected with the dimension limestone industry in Monroe County might include a number of different buildings, structures, objects, sites and/or districts. Once the resources were inventoried, properties were evaluated for both integrity and significance to the history of the dimension limestone industry in Monroe County. Findings as to specific properties are listed below.

Findings

Project historians found that no individual properties associated with any of the stone districts are eligible for listing in the NR. All documented individual resources lacked sufficient integrity to be individually listed in the NR. (See Historic Property Reports for sections 4 and 5 for a detailed discussion of selected properties listed below.)

Some dimension limestone-related, above-ground resources possessed such a low level of integrity that section historians did not document them as part of the IHSSI. For example, Independent Stone Company, while an older company, has a modern quarrying operation with a new office building. The Empire Mill site has only a shell of the mill building, and the site has been converted to modern use.

Other individual resources retained altered above-ground resources that required an evaluation to determine integrity. Ultimately, when these resources were inventoried as part of IHSSI, they were rated noncontributing by the project historians. Among these, the B. G. Hoadley quarry and mill site, Reed Quarry, Star Mill, and C & H Stone Company are active businesses, with modern buildings on site, along with altered buildings from the period of historic significance. Elements associated with the historic landscape, such as transportation lines, circulation patterns, and refuse piles at the site have been altered. These changes have not only affected integrity with respect to design and materials, but also in regards to the setting, feeling, and association.

A few properties, such as Vernia Mill and Wylie Mill, lacked the level of integrity for listing in the NR but were rated contributing as part of the IHSSI. The Vernia Mill site no longer has a mill building, but still has a few pieces of machinery on site. Consulting parties have expressed concern about this resource. However, it lacks integrity of “materials,” “design,” and “workmanship.” SR 46 bisects the site and modern intrusions detract from its “setting” and “feeling.” Wylie Mill has alterations to the exterior of the building, the interior has been converted to modern use, the machinery has been removed, and its setting no longer reflects the historic use as a mill building. The building has lost its historic associations.

Project historians gave special consideration to the individual resources within the Victor stone district, an area which notably retained its rural setting with few modern intrusions. In this stone district and within the APE of this project are located the following resources: Star Stone Company, Shawnee Stone Company, Independent Stone Company, Indian Hill Stone Company, and Fluck Cut Stone Company. Independent Stone Company and Shawnee Stone Company (quarries only) were not inventoried by the section historians; Star Stone Company was given a noncontributing rating. The Star Stone Company (which was known as the Monon Stone Company in the historic era and referred to as the Star Mill in the IHSSI forms) has undergone changes; according to one source, its mill building burned in the 1950s.

Other resources within the Victor district were rated as contributing in the above-ground survey. For example, the Shawnee tramway, which was part of the Shawnee Stone Company during the first half of the twentieth century, was given a contributing rating even though it has been dismantled, some piers removed, and modern housing located within a portion of it. Through consultation with SHPO, it was found that the Indian Hill Stone Company with its large inventory of extant machinery might be individually eligible as an historical archaeological site, but also would be contributing as an above-ground resource. (Since the time of that consultation, Indian Hill mill building and the site have been altered in converting it to a modern operation; much of the historical machinery has been removed.) Like Indian Hill Stone Company, Fluck Cut Stone Company was determined not to be eligible as an individual resource. Instead it was rated contributing per the IHSSI survey, due to a loss of original materials or changes to the original mill building with an addition to the facade.

Project historians also reviewed objects associated with the dimension limestone industry for NR eligibility per requests by consulting parties. (See letters from the Monroe County Preservation Review Board dated July 13, 2005, and August 22, 2005.) In consultation with SHPO, project historians determined that if an individual piece of machinery were to be eligible, it must demonstrate a significant aspect of the industry. The Shawnee tramway was given consideration as an object, as noted above. It was an unusually large tramway, but lack of integrity disqualified this object as an individual above-ground, NR-eligible resource.

Further, at the request of consulting parties, project historians carefully considered the viability of a multiple property nomination. (See correspondence from Monroe County Preservation Review Board dated July 13, 2005 and August 22, 2005.) According to the NR, a multiple property nomination covers “a group of historic properties related by common theme, general geographical area, and a period of time for the purpose of a National Register documentation and listing.” After consideration, project historians found the lack of any individually NR-eligible, above-ground buildings, structures, sites, or objects in the APEs for either section 4 or 5 rendered this type of nomination moot, as far as this study is concerned.

Finally, project historians analyzed the areas associated with the dimension limestone industry within the APE to discern if any areas possessed such significance and integrity that might qualify as a mining historic district. They conducted careful investigation, which included reviewing the mining bulletin, conducting additional primary research, interviews, and intense field reviews. A detailed historic context of the area was developed to fully analyze the potential for such a district. At this stage of the process, project historians concluded that there was one district that still might retain enough integrity to consider it for listing in the NR: the Victor Dimension Limestone District. However, before consultation could occur with SHPO and while the eligibility report was still being prepared, Indian Hill, a key site in the proposed district, underwent a conversion to a modern operating limestone mill. In July 2006, historic machinery was removed from the mill. Bulldozers began removing historic railroad rails and altering the landscape. Also, a limestone sign was removed from the front of the property. With the conversion of Indian Hill to a modern milling operation, the strongest element of the district was altered and, therefore, no longer contributing to the district. Hence, the district as it existed within the APE no longer conveys the feeling, association, and integrity of materials design and workmanship necessary for inclusion in the NR. Therefore, there are no dimension limestone industry historic districts listed in the NR or eligible for listing in the NR within the APE of this project.

Summary

To ensure due diligence, project historians expanded research efforts to examine the dimension limestone industry on a project-wide basis. The project historians evaluated individual above-ground, limestone-related resources within the APEs of sections 4 and 5 and found none eligible for listing in the NR. Further, project historians found no NR-eligible district within the APE of this project.



Appendix H. Addendum Report: County Line Interchange



Executive Summary

This Historic Property Report documents the methodology and findings of eligibility as part of the Section 106 process for the I-69 Section 4 Tier 2 Study. Specifically addressed in this addendum report is the proposed County Line Interchange located in Center Township, Greene County, Indiana. Above-ground resources were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000, and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004. Project historians identified and evaluated above-ground resources in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office and the consulting parties for this project.

The project historians completed field survey and documentary research of 5 properties in addition to the 196 properties previously surveyed in Section 4. Of the newly surveyed properties, one was rated Notable, three were rated Contributing, and one had been demolished.

No additional properties within the County Line Interchange were previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR). As a result of identification and evaluation efforts for this project, no individual properties and no districts within the APE were determined eligible for listing in the NR. No properties were found that are listed solely in the State Register.



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Introduction

This report documents the historic properties investigations conducted for Section 4 of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies. Specifically addressed in this Addendum Report is the proposed County Line Interchange, located in Center Township, Greene County, Indiana. A map of the County Line Interchange Area of Potential Effects (APE) is provided in Addendum Appendix A. Historic properties were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000, and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004.

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

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



Methodology

The methods established in the draft Historic Property Report (HPR) were also followed in the survey of the interchange area. These methods included documentary research; consultation and interviews with persons with knowledge about the culture, history, and built environment; field survey; and the evaluation of each surveyed building, structure, site, and object for individual eligibility. Appropriate mapping and preparation of the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory cards were also completed following the methods established in the draft HPR. For a full description of the survey methodology and historic contexts applicable to the County Line Interchange survey, please see draft Historic Properties Report *I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies Draft Historic Properties Report Section 4, US 231 to SR 37*, on file at FHWA.



Findings of Eligibility

A list of all properties surveyed in support of the County Line Interchange area is presented in Addendum Appendix B, and documentation for all newly inventoried properties within the additional area is presented in Addendum Appendix C. Maps depicting the locations of all surveyed properties rated contributing or higher are presented in Addendum Appendix D. The findings of eligibility follow.

National Register Properties

As of July 2006, three properties (excludes archaeological sites) located in Greene County have been listed in the NR. These previously designated properties include the Linton Public Library, Linton; the Richland-Plummer Creek Covered Bridge, Bloomfield vicinity; and the Scotland Hotel, Scotland. All of these resources are located outside the County Line Interchange area. Only the Scotland Hotel is located within the overall Section 4 APE. This property was listed in 1993 for its association with historical events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Greene County and the town of Scotland. For additional information on this property, please consult draft Historic Properties Report *I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies Draft Historic Properties Report Section 4, US 231 to SR 37*, on file at FHWA.

Eligible Districts

The Section 4 historians determined that no historic districts exist within the County Line Interchange APE. Integrity proved to be the primary disqualifying factor in each case, resulting in an unfavorable contributing to non-contributing ratio of cultural resources within each of the potential districts evaluated.



Selected Ineligible Properties

The Section 4 historians for the I-69 Tier 2 Study identified five properties within the County Line Interchange APE that possibly were historic in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001). None of the properties located within the County Line Interchange APE were previously listed on the NR although three properties had been recorded in the *Greene County Interim Report* (2000). Of these five surveyed properties, one was rated Notable, three were given a rating of Contributing, and one had been demolished. None of the identified properties is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, either individually, or as a contributing resource in a potential district.



(45062) – Façade and North Elevation



(45062) – House and Landscape Setting



(45062) – Façade Detail

House (Greene, 45062)
W side SR 45, S of CR 100N

Not previously recorded in the Greene County Interim Report, the Central passage residence is rated Notable. The house has undergone a loss of its historic farmstead setting, lacks architectural distinction, and is associated with a farmer who was not regarded as a community leader.

Description: The Central passage house (c. 1860) is situated well back from SR 45. Constructed at a slight angle to the highway, the house sits atop a small knoll amid young evergreens and mature deciduous trees. In addition to the house, the property includes three sheds. Each shed (c. 1960) is clad with metal and appears to be in deteriorated condition.

The one-story residence rests on a stone foundation. Essentially rectilinear in form, the building is oriented generally parallel to the main road by its asymmetrical side gable roof. A low gable peaked roof extends over the center entry on the façade that is supported by a boxed post at each corner of the wood deck. Narrow wood lattice panels on the three sides of the open porch create an unusual frieze to ornament the structure.

The unpainted wood clapboard exterior walls are pierced by a regular pattern of fenestration. The façade is divided into five bays by the two windows flanking each side of the center entry. The most elaborate ornamentation on the house is provide by the divided sidelights and transom window forming the door surround. The remaining

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windows on the house are typically six-over-six double hung sashes, although at least one six-over-one is present.

A modest nod to the Greek Revival style is found in the fiece and cornice returns. An early chimney located on the south elevation of the building was undergoing reconstruction at the time of the survey.

Context/Analysis: Constructed c. 1860, the original owner of the house is unknown, but may have been Jacob Nellinger who, based on census records, arrived in Center Township between 1858 and 1860.¹ Jacob Nellinger married in Ohio, where he and wife Ester raised a large family of daughters. By 1860, the Jacob Jr. Nellinger family had moved to Center Township, Greene County, perhaps to be closer to Jacob's elder bother Andrew. The earliest available plat map with residences and property owners depicted indicates that Nellinger was the owner of the 160-acre parcel straddling what is today SR 45, with the residence situated well off the road in the northwest corner of the property.²

In addition to earning his livelihood in farming, Jacob Nellinger served one term as a Greene County commissioner in 1872.³ In 1880, the federal census reported that Nellinger, then 60 years old, resided with three of his daughters in the Center Township house.⁴ Twenty years later, Nellinger had relocated to Van Buren Township, and had taken a new wife, Catherine, twenty years his junior.⁵ It is unclear exactly when Jacob Nellinger left the house on what is today SR 45 or who were the subsequent owners of the property. Today the property includes little visible evidence that it was once a working farm, with only three sheds, erected years after Nellinger's ownership ended, as a lingering reminder of the property's past.

Conclusion: The Central passage house likely was erected c. 1860, well after initial settlement of the area began. Once a working farm, the property retains little evidence of its early agrarian roots. Although the house is an interesting example of the building form, particularly with its simple Greek Revival style details such as the cornice returns and sidelights, the building does not exhibit sufficient distinction for inclusion on the NR under any Criteria of Evaluation.

¹ Bureau of the Census. *Eighth Census of the United States: 1860, Population Schedule* (<http://ancestry.com>: 4 August 2006).

² D. J. Lake et al. *Atlas Map of Greene County, Indiana*. (Philadelphia, Pa.: D. J. Lake and Company, 1879).

³ Goodspeed Brothers, *History of Greene and Sullivan Counties* (Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers and Company, 1884), 74.

⁴ Bureau of the Census. *Tenth Census of the United States: 1880, Population Schedule* (<http://ancestry.com>: 4 August 2006).

⁵ Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900, Population Schedule* (<http://ancestry.com>: 4 August 2006).



Summary/Conclusions

With the addition of the properties surveyed for the County Line Interchange, the Section 4 historians for the I-69 Tier 2 Study identified 201 properties that possibly were historic in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000 and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004. Of these 201 properties, forty-eight subsequently were determined to lack integrity and were rated Non-Contributing. An additional twelve properties had been demolished. The remaining surveyed resources include eight listed as Outstanding, seven as Notable, and 126 Contributing. Streetscape and selected individual photographs as well as field notes taken for these properties during the reconnaissance phase of the survey remain on file.

Each of the additional properties identified for the County Line Interchange study was fully documented according to the methods described above in this report. No properties listed or eligible for listing in the NR were located in the added APE; however, information on the one property with a Notable rating is presented in detail in this report.

Of the areas surveyed, no potential districts were found eligible for listing in the NR.



Bibliography

Bureau of the Census. *Eighth Census of the United States: 1860, Population Schedule*.
<http://ancestry.com> (4 August 2006).

---. *Tenth Census of the United States: 1880, Population Schedule*. <http://ancestry.com>. (4 August 2006).

---. *Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900, Population Schedule*. <http://ancestry.com> (4 August 2006).

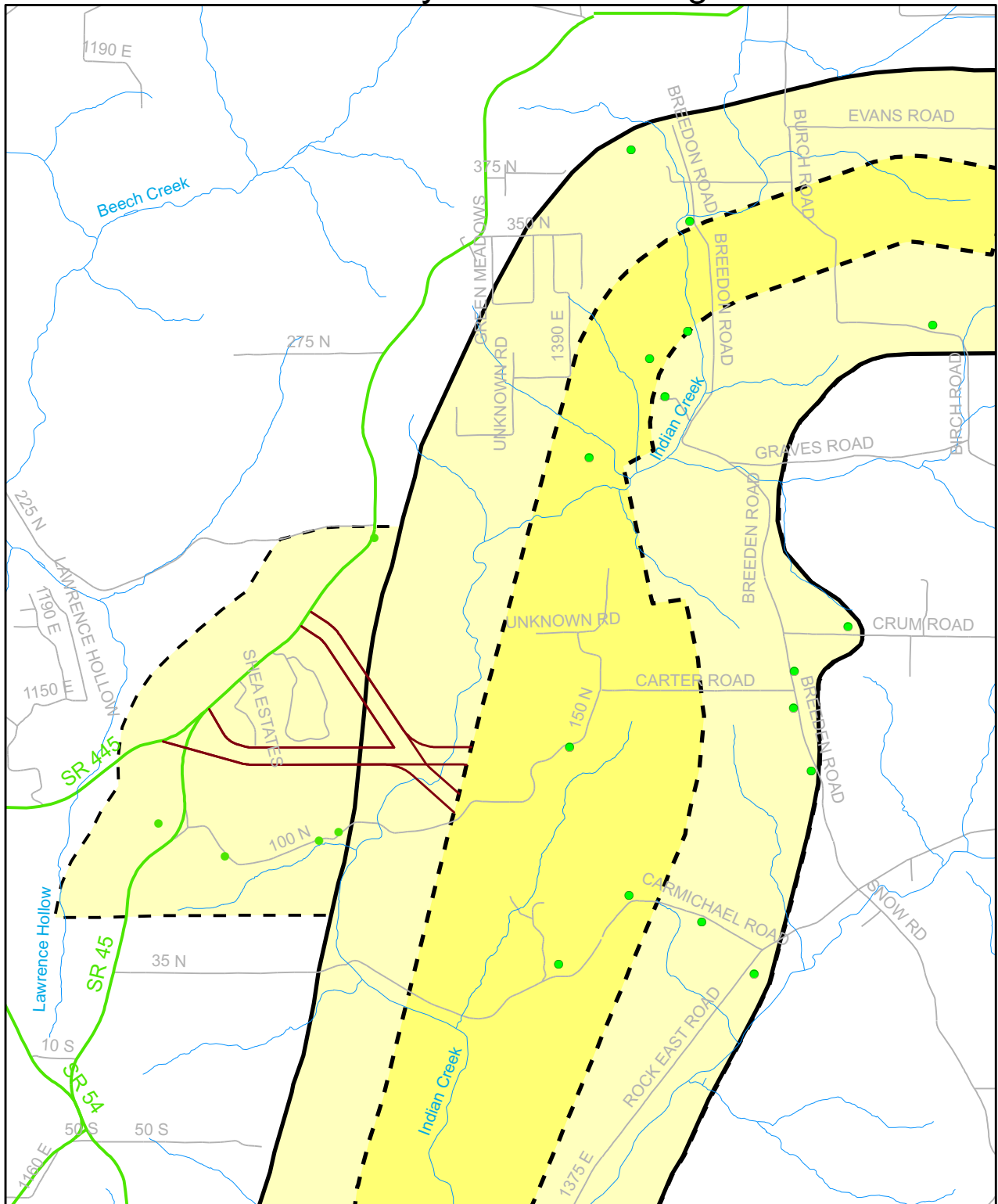
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Addendum Appendix A. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Map 1: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study Section 4: Greene and Monroe Counties County Line Interchange



Note: Information shown on this map is not warranted for accuracy or merchantability. GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets are not all inclusive. Use of this map should be limited to planning. It is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This map does not represent a legal document.

0.3 0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles



- Major Roads
- Minor Roads
- Rivers and Streams
- Ineligible Properties
- Eligible Properties
- Proposed SR45 Access Roads
- Approved Corridor
- Area of Potential Effects
- APE - Additional Section



Addendum Appendix B. List of all Properties Surveyed



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Section 4 ADDENDUM TO APPENDIX B: LIST OF ALL PROPERTIES SURVEYED

County/Township	Inventory Number	Property Name	Address/Location	Date(s) of Construction	Style and Type	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Greene/Center	45018	John Birles House	W side SR 45, S of CR 225	c. 1900	T-plan House and Farmstead Complex	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Center	45020	House	N side CR 75 N	c. 1880	Hall and parlor	Contributing	Demolished
Greene/Center	45021	Jesse Davis House	S side CR 75 N	c. 1940	California Bungalow and Farmstead Complex	Contributing	Contributing
Greene/Center	45062	House	W side SR 45, S of CR 100	c. 1870	Central Passage	Not Previously Recorded	Notable
Greene/Center	45063	Stone Culvert	CR 75	1939	Culvert	Not Previously Recorded	Contributing





**Addendum Appendix C. Documentation for Newly
Inventoried Properties**



I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

Section 4 ADDENDUM TO APPENDIX C: DOCUMENTATION FOR NEWLY INVENTORIED PROPERTIES

Photos	County Township	Number	Rating	Property Name	Address	Date	Style	Notes/Comments
	Greene/ Center	45062	N	House	W side SR 45, S of CR 100	c. 1870	Central Passage	The house is currently undergoing restoration/ renovation. There are some replacement windows and the entire chimney stack has been removed from the south elevation.
	Greene/ Center	45063	C	Stone Culvert	CR 75	1939	Railroad Car Culvert	Culvert itself is railroad tank car with wing walls constructed of coursed mortared stone and dry stack limestone



Addendum Appendix D. APE with Surveyed Properties



Addendum Appendix E. Correspondence from Consulting Parties



Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Kyle J. Hupfer, Director

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov



July 31, 2006

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
33 East Cedar Street
Zionsville, Indiana 40677

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division

Re: Your letter of May 12, 2006; I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies, Section 4; identification and evaluation of properties within the Greene and Monroe county line interchange area of potential effects.

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the aforementioned materials, which were received on May 18, 2006.

We agree that none of the five properties identified in this survey of properties within the Greene and Monroe county line interchange area of potential effects is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

We further agree with the proposed ratings for survey nos. 45018, 45020 (apparently demolished), and 45021.

For survey no. 45062, however, we would recommend a rating of "Notable," rather than "Contributing." The house appears to be a fairly good example of the central passage type. It has Greek Revival-influenced cornice returns and, apparently, sidelights by the front door. Because of the Greek Revival influence, we would estimate it dates from no later than 1860. Based on available information, however, we do not believe this house is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The culvert on CR 75 over Town Branch Creek, surveyed as no. 45063, deserves, at most, the "Contributing" rating assigned to it. It appears that one side of the culvert is composed of mortared stone remains of a previous culvert—or possibly the abutment of a former bridge. The top and opposite side of the culvert arch appear to be composed of loosely-laid, precisely-cut, stone slabs, with more mortared stone (perhaps the other abutment of former, small bridge) beyond the loosely-laid stone. The diameter of the metal tank in the creek, which is holding up the stone, appears fairly small for the tank to have been used as part of a railroad tank car, even in the late 19th or early 20th century. It appears more nearly the size of a stationary boiler from a furnace or a factory. We are not sure whether the inscription, "1939/John Pilk" might refer to the date of the culvert's current construction or to the date of an earlier bridge's construction. In any event, while the culvert is unusual, we do not believe it has much significance.

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.

July 31, 2006

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If you have questions about our comments, please call John Carr of our office at (317) 232-1646.

Very truly yours,

for

Ron McAhron

Acting Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

RM:JLC:jlc

cc: Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation
Bruce Hudson, I-69 Section 4 Project Office

emc: Anthony DeSimone, P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Christopher Koepfel, Indiana Department of Transportation
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc.
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., Weintraut & Associates, Inc.

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Consulting Party Comment	Action Taken to Address Comment
<p>"The Board requests that the comment period be extended beyond July 13, 2005 and that the draft document be placed in appropriate public locations (libraries, city halls, county courthouses, etc) throughout the impacted area to permit increased public scrutiny of the same. At a minimum, copies of the full draft report should be provided to each of the consulting parties to permit increased scrutiny. We feel it is important to provide a review format that does not limit public comment. Having a single copy of the draft report available only at the project office made it very difficult for individuals and consulting parties, including members of the Board (approved CLG) to review the draft." (Monroe County Planning Commission, Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 13 July 05)</p>	<p>INDOT and FHWA placed three copies of the first draft historic property report at the following locations: the project office for that section and at each adjoining section's project office. The historic property reports were available during normal business hours. If this time frame was not convenient, consulting parties were encouraged to schedule appointments at other times. Further, each consulting party was sent a list of NR-eligible and NR-listed properties along with a narrative description/context of each historic resource. The consulting parties were asked to respond within thirty (30) days. However, the historic property reports continued to be revised for many months, and FHWA and INDOT continued to accept comments after the thirty-day period.</p> <p>With the issuance of the final historic property report, the whole document is sent on CD to each consulting party and is placed on the project website for public comment.</p>
<p>Steve Wyatt asked whether the Fullerton House is within Section 4 APE (Section 4 Consulting Party Meeting #2 Minutes, 4 August 2005).</p>	<p>The house is not within Section 4.</p>
<p>Dr. Edith Sarra questioned whether the Dowden/Boyd farmhouse is truly an example of the double-pen form (Section 4 Consulting Party Meeting #2 Minutes, 4 August 2005).</p>	<p>The historians revisited their evaluation of the house, and concluded that the property had been so highly altered that its style is no longer discernible.</p>
<p>Kevin Enright indicated that a nineteenth century quarry and associated extant structures (possibly dynamite sheds) are located within the corridor along Breeden Road. He stated that they have an association with Virginia Iron Works. He stated that this property was north of the sandstone quarry associated with VIW and should have been evaluated in the DHPR. The quarry and structures are on property known as the Webb farm (Section 4</p>	<p>At the time of the meeting, the historians had not established a connection between extant structures along Breeden Road and VIW. In addition to offering to review the existing archaeological records for the property, Alice Roberts noted that she thought the site form would be completed during the archaeology phase. The historians further investigated the parcel of land during August and September 2005. It was determined</p>

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<p>Consulting Party Meeting #2 Minutes, 4 August 2005).</p>	<p>that the only extant structures at the site were constructed of concrete block, and modern in appearance. Due to their twentieth century construction, it was determined that the extant above-ground resources could not be part of the VIW efforts. It was further determined that the site lacked either architectural or historic integrity from the stand point of above-ground resources. Further investigation and review of the site should fall solely into determination of any archaeological significance of the property.</p>
<p>The Board recommends that an expanded description and justification for the basis of determining ineligibility be provided for each of the structures listed in the Monroe County Interim Report of Historic Sites and Structures as either Outstanding or Notable (Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 22 August 2005).</p>	<p>The historians followed the one-page format for ineligible properties established for this project. The description and justification sections describe the main reasons for ineligibility. If consulting parties have additional information regarding the property, the section historians will review it.</p>
<p>The Board requests that consideration be given to the eligibility and potential impact of the project to the Virginia Iron Works and associated elements (furnace site, cemeteries, cabins, etc). Noise and visual impacts should be assessed, given the historic significance of this Pioneer complex in the region and state. The landscape and surface manifestations of this complex are partly included in the study area, through the furnace itself if excluded (Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 22 August 2005).</p>	<p>The issues surrounding the Virginia Iron Works were examined in the Tier 1 portion of the project. At this time, project historians, in consultation with the DHPA/SHPO staff determined that the loss of historic integrity in the Virginia Iron Works associated resources was such that they could be considered only as archaeological sites.</p>
<p>The eligibility to the historic home owned by Michelle Henderson on West Evans Lane near Rockport Road should be assessed (Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 22 August 2005).</p>	<p>This property was surveyed on 30 August 2005, with the results of the survey incorporated into the revised draft HPR. The property, including a Gable front dwelling with modest Greek Revival detailing, was given a rating of Contributing. This determination was based on changes made to the exterior cladding, including removal of original materials at the base and peak of the façade to reveal the underlying wood, and replacement of all the windows and many of the doors. The</p>

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	<p>foundations of both the main house and kitchen ell have also been altered with new materials. Recently added features to the façade of the house, including a one-story porch and the application of an ornamental date plaque and sawn bargeboard in the façade gable peak, also alter the historic integrity of the house. For the full text on this property, please see pages 179-81 of the HPR.</p>
<p>The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the individual components (derricks, mill equipment, rail remnants, etc.) of mill complexes and quarries that as a complex or site were deemed ineligible (Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 22 August 2005).</p>	<p>After the comment letters were received, historians further examined and evaluated individual components and found no buildings, structures, sites or objects individually eligible for listing in the National Register as above-ground resources. A multiple property nomination requires that each individual property be found NR eligible. Since this was not the case, no multiple property nomination was recommended. Other issues surrounding the limestone dimension industry in the Bloomington region are addressed in a Technical Memorandum, located in the appendix of the HPR.</p>
<p>The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of Bridge No. 83 on Dillman Road (Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 22 August 2005).</p>	<p>A full bridge analysis was completed for Bridge No. 83 following the “Guidelines for Assessing the Cultural Significance of Indiana’s Extant Older Metal Highway Bridges (1865-1942).” As a result of this evaluation, the bridge was given a rating of five, four points for a structure whose trusses or load bearing girders remain essentially intact, and one point for a structure designed and built between 1900 and 1917. NR eligibility generally requires a rating of seven points.</p>
<p>There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of the Knott property (Taylor Ridge Road and CR 450 South) in Greene County. This property has at least 3 historic coal mines and the remains of a camp. These date from the early 1900’s. There is a retaining wall extant along the creek and spoil piles are evident. This property was also sold or given to the Common School Fund. Sanna Ree recalls here mother teaching in the 1920’s at</p>	<p>The above-ground resources on this property did not retain sufficient historic integrity for inclusion in the above-ground survey. The property was surveyed by the archaeological survey crew in the Spring of 2006. Please consult the Archaeological Survey draft report for additional information on the site.</p>

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<p>School #9 and some of her students were children of people working the mines (Sandra W. Tokarski, CARR, letter 17 August 2005).</p>	
<p>There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of coal mine sites in Monroe County (Sandra W. Tokarski, CARR, letter, 17 August 2005).</p>	<p>The coal mine areas were reviewed, and determined to include no extant above-ground resources from their period of significance.</p>
<p>There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of the Henderson home on Evans Road in Monroe County (Sandra W. Tokarski, CARR, letter, 17 August 2005).</p>	<p>This property was surveyed on 30 August 2005, with the results of the survey incorporated into the revised draft HPR. The property, including a Gable front dwelling with modest Greek Revival detailing, was given a rating of Contributing. This determination was based on changes made to the exterior cladding, including removal of original materials at the base and peak of the façade to reveal the underlying wood, and replacement of all the windows and many of the doors. The foundations of both the main house and kitchen ell have also been altered with new materials. Recently added features to the façade of the house, including a one-story porch and the application of an ornamental date plaque and sawn bargeboard in the façade gable peak, also alter the historic integrity of the house. For the full text on this property, please see pages 179-81 of the HPR.</p>
<p>The Dowden-Boyd home in Taylor Township, Greene County was incorrectly described. Please refer to the comments of Edith Sarra, PhD and Jan Boyd, CARR.</p>	<p>Historians for the project team prepared a report regarding the eligibility of this property – that report was conveyed to the Keeper of the National Register. The Keeper formally concurred on March 20, 2006. See Appendix G for a the Report on the Determination of Ineligibility of the Dowden Farm for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the Keeper’s response letter.</p>
<p>Virginia Iron Works is significant not only archaeologically but historically. CARR requests that this historic complex of sites, or district be listed in the historic sites and structures report, as well as in the archaeological report (Sandra W. Tokarski, CARR,</p>	<p>The issues surrounding the Virginia Iron Works were examined in the Tier 1 portion of the project. At this time, project historians, in consultation with the DHPA/SHPO staff determined that the loss of historic integrity in the Virginia Iron Works associated</p>

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<p>letter, 17 August 2005).</p>	<p>resources was such that they could be considered only as archaeological sites.</p>
<p>It has recently come to our attention that within or near the study band of Alternative 3C in Monroe County, Indian Creek township there are sites of historic coal mines. I have not found any mention of these sites in the “Documentation of Section 106 Findings of Potential Adverse Effects” report. (Sandra Tokarski letter, 3 April 2005).</p>	<p>The coal mine areas were reviewed, and determined to include no extant above-ground resources from their period of significance.</p>
<p>Homes to save in Section 4...3699 Milton Road-Single Pen Log house and farm for its history, also Double pen beside (Patsy Powell letter n.d. – Ms. Powell is not a consulting party but to practice due diligence her comments were considered).</p>	<p>This property was surveyed, and re-evaluated as part of the Tier 2 survey. The property was rated as Contributing, due to the relatively late construction date of the Single pen structure, the fact that it is not a particularly outstanding or unique example of its type; its deteriorated condition also compromises its integrity. The large number of alterations to the Double pen residence compromises its historic integrity. The remaining barns and outbuildings either lack integrity or are typical examples of their building form. The full discussion of this property can be found on pages 177-8 of the HPR.</p>
<p>Homes to save in Section 4... 8383 Mt. Zion Road-Gothic Revival 8236 Mt. Zion Road-Double Pen-Cloy McConnell (high integrity, being restored) 7850 Burch Road-Burch House Rock East Road-Union Primitive Baptist Church (Buena Vista?) high integrity 6825 Ison Road-Hall and parlor 5257 Airport Road-I-house/Federal (Jacob Bunger House) 3399 Bunger Road-Central passage, good integrity, also stone cellar 4505 West St. Rd 45-Colonial Revival 5181 Duvall Rd-lovely farm setting-I house Federal</p>	<p>These buildings are not located within the APE for this project; therefore, no further review was completed.</p>

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<p>2570 Fluck Mill Road (Ketcham House) 7008 Ketcham Road (Mitchell House) (Patsy Powell letter nd).</p>	
<p>Homes to save in Section 4... 9320 Tom Phillips Road-Free Classic/Queen Anne with wrap around porch. Changes can be reversed if needed. (Patsy Powell letter nd).</p>	<p>This property was rated Non-Contributing in the field and, therefore, not surveyed in detail. The modest Gabled ell house associated with the property has been altered by replacement siding, windows, and an altered wrap-around porch.</p>
<p>Homes to save in Section 4... Burch Cemetery, Burch Road (Patsy Powell letter nd).</p>	<p>This previously undocumented property was surveyed and evaluated as part of the Tier 2 survey. The cemetery, which was established circa 1838, continues to serve the area as a burial ground today. The cemetery was rated as Contributing and included on the list of all Properties Surveyed found in Appendix B of the HPR.</p>
<p>Homes to save in Section 4... 5489 Rockport Road-Bungalow, somewhat compromised-can be restored (Patsy Powell letter nd).</p>	<p>This property was surveyed, and re-evaluated as part of the Tier 2 survey. The property was rated as Contributing, as a representative of a very popular house type from the 1920s and 1930s. The Burkhart-Hyde house exhibits numerous features associated with the style, however, a number of similar houses are found in the area, including several within established historic districts or study areas within the city of Bloomington. The full discussion of this property can be found on pages 183-4 of the HPR.</p>
<p>Limestone Quarries and Mills (various inventory numbers): These quarries and mills have national significance because of the role that building limestone played in American architecture. As a group they may be eligible as a multiple property submission to the National Register. (Steve Wyatt, Executive Director, Bloomington Restorations Inc., letter to Section 5 Project Office, 13 July 2005).</p>	<p>After the comment letters were received, historians further examined and evaluated individual components and found no buildings, structures, sites or objects individually eligible for listing in the National Register as above-ground resources. A multiple property nomination requires that each individual property be found NR eligible. Since this was not the case, no multiple property nomination was recommended. Other issues surrounding the limestone dimension industry in the Bloomington region are addressed in a Technical Memorandum, located in the</p>

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<p>The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the Fullerton House (40050) and the stone wall affiliated with the Stipp-Bender Farmstead and other locations (35055, 35095). (Robert S. Cowell, Jr., AICP, Planning Director, Monroe County Planning Commission, letter to Section 5 Project Office, 13 July 2005).</p>	<p>appendix of the HPR.</p> <p>The Fullerton House is outside the Section 4 APE. A portion of the stone wall was included as a contributing resource in the NR eligible Stipp-Bender Farmstead (35055). Large portions of the stone wall are also present in the area, but their loss of association with the historic farm, and the numerous breaks in the walls required to provide access to the modern housing covering the former farm fields, has impacted its historic integrity. The importance of the wall is, however, recognized in the Notable rating assigned to the resource by the project historians.</p>
<p>With regard to the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe 40051), it appears to us that the northern boundary of that historic property should be re-drawn to fall between the three, non-contributing modern barns and the house and English barn. We agree that the property is significant under Criterion A in regard to pioneer settlement and under Criterion C for vernacular architectural merit of the ca. 1840 house. The three modern barns (i.e., the ca. 1920 livestock sheds) are not architecturally significant, and they date from well past the pioneer period. Consequently, they rightly are treated as non-contributing. Since they are physically separated from the house and English barn, there does not appear to be a compelling reason to include them within the historic property boundaries. (Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, letter to the Section 5 Project Office, 1 August 2005)</p>	<p>Following receipt of this comment, the Murphy-May House property was revisited by project historians. The boundary for the parcel determined to be NR eligible has subsequently been redrawn to the south, thus eliminating the modern barns from the inclusion in the historic property complex.</p>
<p>While there are some elements of Italianate styling [on the Blackmore Store (Greene 56001)], we do not think that the building overall represents specifically the Italianate style all that strongly (Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, letter 14 October 2005).</p>	<p>The HPR was revised to reflect these comments. The Blackmore Store is now discussed in the text as a “two-story brick structure with Italianate detailing” (pg. 113) and listed as “19th Century Functional Commercial” in the All Properties Table (pg. B-1).</p>
<p>Three bridges that were not identified in the report as being</p>	<p>A full bridge analysis was completed for these bridges, following</p>

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<p>eligible for the National Register caught our attention . . . a Pratt pony truss, Greene County Bridge #35 (Greene 45042), and two Warren pony trusses, Greene County Bridge #311 (Greene 45041) and Monroe County Bridge #83 (Monroe 35064). Without knowing more specifically which points they may have either earned or failed to earn under those guidelines, we cannot say for certain that we agree with the reasoning involved. (Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, letter 14 October 2005).</p>	<p>the “Guidelines for Assessing the Cultural Significance of Indiana’s Extant Older Metal Highway Bridges (1865-1942).” As a result of this evaluation, the bridges were given the following ratings:</p> <p><u>Greene County Bridge #35 (Greene 45042)</u>: four points for a structure whose trusses or load bearing girders remain essentially intact and one point for a structure designed and built between 1900 and 1917. One point was subtracted from this tally, for replacement members not in kind with the original, bringing the bridge’s score to a total of four points.</p> <p><u>Greene County Bridge #311 (Greene 45041)</u>: four points for a structure whose trusses or load bearing girders remain essentially intact, one point for a structure designed and built between 1900 and 1917, and one point for a structure seated on a cut-stone, metal, or timber substructure. No points were deducted from this tally, for a total of six points.</p> <p><u>Monroe County Bridge #83 (Monroe 35064)</u>: four points for a structure whose trusses or load bearing girders remain essentially intact and one point for a structure designed and built between 1900 and 1917. One point was subtracted from this tally, for replacement members not in kind with the original, bringing the bridge’s score to a total of four points.</p> <p>NR eligibility generally requires a rating of seven points. None of the bridges examined met these criteria.</p>
<p>Harris Ford Bridge (Monroe 35104) is said to be rated “C” (for Contributing”). Given the report’s earlier conclusion that this bridge is eligible for the National Register, we suspect that it was</p>	<p>This correction has been made in the final version of the document, so the bridge is consistently reported within the HPR as NR eligible.</p>

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<p>intended that the rating shown on C09 was intended to have been “O” for “Outstanding.” (Jon C. Smith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, letter 14 October 2005).</p>	
<p>I must object to the material added by the Historic Preservationists who have evaluated [the Dowden Boyd Farmstead] (Pauline Spiegel letter n.d.).</p>	<p>Historians for the project team prepared a report regarding the eligibility of this property – that report was conveyed to the Keeper of the National Register. The Keeper formally concurred on March 20, 2006. See Appendix G for a the Report on the Determination of Ineligibility of the Dowden Farm for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the Keeper’s response letter.</p>
<p>The historic report states the house is a two-pen house. Edith Sarra and I believe this house to be a hall and parlor type house (Jan Boyd letter, 17 August 2005).</p>	<p>The historians revisited their evaluation of the house, and determined that the property had been so highly altered that its style is no longer discernible.</p>
<p>Also, the report mentions a garage (circa 1969). This date needs to be changed to 1959 . . . [and] the report also mentions a pole barn, which is incorrect. The building has a concrete block foundation and is of stick construction with a concrete floor and metal roof. This building should not even be mentioned as it sits on adjoining property and is not part of the original 34.76 acres (Jan Boyd letter, 17 August 2005).</p>	<p>The date of the garage has been corrected in the HPR, and the separate property status of the modern barn is noted. It remains included in the discussion, as its size and location make it a highly visible feature of the farm’s present landscape.</p>
<p>There is no basis for the assumption that there was a “large” barn up on the hill (Jan Boyd letter, 17 August 2005).</p>	<p>During the historian’s second site visit on 16 June 2005, accompanied by members of the PMC, Jan Boyd agreed somewhat to the group’s theories of a missing larger barn. However, more integral to the discussion is the fact that a “typical” Hoosier farm would have had a “large” barn in which many activities occurred. If the property never had a “large” barn, then this is not a typical farm; if it had a “large” barn and it is now gone, then this is a missing vital element of the farmscape.</p>
<p>Another correction to be made is my grandfather, Clarence Dowden died in 1984, not in 1988 as stated in the report, and we purchased the property in 1986 (Jan Boyd letter, 17 August</p>	<p>During the historian’s second site visit on 16 June 2005, accompanied by members of the PMC, Jan Boyd stated that she and her husband William Boyd had purchased the property “17</p>

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<p>2005).</p>	<p>years ago,” just after her grandfather’s death. The date of 1988 was calculated from this statement, but the text has since been corrected to reflect the more accurate dates supplied by Mrs. Boyd’s letter.</p>
<p>An omission to the report was the burial of an infant male on the property beside the cellar/smokehouse (Jan Boyd letter, 17 August 2005).</p>	<p>The text has been corrected to reflect the information supplied by Jan Boyd’s letter. The burial has not been verified and the information is not important to the eligibility of the farm.</p>
<p>There is no mention in the Table of Surveyed Properties of the Knott property (Taylor Ridge Road and CR 450 South). This property has at least 3 historic mines and the remains of a camp....date from the early 1900’s (Pauline Spiegel letter, 17 August 2005).</p>	<p>The coal mine areas were reviewed, and determined to include no extant above-ground resources from their period of significance.</p>
<p>The Dowden-Boyd home in Taylor Township, Greene County was incorrectly described (Sandra Tokarski letter, 17 August 2005).</p>	<p>Historians for the project team prepared a report regarding the eligibility of this property – that report was conveyed to the Keeper of the National Register. The Keeper formally concurred on March 20, 2006. See Appendix G for a the Report on the Determination of Ineligibility of the Dowden Farm for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the Keeper’s response letter.</p>