I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS
Tier 2 Studies
Historic Property Report
Section 5, SR 37 south of Bloomington to SR 39

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Prepared for

Federal Highway Administration and
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Executive Summary

This Historic Property Report documents the methodology and findings of eligibility as part of the Section 106 process for I-69 Section 5 Tier 2 Study of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis project. Historic properties were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and 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 architectural historians identified and evaluated historic properties in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the consulting parties for this project. This survey effort revealed 319 previously and newly identified above-ground resources greater than 50 years of age within the Section 5 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The field surveys coupled with the contextual research determined that 216 of the extant resources either lack historical or architectural significance, or do not retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. The remaining 103 above-ground resources consist of 34 previously unidentified resources in Monroe County and 6 in Morgan County, while 63 had been previously documented in the Morgan County, the Monroe County, and the City of Bloomington Interim Reports, as well as James L. Cooper's *Iron Monuments to Distant Posterity*, and *Artistry and Ingenuity in Artificial Stone*. The present field survey found that 15 of the 63 previously identified resources have since been demolished.

Two properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in the APE for Section 5:

- Daniel Stout House (Monroe 25035)
- Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District

Excepting the two aforementioned NRHP listed properties, there are no other properties listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures located within the Section 5 APE.

As a result of identification and evaluation efforts for this project, a slight boundary increase was recommended for the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, and five additional individual historic properties and no additional historic districts were recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

- Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe 35055)
- Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe 40051)
- Monroe County Bridge 913 (Monroe 25060)
- Morgan County Bridge 161 (Morgan 60051)
- Morgan County Bridge 224 (Morgan 60030)

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Introduction

Historic properties were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000, and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004.

Congress set forth the importance of historic properties upon the fabric of American life as part of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) (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 upon historic properties in the area of the undertaking. Historic properties include buildings, structures, sites, objects, and/or districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or listed in the NRHP. This Historic Property Report for I-69 Section 5 Tier 2 Study focuses on the identification and evaluation of historic properties that are not archaeological in nature (above-ground).

Description of Undertaking

Section 5, SR 37 south of Bloomington to SR 39

The 142-mile I-69 project corridor from Evansville to Indianapolis, Indiana, has been divided into six sections for the Tier 2 studies. Each section is being independently reviewed within a time frame of eighteen to thirty-six months.

Section 5 begins on SR 37 southwest of Bloomington, Indiana, centering on and continuing in a northerly direction along current SR 37 to SR 39 near Martinsville, Indiana, for a distance of approximately 22 miles. The locations and configurations of all proposed interchanges will be evaluated during the Tier 2 studies. These studies will also help determine the potential impacts to the natural and human environment that could result from widening and improving existing SR 37 into I-69. In addition to the identification of historic structures and districts, Section 5 engineering and environmental studies will analyze impacts to the environment including karst geological features, forests, wetlands, streams, farmland, floodplains, hazardous waste sites, residential and commercial property, and endangered species such as the Indiana bat.

Section 5 project historians conducted a field survey and background research to document the presence or absence of above-ground resources, which may be eligible for or listed in the NRHP. These studies will be utilized in part to identify a recommended preferred alternative within the Section 5 approved corridor.

As part of the ongoing Tier 2 public involvement process, the Section 5 team has conducted public involvement outreach including Consulting Parties meetings, public information meetings, Community Advisory Committee (CAC) meetings, meetings with public officials and members of special interest groups and organizations, and development of a project website. In addition, a Section 5 project office is located at 120 W. 7th Street, Suite 106/108 in Bloomington, Indiana.

Section 5 is comprised of rural and urban/suburban environments. Those portions of Martinsville and Bloomington contained within Section 5 are characterized as being predominately clustered modern suburban residential developments along major roads with retail, commercial, and industrial nodes at major intersections, and along SR 37. Rural areas in Section 5 are characterized by a scattering of commercial and retail businesses along SR 37, with a mix of agricultural land occupied by small farms, modern houses and modern residential developments, forested land, and active and abandoned limestone quarries.

Scope of Work

In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, its implementing regulation (36 CFR 800), and the INDOT Section 106 Compliance Plan, the FHWA and INDOT identified four major tasks to complete in the Tier 2 Study for this project. These tasks include:

1. Developing a historic context;
2. Identifying and surveying above-ground historic resources retaining sufficient integrity;
3. Holding Consulting Parties meetings and consulting with knowledgeable persons; and
4. Evaluating inventoried above-ground resources using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Professional historians were engaged to determine eligible properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) established by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The APE is "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties**,** if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking" [36 CFR 800.16(d)].

The Section 5 APE for the above-ground historic resources survey is based on the Tier 1, Section 5 Corridor (Alternative 3C), a 2,000-foot wide corridor centered on current SR 37. The Tier 2 APE was further defined through consultation activities between INDOT and the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office. In general, the APE for the Tier 2, Section 5 Corridor is not less than 4,000 feet wide and is centered on current SR 37. In some areas of relatively flat relief, the APE was expanded to incorporate any potential physical, temporary and long term visual, atmospheric, or audible impacts or alterations to above-ground NRHP potentially eligible resources. The Section 5 APE is depicted in Appendix A, Map 1.

As required by the Tier 1 Record of Decision (ROD) and the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for Section 106, the southern and northern termini of the Section 5 APE overlap the adjoining APEs of Section 4 and Section 6, respectively. This overlap allows project historians of each section to effectively evaluate the above-ground resources that may be affected by that section of the undertaking.

Methodology

Eligibility Determinations

Above-ground historic resources within the APE were evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP based on their integrity and their ability to meet one or more of the National Register 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 historic property need only meet one criterion to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. According to the NRHP, "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.[1]

As part of the evaluation process, historians took into account those 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 NRHP.[2] Although the exemptions were applied, the presence of documented cemeteries was verified whenever practical, and churches were included if they illustrated an architectural or historical theme.

To determine its significance, a property must be evaluated within its historic context. For the purposes of above-ground resources, historic significance is defined as representing a significant part of the history, architecture, engineering, or culture of an area. According to NRHP Bulletins, context is defined as "those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance)

[1] National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin No. 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register, History, and Education (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1990, Revised for Internet 2002), 44.
[2] Ibid, 25.

within prehistory or history is made clear."[3] Historic contexts are historical patterns that can be identified through consideration of the history of the resource and its surrounding area.[4]

In accordance with applicable state and federal regulations and guidance, a field survey and supporting contextual and documentary research was conducted to document and determine NRHP eligibility for above-ground resources within the Section 5 APE.

Fieldwork

A field survey of the Section 5 APE was conducted in September and October 2004 and January and February 2005 by project historians. The purpose of the investigation was to verify the status of all previously inventoried above-ground resources, and to identify any additional above-ground resources that were not included in previous studies of historic resources conducted within the project area (e.g., the 1993 *Morgan County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structure Inventory*, the 1989 *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structure Inventory*, the 2004 *City of Bloomington Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structure Inventory*, the 1987 *Iron Monuments to Distant Posterity: Indiana's Metal Bridges, 1870-1930*, and the 1997 *Artistry and Ingenuity in Artificial Stone: Indiana's Concrete Bridges, 1900-1942*), or that may have come into their period of significance since the previous study was conducted. Therefore, all above-ground resources 50 years of age or older within the study area were evaluated in order to determine architectural style, integrity, significance, date of construction, and other important features.

For each above-ground resource that was previously recorded or appeared to be 50 years of age or older, a draft field form and draft site plan were completed. Each resource was keyed to a field map and photographed using both digital and black and white 35 mm film media.

The integrity of each identified above-ground resource was evaluated using the NRHP seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). Physical changes to above-ground resources were examined to establish levels of integrity. Such changes included the application of replacement siding; installation of modern replacement windows and/or doors; alteration of fenestration including the enlarging or reduction of openings; the removal or alteration of architectural details; the application of inappropriate architectural details; the removal, alteration, or addition of a porch; the alteration of massing including the application or removal of an appendage; relocation from its original location; and the alteration of setting including the removal of period outbuildings, the presence of non-period outbuildings, and the proximity of incongruous or incompatible development.

For those above-ground resources previously identified in the Interim Reports and bridge surveys cited above, updated Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) forms were

[3] National Register, *Bulletin No. 15*, 7.
[4] Ibid, 7.

completed. For above-ground resources that were not previously identified but that retained integrity and possessed significance, new IHSSI forms were completed.

Because the Section 5 APE contained rural areas, many above-ground resources were evaluated for their integrity as farmsteads (residences and outbuildings) or as farms (residences, outbuildings, and associated fields). The integrity of residences that retained associated outbuilding(s) without a substantial number of non-period outbuildings were evaluated by taking into consideration the resource as one component of an intact farmstead or farm, rather than a single resource.

The Section 5 APE contained resources related to the limestone industry in Monroe County and included limestone quarries, mills, and quarry/mills. The integrity of these resources was evaluated using *National Register Bulletin 42: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties*. The fieldwork effort was limited as a result of restricted access to these industrial properties and safety concerns for project historians. As a result, information gathered for these resources was obtained from the public right-of-way, from secondary source information, and from phone interviews with local historians, property owners, and/or company personnel. Each resource was keyed to a field map and photographed from the public right-of-way using both digital and black and white 35 mm film media. Site plans were completed using aerial photographs and the Monroe County GIS and mapping website. An exception to this methodology was in the case of the Vernia Mill Site (Monroe 25072) and the B.G. Hoadley Quarry and Mill (Monroe 25071) where access to the properties was obtained and field views were conducted on April 27 and 28, 2005, respectively. The Vernia site was again visited during a SHPO/DHPA field trip on May 27, 2005, with Section 4 and 5 historians and the Project Management Consultant (PMC) in attendance.

Project mapping was developed to indicate the locations of all above-ground resources 50 years of age or older within the Section 5 APE. The location of each above-ground resource was recorded using a GPS unit, entered into a GIS database, and plotted on project mapping. Resources that were previously surveyed have been identified using their original survey numbers. Newly identified resources were assigned survey numbers consistent with the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology's (DHPA's) system based on the location of each resource.

As part of the field survey effort, each of the 12 identified cemeteries within the Section 5 APE was documented using a Cemetery Registry Survey form. At a minimum, the cemetery name, address, ownership, condition, description, associations, and cultural/ethnical affiliation were recorded. The apparent boundaries of each cemetery were recorded using a GPS unit. Digital and black and white 35mm photographs were taken to document the condition and features of each identified cemetery. Cemetery information was documented in a Cemetery Report, which will be provided to project archaeologists for Section 5 archaeological investigations and for project planning purposes.

Documentary Research

Prior to conducting Section 5 documentary research, project historians reviewed contextual and field survey information for potentially eligible above-ground resources identified during the Tier 1 Study for the project. Research for the Section 5 above-ground historic context and individual resource histories was conducted in September and October 2004 and January and February 2005. Individual resource documentary research focused on resources previously identified in the Interim Reports listed above, as well as newly identified resources that rated Outstanding, Notable, or Contributing based on the characteristics retained by each.

Repositories visited included: Monroe County Public Library, Bloomington; Morgan County Public Library, Martinsville; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, Indianapolis; Monroe County Recorder's Office, Auditor's Office, and Clerk's Office, Bloomington; Morgan County Recorder's Office and Auditor's Office, Martinsville; Indiana University Main Library, Bloomington; Indiana University Geography and Map Library, Bloomington; Bloomington Restoration, Inc., Bloomington; and the Monroe County Historical Society.

Contextual research was conducted within the framework and themes established by the Tier 1 study, previous contextual research and surveys, and interviews with parties knowledgeable about local history, with a focus on the particular significance of agriculture and limestone quarrying and milling to the project area. Contextual research was constrained by a relative lack of information on historic agriculture in the project area, and by associated development of the predominantly rural sections of the project area.

Research into the histories of individual resources within the Section 5 APE was preceded by a file search at the SHPO, which identified those resources listed on the NRHP and/or those resources that were previously identified and surveyed.

Researching the histories of above-ground resources began with a review of land records, such as deeds and transfer books. Land records identify persons associated with resources during the historic period, and often establish dates or periods of construction. Ownership information for resources, for which construction dates were not indicated or suggested by land records, were traced to the dates estimated by previous surveys or property record cards. A lack of clarity of land records prevented the ownership of a small number of above-ground resources from being traced back to the estimated time of construction; these are noted in the individual resource contexts.

Following the identification of historic-period property owners, research was conducted to identify the owners' activities and/or occupations, in order to identify any possible local, statewide, or national significance, and to identify any association of a resource with significant historic events. Sources included records of the population censuses of 1850 through 1930; newspaper obituaries; county histories; the Interim Reports published for Monroe and Morgan counties; and personal interviews with local historians, family members, and consulting parties.

In addition to contextual and documentary research at the above-listed repositories, project historians met with local individuals familiar with the history of the area. Project historians contacted and met with: Mr. Samuel M. Cline, Morgan County historian, in an unsuccessful attempt to determine the year of incorporation of Baker Township, Morgan County, and to discuss local history, research methods, and the local library's collection; Ms. Joanne Stuttgen, Morgan County preservationist and historian, to clarify the histories of resources 66031 and 60051; Ms. Mary Ogle, Monroe County Planning Department, to discuss land records research constraints and local sources of historical information; and Mr. Bob Bernacki, President of the Wabash and Ohio Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology, to discuss status of quarries within the APE.

In addition, project historians visited the office of Bloomington Restorations, Inc., in January and February 2005 to review information on the histories of architectural resources within the Section 5 APE, and briefly discuss with Mr. Steve Wyatt, Director, the research material used for the *Monroe County Interim Report*. Finally, project historians contacted the owners of several historic resources to glean additional or further clarify contextual information. These included: Ms. Kathleen Wissing (Monroe 40050-Fullerton House), Ms. Mary Wright (Monroe 35090-Wright Farmstead), and Mr. Gary Martin (Morgan 60035-James Martin Farm).

Consultation

Throughout the I-69 Section 106 and the NEPA process, project team members have consulted with knowledgeable persons from both the private and public sectors seeking input on the social and natural environment. As part of the Tier 2 Section 106 process for Section 5, project historians and personnel consulted with knowledgeable persons, SHPO staff, and consulting parties. Issues discussed included contextual themes, the collection of additional information to aid in determinations of NRHP eligibility, and individual above-ground resources and districts – especially those proposed by consulting parties - to determine if there were sufficient resources and demonstrations of historic themes to warrant inclusion. The SHPO staff was also consulted about integrity issues with individual properties, especially those with higher levels of integrity, throughout the identification and evaluation of above-ground resources. Specific meeting dates, meeting attendees, and issues discussed are enumerated below.

On July 12, 2004, the first Section 5 consulting parties meeting was held at the Environmental and Engineering Assessment Consultant's (EEAC's) Bloomington, Indiana, project office. Topics discussed at the meeting included the Tier 2 activities that are stipulated under the Tier 1 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which includes an overview of the Section 106 process, a description of the Section 5 APE and its justification, historic context development, the NRHP aspects of integrity, and the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation.

During the meeting the consulting parties in attendance were solicited for input regarding the identification of potentially eligible properties, resources of concern, historic districts, and historic contexts. It was the understanding of the Section 5 consultants that the consulting parties

identified the following resources: the Hastings Schoolhouse (Tedrow School) (Morgan 60036), the Fullerton House (Monroe 40050), Vernia Mill (Monroe 25072), and cemeteries within or adjacent to the existing SR 37 right-of-way (ROW), which are typically not eligible for the NRHP, but are protected by Indiana state law.

Mr. Joe Mills, Morgan County Historic Preservation Society, explained that the NRHP-listed Hastings Schoolhouse (Morgan 60036) had been destroyed by a tornado, and was subsequently de-listed from the NRHP. Mr. Tommy Kleckner, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, identified the Fullerton House (Monroe 40050), which was rated as contributing in the *Monroe County Interim Report*. This resource was also identified at the Section 5 Open House on July 1, 2004, by its current owner, and other area residents, as having been fully restored and associated with the Fullerton Family and the Fullerton Cemetery (located across Fullerton Pike from the Fullerton House). Those interested project area residents advocated that the Fullerton House should be considered eligible for the NRHP. With regard to the Vernia Mill site (Monroe 25072), Mr. Bob Bernacki, Wabash & Ohio Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology, suggested that a context be developed focusing on the limestone industry due to the number of limestone quarries and mills in the area and within the Section 5 APE. While no eligible historic districts were identified by consulting parties, it was acknowledged that the NRHP-listed Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District was partially located within the Section 5 APE.

On January 26, 2005, Section 5 project historians and staff met with consulting party members Mr. Norman Voyles, Morgan County Commissioner, Mr. Joe Mills, Morgan County Historic Preservation Society, and Mr. Sam Cline, Morgan County Historian. The purpose of the meeting was to disseminate current project information, review above-ground resources in Morgan County that were identified during the survey effort, and discuss any above-ground resources that may be of concern or would require Section 5 historians to examine in greater detail. It was the understanding of the Section 5 consultants that the consulting parties identified the following resources: County Bridge 224 (Morgan 60030), the Hastings Schoolhouse (Morgan 60036) Morgan County cemeteries, especially the Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery, and the Anderson House (Morgan 60033).

Consulting parties noted that County Bridge 224 (Morgan 60030) had been previously repaired and was in the process of being upgraded (strengthened). It was also noted that the Hastings School House (Morgan 60036) was no longer extant and was de-listed from the NRHP on June 1, 2004. Consulting parties explained that the Anderson House (Morgan 60033), while lacking integrity due to alterations, loss of outbuildings, and the bi-section of the original farm by the current SR 37, remains an important local historic resource and should be avoided. A meeting with the Maxwell family or other long-time residents of the White River Valley would be appropriate to solicit their opinion concerning this resource.

On February 1, 2005, Section 5 project historians and staff met with consulting party member Ms. Mary Ogle, Monroe County Planning and Historic Preservation Board of Review. The

purpose of the meeting was to disseminate current project information, review the above-ground resources in Monroe County that were identified during the survey effort, and discuss any above-ground resources that may be of concern or would require Section 5 historians to examine in greater detail. It was the understanding of the Section 5 consultants that Ms. Ogle identified the following resources: the Clear Creek Historic District, Fullerton House (Monroe 40050), a Victorian house (Monroe 90183), the NRHP Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, and cemeteries in Monroe County.

On February 2, 2005, Section 5 project historians and staff met with consulting party member Mr. Bob Bernacki, Wabash & Ohio Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology. It was the understanding of the Section 5 consultants that Mr. Bernacki identified the Vernia Mill site (Monroe 25072) at SR 46 and SR 37 as an important resource that warranted additional investigation.

On February 9, 2005, project historians and staff met with members of the Maxwell family and consulting party member Mr. Norman Voyles, Morgan County Commissioner. The Maxwell family provided helpful background information regarding their properties but it was the understanding of the Section 5 consultants that the Maxwell family was not pursuing National Register status for any of their properties.

On May 27, 2005, consultation occurred with SHPO/DHPA during a field trip to selected resources in both Sections 4 and 5. Section 5 resources that were field viewed included the Fullerton House (Monroe 40050) and the Vernia Mill site (Monroe 25072).

On June 27, 2005, the second Section 5 consulting parties meeting was held at the EEAC's Bloomington, Indiana, project office. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Draft Historic Properties Report (HPR) prepared by Section 5, and to allow consulting parties to comment on eligibility recommendations and to provide additional information on the HPR, including the addition of Morgan County Bridge No. 224 to the list of eligible properties.

During the meeting the consulting parties in attendance were solicited for input regarding the identified properties, the recommendations of eligibility, and the development of historic contexts. It was the understanding of the Section 5 consultants that the consulting parties raised questions about the following resources: Morgan County Bridge No. 224 (Morgan 60030), 2102 Vernal Pike (Monroe 90183), Vernia Mill (Monroe 25072), the Fullerton House (Monroe 40050), and various stone wall resources including Monroe 35050.

Mr. Tommy Kleckner, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, advocated that 2102 Vernal Pike (Monroe 90183) should be considered eligible for the NRHP, stating that the house is relatively intact with missing or removed portions being reconstructed based upon original evidence. Mr. Kleckner also inquired about the evaluation process for quarry and mill sites, with specific regard to Vernia Mill (Monroe 25072), stating that the components of the site still convey information about the history of the area mills and how they operated. Mr. Kleckner also

advocated that the Fullerton House should be considered eligible for the NRHP. With regard to stone wall resources, Mr. Kleckner inquired about the evaluation process for this unique resource type.

Mr. Joe Mills, Morgan County Historic Preservation Society, inquired about the rating of Morgan County Bridge No. 224 (Morgan 60030), which has since been recommended as eligible for the NRHP in a letter from Jon C. Smith, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology to Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E., Federal Highway Administration, dated August 16, 2005. With regard to stone wall resources, Mr. Mills asked for clarification on the comparison of similar resource types and the use of terms "more outstanding" and "better."

Ms. Laurel Cornell inquired about the Borland House and the Furst Quarry, which was determined to be out of the Section 5 APE. Ms. Cornell also inquired about the evaluation of quarry and mill sites, with specific regard to the classification of machines and machine houses as "objects."

Following the second consulting parties meeting, Section 5 consultants received two comment letters. In a letter dated July 13, 2005, Bloomington Restorations, Inc. requested the re-examination of the Fullerton House (Monroe 40050), a Queen Anne House on Vernal Pike (Monroe 90183), and the various limestone quarries and mills identified within Section 5. In a follow-up e-mail dated July 20, 2005, Bloomington Restorations reiterated the familial link between the Fullerton House and nearby Fullerton Cemetery, which they believed would increase the significance of both sites.

In a letter dated July 13, 2005, the Monroe County Planning Commission, on behalf of the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, requested an expanded description and justification for each structure determined ineligible that was listed in the *Monroe County Interim Report* and was rated "Notable" or "Outstanding." Further consideration was also requested for the Fullerton House (Monroe 40050), the stone wall affiliated with the Stipp-Bender Farmstead and other locations (Monroe 35055, 35095), the individual components of mill complexes and quarries (Monroe 25603, 25071, 25072, 35093, 35098, and 35099), Monroe County Bridge No. 83 (Monroe 25060), and Monroe County Bridge No. 913 (Monroe 35064).

Additional consultation occurred during a SHPO/DHPA field view on January 9, 2006, with INDOT, FHWA, PMC, and Section 5 EEAC representatives in attendance. While much of the field view was dedicated to assessing preliminary project effects to previously identified, eligible, and listed above-ground resources and cemeteries of concern, members also viewed the Daniel J. and Nancy M. Stout property (Monroe 25073), a newly-identified resource located west of SR 37 in the vicinity of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. The parcel contains the foundation remains of a farmhouse and of associated agricultural outbuildings as well as sections of intact dry-laid stone walls.

In June 2007, in response to comments from consulting parties regarding the eligibility recommendation for the Fullerton House, a separate report entitled *Report on the Determination of Eligibility of the Fullerton House for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places* was prepared for review by the SHPO/DHPA and by the Keeper of the NRHP (Keeper). Both the SHPO/DHPA and the Keeper concurred that the Fullerton House is not eligible for the NRHP. The report is reprinted in Appendix A, Fullerton House.

Deliberation

In the Tier 2 historic property survey, the third phase in determining NRHP eligibility synthesized data gathered during fieldwork, information from interviews, and documentary and contextual research. During the deliberation phase, all properties in the APE with a moderate level of integrity were evaluated in the following categories: buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts. In addition, agricultural properties (both farms [residences, outbuildings, and associated fields] and farmsteads [residences and outbuildings]), and quarries received detailed evaluation.

In evaluating the architectural integrity of extant properties, the category of the property weighed as a consideration. For single dwellings or residences, architectural integrity was the single disqualifying factor in most cases. Some allowance could be made for non-period alterations to period houses; however, without any evidence of historical significance, these properties were deemed ineligible. Consideration of a property's rarity or uniqueness as a particularly excellent example of a style or type of building was included in this segment of the deliberation process.

Architectural integrity for farms and farmsteads is weighted differently from architectural integrity of individual resources as discussed above. Under some circumstances, a single element associated with farms or farmsteads had reduced architectural integrity resulting from alterations; however, as a single element in a collection of intact, period agricultural outbuildings, this reduction in integrity was not as critical to a finding of eligibility for a farm or farmstead.

Farms, farmsteads, or period residences with agricultural outbuildings were evaluated at two distinct levels: architectural and contextual. To be eligible for listing on the NRHP for architectural significance, farms and farmsteads need to contain a collection of period buildings, including a residence with a high level of architectural integrity. The period buildings normally associated with an eligible farm or farmstead include barns, summer kitchens or smokehouses, granaries, privies, poultry houses, hog houses, and sometimes a few utility buildings. Eligibility, however, does not hinge on a full set of outbuildings; some eligible properties did not have every type of outbuilding extant. In addition to eligible farmsteads, which usually include only a residence and outbuildings, eligible farms also include distinctive, recognizable field patterns as well as a complement of buildings. Eligible farms and farmsteads also must meet a requirement to include a contextual setting, feeling, or association that evokes a sense of an agricultural property in Hoosier history; those that did not were eliminated from further consideration.

Deliberations over rural historic districts also were conducted at this time. According to Bulletin 30 published by the National Park Service, a rural historic landscape possesses a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features." While the Section 5 APE contains the NRHP listed Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, the agricultural areas at the northern and southern termini do not possess a concentration of intact farmsteads and landscape elements that would likely prove eligible as a rural historic district significant for its association with agriculture. Many of the agricultural areas within the Section 5 APE have been impacted by modern residential developments, industrial and commercial developments, changes in farming practices and the consolidation of farms. These changes have altered the appearance of farms, farmsteads, and the agricultural landscape throughout the Section 5 APE.

Modern residential development has primarily impacted areas along SR 37. Residences from the 1960s – 1980s tend to be situated closely along SR 37, while modern suburban developments tend to be situated farther off of SR 37 along major intersecting roads or clustered in large areas that were previously used as farm fields. These houses and housing developments have altered the historical character of the agricultural landscape that is located in the Section 5 APE. In the area of Victor Pike and Church Road, sections of a dry laid stone wall (Monroe 35050) have been impacted by large modern residences that have resulted in the removal of sections of the wall for houses and driveways. The wall, therefore, has been physically and visually separated from the original farm, the Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe 35051). These residences and residential developments, occupying large tracts of land, are modern intrusions that alter the character of the agricultural and rural landscape.

Industrial and commercial developments have also impacted the Section 5 APE, mainly along the existing SR 37 corridor and its major cross roads and interchanges. Concentrations of industrial and commercial buildings are located at the northern terminus of Section 5 in the vicinity of Martinsville and its outlying areas, and within the corporate limits of the City of Bloomington. Such development is less concentrated at the southern terminus and in the hilly terrain along the section of SR 37 near the Morgan-Monroe State Forest.

The industrial and commercial developments range from big box retail stores, strip malls, and restaurants in the Bloomington area, to medium-sized industrial buildings and small retail gas stations and commercial buildings throughout the remaining corridor. These buildings are visual intrusions that alter the character of the once agricultural and rural landscape.

Changes in farming practices during the twentieth century have altered the appearance of the remaining farms and farmsteads within the Section 5 APE. Farmers have adopted the use of large machinery to cultivate agricultural fields resulting in the removal of historic buildings that housed smaller machinery. Modern farming practices call for the harvesting and immediate transportation of crops to market with little, if any, on-site storage of crops. This practice has made many of the outbuildings obsolete, with many of the cattle barns, granaries, storage bins,

and silos eliminated or left to deteriorate. In some cases where farming operations and fields were combined, all that remains is the house. In other cases the house has also been removed.

As a result of modern residential and commercial encroachment into agricultural areas of the Section 5 APE, and changes to farms, the APE does not contain any individually eligible farms, and no additional rural historic districts were identified.

Project historians examined above-ground resources more than 50 years of age within the Section 5 APE to determine if there was any significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings, structures, object or sites, historically linked by plan or development, to warrant consideration as a historic district. The field view identified a parcel (Daniel J. and Nancy M. Stout Property, Monroe 25073) located west of SR 37 containing foundation remains of a farmhouse and of associated agricultural outbuildings as well as sections of intact dry-laid stone walls. The parcel is bisected by the eastern boundary of the NRHP listed Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. The western portion of the parcel lies within the district, while the eastern portion of the parcel containing the foundation remains and stone walls lies outside of the district. Given that one of the notable landscape features of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District is its long expanses of dry-laid stone walls, the recommendation was made to expand the boundaries of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District to include the eastern portion of the parcel.

Based on field views of the City of Bloomington within the APE, and a review of the 2004 *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, no historic districts were determined to be present within the City of Bloomington that also fall within the APE.

The 1989 *Monroe County Interim Report* identified the area of Clear Creek as an area with a concentration of above-ground resources. The section of Clear Creek within the Section 5 APE includes the east side of the southern end of Rogers Street and previously identified resources Monroe 36031 to Monroe 36036. A field reconnaissance of the area of Clear Creek within the Section 5 APE revealed a loss of integrity within this section. Specifically, the area across Rogers Street has been severely altered by the removal of residential structures and the railroad, and the area adjacent to and east of (behind) the concentration of historic resources has been altered with the construction of a modern, suburban residential development. It was determined that this portion of the Clear Creek area no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey significance.

Except for a small boundary increase to the existing Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, no other areas or concentrations of historic resources within the Section 5 APE were determined to possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings, structures, objects, or sites that were historically linked by plan or development to warrant consideration as a historic district.

Project historians identified six resources within the Section 5 APE related to the limestone industry in Monroe County, which included limestone quarries, mills, and quarry/mills. These resources (from south to north) include: Star Quarry (Monroe 35093); C & H Stone Company Mill (Monroe 35098); Maple Hill Quarry (Monroe 35099); Vernia Mill (Monroe 25072); Reed Quarry (Monroe 25063); and B.G. Hoadley Quarry and Mill (Monroe 25071).

Consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office with specific regard to limestone industry resources occurred throughout the identification and evaluation phase of this project. The integrity of these resources was evaluated using *National Register Bulletin 42: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties*. As part of the NRHP eligibility evaluation process for these resources, project historians worked in coordination with the Section 4 project historians and the Section 106 Project Management Consultant to develop an overall historic context and milestones for the limestone industry of the region, Monroe County, and for individual resources. The development of the context and significance of these limestone resources included defining milestones of the Monroe County quarry industry, developing a timeline for the introduction and development of quarry equipment, and identifying any relationship that the individual quarry or mill might have to these key milestones, or to prominent structures built of limestone from or processed at the individual resource.

Restricted access to these industrial limestone properties and safety concerns for architectural historians limited the fieldwork effort. As a result, information gathered for these resources was obtained from the public right-of-way, from secondary source information, and from phone interviews with property and/or company owners. The Vernia Mill Site (Monroe 25072) and the B.G. Hoadley Quarry and Mill (Monroe 25071) were exceptions as access to the properties was obtained and field views were conducted on April 27 and 28, 2005, respectively. In addition, on May 27, 2005, consultation occurred with SHPO/DHPA during a field trip to Woolery Stone Company, Vernia, and Indian Hill Mill and nearby quarry just north of Tramway Road. Site plans were completed using aerial photographs and the Monroe County GIS and mapping website. This field and secondary source information was entered into a quarry integrity decision matrix and used to assess the integrity of the resource as a whole.

While each site is comprised of individual components including buildings, structures, objects and landscape features, the integrity of the resource as a mill or a quarry was based on the integrity of the collection of these components rather than the integrity of any one individual or single component, although had any significant building or structure with high integrity been extant, it would have been considered for individual listing. In evaluating the integrity of the limestone properties, the categories of extant historic buildings, extant historic equipment, extant quarry pits, on-site transportation networks, and the site's setting and feeling were weighted higher than the categories of water sources, off-site transportation networks, and secondary outbuildings. Modern structures, equipment and on-site transportation networks, as well as a high ratio of modern buildings/equipment to historic buildings/equipment were given negative weighting and considered to detract from the overall integrity of the resource. Allowances were

made for non-period alterations to period components; however, without any evidence of historical significance, the resources were deemed ineligible. Consideration of a resource's rarity or uniqueness as a particularly excellent example of the quarrying or milling process, or identification of an innovative approach to limestone quarrying or milling industry, was included in this segment of the deliberation process.

Project historians identified 12 cemeteries located within the APE for architectural resources (listed from south to north): Campbell/Smith/Guy Cemetery, Fullerton Cemetery, Parks/Bell/Wampler Cemetery, Griffith Cemetery, Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery, Mulkey Cemetery, Carlton/Huff (Kendrick) Cemetery, Simpson Chapel Cemetery (New), Simpson Chapel Cemetery (Old), Long Cemetery, Liberty Church Cemetery, and Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery.

Of these 12 cemeteries, eight are considered Cemeteries of Concern (COC) for the I-69 project due to their proximity either to the current SR 37 Right of Way (ROW), or to a roadway that may be impacted by the upgrade of existing SR 37 to I-69. The cemeteries of concern are: Fullerton Cemetery, Parks/Bell/Wampler Cemetery, Griffith Cemetery, Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery, Carlton/Huff (Kendrick) Cemetery, Simpson Chapel Cemetery (New), Simpson Chapel Cemetery (Old), and Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery. The four remaining cemeteries are far enough away either from the existing SR 37 ROW, or any potentially impacted roadway, that they are not considered to be COCs for this project.

Only those cemeteries rated Contributing or above were given IHSSI survey numbers. All cemeteries, however, have been recorded on Cemetery Registry Survey forms and will be assigned Cemetery Registry numbers. All identified cemeteries will be afforded due consideration in accordance with state and federal guidelines.

Historic Context

Located in southwestern Indiana, the APE for Section 5 of the proposed I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier 2 Studies includes the north central half of Monroe County, containing approximately 16 square miles, and approximately 7 square miles of south central Morgan County. The APE includes portions of the City of Bloomington and a small southern portion of the City of Martinsville (Appendix A, Map 1).

These two counties share a similar history, due in part to the commonality of their environment. Significant themes for Section 5 include agriculture, quarrying, and education, followed by town and community development, ethnicity, culture, education, and religion.

The topography of this area is different from the northern two thirds of the state. Most of Indiana was scraped by glaciers, which left behind flat lands composed of gravel and glacial till deposits as they melted. Monroe County, however, sits upon raised bedrock that was not covered by the last glaciers. The county topography reflects this lack of glaciation with prominent hills and deeper valleys. In areas where thick limestone is present near the surface, karst features are present.

Morgan County occupies a lowland portion of the White River Basin. The topography of Morgan County reflects its location at the terminus of the latest glacial events. Glaciers had scraped most of the state and the north and east portions of Morgan County, and left behind generally flat deposits of sand, gravel, and glacial till. The southern portion of the county transitions into an unglaciated topography of prominent hills and deeper valleys. While thin glacial deposits did exist in the southern area near Monroe County, most have been eroded away.

The following historic context demonstrates the historical development of the study area of Monroe and Morgan counties and relevant important historic events in and around the cities of Bloomington and Martinsville from 1740–1955. It describes representative types of extant above-ground resources in the study area, in addition to resources that likely existed but that no longer survive. Portions of the following Tier 2 historic context were adapted from the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 1 Study.[5]

Pre-statehood History and Architecture

Pre-territorial Period

The French, English, and Americans all laid claim to the land of southwestern Indiana prior to statehood. Most of these claims did not result in the construction of long-standing buildings or structures, but traces of occupation can be found in landscape features and naming patterns in the region. During the years when France and England vied for control of the colonies (1744 to 1763), some struggle occurred along the rivers of Indiana. It was a struggle that Britain

[5] Weintraut & Associates, Historians, Inc., I-69: *Evansville to Indianapolis Tier I Study: Section 106 Report*, (2003), 10-79.

ultimately won, 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.

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 36 one-mile square units known as sections. In each section, the surveyor made careful notes as to topography, soils, and other natural resources.[6] This ordinance provided basic guidance for land sales in the region, making 640 acres (one section) the smallest parcel for purchase. This policy was liberalized in the Land Ordinance of 1800, which made 320 acres the smallest parcel and allowed for sale on credit, making land purchase easier.[7] Although the study area contains no buildings that are known to date to the pre-statehood era, the system by which land was divided under the Land Ordinances can still be seen in the area's road network, division of farm fields, and property lines, particularly in areas where extensive urban or suburban development has not taken place.

Territorial Government

During the territorial period, the United States government was in the process of waging war with the various American Indian tribes and/or negotiating a series of treaties with them to open up territory for settlers. Two of these treaties controlled the white settlement patterns in Monroe and Morgan counties. The Fort Wayne treaty of 1809 allowed settlers to occupy approximately two thirds of the area currently defined as Monroe County including Bloomington. Nine years later the remainder of what is now Monroe County as well as that area currently occupied by Morgan County and Martinsville was opened to settlers by the New Purchase Treaty of 1818.

Transportation

As was the case in early settlement throughout the region, French explorers and later trappers in the late 1700s followed Indian trails and animal traces oriented on the natural terrain. French Canadians maximized the use of watercourses wherever possible to reduce the time and effort to conduct their business. Along the Wabash, the French established a number of forts to control the flow of travelers and commerce into and out of the region. They quartered their soldiers there and in many cases their local suppliers of trade goods evolved into trading posts. There are likely only archaeological remains of these forts.

The earliest permanent settlers in the southwest region of what was to become Indiana arrived in the area of Vincennes around 1732. Settlement there was encouraged by France, which had an

[6] See Hildegard Binder Johnson, *Order upon the Land* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976) and Malcolm J. Rohrbough, *Land Office Business* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1968) for a description of the survey and its effects upon the land.
[7] James Madison, *The Indiana Way* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986), 33.

intense desire to regain control of the fur trade from England, as well as by Seigneur Vincennes, a half-pay lieutenant, who wanted to improve his position in life. Overland travelers during this period primarily used game trails or traces on foot and the various waterways in pirogues or boats, such as the keelboat, flatboat, or anything else that would float.

The Buffalo Trace bisected the southwestern region of Indiana from Clarksville, Indiana, on the Ohio River near Louisville, Kentucky, and westward to Vincennes. Its full length extended for hundreds of miles from the salt licks in Kentucky to Illinois and was used first by soldiers in the region and later by settlers and travelers. The genesis of the trace is explained by its name. Buffalo created and kept open a wide swath of relatively smooth ground during their annual migration from the salt licks in Kentucky to prairies in the west. It was so worn by buffalo that in many places it was said to be 20 feet wide. In fact, animal migratory routes formed the basis for many of the first roads in southwestern Indiana. Buffalo paths and Indian trails both provided early routes for migration to and within Indiana.

Migration

Early settlement within the boundaries of present day Indiana was confined to the valleys of the Ohio, lower Wabash, and Whitewater rivers, in the southernmost part of the state. Vincennes, along the Wabash River southwest of the study area, was the first territorial capitol. Migrating families routinely crossed the Ohio River into Indiana, and moved into the interior. The 1800 census enumerated only approximately 6,000 Euro-Americans in the entire Indiana territory, which then included the total geographic area encompassing the current states of Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. In 1810, after the removal of Michigan and Illinois from the Indiana Territory, the territory's population was already 24,520. This dramatic population increase took place primarily in the southeastern part of the present state, in the valleys of the Ohio and Whitewater rivers. Settlement was still concentrated in the southernmost part of the present state, largely a result of the continuing threat of Native American attacks in areas further north.[8]

The towns that were founded along the major rivers grew as natural collection points for commerce and artisan trade. Flatboats were loaded with surplus goods and shipped southward along creeks and streams to meet with the Wabash and Ohio rivers. Usually streets in those early towns followed the natural contour of the river. Most of the homes were made 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.

Religious groups also established settlements in Indiana during the territorial era. Among the earliest of these settlements were communities of Shakers and Rappites (also known as Harmonists). The Shakers established West Union Settlement in Sullivan County, where approximately 200 celibate individuals lived in communal buildings, and in Knox County. The Shaker presence in southwestern Indiana was brief, and no known buildings date to their era.

[8] Madison, *Indiana Way*, 37.

The first Euro-American settlers in Monroe County were reportedly David McHolland and his wife, squatters who made their home in Clear Creek Township (south of Bloomington and Section 5 of the study area) in 1815, the year before Indiana attained statehood. Several other families arrived in Bloomington Township in 1815.[9] Morgan County, north of Monroe, was not settled by Euro-Americans in the Pre-Statehood period.[10] Because the study area was unoccupied by Euro-American settlers during nearly all of the Pre-Statehood period, this report will discuss Euro-American settlement in the study area within the context of Pioneer Indiana (1816-1850).

Conclusions

Southwestern Indiana's pre-statehood era was marked by dramatic changes, although these were a prelude for a much larger transformation to come. In this era fortifications were built and trappers, traders, and the first settlers arrived, building temporary shelter for themselves and their animals, taking advantage of the area's abundant natural resources, clearing the land, and establishing trade with one another. The territorial assembly provided governance and had kept a fragile order in the area. Treaties were executed with the native tribes. Congress and the assembly stimulated trade and communication through transportation improvements and land sales. By 1816, these developments allowed Indiana to become the 19th state in the nation. Although the state remained a part of the frontier, a new era of settlement was about to dawn in Monroe and Morgan counties.

Pioneer Indiana: 1816-1850

The state of Indiana was founded in 1816. People living in and coming to the newly founded state 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. Reform characterized social, political, and cultural life as its practitioners tried to eliminate drink as a scourge on society, to enfranchise women, and to deal with the slavery question. This reforming spirit was the product of many influences, not the least of which was the Second Great Awakening.

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

[9] B.F. Bowen & Co., *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties Indiana* (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Co., 1914), 231; Charles Blanchard, ed., *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown, Indiana, Historical and Biographical* (Chicago: F.A. Battey & Co., 1884), 451.
[10] Cline and McHaffie, *The People's Guide, a Business, Political, and Religious Directory of Morgan Co., Ind.* (Indianapolis: Indianapolis Printing and Publishing House, 1874), 136.

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

Government and Politics

State

From 1816 until 1851, Indiana was governed by its first state constitution. This constitution owed its genesis to the territorial structure imposed by the Northwest Ordinance. During these years, the Indiana General Assembly dealt with the economic and political concerns of a state emerging from a frontier slumber. In that time of settlement and expansion, both the population and the center of politics moved from along the rivers to the interior. 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.

County and Township

During this era, county government was established in all of the counties in southwestern Indiana. Often the first county offices, including jails, were located in log buildings that looked little different from other structures of the period. Courthouses, usually sited in the center of the town square, were built during this era, but few are extant, having been supplanted during the boom of the late nineteenth century by larger, more modern buildings. There are no known county, township, or municipal buildings that were constructed during the Pioneer Indiana period extant in the Section 5 study area.

Politics during the early years of Indiana's statehood were generally nonpartisan, but that changed in 1824 with the introduction of a two-party system. With the rise of partisanship came patronage appointments and the alliance of newspapers with one party or another. The two-party system contributed to the rise of partisan newspapers within the state, not just as means of learning about national events, but also as a way of influencing elections.[11]

Monroe County was created in 1818, two years after Indiana achieved statehood. In the same year Bloomington Township was created, and the unincorporated village of Bloomington was designated its seat. Washington Township, Monroe County, was formed in 1829, and Perry Township was created from part of Washington Township in 1830. Bloomington was incorporated in 1845, and became a city in 1878.

[11] Madison, *Indiana Way*, 123-124.

Morgan County was founded in 1822, and Martinsville became its seat in the same year. Washington Township, Morgan County, was formed in 1822, and Baker Township was formed at around the same time.

Migration/Race/Ethnicity

The story of migration in Indiana is inextricably linked with that of race and ethnicity. From 1816 to 1850 the largest number of native-born migrants to southwestern Indiana came from the Upland South, with smaller numbers from the Tidewater South, the Mid-Atlantic states, and New England. The most dominant group of foreign immigrants came from Germany. Transportation routes, such as the Ohio River, determined the paths by which these migrants entered the state. Intrastate settlement proceeded from south to north, along the rivers and streams and thence into the forested land. This story is written in the landscape and in the architectural styles of southern Indiana.

Migration

Upland Southerners, most of them subsistence farm families, crossed the Ohio River and moved northward into the interior. Among them was the family of Abraham Lincoln, who came to Indiana in 1816 from Kentucky and settled in present-day Spencer County. Many settlers like the Lincolns constructed two-pen houses or hall-and-parlor plan homes from logs and then covered them with clapboard as soon as it was feasible. Examples of these pioneer dwellings can be found in many counties across the southwest. Barns and other outbuildings were initially constructed of logs as well. Often human habitations were situated on a hill or elevated area near a spring or other source of water to escape the miasma associated with standing water.

Settlers from the Mid-Atlantic states and a few from New England also came to southwestern Indiana, but in fewer numbers. People from the Mid-Atlantic floated down the Ohio River, often stopping in Cincinnati before entering the frontier, while those from the New England states more often entered the northern part of Indiana. The numbers of these migrants were smaller, and these groups made a less significant physical impact on the study area.

Monroe and Morgan counties, like the rest of southwestern Indiana, were settled primarily by upland southerners, particularly migrants from Virginia, which then included the present state of West Virginia, and the Carolinas, Kentucky, and eastern Tennessee.[12] Records of the 1850 population census confirm that the townships through which Section 5 of the proposed I-69 passes were home to many residents who had migrated from the Upland South states.[13] Within the Section 5 APE, extant dwellings constructed during the pioneer era by residents who had

[12] George Vlahakis, *Bloomington, a Contemporary Portrait* (Montgomery, Alabama: Contemporary Communications, 1998), 32; James H. Madison, "Old Times and New Times in Bloomington," in *Bloomington Past & Present*, Will Counts, James H. Madison, and Scott Russell Sanders (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 2002), 19; Weston A. Goodspeed, "Physical Features," in *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown, Indiana, Historical and Biographical*, ed. Charles Blanchard (Chicago: F.A. Battey & Co., 1884), 12.

[13] United States Department of Commerce and Labor (USDCL) and predecessor offices, Bureau of the Census, *Seventh Census of the United States, Population Schedules, Monroe County, Indiana*, 1850.

migrated from the southern states include the Daniel Stout House (Monroe 25035) and the first floor of the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe 40051). It should be noted that these houses were unique not only in the APE but also in the study area because of their limestone construction. The pioneers made use of a local resource in the construction of their homes.

A log dwelling at 841 East Chambers Pike, Washington Township (Monroe 05028), may date to the pioneer era and be somewhat typical of that era, but it has been altered and was moved to its present site in 1982. Extant dwellings within the study area which may be more representative of Monroe and Morgan counties during the pioneer era include a circa 1840 central passage brick dwelling at 218 South Rogers Street in Bloomington's Prospect Hill Historic District (Monroe 66010) and a single-pen log dwelling on Maple Turn Road, Washington Township, Morgan County (Morgan 60002).

African Americans

African Americans arrived in southwestern 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. Free blacks sometimes settled on farms in rural communities located near a Quaker settlement because of the sect's history 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.[14] In addition to slaves and free blacks, an unknown number of enslaved African Americans passed through the state to eventual freedom by following the Underground Railroad.

The first Indiana constitution in 1816 forbade slavery and involuntary servitude, but it did not free indentured blacks already living in the state. Some Indiana residents expressed concern that slave owners were dumping slaves in the state once they were unable to work. In the 1820s, Governor James B. Ray spoke out against the "pouring in" of "a non-productive and in many instances, a super-annuated population." An 1831 law required all blacks living in Indiana to register with the authorities of the county of residence and to provide bond as a guarantee against becoming a public ward. Despite these roadblocks, free blacks established settlements in rural southwestern Indiana. 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. Settlements established by free blacks are not known to have existed within the Section 5 study area.

Free blacks living in larger towns and cities usually operated service industries. Sometimes these were laundries that served the white community. In other locales, these were barbershops, restaurants, and bars that catered to the black community. In this way, it was possible for some

[14] Linda Weintraut, "A Measure of Autonomy: African American Entrepreneurs in Indianapolis in the Antebellum Era," in progress.

African Americans to accumulate assets, although this increase in fortune was not generally translated into the construction of large or architecturally notable buildings during this period.

Despite the presence of immigrant groups, Indiana at mid-century was the most homogeneous of all the states in the Old Northwest Territory. Less than 6 percent of the population had been born outside the territory of the United States. Slightly more than 1 percent of the population was black.[15] This homogeneity is reflected in the built environment. In 1850, Monroe County's 27 black residents made up only 0.2 percent of the population.[16] There are no resources in the study area that are known to have been associated with African American settlement during the pioneer era.

Underground Railroad

One chapter of the story of African Americans in Indiana went unrecorded in the census, because the presence of fugitive slaves was illegal and temporary. In Indiana counties bordering the Ohio River, oral tradition reports extensive involvement in the Underground Railroad, an organized movement that helped slaves to freedom.

With a high percentage of migrants from the South, nineteenth-century Indiana may have been the most "southern" in its attitudes of all the "northern" states. With these prevailing attitudes it is somewhat surprising that the Underground Railroad existed at all in Indiana; yet, it did exist. While one historian wrote, "Militant, radical antislavery remained weaker in Indiana than perhaps in any other northern state," he also noted that there were dozens of antislavery societies formed in the state in the late 1830s.[17] The Anti-Slavery League and some churches, notably the Society of Friends (Quakers) and the New School Presbyterians, were active in the anti-slavery movement and the Underground Railroad.

While the Underground Railroad movement was real, by the 1850s Indiana was not a friendly locale for free blacks or fugitive slaves. Indeed, the new state Constitution of 1851 contained Article 13, which forbade blacks from settling in the state. This article was approved by a majority of Hoosiers. Hence, the presence of African Americans became much more fluid after 1851, with many blacks moving northward from Indiana to Canada.[18]

In the study area, the Underground Railroad was at its most active between 1845 and 1860, particularly during the last few years of that period. Runaway slaves, according to local folklore, stayed in a cave that was then on land associated with the extant Joseph Mitchell House on South Ketchum Road in Clear Creek Township (Monroe 50035). The slaves are not believed to have

[15] Gregory Rose, "Distribution of Ethnic and Racial Minorities in 1850," *Indiana Magazine of History* LXXXVII (Sept. 1991), 225; Madison, *Indiana Way*, 326.
[16] Ellen Sieber and Cheryl Munson, *Looking at History: Indiana's Hoosier National Forest Region, 1600 to 1950* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992), 36.
[17] Madison, *Indiana Way*, 107.
[18] Weintraut, "Measure of Autonomy," n.p.

been quartered in the house itself.[19] In Bloomington, a black woman known as Auntie Myears or Myrears harbored escaped slaves in her home, the location of which was described in 1917 as "on the site of the present electric light plant." Other stations on the Underground Railroad in the study area were located in the home of Samuel Gordon, three miles south of Bloomington, and at Mooresville and Morgantown in Morgan County.[20]

Settlements/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. Town builders coveted potential county seat sites, for these were natural spots for people to carry out all kinds of commerce, in addition to their governmental or political business. Other towns grew from settlements along well-traveled transportation routes or at the convergence of two or more routes of transportation for the commercial advantages that they afforded. These routes were navigable waterways, roads, railroads (in the subsequent 1850-1880 period), or some combination of these. Commercial settlements often grew around mills, which served as meeting places for locals. Roads, and later railroads, radiated from and ran between these locations.[21]

Every county in Indiana established a county seat, which became its administrative, political, and commercial center. In almost every case, these seats of government developed in a predictable pattern beginning with the selection of commissioners to direct the process of governing the county. In many counties, including Monroe and Morgan, the county seat was platted with government buildings located at the heart of a center square with commercial buildings around them. County seats located on a major river possessed a distinct advantage over those inland. These river sites offered ready access to markets and therefore quickly developed as shipping points to distant markets and centers for manufacturing and commerce.

In the study area, Euro-American settlement of Monroe County predated that of Morgan County by several years, likely as a result of the northward movement of the Indiana frontier before and after the granting of statehood. Euro-American migrants gradually pushed the frontier north from the southern river settlements. In Monroe County, the earliest clustering of Euro-American families appears to have been in the area that is now the city of Bloomington, then an unincorporated village in Bloomington Township. The township's first land sales took place in 1816. By the end of 1818, the village was inhabited by 30 families and had been designated the county seat.[22] Outside the village, Monroe County settlers found that the best soil was adjacent to rivers and creeks, and attractive for farming. Bloomington Township became Monroe County's most populous township not long after it was settled, because of its productive

[19] Nelda Christ, personal communication, May 4, 2005.
[20] Henry Lester Smith, "The Underground Railroad in Monroe County," *Indiana Magazine of History* XIII (1917), 289- 91, 293.
[21] Various county *Interim Reports* and John D. Barnhart and Donald F. Carmony, *Indiana: From Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth*, vol. 1 (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1965), 141-43.
[22] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 451; Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 34.

farmland and the location of the county seat.[23] Extant buildings in Bloomington Township that date to the pioneer Indiana era include the two-story log Dalton-Clipp House (Monroe 25013) and a farm with a double-pen log dwelling (Monroe 25008), both on Maple Grove Road in the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District.

Present-day Van Buren Township, Monroe County, was settled by Euro-Americans in 1815 or 1816.[24] The area that became Van Buren Township was the site of the Blue Spring Community, a utopian community that existed in 1826-1827. In addition to farming, the present township was home to two grist mills in 1830.[25] A circa 1830 log hall and parlor dwelling at 6825 Ison Road (Monroe 40060) is among the earliest extant buildings in Van Buren Township. The area that is the present Washington Township, Monroe County, received its first Euro-American resident in 1817.[26] The geographic area of what was to become Perry Township was populated in the early 1820s by squatters, who were drawn to the area by the quality of its agricultural land despite the reservation of the township for the site of a state institution of higher learning. Squatters and others were permitted to purchase land in Township 8 North, Range 1 West, later designated Perry Township, beginning in 1827.[27] The township's dwellings that date to the pioneer Indiana period include the Borland House (Monroe 35020), a circa 1845 brick I-house that is listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures.

Morgan County's first settlers, who lived outside the study area townships, arrived between 1817 and 1819.[28] The first Euro-American residents of Washington Township, Morgan County, arrived in 1819. Dozens of additional settlers came to the township in 1820, and in 1822 the village of Martinsville, along the White River, was created in Washington Township and became the county seat. The village's street grid, including its town square, was created at that time.[29] Martinsville became the Morgan County seat around the time that the county was incorporated in 1822. The city appears to retain few buildings dating to before 1850, although a one-story hall and parlor dwelling still stands at 90 South Ohio Street (Morgan 64130). Baker Township received its first settlers in 1819 or 1820. The township experienced little additional settlement until the 1830s; its first school was not built until 1838.[30] Many of the township's early houses were of log construction, as a result of its abundant timber supply.[31]

Martinsville was engaged in the shipping business as early as 1835, when flatboats carried pork and grain downriver, eventually reaching New Orleans. Other county seats, such as

[23] Diana M. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* (Bloomington, Indiana: Bloomington Restorations, Inc., 1989), xv.
[24] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 509.
[25] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 47-48.
[26] B.F. Bowen & Co., *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties, Indiana*. (Indianapolis: B.F. Bower & Co., 1914), 232.
[27] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 482.
[28] Cline and McHaffie, *The People's Guide*, 136.
[29] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 81-82.
[30] Ibid., 168, 170.
[31] Ann C. Davis, *Morgan County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1993), 57.

Bloomington, did not enjoy the benefits of access to a major river or stream and therefore, industries such as pork packing or flour milling never became a major factor in the town's early years of development. Bloomington, though, had the benefit of Indiana College, the state school of higher learning that got its start in 1823. Bloomington's central business district contains only one extant commercial building dating to the pioneer Indiana era, the Old Faulkner Hotel (Monroe 67066), built in the Federal Style at Sixth and Walnut Streets in 1847.[32]

Transportation

The development of transportation networks transformed the frontier. Initially much traffic occurred along the rivers and streams. Water transportation and later canals provided the first easy routes for traffic in Indiana. Cognizant of the need to develop overland traffic, Congress authorized the building of the National Road, which crossed Indiana in 1835, a milestone in the state's development.

Roads

Immediately after statehood, local roads were generally in poor condition. Usually narrow, muddy, full of stumps, and bone jarring, they were in all ways unsatisfactory for travelers. 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 did not last long because the green wood usually employed either did not cure well or rotted quickly and had to be replaced.

The construction or improvement of wagon roads in the southern counties, beginning in the 1820s, provided Monroe and Morgan counties with access to developing markets such as Cincinnati, Ohio, Madison and Lawrenceburg, Indiana, all on the Ohio River, and then Indianapolis.[33] Stage lines began operation, including one that initiated service through Bloomington in 1836. The stage line provided transportation between Indianapolis and Leavenworth, Kansas.[34]

The continuing growth of population, agricultural enterprise, and early manufacturing resulted in political pressure in support of road construction and other "internal improvements." In 1836, the Indiana General Assembly approved funding for the construction of a network of canals, roads, and railroads. Most of the projected improvements authorized and planned were, however, never built; no canals were constructed in the study area counties, and railroads were not constructed in either Monroe or Morgan counties until after 1850.[35]

[32] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 30.
[33] Cline and McHaffie, *The People's Guide*, 142.
[34] Forest M. Hall, ed., *Historic Treasures* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1922), 78.
[35] W.C. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture* (Lafayette, Indiana: Lafayette Printing Company, 1938), 68-69.

By the mid-1840s, there was a definite pattern to the development of the road infrastructure in southwestern Indiana. Some roads took their names from the buffalo trails and Indian traces that they followed. Maps of the period show two major roads between Vincennes and Jeffersonville: the Vincennes Trace (which mirrors to some extent the Old Buffalo Trace) and the Vincennes and New Albany Turnpike. Secondary roads linked the major towns in the area. A map of major roads in 1846 shows that Bloomington and Martinsville were linked by a road or roads that used the approximate present course of SR 37.[36] The origins of secondary roads in Monroe and Morgan counties are not known, but the presence of houses dating to the pioneer Indiana era indicates that a secondary road network was in place during that time.

People and goods moved along these early roads on foot and horseback, in wagons, and by stage. Taverns and inns rose along the main routes to cater to the needs of travelers. Historic sites and buildings connected with road transportation have often been destroyed or obscured by modern travel patterns, although they can sometimes be located adjacent to the old route, often marked by old trees and a cut section where the road was once located.

Rivers

As Euro-American settlement began in Monroe and Morgan counties, the only transportation routes in southern Indiana consisted of rivers and larger creeks, Native American trails, and a few rudimentary roads.[37] The transportation of farm products and lumber on the Ohio River by flatboat to New Orleans became a significant component of the economy of southern Indiana around the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century. Shipping along the Ohio grew along with the population of the southern part of the state.[38] The White River, tributary to the Wabash, provided an outlet for Morgan County's farm products.[39] Bloomington and the majority of Monroe County had no river frontage. In or near the study area, Beanblossom and Clear creeks were navigable in the spring, and provided annual access to the White River and further points.[40] Beanblossom Creek, which runs through Bloomington Township, was used for shipping farm products.[41] At other times of year, Monroe County residents were forced to rely on unimproved roadways.

Agriculture

Agricultural advancements in the antebellum era transpired slowly in southwestern Indiana. While the earliest settlers continued to be primarily subsistence farmers, they gradually increased

[36] S.[amuel] Augustus Mitchell, "A New Map of Indiana with its Roads & Distances." Plate 30 of *A New Universal Atlas Containing Maps of the Various Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Republics of the World* (originally published Philadelphia: S. A. Mitchell, 1846, digital facsimile 1998, Cartography Associates) http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps1552.html
[37] Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 36.
[38] Latta, *Indiana Agriculture*, 58, 67.
[39] Noah J. Major, *The Pioneers of Morgan County*, ed. Logan Esarey (Indianapolis: Edward J. Hecker, 1915), 396.
[40] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xiv.
[41] Nancy Hiestand and Kate Branigan, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana (on file at the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, Indianapolis, 1997), 7-2.

the acreage under plow and began to have some surplus crops to sell. The first crop usually was corn, which was used to feed both humans and beasts. Agricultural production and methods began to change and improve slowly over this period, and pioneer houses were slowly replaced with more substantial dwellings.

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. This clearing occurred slowly, with families extending the tillable area on a field-by-field basis. Hogs and cattle roamed and foraged. Tilling was primitive, often with a farmer using a "jumping shovel" plow, which cut through small roots and jumped over large ones.[42]

Early in the 1816-1850 period, agriculture in Monroe and Morgan counties, like the rest of southwestern Indiana, was characterized primarily by subsistence farming, because settlers lacked opportunity to transport goods to market.[43] The founding of the first agricultural societies in Monroe County in 1835 and Morgan County in 1837 probably reflected the transition to market farming encouraged by the beginning of the development of a rudimentary transportation network as discussed above.[44] Corn was the first significant crop.[45] However, these early farmers soon began the cultivation of wheat, buckwheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and various vegetables, and raised beef cattle, swine, and sheep. Some planted orchards or kept poultry.[46] Pioneers had little time to care for livestock in the early years, but swine were able to thrive with little care.[47] Swine became one of Morgan County's most important agricultural products during the pioneer years, perhaps partly as a result of their self-sufficiency.[48] During the 1840-1853 period, Morgan County ranked third among Indiana counties in the production of both swine and corn.[49]

In the study area and the state, corn and hogs were an integral component of agriculture and the regional economy during the Pioneer Indiana era. Indiana historian Emma Lou Thornbrough reported that "there was always correlation between the amount of corn grown and the number of hogs."[50] Indeed, the corn-hog economy was a primary aspect of Indiana's commerce. Corn, grown in abundance, fed hogs, which were slaughtered in facilities in the region's towns and cities. Slaughtering and meat-packing took place particularly in those places that were along navigable streams, such as Martinsville.[51]

[42] Jane Nolan, "Agricultural Development in Seventeen Counties of Southwestern Indiana" (Unpublished manuscript, Indiana State Library, 1988), 26.
[43] Latta, *Indiana Agriculture*, 42.
[44] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 258; Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 22.
[45] Latta, *Indiana Agriculture*, 45.
[46] Ibid., 48-49, 51, 53, 55-57.
[47] Ibid., 55.
[48] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 86.
[49] Major, *Pioneers of Morgan*, 400.
[50] Emma Lou Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850-1880* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1995), 381.
[51] Ibid., 418.

Indiana farmers during the pioneer era practiced what W.C. Latta, in *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*, termed "indifferent cultivation," planting without thought of crop rotation or passive fertilizing. Agriculture of the period was also characterized by laborious practices and community efforts. Because land was affordable and labor expensive if available, farmers tended to raise crops that were not labor-intensive, such as grains.[52]

As settlers lived on, improved, and farmed the land, the early lean-to structures became animal shelters or raw material for other buildings. The average farmer began building single- or double-pen log cabins. These log houses differed from their predecessors in that the logs were dressed and squared with chinking to fill the spaces between; the corners were joined using various methods of notching; and the roofs were shingled. There were windows, and a door led to the interior space. As the family grew, shed additions or whole wings, often referred to as "ells," were added to accommodate the newcomers. Chimneys during this period were sometimes constructed of a wattle-and-daub mixture, stone rubble, or a combination of both on the outside and a stone hearth on the interior. Some of these later log homes were covered with clapboard siding and became the structural basis for much larger frame-construction dwellings or service buildings. As time passed and more and more money became available, some very prosperous farmers shifted to brick as their choice of building materials.

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 were constructed of logs, and other small log utility buildings held animals or tools. For the most part, chickens, hogs and cattle foraged rather than being held in enclosures; typically, tilled fields were fenced with brush or rocks to keep out the foraging animals. A large majority of the agricultural outbuildings in Monroe and Morgan counties date to the late nineteenth century or later, and known records do not positively identify outbuildings dating to the Pioneer Indiana era within the I-69 Section 5 APE. It is possible that such outbuildings exist, particularly in areas such as the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District.

Industry

For much of this era, industry consisted of artisan shops, not the large-scale endeavors associated with factories of the later nineteenth century. Local industry initially focused on transforming raw materials into finished products easily shipped to markets outside their immediate vicinity. In addition, local blacksmiths, tanners, coopers, and millers transformed raw materials for use by local citizens. Hence, agriculture-related industries – distilleries, milling, pork packing-and extractive industries were most prevalent in southwestern Indiana. 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

[52] Latta, *Indiana Agriculture*, 43, 45-48, 65-66.

these mill sites later developed into a town. While the sites of these mills are identifiable, little aboveground evidence of mill properties remains.

Distilleries, woolen mills, and gristmills were located in and around many towns in this era. Many of these facilities were small. Hogs and cattle, a mainstay of the economy in southwestern Indiana, supported a number of businesses, and the slaughter and packing of meat became a long-standing industry. Towns in southwestern Indiana also began to develop industry based on the hardwoods in the surrounding forests. As pork packing and milling grew, warehouses and other buildings were needed; this growth, along with a greater demand for clapboard siding to cover log buildings, created demand for local lumber cut at sawmills. In Monroe and Morgan counties, and elsewhere in the region, grist mills and saw mills were among the earliest industrial facilities. The earliest known grist mill in the study area was in operation on Clear Creek by 1817.

Natural resources provided the basis for other industry. In Monroe County salt making and iron works date to the antebellum era. The archaeological remains of an iron mine and a blast furnace from the Randolph Ross & Sons Virginia Iron Works are in a remote landscape outside the Section 5 APE. It and the former Richland Furnace in nearby Greene County appear to have ceased operation in the antebellum era due to a lack of large quantities of raw material. Other early manufacturing included the production of salt in rural sections of Monroe County outside the study area.[53]

The county seats of Bloomington and Martinsville became sites of artisanal manufacturing activities soon after they were founded. During the 1820s, small manufacturing operations that began at or near Bloomington included the production of wagons and agricultural implements, tanning, and grist, carding, and fulling mills.[54] By the early 1830s, Bloomington contained "numerous factories of leather, liquor, domestic and farming implements, flour, tailor goods, oil, and numerous stores, shops, offices, mechanics, artisans, tradesmen, educators, professional men and speculators."[55]

In Martinsville, a tannery - apparently the town's first - began operation in 1824. It remained in use until 1842. Martinsville's population in 1837 included a carpenter, a cooper, blacksmiths, a shoemaker, and a cabinet maker.[56] In association with Morgan County's prosperous swine trade, pork packing houses began operation in Martinsville, and there was considerable shipping of pork, as well as grains, to New Orleans in the 1830s and 1840s.[57] Martinsville was then, according to Davis, "one of central Indiana's leading shipping points for pork and grain."[58] A number of flatboats were constructed in Morgan County between approximately 1829 and 1853,

[53] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xiv.
[54] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 456.
[55] Ibid., 458.
[56] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 84-85.
[57] Major, *Pioneers of Morgan*, 401; *Blanchard, Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 85.
[58] Davis, *Morgan County Interim Report*, xiii.

supporting the river trade.[59] There are no extant buildings known to date to the Pioneer Indiana period in Martinsville's central business district.

The liquor trade became an important part of the study area's economy during the 1820s, with several distilleries operating in Washington Township, Morgan County, and sales of liquor at both county seats.[60] Some trade in various commodities at both county seats, probably including liquor, was bartered because of scarcity of cash during the early years.[61]

Quarrying

Monroe County and adjoining Lawrence County contain the Indiana oolitic limestone belt, which is five miles wide and runs approximately 35 miles in a northwest-southeast direction through the counties. The limestone belt runs through the Monroe County seat of Bloomington, which is at the belt's midpoint.[62]

The quarrying industry in Monroe and Lawrence counties developed due to the presence of a high quality limestone or "dimension stone" that is near the surface, making it relatively easy to access. The limestone (Salem Limestone) does not have a preferential direction of splitting and has nearly uniform strength. This allows it to be cut or carved into a variety of shapes and sizes, making it a uniquely desirable dimension stone. Material over the stone is generally thin, less than 15 feet thick in southern Monroe County. The presence of this and other limestone units resulted in the development of a karst terrain, with characteristic sinkholes, springs, losing streams, and caves.

The first commercial quarrying in the limestone belt began in 1827 at Stinesville, Monroe County, northwest of Bloomington; quarrying in Lawrence County probably began in the early 1830s. The Stinesville quarry, operated by Richard Gilbert, was the first site at which limestone was cut rather than gathered.[63] The earliest quarrying in the stone belt removed limestone from bluffs along streams, rather than the later and longstanding practice of extracting the stone vertically. To break the stone away from the bluff, early quarry workers drilled a line of holes using manually operated star drills, and then hammered a tapered spike that was placed in a way that caused the stone to break along the line of the drilled holes. At times, black powder was used to assist in freeing the stone. Quarry workers used simple pole derricks to move large blocks of limestone from the places from which they had been cut.[64] The limestone blocks were

[59] Major, *Pioneers of Morgan*, 402-03.
[60] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 87, 457; Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 36.
[61] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 86, 457.
[62] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 360.
[63] Bill McDonald, *A Short History of Indiana Limestone*, (Bedford, Indiana: Lawrence County Tourism Commission, 1995), 6-7.
[64] Katherine Ferrucci, *Limestone Lives: Voices from the Indiana Stone Belt* (Bloomington and Indianapolis: Quarry Books / Indiana University Press, 2004), 61.

placed on carts that were pulled by horses or mules to construction sites, where the blocks were cut and finished by hand.[65]

Richard Gilbert's quarry was successful, and inspired other entrepreneurs to begin quarrying in Monroe and Lawrence counties.[66] Despite its attractiveness as a building material, however, Indiana limestone was not quarried extensively during the 1816-1850 period. The difficulty of transporting stone in the pre-railroad era and the primitive tools that were in use made quarrying in the limestone belt a tenuous venture and greatly restricted the material's use.[67] In areas that contained limestone outcroppings, the stone was used in the construction of foundations and sills for houses and other buildings, for bridge piers and sidewalks, and for gravestones in early years.[68] Within the Section 5 APE, a farm dwelling at 1500 West That Road (Monroe 35051), constructed circa 1850, is a wood frame building with a foundation of hand cut stone. An early Monroe County Courthouse in Bloomington was also constructed with a limestone foundation; several sources disagree on the year in which that courthouse was built, although it was certainly between the late 1810s and the late 1820s.[69]

Commerce

Trade drew the first trappers and traders to present-day Indiana, and the increasing population brought merchants thereafter. Initially, much of this trade involved barter and occurred at the local level. However, as people began producing surplus crops, it became necessary for the state to establish trade connections to the local economy.

River travel had provided farmers with access to larger markets since the 1810s. By that decade, 27 steamboats plied the Ohio River. In addition, individual farmers floated surplus crops via smaller waterways to the Ohio River on flatboats of their construction. Once they reached the Ohio, they either made connections with a steamboat or continued down the Mississippi River to New Orleans.[70] So cognizant was the Indiana General Assembly of the need for improved trade that it passed the Mammoth Internal Improvements Act in 1836 to create a transportation infrastructure that would allow citizens to more easily move goods outside Indiana's borders.

A stable system of currency was another necessity to move Indiana beyond a barter economy. Initially, citizens used barter, gold, and currency drawn on the United States Bank or other state banks.[71] With Article 10 of the first state constitution, the General Assembly established the bank of Vincennes as the first State Bank of Indiana. The bank closed its doors in 1821 during a financial panic. The state did not charter another bank until 1833, when the Second State Bank

[65] Eliza Steelwater, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Woolery Stone Company, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana (on file at the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, Indianapolis, 2001), 8-30.
[66] Ibid., 8-29.
[67] Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 36.
[68] Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-4, 7-5; McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 6, 9.
[69] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 365.
[70] John G. Clark, *Grain Trade of the Old Northwest* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1966), 24.
[71] Linda Weintraut and Jane R. Nolan, *Pioneers in Banking* (Indianapolis: Indiana National Bank, 1994), 9.

was established.[72] The Second State Bank included ten branches in Indiana, with four in the southwestern part of the state, none of which were in the study area. Banks were not founded in Bloomington or Martinsville until after the 1816-1850 period.

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

By 1820, Bloomington contained a school, stores, hotels, tailors, and essential artisans such as carpenters and blacksmiths.[73] The town's role as a center of commerce grew during the pioneer Indiana era, as Bloomington and Monroe County gained in population. In the mid-1820s, according to Indiana historian Charles Blanchard, Bloomington was "the most prosperous town in this portion of the state." Selling liquor was among the town's most successful lines of business.[74] Liquor dealing in Bloomington diminished significantly in the 1840s, as a result of the temperance movement. In that decade, the town contained more than 30 merchants who served its residents and those who lived in the surrounding rural townships.[75]

Martinsville came into its own as a commercial center slightly later than Bloomington's period of initial growth. In 1829, Martinsville was home to three merchants and two liquor dealers or tavern keepers. By 1835, the community had six merchants. Martinsville's growth in the 1840s was described as "quite rapid," and its population in 1848 was more than 400. By that year the community contained "almost every department of business," including several merchants, a drug store, an agricultural implements dealer, and cabinet makers.[76]

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.

Although the constitution called for common schools, they were rare; "subscription schools," one for which parents paid a small tuition for their children, were more typical. Subscription schools

[72] Justin E. Walsh, *The Centennial History of the Indiana General Assembly, 1816-1978* (Indianapolis: Select Committee on the Centennial History of the Indiana General Assembly, 1986), 23-24.
[73] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 455.
[74] Ibid., 456-457.
[75] Ibid., 459-460.
[76] Ibid., 86.

were open to all for the price of a small tuition or for in-kind goods and services. Private schools were another means of educating children in early Indiana.

Many children in southern Indiana got their first learning experience outside their homes in a Sunday school. Privately funded and often taught by the area's leading citizens, Sunday schools were an important aspect of early Indiana's *ad hoc* educational system. There were one hundred Sunday schools in Indiana by 1829.[77]

By 1840, schools were being established wherever there was settlement. While the 1840 census showed that less than one-quarter of Indiana's school-aged children attended school, new schools continued to spring up across the land. Despite this growing number of schools, most continued to be subscription or private academies. Indiana still did not have an adequate public school system free to all. 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. Negative feelings about a tax-supported school system did not, however, mean that Hoosiers were anti-education. Some simply felt that the users, not the tax-paying public, should support schools.

In the municipalities through which the Section 5 APE runs, the earliest schools were founded in the 1820s, including in Perry Township and in Martinsville. Schools operated in Washington Township, Monroe County, beginning in the 1830s. The early school buildings in the area were of log construction. Some schools were taught in private homes, and in one instance, classes were reportedly held in a barn on the outskirts of Martinsville[78]. Perhaps as a result of the construction of more modern buildings later in the century, there are no known examples of school buildings dating to the pioneer Indiana period extant in Monroe and Morgan counties.

The founding and early development of what is now Indiana University complemented Bloomington's growth as a commercial and population center. The institution, originally south of Bloomington, was founded by an act of the state legislature as the Indiana State Seminary in 1820, and began operation in 1824. It was renamed Indiana College in 1828, and granted degrees for the first time in 1831. It became Indiana University in 1838.[79] The University's presence "gave Bloomington a degree of culture and intellectual refinement not present elsewhere in the frontier."[80]

Religion

Constitutional freedom guaranteed Indiana pioneers the right to choose their religion without governmental interference. This created a veritable marketplace of denominations available in

[77] Madison, *Indiana Way*, 108-09.
[78] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 95.
[79] Commercial Club, "Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana," (collection of Monroe County Library, 1912); Emma Lou Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era*, 506.
[80] Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 39.

southwestern Indiana.[81] Those denominations that evangelized renewal and God's grace, the Methodists and Baptists, appealed more to Hoosiers than did most other denominations. The Presbyterians, although generally a more staid group, sent more than three hundred missionaries to Indiana, and those numbers paid off for them in church plantings.[82] Presbyterian and Methodist congregations were the first expressions of organized religion in at least some of the townships through which the Section 5 APE passes. Methodist churches were established in Bloomington in 1820 and in Perry and Washington townships in the late 1830s. The first church in the study area may have been a Presbyterian congregation that was founded in Bloomington in 1819.[83]

By 1850, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches accounted for 1,488, or 73 percent, of the 2,032 churches in the state.[84] The most southern tier of counties, where the majority of the earliest German immigrants settled, also saw the construction of Lutheran and Catholic churches. Quakers, too, formed meetings. Religion was a powerful force in the settling of the frontier.

Besides being religious centers, churches were also community centers. 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 fathers a forum in which to discuss solutions for problems and offer thanks for blessings. Churches were also important elements in town building, and marked progress for the budding towns and potential cities of southwestern Indiana.

In the 1840s, some denominations became much more socially active. For example, members of the Quaker religion, later known as the Anti-slavery Friends, split from the larger body over slavery. This split resulted in schools for African Americans being held in meetinghouses.[85] In some areas of southwestern Indiana, churches were not only keepers of the faith, but also educators of the young. Areas of Quaker settlement in southwestern Indiana included Morgan County, although there are no surviving meetinghouses in the county that date to the pioneer era. The only church in the two study area counties that is known to date to the pioneer era is the Poplar Grove Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery (Morgan 20022), built circa 1849 in Gregg Township.

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

[81] Nancy Ammerman, *Congregation and Community* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1997), 2.
[82] 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.
[83] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 479-80, 485, 530.
[84] Madison, *Indiana Through Tradition and Change*, 99.
[85] Emma Lou Thornbrough, *The Negro in Indiana, A Study of a Minority* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1957), 168.

harmoniously working to promote middle-class values of regular work, sobriety, and self-reliance, influenced society.

At times, this national reforming spirit took the form of abolitionism agitation, although this did not happen often in Indiana. Moral reformers in the Hoosier state tended to be members of the Colonization Society, which formed in 1829 as an advocate for the return of blacks to Africa. Many men and women of influence in Indianapolis were members of this movement. Many of the same women were involved in the colonization movement sought women's rights as well. Unfortunately, no specific sites, buildings, or structures are known to exist to illustrate the anti-slavery, colonization, temperance, or women's rights movements of the antebellum era.

Culture and leisure

Cultural institutions and venues were luxuries that few in the hinterlands could afford, but in cities and in some towns, there was a movement to establish these. In the capitol 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.[86] 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.

"Leisure time" is a concept that would have been meaningless to the early pioneers of Indiana. During the years of settlement, men and women were busy building rough homes and outbuildings, tending livestock, and clearing fields. For the general population, leisure time and recreation would not exist until needs were met.

By the 1830s, Hoosiers were beginning to spend time on a regular basis in non-work activity. Voluntary societies expanded the lives of both men and women beyond their family circles and apart from work. By the mid-nineteenth century, Hoosiers were settled enough to plan regular time for leisure activities and recreation. Often these activities still were connected with practical pursuits, however. Farmers drove their wagons to town to shop for goods they might once have produced on their own farms and these shopping trips became events for the entire family.

Conclusions

The years from 1816 to 1850 saw the transformation of the wilderness into a society of farmers and artisans. Migration to Monroe and Morgan counties was dominated by settlers from the Upland South. Trees were felled and the landscape changed as towns grew, infrastructure developed, and farms spread across the landscape. Quarrying, which would later become a major component of the economy of Monroe County, began in small-scale fashion. The settlers of this era, despite their drive to shape their environment and engage in commerce, were

[86] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era*, 644.

constrained by the rudimentary transportation modes of their time. Few aboveground resources remain from this era because larger, more "modern" buildings and structures in the second half of the nineteenth century replaced most of them.

Civil War Era: 1851-1880

No event so dominated the history of the study area, the entire state, and the nation, as did the Civil War. The period preceding the war was filled with tension and debate over the meaning of nation and republic. The nation was consumed by war news; death tolls staggered the imagination and touched nearly every segment of society. Even Indiana, a state that experienced only a few minor skirmishes within its borders, was focused on its contribution to the war effort. Moreover, the effect of the war was felt beyond the years of the actual conflict. In the postwar world, Hoosiers faced a financial boom and then panic.

Of course, these national and economic events affected the built environment of Indiana. Despite national turmoil over slavery and state's rights, the future for Hoosiers appeared bright in 1851. For the state of Indiana, that year marked a milestone—the revision of the state constitution. The new document was a forward-looking constitution tempered by past mistakes. Fiscal restraint was incorporated into the document—no longer would deficit spending be part of the state's budget—and education for all children was its promise. At the same time, farmers were selling surplus crops and looking for ways to increase production. The first Indiana State Fair took place in 1851. Two years later, the Wabash and Erie Canal was finally completed to Evansville, and Union Station opened in the capitol. The era of the railroad began in Monroe and Morgan counties and in the state as a whole.

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. By war's end, the country was caught in the midst of a postwar boom as the survivors fervently sought to return to normal life.

Normal life included adjustment to the gradual industrial growth of the state and the mechanization of farming and limestone quarrying. The next thirty years witnessed transformations in the economic, social, and cultural life of southwestern Indiana. A network of railroads provided access to distant markets for local farmers and quarry operators, and artisan workshops gave way to the factory system. These changes were reflected in the buildings and the landscape that people created in Monroe and Morgan counties and in the region of which they are a part.

Government and Politics

State

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

and less settled area. As Indiana was rewriting its constitution, other states in the Old Northwest Territory were doing so as well; it was the modern and prudent thing to do. This state's new constitution addressed a number of difficulties with the old document. It had become clear that the state legislature should meet more than once per year and that it should not pass a bevy of legislation covering purely local matters, for instance.

Additionally, after the fiscal difficulties associated with the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill, financial restraint was built into the new document and deficit spending was prohibited. The revised constitution also reaffirmed the state's commitment to education, but did not provide an adequate system for funding. It set forth a means for male immigrants to become enfranchised, but prohibited blacks from settling in the state.

County

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

Counties also began replacing their primitive courthouses with those of a more classical architectural style. The Morgan County Courthouse, built in 1859 in Martinsville (Morgan 61029), is an excellent early example of Italianate architecture and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Morgan County Sheriff's Residence and Jail (Morgan 64113) was built in the Italianate style circa 1870.

Municipal

Cities and towns assumed responsibility for functions that served the common good of citizens. Initially this included only law enforcement. Not surprisingly, towns often built log jails and houses for their courts before other public buildings. As towns grew they also sought to ensure safety from fires. By the 1880s, much had changed in municipal services. Cities of every size had fire fighting organizations, and large cities had sewers, which often emptied into the rivers. Major cities had public health services and public transportation, the latter of which was usually privately owned and operated with a city-issued permit.[87] There appear to be no extant municipal buildings dating to the 1851-1880 period in Monroe and Morgan counties.

The townships in the study area came to include various small villages during the 1851-1880 period. One village, Clear Creek, was founded in the study area in Perry Township, Monroe County, along the new line of the Albany & Salem Railroad in 1853. Clear Creek experienced little population increase during the 1851-1880 period, and most of its extant buildings date to later periods.[88] The oldest building in the village documented in the *Monroe County Interim*

[87] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era*, 565, 571.
[88] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 40-43.

Report, a double-pen house at 5890 South Rogers Street (Monroe 36030), was built circa 1875. Washington Township, Monroe County, was the location of the villages of Wayport and Hindustan, both founded in the 1850s outside the study area. Each contained one store and one or more shops.[89] Neither village is extant.[90]

Military

The settling of Monroe and Morgan counties by migrants from southern states resulted in divided loyalties among county residents during the Civil War era. Both counties were home to Confederate sympathizers as well as abolitionists, resulting in public debate of slavery and of secession by the southern states as war approached.[91]

Indiana supplied troops to aid the Union during the Civil War, but no major battles and few minor skirmishes occurred in the state. In 1862, however, about thirty Confederates crossed the river to plunder the town of Newburgh in Warrick County. No one was injured in what became known as "Johnson's raid." The next summer a similar raid occurred near Cannelton. The best-known foray of Confederate troops into Indiana transpired in July 1863, when John Hunt Morgan and his troops were able to capture and briefly hold Corydon, the former state capitol. Morgan crossed Harrison, Crawford, Orange, Floyd, and Washington counties before being captured. In the weeks he was in the area, Morgan and his troops caused significant damage to local infrastructure and private property.

On the home front, the Civil War consumed both men and money. Almost 200,000 of Indiana's men served the Union cause, and more than 26,000 of them died in service. The number of enlistees appears large enough to disrupt the operation of Indiana's farms and businesses during, and perhaps after, the war. Despite the number of men who served, however, Monroe and Morgan counties are not known to have been home to prominent generals or others who gained recognition in the service of the Union.

The war changed the function of sites, buildings, and structures. For example, the statehouse grounds in Indianapolis served as a place for munitions storage and a mustering out point for Union soldiers, an image captured on the cover of *Harper's Weekly* in 1862. Parks and other open grounds became locales for encampments and the drilling of troops. The care of the wounded also became paramount.

The Civil War lasted only four years, but its impact was felt much longer. In the post-bellum world, veterans in cities and towns in southwestern Indiana began establishing local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). Besides the male camaraderie that veterans desired, these posts provided benefits for widows and children upon the death of members. On a larger level, they were also effective lobbying associations for veterans' rights and recognition. By the mid-

[89] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown* 531.
[90] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 6.
[91] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 50-52, 415-416.

1870s, GAR posts were meeting in halls similar to those used for lodges and men's voluntary associations. These meeting halls were often located on the second floor of commercial buildings that lined town squares.[92] There are no extant buildings of this type in Monroe or Morgan county that are known to have been sites of GAR meetings during or after the 1851-1880 period, although it is possible that such buildings exist.

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. A brick Masonic lodge in Eminence (Morgan 16004) that was constructed in 1879 with some Italianate influence is the only known extant building of this type in the study area that dates to the 1851-1880 period.

The Civil War interrupted the reform impulses of the Second Great Awakening, but afterward the elite and middle-class women again began to agitate for the vote, especially after the Fifteenth Amendment enfranchised African Americans.

For the next fifty years, social reform also focused on another societal problem: the evil of drink. The temperance movement sought to save families by encouraging sobriety. A main thrust aimed at preventing fathers from spending their salaries in taverns and saloons instead of taking money home to their families. Reformers linked the consumption of alcohol with domestic abuse. These reformers spoke at opera houses and other community buildings in small towns. Although lectures likely took place in community buildings in Monroe and Morgan counties, the exact sites are unknown, and it is unknown if any sites directly connected to these activities are extant in the counties.

Race/Ethnicity/Migration

Although the United States experienced considerable immigration during the 1851-1880 period, the populations of Indiana and the study area remained overwhelmingly American-born.[93] By 1880, many residents of southwestern Indiana were native Hoosiers, children and grandchildren

[92] See Stuart McConnell, *Glorious Contentment* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1997) for a description of the GAR and its activities.
[93] Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 34.

of the migrants of the 1820s and 1830s, or migrants from states in the Upland South. They were people tied to the land and to the cultural traditions of their youth. The Fullerton House (Monroe 40050) was built in Van Buren Township, Monroe County, during the Civil War Era for Thomas Fullerton Jr., a Tennessee native whose parents had brought him to the present township at age three. Historical records identify other buildings constructed for owners with roots in southern states during this era. They include the Stipp-Bender House (Monroe 35055) at 5075 South Victor Pike, Perry Township, and a farmhouse (Monroe 35051) at 1500 West That Road, Perry Township, all of which are versions of the I-house, a popular housing form in this period.

An 1874 directory of Washington Township, Morgan County, including Martinsville, listed the occupations and places of birth of employed adults. The state of Indiana was the most common birthplace, accounting for 214 of 429 residents; Morgan County was the birthplace of 89 of the 214 Indiana natives. Following Indiana were Kentucky, the birthplace of 42 residents; North Carolina, 33; Ohio, 28; New Jersey, 26; Pennsylvania, 20; Virginia, 12; Germany, 11; Tennessee, 9; Ireland, 8; New York, 5; other states, 10; and other European locations, 8. Farmers were significantly more likely to have been born in Morgan County than were men who held non-farming occupations.[94] The directory also noted that adjoining Baker Township, Morgan County, was "very sparsely settled, large bodies of land being owned by parties living outside the township."[95]

Although migration slowed by the second half of the nineteenth century, some emigrants from the Tidewater South traveled to the rolling hills of southern Indiana and the study area where they found a familiar landscape and began raising tobacco. Examples of this migratory trend can be seen in Monroe County. Note the Koontz Farmhouse in Indian Creek Township (Monroe 45005), which was built by the Virginian John Koontz in 1865 (the nearby Virginia ironworks dates to an even earlier date). Similarly, the Reed House (Monroe 40009) is an unusual clapboard massed-plan house; the fenestration pattern of this house, too, suggests tidewater roots.

Migration from the South also included several waves of African Americans. Nevertheless, the revised state constitution in 1851 expressly prohibited new settlement of African Americans and an earlier law had required those already living in Indiana to register. It also created a state fund for any blacks that would be willing to emigrate and colonize a settlement in Liberia on the west coast of Africa.[96] A year earlier the Federal Fugitive Slave Law made helping an escaped slave a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment. Uncertain of their status, some free blacks living in Indiana began to migrate northward, toward Canada. Fugitive slaves continued to use the roads and trails of the state to escape via the Underground Railroad.

[94] Cline and McHaffie, *The People's Guide*, 348-386.
[95] Ibid., 178.
[96] Jessie P. Boswell, *Index to the Journals and Debates of the Indiana Constitutional Convention 1850-1851* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1954), 118.

Once the Civil War ended, African Americans fled the South looking for opportunities in the North. In the 1870s, the black population in Indiana doubled. The migrants who left North Carolina in 1879 were poor and completely dependent upon the charity of others in the black and white communities. They expected to find opportunity but instead found a state struggling to emerge from the effects of a long economic depression.[97]

Monroe and Morgan counties experienced some influx of black residents during the 1851-1880 period, but at the end of the period both counties' black populations remained small. The number of black residents in Monroe County increased from 25 in 1860 to 345 in 1880, and in the latter year comprised 2 percent of the total population. Morgan County's black population increased from 107 in 1860 to 150 in 1880, but still accounted for only 0.8 percent of the total. In *The Negro in Indiana*, Emma Lou Thornbrough noted that many Quaker settlements in Indiana attracted nearby black settlements, but Morgan County, with Quaker settlements but few blacks, was an exception.[98]

In Monroe County, by the late nineteenth century, black residents were clustered in Bloomington, in what has been described as "a thickly settled neighborhood on the east side of town. The area extended roughly from Fifth Street north to Tenth Street, and from Dunn Street west to Lincoln Avenue. This neighborhood grew up around the Showers Furniture Factory, which was once located at Ninth and Grant. Many of the Black persons worked at the factory and lived in homes which they either owned or had contracted to buy. Others rented property from whites."[99] The Showers factory was located at Ninth and Grant streets between 1872 and 1884, when it moved to a site in western Bloomington (the last Showers complex, at 320 West Eighth Street, now houses Bloomington city offices; (Monroe 64020). The neighborhood subsequently lost its black population, as a result of the move of the Showers factory and other economic forces. The neighborhood, designated the Old Showers Furniture Factory Study Area in the *City of Bloomington Interim Report*, has experienced socio-economic change and now retains few or no buildings that date to the period in which it contained a significant black community.[100]

Transportation

Innovations in transportation provided an infrastructure for the changes that would take place in industrial, agricultural, and community patterns in the next 100 years. By 1851, 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.

[97] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era*, 543; Madison, *Indiana Way*, 170.
[98] Thornbrough, *Negro in Indiana*, 48.
[99] Frances V. Halsell Gilliam, *A Time to Speak: A Brief History of the Afro-Americans of Bloomington, Indiana, 1865-1965* (Bloomington, Indiana: Pinus Strobus Press, 1985), 9.
[100] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 110-114.

Roads

Poor roads inhibited the state's development in the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1850s, roads were in some cases little more than flattened stretches of ground, sometimes still dotted with stumps, linking two or more points of settlement. As the population increased in southwestern Indiana, the number of roads grew and to some extent they improved.

In the 1870s, the general assembly passed an act giving the county commissioners responsibility for improving and maintaining free turnpikes. County commissioners were responsive to local requests for additional roads and maintained them as well as possible by continuing to use the corvee or "shared labor" system that required landowners to work on the roads a certain number of hours per year. Commissioners also worked with owners of ferries and toll roads to determine reasonable fares. Irrespective of improvements and advances in technology, road construction remained primitive, and surfacing was still limited to gravel, rock, or a waterbound macadam surface that required frequent and extensive repairs.[101]

In the study area, the construction of turnpikes and county-funded roads continued throughout the 1851-1880 era.[102] The origins of most individual roads in the study area are not known. An 1876 atlas of Indiana, however, depicts some segments of road that were later widened and joined to create SR 37.[103]

Bridges

By 1852, the Indiana General Assembly had enacted a statute allowing companies to incorporate to erect and maintain toll bridges in the state. Three years later, the authority and responsibility for bridge building and repair was transferred from township trustees to the county commissioners.[104] The first substantial bridges were covered timber-truss bridges; if maintained, these bridges were long-lived, though expensive. Covered wooden-road bridges remained popular in use and design until the last decade of the nineteenth century when iron-truss bridges became the standard. Few of these bridges remain in southwestern Indiana. There are no known extant metal bridges that date to the 1851-1880 period in Monroe and Morgan counties, following the removal of the Burton Lane Bridge over Indian Creek (Morgan County Bridge 42; Morgan 60029) in Washington Township, Morgan County. The Burton Lane Bridge was subsequently removed from the NRHP.

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

[101] Clifton J. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition; the Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1968), 262-265.
[102] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 32-33.
[103] Baskin, Forster, & Co, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana* (Chicago: Baskin, Forster, & Co., 1876; repr., Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1968).
[104] James L. Cooper, *Iron Monuments to Distant Prosperity: Indiana's Metal Bridges, 1870-1930* (Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1987), 2.

coal, agricultural surplus, limestone, and manufactured goods to regional markets. With the need for increased traffic, engineers, politicians, and railroad financiers alike sought ways to push this transportation means to the forefront of the interests of state and federal government. Track mileage in the state grew from an initial 228 miles in 1850 to 2,163 miles by 1860, and reached 6,471 miles by 1900.[105]

Although a few short or regional lines were built prior to the Civil War, the major push to build rail lines came in the 1870s and 1880s. Small regional companies operating under names such as the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad, and the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, made the mining and shipping of coal, and later limestone, a profitable business (many of these smaller companies were absorbed into larger ones in a massive consolidation period in the late nineteenth century). By 1880, the major towns in southwestern Indiana were linked by rail, and the steam railroad was the most important form of contemporary transportation.[106] Railroads also provided farmers with quicker access to distant markets and the state's citizens with a relatively rapid way to travel. Railroads transformed the landscape of southwestern Indiana with the construction of completely new features, such as the rail lines themselves, bridges, tunnels, depots, water towers, spurs to mines and quarries, as well as raised sections of right-of-way when later rail lines were removed.

Monroe and Morgan counties entered the railroad era in the early 1850s, with the construction of lines that reached the seats of both counties. Martinsville gained rail service in 1852-1853, when the Martinsville & Franklin Flat-bar Railroad reached the community. The line was abandoned in about 1858, and was reopened in about 1865 by the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad.[107] After the 1851-1880 period, the line became part of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & Saint Louis Railway (known as the Big Four) in 1889. The Big Four came under the control of the New York Central Railroad in 1930.[108]

The Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad was founded in 1865, and was soon built to Martinsville. Later, in 1865, it was merged with three other carriers as the Vandalia Railroad, which was merged into the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & Saint Louis Railroad in 1917. The latter carrier came under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1921.[109] The New Albany and Salem Railroad was constructed to Bloomington in late 1853. It was renamed the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad in 1859, and in 1869 became the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. After the 1851-1880 period, it was reorganized as the Chicago, Indianapolis

[105] Cooper, *Iron Monuments*, 3.
[106] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 224; "Map - Railroads in Indiana in 1880." http://php.iupui.edu/~kmbeidel/Indiana/images (accessed 2003; site now discontinued).
[107] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 33; Richard S. Simons and Francis H. Parker, *Railroads of Indiana* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1997), 11, 108.
[108] Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*, 105-106.
[109] Joanne Raetz Stuttgen, *Martinsville: A Pictorial History* (St. Louis: G. Bradley, 1995), 50; Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*.

& Louisville Railway in 1897, and was renamed the Monon Railroad in 1956.[110] Despite the proximity of Bloomington to Martinsville, the two county seats were never directly connected by rail (see Figures 1 and 2).

The construction of railroads to Martinsville and Bloomington in and after 1852-1853 took place during a relatively brief period in which most parts of Indiana became linked by rail to each other and to major Midwestern and eastern cities. The state, which had few railroads at the end of the 1840s, contained more than 1400 miles of track in late 1854, the fifth most of any state. Indianapolis was the hub of the state's rail network. In 1853, the year in which the study area counties received rail connections, the first Union Depot opened in Indianapolis. The depot made possible the efficient transfer of goods between the carriers that converged on the city. The advent of railroads in Indiana rendered the state's partially built canal network and its stage lines obsolete, and caused an immediate and significant decline in river commerce.[111] In the study area, railroads aided agricultural development, enabled the expansion of the limestone industry and various manufacturing enterprises that grew up in Bloomington and Martinsville, and contributed to the growth of Indiana University.[112]

There are no known extant railroad-associated buildings or structures in Monroe and Morgan counties that date to the 1851-1880 period. In Monroe County, the right-of-way of the Monon Railroad remains extant in the Section 5 APE, and extends through Bloomington Township, Bloomington, and Perry Township. The former Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & Saint Louis Railroad right-of-way is extant in Morgan County, skirting Martinsville outside the Section 5 APE.

Agriculture

Agriculture in Indiana during the 1851-1880 period was characterized by the completion of the shift from subsistence to commercial farming, production increases, and the introduction of better implements and scientific farming methods. Latta reported that "by 1860 the self-sufficing period of Indiana agriculture was practically closed and the commercial period was finally ushered in."[113] Indiana farmers, aided by the state agricultural colleges founded in the 1860s, began to use fertilizer and conserve soil, and took advantage of newer and better tools and machinery.[114] Production of staple crops such as corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, rye, and barley increased, as did livestock and livestock products.[115]

Commercial orchard production in Indiana began in the late 1850s or early 1860s. By 1865, Indiana was among the largest apple producing states, and in 1867 the state's apple and peach

[110] Gary W. Dolzall and Stephen F. Dolzall, *Monon: The Hoosier Line* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1997), 31-32; Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*, 12.
[111] Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*, 10-11, 13-14; B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 445.
[112] Latta, *Indiana Agriculture*, 70; Madison, "Old Times," 20; Davis, xiii.
[113] Latta,, *Indiana Agriculture*, 104.
[114] Ibid.., 82, 106-109, 118, 121.
[115] Ibid., 70, 72.

yields were approximately one and a half times that of Ohio.[116] Dairy farming also grew in importance in Indiana during the 1851-1880 period.[117]

Agriculture in the study area counties between 1851 and 1880 appears to have generally conformed to state trends. Cline and McHaffie reported that the soil of Morgan County's river valleys was "very rich and productive. Grain and vegetables of all kinds can be profitably cultivated here, and especially Indian corn, which is grown in great quantities, and is the principal product of the county."[118] The county's other primary farm products included wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, butter, hay, wool, and vegetables, and livestock including swine, sheep, milk cows, and horses.[119] In parts of Monroe County, including Bloomington Township, the presence of limestone is associated with less fertile soil conditions, although bottomlands were more productive. During the 1851-1880 period, farmers in this area typically grew corn, wheat, oats and hay, and kept horses, beef and milk cows, swine, and sheep.[120]

In 1850, the average size of the Hoosier farm was still a relatively small 136 acres. Owners and their families farmed the majority, although some farms were large enough to require hired help. Farmers sometimes built larger houses or separate quarters to accommodate hired help.[121] To lessen the need for seasonal labor, neighbors sometimes cooperatively harvested crops and slaughtered meat.

Corn had long been a mainstay of the economy and a cash crop, but farmers also raised other grain crops, including oats and wheat. Farm animals consumed grain. Hence, after 1870, granaries were constructed to hold grain for farm use. 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 stacked outside the barn in a haystack.

Farm buildings increased in number, with individual buildings accommodating specific activities on the farm. Prior to the Civil War, farm buildings were constructed of undressed logs. Later barns were built of hewn logs and sided with sawn lumber. The growing inventory of new farm machinery brought about a change in size and, to some extent, a change in purpose for farm buildings of the period. As the number of work animals increased, the need for stabling facilities grew. Barn floors also served some farmers as the site for threshing activities. In the study area, the James Martin Farmstead (Morgan 60035) contains a barn that is believed to have been built between 1851 and 1880.

[116] Latta, *Indiana Agriculture*, 251, 255-256.
[117] Ibid, 234.
[118] Cline and McHaffie, *The People's Guide*, 133.
[119] Ibid., 141.
[120] Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-5, 7-6.
[121] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era*, 369. According to one interview conducted by Linda Weintraut with Paul Schenk in Posey County, August 22, 2002, his family built a large house in 1864 to house hired help when necessary.

Domestic outbuildings also increased in number in this era, as farm families constructed buildings to serve different farm functions. These outbuildings included summer kitchens, smokehouses, washhouses, privies, and storage buildings or structures, such as root and fruit cellars. Most domestic 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.[122] A farm at 1500 West That Road (Monroe 35051) includes a springhouse of cut limestone construction, with carved ornamentation, which appears likely to date to the 1851-1880 period.

Farmhouses gradually underwent a transformation during this era as well. In the 1850s and 1860s, the round-log or hewn-log cabins of the frontier era gave way to hewn-log buildings, some of which were immediately covered with clapboard siding. In other cabins mud nogging was employed to seal the exterior walls between the logs and the cabins were covered, either at the time of construction or later, with clapboards when money allowed. Porches served to shelter entrances and to provide outdoor living spaces in the warm seasons. 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.[123] Unfortunately there are few extant examples of complete farmsteads from the years prior to 1880; many were updated during the "golden age of Indiana."

Within the Section 5 APE, the Fullerton House (Monroe 40050) was built circa 1870 and has been restored, although none of its agricultural outbuildings are extant. The Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe 35055) contains a dwelling that was built in 1876 and retains many original exterior features. The property, containing outbuildings which may postdate the era, is partially bounded by a dry-stacked limestone wall that is likely contemporaneous with the house. Other extant farm dwellings dating to the 1851-1880 period within the APE have been subject to significant alterations. They include the Bowman-Shigley House (Monroe 35047) and a farmhouse at 1500 West That Road (Monroe 35051), both in Perry township, the James Martin Farm (Morgan 60035), and a house at 2209 Old SR 37 (Morgan 60031) in Washington Township, Morgan County.

Monroe County contains a number of dry-stacked limestone walls, which were used to delineate property boundaries, along roads, and between sections of farms. Historians have estimated that these walls were constructed between approximately 1870 and 1890. They are concentrated in an area northwest of Bloomington, particularly in the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District; other extant examples are located in Perry Township.[124]

Dry-stacked limestone walls were built not only in Monroe County, but in other counties in south-central Indiana and in other parts of the Midwestern United States. These walls have been

[122] Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 64-75.
[123] Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 64; observation made during field survey in study area.
[124] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xxvii, 18, 31; Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-4, 7-5, 7-8, 7-35.

associated with "a comparative poverty of soil and of agriculture," as the ease of gathering (rather than quarrying) the stone with which they were built is associated with soil that is thin and poor.[125]

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. Industry in small towns primarily supported the needs of the local economy. Few towns were without a cooper, a 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.

In the study area, a variety of manufacturing ventures began operation in Bloomington and Martinsville during the 1851-1880 period. These enterprises were made feasible partly by the study area's railroads. The Showers Brothers furniture factory in Bloomington may have been the best-known of the study area's manufacturers between the late nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth century. The company, originally a coffin factory called Showers, Hendrix & Kimbley, was founded in Bloomington in the 1860s. Its original site, a shed, is not known to be extant, and its next home, at Ninth and Grant streets, was destroyed by fire in 1884. As the business turned to furniture manufacturing and grew it undertook a series of expansions, always remaining in Bloomington.[126] The founding of Showers Brothers was preceded by several years by the Seward & Chase Iron Foundry, which was established in Bloomington in the 1850s and soon underwent significant expansion.[127] The foundry, at Seventh and Walnut streets, is not extant. Grist milling and the production of woolen goods and saddles also took place in the town.[128]

Manufacturing activities at Martinsville included the sawmill of DeTurk, Lewis & Company, which was founded in 1864 near the town's business district and became the largest lumber yard in Morgan County.[129] A woolen factory that operated in the town between 1855 and 1860 used as much as 40,000 pounds of wool per year.[130] Neither the lumber yard nor the woolen factory is known to be extant. In 1874 Morgan County reportedly contained 164 businesses that were engaged in some form of manufacturing. They included "woolen mills, grist mills, saw mills, planning mills, sash and door factories, stave factories, furniture and other establishments."[131] Pork packing continued in Indiana during the 1851-1880 period, but was in decline in smaller

[125] Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-5, 7-8, 7-18
[126] Dale Dillon, *Thoughts Concerning the 60th Anniversary of Showers Brothers Company* (Indianapolis: Hollenbeck Press, 1928), 5-6; Gilliam, *A Time to Speak*, 6, 11.
[127] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 461; Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 36.
[128] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 460.
[129] Stuttgen, *Martinsville*, 27.
[130] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 87.
[131] Cline and McHaffie, *The People's Guide*, 140.

cities such as Martinsville. Early in the era, railroads and refrigeration led to the consolidation of the industry in Chicago and, to a lesser extent, Indianapolis, and to the industry's decline in the river towns in which it had flourished.[132]

Monroe and Morgan counties retain few buildings that are known locations of industrial activity during the 1851-1880 period. Extant resources include the Harris and Goddard/Hubbard Mill (Morgan 11002) in Monrovia, Monroe Township, part of which was built in 1856, the circa 1870 Nebo Mill (Morgan 65021) in Jackson Township, and a former blacksmith shop (Monroe 53065) in Harrodsburg, Monroe County.

Quarrying

Quarrying in the Indiana limestone belt increased significantly during the 1851-1880 period as a result of the introduction of rail transportation, improved machinery, and increasing demand.

In 1853, the New Albany and Salem Railroad became the first railroad to reach Bloomington and Bedford. The construction of the line itself created a new market for limestone, which was used for ballast and for the manufacture of mortar for trestle supports.[133] Taking the place of carts drawn by horses and mules, the railroad made it possible for Indiana limestone to be shipped to other regions. The new access to non-local markets resulted in the opening of new quarries and what may have been Monroe County's first limestone mill, the 1855 Watts and Biddle mill west of Stinesville.[134]

The methods used to quarry limestone in the stone belt remained essentially the same between the 1820s and the 1870s, when new machinery began to result in significant increases in stone cutting speed and efficiency. The first major advance in quarrying technology in Indiana came in 1875, when John Matthews, a British immigrant stonecutter and quarry owner, acquired a steam-powered stone channeling machine for use in his quarry near Ellettsville, northwest of Bloomington. The channeling machine, used for methodically extracting large blocks of limestone, made black powder and star drills obsolete.[135] The machine has been described as "a small locomotive running on steel rails attached to the quarry floor."[136]

Matthews' first channeling machine cost approximately $6,000, then comparable to the value of a middle-class family's dwelling. In addition to the machine's role in speeding the pace of quarrying, the cost of the machine marked an early milestone in limestone quarrying's transition from an industry needing comparatively little capital to one which required significant resources to invest in equipment, land, and labor.

[132] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era*, 418.
[133] Steelwater, *Woolery Stone Company*, 8-30.
[134] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 364.
[135] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 363; McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 9, 19-20.
[136] Ibid., 19.

The introduction of the steam-powered channeling machine to the Indiana limestone quarries was followed closely by steam tools that facilitated the moving of the cut stone: steam derricks and hoists, hod hoists, and platform elevators.[137] Steam power represented a significant improvement over quarrying with manual labor and black powder. It was, however, less well suited to quarry use than electricity would be, because of the mobility needed for steam-powered channeling machines and lifting equipment.[138] Electricity became available in quarrying after the 1851-1880 period ended.

The market for limestone grew during the 1851-1880 period, spurred by the stone's strength and malleability, the growth of cities, and the need for fire resistant building materials. The first major public building constructed of Indiana limestone, the United States Custom House and Courthouse in Louisville, Kentucky, was built in 1853 with limestone quarried in Lawrence County.[139] The industry's growth was comparatively slow during the 1850s and 1860s, despite the rapid growth of Midwestern and northeastern cities during and immediately after the Civil War.

Fires in Chicago in 1871 and Boston in 1872 resulted in a significant increase in demand for limestone, as property owners sought fire-resistant materials to use in the replacement of wood buildings destroyed by fire.[140] Chicago became an important market for Indiana limestone. In Chicago and other cities experiencing rapid population growth, building materials dealers, architects, and builders came to appreciate the stone's load-bearing strength, suitability for detailed carving, color, and availability. Among the prominent public buildings constructed of Indiana limestone during this period was the Chicago City Hall. The use of limestone in the construction of public buildings, as channeling machines and steam-powered hoisting apparatus quickened the pace of quarrying, helped to promote the material.

Monroe County contains no known limestone quarries or mills with buildings that date to the 1851-1880 period.

Commerce

Commerce was highly dependent on transportation and a stable money supply. Transportation was necessary to market products, and with the proliferation of rail lines distant markets were becoming more accessible. The stable supply of money was difficult to secure, however, because most people were opposed to centralized control of money. Financial panics and booms governed the economy. During good times, businesses flourished and buildings were constructed; during bust times, unemployment rose and few buildings were constructed.

[137] Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-30.
[138] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 19.
[139] Joseph A. Batchelor, *An Economic History of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University School of Business, 1944), 14.
[140] Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-30; Scott Russell Sanders, *In Limestone Country*, paperback ed. (1985; repr., Boston: Beacon Press, 1991), 27-28.

The National Banking System, established in 1864, facilitated commercial interaction. This system established common, national specie. For the first time, banks were printing their individual currency not on notes of their choice, but rather on notes sent to them by the United States government. Under a separate set of regulations, states still chartered banks, but those banks that were national adhered to more stringent regulations, even in this era before insured deposits. In the early 1870s, banks built new buildings as symbols of their stability within the communities. There are no bank buildings of this period that are known to remain extant in Monroe and Morgan counties.

Towns grew as centers of trade in this era, especially those towns located on a rail line. These stations were natural collecting points as farmers brought grain to mills, many of which were located along the track, either for storage, to be ground for local use, or for transport to a distant mill. While at the station, farmers spent money at the local inns and taverns and bought goods from local merchants. In the antebellum era, many of the commercial buildings resembled the large Greek Revival houses of the era, featuring symmetrical fenestration, prominent cornice returns, and pilasters. Few of these buildings survive.[141] None are known to be extant in Monroe and Morgan counties.

Not until the decade after the Civil War did a building boom occur on main streets across southwestern Indiana as the railroads brought increased commercial interaction. Inspired by the architecture of the Italian city-states, the dominant style of architecture was the Italianate-influenced commercial building. These two- and three-story commercial buildings featured quoins, belt courses, decorative brackets, and a wide cornice supporting a sloping flat roof. Hoods topped tall, narrow windows, and the first floor façade was usually arcaded.[142] Large numbers of these buildings are extant in southwestern Indiana and the study area. This architectural style continued to be popular throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. However, the storefronts of many surviving examples were altered in later years.

Merchants displayed their wealth not only through building new commercial structures but also by constructing large homes. In cities and towns across Indiana, fashionable Greek Revival, Italianate, and sometimes Second Empire homes were built during the 1851-1880 period, indicative of the rising middle class. At the same time that some merchants along routes of transportation were profiting, smaller commercial endeavors also prospered at crossroads throughout southwestern Indiana. These stores were vital connections between the area farmers and a distant world. Oftentimes little distinguished these commercial buildings from houses of the period.

During the 1851-1880 period the townships that stretch between Bloomington and Martinsville remained primarily rural. They appear likely to have contained the small commercial establishments common in rural America during the nineteenth century, such as general stores,

[141] "Victorian Commercial Architecture in Indiana" (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1978).
[142] Ibid.

blacksmiths, and grist and saw mills. The rail network that arose in Indiana in the 1850s made it easier for rural residents to travel to county seats such as Bloomington and Martinsville in order to conduct business. Contemporary field views and historic photographs indicate that the business districts of both towns underwent significant growth during the 1851-1880 period, and both business districts experienced the construction of a significant number of new commercial buildings.

Retail businesses that opened their doors in Martinsville during the 1850s included drug stores, several dry goods stores, stores selling clothing and agricultural implements, and Morgan County's first newspaper. The town's commercial growth was complemented by the construction of the present Morgan County Courthouse (Morgan 61029), a brick building in the Italianate style, in the late 1850s and the opening of Martinsville's first bank, P.M. Parks & Company, in 1860.[143] It closely followed the opening of the Bloomington Bank, Bloomington's first financial institution.[144] Neither bank building is known to be extant. In the 1850s, the wares of retail stores in the Bloomington business district included drugs, furniture, boots and shoes, stone monuments, clothing, and meats.[145] Bloomington experienced additional commercial and population growth, particularly between 1860 and 1875.[146]

The central business districts of Bloomington and Martinsville each contain more than a dozen commercial buildings that were constructed during the 1851-1880 period. In Bloomington, these buildings are concentrated on West Sixth Street and West Kirkwood Avenue. [147] They include Smith Tuley Hall at 108 West Sixth Street (Monroe 67005; circa 1860), the New Allen Building at 110 West Sixth Street (Monroe 67006; circa 1879), the Sudbury Building at 118 West Sixth Street (Monroe 67009), the Breeden Building at 122 West Sixth Street (Monroe 67010), 101 West Kirkwood Avenue (Monroe 67020; circa 1875), 111 West Kirkwood Avenue (Monroe 67023, circa 1875), the Bundy European Hotel at 212-216 West Kirkwood Avenue (Monroe 67014; circa 1860), and 222 West Kirkwood Avenue (Monroe 67015; circa 1880). All of these buildings are of brick construction, and all are in the Italianate style except for the Breeden Building and 222 West Kirkwood Avenue, in the Functional Commercial style.

In Martinsville, the majority of the 1851-1880 downtown commercial buildings are on East Morgan Street and North Main Street.[148] They include 22-28 East Morgan Street (Morgan 61005; 1866), 36 East Morgan Street (Morgan 61006; 1866), 66 East Morgan Street (Morgan 61009; 1866), 72 East Morgan Street (Morgan 61010; circa 1870), 110 North Main Street (Morgan 61049; 1860), 128 North Main Street (Morgan 61050; circa 1870), and 135-139 North Main Street (Morgan 61059; circa 1866), all of brick construction. The buildings at 66 and 72

[143] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 86, 94.
[144] Hall, *Historic Treasures*, 76.
[145] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 460.
[146] Commercial Club, "Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana."
[147] Nancy Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* (City of Bloomington, Indiana, 2004), 49-52.
[148] Davis, *Morgan County Interim Report*, 65-68.

East Morgan Street and 128 North Main Street are Commercial Vernacular, and the others are in the Italianate style. Martinsville retains a slightly greater number of 1851-1880 downtown commercial buildings than does the larger city of Bloomington, possibly because it did not share in the rapid growth that Bloomington experienced in the early twentieth century.

Religion

As rural settlements gave way to settled towns and cities, church buildings became more impressive—visual proof not only of the growing wealth of their congregations, but also of the success of their towns. The small town of Harrodsburg in Monroe County saw the construction of a small brick Greek Revival church (Monroe 53053) which resembled a "meetinghouse" in form. The study area counties also contain the Maple Grove Church and Cemetery (Monroe 25011), built in 1876 in Bloomington Township and the circa 1870, gable-front Union Christian Church and Cemetery (Morgan 55006) in Baker Township.

Education

With the adoption of a new state 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.[149]

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. However, with so many resources devoted to the resolution of the war, improvements in education had to wait. In the late 1860s with further revision of school laws, Hoosiers finally seemed comfortable with the ideal and idea of a tax-funded school system. As the nineteenth century progressed, schools in urban areas began to outpace those in rural locales. As late as 1879, most Indiana school enrollment was in rural townships (72 percent), but urban schools, with a greater tax base, naturally benefited over rural schools.[150]

Rural school districts built and upgraded schools during this period. School buildings of frame or brick replaced the primitive and poorly lighted log schoolhouses of the early nineteenth century. The Hastings Schoolhouse, an unstyled gable-front brick building, was constructed during the 1851-1880 period in Washington Township, Morgan County; it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places before it was recently destroyed by a tornado.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Indiana's politicians discussed whether to shut down Indiana University, which was struggling and had fewer than 200 students enrolled. The

[149] Indiana State Teachers Association, *Advancing the Cause of Education* (West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University Press, 2004), 10.
[150] Madison, *Indiana Way*, 181, 188.

university experienced a fire that ruined its main building in 1854. Enrollment declined further during the Civil War, then began to slowly increase.[151] The university had not yet moved to its present campus in eastern Bloomington, and there are no known buildings that remain from the 1851-1880 period.

Intellectual and Cultural Activity

As Indiana began to change from a frontier to an industrial state, interest in intellectual and cultural pursuits grew. Although, and perhaps because, many in the state remained illiterate, in 1852 the general assembly passed a law authorizing library associations to raise money by selling stock. Most associations were confined to large cities. In 1856, the general assembly passed legislation to provide for township libraries. Undoubtedly this affected the quality of Hoosiers' leisure time.

Most towns of any size had at least one weekly newspaper, if not a daily paper. Local news was exchanged at the mill, barbershop, church, or other place of communal gathering; newspapers carried stories of national and international importance or other informational pieces about a variety of subjects, with a considerable focus on health. In small towns newspapers were printed in small shops. After 1851, towns were becoming a bit more cosmopolitan, and interest in music and the arts increased. Towns of every size began constructing "opera halls," where plays and musicals were performed. Lectures might include popular topics such as temperance, suffrage, and social welfare issues.[152] In Bloomington, the Old Opera House at 103-105 West Kirkwood Avenue (Monroe 67021) (built in 1868 and altered in 1913) and the circa 1860 Smith Tuley Hall at 108 West Sixth Street (Monroe 67005) remain from this period. It is possible that the Martinsville business district also contains a former opera hall building, although no such building is identified in the *Morgan County Interim Report*.

Conclusions

The years from 1851 to 1880 were dominated by war and thoughts of war-long before and after the actual event. Many residents of Monroe and Morgan counties fought in the war. Railroads played an important role in the linking of the north and in subsequent development of industry and quarrying, and in the profitability of farming. Towns were settled, towns gained prominence, and towns shriveled and died purely through the absence or presence of the railroad. The central business districts of Bloomington and Martinsville began to take on their present appearance, as did the predominantly agricultural areas within the two counties. This was an era in which the foundations were being laid for forty years of relative prosperity known as the "golden age of Indiana."

[151] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era*, 506.
[152] Ibid., 698.

Indiana's Golden Age: 1881-1920

The years from 1881 to 1920 marked a great transformation in the lives of ordinary Americans. On a national level, the consequences of industrialization were felt as transportation and communications underwent a revolution: factories grew in size and number, migrants flooded the cities, and, especially after the United States entered the First World War, nationalism was on the rise. 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.

The years from 1881 to 1920 are known as the "golden age" in Indiana history. Although this period was not without its ups and downs, generally this was a time of innovation, expansion, and prosperity. Farms grew in size and productivity as machines began to do some of the work of farm families. New ideas were developed in industry, and the economy evolved from one based mostly on agriculture to one with a strong industrial component. Indeed, industrialization became the main force in Hoosiers' lives, but it was not without cost.

As in other areas of Indiana, industrial growth came to the cities, if not always the towns, of southwestern Indiana. There was an exodus from farms to the cities of Evansville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and to a lesser extent, Washington, for employment opportunities. The growing cities in southwestern Indiana were located not in the center of this region, but on the fringes, and were connected by rail to the world outside.[153] In the study area, the quarrying industry also spurred economic and population growth in Monroe County. The industry, aided by railroads and the introduction of power equipment, grew significantly during Indiana's golden age. Indiana limestone, found in Monroe and two adjacent counties, became widely used in the construction of buildings throughout the United States.

Much of southwestern Indiana retained its rural character during this golden age. In Monroe and Morgan counties, farm families built dwellings in the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian styles, interspersed with the farmhouses of earlier eras. Farmhouses were accompanied by large barns and a multitude of outbuildings needed to house horses, cattle, and farm tools and implements. Privies were also a common feature of the farm landscape.

Government and Politics

According to historian Robert Weibe, this era was characterized by a "search for order"; public buildings reflect this. The Columbian Exposition of 1893, which brought the City Beautiful Movement to the fore, exerted little influence over the small towns of southwestern Indiana, but even there public architecture reflected a desire for order and harmony.[154] 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.

[153] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 365.
[154] Leland M. Roth, *A Concise History of American Architecture* (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1980), 173-174, 214.

National

With the end of Reconstruction in 1877, the presence of the national government became more visible in cities and towns. The federal government built courthouses, office buildings, and post offices throughout the state to make it more convenient for local people to carry out their personal and government-related business. A new federal courthouse, a limestone Beaux Arts building, was built in Bloomington, of locally quarried limestone, in 1912 (Monroe 67002).

State

In 1888, the State of Indiana finished construction of its second state capitol. Built of oolitic limestone from Monroe, Lawrence, and Owen counties, the new building reflected Indiana's desire to present an image of stability and modernity. It eventually became one of 27 state capitols that were built of Indiana limestone.[155]

County

As in other areas of Indiana, counties began to build more visible buildings as symbols of their stability and presence in the local community. As a result, in this era courthouses were constructed in variations of the Classical Revival (sometimes called Neoclassical Revival) style. Monroe County completed its new courthouse (Monroe 67012), a Beaux Arts style building of locally quarried limestone, in 1908.

Municipal

Cities and towns in southwestern Indiana began to provide modern services for their citizens. By the end of the golden age, even small towns could count a fire station as one of their modern amenities. Larger cities installed sewer systems, added gas and electric service, and paved streets during this era. Most brick paving has been covered with asphalt in recent decades, but evidence can occasionally be seen in alleys.[156] The surviving brick streets in the study area include North Jefferson Street (Morgan 63056) in Martinsville's Northside Historic District, and Old SR 39 (Morgan 64018), Shirley Street (Morgan 64074), and Reid Street (Morgan 64079), all in Martinsville.

Larger towns and cities enhanced their status by constructing halls in which to conduct the business of the city. Examples include the Bloomington City Hall (Monroe 67051), a 1915 Beaux Arts building of limestone construction, and the Martinsville City Hall (Morgan 61068), of brick or brick veneer construction, built in the Renaissance Revival style in 1917.

Considerable housing construction took place in Bloomington between 1907 and 1912 to accommodate the city's growing population. In Bloomington, unlike in towns outside the stone belt, a large number of houses were built with limestone foundations. Even some modest frame dwellings were constructed with handsome front porches of rough-cut limestone, which was locally quarried and affordable. Population growth and housing development were accompanied

[155] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 15, 17.
[156] Darrel Bigham, *Images of America, Southern Indiana* (Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 26.

by infrastructure improvements and the construction of new churches. Indiana University grew significantly during the same period.[157] Contemporary field views of Martinsville suggest that the community experienced housing construction and population growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, although less rapidly than the development that took place in Bloomington.

The village of Clear Creek, in Perry Township, Monroe County, experienced population growth and increased commercial activity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The opening of new quarries in Perry and Van Buren townships, near the village, resulted in the construction of new houses between the 1890s and the 1920s. Many were built in the gabled-ell, double-pen, and pyramid cottage forms. Other buildings which were built in the village included a school, a church, stores, and a railroad depot. The cemetery associated with the Clear Creek Christian Church (Monroe 36041) has a noted collection of ornate limestone markers.[158]

Demographics/Race/Ethnicity

In 1920, the population of Indiana (2,930,390) was more than 92 percent white and native born, only a slightly lower percentage than was recorded 40 years before.[159] In an era characterized by eastern European immigration nationally, few towns and cities of the 26 counties of southwestern Indiana experienced such an influx. The large cities of Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis received newcomers primarily from other states in the Midwest or elsewhere in Indiana. The number of African Americans living in urban areas increased, but again, these were migrants from Indiana, states in the Midwest, or Kentucky. By 1920, Indiana's population had flowed northward and toward urban areas from the southern rural areas.

African Americans were about 2.8 percent of the population of Indiana in 1920 (up from 2 percent in 1880), and most lived in cities and towns.[160] By 1900 the number of rural black settlements was dwindling. In the study area, the Showers factory in Bloomington increased its hiring of black workers, and a number of Monroe County's new black residents had migrated there from Orange County.[161] As was typically the case during the period, most of the cities and towns in southwestern Indiana had neighborhoods made up primarily of African American residents, although there is little to distinguish the architecture of this group from any other.

The rural townships between Bloomington and Martinsville remained predominantly agricultural during the 1880-1920 period, although the onset of quarrying in some locations resulted in increased activity and population growth. Hensonburg, a predominantly African American community of approximately 100 residents, formed just northwest of Bloomington in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Hensonburg was described by local African American

[157] Commercial Club, "Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana."
[158] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 40-41.
[159] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 361-369.
[160] Ibid., 370.
[161] Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 55.

historian Frances V. Halsell Gilliam as "2¾ miles northwest of the courthouse on a country road just west of the city via 11th Street." Some of its residents worked in quarries, and in a meatpacking plant that was founded in about 1916. The Hensonburg School (Monroe 25051) was built in the Collegiate Gothic style circa 1920.[162]

Chandlersville, another community with African American residents, was a short distance northwest of Bloomington, in the study area.[163] Bloomington's African American population remained small in the early twentieth century, and in 1920 accounted for 479 (4%) of the city's 11,595 residents. Some of Bloomington's African American families were clustered on the eastern side of the city.[164] The Showers factory and the CI&L (Monon) roundhouse were among the few sources of steady employment for Bloomington's African Americans.[165]

Social Reform/Public Welfare

Public Health

During the 1881-1920 period, a number of sanitariums were established in southwestern Indiana to treat illnesses such as tuberculosis. Many of them were founded in Martinsville in and after 1888, as a result of the discovery of mineral water during a failed attempt to drill for oil and gas in the town. Martinsville's mineral waters were believed to have curative powers, and visitors came to the town to stay at sanitariums and bathe in the waters. A total of twelve sanitariums operated in Martinsville between 1888 and 1970.[166] Extant buildings include the Martinsville Sanitarium (Morgan 64026) and the New Highland Mineral Springs Sanitarium (Morgan 64002). Martinsville became known as the "City of Mineral Water," which was proclaimed by a circa 1930 neon sign (Morgan 61004) that remains extant atop a building in its business district. All of Martinsville's sanitariums were located north of the Section 5 APE.

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. Railroads and interurban lines commanded passenger traffic. Railroads transported the majority of goods from distant markets.

Roads

While many roads remained in poor condition by modern standards, they did improve. According to a number of authorities, the major impetus for formal programs of "good roads" building and maintenance was twofold: the rapid growth in popularity of bicycle use in the 1890s and the desire for rural free mail delivery that swept the hinterlands at the turn of the century.

[162] Hiestand, *Bloomington Interim Report*, 135, 143.
[163] Gilliam, *A Time to Speak*, 8.
[164] Madison, "Old Times," 25.
[165] Gilliam, *A Time to Speak*, 11-13.
[166] Stuttgen, *Martinsville*, 37-38; Davis, *Morgan County Interim Report*, xiii.

The corvee system of road maintenance and repair remained in use until the early twentieth century in many counties, when county commissioners took over this function.

After 1900, the popularizing of the automobile drew demands from the motoring public and automobile manufacturers for more and better roads. Surprisingly, the farm-to-market needs of the farmer did not provide as strong a stimulus to road building efforts as might be expected. Before the 1890s, many of the roads used by farmers to reach markets or rail shipment points were well-maintained toll roads operated by private individuals.[167] No known examples of tollhouses remain in Monroe and Morgan counties.

State legislators answered public demands for action on roads in 1919-1920 with the establishment of the Indiana Highway Commission. The commission was given the responsibility for operating and maintaining a projected 3,200-mile network of state highways created from existing public roadways. Roads and bridges that the state inherited from the counties were generally in deplorable condition, a situation detrimental to southwestern Indiana.[168]

Improvement of the study area's road network continued during the 1881-1920 period with the construction of several gravel roads in Monroe and Morgan counties.[169] The push for good roads resulted in the 1915 brick paving of a section of present SR 37, later named the Dixie Highway.[170] As a small part of the road was being improved by local initiative, however, plans were being made for interstate transportation initiatives that would result in the creation of SR 37 and other highways. Carl G. Fisher, a businessman, bicycling enthusiast, and one of the founders of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, is credited with creating the Lincoln Highway, which crosses the United States, in 1912. In 1915, according to Clifton J. Phillips, "Fisher similarly helped to initiate the movement for a national north-south highway by leading a 15-car caravan from Indianapolis to Miami, on the route that was later known as the Dixie Highway."[171] In 1920, at the direction of Indiana's governor, the Indiana Highway Commission developed a proposed system of state highways that included present SR 37. The system was to contain five main roadways, including SR 37, linked by secondary ways, and would reach every county seat in the state.[172]

The automobile transformed the landscape of southwestern Indiana. Life centered on this new means of transportation, especially after Henry Ford reduced the cost so that it was within the grasp of most middle-class and many working-class Americans. Gas stations, automobile showrooms, and repair shops gave new function to some buildings and others designed specifically for the automobile trade were built. Initially, cars were stored in barns and carriage

[167] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 261-64.
[168] Ibid., 269; Cooper, *Iron Monuments*, 11.
[169] Commercial Club, "Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana;" Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 33.
[170] Stuttgen, *Martinsville*, 57.
[171] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 264-65.
[172] Ibid., 268-69.

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. Within the Section 5 APE there are no garages that are documented as dating to the 1880-1920 period. It is possible that a wood frame garage that is part of the Charles Martin Farmstead at 3420 Godsey Road (Morgan 60034) dates to that era.

Bridges

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

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. These metal bridges became common to the landscape of every county in southwestern Indiana. Metal bridges that were built in the Section 5 APE during the 1880-1920 period include a Warren pony truss, built circa 1910 to carry West Dillman Road over Clear Creek in Perry Township (Monroe 35064).

Railroads

By the late nineteenth century the rail network of Indiana, including Monroe and Morgan counties, looked much as it would into the mid-twentieth century. Rail lines extended to 89 of 92 Indiana counties at the end of the century. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, railroading in Indiana was characterized by continuing consolidation into large super-regional systems and improvements to existing facilities.[173] During this time, however, two new railroad rights-of-way were built through or to Bloomington. The first was a line between Indianapolis and southeastern Illinois that was completed by the Illinois Central Railroad in 1906. The Illinois Central built its passenger terminal (Monroe 60034) a few blocks north of the Bloomington business district.[174]

In 1914, the Illinois Central completed the construction of the Bloomington Southern Railroad, a subsidiary that extended nine miles south from Bloomington to serve limestone quarries in southern Monroe County.[175] The right-of-way included an extant through girder bridge over Clear Creek in Perry Township (Monroe 35092). Indiana's main-line rail network peaked at a

[173] Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*, 21, 27, 42.
[174] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 449-53.
[175] Ibid., 361; Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*, 156.

total of 7,426 miles in 1920, as a result of these and other comparatively smaller construction initiatives. The state's rail employment peaked at around the same time.[176]

The most significant railway improvements to rail facilities in and adjoining the study area during this period may have been a series of expansions of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville's (CI&L) facilities at Bloomington, a division point. In 1910 the CI&L (then known informally as the Monon; it later adopted the name) doubled the capacity of its McDoel Yard, including the construction of a new roundhouse (no longer extant). The carrier expanded the McDoel Yard again in the 1920s. In 1911, the Monon constructed a new passenger depot in Bloomington.[177] The Vandalia Railroad also constructed a new depot in the Craftsman style in Martinsville (Morgan 64027) in 1911.[178] The building is now listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

By 1920, all counties in the southwestern part of the state had rail transportation, and the consolidation of the steam railway system was under way. Across southwestern Indiana, remnants of this transportation system remain in the landscape, rail lines, and depots.[179]

Interurbans

Considerable construction of electric interurban lines took place in Indiana at the end of the nineteenth century and in the early twentieth century. Designed mainly for passenger service, interurbans also provided limited freight hauling between their various stops. In 1914 Indiana's interurban track mileage was the second highest of any state, with a total of 1,825 miles with Indianapolis serving as the system's hub. Martinsville became connected to Indianapolis by one of 13 interurban lines that extended from the capital.[180] The Indianapolis and Martinsville Rapid Transit Company was founded in 1901, and completed construction of its line between those cities in 1903. The company was absorbed into the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company by a 999-year lease in 1907.[181]

The Indianapolis and Martinsville line was not extended past Martinsville further into southwestern Indiana, which had less interurban coverage than the other sections of the state.[182] Bloomington was one of only three Indiana cities with populations of more than 5,000 that had neither interurban service nor electric streetcars.[183]

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[176] Ibid, 41.
[177] Gary W. Dolzall and Stephen F. Dolzall, *Monon: The Hoosier Line* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1997), 48, 50; Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*, 51, 222.
[178] Stuttgen, *Martinsville*, 50.
[179] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 224, 238-47.
[180] Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*, 42; Madison, *Indiana Way*, 159.
[181] Jerry Marlette, *Electric Railroads of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Council for Local History, 1959), 37, 85; Stuttgen, *Martinsville*, 52.
[182] Madison, *Indiana Way*, 159.
[183] Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*, 42.

By the 1920s, interurbans were beginning to lose ground to the automobile. Interurban tracks, built of lightweight steel, buckled under heavy loads and traffic. Their small, lightweight cars wore out easily and jumped tracks. By the early 1930s, as the Great Depression took its toll on travel and commerce, interurbans were doomed. Little remains of the interurban and its physical presence on the landscape in southwestern Indiana, and the study area contains no known interurban-associated resources. Tracks and roadbed have been torn up or paved over and structures have been demolished to make way for more modern buildings.[184] Not often credited for their effect on community building, these small, limited service rail lines, which operated for only a short time, were in some instances instrumental in combining many small communities into larger regional centers. The quick interchange of news, commerce, and personal travel that these rail lines allowed did much to weave the threads of many communities into the fabric of the region.

Agriculture

The years between 1880 and 1920 are generally recognized as an era of prosperity for farming. Production increased, and, especially after 1900, commodity prices rose. Innovations in machinery propelled the new prosperity in farming. This new machinery helped increase production in the fertile lowlands, although it really did not aid those in the hilly uplands where machinery was difficult to use. It was during this era that many of the farmsteads associated in the public's mind with Hoosier farming were being built. 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 more people in Indiana lived in urban areas for the first time in the state's history.

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.[185] In 1919, as this era of prosperity drew to a close, farmers organized the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Association, later the Indiana Farm Bureau. The working class had already been organized into labor unions for decades and businessmen had commercial clubs, employers' associations, and other similar groups. The Farm Bureau became an educative and lobbying association for farmers.[186]

Corn remained the main crop grown on southwestern Indiana farms, although some farms in the region produced specialty crops such as watermelons, cantaloupes, and tobacco. Almost every farm continued to grow fruit and its own vegetables. However, with the introduction of the canning industry in Indiana around the turn of the century, vegetables, especially tomatoes, corn, and peas, began to be grown for outside production. So common and widespread were orchards that it was difficult to make money by selling fruit.

[184] Ralph Gray, ed., *The Hoosier State: Readings in Indiana History, Vol. 2* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982), 415-416.
[185] National 4-H Council, "4-H Centennial," http://www.4hcentennial.org/history/main.asp.
[186] Edna Moore Colby, *Hoosier Farmers in a New Day* (Indianapolis: Indiana Farm Bureau, 1968), 10-12.

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. By World War I, horse breeding had become an important activity on southwestern farms, and almost every county fair had a horseracing event.[187]

Farmers in the study area generally raised the same crops during the 1881-1920 period as in earlier years. In 1909, for example, Monroe County farms produced approximately one million bushels of corn, 188,200 bushels of wheat, 156,000 bushels of oats, 27,942 bushels of potatoes, 11,000 tons of timothy hay, 826 bushels of rye, and almost no barley, buckwheat, onions, or tobacco. Dairy and poultry farming had increased in importance in Indiana, and the county's farms produced 2,228,000 gallons of milk, 353,401 pounds of butter, and 405,294 dozen eggs in that year. The county contained 2,514 beef and stock cattle, 5,375 swine, and 5,143 sheep, which yielded 24,525 pounds of wool.[188]

A 1912 publication promoting Bloomington credited population increase in larger cities such as Indianapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville and the growth of Indiana University with increasing demand for locally grown produce and livestock.[189] Adoption of scientific farming methods also increased, particularly after the founding of the Indiana agricultural experiment station in 1887.[190] During the last 20 years of the nineteenth century, the average farm size decreased 14 percent in Monroe County, 21 percent in Morgan County, and 8 percent in Indiana.[191] Known sources do not identify reasons for the change, although division of farms among heirs and land value increases may have been factors.

This era saw a transformation in the landscape of the farm in the fertile lands of most of southwestern Indiana. In parts of Monroe and Morgan counties, new farmhouses were built in the Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles, and vernacular dwellings with basic forms, such as the I-House, were ornamented with simple Victorian or classical trim. Summer kitchens, where the farm family gathered for meals during warm months, were located behind the farmhouse, conveniently near the well and smokehouse. Windmills and hand pumps brought water to the surface. Granaries, large dairy and storage barns, along with utility buildings and orchards, were located in a separate area of the farmyard. Farmsteads that illustrate this era in the history of Indiana agriculture have a definite internal pattern of use and appearance.

[187] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 164.
[188] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 257-258; Latta, *Indiana Agriculture*, 236.
[189] Commercial Club, "Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana."
[190] Latta, *Indiana Agriculture*, 139.
[191] United States Department of Commerce and Labor [USDCL] and predecessor offices, Bureau of the Census, *Tenth Census of the United States, Report on the Productions of Agriculture* (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1883), 3, 113; Idem, *Twelfth Census of the* USDCL, *Twelfth Census of the United States, Agriculture, Part I, Farms, Live Stock, and Animal Products* (Washington, D. C.: United States Census Office, 1902), 76.

Agricultural buildings in particular reflect the major changes that took place in farming during this era. Farmers constructed larger framed stock barns with shelter and feeding facilities for their animals all placed under one roof and with breeding facilities nearby. As livestock and dairy farming grew and the demand for silage and fodder increased after the turn of the century, the need for storage increased. While there were only about 50 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 to help maintain the integrity of the structure.[192]

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.

Among the more intact farmsteads dating to the 1880-1920 period within the Section 5 APE is the Harrison Burns Farmstead (Morgan 60048). In addition to its circa 1899 Folk Victorian dwelling, the property contains a barn, a chicken house, a smoke house, a wash house, a shed, and a garage. The Charles Martin House property (Morgan 60034) does not contain a barn; its extant outbuildings are a root cellar, a privy, a shed, and a garage. Although lacking historic outbuildings and displaying some modern alterations, the Anderson House on Liberty Church Road (Morgan 60033) retains some original form and features of a circa 1900 Free Classic farm dwelling. A dwelling at 4851 Kinser Pike in Bloomington Township (Monroe 25017) has lost its historic outbuildings, but is an example of a farm dwelling that was significantly enlarged during the golden age of Indiana agriculture. The dwelling's second floor and its one-story side-gable section were added to a one-story log cabin that is now the first floor of the two-story section of the house.

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. Eventually, Vincennes and Bloomington would join the ranks of manufacturing centers but to a lesser degree. By 1914, the Abstract of the Census of Manufactures added Bloomington to the list of manufacturing centers, although it ranked significantly behind the other centers in the region. Bloomington's value of productivity was approximately one-eighth that of Evansville and approximately one-fourth that of Terre Haute.[193]

[192] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 150; Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1997), 160-161.
[193] *Abstract of the Census of Manufactures 1914* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office), 350-51.

In a number of isolated communities, specialty items became the mainstay of the manufacturing base.

The Showers Brothers furniture complex remained a significant component of Bloomington's economy during the 1881-1920 period. The company undertook several construction campaigns, including a rebuilding after a fire in 1884, another expansion in 1893, and the 1911 building of a large new complex that now contains Bloomington city offices (Monroe 64049-64051).[194] In 1912, the Showers Brothers plant was reportedly the largest furniture factory in the world.[195] In 1915, the plant employed 1,000 workers.[196] Bloomington's other manufacturing enterprises in the early part of the 1881-1920 period produced flour, sawn lumber, wool, spokes, chairs, tanned goods, foundry goods, and cigars.[197] A number of factories were established in the city in the first years of the twentieth century. Their products included baskets, harnesses, machined goods, water heaters, books, gloves, creosote, ice cream, glass, and cream.[198]

Martinsville also experienced industrial expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A bucket factory opened in the city in 1888, and employed 105 people in 1898. The Old Hickory Chair Factory began to make porch furniture from hickory trees cut in Morgan and Monroe counties in 1894, and remained in business until 1978. Its factory building (Morgan 64181) stood until 2005, when it was destroyed by fire. The Adams Clay Products Company and the Martinsville Brick Company began operations within a few years of 1900; both operated until the late twentieth century. The Van Camp Packing Company and the Martinsville Milling Company were both founded in 1903.[199] In 1899, Grassyfork Fisheries, a goldfish hatchery, was founded in Washington Township, a short distance northeast of Martinsville. Grassyfork Fisheries (Morgan 60012) was among the largest businesses of its type in the United States in the early twentieth century.[200] The firm operated an aquarium plant in Martinsville (Morgan 64179).

Quarrying

The extraction and milling of limestone in Monroe and Lawrence counties increased significantly during the 1881-1920 period, as a result of the introduction of new technologies and machinery, additional railroad construction, the continuing growth of midwestern and northeastern cities, and Indiana limestone's increasing share of the building stone market.

Following the introduction of the channeling machine in 1875, the pace at which limestone was quarried was hastened by the use of steam to power derrick booms, gang saws, excavating shovels, and drills. The cost of a typical channeling machine dropped from $6,000 in 1875 to

[194] Dillon, *Showers Brothers Company*, 23, 25.
[195] Commercial Club, "Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana;" Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 41.
[196] Gilliam, *A Time to Speak*, 12.
[197] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 462-63.
[198] Commercial Club, "Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana."
[199] Stuttgen, *Martinsville*, 26-27, 30, 34-35.
[200] Davis, *Morgan County Interim Report*, 60-61.

approximately $2,000 in the mid-1890s. Gearing systems for turning derrick masts, manually or with animal power, also came into use in the late nineteenth century.[201]

In addition to making quarrying more efficient, steam made the operation of limestone mills adjacent to quarries feasible for the first time. In and before the 1880s, stone was cut for building use in small-scale operations by quarries, in urban stone yards, or at construction sites. Milling stone near quarries, where land was more affordable than in urban locations, made larger mill facilities possible and reduced shipping costs because the cost of shipping post-milling waste stone was eliminated. Milling of limestone adjacent to quarries began in the Indiana stone belt by 1886, and more than two dozen stone mills began operation in the area during the next three decades.

The earliest stone mill structures typically consisted of rudimentary structures that sheltered milling equipment, saw sheds, derricks, overhead cranes or tramways used to transport stone blocks, and office buildings.[202] Associated milling components included "ponds or sloughs, pumps and special piping, steam boilers, electrical transformers and other apparatus, storage tanks…"[203] Similar to other extractive industries, limestone quarrying and milling complexes in the stone belt sometimes included housing erected for workers. Quarrying and milling sites within the Section 5 APE are not known to have included worker housing.

Electricity, originally produced by steam-powered generators, was introduced to quarrying in the stone belt in the 1890s. The transition from steam to use of electrical power in quarrying took place gradually, and was complete in around 1914.[204] Milling may have adopted electricity earlier than quarrying, as industry historian Bill McDonald noted that "Steam was almost never used to run machines in the mills after 1890, except for the few mills utilizing a line-drive system," which used a large overhead shaft that powered planing, cutting, and turning machinery.[205]

The increased mechanization and efficiency of the quarrying process, along with a 7 percent increase in days worked per year, caused the average annual output per man to increase from 859 cubic feet of limestone in 1881 to 3,795 cubic feet in 1896.[206] The limestone quarrying industry attracted new entrepreneurs, and firms already in business opened new quarries and mills.[207] Many of the new facilities were in Perry and Van Buren townships, in or near the study area.[208]

[201] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 19.
[202] Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-32, 8-36
[203] Ibid., 8-36.
[204] Ibid., 8-31, 8-35.
[205] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 21.
[206] Batchelor, *Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry*, 54-55.
[207] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 20.
[208] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xvi, 47

Competition between railroad companies, including the completion of the Bloomington Southern Railroad in 1914, aided the opening of new quarries and mills in southern Monroe County.[209]

Quarries which were closest to the study area included the Hunter Valley quarry, a short distance northwest of Bloomington, which began to produce limestone in about 1890.[210] A number of quarries opened in the vicinity of Stinesville, farther northwest of the city, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[211] By 1912, Monroe County contained "seventeen stone quarries, twenty two stone mills and fifteen complete cut stone plants."[212] Many of the early quarry workers in the stone belt were local farmers. As the industry grew, it hired increasing numbers of stonecutters of Scottish, British, or Italian origin or descent.[213] The nationalities of quarry and limestone mill workers are not known to have influenced the built environment of Monroe and Morgan counties.

As the cost of quarrying Indiana limestone dropped and supply increased, the material's primary markets increased and included the large, growing cities in the Northeast and Midwest such as Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Boston, and Minneapolis.[214] The stone was used in the construction of a wide range of buildings and other structures. A 1914 history of Lawrence and Monroe counties reported that "(t)here is scarcely a city of note on the continent that does not have one or more structures constructed from this valuable material-court houses, state houses, school buildings, great bridges, monumental work, ornamental stone work, etc., all come in for their fair share in the shipments just enumerated as coming from these Monroe county quarries."[215]

Limestone took market share from granite and brownstone, which had previously enjoyed transportation advantages.[216] Although terra cotta and cement made inroads into the buildings materials market in the early twentieth century, Indiana limestone production increased from 341,000 cubic feet in 1877 to 2,260,000 cubic feet in 1887 and 12,000,000 cubic feet in 1929.[217]

The ascendance of limestone among widely used American building materials was assisted by the popularity of architectural styles that were well-suited to the material. Field views of neighborhoods in northeastern and midwestern American cities indicate that limestone components such as sills and lintels were used in the construction of thousands of houses built in the Italianate and Second Empire styles, which were in widespread use through about 1885.[218] A

[209] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 361; Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-33.
[210] Batchelor, *Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry*, 11, 59.
[211] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 364.
[212] Commercial Club, "Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana."
[213] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 23.
[214] Batchelor, *Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry*, 32.
[215] B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 361.
[216] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 22, 24-25; Batchelor, *Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry*, 7.
[217] Batchelor, *Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry*, 22; McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 21.
[218] Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 211, 241.

small fraction of buildings constructed in those styles, generally dwellings of wealthy families, were built of limestone, or were built with a limestone veneer over brick.

The Richardsonian Romanesque style came into use for public buildings in the 1880s, and was used in the construction of both public buildings and dwellings between about 1890 and 1900.[219] Many buildings constructed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, as well as eclectic buildings with elements of the style, used limestone cladding or exterior trim. In and after 1893 the City Beautiful Movement, which promoted the construction of buildings in light colors, increased demand for limestone.[220] Limestone was also used frequently in the construction of dwellings built for wealthy families in the Chateauesque style, popular between 1880 and 1910, and in the Beaux Arts style, popular between 1885 and 1930.[221]

At the beginning of the 1881-1920 period, Indiana and the adjoining states of Illinois and Kentucky accounted for 80% of sales of Indiana limestone. New York City became the largest market for Indiana limestone by 1891, apparently as a result of the city's size and wealth.[222] Among the nationally prominent buildings that were constructed with Indiana limestone during the period were New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art (1902), the New York Times Building (1904), and Grand Central Terminal (ca. 1913). In the 1890s, members of the Vanderbilt family commissioned construction of two mansions of Indiana limestone: the Breakers, in Newport, Rhode Island, and the Biltmore in Asheville, North Carolina. They followed the construction of William K. Vanderbilt's townhouse of Indiana limestone on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, built in 1879.[223]

In the stone belt, local limestone was used in the construction of countless public and commercial buildings, the best-known example of which may be the Monroe County Courthouse in Bloomington (Monroe 67012). The Indiana Statehouse in Indianapolis, completed in 1888, was built of Indiana limestone. In Bloomington's Court House Square Historic District, commercial buildings that were constructed of (or veneered with) limestone during 1880-1920 period included the Batman Block at 213-221 North Walnut Street (Monroe 67049), built circa 1906 with a rough-cut limestone facade, and a circa 1915 Kresge's building at 101 North College Avenue (Monroe 67031), built of or veneered with smooth limestone.

The quarrying industry was not noticeably affected by a fundamental shift in the way in which tall urban office buildings were constructed, which took place in the 1890s. Buildings of this type were uniformly of bearing-wall construction, with thick walls of brick or stone providing structural support, until about 1895. At that time, as a result of the availability of structural steel,

[219] McAlester and McAlester, *American Houses*, 301-302.
[220] Duncan Campbell and Kristen Brennan, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Borland House and Carl Furst Stone Company Quarry, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana (on file at the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, Indianapolis, 1999), 8-15.
[221] McAlester and McAlester, *American Houses*, 373, 379.
[222] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 28
[223] Ibid., 25.

the development of elevators, and economic pressure to construct taller office buildings, architects began to design urban office buildings that were supported by steel frames and interior columns. The new structural type, called curtain-wall construction, supported a veneer of brick, stone, or other material such as terra cotta, the use of which was made feasible by the new building type.[224] Although quarry and mill owners may have been concerned that use of limestone as a veneer rather than as a structural component would reduce demand for the material, that does not appear to have happened.[225]

Commerce

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

The commercial centers of towns throughout the region usually featured at least one or two blocks of two- and three-story commercial buildings, primarily of brick construction. Larger towns and cities boasted substantial commercial districts. Sometimes very utilitarian in design, but often embellished with Queen Anne, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, or Neoclassical Revival details, commercial buildings housed a variety of businesses. These included dry goods, general merchandise, professional offices, hotels, banks, and by the first decade of the twentieth century, chain stores such as five-and-dimes. In addition, mills and other industrial businesses often grew up along railroad tracks and near waterways, usually housed in large, utilitarian buildings.

Approaching the turn of the century, the skyline-dominating edifices of fraternal orders signaled the popularity of these organizations in the ecology of small towns and large cities in Indiana. These fraternal orders met in upper-floor lodges and often rented out the lower storefronts of their buildings to shopkeepers. Extant buildings of this type in Monroe and Morgan counties from the 1880-1920 period include three Odd Fellows halls, all of brick construction: an 1893 Italianate building at 110-118 East Morgan Street in Martinsville (Morgan 61013), a circa 1885 building with Italianate details at 121-123 Sale Street in Ellettsville (Monroe 17192), and a 1898 building in the Romanesque Revival style in Paragon (Morgan 51012).

In keeping with the regional trend, commercial development continued in Martinsville and Bloomington in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the mid-1880s, both communities contained fully developed business districts with stores selling dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, agricultural implements, shoes, drugs, cigars, harnesses, millinery,

[224] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 30-32.
[225] Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-31.

books and stationery, meats, and jewelry. Other businesses included restaurants, tailors, barbers, hotels, banks, and livery services.[226]

Bloomington experienced rapid growth of its business district and government facilities at the beginning of the twentieth century, apparently in association with the growth of its rail facilities, Indiana University, and the city's manufacturing sector. A 1912 promotional book reported that the commercial district contained "handsome new business structures." The 1912 book followed by a few years the construction of the new Monroe County Courthouse.[227] The Martinsville business district was also prosperous in the early twentieth century.

Religion

By the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century settlements had given way to "settled" towns and cities and more ornate churches replaced modest buildings, a reflection of the general prosperity of the golden age. In many towns, church buildings offered impressive visual proof not only of the wealth of their congregations, but also of the success of the town. Bloomington's downtown historic district contains no churches, and Martinsville's downtown is the site of one church, the imposing 1891 First Christian Church (Morgan 61056), in the Gothic Revival style.

Adjoining middle-class neighborhoods in both county seats are home to several substantial church buildings of the golden age: Bloomington's First Presbyterian Church (Monroe 81010), built circa 1903 in the Gothic Revival style, First Christian Church (Monroe 81023), built in 1919 in the Gothic Revival style, and Trinity Church of 1909 (Monroe 82020), an English County Church, and the 1881 Gothic Revival Martinsville Presbyterian Church (Morgan 62001), and St. Martin's Catholic Church, built in 1888 in the Gothic Revival style (Morgan 63031). Bloomington's Second Baptist Church (Monroe 64378) was built in the Romanesque Revival style in 1913 for an African American congregation.

However, in some rural settings churches did not fare as well. In a study made by the Presbyterian Church in Indiana, it was found that in Daviess County, half of the rural churches were failing and most had no resident pastor.[228] This economic disparity may reflect the population shift from rural to urban areas, which became noticeable in the late nineteenth century. Rural churches built during this period were smaller and less ornate than their urban counterparts, and were less likely to be of masonry construction. Examples include the Hindustan Christian Church and Cemetery, circa 1885, (Monroe 05006) and Mt. Calvary Baptist Church (Monroe 35036), built circa 1900 in Perry Township.

Education

The 1880s ushered in a prolific period of school building in southwestern Indiana. In the study area counties, extant rural schools built during the first half of the 1880-1920 period included the

[226] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 88, 462-463.
[227] Commercial Club, "Souvenir of Bloomington, Indiana."
[228] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 437.

Long and Williams schools in Washington Township (Morgan 60038 and 60003) and the Carter School in Perry Township (Monroe 35026).

By the turn of the century, the Indiana General Assembly had passed both compulsory education and school consolidation laws.[229] The latter law, in particular, changed the landscape by making local, small schools, especially those in rural areas, obsolete as new and larger consolidated schools expanded areas. These consolidated schools had a larger tax base from which to gather funds and could therefore afford better teachers and equipment. The buildings were also bigger and more notable in the community ecology. One-room schools did not yet disappear, however, especially in some rural areas.

Indiana University still occupied its original location, south of Bloomington, when all or much of its library, scientific department, and records were destroyed by fire in 1883. The university's trustees immediately purchased a tract of 20 or 26 acres east of Bloomington, in what was known as Dunn's Woods, and commissioned the construction of the first university buildings on the site, which were ready for occupancy in 1884.[230] This move, to the earliest part of the present university campus, set the stage for the expansion of Indiana University to its present size and form. The development of the campus during Indiana's golden age included the construction of prominent buildings of Indiana limestone. They include the imposing Maxwell Hall, constructed in the Romanesque Revival style near the end of the nineteenth century. The campus now contains many buildings of various styles constructed of Indiana limestone, which remained a primary building material there throughout the twentieth century.

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 Andrew Carnegie. Although Carnegie provided guidelines for the design of these libraries, buildings in a broad range of styles were considered acceptable. Among these are the 1906 Neoclassical-Revival style library (Morgan 64127) built in Martinsville, the Monroe Carnegie Library in Bloomington (Monroe 81015), a 1918 Beaux Arts building designed by Wilson Parker, and the Mooresville Carnegie Library, built in 1916 with Craftsman and Collegiate Gothic details (Morgan 06035). [231]

Leisure

During these years the modern notion of leisure time arose. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as work moved out of the home for many Indiana residents, leisure time took on new importance and the options for leisure activity increased and expanded.

Popular places for leisure in cities and towns such as Bloomington and Martinsville included theaters, some of which showed motion pictures, saloons, billiard halls and venues at which

[229] "100 Years of Progress in Education," *Indianapolis Star Magazine*, 17 October 1954.
[230] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 414; B.F. Bowen & Co., *Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, 272.
[231] Hiestand, *Bloomington Interim Report*, 115.

sporting events were held. Sports were an increasingly popular way to spend leisure time whether as participant or spectator. So popular did baseball become in the state that, before long, ministers would be preaching against the evils of Sunday baseball games that lured congregants out of church.

No leisure or recreational facilities are known to have been built in Monroe or Morgan counties during this period, although it is certain that some of the storefronts in Bloomington, Martinsville, and other communities contained saloons, whether or not they were built for that purpose. In Bloomington's central business district the Old Opera House (Monroe 67021), which was constructed during the 1851-1880 period, was remodeled in 1913 in the Functional Commercial style.

Conclusion

Historians have noted that the era that is often known as the "golden age" was not so for all areas of southwestern Indiana. However the study area, and particularly Monroe County, appears to have experienced greater prosperity during this time than in earlier eras. The quarrying and milling of limestone, together with furniture manufacturing and agriculture, spurred the counties' prosperity. The resulting economic and population growth was manifested in the physical development of the county seats of Bloomington and Martinsville and in the construction of "modern" farm dwellings in the rural townships of both counties. In both urban and rural settings, however, buildings remained from earlier eras.

Depression and War: 1921-1954

The Great Depression and World War II defined a generation of Hoosiers in southwestern Indiana and the world they built. For many, the onslaught of depression was not apparent until the stock market crashed in October 1929. For farmers, however, hard times began much earlier. Agricultural prices had been depressed for nearly a decade before the crash and remained so until World War II helped spend the country into prosperity.

The Roaring Twenties were defined by extremes: modernism and anti-modernism as well as industrialism and anti-industrialism, but the era was also marked by reform, especially Prohibition. Indeed, the call for Prohibition and later its repeal dominated public dialogue even in the 1933 presidential election, so much so that Franklin Delano Roosevelt complained that all people wanted to talk about was "booze."

The Great Depression affected every facet of American life, sapping energy from the economy and draining the citizenry's ability to build. A few banks optimistically constructed Beaux Arts and Classical Revival buildings that were designed to inspire ill-placed confidence. 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. Although no unemployment figures were kept, it is generally thought that the jobless rate hovered around 12 percent in Indiana; in parts of southwestern Indiana it may have been higher.

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. Thousands of southern Indiana residents benefited from the "alphabet soup" programs of the Roosevelt administration. As a lasting heritage, the physical environment of the area retains much of the sweeping ecological and architectural transformations brought about by these programs.

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—for the most part this meant single-family homes kept by housewives whose husbands earned the entire family income. Indeed, abundance would characterize the post-war world. The post-war building boom was just beginning at the end of this period.

Government and Politics

New Deal programs put together by the Roosevelt administration in the 1930s changed the face of southwestern Indiana. Born of the economic desperation of the Great Depression, the New Deal implemented work programs that provided paying jobs for the unemployed. 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. The financial condition of much of southwestern Indiana was precarious even before the Great Depression; however, this part of the state suffered terribly when the economy went into a downward spiral. New Deal programs brought financial relief and were welcomed in these areas.[232] Works projects included, but were not limited to, tree plantings, public building construction, public art, communal farming, home building, irrigation system construction, and bridge and road building. A school built on Temperance Street in Ellettsville in 1935 in the Tudor Revival style (Monroe 17089) is the only known building constructed in Monroe and Morgan counties as a WPA project, although it is possible that there are others. A wall around Bannekar School in Bloomington bears a plaque indicating that it was constructed as a WPA project. The school itself is not believed to have been built as a WPA initiative.

Military and 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.[233] To keep America safe from "Mad Thought," a group of

[232] Sieber and Munson, *Looking at History*, 86.
[233] Linda Weintraut, "The Limits of Enlightened Self-Interest: Business Interest in Indianapolis, Indiana," (Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 2001), 136.

veterans formed the American Legion in 1919. Posts were quickly set up across the nation to unite veterans. These posts, which can be found in nearly every town, exerted a tremendous influence over the course of political affairs.

While groups like the American Legion kept military thoughts at the forefront for veterans, the context of these thoughts changed with the Second World War. For much of Indiana, war contracts fueled the economy, but few areas of southwestern Indiana received much of the bounty. In Monroe County, some limestone mills that were in disuse during and after the Depression became sites of manufacturing of goods for the war effort.

Transportation

This era marked the growth in air and vehicular traffic and the continued use of railroads, primarily for commercial and industrial purposes. Roads were improved throughout some of southwestern Indiana where traffic was greatest, but in other areas there was scant improvement.

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, the institution of gasoline taxes to finance improvements, and the growth of the trucking industry after World War I further encouraged development of state and county roads.

County commissioners and state officials took on the task of improving roads and bridges throughout the region. In most cases, farmers could now get their products to the elevators and shipping points in the area. Slowly, new roads were laid out and paved. In time the more frequently traveled roads became state roads, connecting all the major towns and cities in the region. Federal highways provided access to the entire country on a smooth concrete ribbon stretching to the horizons. Old wooden and metal bridges were gradually replaced by a combination of concrete culverts and bridges. The maintenance and replacement of metal bridges was the responsibility of each county. As time progressed the more affluent counties replaced their turn-of-the-century metal-truss bridges with concrete structures, while the poorer counties retained more of their older bridges. The result of this disparity is visible today.

Within the Section 5 APE, both Monroe and Morgan counties commissioned the construction of metal bridges during the 1920-1954 period. Morgan County Bridge 224, a circa 1925 Warren Pony Truss (Morgan 60030), carries old State Route 37 over Indian Creek; it replaced an earlier bridge in order to support the heavier loads that were associated with the integration of a former country road into the state road system.[234] A 1946 Warren Pony Truss, Monroe County Bridge 913 (Monroe 25060), carries Business 37 over Beanblossom Creek in Bloomington Township.

[234] Joann Stuttgen, personal communication Jan 30 2005.

The APE also contains the circa 1940 Monroe County Culvert 921 (Monroe 35096), carrying Old State Route 37 over Clear Creek, in Perry Township, and Morgan County Culvert 1189 (Morgan 60050), circa 1938, carrying Old State Route 37 over a branch of Indian Creek.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, state legislators answered public demand for action on roads in 1919-20 with the establishment of the Indiana Highway Commission. The commission was given the responsibility for operating and maintaining a projected 3,200-mile network of state highways created from the existing public roadways. The roads and bridges that the state inherited 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.[235]

The built environment changed as a result of the new mobility that automobiles, trucks, and buses afforded. Automobile manufactories grew in size as the demand for the car grew and the number of automobile showrooms increased. Bus stations now became part of the landscape, although they were sometimes housed in the grocery store or filling station in small towns. Warehouses rose in new areas. Filling stations and tourist cabins were built along busy roadways. Rest stops with picnic tables and occasionally facilities for visitors were located beside roads offering brief respites for travelers.

Railroads

Even with the growth of the truck industry, railroads remained an important means of moving cargo efficiently and to transport passengers quickly. Spur lines to limestone quarries in the study area carried raw and finished materials to the main lines of long-haul railroads. These 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.[236] After World War II, railroads in the region continued to serve the various communities but in lesser numbers. Economics halted service to smaller communities. By the 1950s, rail service was limited to major centers in southwestern Indiana. Other changes in rail transportation in Indiana during the 1921-1955 period included the transition from steam to diesel power.

Interurbans

Indiana's interurban lines experienced drastic declines in passenger usage in the 1920s, resulting in the abandonment of many lines by the end of that decade. Martinsville lost its interurban service in 1930, when the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern line ended service on five of its routes.[237] Some of the state's interurban lines were able to continue operating through

[235] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 269; Cooper, *Iron Monuments*, 11.
[236] "Map - Railroads in Indiana 1910-1920," http://php.iupui.edu/~kmbeidel/indiana/images (accessed 2003; site now discontinued).
[237] Stuttgen, *Martinsville*, 52; Marlette, *Electric Railroads*, 44.

consolidation, but the majority of the lines that remained in service through the 1930s ended operations in 1941.[238]

Agriculture

The new science of agriculture was applied unevenly across the face of southwestern Indiana. Years of drought conspired to make the 1930s dire times for farmers. The corn-hog economy continued to be the underpinning of the region's economy, although it fared poorly and minimal changes were made to the built environment.

W.C. Latta's 1938 study of Indiana agriculture divided the state into several districts, which the author characterized by types of farm products. District 6, containing Morgan County, was characterized by the production of corn, wheat, and hogs, mirroring to some extent the county's nineteenth century agricultural and trade practices. Monroe County fell into District 8, characterized by general farming, orcharding, and dairy farming.[239] Monroe and Morgan were average among Indiana counties in their cattle, hog, and sheep populations.[240] Monroe County's wheat production was about average for the state, and Morgan County's wheat production was among the least of the state's counties.[241]

Despite the continuity of agricultural production in the study area, by the mid-twentieth century, traditional farms from the nineteenth century commingled with more modern farmsteads of the twentieth century. The effects of economic changes, population shifts, technological advances, and scientific farming are illustrated in the agricultural landscape of the study area.

Despite a general downturn in prosperity, the number of gasoline-engine tractors and automobiles on Hoosier farms increased significantly during this period. Although costly, the return on investment in a tractor was high and these new machines initiated a number of changes on the farm. In the 1920s and 1930s, advances in farm implements available to the farmer, 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 increased the efficiency of the individual farmer.[242] Given its topography and its slow adoption of tractors, Monroe County may have lagged behind some other Indiana counties in the introduction of some or all of these modern implements.

By 1940, 39 percent of all Hoosier farmers had traded their animal power for the flexible power alternatives of the gas- or diesel engine tractor. In southwestern Indiana, the farmer's transition to tractors varied greatly by county; for example, while Posey County had tractors on approximately 60 percent of its farms, Monroe County had only approximately 14 percent. The

[238] Simons and Parker, *Railroads of Indiana*,42.
[239] Latta, *Indiana Agriculture*, 141.
[240] Ibid., 169, 174, 182.
[241] Ibid., 159.
[242] Ibid., 372.

single unifying statistic among all counties was the high percentage of farms by this same period that had automobiles. By 1950, the mule and horse as sources of motive power had almost disappeared from the fields.[243]

The evolution from animal to engine power changed the face of farming, 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; garages for the family car and fuel storage tanks became commonplace on many farms. The transition to mechanization in the 1940s and 1950s also set the stage for changes in the size—and sometimes the shape—of fields being plowed. Small pastures were converted to crop production in some cases. Farmers could do more in less time and with the increased use of scientific farming methods could increase the yield per acre.

The benefits of a more scientific approach to farming were introduced in southwestern Indiana by the county agents of the Purdue Extension Service. The agents, in conjunction with Purdue's Agricultural Experiment Station, brought the latest information on agriculture and home economics directly to the farm families.

The Indiana Farm Bureau, formed in 1919, gave farmers a voice that was both highly organized and demonstrably large (60,000 members by 1945)—a collective voice that could argue agriculture's case with local and state government. The Farm Bureau offered farmers a number of services including lobbying, education, loans to students, information on commodity management, and the use of co-operative gas stations where fuel could be purchased more economically.[244]

Few new farmhouses were constructed during this era; new ones were usually Craftsman, such as extant dwellings at 4390 Maple Grove Road (Monroe 25068) and 2155 Liberty Church Road (Morgan 60049), or Colonial Revival in style. Occasionally farmer families updated their traditional farmhouses with porches or other elements from these styles. There was a move away from cooking in the summer kitchen to that of a year-round kitchen within the house. Summer kitchens still provided the latitude to do some tasks, such as canning, outside, but many became storage buildings.

Privies remained a mainstay of the farmstead environment well into the twentieth century. While many farmers were able to introduce running water into their homes after the institution of the Rural Electrification Act, sanitary plumbing lagged far behind. For that reason, many privies survive and are in good condition on farms in the region. They are extant components of the Charles Martin Farmstead (Morgan 60034) and the James Martin Farmstead (Morgan 60035) on Godsey Road, and a farm at 5898 South Victor Pike (Monroe 35059). All three of these privies

[243] Farm Journal Inc., Market Research Department, *Indiana County Basic Data* (Philadelphia, PA: Farm Journal Inc., 1945), passim.
[244] Madison, *Indiana Way*, 263; Colby, *Hoosier Farmers*, 206-17.

have poured cement foundations, suggesting the likelihood that privies were being constructed in the study area well into the twentieth century.

Generally, with the exception of silos and the new milk houses, little construction on farms occurred during this era. Silos were normally built adjacent to stock barns to allow efficient feeding of stock and work animals. The earliest silos were constructed from a variety of materials, including wood, tile, and concrete. A common type was the wood stave silo, which was held together with metal bands and turnbuckles that could be tightened to maintain the integrity of the structure. Another type common to southwestern Indiana was the concrete stave silo. After World War II, the ubiquitous blue Harvestore silo replaced these earlier types.[245] Extant silos within the Section 5 APE are a poured cement structure and a concrete block structure that are part of a farm at 1500 West That Road (Monroe 35051) and a hollow tile structure on a farm at 5898 South Victor Pike (Monroe 35059), both in Perry Township.

Near the end of the 1930s, dairy farmers, in response to new laws concerning sanitary conditions around dairies, constructed milk houses, usually right 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 materials, generally a combination of concrete block and/or wood. No known milk houses are extant in the Section 5 APE.

Electric service poles appeared on the rural landscape in the late 1930s as a result of the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration in 1935. The general purpose of electrification on the farms was to lighten the farm family's workload, which was accomplished in a number of ways. One recipient of the new source of power remembered that the first thing his father did once service was established was to set up a grinder to sharpen all his tools. Farm families went on buying sprees to acquire appliances such as ranges, refrigerators, and hand irons. In addition, Farm Bureau Cooperatives extolled the virtues of electric feed grinders and pumps for running water systems, cooling milk, and drying hay.[246] Each county, or in some cases a combination of counties, had a Rural Electric Membership Cooperative to manage the enrollment of customers and to service to the system. By the early 1940s, the degree of electrification of the farms in southwestern Indiana counties ranged from a low of 9 percent in Owen County to a high of 76 percent in Vanderburgh County.[247]

As the era closed, more and more Hoosier farmers moved into town and began to share in some of the benefits of urban life while continuing to earn their livelihoods from farm incomes. Some farmers leased out portions of the farm, occasionally including the residence, to others. Others left the farmstead and all its buildings to nature 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

[245] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 160-61.
[246] Emily Born, *Power to the People: A History of Rural Electrification in Indiana* (Indiana Statewide Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives, 1985), 19-31.
[247] Ibid, 19-31; Farm Journal Inc., *Indiana County Basic Data*, passim.

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 counties of southwestern Indiana.[248]

Industry

General Industry

Although Bloomington experienced little industrial growth in the early twentieth century, the steady production of the Showers plant near the city's center may have compensated for the lack of expansion. In the 1920s, the plant employed approximately 1,500 workers.[249] Showers Brothers was hard hit by the Great Depression, and ended production in Bloomington in the post-World War II period. In 1940, the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) purchased part of the Showers complex. RCA later began to manufacture televisions in the facility.[250] Other new manufacturers during the 1921-1955 period included the Indiana Willow Products Company, which began to produce furniture in Martinsville in 1937.[251] Despite the longevity of these furniture manufacturers, by 1936 Indiana furniture makers were importing wood, when only forty years earlier the state had been one of the largest producers of lumber. Simultaneously, the importance of the lumber industry decreased.[252]

Quarrying

For the Indiana limestone industry, the 1921-1955 period was marked by the introduction of some new machinery and processes, corporate consolidation, and significant fluctuations in demand associated with economic conditions, war, and changing architectural fashions.

In the 1920s, stone mills began to use more modern lathes that greatly reduced the time needed to produce columns, and saw blades that cut more quickly than earlier models. Subsequent changes included the moving of stone with tractors and trucks, introduced between the 1930s and the 1950s, and the introduction of gas engines to power quarrying work between 1945 and 1950.[253] The use of trucks for shipping Indiana limestone began in the 1930s as a result of railroad strikes, and accelerated after World War II.[254] It has been noted that the layout of a 1950s addition to the Woolery mill, a National Register-listed mill in Bloomington Township that is outside the Section 5 APE, reflects the use of trucks for the transportation of limestone.[255]

In 1926, the Indiana Limestone Company was created as a merger of 24 of the stone belt's quarrying and milling companies, at least nine of which dated to the nineteenth century. The facilities that the Indiana Limestone Company acquired through its creation included the recently

[248] Madison, *Indiana Way*, 266-67; observations made during field survey.
[249] Madison, "Old Times," 21-22.
[250] Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 38.
[251] Stuttgen, *Martinsville*, 29.
[252] Madison, *Indiana Through Tradition and Change*, 221-22.
[253] Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-35.
[254] Campbell and Brennan, Borland House, 8-15 – 8-17.
[255] Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-28.

built Vernia Mill in Bloomington Township, a property of the Consolidated Stone Company. The new company's works represented approximately 90 percent of the region's stone industry. The company subsequently expanded by acquiring additional firms.[256]

The Indiana Limestone Company unexpectedly lost some of its market share and competitive advantage shortly after it was founded. Eliza Steelwater reported that "ironically, ten of the firms who had sold out [to form Indiana Limestone] simply returned to business in competition with ILCO. These firms were able to use their profits from the merger to purchase new equipment, placing themselves in a stronger position than before and undermining the new conglomerate."[257] Indiana Limestone survived and remains in business today, possibly as a result of its capacity, which has enabled it to provide stone for some of the largest construction projects in the United States.[258] The projects for which the company has provided stone included the construction of the Empire State Building, the Pentagon, the Chicago Tribune Tower, and the Federal Triangle Buildings in Washington, D.C.[259]

The construction boom that took place during the first several years of the 1920s increased demand for Indiana limestone. The industry experienced a production peak in 1926, the year of the merger, when it sold 14,174,000 cubic feet of stone. By that year, however, prices and profits were declining despite strong production. Sales of Indiana limestone dropped 10 percent to 12,702,980 cubic feet in 1930.[260] The Depression's effect on the industry was somewhat delayed, because existing contracts kept some quarries and mills active until 1933 or later.[261] The industry was hard hit after 1934, and during the next few years Monroe and Lawrence counties experienced exceptionally high rates of mortgage foreclosures, unemployment, and government assistance.[262] Within the Section 5 APE, limestone quarry and mill workers' houses which were foreclosed upon during the Depression include 2320 Evergreen Drive (Monroe 25056) and 2122 Arlington Road (Monroe 25041) in Bloomington Township and 4990 South Victor Pike (Monroe 35048) in Perry Township.[263]

During the Second World War, comparatively few buildings were constructed of limestone. A notable exception was the Pentagon, which was built in 1942 with stone supplied by the Indiana Limestone Company. During the war, some limestone mill facilities were converted and used for the production of materials to support the war effort.[264]

[256] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 38; Campbell and Brennan, Borland House, 8-15; Ferrucci, *Limestone Lives*, 73.
[257] Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-39.
[258] Ferrucci, *Limestone Lives*, 73-74.
[259] Ibid., 74.
[260] Campbell and Brennan, Borland House, 8-14, 8-17; Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-39.
[261] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 39.
[262] Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-40.
[263] Occupations in the limestone industry documented by the 1930 manuscript census; foreclosures documented by Monroe County deeds and transfer books.
[264] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 40.

After the war ended, some quarries were reopened as a result of increased building construction. Demand for limestone decreased again in the 1950s, with the introduction of architectural styles that used little or none of the material.[265] An exception was the construction of college buildings and some other private facilities in traditional architectural styles.[266] By the 1940s, production of limestone for residential use was dominated by the manufacture of strip ashlar, a limestone veneer also called sawed or broken ashlar. Strip ashlar was relatively inexpensive, and could be applied by a bricklayer or stone mason. During this time and in the post-1955 period, strip ashlar was used in the construction of many houses in the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles, and some other building types, both in the study area and in other regions of the United States.[267] Field views indicate that in the study area and other regions, strip ashlar was also applied to older dwellings as part of remodeling projects. In the Section 5 APE, a nineteenth century wood frame farmhouse at 1599 Stone Road (Monroe 35090) was updated with strip ashlar in the mid-twentieth century.

The construction of nationally prominent buildings of Indiana limestone appears to have peaked during the first dozen years of the 1921-1955 period. In New York City, the Empire State Building (1930-1931), the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (1929-1931), and Radio City Music Hall (completed 1932) were among the best-known buildings constructed of Indiana limestone. The stone was also used in the Lincoln Memorial (1922), the Chicago Tribune Tower (1925), the Koppers Building in Pittsburgh (1927-1929), the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning (1930s), and in countless other office buildings, government buildings, monuments, churches, commercial buildings, and private homes.

Commerce

For several reasons, commerce changed only slightly during this era. Due to economic difficulties, farmers were spending less money and little commercial expansion occurred. Although there was abundant employment in defense industry, government propaganda during World War II encouraged the delay of spending and the investment of surplus cash in government bonds. As noted previously, however, a few commercial endeavors grew during this era. These included the sales of automobiles, communications equipment, and movie tickets.

Southwestern Indiana towns that depended on agriculture for their economic stability changed very little during this period. During the depression, unless fire destroyed a building, limited resources kept new construction to a minimum. There are exceptions, however. In the 1920s banks built Classical Revival limestone buildings that exuded strength and stability. There are no known examples of such banks in Monroe and Morgan counties, although the Neoclassical First National Bank of Martinsville (Morgan 61075) was built five years before the 1920-1954 period began. After the stock market crash and the bank holiday of 1933, when President Roosevelt closed the banks briefly, few new buildings were built.

[265] McDonald, *Indiana Limestone*, 38-40, 42-43.
[266] Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-41.
[267] Oliver Bowles, *The Stone Industries* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1939), 62-63; Steelwater, Woolery Stone Company, 8-41.

In larger cities, some buildings were constructed that related to the emerging national pastimes: movies, radio, automobile, and sports. Hence, both in cities and small towns, there are movie theaters from this period, sometimes constructed in the Art Moderne or Art Deco styles. Examples of these in the study area include venues named the Indiana Theatre in the central business districts of Bloomington (Monroe 67019) and Martinsville (Morgan 61035). Radio stations tended to locate in garages, above shops, or in theaters so they less often built new quarters. In larger cities, showrooms were sometimes built to display the latest models of automobiles. Along roads, gas stations and simple tourist cabins and inns served travelers. Concession stands were built at sporting venues. However, such additions were minor in the scope of the total built environment.

Demographic/Race/Ethnicity

Southwestern Indiana demographics continued to demonstrate homogenity between 1920 and 1955. 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). Except during the deepest years of the depression, the number of people living in rural areas declined. During those years, the back-to-the-land movement drew many urban dwellers back to family homesteads temporarily.

The African American population of most areas in southwestern Indiana remained stagnant or declined slightly during this era. Segregation was dominant with separate bathrooms, drinking fountains, restaurants, and hotels. In Bloomington the Banneker School (Monroe 64088), built in 1916 as a grade school for black children, maintained the city's tradition of segregation until 1951.

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 states in the union. In the decade of 1926 to 1936 small rural churches in Indiana decreased in numbers from 4,579 to 3,716, but the numbers of congregants rose.[268]

The same Protestant denominations continued to be important, but by the 1930s the Pentecostal and Holiness movements had generated new church plantings. Bloomington, for example, had three new Pentecostal assemblies, two Nazarene churches, an Assembly of God and a Church of God, all relatively new in 1940.[269] None of these churches were within the Section 5 APE. The churches built and occupied by these Holiness congregations were often smaller and less significant on the visual horizons of Indiana towns than those of earlier, now mainstream, congregations. In general, little church building occurred in this era, due to the lack of funds. Only in cases of necessity, such as a fire, were new facilities built.

[268] Madison, *Indiana Through Tradition and Change*, 293, 296.
[269] Ibid., 305.

Education

In response to national concerns over the state of education, the Department of Public Instruction commissioned a study of Indiana's school system in 1920. It found that there were still 4,500 one-teacher schools in rural Indiana. Especially during the Depression years, local school systems kept one-room schoolhouses, such as the Hastings Schoolhouse in Washington Township, Morgan County, open to serve children in rural communities. These small community schools met the needs of those who could not travel to consolidated schools in the absence of school transportation that local educational systems could not afford. 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 schools were being constructed.[270] Schools that were built in the study area in the 1920s included the Collegiate Gothic Hensonburg School (Monroe 25051), the Arlington School in the Classical Revival style (Monroe 25040) and the Poplar Grove School (Monroe 25044) in the Colonial Revival style, all in Bloomington Township

Funding continued to be an issue for rural school districts. This was especially true in the hilly regions of southwestern Indiana, and it soon became a widespread problem as the agricultural crisis deepened in the 1920s and 1930s. The Great Depression halted educational improvements, and the small pool of available money for schools and teachers' salaries shrank even further.[271]

The build-up for World War II began to pump money into the economy even before the United States entered the conflict, and had a positive effect on funding for education. There was not much in the way of school construction until near the war's end, but by 1945 new consolidated schools were built and the number of one-room schools in use in the state was reduced to only 616.[272] By the early 1950s the first effects of the baby boom were beginning to be felt. The following years would witness massive school construction. Consolidation on an even wider level occurred after the Indiana General Assembly passed appropriate legislation in 1958.

Social Reform

The 1920s were defined by conservative moral reform and conversely by the opposite, the speakeasy culture. In 1920 Prohibition began. Breweries closed, raising the rolls of the unemployed, and taverns and saloons were shut down, sometimes replaced by clandestine "speakeasies." Prohibition proved popular with Protestant groups, but not with Roman Catholics, especially those associated with the brewing industry. Illegal production and consumption of alcohol resulted in a reactionary laity personified by the dancing, drinking "flapper girl." Illegal alcohol was produced in remote areas throughout the state, including southwestern Indiana.

[270] Indiana State Teachers Association, *Advancing the Cause of Education*, 26-27.
[271] Ibid., 27.
[272] Madison, *Indiana Through Tradition and Change*, 267.

Prohibition was supported by middle-class reformers, some—perhaps many—of which were members of a revived Ku Klux Klan. The Ku Klux Klan in hindsight is known for its racism, anti-Catholicism, and anti-Semitism, but part of the lure of KKK membership was its strong advocacy for improved education, good government (in lieu of scandals), and moral rectitude when the morals of youth were seen to be slipping. This social impulse resulted in many negative developments in the state, but also in the construction of school buildings. The KKK was active in many counties; Monroe County alone counted more than 1,500 members. In 1922 and 1923, the KKK held gatherings on Bloomington's courthouse square, not far from its local headquarters on North College Avenue.[273]

Conclusion

During the 1921-1954 period southwestern Indiana, including Monroe and Morgan counties, experienced harsh times and depression, in part due to the agricultural recession and the stock market crash. The Great Depression of the 1930s exacerbated both the cyclical nature of the limestone industry and the economic problems faced by local farmers. Government-sponsored New Deal programs were instrumental in providing work for individuals, an ecological transformation for depleted rural areas, and public works for area communities. Because of financial hard times, the built environment of these counties was less noticeably changed during this period than in earlier ones.

Summary/Conclusion: 1816-1954

Monroe and Morgan counties share a similar history, one which is somewhat typical of southwestern Indiana. Both counties experienced Euro-American settlement during the early years of the pioneer Indiana period, with a large majority of settlers being migrants from the Upland South. Farming, accompanied and supported by small-scale artisanal industry, was then the counties' foremost economic activity. The transportation of farm products and manufactured goods was made easier in the 1850s with the coming of the first railroads to both counties. The railroads spurred the development of the county seats of Bloomington and Martinsville, and enabled industrial growth in both cities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The quarrying and milling of limestone, which took place in Monroe County on a small scale during the pioneer era, grew significantly during the Civil War era and during the golden age period of 1880-1920. The limestone industry's growth was aided by the rail network that was built in the region, by the introduction of first steam-powered and then electric machinery, and by limestone's popularity as a building material. The 1921-1954 era proved to be one of economic recession and uncertainty for Monroe and Morgan counties. Difficulties in the local quarrying industry, farming, and manufacturing were interspersed with some successes, including a limited upswing in the limestone market in the post-World War II era, the beginning of manufacturing in Bloomington by the Radio Corporation of America (RCA), and the growth of Indiana University.

[273] Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 27.

The built environment of the Section 5 APE and the entire two-county study area contains above-ground resources that remain from each era in Monroe and Morgan counties' shared history. These resources help to illustrate all of the important themes in the counties' history.

Findings of Eligibility

National Register Properties

Documentary research conducted by Section 5 architectural historians identified one extant NRHP listed property and two demolished NRHP listed properties located within the Section 5 APE. The Burton Lane Bridge (Morgan 60029) and the Hasting School House (Morgan 60036), located in Morgan County, have been demolished. Both resources were de-listed on June 1, 2004.

Daniel Stout House (25035) – South (façade) and east (side) elevations.

Daniel Stout House (25035) – North (rear) elevation.

Daniel Stout House (Monroe 25035)
3655 N. Maple Grove Road
Bloomington Township, Monroe County
Significance: Agriculture and Architecture
Criteria A and C

Description: The Daniel Stout House (Monroe 25035) (Map 2C), was listed on the NRHP in 1973, and was included in the NRHP listed Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District in 1998. The house was built in 1828 and is the earliest extant structure in Monroe County. Constructed in the I-House configuration, the house is two stories in height and measures three bays wide. The house features a smooth limestone façade and rough dressed limestone on the gable ends with exterior chimneys. While the 22-inch limestone walls were originally laid in clay, the house was re-pointed with mortar in the 1950s. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six light, double-hung wood sash windows, while a simple four-light transom surmounts the entrance. Alterations during the historic period include the reconfiguration of the interior layout,

the construction of a staircase, and the construction of a one-and-a-half story appendage to the north (rear) elevation. In the 1940s a limestone garage was constructed on the property. No agricultural outbuildings remain from its prior use as a farm.[274]

Context/Significance: The Daniel Stout House was built in 1828. Daniel Stout received property that included the present house site in a land grant from President James Monroe in 1818. Stout, a farmer and miller, constructed the house in 1828, using locally gathered limestone and lumber. The house is believed to have been the first dwelling in Monroe County to be built of limestone, as well as the oldest extant building in the county. In the mid-twentieth century, Hubert Brown added the house's rear ell and had a detached garage built.[275]

The Daniel Stout House continues to retain a high degree of historic integrity since its listing on the NRHP in 1973. The house is listed under Criterion A for its association with agriculture, although its outbuildings are no longer extant, nor were they at the time of the nomination. The house is also listed under Criterion C for its architectural merit as a good example of a nineteenth century stone I-House. The Daniel Stout House is located within the boundaries of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, which was listed on the NRHP in 1998. The district's period of significance is defined as 1820 to 1948. Although not defined in its NRHP nomination, the recommended period of significance for the Daniel Stout House begins with its date of construction in 1828 and extends to 1948. The 1948 period of significance end date was selected to correspond with that of the historic district in which the house is located.

[274] Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-16.
[275] Mrs. Hubert Brown, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Daniel Stout House, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana (on file at the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, Indianapolis, 1973), 2-3; Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-15.

National Register Districts

Documentary research conducted by Section 5 architectural historians identified one NRHP listed district located within the Section 5 APE, the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District.

Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District contributing resource - Stone fence along Maple Grove Road (Monroe 25015).

Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, contributing resource - Tom Owens Farm (Monroe 25014).

Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District contributing resource - Ben Owens Farm (Monroe 25016) - Period barn and outbuildings at 4595 Maple Grove Road.

Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District
Maple Grove Road from Beanblossom Creek to SR 46
Bloomington Township, Monroe County
Significance: Southern Indiana Settlement Patterns, Rural Folk Tradition, Noted Indiana Author Rachel Peden, Architecture
Criteria: A, B, and C

Description: The Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District (Map 2C), listed on the NRHP in 1998, is "comprised of 12 historic nineteenth century farmsteads that continue to exhibit the structures, spatial relationships, and shared community landmarks of their time period. The district lies in central Monroe County, Indiana, following the northern branch of Maple Grove Road as it intersects with the west branch of Maple Grove Road, an important nineteenth-century transportation route through Monroe County. The district is located approximately three miles north of Bloomington, and contains farmstead clusters, a former school, a church and cemetery, as well as expanses of Bluegrass stone walls – some of which line Maple Grove Road – lending a pastoral quality to the landscape."[276] The historic district is comprised of 69 contributing buildings, including residences and agricultural outbuildings; eight contributing structures,

[276] Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-1.

comprised mostly of silos; 30 contributing objects; and seven sites. The historic district contains 65 noncontributing buildings and three noncontributing structures. The majority of the noncontributing buildings are residences constructed between 1960 and 1980, which are located in the Lancaster Park development.[277]

Context/Significance: The Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District contains a collection of farms that date to the nineteenth century, together with the Maple Grove Church, built during the same period. The district's early residents, like other settlers in Monroe County, were primarily migrants from the Upland South. The dwellings that these landowners constructed were mostly of wood frame construction. The district also contains the Daniel Stout House, believed to be the first stone dwelling in Monroe County, a brick dwelling, and one which is partly of log construction. The district's early farmhouses are accompanied by historic agricultural outbuildings. The district also contains intact dry laid limestone walls, of locally gathered materials and believed to date to the late nineteenth century. These walls were built to mark the boundaries of farms, and to delineate farm fields.[278]

The Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1998 under Criterion A for its association with exploration and settlement, for its display of typical Southern Indiana settlement patterns, and because it "exemplifies a rural folk tradition characterized by cooperative labor and community events."[279] It is also listed under Criterion B for its association with noted Indiana author Rachel Peden, and under Criterion C for the architectural merit of its component resources. The district's period of significance is defined as 1820 to 1948.

Boundary Description/Justification: The boundaries of the district were defined in the 1998 NRHP nomination. While transferring this information to project mapping, however, several discrepancies were noted between the nomination's verbal boundary description and the boundaries depicted on the attached topographic map. The discrepancies were primarily concentrated in the district's northeastern and southeastern corners. Consultation with the PMC and the SHPO/DHPA resulted in the decision to have the project mapping reflect the boundaries as depicted on the NRHP nomination's topographic map. The SHPO/DHPA will prepare an addendum to the NRHP nomination containing a revised verbal boundary description.

The field survey effort for the present studies identified the Daniel J. and Nancy M. Stout property (Monroe 25073), a heavily wooded tract of land located east of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District and west of the SR 37 right-of-way. The property contains the foundation remains of a farmhouse and of associated agricultural outbuildings as well as sections of intact dry-laid stone walls. The 32.64-acre parcel (Monroe County tax parcel 012-16180-00) is bisected by the eastern boundary of the NRHP listed Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. The western portion of the parcel lies within the district, while the eastern portion of the parcel

[277] Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-1.
[278] Ibid. 7-12, 7-14, 7-15.
[279] Ibid. 8-42.

containing the foundation remains and stone walls lies outside of the district. Given that one of the notable landscape features of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District is its long expanses of dry-laid stone walls, the recommendation was made to expand the boundaries of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District to include the eastern portion of the parcel.

Description: The Daniel J. and Nancy M. Stout property, not included in the Interim Report, is located in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, and is within the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2C). The property contains the rubble-stone foundation of a former dwelling with a partial subterranean basement or root cellar level, the stone pier foundations of three agricultural outbuildings, the cut-stone foundation of a springhouse, a partially collapsed frame shed, and parallel expanses of dry-laid stone walls that appear to have been erected to function as a livestock shoot. A five-foot stone pillar located south of the dwelling and agricultural complex, contains the names of several families that owned or occupied the property, including the surnames of Stephen, Melton, and McMillin. The given-names of individual family members are also included.

Context/Significance: Joseph Harten is the earliest-documented owner of land that includes the present site of the foundations and stone walls. Harten owned the property in 1833, then comprising 80 acres, when he conveyed it to George W. Ritter for $180.[280] Ritter owned the property until his death in 1863. He acquired adjoining parcels, and at his death owned a 296-acre tract. An appraisal of Ritter's real property suggests that the 80-acre parcel was likely to have contained Ritter's home and some outbuildings, as it was appraised at a higher value per acre than the other parcels. The ownership of the parcel between 1863 and 1878 is apparently not documented in Monroe County land records. Daniel J. and Nancy M. Stout, his wife, owned the parcel for at least part of this time. It is likely that the stone walls, and possibly the dwelling and agricultural support buildings, whose foundations remain, were constructed during their ownership. In 1878, Daniel and Nancy Stout conveyed the 80-acre parcel containing the site, and an adjoining 2-acre parcel, to Thaddeus Morton Stout, their son, in consideration of love and affection.[281] The parcel was reduced to its present 32.64-acre size during right-of-way acquisition for the construction of current SR 37. Records from that time indicate that the property contained a one-story dwelling. A Melton family member recalls a frame dwelling and a barn on the property, which stood until the 1980s. The property was unoccupied by that time, and the house and barn were dismantled and the building materials taken away by thieves.[282]

Despite the loss of the dwelling and associated agricultural outbuildings, the property, with its extant dry-laid stone walls and rubble-stone and cut-stone foundations, contributes to the historic patterns of spatial organization found within the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. As

[280] Monroe County, Indiana, *Tract Book, Range 1, Book 1*.
[281] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 22:144.
[282] Angela Melton Combs, personal communication with granddaughter of former land owners, 10 January 2006.

evidenced by the extant foundations, the placement of the dwelling and outbuildings is typical of the physical interrelationship of other farmstead clusters in the district. Additionally, the dry-laid stone walls found on the property are a distinctive thematic element in the district which provides a recurring visual motif.[283]

Conclusion: For Section 106 purposes only, the Daniel J. and Nancy M. Stout property is considered a contributing element of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District.

Boundary Description/Justification:
Currently, the eastern boundary of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District follows Stout Creek through tax parcel 012-16180-00 to its southern property line. The district boundary then extends east to the right-of-way of SR 37. The proposed extension to the eastern boundary of the district is drawn to encompass the entirety of Monroe County tax parcel 012-16180-00. The extension begins at the intersection of the northern boundary of the tax parcel and Stout Creek and extends east along the property line to the present right-of-way of SR 37. The extension boundary then turns southwest and extends along the property line/SR 37 right-of-way to its intersection with the southern property line of the tax parcel, where it rejoins the existing district boundary.

(Monroe 25073) - Property Boundaries, and proposed extension of Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District boundaries.

[283] Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-8.

State Register Properties

Documentary research conducted by Section 5 architectural historians has determined that, with the exception of two National Register listed properties, no other properties listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures are located within the Section 5 APE.

Eligible Properties

Project historians conducted field surveys and documentary research to document the presence or absence of above-ground resources greater than 50 years of age within the Section 5 APE. This effort identified 63 resources previously documented in the Morgan County, the Monroe County, and the City of Bloomington Interim Reports, as well as James L. Cooper's *Iron Monuments to Distant Posterity*, and *Artistry and Ingenuity in Artificial Stone*. The current survey effort revealed that 15 previously identified resources have been demolished (Appendix A, Table 1). The current survey effort inventoried 6 previously unidentified resources in Morgan County and 34 previously unidentified resources in Monroe County. All previously inventoried and newly inventoried above-ground resources are shown on Map 2 in Appendix B.

As a result of identification and evaluation efforts for this project, three individual historic properties were recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP in Monroe County. Project historians concluded that the Stipp-Bender House (Monroe 35055), the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe 40051), and Monroe County Bridge No. 913 (Monroe 25060) are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Of the previously documented resources in Morgan County, Morgan County Bridge No. 161 (Morgan 60051) was recommended as eligible for the NRHP by James L. Cooper in his survey of Indiana's concrete bridges constructed between 1900 and 1942; this survey agreed with that eligibility determination.[284] Morgan County Bridge No. 224 (Morgan 60030) was also recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

[284] James L. Cooper, *Artistry and Ingenuity in Artificial Stone: Indiana's Concrete Bridges, 1900-1942* (Greencastle, Indiana: J.L. Cooper, 1997), 242.

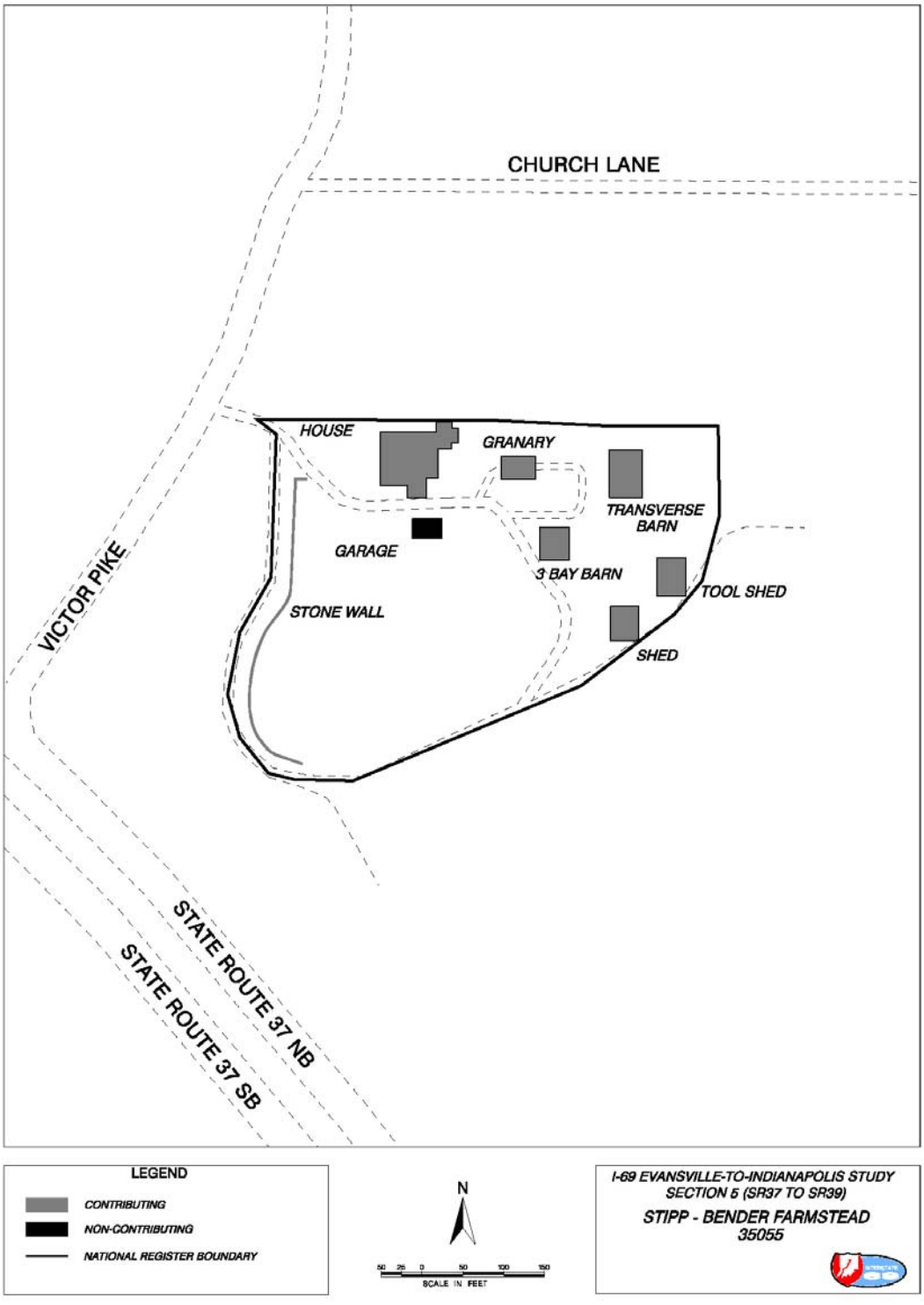
(Monroe 35055) – West (façade) and south (side) elevations.

(Monroe 35055) – South (side) elevation showing a small rear addition connecting the former summer kitchen to the house.

Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe 35055)
5075 South Victor Pike
Perry Township, Monroe County
Significance: Nineteenth Century Farmstead
Criterion: A

The Stipp-Bender Farmstead is located in Perry Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 2,835 feet southeast of the southern terminus of the Section 5 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The property is eligible for the NRHP under National Register Criterion A as an example of a mid to late nineteenth century farmstead.

Description: The Stipp-Bender House, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report, is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling in the I-House form with Italianate stylistic details, constructed in 1876. The house is set upon a continuous stone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Its side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and is pierced by gable end brick chimneys. The window openings are fitted with original four-over-four light, double-hung sash windows. The main entryway features a panel and glass door flanked by sidelights and a multi-light transom. A one-bay Italianate porch fronts the façade, and rises from a stone foundation and deck, while paired wood posts support its low pitched hipped roof. An addition has been appended to the rear elevation of the house connecting a former summer kitchen.


CHURCH LANE
HOUSE
GRANARY
TRANSVERSE BARN
GARAGE
3 BAY BARN
TOOL SHED
STONE WALL
SHED
VICTOR PIKE
STATE ROUTE 37 NB
STATE ROUTE 37 SB
LEGEND
CONTRIBUTING
NON-CONTRIBUTING
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
N
SCALE IN FEET
I-69 EVANSVILLE-TO-INDIANAPOLIS STUDY
SECTION 5 (SR37 TO SR39)
STIPP - BENDER FARMSTEAD
35055

(Monroe 35055) – Frame transverse barn, west (side) and south (façade) elevations.

(Monroe 35055) – Frame granary.

(Monroe 35055) – Frame tool/machine shed.

The property contains a large gambrel roof transverse barn, likely dating to the early twentieth century. The barn measures three bays wide by seven bays deep and is set upon a limestone foundation. Its exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding, while its gambrel roof is clad in corrugated metal. The integrity of the barn has been somewhat compromised by changes to its fenestration and the installation of modern windows.

A frame granary, located just behind the dwelling, likely dates to the late nineteenth century. Set upon tall limestone piers, the drive-through granary is clad in narrow vertical board siding, while its tall, steeply pitched gable-front roof is clad in corrugated metal.

A frame tool/machine shed is located at the rear of the property and likely dates to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The one-bay by one-bay building is set upon a limestone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in both vertical and horizontal board siding. Its gable-front roof is clad in corrugated metal. A shed-roof lean-to has been appended to the building's north elevation.

Just south of the tool/machine shed is a small frame shed that appears to date from the early twentieth century. The one-bay by one-bay building is set upon a limestone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding. Its side gable roof is clad in corrugated metal. The building appears to have been used for livestock purposes, although a brick end-wall chimney scales the north elevation.

(Monroe 35055) – Frame shed.

(Monroe 35055) – Small barn.

(Monroe 35055) – Dry-laid stone wall defines a portion of the property boundary

Centered in the cluster of outbuildings is a small, three-bay barn, likely dating to the late nineteenth century. The frame barn is set upon a limestone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in corrugated metal over clapboard. Its side-gable roof is clad in corrugated metal. A shed-roof lean-to has been appended to the south (rear) elevation.

A modern one-bay garage is located south of the dwelling. The gable-front garage is set upon a poured concrete foundation, while its frame walls are clad in aluminum siding, and it roof is clad in corrugated metal.

The property contains a dry-laid stone wall that still delineates a portion of the property boundary. A 1990 house tour brochure reported that the limestone wall on the property "was built by a Mr. Sader, who could construct fencing at a rate of two rods [33 ft] per day. He was provided a horse, sled, and boy to help in the construction."[285]

Context/Significance: The house at 5075 South Victor Pike was constructed as the home of George and Mary A. Stipp. George Stipp purchased land that contained the site of the house in 1873.[286] In 1884, a history of Monroe, Morgan and Brown counties, Indiana, reported that Stipp “has 283 acres of splendidly improved land. He has a good residence, erected in 1876, at a cost of $2,000…he is an honorable man, and has the confidence and respect of all who know

[285] Ronald Winkel, “Pleasantview Farm” in Bloomington Restorations Incorporated Fall Membership Tour (tour brochure prepared by Bloomington Restorations Incorporated, Bloomington, IN., 2 December 1990), 5.
[286] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* 4: 201.

him."[287] Stipp was born south of Monroe County, in Lawrence County, to parents born in Kentucky and Virginia; Mary A. Stipp was born in South Carolina.[288]

The house was constructed shortly before the beginning of what has come to be known as the "golden age of Indiana agriculture," the period between 1880 and 1920. During this period, farms in the state grew in acreage and in productivity. The prosperity of farming in Indiana during the golden age is shown in extant farm dwellings and their outbuildings. The size and degree of ornamentation of the dwelling that George Stipp commissioned and occupied is consistent with that of a successful farmer in southwestern Indiana, including Perry Township, during the golden age. The scale of the historic-period outbuildings is also consistent with a prosperous farming operation in and after the late nineteenth century. The dry-stack limestone walls that still bound part of the property are typical of the stone walls that were built in rural sections of Monroe County in the late nineteenth century.

The property contains several outbuildings which date to the golden age or to the 1920-1954 period. The largest and most prominent outbuilding is a transverse frame dairy barn with a gambrel roof. The barn's form and use indicate that it dates to the post-1900 period. The farm also includes a smaller barn, a granary, a machine shed, and a smaller building that appears to be a smokehouse. These outbuildings are of uncertain age, but their form and materials indicate that they date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The granary is easily identified by the piers on which it rests, which help protect the grain from ground moisture and vermin. The machine shed is typical of farms dating to or after the golden age, when a number of labor-saving machines and implements were introduced to Indiana's farms. The outbuildings are unified by their construction with limestone foundations, and all of the farm's outbuildings except the smaller barn are clad in vertical plank. The outbuildings are clustered behind the dwelling, an arrangement that is typical of farms in the area.

George Stipp apparently experienced financial difficulties at the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1902 his 283-acre farm, containing 5075 South Victor Pike, was sold by commissioner's deed.[289] Members of the Lucas family acquired the former Stipp property between 1904 and 1913; land records do not provide clarity on the conveyance of the property to the Lucas family. Marcellus Lucas appears to have held full title to the property beginning in 1925.[290]

[287] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 610.
[288] Ibid.
[289] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* 42: 78.
[290] Ibid. 74: 491; Perry Township, Indiana, *Transfer Book*.

Marcellus (also known as Marse) Lucas was enumerated in the 1930 census as a 60-year-old farmer in Perry Township. He had been married for six years to his wife, Iva, 36. Marse and Iva Lucas were both at least third-generation Indiana residents.[291]

Title to 5075 South Victor Pike passed from Marcellus Lucas to Lloyd C. Hays in 1935, and passed to Edward T. and Pearl Bender in the same year. Edward T. Bender was a farmer in Perry Township for many years.[292] The Benders owned the property into the 1960s or later.

The Stipp-Bender Farmstead retains a high degree of historic integrity. The property retains its integrity of location as the house and its associated outbuildings have not been moved. The house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is represented by the presence of few modern additions, the retention of its original fenestration pattern, the presence of original four-over-four light, double-hung sash windows, the retention of original stylistic detailing, and the complement of period agricultural support buildings and stone fencing. Although the property's setting has been compromised by modern development, it continues to convey the feeling and association of a late nineteenth century farmstead consisting of a frame I-House with Italianate detailing and a complex of period outbuildings.

Conclusion: The Stipp-Bender Farmstead is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as an example of a mid to late nineteenth century farmstead, with an intact collection of period outbuildings. The house provides a good example of a substantial frame I-House with Italianate detailing dating from the mid to late nineteenth century, while the associated outbuildings provide a good example of architectural styling/construction techniques of the period. The property does not meet Criterion B as research has not revealed any association with a significant individual. The house does not meet Criterion C as its architectural merit has been compromised by the loss of integrity due to the introduction of modern building materials. Research has not indicated that the property would qualify under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in history or prehistory. There are no known archaeological sites on the property.

The recommended period of significance for the Stipp-Bender Farmstead begins with its date of construction in 1876 and extends to 1955, the end of the historic period.

[291] USDCL, *Monroe County*, 1930.
[292] "Local, Area Deaths: Edward Bender," *Bloomington Daily Herald-Telephone*, 4 April 1975; Perry Township, *Transfer Book*.

(Monroe 35055) – Property Boundaries

Boundary Description/Justification: The boundary for the Stipp-Bender Farmstead corresponds to the current tax parcel 014-00602-02 except for the western boundary line which follows an existing access road. The boundary encompasses the land area currently associated with the Stipp-Bender Farmstead and excludes out-sales that no longer retain integrity due to modern development. The proposed boundary includes the dwelling, a, gambrel roof transverse barn, a granary, a tool/machine shed, a livestock shed, a three-bay barn, a dry-laid stone wall, and a one-bay garage.

(Monroe 40051) – East (façade) and north (side) elevations.

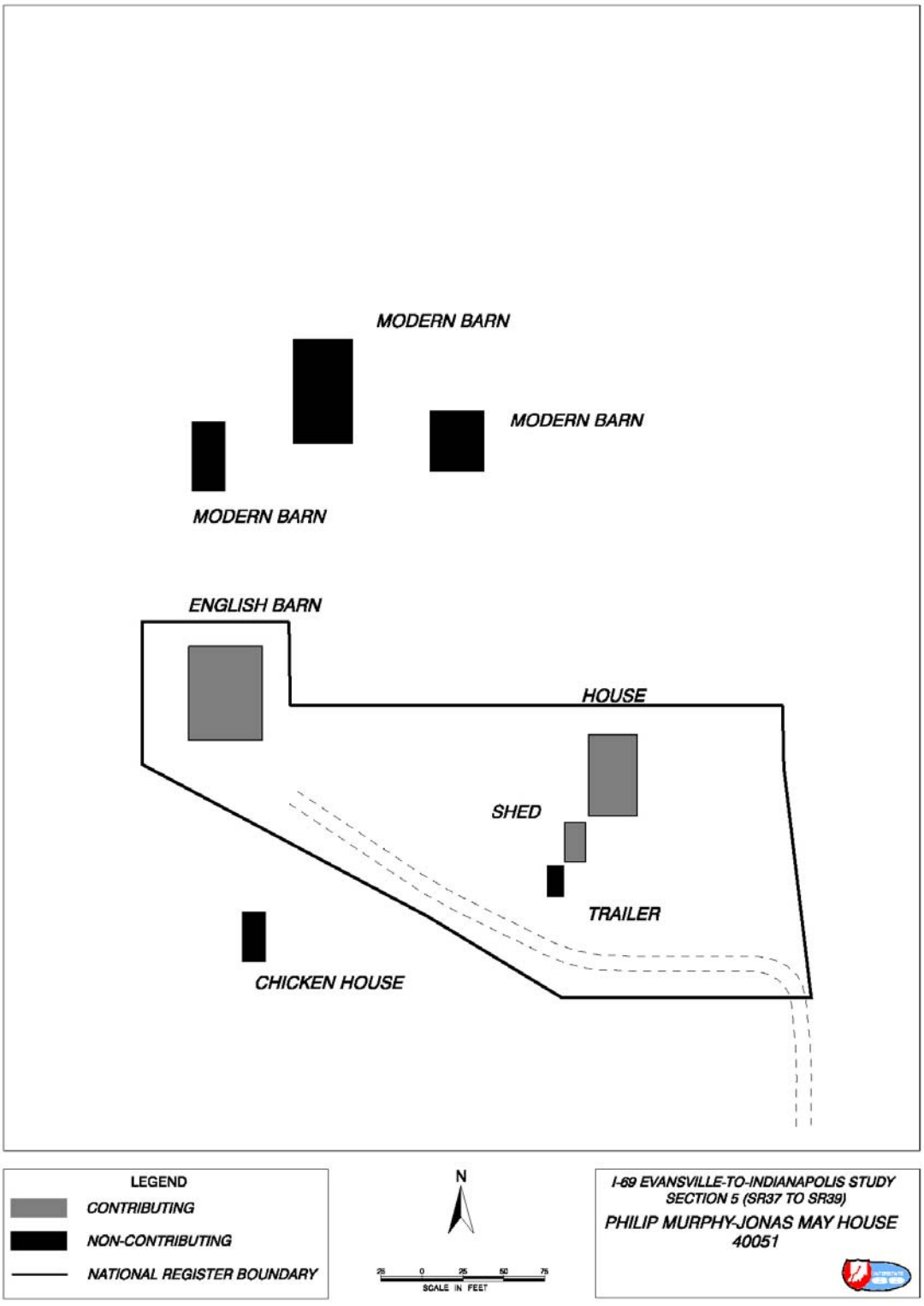
(Monroe 40051) – West (rear) and south (side) elevations.

(Monroe 40051) – Cut stone foundation walls of demolished rear wing.

Philip Murphy-Jonas May House
(Monroe 40051)
West Ida Lane
Van Buren Township, Monroe County
Significance: Pioneer Settlement, Architectural Merit/Vernacular Construction
Criteria: A and C

The Philip Murphy-Jonas May House is located in Van Buren Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 2,544 feet southwest of the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The property is eligible for the NHRP for its association with pioneer settlement, and for the architectural merit of the house, which provides a good example of vernacular construction utilizing local building materials.

Description: The Philip Murphy-Jonas May House, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report, is an abandoned two-story, limestone and brick, single-family dwelling. The house is set upon a continuous hand-cut limestone foundation. Its first floor exterior walls are constructed of hand-cut limestone, while those of the second floor are of brick construction indicating two distinct building periods. The earlier (c. 1840s) stone portion, constructed in the Hall-and-Parlor form, was later expanded with a brick second story. Its severely deteriorated side gable roof is clad in standing seam metal and is pierced by two gable end brick chimneys. The first floor windows feature limestone lintels and sills. The second floor window openings feature brick segmental arched lintels and limestone sills. The openings were fitted with two-over-two


MODERN BARN
MODERN BARN
MODERN BARN
ENGLISH BARN
HOUSE
SHED
TRAILER
CHICKEN HOUSE
LEGEND
CONTRIBUTING
NON-CONTRIBUTING
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
N
SCALE IN FEET
I-69 EVANSVILLE-TO-INDIANAPOLIS STUDY
SECTION 5 (SR37 TO SR39)
PHILIP MURPHY-JONAS MAY HOUSE
40051

(Monroe 40051) – Interior view of first floor showing Greek Revival pedimented window and door trim.

(Monroe 40051) – Frame outbuilding located southwest of the house.

(Monroe 40051) – English barn located west of the house.

light, double-hung sash windows, nearly all of which are no longer extant. The cut-stone, basement level walls are all that remain of a former rear addition.

The interior of the house features Greek Revival influenced pedimented window and door trim, at least one original fireplace mantle, and an enclosed stair ascending from the southern-most room. The interior has suffered considerable damage due to water infiltration from a failing roof and missing windows and exterior doors.

The property also contains a collection of nineteenth and twentieth century outbuildings. A frame outbuilding, perhaps a wash house, is located just southwest of the dwelling, and appears to date from the late nineteenth century. The one-story, frame building measures three bays wide by one bay deep, and is set upon a limestone foundation. Its exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding, while its side-gable roof is clad in corrugated metal.

A large timber-framed English barn, located west of the dwelling appears to date from the late nineteenth century. The barn is set upon a random-patterned limestone foundation, while its frame walls are clad in vertical board siding. Its gable-roof is clad in corrugated metal. A small door is extant in the gable end of the barn, but the main entrances were originally on the north and south elevations. The western portion of the barn has collapsed, as have several frame lean-tos appended to the south, west, and north elevations.

(Monroe 40051) – Three-bay pole shed.

(Monroe 40051) – Gable-front livestock shed with lean-to.

(Monroe 40051) – Shed-roofed livestock shed with lean-to.

A grouping of three circa 1920 livestock sheds is located northwest of the house. The eastern most of these sheds is a three-bay pole shed with vertical board siding and a shed roof covered in corrugated metal.

The middle shed is a frame gable-front building measuring one bay by one bay. It is set upon a poured concrete foundation, while its frame walls are clad in narrow vertical board siding. Its gable-front roof is covered in corrugated metal. A frame lean-to has been appended to the building's west elevation.

The western most outbuilding is a frame, shed-roofed building with a limestone pier foundation. Its frame walls are clad in vertical board siding, while its shed roof is covered in corrugated metal. A frame lean-to has been appended to the building's west elevation.

Context/Significance: The Philip Murphy-Jonas May House was originally constructed as a one-story stone dwelling, and its second story, of brick, was added circa 1866.[293] It is possible that the original one-story dwelling was constructed or occupied by Philip Murphy, who owned a 130-acre parcel containing the dwelling or its site between 1846 and 1856.[294] Murphy, a farmer, was a native of Kentucky.[295] James W. Cookerly owned the property between 1856 and 1866,[296] and probably occupied the modest one-story stone dwelling.

[293]Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 50.
[294] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* K: 430, Q: 219.
[295] USDCL, *Monroe County*, 1850.
[296] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* Q: 219, X: 400.

Cookerly was a Maryland native, and his wife, Harriet, had been born in Indiana.[297]

Jonas May purchased the 130-acre parcel in April 1866, and added the second floor within a short time.[298] May was a prominent farmer, who was described in his obituary in 1916 as "one of the best known pioneers of the south part of Monroe County."[299] May owned property containing the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House until 1914. One of his sons, Omer May, purchased the 130-acre parcel and three adjacent parcels from him for $9,000.[300] Omer May worked as a sawyer in a stone mill.[301] He owned the property until 1952. Members of the May family owned the property until 1967.[302]

Despite its current state of neglect, the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House retains a high degree of integrity. The property retains its original location and rural setting with rolling hills behind the house and small fenced fields to the north, although some modern residential development has occurred to the south. Its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is represented by the cut limestone blocks of the house's first floor, the retention of much of the interior's finishes, including Greek Revival pedimented window and door surrounds, and the lack of modern additions and building materials. Because of its high degree of integrity, the property continues to convey the feeling and association of a mid-nineteenth century expanded Hall-and-Parlor dwelling.

Conclusion: The Philip Murphy-Jonas May House is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with pioneer settlement and under Criterion C for the architectural merit of the house, which provides a good example of vernacular construction utilizing local building materials. The property does not meet Criterion B as research has not revealed any association with a significant individual. Research has not indicated that the property would qualify under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in history or prehistory. There are no known archaeological sites on the property. The recommended period of significance for the Philip Murphy–Jonas May House begins in 1846, the year Philip Murphy purchased the property, and extends to 1914, the year Jonas May sold the property to his son, Omer May.

[297] USDCL, *Monroe County*,1860.
[298] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* X: 400; Hawes, 50.
[299] "Sudden Death Jonas R. May," *Bloomington Daily Telephone*, 27 November 1916, 1.
[300] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* 62: 243.
[301] "Omer May," *Bloomington Daily Herald-Telephone*, 23 February 1974, 2.
[302] Van Buren Township, *Transfer Book*.

(Monroe 40051) – Property Boundaries

Boundary Description/Justification: The recommended boundary for the Philip Murphy-Jonas May House encompasses the southeast corner of the current tax parcel 016-19715-03. The northern boundary follows an existing fence line near the house and arbitrarily continues in a westerly direction to encompass the contributing English barn. The remaining boundaries were delineated using a combination of property and extant fence lines. The boundary includes the dwelling, a possible wash house, and a large frame, English barn as contributing elements.

(Monroe 25060) – Northern approach and west elevation of bridge, facing southeast.

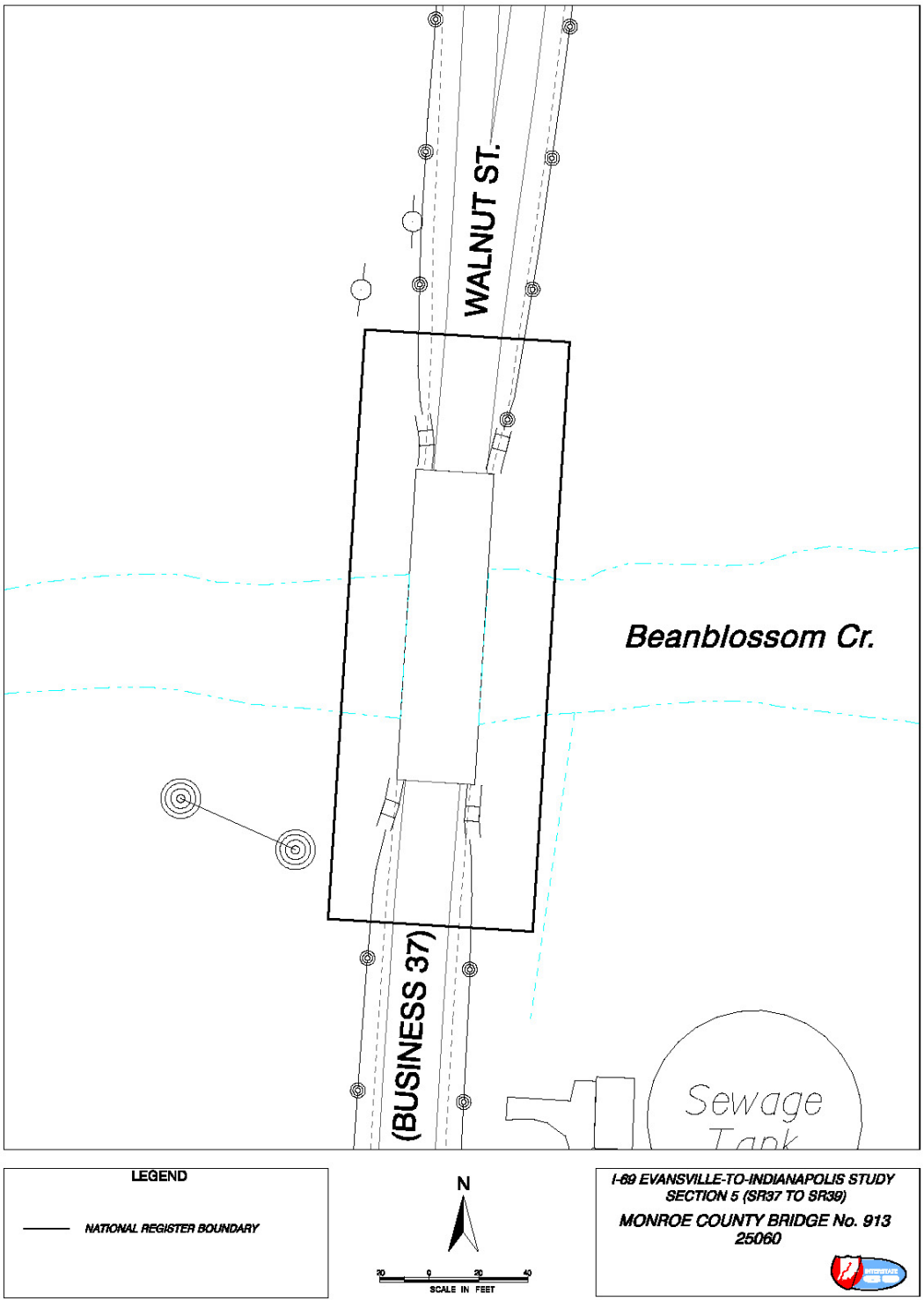
(Monroe 25060) – Bridge deck and detail of polygonal top chord Warren pony truss of the bridge's east elevation, facing southeast.

Monroe County Bridge No. 913 – (25060)
Business 37 over Beanblossom Creek
Bloomington Township, Monroe County
Significance: Architectural/Engineering merit
Criterion: C

Monroe County Bridge No. 913 is located in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, and is within the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2C). The bridge is eligible for the NRHP for its architectural and engineering merit as a good example of a polygonal top chord Warren pony truss bridge.

Description: Monroe County Bridge No. 913, not included in the Interim Report, is a single-span, steel, Warren polygonal chord pony truss bridge that carries two lanes of Business 37 over Beanblossom Creek. Built in 1946, the bridge was repaired in 1986 and 1995. The structure is 127 feet in length and approximately 32 feet in width, with an approximately 26 foot wide roadway. The bridge rests upon concrete abutments and supports a pre-cast concrete deck. Curved concrete parapets with recessed panels form the portals to the span. Modern guardrails have been added to the bridge.

Context/Significance: Monroe County Bridge 913 was constructed in 1946. The bridge was built to carry what is now Business 37 over Beanblossom Creek. The section of Business 37 that includes Monroe County Bridge 913 is not depicted on a 1928-1929 plat map. A 1956 topographic map and a 1957 plat map show


WALNUT ST.
Beanblossom Cr.
(BUSINESS 37)
Sewage
Tank
LEGEND
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
N
20 0 20 40
SCALE IN FEET
I-69 EVANSVILLE-TO-INDIANAPOLIS STUDY
SECTION 5 (SR37 TO SR39)
MONROE COUNTY BRIDGE No. 913
25060

(Monroe 25060) – West elevation showing detail of curved concrete parapet forming the bridge's northern portal facing east.

(Monroe 25060) – Property Boundaries

that the section of road had been built.[303] It appears likely that the bridge was constructed in association with a post-World War II improvement to Old State Route 37.

The bridge attained a score of seven on the on the Category II Point System of Significance because its trusses remain essentially intact, its 127-foot length, its use of a polygonal top chord Warren pony truss, its location on an important transportation route, and because there are few extant examples in the region.

The bridge retains integrity and is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as a good example of a polygonal top chord Warren pony truss bridge, a rare bridge type in the region and the state. The recommended period of significance for Monroe County Bridge No. 913 is 1946, marking its date of construction.

Boundary Description/Justification: The recommended National Register boundary for Monroe County Bridge No. 913 conforms to its legal right-of-way along its east and west elevations, while its north and south boundaries are drawn at right angles to encompass the limits of the of the bridge's abutments and wing walls. The boundaries are drawn to maintain a minimum of a ten-foot buffer around the outer limits of the bridge.

[303] United States Geological Survey, "Bloomington, Indiana quadrangle" (Washington D.C: United States Geological Survey, 1956).

(Morgan 60051) – Morgan County Bridge No. 161, Bridge deck and parapets, facing southwest.

(Morgan 60051) – Morgan County Bridge No. 161, southeast elevation showing skewed arch, facing west.

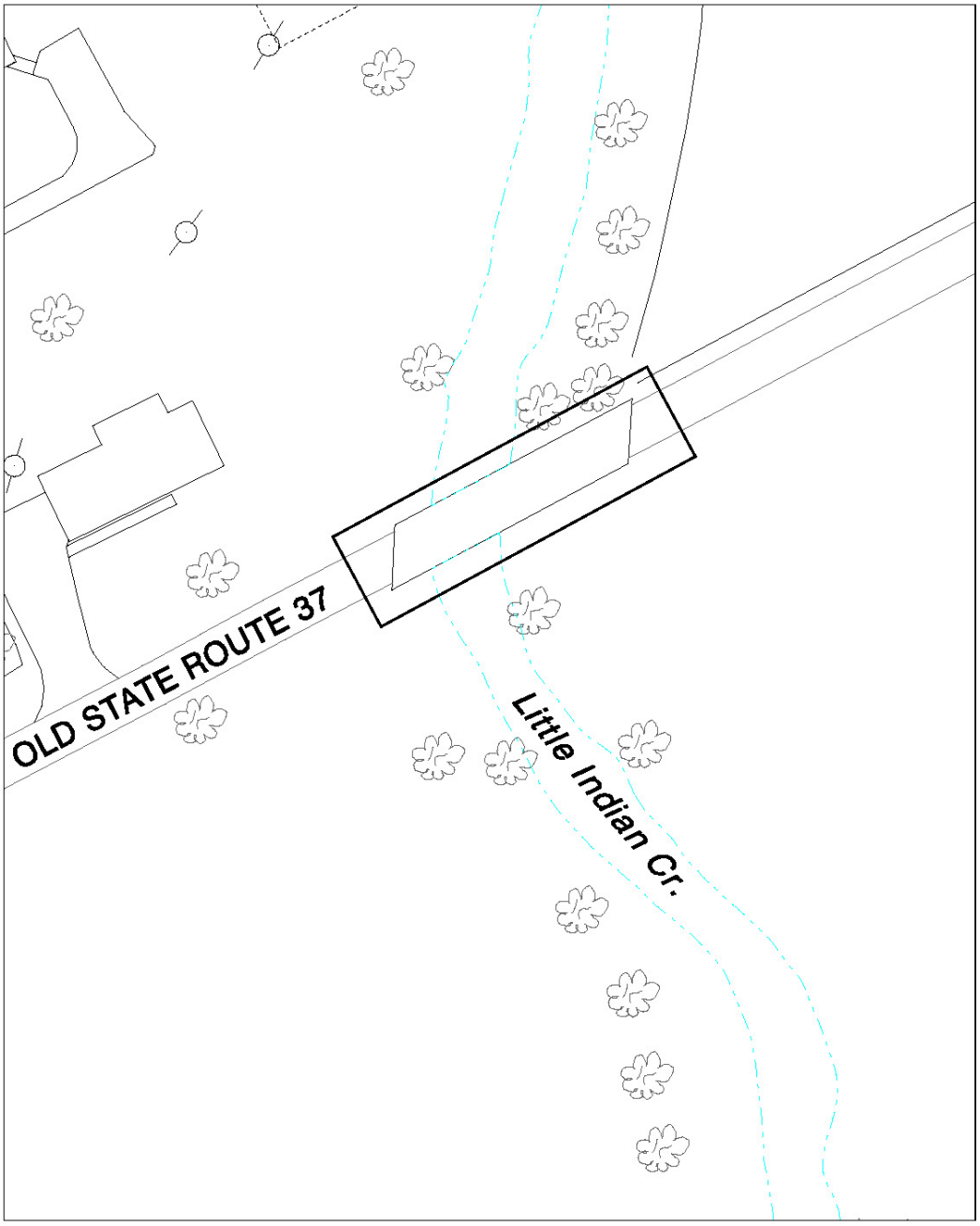
(Morgan 60051) – Morgan County Bridge No. 161, detail of interior parapet of northwest elevation showing paneled parapets, facing west.

Morgan County Bridge No. 161 – (60051)
Old SR 37 over Little Indian Creek,
Washington Township, Morgan County
Significance: Indiana State Highway Commission (ISHC) bridge program, Architectural/Engineering merit
Criteria: A and C

Morgan County Bridge No. 161 (60051) is located on Old SR 37 just northeast of the SR 37 and Old SR 37 intersection, and is within the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2F, G). The bridge was previously determined eligible for the NRHP by James L. Cooper in his survey of Indiana's Concrete Bridges constructed between 1900 and 1942.

Description: Morgan County Bridge No. 161, constructed in 1922 by E.C. Wright, is a skewed, single-span, closed spandrel, concrete arch bridge that carries two lanes of Old SR 37 over the Little Indian Creek. The structure is 66 feet in length and approximately 19.3 feet in width with an approximately 17 foot wide roadway. The bridge rests on concrete footers and supports a concrete deck with bituminous overlay. The bridge features concrete parapet walls with exposed aggregate rectangular recessed panels. The most notable feature of the bridge is its skewed arch.

Context/Significance: Morgan County Bridge No. 161 was determined eligible for the NRHP by James L. Cooper in his survey of Indiana's Concrete Bridges constructed between 1900 and 1942. The bridge is located on an important transportation route,


OLD STATE ROUTE 37
Little Indian Cr.
LEGEND
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
N
20 0 20 40
SCALE IN FEET
I-69 EVANSVILLE-TO-INDIANAPOLIS STUDY
SECTION 5 (SR37 TO SR39)
MORGAN COUNTY BRIDGE No. 161
60051

and is among the oldest unaltered ISHC-designed arches.[304] Old SR 37 was created in the early 1920s, upgrading and linking various local roads to form a regional and interstate highway that was part of what became known as the Dixie Highway. The ISHC, which designed the bridge, was formed during the 1910s in response to the Good Roads movement and the need for improved transportation facilities in Indiana.

The bridge retains integrity and is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the ISHC bridge program, and under Criterion C as an outstanding early example of a skewed, closed spandrel concrete arch bridge. The recommended period of significance for Morgan County Bridge No. 161 begins with its date of construction in 1922 and extends to 1938, the year when SR 37 was rerouted.

(Morgan 60051) – Property Boundaries

Boundary Description/Justification: The recommended National Register boundary for Morgan County Bridge No. 161 conforms to its legal right-of-way along its northwest and southeast elevations, while its southwest and northeast boundaries are drawn at right angles to encompass the limits of the of the bridge's abutments and wing walls. The boundaries are drawn to maintain a minimum of a ten-foot buffer around the outer limits of the bridge.

[304] Cooper, *Artificial Stone*, 242

(Morgan 60030) – Morgan County Bridge No. 224, Bridge deck and interior of truss members, facing southwest.

(Morgan 60030) – Morgan County Bridge No. 224, detail of truss members, facing south.

(Morgan 60030) – Morgan County Bridge No. 224, west elevation showing detail of truss members, facing south.

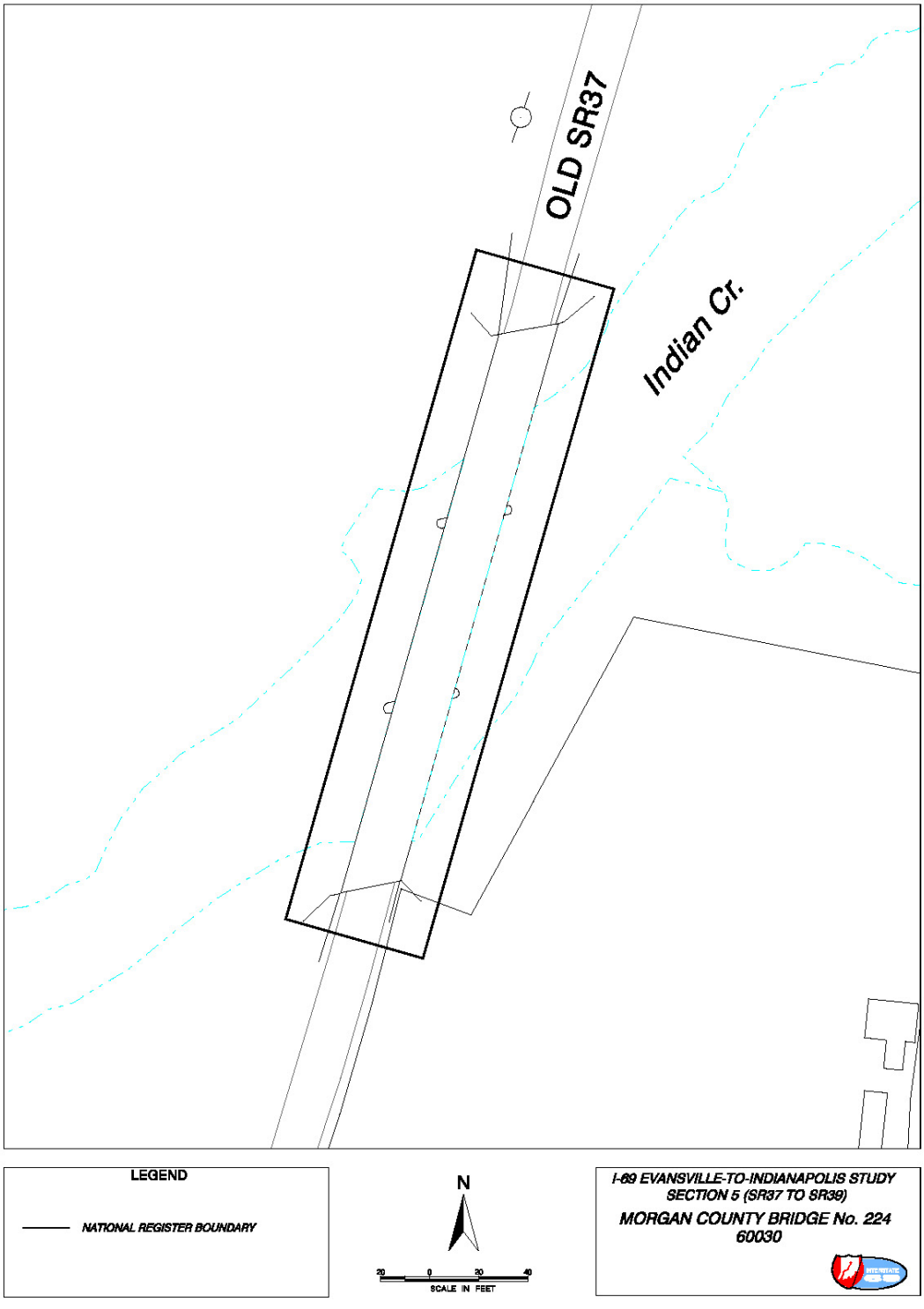
Morgan County Bridge No. 224 – (60030)
Old SR 37 over Indian Creek,
Washington Township, Morgan County
Significance: Architectural/Engineering merit
Criterion: C

Morgan County Bridge No. 224 (60030) is located on Old SR 37 just south of the SR 37 and Old SR 37 intersection, and is within the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2G). The bridge is eligible for the NRHP for its architectural and engineering merit as a good example of a skewed three-span Warren pony truss bridge.

Description: Morgan County Bridge No. 224, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, is a skewed three-span Warren pony truss bridge that carries two lanes of Old SR 37 over Indian Creek. Completed in 1926, the bridge measures approximately 236 feet in length and approximately 20 feet wide. The bridge rests upon poured concrete wing wall abutments and two intermediate poured concrete piers. Each of the riveted spans is comprised of seven panels. The all-interior verticals are fabricated from pairs of angles riveted together with stay plates and reinforced with external sway bracing. The diagonals, which grow increasingly lighter toward midspan, are comprised of a pair of angles, which are also riveted together with stay plates. The I floor beams are riveted to gussets, while the verticals above the lower chord carry the structure's concrete deck.[305]

The bridge was in included in the 1987 survey of historic metal bridges in Indiana,

[305] Additional information provided by I-69, Evansville to Indianapolis, Tier 2 Studies, Section 6, consultant.


OLD SR37
Indian Cr.
LEGEND
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
N
20 0 30 40
SCALE IN FEET
I-69 EVANSVILLE-TO-INDIANAPOLIS STUDY
SECTION 5 (SR37 TO SR39)
MORGAN COUNTY BRIDGE No. 224
60030

and was noted for its length, although it did not receive a rating.[306]

Context/Significance: The contract for Morgan County Bridge 224 was awarded on July 28, 1925, to the Vincennes Bridge Company. The bridge was completed on July 2, 1926.[307] It was constructed to replace an earlier bridge, in order to support the heavier loads that were associated with the integration of a former country road into the new state road system, of which SR 37 was a part.[308] During the Good Roads era of the early twentieth century, the Indiana Highway Commission was created and tasked with the development, operation and maintenance of a road network that would reach every county seat and many smaller communities. Also during the Good Roads era, advocacy led to the creation of what became known as the Dixie Highway, a thoroughfare that was made of many local roads and extended from Indianapolis to Miami. In the area south of Indianapolis, including Morgan County, SR 37 was part of the Dixie Highway.

The bridge attained a score of nine on the Historic Bridge Point System of Significance because its truss members remain essentially intact, for its unusual length (236 feet), for its construction on a skew (twenty-nine degrees), for its location on an important transportation route (Old SR 37), for being the work of an Indiana fabricator (Vincennes Bridge Company), and because extant plans or detailed

[306] Cooper, *Iron Monuments*, 168
[307] Additional information provided by I-69, Evansville to Indianapolis, Tier 2 Studies, Section 6, consultant.
[308] Joann Stuttgen, personal communication 30 January 2005.

specifications for the structure exist. The bridge, therefore, retains integrity and is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as a good example of a skewed, three-span Warren pony truss bridge. The recommended period of significance for Morgan County Bridge No. 224 is 1926, marking its date of construction.

(Morgan 60030) – Property Boundaries

Boundary Description/Justification: The recommended National Register boundary for Morgan County Bridge No. 224 conforms to its legal right-of-way along its northwest and southeast elevations, while its southwest and northeast boundaries are drawn at right angles to encompass the limits of the of the bridge's abutments and wing walls. The boundaries are drawn to maintain a minimum of a ten-foot buffer around the outer limits of the bridge.

Eligible Districts

Project historians thoroughly evaluated all potential historic districts identified in the Interim Reports and by consulting parties, including the potential Clear Creek historic district as identified in the 1989 Monroe County Interim Report. The potential historic district, as defined, encompassed virtually the entire original area of development in the village. Tier 1 historians revisited the Clear Creek area and determined that the community retained little historic integrity. This evaluation was confirmed by both Section 4 and Section 5 Tier 2 historians based upon independent surveys of the area. Section 4 historians noted that the historic setting of the community has been compromised by the removal of the New Albany and Salem Railroad (later the Monon), which was largely responsible for the linear settlement pattern of Clear Creek. Although the majority of the buildings surveyed in the 1989 report were extant, many have been extensively altered by the introduction of modern building materials and incongruous additions, thereby resulting in an overall loss of historic integrity. These same trends were evident in the section of Clear Creek within the Section 5 APE, which includes the east side of the southern end of Rogers Street and previously identified resources Monroe 36031 to Monroe 36036. The setting of this cluster of historic resources has been compromised by the demolition of residential structures along the west side of Rogers Street, the removal of the adjacent railroad corridor, and the construction of a modern, suburban residential development east of these resources. Due to the loss of integrity of individual buildings as well as to the setting of the community, neither Clear Creek, nor any portion of the community is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria.

Additionally, project historians sought to identify any previously undocumented historic districts where a significant concentration or linkage of continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects is historically or aesthetically linked by plan or by physical development. However, documentary research, field surveys, and analysis concluded that no eligible NRHP districts are located within the Section 5 APE.

Selected Ineligible Properties

Project historians conducted field surveys and documentary research to document the presence or absence of above-ground resources greater than 50 years of age within Section 5 APE. This survey effort revealed 319 previously and newly identified above-ground resources greater than 50 years of age within the Section 5 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The field surveys coupled with the contextual research determined that 216 of the extant resources either lack historical or architectural significance, or do not retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. Most of these 216 resources lack significance due to a loss of building integrity, a loss of farm or farmstead integrity, and, in a few cases, removal from their original locations. Most of these properties have lost integrity through the application of modern building materials, the removal of original building materials and fabric, unsympathetic additions, and various other alterations. The integrity of farmsteads was compromised by the loss of historical agricultural outbuildings and/or the construction of non-period agricultural outbuildings.

The remaining 103 above-ground resources consist of 34 previously unidentified resources in Monroe County and 6 in Morgan County, while 63 had been previously documented in the Morgan County, the Monroe County, and the City of Bloomington Interim Reports, as well as James L. Cooper's *Iron Monuments to Distant Posterity*, and *Artistry and Ingenuity in Artificial Stone*. The present field survey found that 15 of the 63 previously identified resources have since been demolished. Of the remainder, project historians determined during the field survey that the integrity of 14 of these properties has since been significantly reduced by the replacement of original building materials, the construction of additions that changed the building's massing and design, a loss of associated period outbuildings that were extant during the Interim Report surveys, and/or other alterations. This loss of integrity has resulted in the reduction of individual resource ratings for these properties. Eight of these properties that had been rated "Notable" in the 1989 *Monroe County Interim Report* are not individually discussed as selected ineligible properties, with the exception of a house at 5640 S. Victor Pike in Perry Township (Monroe 35056). These properties include from south to north: the Jameson House at 6399 Old State Road 37 in Perry Township (Monroe 35066), a house at 6398 Old State Road 37 in Perry Township (Monroe 35065), the Bowman-Shigley House at 4850 S. Victor Pike in Perry Township (Monroe 35047), a farm at 1500 W. That Road in Perry Township (Monroe 35051), a house at 2122 N. Arlington Road in Bloomington Township (Monroe 25041), the Owens-Hill Farm at 4600 N. Kinser Pike in Bloomington Township (Monroe 25018), and a farm at 4851 N. Kinser Pike in Bloomington Township (Monroe 25017). Monroe 35056 is included as a selected ineligible property as research revealed that it is a kit house manufactured by the Aladdin Company of Bay City, Michigan.

Three properties rated "Notable" in the 1989 Monroe County and 2004 City of Bloomington Interim Reports are included as selected ineligible properties. Project historians determined upon field review that the integrity, and, therefore rating, of these properties remains unchanged. These selected ineligible properties include from north to south: Monroe County Bridge No. 83 carrying W. Dillman Road over Clear Creek in Perry Township (Monroe 35064), a dry-stack

stone wall along W. Church Lane to Victor Pike in Perry Township (Monroe 35050), and a house at 2102 W. Vernal Pike in Bloomington Township (Monroe 90183).

Consulting parties expressed an interest in nine previously documented above-ground resources within the Section 5 APE that were determined to be not eligible for the NRHP. These resources are included as selected ineligible resources and are, from south to north: five resources comprising part of the Clear Creek historic district along S. Rogers Street in Perry Township (Monroe 36031, 36032, 36033, 36034, and 36035), the Fullerton House at 4210 Fullerton Pike in Van Buren Township (Monroe 40050), a house at 2102 W. Vernal Pike in Bloomington Township (Monroe 90183), the Anderson House on Liberty Church Road in Washington Township (Morgan 60033), and the Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery located east of current SR 37 near its intersection with Legendary Drive in Washington Township (Morgan 60032).

Of the 39 newly identified resources, one resource, the Burns Farmstead (Morgan 60048) is considered "Notable" and consulting parties expressed an interest in the Vernia Mill site (Monroe 25072) and in cemeteries within or immediately adjacent to the existing SR 37 right-of-way, two of which were selected as representative examples. These four newly identified resources are individually discussed as selected ineligible resources, and are from south to north: the Vernia Mill site located southwest of the intersection of SR 37 and SR 46 in Bloomington Township (Monroe 25072), the Griffith Cemetery located west of SR 37 and east of Wylie Road in Bloomington Township (Monroe 25059), the Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery located east of SR 37 and north of Wylie Road in Bloomington Township (Monroe 05034), and the Burns Farmstead at 3830 Jordan Road in Washington Township (Morgan 60048).

(Monroe 35064) – Western approach and portal.

(Monroe 35064) – Detail of Warren Pony Truss.

Selected Ineligible Properties

Monroe County Bridge No. 83 (Monroe 35064)
W. Dillman Road over Clear Creek
Perry Township, Monroe County

Bridge No. 83 is located in Perry Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 6,382 feet southeast of the southern terminus of the Section 5 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The resource is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks significance.

Description. Monroe County Bridge No. 83, rated Notable in the Interim Report, is a single-span Warren pony truss bridge carrying W. Dillman Road over Clear Creek. The structure was constructed in c. 1910. The bridge is comprised of a single steel span, with an open-grate deck, and is set upon concrete abutments and wing walls.

Context/Significance: Monroe County Bridge No. 83 was constructed circa 1910. The bridge was one of a number of metal bridges that were built in Monroe and Morgan counties in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as such bridges became common to the landscapes of southwestern Indiana. Bridge 83 was built during the early years of the Good Roads movement, which was spurred by the increasing popularity of bicycles and automobiles and the need for roads which were suited to those new vehicles. The bridge predated the 1915 formation of the Indiana Highway Commission, which carried out numerous local transportation improvements in order to create a reliable statewide road network.

Monroe County Bridge No. 83 attained a score of five on the Category II Point System of Significance because its trusses remain essentially intact, and because it was built between 1900 and 1917. A rating of seven is generally required for NRHP eligibility. The structure is an example of a single-span Warren pony truss, a common bridge type in Monroe County and the surrounding region. The bridge was also included in James Cooper's 1987 bridge survey, although it was not assigned a rating for significance.[309]

Conclusion: Monroe County Bridge No. 83 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria.

[309] Cooper, *Iron Monuments*, 164.

(Monroe 35056) – East (façade) and north (side) elevations.

(Monroe 35056) – East (façade) elevation.

House (Monroe 35056)
5640 South Victor Pike
Perry Township, Monroe County

This house is located in Perry Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 4,362 feet south of the southern terminus of the Section 5 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity.

Description. This 1927 house, rated Notable in the Interim Report, is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling constructed in the Gable-Front form with no stylistic details. The house is set upon a continuous stone and concrete block foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Its front-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and is pierced by a central internal brick chimney. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six light, replacement sash windows. A full-width porch fronts the façade of the original house. The porch rises from a brick pier foundation and wood deck, while turned posts support its hipped roof. Two additions have been appended to the left side elevation. The property also contains a modern one-bay garage, which is clad in vinyl siding.

Context/Significance: The dwelling at 5640 South Victor Pike was constructed in 1927 for Edward and Roxie Cantrell.[310]

[310] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 39; Monroe County, Indiana, *Indiana Residential Property Record Card for Parcel No. 014-04540-00*, Available @ http://in53.plexisgroup.com/map/PRC/0002ED4C.pdf.

The dwelling was a kit house, constructed of precut lumber that was purchased from the Aladdin Company. Members of the Cantrell family constructed the house.[311]

The Aladdin Company, of Bay City, Michigan, was founded in 1906 and was reportedly the first company to offer kit houses. All the materials in each kit were precut and numbered. Houses were offered in styles which included Craftsman and Colonial Revival. The kit houses, which were offered in catalogs, were popular between 1910 and 1940. The catalogs featured mostly two and three bedroom houses, which allowed for alterations and additions by the customer.[312] Although the interior of the house was inaccessible, the window and door fenestration are consistent with Aladdin's Cedars Plan No. 5, depicted in the company's 1927 catalog. The Cedars kits ranged in price from $598 to $715; porches cost an additional $99.[313]

In 1930, as shown in census records, Edward Cantrell was a 57-year-old quarry laborer. He had been born in Kentucky, to parents born in Tennessee and Kentucky. Roxie Cantrell, 54, had been born in Tennessee, as had her parents.[314] Roxie Cantrell or her estate owned 5640 South Victor Pike until 1989.[315]

The house has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by two additions that have been appended to the side elevation, the application of an asphalt shingle roof, the application of vinyl siding, the installation of replacement doors and windows and alterations to the front porch including the installation of Victorian turned brackets. Because of these changes, the property no longer conveys the feeling and association of a Gable-Front kit house from the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Conclusion: The house is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria.

[311] State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources, *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for 5640 South Victor Pike, Perry Township, Monroe County, Indiana*, On file at the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, Indianapolis.
[312] Fred J. Becker, "Kit Homes," Available @ www.fredbecker.org/News%20Letter/KitHomes.htm.
[313] Aladdin Company, *Aladdin Readi Cut Homes*, Available @ http://clarke.cmich.edu/aladdin/1927/aladdin1.htm.
[314] USDCL, *Monroe County*,1930.
[315] Perry Township, *Transfer Book*.

(Monroe 36031) – West (façade) elevation.

(Monroe 36031) – North (side) and west (façade) elevations.

House (Monroe 36031)
5723 S. Rogers Street
Perry Township, Monroe County

This house is located in Perry Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 6,038 feet southeast of the southern terminus of the Section 5 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity. The house is in the area designated as the Clear Creek Historic District in the 1989 Interim Report. Since the earlier survey, many of the buildings within the district have been demolished or severely altered such that neither the potential district, nor any portion of it retains an acceptable ratio of contributing to non-contributing properties.

Description. This circa 1915 house, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling in the Bungaloid form. The house is set upon a continuous stone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Its roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The window openings are fitted with vinyl one-over-one light, and sliding sash replacement windows. A one-story porch fronts the facade. The porch rises from a continuous stone foundation, while ashlar piers support its gable-front roof. The porch has been enclosed with glass.

Context/Significance: Monroe County land records and records of the 1920 census indicate that the house at 5723 South Rogers Street was built circa 1915. Edes and Eliza Ehric, for whom the house was built, were immigrants from Baltic Russia. In 1920, according to census records, Edes Ehric was

a blacksmith; his workplace is illegible in hand-written census records.[316] The Ehrics owned 5723 South Rogers Street until 1933; Myrtle Sylvester owned the house between 1933 and 1946.[317]

Edes Ehric may have worked in one of the stone mills that began operation in the vicinity of Clear Creek in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The village experienced considerable housing and population growth during that time, as a result of the opening of a number of quarries and limestone mills in and near Perry Township. The growth of the local limestone industry may have led to the subdivision of land along South Rogers Street into building lots in or before the 1920s, giving the dwelling its immediate setting. Most of the houses in the village were built by the 1920s.[318]

The house has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding, the installation of vinyl replacement windows, the enclosure of its front porch, and the infilling of the basement level windows. Because of these changes, the property no longer conveys the feeling and association of a circa 1915 Bungaloid dwelling.

Conclusion: The house is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria. Furthermore, due to the overall loss of historic integrity in the above-ground resources in the village of Clear Creek, a historic district no longer exists.

[316] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 60: 366; Perry Township, *Transfer Book*; USDCL, *Monroe County*, 1920.
[317] Perry Township, *Transfer Book*.
[318] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 41.

(Monroe 36032) – West (façade) elevation.

(Monroe 36032) – West (facade) and south (side) elevations.

House (Monroe 36032)
5721 (5719) S. Rogers Street
Perry Township, Monroe County

This house is located in Perry Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 5,871 feet southeast of the southern terminus of the Section 5 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity. The house is in the area designated as the Clear Creek Historic District in the 1989 Interim Report. Since the earlier survey, many of the buildings within the district have been demolished or severely altered such that neither the potential district, nor any portion of it retains an acceptable ratio of contributing to non-contributing properties.

Description. This circa 1928 house, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling in the Pyramid Cottage form. The house is set upon a continuous stone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Its pyramidal roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced on its west slope by an internal brick chimney. The window openings are fitted with one-over-one light, double-hung wood sash windows, which are fronted by aluminum storm windows. A one-story porch fronts the facade. The porch rises from a continuous stone foundation and wood deck, while paired wood posts support its hipped roof.

Context/Significance: Monroe County land records indicate that the dwelling at 5719 South Rogers Street was built circa 1928, for Clarence L. and Edna M. Jamison. In 1930, Clarence Jamison was a draftsman in a stone mill. Jamison apparently worked in one of the stone mills that began operation in the vicinity of

Clear Creek in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The village experienced considerable housing and population growth during that time, as a result of the opening of a number of quarries and limestone mills in and near Perry Township. The growth of the local limestone industry may have led to the subdivision of land along South Rogers Street into building lots in or before the 1920s, giving the dwelling its immediate setting. Most of the houses in the village were built by the 1920s.[319]

The house has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding, the installation of modern storm windows, changes to its fenestration, and the construction of a rear deck. Because of these changes, the property no longer conveys the feeling and association of a circa 1928 Pyramidal Cottage.

Conclusion: The house is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria. Furthermore, due to the overall loss of historic integrity in the above-ground resources in the village of Clear Creek, a historic district no longer exists.

[319] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 41.

(Monroe 36033) – West (façade) elevation.

(Monroe 36033) – West (facade) and south (side) elevations, showing modern commercial buildings behind house.

House (Monroe 36033)
5715 S. Rogers Street
Perry Township, Monroe County

This house is located in Perry Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 5,750 feet southeast of the southern terminus of the Section 5 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity. The house is in the area designated as the Clear Creek Historic District in the 1989 Interim Report. Since the earlier survey, many of the buildings within the district have been demolished or severely altered such that neither the potential district, nor any portion of it retains an acceptable ratio of contributing to non-contributing properties.

Description. This circa 1925 house, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, is a one and a half-story, single-family dwelling in the Bungalow form. The house is set upon a continuous masonry foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in smooth-faced, random ashlar. Its side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and trimmed with knee brackets. An internal stone chimney pierces the roof's ridgeline. The window openings are fitted with four-over-one light, double-hung wood sash windows. A one-story porch fronts the facade. The porch rises from a continuous stone foundation, while stone faced piers atop a brick pedestals support its gable-front roof. A brick closed-rail balustrade encircles the porch.

Context/Significance: The house at 5715 South Rogers Street was built circa 1925.[320] Claude Jamison and his wife, Ida, owned the house between 1926 and 1940. In 1930, according to

[320] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 41.

census records, Claude Jamison was a planerman in a limestone mill. He and his wife, Ida, were Indiana natives, as were their parents. The family's home had an estimated value of $3,500.[321] Claude Jamison apparently worked in one of the stone mills that began operation in the vicinity of Clear Creek in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The village experienced considerable housing and population growth during that time, as a result of the opening of a number of quarries and limestone mills in and near Perry Township. The growth of the local limestone industry may have led to the subdivision of land along South Rogers Street into building lots in or before the 1920s, giving the dwelling its immediate setting. Most of the houses in the village were built by the 1920s.[322]

The house has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the application of asphalt shingle roofing, the enclosure of its rear porch, and the construction of two modern commercial buildings. Furthermore, better examples of Bungalows, a common housing form, can be found in Perry Township.

Conclusion: The house is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria. Furthermore, due to the overall loss of historic integrity in the above-ground resources in the village of Clear Creek, a historic district no longer exists.

[321] USDCL, *Monroe County*, 1930.
[322] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 41.

(Monroe 36034) – North (side) and west (façade) elevations.

(Monroe 36034) – West (facade) and south (side) elevations.

House (Monroe 36034)
5711 S. Rogers Street
Perry Township, Monroe County

This house is located in Perry Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 5,634 feet southeast of the southern terminus of the Section 5 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity. The house is in the area designated as the Clear Creek Historic District in the 1989 Interim Report. Since the earlier survey, many of the buildings within the district have been demolished or severely altered such that neither the potential district, nor any portion of it retains an acceptable ratio of contributing to non-contributing properties.

Description. This circa 1932 house, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling in the Pyramid Cottage form. The house is set upon a continuous stone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Its pyramidal roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced on its north slope by an exterior eave wall chimney. The window openings are fitted with vinyl replacement sash windows. A one-story porch fronts the façade, and has been enclosed. The property contains a frame garage with a limestone pier foundation, vertical board cladding, and a gable-front roof clad in corrugated metal.

Context/Significance: The dwelling at 5711 South Rogers Street was built in or about 1932, while the parcel on which it stands was owned by Olie Fess Tell.[323] Olie Fess

[323] Perry Township, *Transfer Book*s, 1928-1932, 1932-1936.

Tell acquired the undeveloped lot in or before 1928. In 1939 she conveyed the house to her son, Wilson Fess Tell; he owned the property until 1968. In addition to the house, the Tells appear to have been responsible for the construction of the outbuilding that stands in the rear yard.

The Tell family did not yet live in Perry Township in 1930, the year of the most recent census whose records are available to the public. It is possible that members of the Tell family worked in one of the quarries or stone mills that began operation in the vicinity of Clear Creek in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The village experienced considerable housing and population growth during that time, as a result of the opening of a number of quarries and limestone mills in and near Perry Township. The growth of the local limestone industry may have led to the subdivision of land along South Rogers Street into building lots in or before the 1920s, giving the dwelling its immediate setting. Most of the houses in the village were built by the 1920s.[324]

The house has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding, the installation of vinyl sash replacement windows, the enclosure of its front porch, and the construction of a rear addition. Because of these changes, the property no longer conveys the feeling and association of a circa 1932 Pyramidal Cottage.

Conclusion: The house is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria. Furthermore, due to the overall loss of historic integrity in the above-ground resources in the village of Clear Creek, a historic district no longer exists.

[324] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 41.

(Monroe 36035) – North (side) and west (façade) elevations.

(Monroe 36035) – West (facade) and south (side) elevations.

House (Monroe 36035)
5707S. Rogers Street
Perry Township, Monroe County

This house is located in Perry Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 5,490 feet southeast of the southern terminus of the Section 5 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity. The house is in the area designated as the Clear Creek Historic District in the 1989 Interim Report. Since the earlier survey, many of the buildings within the district have been demolished or severely altered such that neither the potential district, nor any portion of it retains an acceptable ratio of contributing to non-contributing properties.

Description. This circa 1913 house, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling in the Pyramid Cottage form. The house is set upon a continuous stone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Its pyramidal roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced on its east slope by an internal brick chimney. The window openings are fitted with one-over-one light, double-hung wood sash windows, which are fronted by aluminum storm windows. A one-story porch fronts the façade, and has been enclosed. The property contains a frame, two-bay garage with a limestone foundation, vertical board siding and a gable-front roof clad in corrugated metal.

Context/Significance: Monroe County land records indicate that the house at 5707 South Rogers Street was built circa 1913.[325] Wylie Sare, a stoneworker who served as township assessor during or after the time that he lived there, owned the house between 1918 and 1922.[326] Between 1922 and 1929 the house was owned by Henry A. Woolery, the owner of the H.A. Woolery quarry and mill near Clear Creek. Woolery lived on East Seventh Street in Bloomington during that time.[327] Ezra Mercer, a draftsman in a stone mill, and his wife, Iva, owned 5707 South Rogers Street between 1929 and 1939.

The association of 5707 South Rogers Street with at least three owners associated with the local limestone industry appears typical for its immediate neighborhood. Clear Creek experienced considerable housing and population growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as a result of the opening of a number of quarries and limestone mills in and near Perry Township. The growth of the local limestone industry may have led to the subdivision of land along South Rogers Street into building lots in and before the 1920s, giving the dwelling its immediate setting. Most of the houses in the village were built by the 1920s.[328]

The house has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding, the installation of modern storm windows, the enclosure of its front porch, and the construction of a rear addition. Because of these changes, the property no longer conveys the feeling and association of a circa 1913 Pyramidal Cottage.

Conclusion: The house is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria. Furthermore, due to the overall loss of historic integrity in the above-ground resources in the village of Clear Creek, a historic district no longer exists.

[325] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 59: 16, 62: 119.
[326] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 66: 246, 70: 448; "Local, Area Deaths: Everett Hedrick," *Bloomington Daily Herald-Telephone*, 8 March 1973.
[327] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 70: 448; Perry Township, *Transfer Book*; Winthrop Williams, *Bloomington, Indiana City Directory* (Bloomington, IN: Winthrop Williams, 1927), 288.
[328] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 41.

(Monroe 35050) – Eastern terminus of Stone Wall.

(Monroe 35050) – Stone Wall showing collapsed portion and cuts made for driveways.

Stone Wall (Monroe 35050)
1245 West Church Lane to Victor Pike
Perry Township, Monroe County

The Stone Wall is located in Perry Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 3,405 feet southeast of the southern terminus of the Section 5 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The resource is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity.

Description. The Stone Wall, rated Notable in the Interim Report, is a dry stack stone wall extending along Church Lane. The wall was apparently constructed for agricultural purposes to delineate farm fields from a public thoroughfare.

Context/Significance: The dry-stacked limestone wall at 1245 West Church Lane is one of a number of such walls that are extant in various sections of Monroe County. The walls are concentrated in an area northwest of Bloomington, particularly in the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District.[329] Historians have estimated that the majority of the area's dry-stacked limestone walls were built between 1870 and 1890.[330] They are believed to have been constructed by itinerant masons who were of Irish origin or descent who were paid $1 per rod (16.5 ft) of wall.[331]

[329] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xxvii.
[330] Ibid., xxvii, 18, 31; Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-4, 7-5, 7-8, 7-35.
[331] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, xxvii..

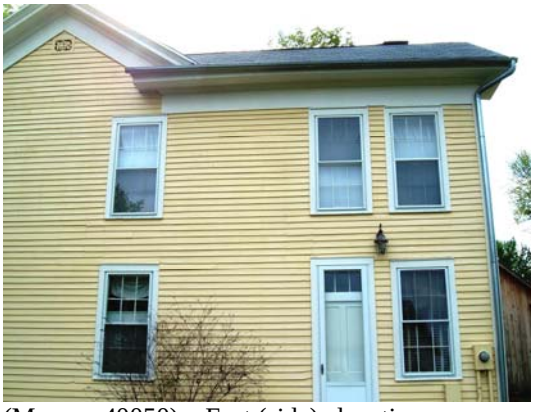
Dry-stacked limestone walls were used to delineate property boundaries, along roads, between farms, and between sections of farms. The walls were built not only in Monroe County, but in other counties in south-central Indiana and in other parts of the Midwestern United States. [332] The walls have been associated with "a comparative poverty of soil and of agriculture," as the ease of gathering (rather than quarrying) the stone with which they were built is associated with soil that is thin and poor.[333]

The wall has undergone alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the resource retains its original location, its setting has been compromised by residential development. Its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the removal of several sections to accommodate driveways, as well as the structural failure and collapse of portions of the wall. Because of these changes, the resource no longer conveys the feeling and association of a late nineteenth century stone wall erected as an agricultural demarcation.

Conclusion: The Stone Wall is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria.

[332] Hiestand and Branigan, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, 7-8, 7-18.
[333] Ibid., 7-5.

(Monroe 40050) – South (façade) elevation.



(Monroe 40050) – East (side) elevation.

(Monroe 40050) – West (side) and south (façade) elevations.

Fullerton House (Monroe 40050)
4210 Fullerton Pike
Van Buren Township, Monroe County

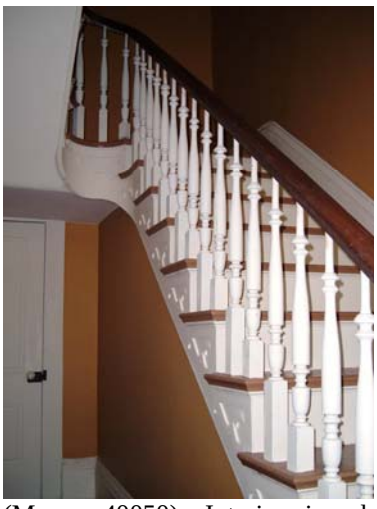
The Fullerton House is located in Van Buren Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 351 feet west of the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2A). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks historical integrity and there are better examples of I-Houses within the township.

Description: The Fullerton House, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, is believed to have been built circa 1870.[334] The two-story, frame, single-family dwelling is constructed in the I-House form with minimal Greek Revival and Federal influences. The house is set upon a continuous stone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in clapboard and are trimmed with wide corner boards. Its side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and is underscored with boxed cornice with returns. The chimneys have been truncated below the roofline. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six light, double-hung wood sash windows, some original and some modern replacements. The main entry is fitted with a Federal-style panel door, which is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a three-light transom. Replaced glazings were cut from old glass to appear as originals. The north (rear) elevation incorporated an unusual triple gable; the asymmetrical fenestration on this elevation would have been an unusual element of either Greek Revival or Federal-influenced dwellings and suggests that this

[334] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 49.

(Monroe 40050) – North (rear) elevation, showing triple roof gables.

(Monroe 40050) – Modern garage located northwest of the house.



(Monroe 40050) – Interior view showing staircase.

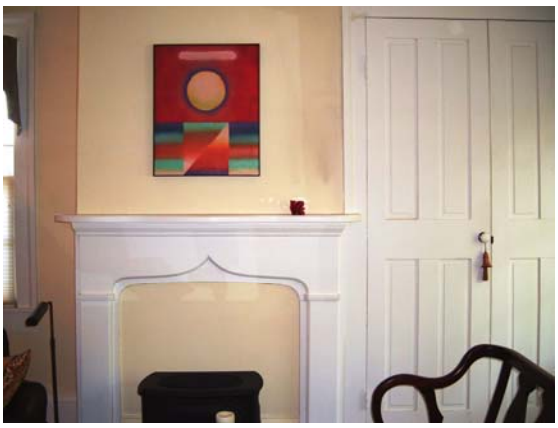
was a later addition. In the center of the triple gable a wooden cutout "1870" is inserted into the clapboard. This same style of cutout appears on the west and east elevations just below the gable peak.

A large modern frame garage is located to the rear of the house. The garage is clad in natural-finish board-and-batten siding and has a corrugated metal roof.

Original interior architectural features of the house, such as its Italianate-influenced newel post and spindled stair balustrade, mantels, four-panel doors, door hardware, and transoms are consistent with the estimate of its construction date. The interior floor plan, once converted into apartments, has been restored to the original plan.

The house's setting is a grassy lawn with mature trees in front, but the former agricultural property is truncated by industrial development and modern residential development on either side. An associated family cemetery (Monroe 40074) is located across Fullerton Pike, just southeast of the house. The cemetery, which is now located on a separate tax parcel, has been documented on a Cemetery Registry Survey Form.

Context/Significance: In 1846 Thomas Fullerton Jr., a Tennessee native who had lived in Van Buren Township since 1820, married Maria Bunger, who had been born in Kentucky. Thomas Fullerton Jr. was a member of a pioneering Monroe County family. His parents, Thomas and Nancy Woody Fullerton, were among the many



(Monroe 40050) – Interior view showing mantle and paneled built-in cupboard.

(Monroe 40050) – Interior view showing four-panel door, three-light transom, and six-over-six light windows.

early settlers in the county who were born in the Upland South, specifically South Carolina and Virginia. His brother, John W. Fullerton, was a founder of the Republican party in Iowa.[335] In or about 1870, Maria and Thomas Fullerton Jr. built the Fullerton House on Fullerton Pike.

The 1870 census enumerated 13 members of the Fullerton family living in one house, shortly before or shortly after 4210 Fullerton Pike was built. Thomas Fullerton, 53, was a farmer with real estate worth $10,400 and a personal estate of $1,980. He and Maria Fullerton, 47, had four sons who worked as laborers on the family farm: Alfred, 20, Joseph, 18, Robert, 14, and Edwin, 12. The Fullertons' other children were Louisa, 16, Thomas P., nine, Morton Lincoln, six, and Matilda, three. Three unmarried sisters of Thomas Fullerton Jr. lived with the family: Elizabeth, 48, Jane, 44, and Nancy, 42. In 1884, Monroe County historian Charles Blanchard reported that Thomas Fullerton Jr. "owns 100 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, with fine residence and outbuildings."[336]

Thomas and Maria Fullerton conveyed 4210 Fullerton Pike, occupying a parcel of 100 acres, to three of their children, Thomas P., Morton, and Libbie Fullerton, for $3,275 in 1885.[337] Thomas Fullerton died in 1886; Maria Fullerton survived until 1910. The estate of Libbie Fullerton conveyed her one-

[335] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 513, 646; Kathleen Wissing. Untitled manuscript, collection of Fullerton family genealogical information.
[336] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 646.
[337] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* 17: 70.

third interest in the property to Morton Lincoln Fullerton for $650 in 1899.[338] Morton Lincoln Fullerton conveyed his interest in the property to Thomas P. Fullerton for $1 in 1921.[339]

The Fullerton House was converted into apartments and experienced some unsympathetic alterations and deterioration before 2000, when it was acquired by Bloomington Restorations, Inc. Bloomington Restorations, Inc. conveyed the house in 2000 to Kathleen T. Wissing, who restored it. Restoration included returning the house to its original floor plan, removing a picture window on the façade, recreating missing six-over-six light, double–hung sash windows based upon original designs, and replacing missing and damaged clapboard with new wooden clapboards.

The Fullerton House has been restored with both historic and new materials. The property retains its integrity of location as the house has not been moved. There are no modern additions and many original features have been restored, although the original chimneys, a prominent feature of an intact I-House, are now truncated below the roofline.

Although the Fullerton House has been restored with historic materials, there are better examples of I-Houses with greater integrity in the township. Those examples include the Kirby House (Monroe 40012) and the Jacob Bunger House (Monroe 40021).

In June 2007, a separate report entitled *Report on the Determination of Eligibility of the Fullerton House for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places* was prepared for review by the SHPO/DHPA and the Keeper of the NRHP (Keeper). Both the SHPO/DHPA and the Keeper concurred that the Fullerton House is not eligible for the NRHP. The report is reprinted in Appendix A, Fullerton House.

Conclusion: The Fullerton House is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria.

[338] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 37: 434.
[339] Ibid. 70: 196.

(Monroe 90183) – West (façade) and south (side) elevations.

(Monroe 90183) – West (façade) and north (side) elevations.

(Monroe 90183) – East (rear) and north (side) elevations showing new rear addition.

House (Monroe 90183)
2102 Vernal Pike
Bloomington Township, Monroe County

This house is located in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 568 feet southeast of the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2B). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity.

Description. This circa 1894 house, rated Notable in the Interim Report, is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling with Queen Anne stylistic influences. The house is set upon a continuous stone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in clapboard. Its cross-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and is pierced by an interior brick chimney, which rises from the rear wing. The window openings are fitted with three-over-one light, and four-over-one light, double-hung sash windows, likely replacement sashes dating from the 1930s. A one-story, wraparound porch fronts the facade. The porch rises from a stone pier foundation and wood deck, while Tuscan columns support its hipped roof. At the time of the survey, the house was under renovation and the porch was being reconstructed. The porch columns had been removed. A rear wing had also been removed and a new rear addition was in the process of being constructed. The house contains typical Queen Anne features such as fish scale shingles in the gables and a canted bay with brackets. The property also contains a circa 1920s one-story, frame garage clad in vertical board siding and a standing seam metal roof. An impressive stone wall with corner and intermediate piers fronts Vernal Pike and the driveway.

(Monroe 90183) – Detail of south gable showing canted bay, bracketed eaves, and fish scale cladding.

(Monroe 90183) – West and south elevations of garage.

(Monroe 90183) – Stone wall fronting Vernal Pike.

Context/Significance: Monroe County land records indicate that the dwelling at 2102 Vernal Pike was constructed between 1894 and 1898. Sallie Buzzard, the wife of William E. Buzzard, purchased property containing the site of the house in October 1893.[340] Buzzard paid $600 for the parcel, which contained 20.14 acres. In 1898, William and Sallie Buzzard sold a seven-acre parcel containing the house site for $1,300.[341] The significant increase in property value indicates that 2102 Vernal Pike had been built. The construction of the house in the Queen Anne style is consistent with a construction date in the 1890s.[342] Although the exact age of the wood frame garage on the parcel is not known, it is possible that the garage was built for Sherman Linicome, a teamster who owned the house between 1899 and 1911, or for James Cirgin, a general store proprietor who owned the house between 1911 and the 1930s or later.

The house has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the application of an asphalt shingle roof, the recent reconstruction of the front porch, and various additions on the side and rear elevations. Better, less altered examples of Queen Anne dwellings are located within Bloomington Township and the City of Bloomington.

Conclusion: The house is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria.

[340] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* 28: 242.
[341] Ibid. 36: 111.
[342] McAlester and McAlester, *American Houses*, 263.

(Monroe 25072) – The steel frame of the former mill building.

(Monroe 25072) – Remains of former mill building.

(Monroe 25072) – Remains of tramway and crane.

Vernia Mill (Monroe 25072)
Southwest Corner of SR 37 & 46
Bloomington Township, Monroe County

Vernia Mill is located in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, and is approximately 352 feet west of the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2B). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity.

Description. This former limestone mill, not rated in the Interim Report, contains the remains of a mill building and a tramway. The associated quarry is filled with water and the site is bisected by a modern highway (SR 46), which is constructed on fill across one of the quarry pits. Recent filling and grading activities have significantly altered the site and have erased historic transportation networks, including railroad sidings that once flanked the mill building. The resource has been reconfigured for adjacent modern mill operations.

Context/Significance. The Consolidated Stone Company operated a stone mill on or about the site of the Vernia Mill by 1896. That mill was destroyed by fire in approximately 1921. By 1923, the Vernia Mill was built as a replacement for the earlier facility. A 1923 aerial photograph and a 1927 fire insurance map show the mill with the same form and layout that it had in 1947: a large stone sawing building 28 ft in height, with an earth floor, served by rail sidings on its east and west sides, and containing a machine shop at its northeast corner; a tramway for a traveling crane; a powerhouse; and a water tower. The Indiana Limestone Company became the

(Monroe 25072) – Quarry pit bisected by fill of SR 46. Note collapsed derrick in center of photograph on the limestone abutment.

owner of the Vernia Mill in 1926, when the company was formed as a merger of 24 Indiana limestone quarrying and milling companies.[343]

The Vernia Mill's first few years of operation were a time of rising demand for finished limestone, fueled by the economy and resulting construction boom of the 1920s. The process of milling Indiana limestone was changing during the same time, with the introduction of more modern lathes and saw blades that reduced production time. The Great Depression of the 1930s resulted in a significant drop in demand for Indiana limestone, although existing contracts carried some quarrying and milling companies into the early 1930s. Many local limestone mills closed during the Depression. Some were dismantled; others reopened after the Second World War. The Vernia Mill was among the latter group. The mill was not in operation when it was depicted on the 1947 fire insurance map. It resumed operation before it was purchased in 1956 by the Bennett Stone Company. The Bennett Stone Company owned the Vernia Mill until the 1970s, when it reconveyed the property to the Indiana Limestone Company.[344]

The Vernia Mill site has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location, its setting has been compromised by the recent filling and grading activity associated with adjacent modern

[343] Clay W. Stuckey, *Gazetteer of Limestone Mills of Owen, Monroe, and Lawrence Counties to 1950* (Bedford, IN: Lawrence County Historical Genealogical Society, 2004) 19, 66; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Maps of Bloomington, Indiana,* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1927, 1947).
[344] Stuckey, *Gazetteer of Limestone Mills,* 19.

quarrying operations, the eradication of historic transportation networks, and the construction of SR 46. The modern highway is constructed on fill that bisects one of the adjacent quarry pits. Its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the removal of the western half of the tramway, the removal of the mill building, and the loss of equipment. Because of these changes, the property no longer conveys the feeling and association of an early to mid twentieth century limestone mill.

Conclusion. The Vernia Mill site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria.

(Monroe 25059) – General view of Griffith Cemetery with SR 37 in background.

Griffith Cemetery (Monroe 25059)
SR 37 and Wylie Road
Bloomington Township, Monroe County

Griffith Cemetery is located in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, and is within the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2D). The resource is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks significance.

Description: Griffith Cemetery, not rated in the Interim Report, is located west of SR 37 and east of Wylie Road. Small clusters of trees and a woven wire fence delineate the boundaries of the cemetery. The cemetery, oriented in a typical east-west configuration, contains approximately 22 burials with the earliest noted burial dating to 1847. While most of the markers are in good condition, several stones are listing due to the settlement of the ground surface.

Context/Significance: Griffith Cemetery is within the northwestern quarter of Section 4 in Bloomington Township. In 1856 the entire northwestern quarter of Section 4, containing 160 acres, was owned by a member of the Griffith family.[345] Monroe County land records do not appear to document the acquisition of the 160-acre quarter section by the Griffith family. It is possible that a member of the family received the property in a land grant. Members of the Griffith family owned property that included the cemetery into the 1940s or later.[346]

[345] *Atlas of Monroe County, Indiana, 1856*, (Bloomington: Monroe County Historical Society, 1975).
[346] Bloomington Township, Indiana, *Transfer Book*; Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* 103: 607.

Griffith Cemetery is a typical small family cemetery and does not contain the graves of persons of transcendent importance, it is not exceptionally old, it does not have distinctive design values, it is not associated with specific important events or general events, and it does not have any information potential.

Conclusion: Griffith Cemetery is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria, including Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries).

(Monroe 05034) – General view of the Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery.

(Monroe 05034) – General view of the Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery.

Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery (Monroe 05034)
East of SR 37 and north of Wylie Road
Washington Township, Monroe County

The Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery is located in Washington Township, Monroe County, and is within the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2D). The resource is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks significance.

Description: The Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery, not rated in the Interim Report, is located east of SR 37 and north of Wylie Road. A dry-stack stone wall delineates the boundary of the cemetery. The cemetery, oriented in a typical east/west configuration, contains approximately 16 burials with the earliest noted burial dating to 1848 and the latest dating to 1891. Some of the grave markers have been broken, but have been repaired.

Context/Significance: The Turner/Ridge/ Wylie Cemetery contains 13 marked burials, with the oldest burial determined dating to 1848. In 1851 the 160-acre southeast quarter of Section 33, in which the cemetery is located, was owned by the estate of John Turner. Turner's estate also owned an adjoining quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, for a total of 200 acres.[347] Local records do not identify John Turner as a person important in local history. By the 1920s, as indicated by an undated plat map that appears to have been published during that decade, land in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery had been subdivided into parcels of 20 to 25 acres; the owner of the parcel at that time is not known.

[347] Map of Washington Township, Monroe County, 1851. On file at Indiana Room, Monroe County Public Library, Bloomington.

The dry-laid stone wall that surrounds the Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery is of the type that still lines some farm properties in Monroe County. Dry-laid stone walls are extant in rural areas including in Bloomington Township, the northern border of which is a short distance south of the Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery, and in Perry Township.

The Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery is a typical small family cemetery and does not contain the graves of persons of transcendent importance, it is not exceptionally old, it does not have distinctive design values, it is not associated with specific important events or general events, and it does not have any information potential.

Conclusion: The Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria, including Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries).

(Morgan 60048) – West (façade) elevation.

(Morgan 60048) – West (façade) and south (side) elevations.

(Morgan 60048) East (rear) and north (side) elevations showing frame wash house.

Burns Farmstead (Morgan 60048)
3830 Jordan Road
Washington Township, Morgan County

The Burns Farmstead is located in Washington Township, Morgan County, and is approximately 4,647 feet southeast of the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2F). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity.

Description: The Burns Farmstead, not included in the Interim Report, is a one-story, frame, single-family dwelling constructed in the Gable-Front-and-Wing form with Folk Victorian stylistic details, constructed circa 1890. The house is set upon a continuous brick foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in roll asphalt siding. Its cross-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and is pierced by three interior brick chimneys. The window openings are fitted with one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows. A one-story wrap around porch fronts the façade and right and left side elevations. The porch rises from a brick foundation and wood deck, while turned posts support its hipped roof. The porch incorporates such Folk Victorian/Queen Anne elements as a turned spindle frieze, scroll-sawn brackets, and a gable-front entry pediment clad in fish scale shingles. A side-gable addition dating from the historic period has been appended to the right side elevation. The addition is fronted by a one-story, two-bay, shed roof porch with decorative detailing matching that of the main porch. The rear elevation is fronted by a one-story porch with a poured concrete deck, turned posts, and a shed roof.

(Morgan 60048) – Frame summer kitchen/wash house, west (façade) and south (side) elevations.

(Morgan 60048) – Frame smokehouse, west (façade) and south (side) elevations.

(Morgan 60048) – Frame shed, east (façade) and north (side) elevations.

The property also contains several period outbuildings, all of which appear to date from the early twentieth century. A frame summer kitchen/wash house is located directly behind (east) of the house. The one-story outbuilding measures two bays wide by two bays deep. It is set upon a poured concrete foundation, while its frame walls are clad in clapboard. Its side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced at its ridgeline by an internal brick chimney.

A frame smokehouse is located southeast of the dwelling. The one-story outbuilding measures one bay wide by one bay deep. It is set upon a poured concrete foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in insulbrick over vertical board siding. Its gable-front roof is covered in corrugated metal and incorporates a large overhang sheltering the facade.

A frame shed that appears to have been used as a chicken coop is located south of the dwelling. The one-story outbuilding measures two bays wide by one bay deep. It is set upon a poured concrete foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding. Its shed roof is covered in corrugated metal. A shed-roof lean-to has been appended to the building's south (side) elevation, and also appears to have served as a chicken coop. The lean-to is set upon a brick foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding. Its shed-roof is clad in corrugated metal and is collapsing.

(Morgan 60048) – Frame garage, east (façade) and north (side) elevations.

(Morgan 60048) – Transverse frame barn, north (façade) and east (side) elevations.

A frame garage is located west of the dwelling. The one-story outbuilding measures one bay wide by one bay deep, and is set upon a brick foundation with a poured concrete floor. Its exterior walls are clad in clapboard, while its gable-front roof is clad in corrugated metal. A shed-roof lean-to has been appended to the garage's west (rear) elevation. The lean-to's walls are clad in vertical board siding, while its roof is covered in corrugated metal.

A small transverse frame barn is located southwest of the dwelling. The one-story outbuilding measures one bay wide by one bay deep, and is set upon a poured concrete foundation. Its exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding, while its gable-front roof is clad in corrugated metal. A shed-roof lean-to has been appended to the barn's south (rear) elevation. The lean-to's walls are clad in corrugated metal, as is its roof. The large barn that would have been located on the farmstead is no longer extant.

Context/Significance: The dwelling was constructed for the Burns family in the late nineteenth century or in the first few years of the twentieth century. The dwelling and at least some of its outbuildings date to the 1880-1920 period, known as the "golden age of Indiana agriculture." Some of the historic outbuildings probably date to the 1920-1954 period.

Mariam Burns purchased a 38.72-acre parcel containing the house site for $1,000 in 1877.[348] The house's original exterior features strongly suggest that it was built in the 1890s or in the first few years of the twentieth century. The

[348] Morgan County, Indiana, *Deeds* 35: 330.

house was built in the Folk Victorian style, and shows the influence of the Queen Anne style in its wrap-around front porch and side porch, multiple gables, and wood ornamentation.[349]

Mariam Burns died in or before 1900. She was the wife of Harrison Burns, who was the Washington Township assessor. In 1900, Harrison Burns lived in a home that he owned in Washington Township. Burns lived with his daughters, Anna Canatsey, a widow, and Bertha Cramer and her husband, Archibald Cramer, a farmer.[350] Members of the Burns family owned 3830 Jordan Road until 1960.[351]

Some of the outbuildings have poured concrete foundations, suggesting that they were built near the end of the 1880-1920 period. The chicken house and the garage are both frame buildings with brick foundations, and may be the oldest outbuildings on the property. The foundation of the smoke house is not visible. The farmstead's transverse barn, wash house, and shed have poured concrete foundations. All are clad in traditional materials such as vertical board or clapboard, and date to the Burns family's ownership. The summer kitchen/wash house and the smoke house, as domestic buildings, are situated close to the dwelling, and the barn and the garage are along Jordan Road. The chicken house and an attached shed are between the house and the barn.

The Burns Farmstead has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the application of an asphalt shingle roof and the application of roll asphalt siding. The large barn, an integral part of a farmstead of this period, is no longer extant. Because of these changes, the property no longer conveys the feeling and association of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead.

Conclusion: The Burns Farmstead is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria.

[349] McAlester and McAlester, *American Houses*, 262-268.
[350] USDCL, Bureau of the Census, *Twelfth Census of the United States, Population Schedules Morgan County*, 1900.
[351] Morgan County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 35: 330.

(Morgan 60033) – South (side) and east (façade) elevations.

(Morgan 60033) – East (façade) and north (side) elevations.

(Morgan 60033) – South (side) elevation showing attached garage addition.

Anderson House (Morgan 60033)
Liberty Church Road
Washington Township, Morgan County

The Anderson House is located in Washington Township, Morgan County, and is within the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2F). The property is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks integrity.

Description: The Anderson House, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, is a two-story, frame, single-family dwelling constructed in the Free Classic style. The house is set upon a continuous brick foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Its complex roof design includes a gable on hip with intersecting side gables. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The window openings are fitted with one-over-one light, replacement sash windows, which are flanked by vinyl shutters. A wrap-around porch fronts the façade and left side elevation. The porch rises from a concrete foundation and poured concrete deck, while turned posts support its hipped roof. The porch incorporates such Folk Victorian/Queen Anne elements as a turned spindle frieze, scroll-sawn brackets, and a gable-front entry pediment. Large additions have been appended to the rear elevation of the house, including a two-bay garage.

Context/Significance: The Anderson House has an estimated construction date of circa 1900.[352] John Anderson purchased a tract of land that contained the house site in 1894. Anderson paid $3,865 for the property, which contained 85.25 acres.[353] Original exterior architectural features of the house, built in the Queen Anne style, are consistent with construction taking place within a few years after Anderson purchased the property. The house was built during the golden age of Indiana agriculture, which extended from approximately 1880 to 1920. John Anderson's success as a Morgan County farmer is reflected in the house's scale and remaining exterior ornamentation.

John Anderson was born in Indiana in 1836, to Irish immigrant parents, and settled in Morgan County while young. His wife, Martha, was born in Indiana in 1843, to parents born in Ohio and Indiana.[354] The 1900 census enumerated John Anderson as a farmer in Washington Township. He and Martha Anderson had eight living children, including Oscar, 33, a farmer; Walter, 31, a farmer; John, 29, a bridge builder; Robert, 26, a farm laborer; and Clement, 24, a farm laborer.

John and Martha Anderson died in the late 1910s, and Robert Anderson acquired the interests of his siblings in the house.[355] In 1930 five of the Anderson children, all farmers, remained unmarried and lived in the house. The Anderson farm was then worth $20,400.[356] The property was owned by members of the Anderson family until 1965.[357]

The Anderson House has undergone several alterations that have compromised its historic integrity. Although the property retains its original location, its setting has been compromised by the construction of SR 37 resulting in the separation of agricultural fields, the loss of associated outbuildings, and nearby modern construction. Its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the application of an asphalt shingle roof, the application of vinyl siding, the installation of replacement windows and doors, and the construction of large rear additions. Because of these changes, the property no longer conveys the feeling and association of an early twentieth century Free Classic house.

Conclusion: The Anderson House is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria.

[352] Davis, *Morgan County Interim Report*, 62.
[353] Morgan County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 56: 58.
[354] "Death of John Anderson," Martinsville Daily Reporter, 19 October 1917, 2; USDCL, *Morgan County*, 1900.
[355] Morgan County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 91: 263.
[356] USDCL, M*organ County*, 1930.
[357] Morgan County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 189: 451.

(Morgan 60032) – General view of the Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery.

(Morgan 60032) – General view of the Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery with SR 37 in background.

Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery (Morgan 60032)
East of SR 37 near intersection of Legendary Drive
Washington Township, Morgan County

The Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery is located in Washington Township, Morgan County, and is within the 2,000-foot corridor (Map 2F). The resource is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks significance.

Description: The Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, is located east of the northbound lane of SR 37 near its intersection with Legendary Drive. An iron fence delineates the boundary of the cemetery. The cemetery, oriented in a typical east/west configuration, contains approximately 16 burials with the earliest noted burial dating to 1836. Some of the grave markers have been broken, and are leaning against the fence.

Context/Significance: Presley Buckner was the earliest known owner of land that included the Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery or its site. Buckner's purchase of property that included the cemetery or its site was not recorded in Morgan County, and it is possible that he obtained the property in a land grant. Buckner's ownership of property including the cemetery is documented in the November 1836 deed with which he conveyed an 80-acre parcel and other property in the county to John Sims for $3000.[358] Buckner's wife Nancy, who died in September 1836, is the earliest known burial in the cemetery. Presley Buckner was buried there in 1838.

[358] Morgan County, Indiana, *Deeds* F: 707.

Title to the cemetery passed to Elijah Stitt, as executor of the estate of Presley Buckner, in 1843.[359] Elijah Stitt and his wife, Rebecca, owned the 80-acre parcel that included the cemetery until 1868, when they conveyed the property and other parcels to James E. Burton for $17,000. When the Stitts sold the 80-acre parcel they retained ownership of a quarter-acre parcel at the southwest corner "which is used and occupied as a burying ground."[360] Elijah and Rebecca Stitt died in the early 1870s, and are among the 16 known burials in the Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery. Morgan County records appear to contain no record of any sale by the Stitts of the quarter-acre cemetery parcel. The cemetery is bordered by a larger parcel currently owned by the Melvin Maxwell Family Limited Partnership, from which it derives part of its name.

The Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery is a typical small family cemetery and does not contain the graves of persons of transcendent importance, it is not exceptionally old, it does not have distinctive design values, it is not associated with specific important events or general events, and it does not have any information potential.

Conclusion: The Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any selection criteria, including Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries).

[359] Morgan County, Indiana, *Deeds*, J 153, 155.
[360] Ibid. 29: 336.

Summary/Conclusions

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, project historians conducted a field survey and documentary research to document the presence or absence of above-ground resources greater than 50 years of age within Tier 2, Section 5 APE. Project architectural historians identified and evaluated historic properties in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the consulting parties for this project. This survey effort revealed 319 previously and newly identified above-ground resources greater than 50 years of age within the Section 5 Area of Potential Effects (APE). The field surveys coupled with the contextual research determined that 216 of the extant resources either lack historical or architectural significance, or do not retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. The remaining 103 above-ground resources consist of 34 previously unidentified resources in Monroe County and 6 in Morgan County, while 63 had been previously documented in the Morgan County, the Monroe County, and the City of Bloomington Interim Reports, as well as James L. Cooper's *Iron Monuments to Distant Posterity*, and *Artistry and Ingenuity in Artificial Stone*. The present field survey found that 15 of the 63 previously identified resources have since been demolished.

Two properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the APE for Section 5:

- Daniel Stout House (Monroe 25035)
- Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District

Excepting the two aforementioned National Register listed properties, there are no other properties listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures located within the Section 5 APE.

As a result of identification and evaluation efforts for this project, five additional individual historic properties and no additional historic districts were recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe 35055)
- Philip Murphy-Jonas May House (Monroe 40051)
- Monroe County Bridge 913 (Monroe 25060)
- Morgan County Bridge 161 (Morgan 60051)
- Morgan County Bridge 224 (Morgan 60030)

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Appendix A: Supporting Documentation

Tables

Table 1: Previously inventoried and newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE)
Table 2: Newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that have been determined to be ineligible

Table 1: Previously inventoried and newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE)

County	Township	Inventory No.	Property Name	Address/Location of Building	Date(s)of Construction	Style and Type of Building	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Monroe	Bloomington	25005	Farm	6436 North Showers Road	c.1920	Transverse Barn	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25017	Farm	4851 N. Kinser Pike	c.1860	Hall and Parlor/log	Notable	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25018	Owens-Hill Farm	4600 N. Kinser Pike	c. 1900	Transverse Barn	Notable	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25020	House	4326 (4346) Kinser Pike	c.1915	Pyramidal Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25034	Barn Ruins	State Route 37 south of Acuff	c.1875	Transverse Barn	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe	Bloomington	25035	Daniel Stout House	3655 N. Maple Grove	1828	I-House	Outstanding	Listed/Individual - Outstanding, Listed - Contributing MGRRHD
Monroe	Bloomington	25039 (90182)	House	2021 N. Arlington Road	c.1925	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25040	Arlington School	Arlington and State Road 46	c.1925	Classical Revival	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe	Bloomington	25041	House	2122 N. Arlington Road	c.1925	Bungalow	Notable	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25042	House	2508 N. Arlington Road	c.1925	Pyramidal Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25049 (90184)	House	2101 W. Vernal Pike	c.1928	Craftsman Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25050	House	2100 W. Vernal Pike	c.1920	Bungalow	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe	Bloomington	25051 (90185)	Hensonburg School	2335 W. Vernal Pike	c.1920	Collegiate Gothic School	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25052	House	2400 W. Vernal Pike	c.1925	Shotgun Bungalow	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25053	House	2837 W. Vernal Pike	c.1895	Gable-Ell	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe	Bloomington	25054	House	2904 W. Vernal Pike	c.1890	Double-Pen	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25055	Wisnot-Snoddy Farm	3111 W. Vernal Pike	c.1890	Gable-Ell	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe	Bloomington	25056	House	2320 (2351) W. Evergreen Drive	c.1929	American Four Square	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25057	House	330 N. Johnson Avenue	c.1930	Gable Front	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25058	House	2406 W. 5th Street	c.1925	Bungalow	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe	Bloomington	25059	Griffith Cemetery	Wylie Road and State Route 37	c.1847	Family Cemetery	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25060	Monroe County Bridge No. 913	Business 37 over Bean Blossom Creek	c.1946	Warren Pony Truss	N/A	Outstanding
Monroe	Bloomington	25061	Gillman Farmstead	5224 College Street	c.1915	Pyramidal Cottage	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25062	Stone Wall	3525 North Prow Road	c.1880	Dry Stack Stone Wall	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25063	Reed Quarry	2970 North Prow Road	c.1927	Limestone Quarry	N/A	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25064	John Patton House 2	1729 N. Arlington Road	c.1946	Side-Gable, Massed-Plan	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25065	John Patton House 1	1723 N. Arlington Road	c.1925	Gable Front	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25066	Hugh Hancock House	920 N. Crescent Road	c.1930	Bungaloid	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25067	Wayne Pruett House	910 N. Crescent Road	c.1926	Bungaloid	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25068	Emerson Dutton House	4390 N. Maple Grove	c.1925	Bungaloid	N/A	Listed - Contributing MGRRHD
Monroe	Bloomington	25069	Zellers Farmstead	3888 N. Maple Grove	c.1860	Gable-Ell	N/A	Listed - Contributing MGRRHD
Monroe	Bloomington	25070	Everett Shepherd House	2622 W. Vernal Pike	c.1928	Gable-Front Cottage	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25071	B.G. Hoadley Quarry and Mill	W. State Road 46	c.1927	Limestone Quarry and Mill	N/A	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	25072	Vernia Mill	SW Corner of State Route 37 and State Route 46	c.1924	Limestone Mill	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Bloomington	90183	House	2102 Vernal Pike	c.1895	Queen Anne	Notable	Notable
Monroe	Bloomington	25073	Daniel J. and Nancy M. Stout	N. State Road 37	c. 1875	Stone walls/foundations	N/A	Contributing MGRRHD
Monroe	Bloomington	-	Parks/Bell/Wampler Cemetery	West of SR 37, East of Maple Grove Road, and South of Acuff Road	-	Family Cemetery	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35047	Bowman-Shigley House	4850 South Victor Pike	c.1870	I-House/Greek Revival	Notable	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35048	House	4990 South Victor Pike	c.1900	Gable-Ell	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35049	House	5340 S. Victor Pike	c.1890	Double-Pen	Notable	Demolished
Monroe	Perry	35050	Stone Wall	1245 West Church Lane to Victor Pike	c.1875	Dry-Stack Stone Wall	Notable	Notable
Monroe	Perry	35051	Farmstead	1500 West That Road	c.1850	Two-Thirds I-House/Greek Revival	Notable	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35052	House	4115 S. Rockport Road	c.1910	Double-Pen	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe	Perry	35053	House	4498 S. Rockport Road	c.1875	Hall and Parlor	Contributing	Demolished

Table 1: Previously inventoried and newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE)

County	Township	Inventory No.	Property Name	Address/Location of Building	Date(s)of Construction	Style and Type of Building	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Monroe	Perry	35054	Farm	4695 South East Lane	c.1885	Double-Pen	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35055	Stipp-Bender Farmstead	5075 South Victor Pike	1876	I-House/Italianate	Outstanding	Outstanding
Monroe	Perry	35056	House	5640 South Victor Pike	c.1927	Gable-Front Aladdin Kit House	Notable	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35057	House	5721 S. Victor Pike	c1870	Gothic Revival	Outstanding	Demolished
Monroe	Perry	35058	House	5831 South Victor Pike	c.1927	Bungaloid	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35059	Farm	5898 South Victor Pike	c.1890	Gable-Front, Carpenter-Builder	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	c.1910	Warren Pony Truss	Notable	Notable
Monroe	Perry	35065	House	6398 Old State Route 37	c.1928	Bungaloid	Notable	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35066	Jameson House	6399 Old State Route 37	c.1934	Bungaloid	Notable	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35090	William Weimer Farmstead	1599 S. Stone Road	c.1870	I-House	N/A	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35091	Cambell/Smith/Guy Cemetery	SE Corner of South Victor Pike and West Dillman	c.1846	Family Cemetery	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35092	Bloomington Southern (Illinois Central) Railroad Bridge	Clear Creek SW of W Dillman Road	c.1914	Through Girder Railroad Bridge	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35093	Star Mill	313 W. Dillman Road	c.1929	Limestone Mill and Quarry	N/A	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35094	James Smith Farmstead	6570 Old State Route 37	c.1950	Side-Gable, Massed-Plan	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35095	Stone Wall	6399 Old State Route 37	c.1880	Dry Stack Stone Wall	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35096	Monroe Structure No. 921	Old State Route 37 at South Empire Road	c. 1940	Concrete Culvert	N/A	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35097	Henry Stansifer Farmstead	4976 South Victor Pike	c. 1943	Bungaloid	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35098	C & H Stone Co., Inc. Mill	4000 S. Rockport Road	c.1920	Limestone Mill	N/A	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Perry	35099	Maple Hill Quarry	3600 S. Rockport Road	c.1920	Limestone Quarry	N/A	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Perry	36031	House	5723 S. Rogers Street	c.1915	Bungaloid	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	36032	House	5721 (5719) S. Rogers Street	c.1928	Pyramid Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Perry	36033	House	5715 S. Rogers Street	c.1925	Bungalow	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	Van Buren	40050	Fullerton House	4210 Fullerton Pike	c.1870	I-House	Contributing	Notable
Monroe	Van Buren	40051	Philip Murphy-Jonas May House	W. Ida Lane	c.1846	Hall and Parlor	Outstanding	Outstanding
Monroe	Van Buren	40052	Green House	4791 S. Rockport Road	c.1870	Double-Pen	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Van Buren	40074	Fullerton Cemetery	Fullerton Pike	c.1883	Family Cemetery	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05001	House	404 E. Bryants Creek Road	c.1910	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05005	House	499 W. Burma Road	c.1870	Single Pen, Log	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05007	House	SR 37 and Crossover	c.1870	Double-Pen	Contributing	Demolished
Monroe	Washington	05016	Farm	798 W. Simpson Chapel Road	c.1916	Pyramidal Cottage	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05017	Amos Jones House	960 W. Simpson Chapel Road	c.1872	Gothic Revival	Contributing	Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05025	House	411 Sampler Road	c.1885	Gothic Revival	Notable	Demolished
Monroe	Washington	05026	House	7275 Wayport Road	c.1870	I-House	Notable	Demolished
Monroe	Washington	05028	Log Cabin	841 E. Chambers	c.1982	Single Pen, Log	N/A	Non-Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05029	Simpson Chapel Cemetery - New	500 West Simpson Chapel Road	c.1857	Church Cemetery	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05030	Simpson Chapel Cemetery - Old	520 West Williams Road and Simpson Chapel Road	c.1857	Church Cemetery	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05031	Mulkey Cemetery	NE Corner West Simpson Chapel Road and Sample Road	unknown	Family Cemetery	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05032	Carlton/Huff/Kendrick Cemetery	State Route 37	unknown	Family Cemetery	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05033	James Ridge Farmstead	7237 Wayport Road	c.1936	Ranch	N/A	Contributing
Monroe	Washington	05034	Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery	East of SR 37 and North of Wylie Road	c.1848	Family Cemetery	N/A	Contributing

Table 1: Previously inventoried and newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE)

County	Township	Inventory No.	Property Name	Address/Location of Building	Date(s)of Construction	Style and Type of Building	Interim Report Rating	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating
Monroe	Washington	-	Long Cemetery	East side of Jordon Road south of intersection with Liberty Loop Road	c.1833	Family Cemetery	N/A	Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60029	Burton Lane Bridge	Burton Lane	c. 1875	Bowstring Arch Pony Truss	Outstanding	Demolished
Morgan	Washington	60030	County Bridge No. 224	Old State Route 37 over Indian Creek	c. 1926	Warren Pony Truss	Contributing	Outstanding
Morgan	Washington	60031	House	2209 Old State Route 37	c.1855	I-House	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60032	Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery	State Route 37	c.1830-1877	Family Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60033	Anderson House	Liberty Church Road	c.1894	Free Classic	Contributing	Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60034	Charles Martin Home	3420 Godsey Road	c.1899	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing	Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60035	James Martin Farm	3405 Godsey Road	c.1852/c.1900	Central Passage	Contributing	Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60036	Hastings (Tedrow) School	Hacker Creek Road	1908	Gable-Front	Contributing	Demolished
Morgan	Washington	60037	Liberty Cemetery	Liberty Church Road	c.1833-present	Church Cemetery	Contributing	Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60047	Hallie Baugh House	2510 Old State Route 37	c.1948	Pyramidal Cottage	N/A	Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60048	Burns Farmstead	3830 Jordan Road	c.1890	Folk Victorian Gable-Ell	N/A	Notable
Morgan	Washington	60049	Forest Maxwell Farmstead	2155 Liberty Church Road	1934	Bungalow	N/A	Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60050	Morgan County Culvert No. 1189	Old State Route 37 over Branch of Indian Creek	c.1938	Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert	N/A	Contributing
Morgan	Washington	60051	Morgan County Bridge No. 161	Old State Route 37 over Little Indian Creek	c.1922	Concrete Bridge	NRC	Outstanding

Note: Listed/Individual means the property is listed as an individual property on the National Register. Listed - Contributing MGRRHD means the property is listed on the National Register as a resource contributing to the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District

Table 2: Newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that have been determined to be ineligible

Photos	County	Township	Inventory No.	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating	Property Name	Address/Location of Building	Date(s)of Construction	Style and Type of Building	Integrity Issues/Notes
	Monroe	Bloomington	25059	Contributing	Griffith Cemetery	Wylie Road and State Route 37	c.1847	Family Cemetery	Modern wire fence, within SR 37 ROW
	Monroe	Bloomington	25061	Contributing	Gillman Farmstead	5224 College Street	c.1915	Pyramidal Cottage	Modern siding material, rear addition, altered barn, other outbuilding removed
	Monroe	Bloomington	25062	Contributing	Stone Wall	3525 North Prow Road	c.1880	Dry Stack Stone Wall	Section removals for driveways, missing associated historic structures
	Monroe	Bloomington	25063	Non-Contributing	Reed Quarry	2970 North Prow Road	c.1927	Limestone Quarry	Modern equipment, removed historic equipment, modern metal pole building used for milling operations, modern tramway, reconfigured roads, modern maintenance building, historic buildings have been removed
	Monroe	Bloomington	25064	Contributing	John Patton House 2	1729 N. Arlington Road	c.1946	Side-Gable, Massed-Plan	Replacement garage and front doors, modern storm windows.
	Monroe	Bloomington	25065	Contributing	John Patton House 1	1723 N. Arlington Road	c.1925	Gable Front	Replacement doors, storm windows, rear addition
	Monroe	Bloomington	25066	Contributing	Hugh Hancock House	920 N. Crescent Road	c.1930	Bungaloid	Some replacement windows, aluminum awning, enclosed rear porch, altered basement entry
	Monroe	Bloomington	25067	Contributing	Wayne Pruett House	910 N. Crescent Road	c.1926	Bungaloid	Aluminum enclosed eaves, altered basement entry, enclosed rear porch
	Monroe	Bloomington	25070	Contributing	Everett Shepherd House	2622 W. Vernal Pike	c.1928	Gable-Front Cottage	Replacement windows, fenestration changes, asphalt roof

Table 2: Newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that have been determined to be ineligible

Photos	County	Township	Inventory No.	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating	Property Name	Address/Location of Building	Date(s)of Construction	Style and Type of Building	Integrity Issues/Notes
	Monroe	Bloomington	25071	Non-Contributing	B.G. Hoadley Quarry and Mill	W. State Road 46	c.1927	Limestone Quarry and Mill	Quarry divided by SR 46, mill building neglected, tramway partially collapsed, crane removed, quarry equipment removed, quarry filled with modern stone debris and water, modern circulation network, railroad removed from site, modern quarry operation
	Monroe	Bloomington	25072	Contributing	Vernia Mill	SW Corner of State Route 37 and State Route 46	c.1924	Limestone Mill	Quarry partially filled with stone debris and water, quarry used for water storage, historic quarry equipment removed, tramway rebuilt and utilizes reconfigured crane, 3 modern mill buildings, modern office building built on site, historic gang-saw and planing building remain, transportation and circulation network removed.
	Monroe	Bloomington	-	Contributing	Parks/Bell/Wampler Cemetery	West of SR 37, East of Maple Grove Road, and South of Acuff Road	-	Family Cemetery	Adjacent to SR 37, portion of fence missing, some headstones leaning.
	Monroe	Perry	35090	Non-Contributing	William Weimer Farmstead	1599 S. Stone Road	c.1870	I-House	Stone veneer, enclosed front porch, fenestration changes, modern outbuilding, addition to barn
	Monroe	Perry	35091	Contributing	Cambell/Smith/Guy Cemetery	SE Corner of South Victor Pike and West Dillman	c.1846	Family Cemetery	Neglect and overgrown
	Monroe	Perry	35092	Contributing	Bloomington Southern (Illinois Central) Railroad Bridge	Clear Creek SW of W Dillman Road	c.1914	Through Girder Railroad Bridge	Railroad tracks have been removed,
	Monroe	Perry	35093	Non-Contributing	Star Mill	313 W. Dillman Road	c.1929	Limestone Mill and Quarry	Modern operations have reconfigured the site with much of the historic milling equipment being dismantled or removed. The site contains a modern limestone office building and a mill building with an attached tramway and crane that appear to have been modified. Mill building has been altered by additions. Quarry operations were started in the recent modern period and the site contains a modern quarry pit. The transportation and circulation networks have been reconfigured.
	Monroe	Perry	35094	Contributing	James Smith Farmstead	6570 Old State Route 37	c.1950	Side-Gable, Massed-Plan	Modern siding in the gables, breezeway connects garage and house, modern pole building

Table 2: Newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that have been determined to be ineligible

Photos	County	Township	Inventory No.	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating	Property Name	Address/Location of Building	Date(s)of Construction	Style and Type of Building	Integrity Issues/Notes
	Monroe	Perry	35095	Contributing	Stone Wall	6399 Old State Route 37	c.1880	Dry Stack Stone Wall	Removal and reconfiguration of portoins to accommodate a parking pad
	Monroe	Perry	35096	Non-Contributing	Monroe Structure No. 921	Old State Route 37 at South Empire Road	c. 1940	Concrete Culvert	Culvert was widened for expansion of Old SR 37 requiring removal of north parapet wall
	Monroe	Perry	35097	Contributing	Henry Stansifer Farmstead	4976 South Victor Pike	c. 1943	Bungaloid	Replacement windows, rear addition and deck, roof skylights
	Monroe	Perry	35098	Non-Contributing	C & H Stone Co., Inc. Mill	4000 S. Rockport Road	c.1920	Limestone Mill	Post historic period mill building present, small brick building is in a state of disrepair, railroad removed and circulation network reconfigured, modern stacking yard present. Maple Hill Quarry operations extend on to property reconfiguring site layout.
	Monroe	Perry	35099	Non-Contributing	Maple Hill Quarry	3600 S. Rockport Road	c.1920	Limestone Quarry	Quarry has been reconfigured, historic quarry equipment removed, 4 derricks remain without booms or power source, modern quarry equipment present, historic buildings removed, modern construction trailer/office on site, historic transportation and circulation network removed and reconfigured. Modern quarry operations extend on to adjoining C&H Stone Co., Inc. property.
	Monroe	Van Buren	40074	Contributing	Fullerton Cemetery	Fullerton Pike	c.1883	Family Cemetery	Overgrown
	Monroe	Washington	05028	Non-Contributing	Log Cabin	841 E. Chambers	c.1982	Single Pen, Log	Moved, rear addition, modern porch
	Monroe	Washington	05029	Contributing	Simpson Chapel Cemetery - New	500 West Simpson Chapel Road	c.1857	Church Cemetery	None

Table 2: Newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that have been determined to be ineligible

Photos	County	Township	Inventory No.	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating	Property Name	Address/Location of Building	Date(s)of Construction	Style and Type of Building	Integrity Issues/Notes
	Monroe	Washington	05030	Contributing	Simpson Chapel Cemetery - Old	520 West Williams Road and Simpson Chapel Road	c.1857	Church Cemetery	Neglect and overgrown
	Monroe	Washington	05031	Contributing	Mulkey Cemetery	NE Corner West Simpson Chapel Road and Sample Road	unknown	Family Cemetery	Neglected and overgrown
	Monroe	Washington	05032	Contributing	Carlton/Huff/Kendrick Cemetery	State Route 37	unknown	Family Cemetery	Modern commercial development and SR 37 immediately adjacent to cemetery, within SR 37 ROW
	Monroe	Washington	05033	Contributing	James Ridge Farmstead	7237 Wayport Road	c.1936	Ranch	Modern carport, some modern outbuildings, loss of associated fields, immediately adjacent to SR 37
	Monroe	Washington	05034	Contributing	Turner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery	East of SR 37 and North of Wylie Road	c.1848	Family Cemetery	Cemetery is well preserved with a few repaired headstones. Surrounded by dry stack stone wall.
	Monroe	Washington	-	Contributing	Long Cemetery	East side of Jordon Road south of intersection with Liberty Loop Road	c.1833	Family Cemetery	Surrounded by modern residential development, cemetrry is in side yard of residence.
	Morgan	Washington	60047	Contributing	Hallie Baugh House	2510 Old State Route 37	c.1948	Pyramidal Cottage	Replacement windows, modern porch materials
	Morgan	Washington	60048	Notable	Burns Farmstead	3830 Jordan Road	c.1890	Folk Victorian Gable-Ell	Insulbrick siding, deteriorated outbuildings
	Morgan	Washington	60049	Contributing	Forest Maxwell Farmstead	2155 Liberty Church Road	1934	Bungalow	Some replacement windows, enclosed front porch, removal of historic agricultural outbuildings, modern outbuildings

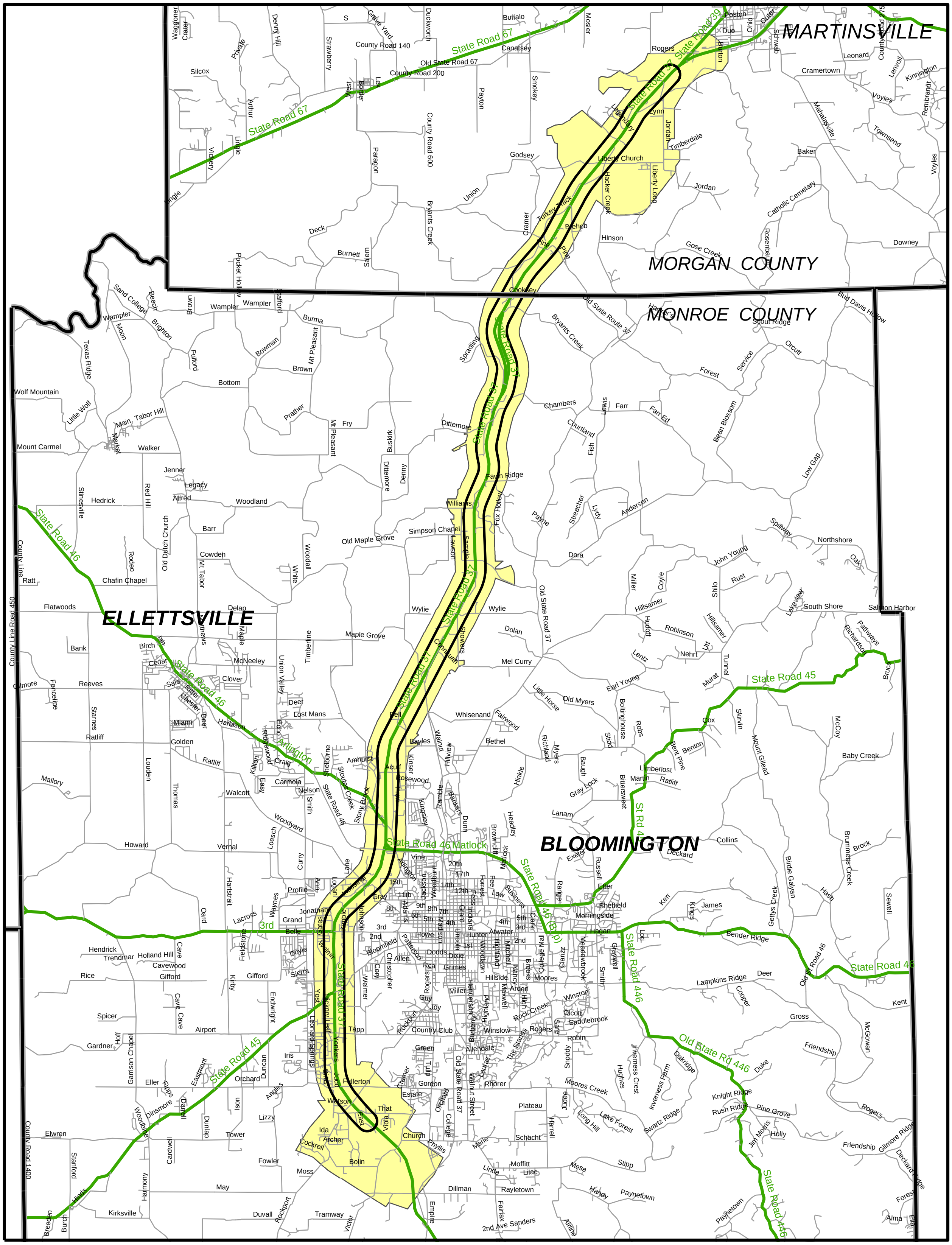
Table 2: Newly inventoried above-ground resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that have been determined to be ineligible

Photos	County	Township	Inventory No.	IHSSI Survey 2004 Rating	Property Name	Address/Location of Building	Date(s)of Construction	Style and Type of Building	Integrity Issues/Notes
	Morgan	Washington	60050	Contributing	Morgan County Culvert No. 1189	Old State Route 37 over Branch of Indian Creek	c.1938	Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert	Spalling and some deterioration of concrete material, modern bituminous bridge overlay

Maps

Map 1: Area of Potential Effect (APE)
Map 2: APE with surveyed properties
Map 3: APE with selected ineligible properties

Map 1: I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Study
Section 5: Monroe and Morgan Counties



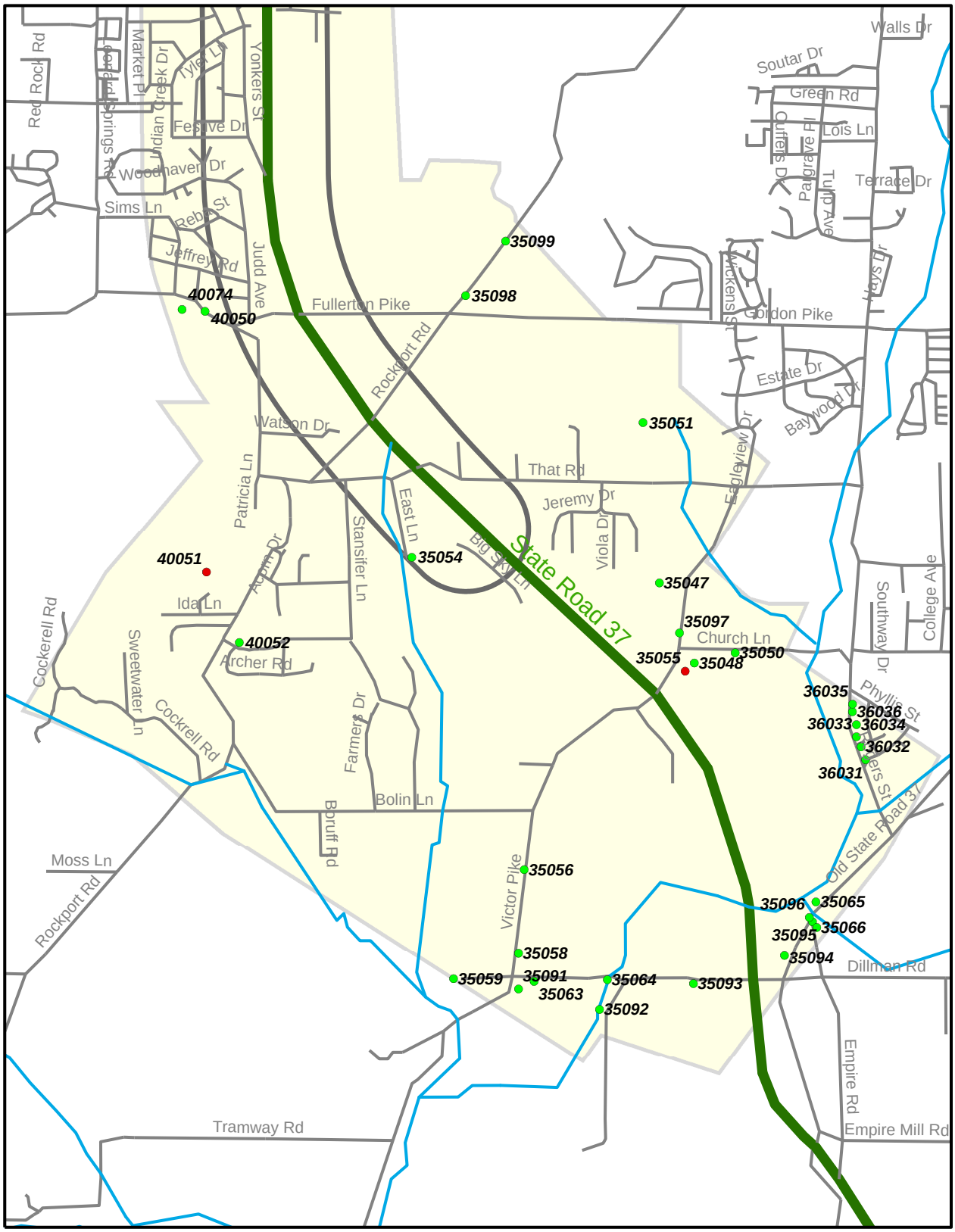
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Legend

- Area of Potential Effect
- 2000' Corridor
- State Roads
- County Roads

Note: GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at the time. However, experience shows that many national datasets such as cemeteries, churchs, airports, schools, karsts, etc. are not all inclusive. Some national datasets are created on a much smaller scale than that mapped here and as a result have positional inaccuracies. Use of this map should be limited to planning, but should not replace field review or background checks with other sources.

Map 2A : I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study
Section 5: Monroe and Morgan Counties
Sheet 1 of 7



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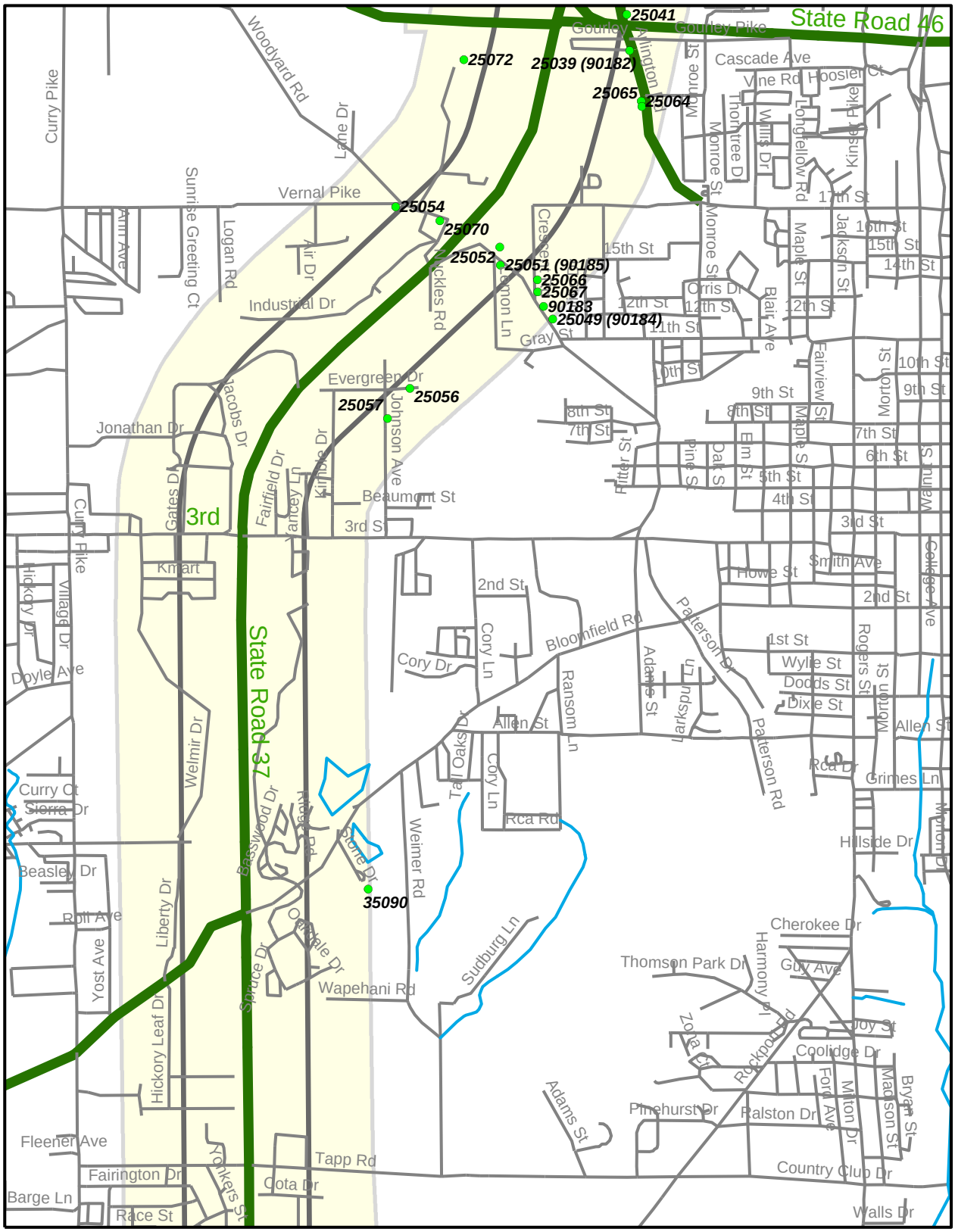
N

Legend
- Ineligible Properties
- Eligible Properties
- National Register Listed Properties
- Area of Potential Effect
- 2000' Corridor
- Major Streets
- County, City Route
- Streams

Note: GIS Data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets such as cemeteries, churches, airports, schools, karsts, etc. are not all inclusive.Some national datasets are created on a much smaller scale than that mapped here and as a result have positional inaccuracies. Use of this map should be limited to planning, but should not replace field review or background checks with other sources.

Base: USGS Allens Creek, Bloomington, Clear Creek, Hindustan, Martinsville, Modesto and Paragon and Unionville Indiana 7.5' Topographic Maps

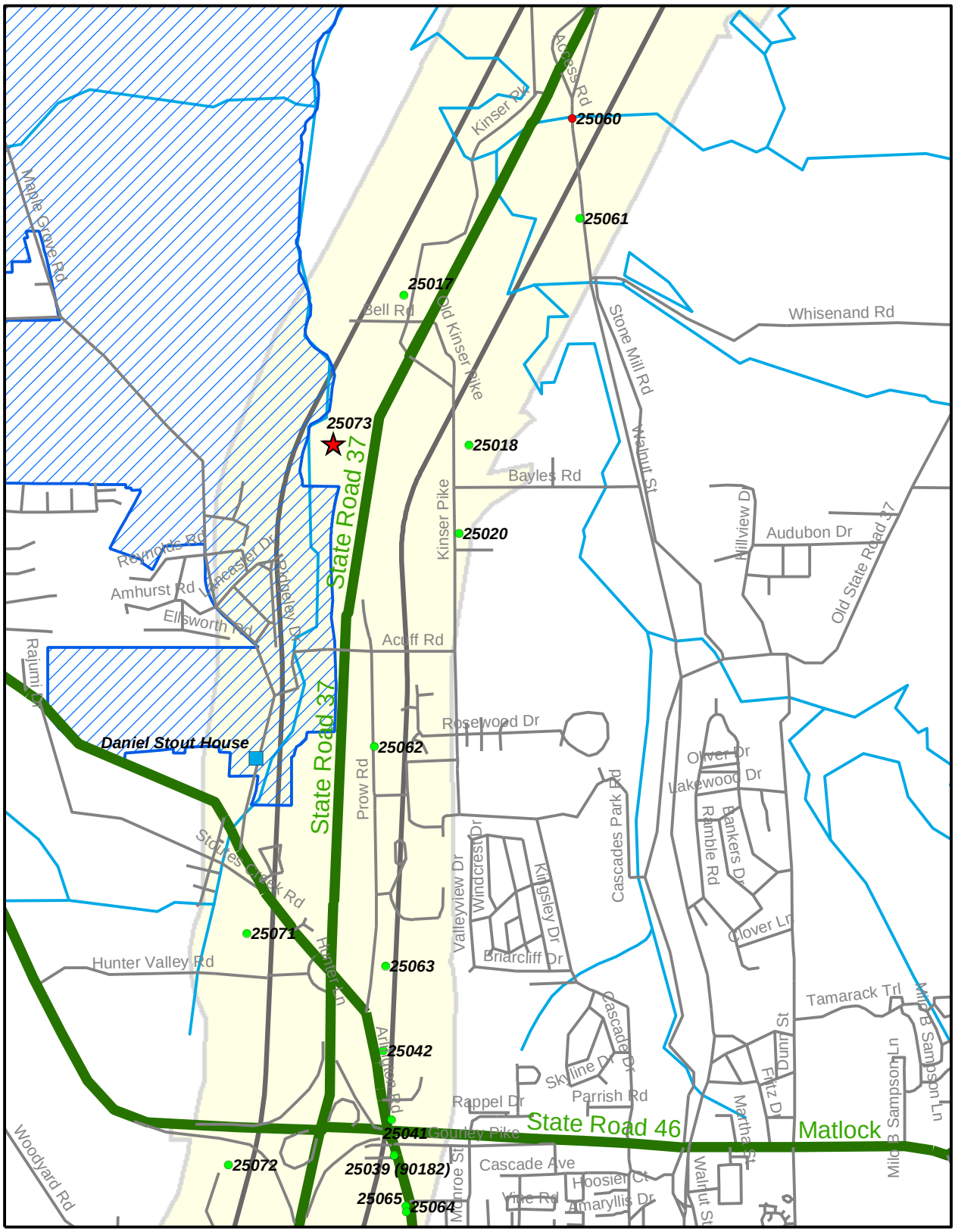
Map 2B : I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study
Section 5: Monroe and Morgan Counties
Sheet 2 of 7



Note: GIS Data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets such as cemeteries, churches, airports, schools, karsts, etc. are not all inclusive.Some national datasets are created on a much smaller scale than that mapped here and as a result have positional inaccuracies. Use of this map should be limited to planning, but should not replace field review or background checks with other sources.

Base: USGS Allens Creek, Bloomington, Clear Creek, Hindustan, Martinsville, Modesto and Paragon and Unionville Indiana 7.5' Topographic Maps

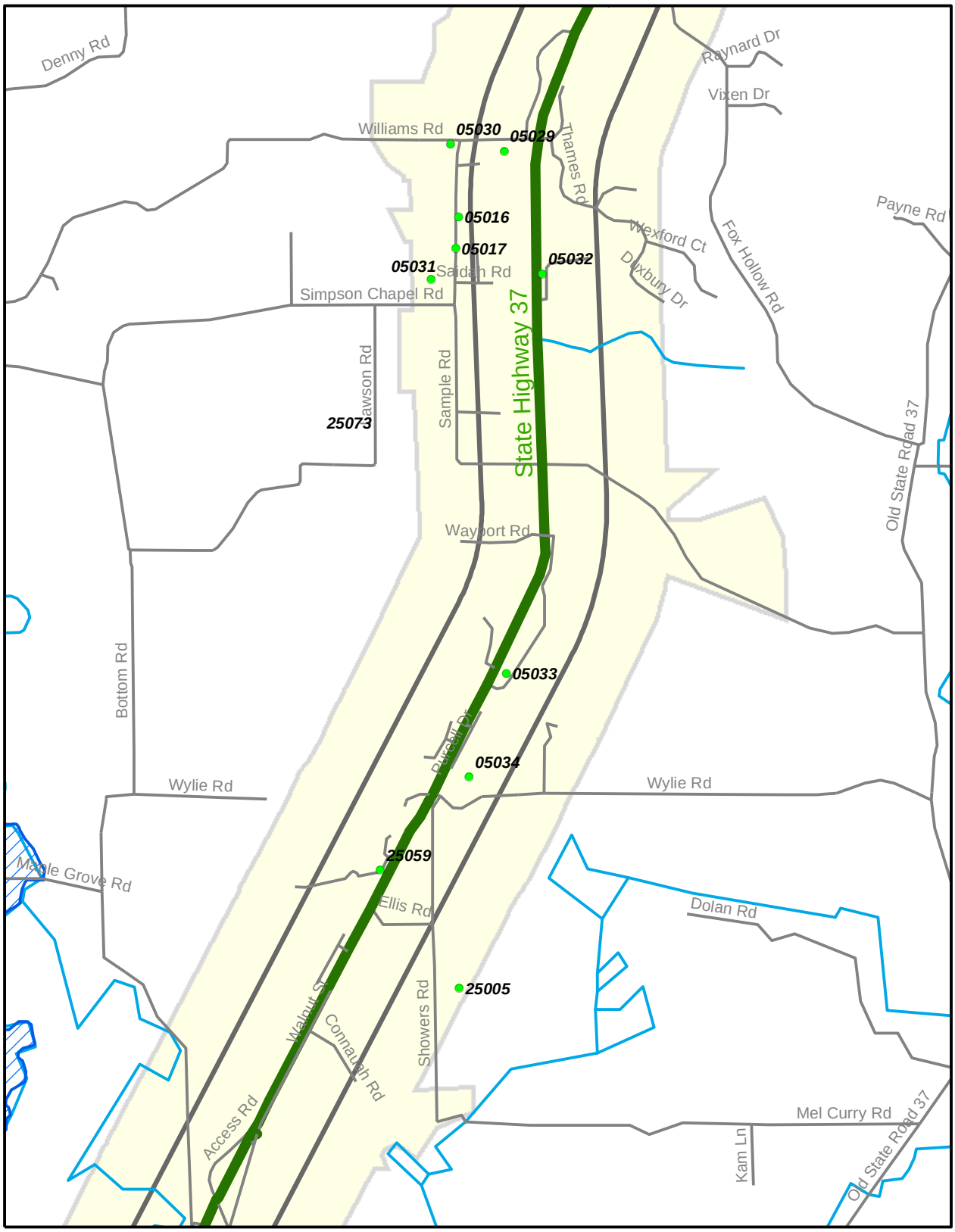
Map 2C : I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study
Section 5: Monroe and Morgan Counties
Sheet 3 of 7



Note: GIS Data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets such as cemeteries, churches, airports, schools, karsts, etc. are not all inclusive.Some national datasets are created on a much smaller scale than that mapped here and as a result have positional inaccuracies. Use of this map should be limited to planning, but should not replace field review or background checks with other sources.

Base: USGS Allens Creek, Bloomington, Clear Creek, Hindustan, Martinsville, Modesto and Paragon and Unionville Indiana 7.5' Topographic Maps

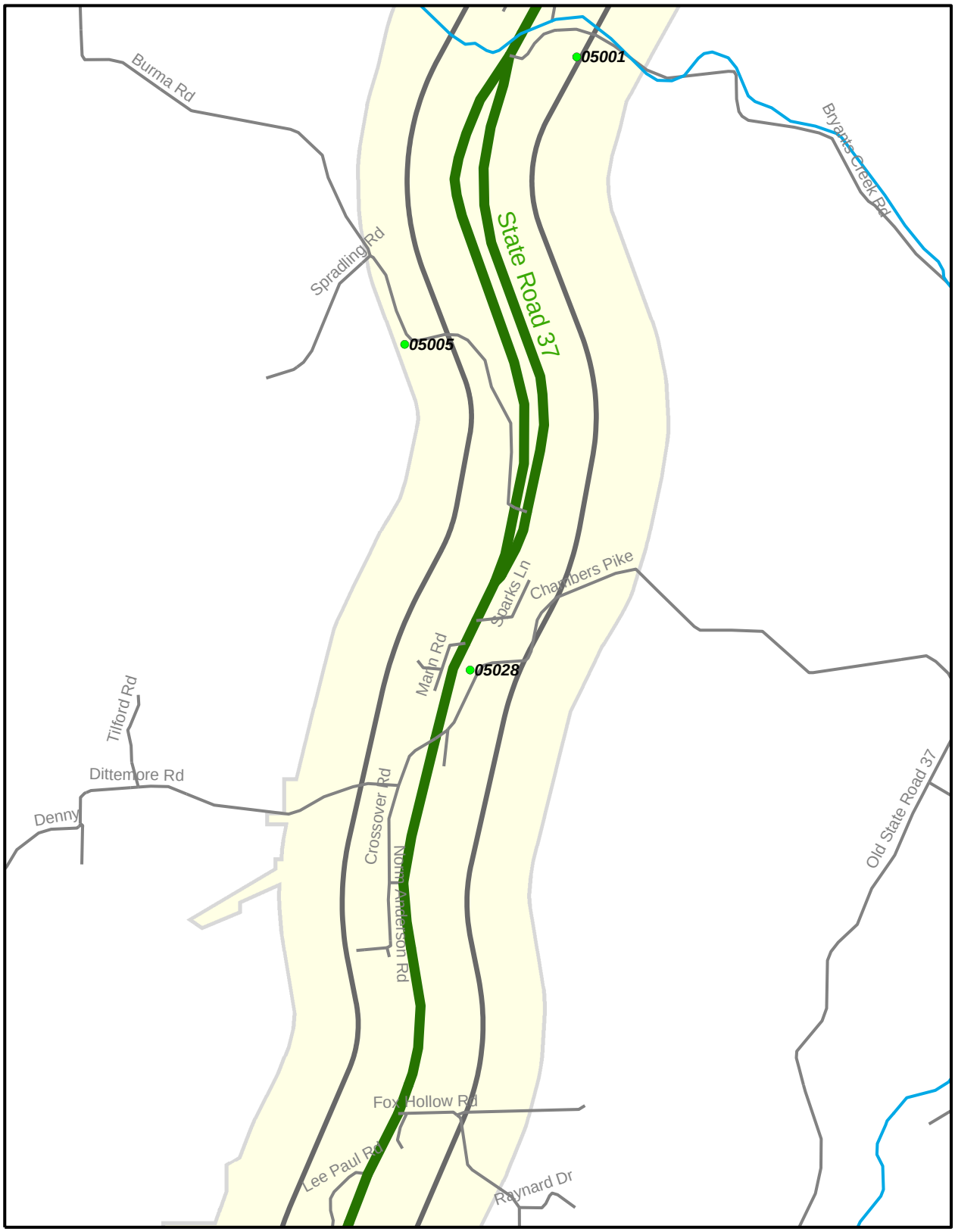
Map 2D : I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study
Section 5: Monroe and Morgan Counties
Sheet 4 of 7



Note: GIS Data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets such as cemeteries, churches, airports, schools, karsts, etc. are not all inclusive.Some national datasets are created on a much smaller scale than that mapped here and as a result have positional inaccuracies. Use of this map should be limited to planning, but should not replace field review or background checks with other sources.

Base: USGS Allens Creek, Bloomington, Clear Creek, Hindustan, Martinsville, Modesto and Paragon and Unionville Indiana 7.5' Topographic Maps

Map 2E : I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study
Section 5: Monroe and Morgan Counties
Sheet 5 of 7



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

N

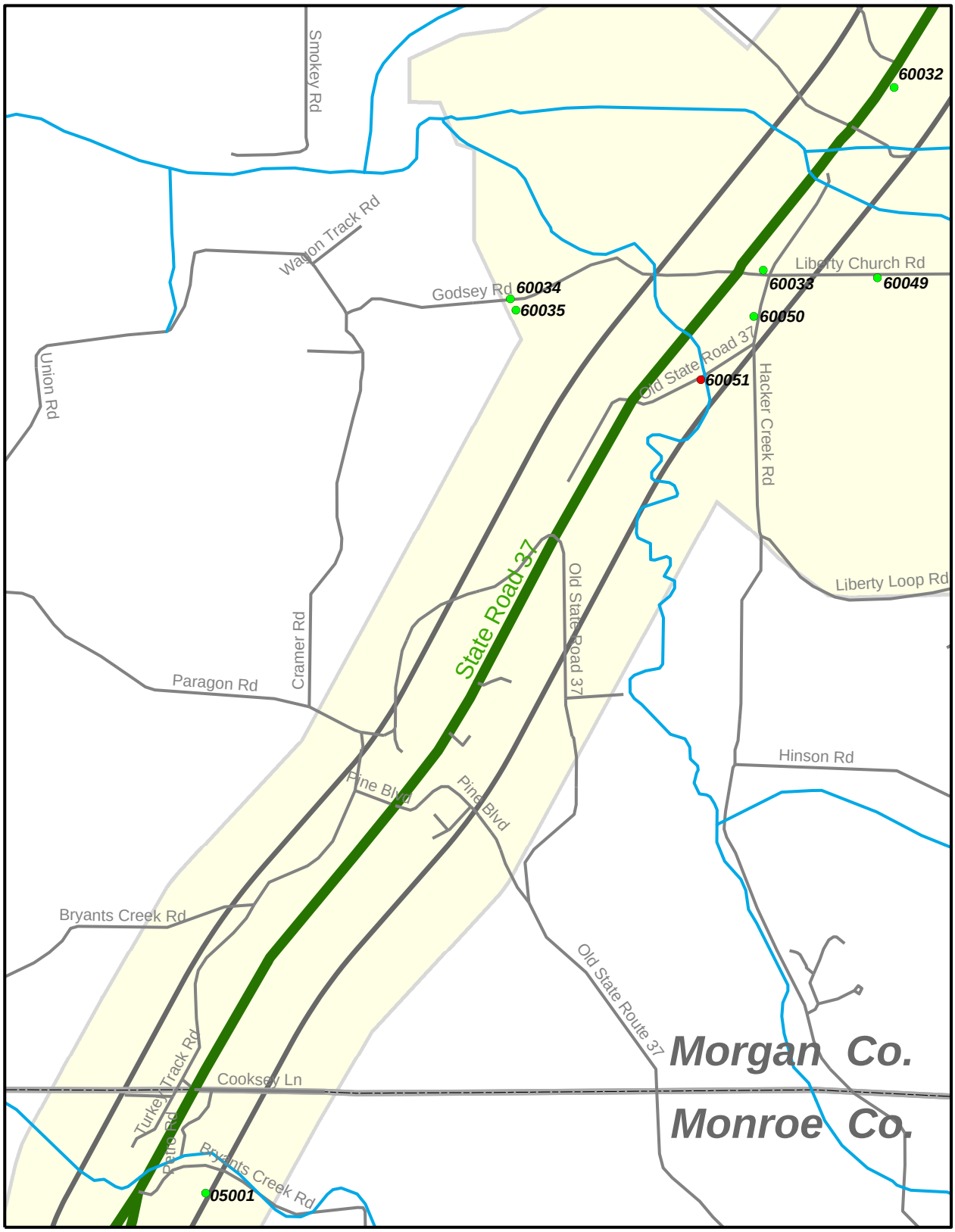
Legend

- Ineligible Properties
- Eligible Properties
- National Register Listed Properties
- Area of Potential Effect
- 2000' Corridor
- Major Streets
- County, City Route
- Streams

Note: GIS Data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets such as cemeteries, churches, airports, schools, karsts, etc. are not all inclusive.Some national datasets are created on a much smaller scale than that mapped here and as a result have positional inaccuracies. Use of this map should be limited to planning, but should not replace field review or background checks with other sources.

Base: USGS Allens Creek, Bloomington, Clear Creek, Hindustan, Martinsville, Modesto and Paragon and Unionville Indiana 7.5' Topographic Maps

Map 2F : I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study
Section 5: Monroe and Morgan Counties
Sheet 6 of 7



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

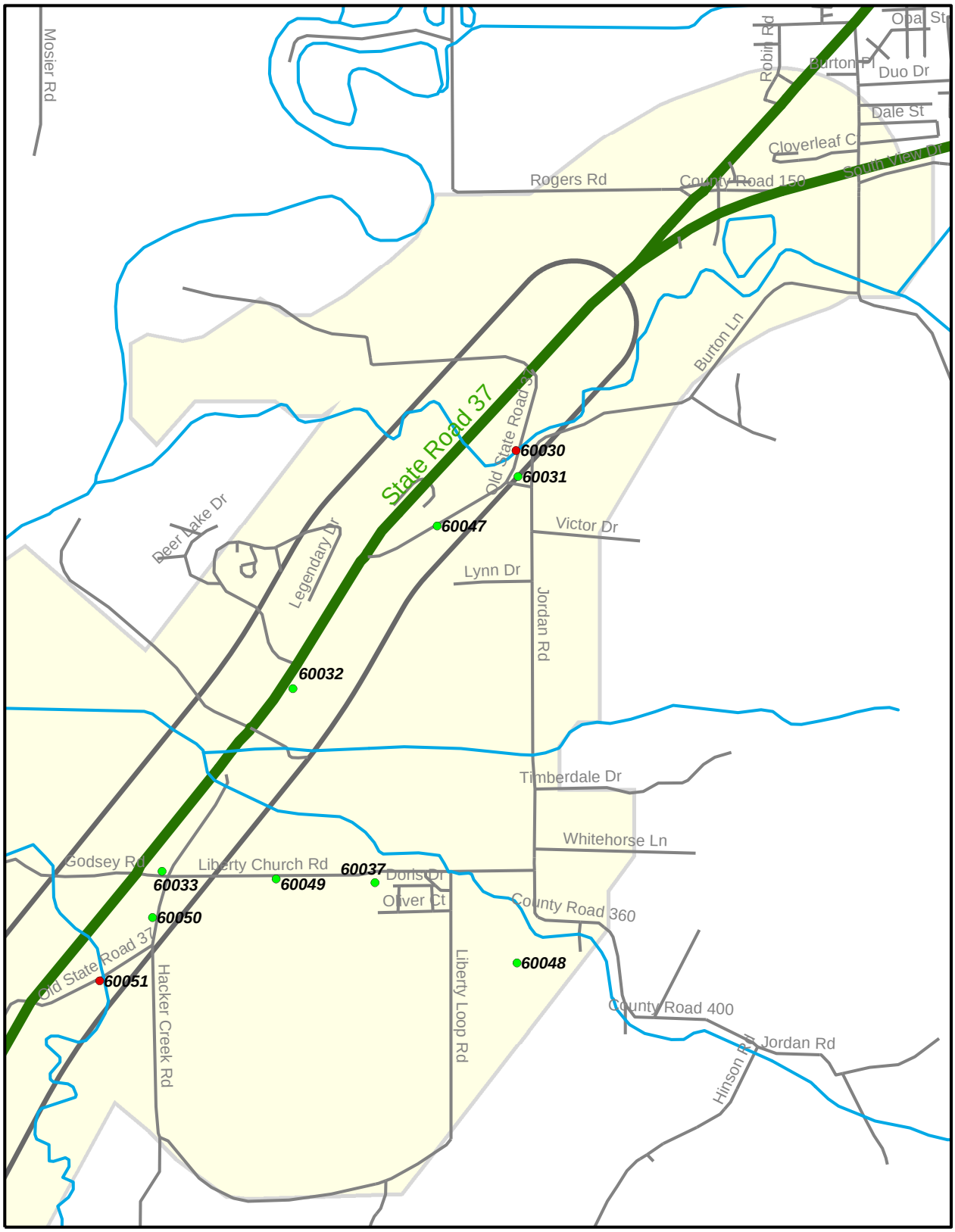
N

Legend
- Ineligible Properties
- Eligible Properties
- National Register Listed Properties
- Area of Potential Effect
- 2000' Corridor
- Major Streets
- County, City Route
- Streams

Note: GIS Data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets such as cemeteries, churches, airports, schools, karsts, etc. are not all inclusive.Some national datasets are created on a much smaller scale than that mapped here and as a result have positional inaccuracies. Use of this map should be limited to planning, but should not replace field review or background checks with other sources.

Base: USGS Allens Creek, Bloomington, Clear Creek, Hindustan, Martinsville, Modesto and Paragon and Unionville Indiana 7.5' Topographic Maps

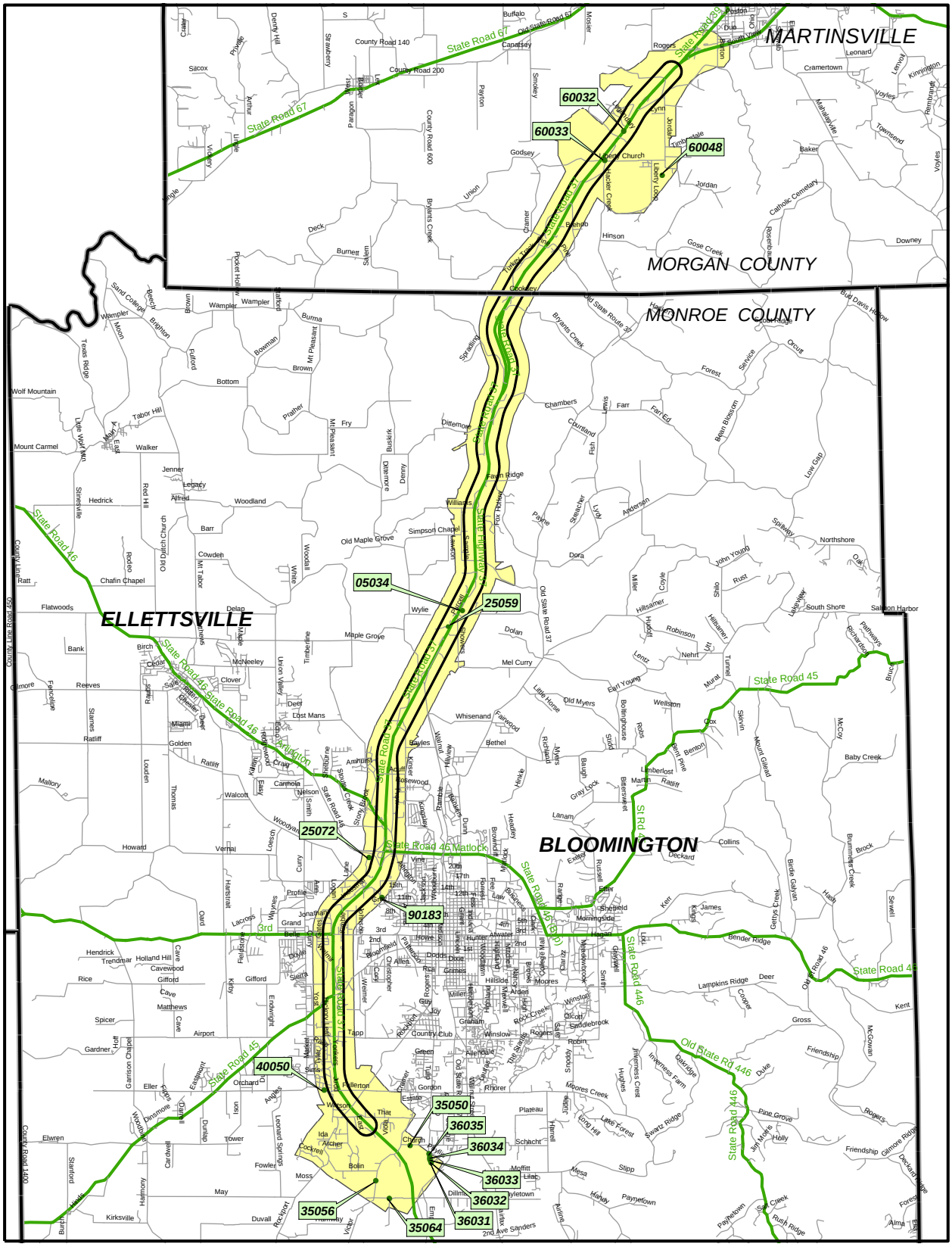
Map 2G : I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study
Section 5: Monroe and Morgan Counties
Sheet 7 of 7



Note: GIS Data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at this time. However, experience shows that many national datasets such as cemeteries, churches, airports, schools, karsts, etc. are not all inclusive.Some national datasets are created on a much smaller scale than that mapped here and as a result have positional inaccuracies. Use of this map should be limited to planning, but should not replace field review or background checks with other sources.

Base: USGS Allens Creek, Bloomington, Clear Creek, Hindustan, Martinsville, Modesto and Paragon and Unionville Indiana 7.5' Topographic Maps

Map 3: I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Study
Section 5: Monroe and Morgan Counties



Note: GIS data used to create this map are from the best known sources existing at the time. However, experience shows that many national datasets such as cemeteries, churches, airports, schools, karsts, etc. are not all inclusive. Some national datasets are created on a much smaller scale than that mapped here and as a result have positional inaccuracies. Use of this map should be limited to planning, but should not replace field review or background checks with other sources.

SHPO Correspondence

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

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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 Adminstration

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

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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 L. Carr

for Jon C. Smith
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.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Robert E. Carter, Jr., Director

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology•402 W. Washington Street, W274 · Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
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May 25, 2007

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
33 East Cedar Street
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division

Re: "Report on the Determination of Ineligibility of the Fullerton House for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places" (4/25/2007); I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies, Section 5; DHPA #2123

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 Fullerton House Report, under transmittal letter dated April 25, 2007, and received on April 27, regarding a portion of I-69 Section 5 in Van Buren, Township, Monroe County, Indiana.

We agree with the report's conclusion that the Fullerton House is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Overall, we think the report does an excellent job of applying the National Register criteria to the Fullerton House and of comparing the Fullerton House's qualities to those of other buildings in the I-house form in Monroe County. We do have a few comments of a minor nature, which we are taking this opportunity to share.

The document is characterized as a report on the "determination of ineligibility" of the Fullerton House. We think that a more correct term for the study is that it is a report on the "eligibility" of the house for the National Register, but the conclusion reached is that the property is ineligible for the Register.

We think that the first sentence in the first full paragraph on page 6 is somewhat misleading. A more accurate statement might read as follows: "The Fullerton House is an example of an I-house, an American type related to traditional British folk forms that first appeared in seventeenth century New England and were common in the Tidewater and Upland South during the pre-railroad era."

Regarding the second full paragraph on page 10, we wonder why it is assumed that if one gable of the triple, rear gable arrangement might be original, that one would necessarily be the center gable.

If you have questions regarding our comments please contact John Carr at (317) 233-1949 or jcarr@dnr.IN.gov.

In all future correspondence regarding the I-69 Section 5, please refer to DHPA #2123.

Very truly yours,

James A. Glass, Ph.D.
Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

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JAG:JLC:FDH:jlc

cc: Robert F. Tally, Jr., PE, FHWA-IN
Michelle Hilary, J.D., INDOT
I-69 Section 5 Project Office

emc: Anthony DeSimone, P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Christopher Koeppel, Indiana Department of Transportation
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc.
Jason DuPont, P.E., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc.
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., Weintraut & Associates, Inc.

Consulting Party Comments

Consulting Party Comment Form
Consulting Party Minutes
Consulting Party Letters

I-69 Tier 2: Evansville to Indianapolis
Section # 5: Consulting Party Comment Form - 1/09/2008

Consulting Party Comment	Action Taken to Address Comment

"Homes to save in Section 5. Since I am not certain about the exact route of proposed I 69 in parts of northern Monroe and southern Morgan County, I can comment only about those areas that appear to be in the path.
MONROE County:
• Maple Grove Road Historic District – including the stone wall which winds throughout these homes are in the district:
  • 3655 N. Maple Grove – Daniel Stout Stone House
  • 4595 N. Maple Grove – Owens Farm
  • 4910 N. Maple Grove – "Tom" Owens Farm (now owned by Mark Mobley)
  • 1585 E. Maple Grove – Double Pen – Bertha Fyffe
• 4851 Kinser Pike – Log house under the siding and historically important – Frank & Florence Bell
• On Bell Road – Sears-Roebuck House – Walter & Cory Wampler
• 6680 Bottom Road – McNeely House
• West of Simpson Chapel Church on Simpson Chapel Road – Amos Jones House – Gothic Revival
• 2330 Simpson Chapel Road – I-House "Olla Robinson"
• 5070 Woodyard Road – early brick Federal
• 5330 Woodyard Road – early brick Federal"
(Ms. Patricia Powell, Owen County Preservationists, Inc. letter, 11 March 05).
	The following list identifies the action taken for the properties listed at left:
	
	Included in Historic Properties Report (HPR) as a National Register property (see pages 89-92).
	
	Included in HPR as a National Register property and as a contributing element of the Maple Grove Road District (pages 87-92).
	Included in HPR as a contributing element of the Maple Grove Road District (pages 89-92).
	Included in HPR as a contributing element of the Maple Grove Road District (pages 89-92).
	Included in HPR as a contributing element of the Maple Grove Road District (pages 89-92).
	Included in HPR as resource 25017, (Appendix, Table 1).
	
	Owner not on record – house could not be located during field survey.
	Not in APE.
	
	Included in HPR as resource 05017, (see Appendix A, Table 1).
	
	Not in APE.
	Not in APE.
	Not in APE.

"MORGAN County • 5990 Bryants Creek Road – Bungalow – present owner David Hermann • (south) Bryants Creek Road – Log cabin – historic name Lincoln Martin • 4040 Cramer Road – Queen Anne – "Gar Cramer" • 3515 Godsey Road – Single Pen – McDaniels • 2209 Old St Rd 37 – Federal style Brick, painted with, Octagonal Bay • Liberty Church Road – Gabled L – Maxwell House • 3900 Old St Rd 37 – south of Maxwell area" (Ms. Patricia Powell, Owen County Preservationists, Inc. letter, 11 March 05).	The following list identifies the action taken for the properties listed at left: Not in APE. Not in APE. Not in APE. Not in APE. Included in HPR as resource 60031, (See Appendix A, Table 1). Included in HPR as resource 60033, (See Appendix A, Table 1). Not in APE.
"CEMETERIES IN SECTION 5 MONROE COUNTY • Carlton/Huff Cemetery – 2 stones in front of Worm's Way Business off north 37 • Griffith/Gray Cemetery – west off north 37, just north of Bottom Road • Wiley Cemetery – east of north 37 off Wiley Road – a very old unusual historic cemetery located behind private property (owner Cindy Marshall) Turner Wiley original owner of the land in this area – his house is closed to Hwy 37 • Simpson Chapel Church and Cemetery on Simpson Chapel Road • Old cemetery just west – "Williams"	All of the Monroe and Morgan county cemeteries identified at left were field surveyed and included in the report under the following survey numbers: 05032, (See Appendix A, Tables 1 and 2). 25059, (See pages 145-146, Appendix A, Tables 1 and 2). 05034, (See pages 147-148, Appendix A, Tables 1 and 2). 05029, (See Appendix A, Tables 1 and 2). 05030, (See Appendix A, Tables 1 and 2).

MORGAN COUNTY • Maxwell Cemetery close to Highway 37 south of Martinsville" (Ms. Patricia Powell, Owen County Preservationists, Inc. letter, 11 March 05).	60032, (See pages 155-156, Appendix A, Table 1).
"The Board, a Certified Local Government and Consulting Party appreciates the opportunity to review 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." (Monroe County Planning Commission, Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 13 July 05)	None required.
"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 Planning Commission, Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 13 July 05)	The Selection of resources to be included as "selected ineligible resources" followed procedures established in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the beginning of the project.
"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	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

Planning Commission, Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 13 July 05)	INDOT continued to accept comments after the thirty-day period. With the issuance of the final historic property report, the entire document is sent on CD to each consulting party and is placed on the project website for public comment.
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) (Monroe County Planning Commission, Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 13 July 05).	After the initial field survey, Section 5 historians conducted a second site visit, and documented both the house's exterior and interior. The historians also conducted an in-depth owner interview to obtain additional information on the house's restoration. Additional consultation on the Fullerton House occurred on May 27, 2005 during a SHPO/DHPA field view to the resource, at which time the SHPO indicated that the property was not eligible for the NRHP. A summary of the field view appears on page 10 of the Revised Historic Property Report. A separate determination of eligibility report was prepared for the Fullerton House and submitted to the Keeper of the NRHP. The Keeper determined the Fullerton House not eligible for the NRHP on July 27, 2007; a copy of the determination letter is included in the Appendix of the Historic Property Report.. Because the Stone Wall (Monroe 35050) associated with the Stipp-Bender House is located in the overlap area of Sections 4 and 5, historians from both sections reexamined the resource and its evaluation of NRHP eligibility. The removal of several sections of the wall for driveways and its partial collapse have damaged its integrity (Historic Property Report, page 135). Section 4 and 5 historians did, however, concur that the stone wall on the Stipp-Bender Farmstead (Monroe 35055) parcel is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element of the property Historic Property Report, page 95, 97, 99). Finally, a stone wall at 6399 Old State Route 37 was determined to be not eligible for

	the NRHP as its integrity has been damaged by partial removals and reconfigurations, which have been made to accommodate a parking lot (Historic Property Report, Table 2).
"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)." (Monroe County Planning Commission, Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 13 July 05)	A separate study was conducted, which focused on the quarry industry and related resources found in Sections 4 and 5. See Technical Memorandum, dated August 24, 2006, in Appendix to Historic Property Report.
"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)." (Monroe County Planning Commission, Historic Preservation Board of Review letter, 13 July 05)	Because Monroe County Bridge No. 83 is located in the overlap area of Sections 4 and 5, historians from both sections reexamined the resource and its rating on the on the Point System of Significance. Additional information on its rating was added to page 121 in the Revised Historic Property Report. Section 5 historians obtained additional information on Monroe County Bridge No. 913, which resulted in a change to its rating score on the Point System of Significance. The resource was found to be eligible for the NRHP as a rare bridge type in the region and state. Additional information was added to pages 107-109 in the Revised Historic Property Report.
"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." (Bloomington Restorations, Inc. letter, 13 July 05).	After the initial field survey, Section 5 historians conducted a second site visit, and documented both the house's exterior and interior. The historians also conducted an in-depth owner interview to obtain additional information on the house's restoration. Additional consultation on the Fullerton House occurred on May 27, 2005 during a SHPO/DHPA field view to the resource, at which time the SHPO indicated that the property was not eligible for the NRHP. A summary of the field view appears on page 10 of the Revised Historic Property Report.

	A separate determination of eligibility report was prepared for the Fullerton House and submitted to the Keeper of the NRHP. The Keeper determined that the property is not eligible for the NRHP; a copy of this response letter is included in the Appendix of the Historic Property Report.
"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." (Bloomington Restorations, Inc. letter, 13 July 05).	Additional consultation with the SHPO determined that the house was not eligible for the NRHP.
"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." (Bloomington Restorations, Inc. letter, 13 July 05).	A separate study was conducted focusing on the quarry industry and related resources found in Sections 4 and 5. A Technical Memorandum on this study, dated August 24, 2006, is located in the Appendix of the Historic Property Report.
The Fullerton Cemetery on Fullerton Pike near the Fullerton house is a Fullerton family gravesite. This is something we were told by the people from whom we purchased the house. My recollection of the time is that the owner walked us to the cemetery and showed us the grave stones, which bore the Fullerton name. This connection between the I-house and the cemetery raises the significance of both sites, I believe. (Bloomington Restorations, Inc. e-mail, 20 July 05)	Section 5 historians were aware of, and recorded, the Fullerton Cemetery during the field survey of the Section 5 APE. The cemetery appears in the Historic Property Report as resource number 40074 (Tables 1 and 2), and was recorded on an Indiana Cemetery Registry Survey form. A separate determination of eligibility report was prepared for the Fullerton House and submitted to the Keeper of the NRHP. The report included a description of the cemetery and its relation to the Fullerton house. On July 27, 2007, the Keeper determined that the property is not eligible for the NRHP; this response letter is included in the Appendix of the Historic Property Report..

Consulting Party Meeting
I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study: Section 5
July 12, 2004, 1:00 pm
Section 5 Project Office

Attendees:

Bob Bernacki, Wabash & Ohio Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology
Joseph Mills, Morgan County Historic Preservation Society
Patsy Powell, Owen County Preservation, Inc., Bloomington Restorations
Mary Ogle, Monroe County Planning & Historic Preservation Board of Review
Eliza Steelwater, Ph.D., Bloomington Restorations
Steve Wyatt, Bloomington Restorations
Sharon McKeen, Monroe County Historic Review Board
Tommy Kleckner, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
John Carr, IDNR, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Rick Jones, IDNR, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology Anthony DeSimone, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
Preston Wilson, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
Lyle Sadler, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Mary Crowe, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Curtis Tomak, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
David Butts, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Karl Leet, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Bryan Golichajeh, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Wendy Vachet, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
Kurt Weiss, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
Chris Owen, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
Kent Ahrenholtz, Bernardin Lochmueller & Associates
Jason DuPont, Bernardin Lochmueller & Associates
Linda Weintraut, Weintraut & Associates
Tom Weintraut, Weintraut & Associates

Anthony DeSimone, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), welcomed everyone to the first Section 106 consulting party meeting for I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study: Section 5. DeSimone asked everyone to introduce him/herself.

Dr. Linda Weintraut discussed the tiering process and explained that we are now beginning on Tier 2 activities. Tier 2 activities are stipulated under the Tier 1 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which Weintraut reviewed. In the Tier 1 MOA, FHWA, INDOT and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) affirmed a commitment to a Tier 2 Section 106 process in which each section of the I-69 project has its own Section 106 consultation. All applicable federal and state laws will be followed. Each section will look at properties beyond the termini of its section. The MOA stipulated that consulting parties could consult on more than one section. Weintraut also discussed the conceptual mitigation aspects of the MOA as well as the commitment for technical

support: GIS based tools for SHPO, interim report updates and in the case of Martin County, which is an un-surveyed county, a survey and interim report.

Chris Owen, Historic/Architectural Investigations Task Manager, provided an overview of the Section 106 process and reviewed the four primary steps of initiating the process, identifying and evaluating historic properties, assessing the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and resolving adverse effects to historic properties. Several aspects of the process were emphasized. He first went into detail about who participates and their role. He defined the concept of the Area of Potential Effects, what a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties is, and why the Tier 1 results provide the basis for the more detailed Tier 2 studies. Also covered were developing historic contexts, assessing integrity, and applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The Criteria of Adverse Effect were reviewed and examples of different kinds of impacts were discussed. Finally, resolution of adverse effects and MOAs were discussed with examples of ways to minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects provided. He also encouraged the consulting parties to participate in the process by providing comments and information as early in and as often during the course of the project as possible.

Owen then discussed where the study team was in the process, including archaeological resources. A historic context is being developed and a records check will be conducted.

Owen reviewed the APE for historic resources. The APE is that geographical area where there is a potential for effect. Specifically, he noted that in developing the APE the consultant team conducted a field review of the project area and consulted aerial and topographic maps to determine the types and magnitude of effects. Originally, the APE included all of Maple Grove Road but through consultations with the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the APE was reduced to include only that part of the district that actually has the potential for effect. Also, Section 5 will be coordinating with Section 4 and Section 6 so that the overlapping sections of their APEs are consistent. That revised APE will be submitted to the SHPO.

DeSimone then asked for comments on the APE and the list of potentially eligible properties developed for Tier 1. He noted that while historic properties were deemed potentially eligible in Tier 1, in Tier 2 final determinations of eligibility will be made. He asked for help from the consulting parties in identifying additional properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register. Tommy Kleckner advised of a fully restored home that was listed as contributing in the Interim Report for Monroe County (survey number 40050). Joe Mills reported that Hastings Schoolhouse, a National Register property, was destroyed by a tornado.

Concerns were voiced regarding the protection of cemeteries; many are unmarked and/or easily missed. Some are located quite near the existing right of way for SR 37. Regarding cemeteries, they are not normally eligible for the National Register but are protected by state law.

Questions were asked regarding design, especially as it relates to interchanges and whether re-routing will occur along SR 39; such concerns can be addressed later in the process.

Regarding noise studies, all appropriate noise studies will be conducted and will be evaluated within the guidelines of INDOT's noise policy.

Regarding historic districts, if a historic district is identified in APE, the historians will survey intensely the area of the district that is actually in the APE and establish boundaries in the APE. General boundaries will be provided for that part of the historic district that is located outside the APE.

Phase 1a will be conducted for archaeology in the proposed right-of-way for the selected alternative. Kleckner called for caution regarding the archaeology near the quarries along SR 37.

A request was made for a list of steps in the consultation process. This list will be provided consulting parties.

DeSimone thanked everyone for coming and stated that the next step will be to distribute minutes and then after identification is complete, another consulting party meeting will be held. Section 106 is an ongoing process; the project consultants look forward to receiving information from consulting parties.

The meeting was adjourned.

Meeting Notes

Location	Section 5 Project Office (address above)	**Project:**	I-69 Second Tier EIS – Section 5
Date/Time	Monday, June 27, 2005, 6:00 pm	**Notes Prepared By:**	Kurt Weiss, Deputy Project Manager
Subject	Second Consulting Parties Meeting		

Participants

John Carr, Rick Jones, Chris Koeppel, Cathy Draegor – Indiana SHPO
Tommy Kleckner – Historic Landmark Foundation of Indiana
Joe Mills – Morgan County Historic Preservation Society
Bob Cowell, Sharon McKeen – Monroe County Historic Pres Board of Review
Bonnie Tinsley – Owen County Preservations, Inc.
Norman Voyles – Morgan County Commissioner
Steve Wyatt – Bloomington Restoration, Inc.
Laurel Cornell – Indiana Limestone Heritage Parks
Linda Weintraut, Connie Ziegler – Weintrat & Associates
Wendy Vachet, Timothy Zinn, Stephanie Collier – Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
Mary Kennedy – INDOT
Anthony DeSimone FHWA
Josh Skerretz – Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates (I-69 PMC)
Alice Roberts – Gray & Pape

Notes	Action
The meeting began at 6:00 p.m. Anthony DeSimone with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) briefly introduced the purpose of the meeting – to discuss the Draft Historic Properties Report (HPR) prepared by Section 5. The purpose is for the Consulting Parties (CP) to discuss eligibility and provide information and any additional input they might have on the HPR. Linda Weintraut with Weintraut and Associates, part of the Project Management Consultant team (PMC), served as the moderator of the meeting. <u>Historic Properties</u> Tim Zinn, the project historian for Section 5, conducted a PowerPoint slide presentation that described the steps taken to produce the Draft HPR. The goal was to identify historic properties in the Section 5 APE in an effort to avoid, minimize or mitigate possible impacts. The process consisted of four steps. 1) Establishing the APE 2) Identification of properties – using reasonable, good-faith efforts, Evaluation of properties (integrity, etc.), and evaluating via National Register (NR) Criteria (A, B, C, D) 3) Assess effects of undertaking on historic properties 4) Resolve any adverse effects	

Steps one and two are part of the HPR; steps 3 and 4 are upcoming.

Zinn reported that there is one NR-listed structure (Daniel Stout House) and one NR-listed district (Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District [MGRRHD]) in the Section 5 APE.

Structures considered "eligible" in the Draft HPR include:

Stipp Bender Farmstead (Monroe County)
Philip Murphy/Jonas May House (Monroe County)
Morgan County Bridge # 161
Morgan County Bridge # 224 ("late find" after production of the HPR)

Include updated information in the revised HPR.

Archaeology

Phase Ia Archaeological Investigations have been initiated for Section 5. Background research and site files checks have been completed. Archaeological fieldwork is scheduled to commence in Spring 2006.

Next Steps

Comments on the Draft HPR will be accepted through July 13, 2005. If the SHPO agrees with its findings, assessment of effects for eligible and NR-listed properties (and districts) will begin.

Include updated information in the revised HPR.

Discussion

Joe Mills asked if the rating for Morgan County Bridge had been changed to "Outstanding;" the answer provided was "yes."

Section 5 staff will confirm the property address and review the tables in the HPR.

Tommy Kleckner (Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana) asked about the property on 2102 Vernal Pike (Monroe 90183), which is undergoing significant rehabilitation. Kleckner noted that the original structure is still relatively intact, as is the stone wall in front of the house. The answer provided was that this property was discussed at length and determined to be ineligible for several reasons: alterations to the roof and front porch, the demolition of a rear addition, the construction of new additions, the collapse or demolition of a rear wall on the carriage barn, and better, less altered examples of Queen Anne dwellings are extant in the area. Kleckner indicated they still considered the property historic, and that it was being reconstructed to its original features. Weintraut thanked Kleckner for his comments.

Laurel Cornell inquired about the Borland House and the Furst Quarry, a property that is presently listed on the State Register. Zinn indicated the

boundaries from this property's nomination had been looked at and per that documentation, it was determined to be outside of the APE.

Kleckner inquired about the Vernia Mill site, stating that what is still there conveys information about the history of the mills in the area and how they operated, and there is a possibility for interpretive uses of this site, which could be enhanced by the I-69 project. This was also the consideration for Indian Hill (in Section 4). Zinn explained that researching the Vernia site (and other sites) was somewhat problematic because they are dangerous and access is limited; however, consultants had been able to visit Vernia (and Hoadley) in Section 5, and determined there had been significant grading at Vernia, and many features, including the historic transportation network, had been obliterated. Utilizing available historic photographs and available Sanborn mapping of the site, consultants had been able to compare what is there now to what historically existed, and there is not much integrity left. SR 46 bisects Vernia, and the structures looked nothing like what they once did, and thus do not retain historic integrity. He noted that there were few remaining pieces of mill equipment. Weintraut added that she and members of SHPO staff and others had also visited the Vernia site (as well as two other mills and other quarries) because of the interest expressed by CPs in this type of resource. As a result of these field visits and the research conducted by the historians for Section 5, it was determined that, from the above-ground point of view, there was not enough left. Alice Roberts said the archaeological report will include information about the quarry/mill sites as well. There has been no shovel probing as of yet.

Cornell inquired if machine houses and machines had been looked at as "objects." Wendy Vachet, Project Manager for Section 5, indicated that consultants had put together a matrix to show and compare the various elements and attributes of all of the area quarries. Weintraut added that types of buildings, equipment, extant transportation systems and other aspects were analyzed; the sites can be complex, and the goal is to tell their stories – how they evolved, etc. Sites were also compared with the Woolery Company property, which is on the NR.

A CP also expressed concern about the lack of industrial archaeology in Indiana to use as a baseline for analysis. Zinn replied that he had utilized the NR bulletin on mining properties to aid in evaluation. Weintraut added that quarrying resources in other states listed in the NR were reviewed to help in evaluating the quarries and to help establish a baseline.

Kleckner inquired about the Fullerton House and why it was deemed "ineligible." Zinn explained that it was looked at very closely as an example of an I-house. It has been restored with new and historic elements and

materials; fenestration changes have been made, and there are better examples of I-houses in the area. DeSimone added that the Fullerton House was considered a property that had been "overmodified." Zinn added that chimneys are considered an important element of an I-house, and they are not visible on the Fullerton House. Weintraut added that she and SHPO staff members and others had also visited this property because of the interest expressed by CPs, and determined that the property was not eligible. She noted that the property owner did not have any historic photos to aid in evaluation and asked CPs to read the complete description of the property and why it was determined not eligible in the HPR.

Vachet briefly discussed cemeteries; several were found in the Section 5 APE, and the goal is for all alternatives to avoid them completely. Mills added that the Stitt-Maxwell cemetery had been looked at for potential restoration, but that might not result in anything beyond that.

DeSimone reiterated that the Draft HPR would be available in the Section 4, 5 and 6 offices for review until July 13th. It is in draft form, so photocopies will not be permitted at this time; he requested CPs to please mail comments to the Section 5 project office, which will go to the SHPO and FHWA.

Vachet reminded CPs of the Section 5 office hours: Tuesday – Thursday, 9:00 am – 6:30 pm, Friday 9 am – 4:30 pm, or call for appointments at other times.

Kleckner raised a question about stone walls in the area. Zinn advised that they had been looked at individually. One (on Prow Road) had been determined to be recently constructed. Several of the best examples exist in the MGRRHD. Others near the south end of the APE (near the Stipp-Bender property), had gaps in several sections, but were still rated as Notable or Outstanding; but were not as good examples as those in the MGRRHD.

Mills asked about the terms "more outstanding" and "better". How was that determined? Zinn said there was consultation with SHPO and the historians also did comparisons to find the best examples. The CP asked if the DHPA had concurred with the term "better examples." Zinn advised that DHPA had been consulted on several properties.

Kleckner reiterated that he would like the stone walls to be looked at as "pretty rare" resources, similar to how round barns are considered. He agreed with the evaluation of the wall on Victor Pike, however, noting that there was much recent development that had altered its integrity. But he still wanted to be sure they are looked at.

Zinn noted that there is a stone wall as a contributing element to the Stipp-Bender house. It retains integrity and is still in use in its original use.

Zinn noted also with respect to quarries, that even when the historians were not able to gain access to the property, they still did research. They conducted exhaustive telephone interviews with the owners to find out what was on the property and what might be historic. Cornell asked if those conversations were in the HPR. Zinn said some are, others were synthesized and the information was included without specific names of parties. The original notes are in the Section 5 office and will, at some time in the future, be available.

DeSimone said these notes would become part of the administrative record and made available in the future. For now, these are still in draft form and are a work in progress.

Kleckner questioned whether or not National Register listed properties are also on the State Register. The language in the report about this is confusing.

John Carr (staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer) said, for properties in the last 20 to 25 years, anything listed on the National Register is also on the State Register.

Weintraut said the language in the HPR will be changed to clear up confusion on this issue.

DeSimone thanked everyone for attending and closed the meeting.

The meeting ended at approximately 7:30 pm.

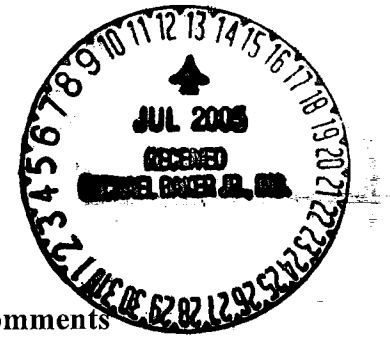
Details discussed in this meeting are subject to change, but are a reflection of how things stood at the close of the meeting.

These meeting minutes represent my understanding of the events that occurred. Please forward any comments or revisions to my attention, Wendy Vachet.

Note: This meeting summary documents ongoing, internal agency deliberations. Accordingly, the information contained in this summary is considered to be pre-decisional and deliberative.

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).

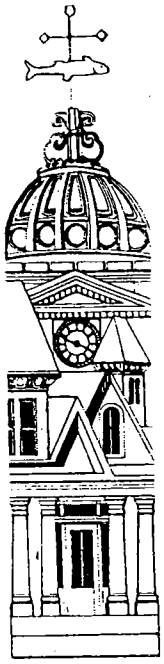
5. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the individual components (derricks, mill equipment, etc.) of mill complexes and quarries that as a complex or site were deemed ineligible (25603, 25071, 25072, 35093, 35098, 35099).

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



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

Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
Government Center

July 20, 2005

Robert F. Tally Jr.
U.S.DOT Indiana Division
575 North Pennsylvania St. Room 254
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear **Mr. Tally:**

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): I-69 Section 5 Project Office

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

16281 Q Road • Mayetta, KS 66509 • 785.966.4000 • Fax: 785.966.4002 • Toll Free: 877.715.6789

>>> "Steve Wyatt" <bri@bloomington.in.us> 07/20/05 10:23 AM >>>
Dear Wendy Vachet,
The Fullerton Cemetery on Fullerton Pike near the Fullerton House is a Fullerton family gravesite. This is something we were told by the people from whom we purchased the house. My recollection of the time is that the owner walked us to the cemetery and showed us the grave stones, which bore the Fullerton name.
The connection between the I-house and the cemetery raises the significance of both sites, I believe.
Steve

Steve Wyatt, Executive Director
Bloomington Restorations, Inc.
336-0909 Fax 323-2089
2920 E. Tenth St., Bloomington, IN 47408

www.BloomingtonRestorations.org

CC: Collier, Stephanie; Peyton, James; tzinn; Weiss, Kurt

Sorry so late - I was gone, ill and multiple family problems Patsy Powell 812-876-6017

Homes to save in Section 5

Since I am not certain about the exact route of proposed I 69 in parts of northern Monroe and southern Morgan County, I can comment only about those areas that appear to be in the path.

MONROE County

Maple Grove Road Historic District - including the stone wall which winds throughout these homes are in the district: 3655 N. Maple Grove - Daniel Stout Stone House
4595 N. Maple Grove - Owens Farm
4910 N. Maple Grove - "Tom" Owens Farm (now owned by Mark Mobley)
1585 E. Maple Grove - Double Pen - Bertha Fyffe

4851 Kinser Pike - Log house under the siding and historically important - Frank & Florence Bell
on Bell Road - Sears-Roebuck House - Walter & Cory Wampler - OWNER Not on record - did not see on survey
6680 Bottom Road - McNeely House - may be gone
west of Simpson Chapel Church on Simpson Chapel Road - Amos Jones House - Gothic Revival
2330 Simpson Chapel Road - I-House "Olla Robinson"
5070 Woodyard Road - early brick Federal
5330 Woodyard Road - early brick Federal

MORGAN County

5990 Bryants Creek Road - Bungalow - present owner David Hermann
(south) Bryants Creek Road - Log cabin - historic name Lincoln Martin
4040 Cramer Road - Queen Anne - "Gar Cramer"
3515 Godsey Road - Single Pen - McDaniels
2209 Old St Rd 37 - Federal style Brick, painted white, Octagonal Bay
Liberty Church Road - Gabeled L - Maxwell House
3900 Old St Rd 37 - south of Maxwell area - Barn w/out residence
55-0929-022 ?

CEMETERIES IN SECTION 5

MONROE COUNTY
1. Carlton/Huff Cemetery - 2 stones in front of Worm's Way Business off north 37
2. Griffith/Gray Cemetery - west off north 37, just north of Bottom Road
3. Wiley Cemetery - east of north 37 off Wiley Road - a very old unusual historic cemetery located behind private property (owner Cindy Marshall) Turner Wiley original owner of the land in this area - his house is closest to Hwy 37
4. Simpson Chapel Church and Cemetery on Simpson Chapel Road
5. old cemetery just west - "Williams" - old Simpson Chapel Cemetery

MORGAN COUNTY
Maxwell Cemetery close to Highway 37 south of Martinsville

Patricia Powell
8000 W Sand College Rd
Gosport, IN 47433-9566

BLOOMINGTON IN
PM
11 MAR
2005

I 69 Section 5 Project Office
One City Centre, Suite 106 / 108
120 W. 7th Street
Bloomington, IN 47404

47404+3834

Fullerton House

Determination of Eligibility of the Fullerton House for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO: 2280

To: Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E.
Division Administrator, Indiana
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254
Indianapolis, IN 46204

The Director of the National Park Service wishes to inform you of our determination pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Executive Order 11593 in response to your request for a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Our determination appears on the enclosed material.

As you know, your request for our professional judgment constitutes a part of the Federal planning process. We urge that this information be integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act analysis and the analysis required under section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, if this is a transportation project, to bring about the best possible program decisions.

This determination does not serve in any manner as a veto to uses of property, with or without Federal participation or assistance. The responsibility for program planning concerning properties eligible for the National Register lies with the agency or block grant recipient after the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has had an opportunity to comment.

Attachment

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: Fullerton House

Location: Monroe County **State:** INDIANA

Request submitted by: Robert F. Tally, Jr., P.E. Division Administrator, FHwA, Indiana Div.
Date received: 06/19/2007 **Additional information received**

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

__Eligible X Not Eligible __No Response __Need More Information

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

__Eligible **Applicable criteria:** X Not Eligible

Comment:

Within the local historic and architectural context, this much-altered 19th century residence does not meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and thus is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Patrick Andrus
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 7/27/2007

WASO-28

Report on the Determination of Eligibility

of the Fullerton House

For Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

June 1, 2007

Prepared for

Federal Highway Administration and

Indiana Department of Transportation

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Appendix

A. SHPO Correspondence

B. Consulting Party Minutes

C. Consulting Party Letters

Introduction

This report on the eligibility of the Fullerton House 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 Studies of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis project. This project, which is federal-aid eligible, is divided into six sections.

In the identification and evaluation phase of the Section 106 consultation for this project, FHWA and its consultants determined that the Fullerton House in Monroe County, Indiana, is not eligible for listing in the NR. These findings are documented in the Historic Property Report for Section 5. At the July 12, 2004, and the June 27, 2005, consulting party meetings held for Section 5, consulting parties questioned the finding that the Fullerton House is not eligible for listing in the NR (see Consulting Party Meeting Minutes in Appendix). On August 1, 2005, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) issued a comment letter concurring with the findings of the historic property report (See SHPO Correspondence in Appendix A). Subsequently, two consulting parties submitted written comments regarding this property (See Consulting Party Letters in Appendix C). A draft version of this eligibility report was submitted on April 25, 2007 for review by the SHPO. Review comments issued on May 25, 2007 (See SHPO Correspondence in Appendix A) have been addressed and incorporated into this version.

Methodology

All work for this project was conducted in accordance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act 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 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, 26 CFR Part 61.

Scope of Work for this Eligibility Report

To prepare this formal eligibility report, the project historians thoroughly reviewed research materials including background data, maps, photographs and project files.

In the course of this research for the historic property report for Section 5, project historians reviewed contextual and field survey information for potentially eligible above-ground resources identified during the Tier 1 Study for the project. Research for the Section 5 above-ground historic context and individual resource histories was conducted in September and October 2004 and January and February 2005. Repositories visited included: Monroe County Public Library, Bloomington; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, Indianapolis; Monroe County Recorder's Office, Auditor's Office, and Clerk's Office, Bloomington; Indiana University Main Library, Bloomington; Indiana University Geography and Map Library, Bloomington; Bloomington Restoration, Inc., Bloomington; and the Monroe County Historical Society, Bloomington. Research materials included, but were not limited to, local history texts, Monroe

County histories, historic atlas maps and gazetteers, and the Monroe County and City of Bloomington Interim Reports.

In order to develop a historic context specific to the Fullerton House, the project historians consulted and reviewed the Section 5 historic property report of the I-69 project, primary and secondary sources that included land records, such as deeds and transfer books to identify persons associated with the resource during its historic period, records of the population censuses of 1850 through 1930; newspaper obituaries; and county histories to identify the owners' activities and/or occupations, in order to identify any possible local, statewide, or national significance, and to identify any association of the resource with significant historic events. Sources also included personal interviews with local historians, the current property owner, and consulting parties.

For the purposes of this study, a comparative analysis of the Fullerton House and previously surveyed I-houses in Van Buren Township and Monroe County, which received a rating of "Outstanding" was conducted. As part of this assessment, additional fieldwork was conducted to photograph selected resources and to assess their level of historic integrity.

As a result of these investigations, the historians determined that if the Fullerton House was eligible for listing in the NR, its period of significance could span from ca. 1863-1873 (the period that the house was likely constructed) to ca. 1955 (the time when the Fullerton property was likely subdivided and ceased being a farm).

Historic Context

The Fullerton House is located at 4210 Fullerton Pike in Van Buren Township, Monroe County, Indiana, a short distance southwest of the county seat of Bloomington. The Fullerton House was constructed circa 1865-1873 for Thomas Fullerton *Jr.* and his family.

Present Monroe County, in southwestern Indiana, reportedly received its first Euro-American settlers in 1815, the year before Indiana achieved statehood. Monroe County was founded in 1818. Bloomington, then an unincorporated village, was designated the county seat in the same year.

Thomas Fullerton Jr.'s father, Thomas Fullerton Sr., was born in South Carolina in 1785, and his mother, Nancy Woody Fullerton, was born in Virginia in the same year. The senior Fullertons lived in western Tennessee when the fourth of their eight children, Thomas Jr., was born in 1817. The family, part of the migration of upland Southerners to Monroe County, settled in present Van Buren Township in 1820. The Fullertons were among the earlier families to arrive in the township, four years after the first Euro-American settlers bought land there. Thomas Fullerton Sr. acquired and began farming on a 160-acre parcel that included the present site of the Fullerton House. The elder Fullerton was also among the founders of a short-lived cooperative

community in present Van Buren Township called the Blue Spring Community, which existed in 1826 and 1827.[1]

The Fullerton family's settlement, approximately 50 years before the Fullerton House was built, was part of a trend that shaped the development of the surrounding region. From 1816 to 1850 the largest number of migrants to southwestern Indiana came from the Upland South, with smaller numbers from the Tidewater South, the Mid-Atlantic states, and New England. Monroe County, like the rest of southwestern Indiana, was settled primarily by upland southerners, particularly migrants from Virginia, which then included the present state of West Virginia, and the Carolinas, Kentucky, and eastern Tennessee.[2] Records of the 1850 population census confirm that the townships through which Section 5 of the proposed I-69 passes were home to many residents who had migrated from the Upland South.[3] By 1880, many residents of southwestern Indiana were native Hoosiers, children and grandchildren of the migrants of the 1820s and 1830s. They were people tied to the land and to the cultural traditions of their youth. Although the United States experienced considerable immigration between 1851 and 1880, the populations of Indiana and the study area remained overwhelmingly native-born.[4]

In 1846, Thomas Fullerton Jr. married Maria Bunger, a Kentucky native. Records of the 1850 census show that the couple and their two children lived with the Fullerton family. Thomas Fullerton Jr., 33, was a farmer who had recently completed a five-year term as justice of the peace. By 1860, Maria and Thomas Fullerton Jr. had six children. They lived on a farm that census records indicate was next to the farm occupied by Nancy and Thomas Fullerton Sr. Thomas Fullerton Jr. then owned real estate worth $2,000 and had a personal estate of $1,200. Thomas Fullerton Sr. owned real estate worth $2,400, and had a personal estate of $200.[5]

Nancy and Thomas Fullerton Sr. died in 1865.[6] The will of Thomas Fullerton Sr. stipulated that Thomas Fullerton Jr. was to care for his mother and for his unmarried sister, Elizabeth, until Elizabeth Fullerton married.[7] (Nancy Fullerton, Thomas Fullerton Jr., and a number of other family members were buried in the Fullerton Cemetery on Fullerton Pike, near the family's former dwelling. The cemetery parcel was part of the Fullerton property in the nineteenth century).

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[1] Charles Blanchard, ed., *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown, Indiana, Historical and Biographical* (Chicago: F.A. Battey & Co., 1884) 513, 646; Mabel Pafford Hornocker, *A Century of Development: Van Buren Township, Monroe County, Indiana* (n.p., 1940), 10-15; B.F. Bowen & Co., *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties Indiana* (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Co., 1914), 231, 429.

[2] George Vlahakis, *Bloomington, a Contemporary Portrait* (Montgomery, Alabama: Contemporary Communications, 1998), 32; James H. Madison, "Old Times and New Times in Bloomington," in *Bloomington Past & Present*, Will Counts, James H. Madison, and Scott Russell Sanders (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 2002), 19; Weston A. Goodspeed, "Physical Features," in *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown, Indiana, Historical and Biographical*, ed. Charles Blanchard (Chicago: F.A. Battey & Co., 1884), 12.

[3] United States Department of Commerce and Labor (USDCL) and predecessor offices, Bureau of the Census, *Seventh Census of the United States, Population Schedules, Monroe County, Indiana*, 1850.

[4] Vlahakis, *Bloomington*, 34.

[5] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 646; USDCL, *Seventh Census of the United States, Population Schedules, Monroe County, Indiana*, 1850; Idem, *Eighth Census of the United States, Population Schedules, Monroe County, Indiana*, 1860.

[6] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 646.

[7] Ronald Burkhart and Kay Harrell, eds., *Abstracts of Probate Records, Monroe County, Indiana, 1818-1872* (Bloomington, Indiana: Monroe County Historical Society, 1997), 69.

Although land records and known archival sources do not document the construction date of the Fullerton House, the 1989 *Monroe County Interim Report*, lists the date of construction as 1870, although neither the Interim Report nor other known records identify the source of that estimate.[8] The house's original interior architectural features, such as its newel post and spindles, mantels, four-panel doors, and door hardware, are consistent with a construction date circa 1865 to 1873. (There are wood cutouts of the date "1870" in the gables of the house, but these cutouts are not historic and were added to the house by the current owner). The house may have been built to accommodate the growing family of Maria and Thomas Fullerton Jr., which increased from six children in 1860 to eight children living at home in 1870.[9] It is also possible that the house was built shortly after the transfer of assets that resulted from the deaths of the senior Fullertons in 1865.

The Fullerton House is an example of an I-house, an American type related to traditional British folk forms that first appeared in seventeenth century New England and were common in the Tidewater and Upland South during the pre-railroad era. I-houses later became a popular folk form over much of the eastern half of the country as well as the Midwestern states. The basic I-house form was one room deep and two stories in height and commonly adorned with stylistic detailing and with varying patterns of porches, chimneys, and rear extensions.

The 1870 census enumerated 13 members of the Fullerton family living in one house. Thomas Fullerton, 53, was a farmer with real estate worth $10,400 and a personal estate of $1,980. He and Maria Fullerton, 47, had four sons who worked as laborers on the family farm: Alfred, 20, Joseph, 18, Robert, 14, and Edwin, 12. The Fullerton's other children were Louisa, 16, Thomas P., nine, Morton Lincoln, six, and Matilda, three. Three unmarried sisters of Thomas Fullerton Jr. lived with the family: Elizabeth, 48, Jane, 44, and Nancy, 42.

The construction of the Fullerton House may have made clear Thomas Fullerton's position as an established farmer on a farm of his own in Van Buren Township. Fullerton's 100-acre farm was part of the 160-acre property on which his family had settled in 1820. In 1884, Monroe County historian Charles Blanchard reported that Thomas Fullerton Jr. "owns 100 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, with fine residence and outbuildings."[10] The Fullerton farm may have been fairly typical in its size and array of outbuildings, although no known records identify the outbuildings that then stood on the property. Like other farms of this era and size, the Fullerton farm may have included a barn, granary, stable, summer kitchen, smokehouse, washhouse, and privy, most likely of wood frame construction, and a cellar.

Agricultural outbuildings, and to some extent acreage, were a result of regional and statewide farming and economic trends and some technological developments. Corn had long been a mainstay of the Indiana economy and a cash crop, but the state's farmers also raised other grain crops, including oats and wheat. Farm animals consumed grain. Hence, after 1870, granaries were constructed to hold grain for farm use. Indiana barns grew in size to shelter the growing numbers of horses, mules, and cattle, and to provide storage space for the hay and straw that was

[8] Diana M. Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* (Bloomington, Indiana: Bloomington Restorations, Inc., 1989), 49.
[9] USDCL, *Ninth Census of the United States, Population Schedules, Monroe County, Indiana*, 1870.
[10] Blanchard, *Morgan, Monroe, and Brown*, 646.

not stacked outside the barn in a haystack. Farm buildings increased in number, with individual buildings accommodating specific activities on the farm. Prior to the Civil War, farm buildings were constructed of undressed logs. Later barns were built of hewn logs and sided with sawn lumber. The growing inventory of new farm machinery brought about a change in size and, to some extent, a change in purpose for farm buildings of the period. As the number of work animals increased, the need for stabling facilities grew. Barn floors also served some farmers as the site for threshing activities.

Domestic outbuildings were also increasing in number, as Indiana farm families constructed buildings to serve different functions. In addition to barns, outbuildings included summer kitchens, smokehouses, washhouses, privies, and storage buildings or structures, such as root and fruit cellars. Most domestic 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.[11]

Agriculture in Indiana between 1851 and 1880 was characterized by the completion of the shift from subsistence to commercial farming, production increases, and the introduction of better implements and scientific farming methods. W.C. Latta reported that "by 1860 the self-sufficing period of Indiana agriculture was practically closed and the commercial period was finally ushered in."[12] Indiana farmers, aided by the state agricultural colleges founded in the 1860s, began to use fertilizer and conserve soil, and took advantage of newer and better tools and machinery.[13] Production of staple crops such as corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, rye, and barley increased, as did livestock and livestock products.[14] Commercial orchard production in Indiana began in the late 1850s or early 1860s. By 1865, Indiana was among the largest apple producing states, and in 1867, the state's apple and peach yields were approximately one and a half times that of Ohio.[15] Dairy farming also grew in importance in Indiana during the 1851-1880 period.[16]

Agriculture in Monroe County between 1851 and 1880 appears to have generally conformed to state trends. In parts of Monroe County the presence of limestone is associated with less fertile soil conditions, although bottomlands were more productive. During this era, farmers typically grew corn, wheat, oats and hay, and kept horses, beef and milk cows, swine, and sheep.[17]

Thomas Jr. and Maria Fullerton sold 4210 Fullerton Pike, occupying a parcel of 100 acres, to three of their children, Thomas P., Morton, and Libbie Fullerton, for $3,275 in 1885.[18] Thomas Fullerton died in 1886; Maria Fullerton survived until 1910. The estate of Libbie Fullerton conveyed her one-third interest in the property to Morton Lincoln Fullerton for $650 in 1899.[19]

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[11] Ellen Sieber and Cheryl Munson, *Looking at History: Indiana's Hoosier National Forest Region, 1600 to 1950* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992), 64-75.
[12] W.C. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture* (Lafayette, Indiana: Lafayette Printing Company, 1938), 104.
[13] Ibid.., 82, 106-109, 118, 121.
[14] Ibid., 70, 72.
[15] Ibid., 251, 255-256.
[16] Ibid, 234.
[17] Nancy Hiestand and Kate Branigan, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana (on file at the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office, Indianapolis, 1997), 7-5, 7-6.
[18] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds* 17: 70.
[19] Ibid. 37: 434.

Morton Lincoln Fullerton conveyed his interest in the property to Thomas P. Fullerton for $1 in 1921.[20] Thomas P. and Alice Fullerton owned the Fullerton House through at least the early 1930s.[21] Ownership of the house during part of the 1930s and 1940s and through the first half of the 1950s is uncertain.

Morton Lincoln Fullerton died on January 6, 1937, at age 72, and was buried in Clear Creek Cemetery. His obituary described him as a "well-known farmer."[22] Alice Fullerton died on June 9, 1940, at 73; her place of burial is not known.[23] Thomas P. Fullerton died at 82 on May 14, 1943, and was buried in the Walker Chapel Cemetery.[24]

Ownership of the house and its land is unknown until 1955, when title to a parcel containing the house passed from Rotha and Marie Sims to Daniel and Cassie Baker.[25] The Fullerton House was converted into apartments and experienced alterations and deterioration before 2000, when it was acquired by Bloomington Restorations, Inc.[26] Bloomington Restorations, Inc., sold the house in 2000 to Kathleen T. Wissing, who returned it to a single-family dwelling.

[20] Monroe County, Indiana, *Deeds*, 70: 196.
[21] Van Buren Township, Indiana, *Transfer Book*.
[22] "Fullerton Services to be Held Friday," *Bloomington Evening World*, 7 January 1937, 10.
[23] "Aged County Woman Dies," *Bloomington Daily Telephone*, 10 June 1940, 5.
[24] "T.P. Fullerton Dies Suddenly: Heart Attack Proves Fatal," *Bloomington Telephone*, 15 May 1943, 1.
[25] Van Buren Township.
[26] Ibid.

Fullerton House aerial showing current property boundary.

South (façade) elevation.

East (side) elevation.

Description of Property

The Fullerton House is located at 4210 Fullerton Pike in Van Buren Township, Monroe County, Indiana.

The Fullerton House, rated Contributing in the Interim Report, was probably built circa 1865-1873.[27] The two-story, frame, single-family dwelling is constructed with minimal Greek Revival and Federal influences. While the front half of the dwelling conforms to the classic I-house form, the rear half of the dwelling a full-width rear wing with an unusual triple gable roof, creates a massed-plan or double-pile floor plan. This unusual layout indicates that all or some portion of the rear wing may not be original to the house. Even if the rear portion is an original feature, the front half of the house clearly used the I-house as a basis for its composition. The front portion incorporates such classic I-house features as two stories in height, two rooms wide—the two rooms having an entrance hall between them containing a central stairway, symmetrical fenestration, side-gabled roof, and gable-end chimneys. I-houses also may have rear wings—a left or right ell forming an L-plan or a center ell forming a T-plan. The Fullerton House, with its triple gable, full-width rear wing, appears to have a combination of all three.

The house is set upon a continuous stone foundation, while its exterior walls are clad in clapboard and are trimmed with wide corner boards. Its side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and is underscored with boxed cornice with returns and a heavy

[27] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 49.

West (side) and south (façade) elevations.

North (rear) elevation, showing triple roof gables.

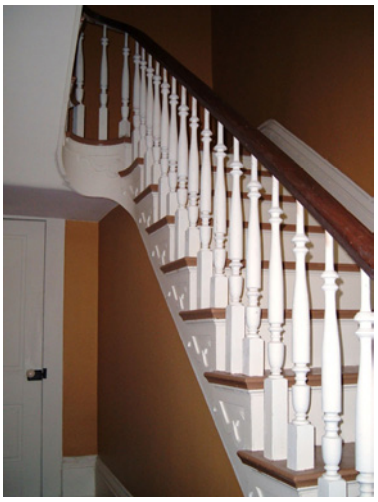
Modern garage located northwest of the house.

entablature. Two interior end chimneys on the east and west elevations have been truncated below the roofline.

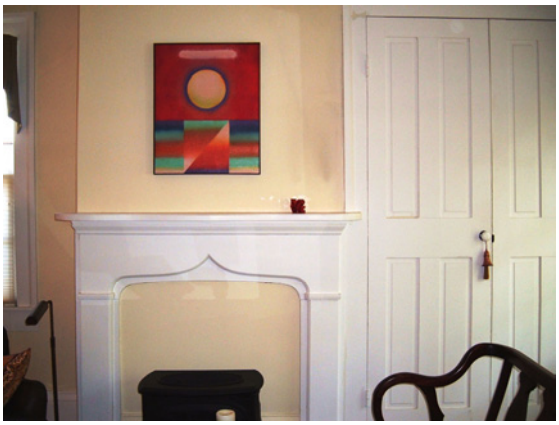
The window openings are fitted with six-over-six light, double-hung wood sash windows, some of which may be original but most are replacements. Replaced glazings were cut from old glass to appear as originals. The main entry is fitted with Greek Revival-style panel door, which is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a three-light transom. This entryway is not original to the house, and was created as part of the 2000 renovation.

The north (rear) elevation incorporates an unusual triple gable; the asymmetrical fenestration on this elevation, which is an uncommon element of either Greek Revival or Federal-influenced dwellings, suggests that this was a later addition. While it is possible that the entire rear wing was part of the house's original construction, it is also possible that only one of the rear gables was originally constructed. The left or right gable, if original, would give the house a more common L-plan, or the center gable, if original, would give the house a more common T-plan. In the center of the triple gable a wooden cutout "1870" has been inserted into the clapboard. This same style of cutout appears on the west and east elevations just below the gable peak. All of these date indicators are modern, however, and were added by the present owner.

A large modern frame garage is located to the rear of the house. The garage is clad in natural-finish, board-and-batten siding and has a corrugated metal roof.



Interior view showing staircase.



Interior view showing mantle and paneled built-in cupboard.

Interior view showing four-panel door and three-light transom.

The interior of the house retains some of its original architectural features, such as its Italianate-influenced newel post and spindled stair balustrade, mantels, and four-panel doors. Door hardware and transoms are consistent with the estimated construction date. The interior floor plan, once converted into apartments, has been returned to a single-family home. Changes to the original floor plan have been made to accommodate such modern amenities as a modern kitchen, a first floor bathroom, two second floor bathrooms, a furnace room, and a laundry room. Fireplaces have been sealed, and are no longer functional.

The house's setting is a grassy lawn with mature trees in front, but the former agricultural property is truncated by industrial development to its southeast and modern residential development to its west, north, and east. A family cemetery is located across Fullerton Pike, just southeast of the house.

Photographs of the Fullerton House from the late 1970s illustrate the extent of the changes made to the exterior when it contained several apartments and the subsequent renovation in 2000 to convert it back to a single-family dwelling. At the time of the 1970s recordation of the house, the second floor center window was the only remaining six-over-six light window on the front elevation, although interior woodwork indicates that this may not be an original window unit either. The remaining fenestration had been replaced by four picture windows that were subsequently removed during the renovation process.

Pre-renovation photograph of west (side) and south (front) elevations.
(Photograph courtesy of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation &Archaeology (INDR, DHPA))

Pre-renovation photograph of south (front) and east (side) elevations.
(Photograph courtesy of IDNR, DHPA.)

Pre-renovation photograph of east (side) and north (rear) elevations.
(Photograph courtesy of IDNR, DHPA.)

Also of note is the front entryway, which was fitted with a modern door without its present Greek Revival influenced entryway consisting of a four-panel door, sidelights, and a transom. The cornice and corner boards are original features that survived, but the original weatherboard had been covered with asbestos cement shingles, likely to mask areas of infill as a result of changes to the fenestration. The same photograph shows that the west elevation's fenestration largely remains unchanged, although no transom was present over the side entrance.

The fenestration on the east (side) elevation is largely the same in the late 1970s as today except for a transom over the side entrance. The side entry was then fitted with a multi-light door, not the solid panel door that is now present.

A photograph showing the north (rear) elevation of the house shows two additional windows on the first floor, that are no longer present. The window openings were smaller than the house's other window openings, and thus were likely later alterations.

The photographs also depict non-original louvered attic vents that were present on the east, west, and north elevations, which have been replaced with new "1870" cutouts. It is also apparent that most of the window and door trim did not survive, and has been recreated as part of the renovation project. No earlier photographs are known to exist that could provide evidence as to the accuracy of the 2000 renovation.

Analysis of Eligibility

The Fullerton House is not eligible for the NR under any of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The house lacks integrity of setting, design, materials and workmanship.

The resource does not meet Criterion A because it lacks clear association with any significant historic event or patterns of history. The historic record demonstrates that the Fullerton property was a 100-acre working farm from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, at which time the farm was subdivided. Presently, the property contains only 0.56 acres; thus its agricultural lands and field patterns are no longer extant. The property has also lost its collection of agricultural outbuildings and therefore, demonstrates no continuity with, or relationship to, its agricultural past.

The Fullerton House is not eligible under Criterion B, because research has not revealed a direct and meaningful association with a significant individual. Although the Fullertons were early settlers in the county, this is not their original homestead property and they are not noted as significant to the history of the county. Thomas Fullerton, Sr., who was associated with the Blue Spring Community, a short-lived cooperative community in present Van Buren Township, never actually lived in the house. Thomas Fullerton, Jr., who did live in the house, was a justice of the peace and a farmer, but this does not qualify the property for local significance.

The Fullerton House is not eligible under Criteria C. A comparison study of I-houses in Monroe County and Van Buren Township helps illustrate this point. Sixty-three I-houses have been previously recorded in Monroe County (Table 1). Of these, 29 were rated Contributing, 15 were rated Notable and 19 were rated Outstanding in the *Monroe County Interim Report*. Van Buren Township contains five previously surveyed I-houses: the Kirby House at 2175 Kirby Road (Monroe 40012), rated Outstanding; the Jacob Bunger House at 5257 Airport Road (Monroe 40021), rated Outstanding; a house at 5195 Leonard Springs Road (Monroe 40047), rated Contributing; the Fullerton House at 4210 Fullerton Road (Monroe 40050), rated Contributing; and a house at 5181 Duvall Road (Monroe 40071), rated Notable.

For the purposes of this study, both previously surveyed I-houses in Van Buren Township rated Outstanding (Monroe 40012 and Monroe 440021), as well as other I-houses in neighboring townships that have been rated Outstanding were evaluated. The survey examples outside of Van Buren Township include the George Piercy Ketcham House at 2570 Fluck Mill Road in Clear Creek Township (Monroe 50036), an I-house at 8635 Ketcham Road in Clear Creek Township (Monroe 50044), the Borland House at 2300 West Tapp Road in Perry Township (Monroe 35020), the Randall-Parker House at 2300 South Rogers Street in Perry Township (Monroe 35025), and the Elias Abel House at 317 North Fairview Street in the City of Bloomington (Monroe 64391). The results of the survey are presented below.

Table 1: Previously Recorded I-houses in Monroe County

Survey Number	Rating	Type	Name	Address	Date	Township/Historic District
01003	C	I-house/Vernacular	House	8889 North Low Gap Road	c. 1885	Benton
01005	C	I-house/Vernacular	Farm	8365 Low Gap Road	c. 1885	Benton
01007	C	I-house/Vernacular	Hendricks Farm	7879 Anderson Road	c. 1851	Benton
01020	C	I-house/Vernacular	House	6200Robinson Road	c. 1870	Benton
01047	O	I-house/Greek Revival	House	1765 Kerr Creek Road	c. 1861	Benton
05013	O	I-house/Greek Revival	McNeely House	6680 Bottom Road	1881	Washington
05015	C	I-house/Vernacular	House	8500 North Old State Road 37	c. 1875	Washington
05019	O	I-house	House	2330 Simpson Chapel Road	1864	Washington
05026	N	I-house	House	7275 Wayport Road	c. 1870	Washington
10003	O	I-house/Greek Revival	Stark House	4120 Wampler Road	c. 1855	Bean Blossom
10005	C	I-house/Vernacular	House	4925 Wampler Road	c. 1875	Bean Blossom
10010	O	I-house	John T. Ridge House	8000 Sand-College Road	1882	Bean Blossom
10031	O	I-house	Seanie Buskirk House	8486 Mt. Tabor Road	c. 1870	Bean Blossom
15024	O	I-house/Gothic Revival	Woodall-Dillman Farm	4888 Union Valley Road	1888	Richland
15033	N	I-house/Greek Revival	House	9061 Ratliff Road	c. 1870	Richland
15050	N	I-house	Reed Farm	6845 West Vernal Pike	c. 1865	Richland
15059	O	I-house/Federal	Oard House	1120 Oard Road	c. 1860	Richland
17021	C	I-house	John Shook House	709 Main Street	c. 1870	Ellettsville Historic District
17051	O	I-house/Greek Revival	George W. Fletcher House	715 Vine Street	c. 1875	Ellettsville Historic District
17073	C	I-house	House	702 Temperance Street	c. 1895	Ellettsville Historic District
17113	N	I-house	House	821 Temperance Street	c. 1880	Ellettsville Historic District
17123	C	I-house/Gothic Revival	House	702 Association Street	c. 1890	Ellettsville Historic District
17127	C	I-house/Gothic Revival	Frank Berry House	221 Association Street	c. 1890	Ellettsville Historic District
17168	C	I-house	House	621 Oak Street	c. 1900	Ellettsville Historic District
17203	C	I-house	Greenwood House	112 Sale Street	c. 1910	Ellettsville Historic District
25025	N	I-house	Hinkle-Stancomb Farm	2710 Bethel Lane	c. 1870	Bloomington
25038	C	I-house/Vernacular	Stanger House	3935 Stout's Creek Road	c. 1875	Bloomington

Survey Number	Rating	Type	Name	Address	Date	Township/Historic District
64150	C	I-house/Eclectic	House	514 West 6th Street	c. 1880	Near West Side Historic District
64367	C	I-house	House	312-314 North Rogers Street	c. 1910	Near West Side Historic District
64377	N	I-house	Old Boarding House	221 North Rogers Street	c. 1850	Near West Side Historic District
64391	O	I-house/Federal/ Greek Revival	Elias Abel House	317 North Fairview	1856	Near West Side Historic District
76035	C	I-house/Vernacular	House	1400 East Atwater	c. 1910	Elm Heights Historic District
82007	N	I-house/Federal	Holzman-Dill House	322 East 4th Street	c. 1850	Restaurant Row Study Area
35002	C	I-house/Vernacular	Farm	1175 South Smith Road	c. 1875	Perry
35010	C	I-House/Vernacular	House	1550 State Road 446	c. 1885	Perry
35011	O	I-house, log	Westie Log House	3070 Inverness Farms Road	c. 1845	Perry
35020	O	I-house/Federal	Borland House	2300West Tapp Road	c. 1845	Perry
35025	O	I-house/Federal	Randall-Parker House	3636 South Rogers Street	c. 1870	Perry
35045	N	I-house, log	May House	1200 That Road	c. 1870	Perry
35047	N	I-house/Greek Revival	Bowman-Shigley House	4850 South Victor Pike	1870	Perry
35055	O	I-house/Greek Revival	Stipp-Bender House	5360 South Victor Pike	1878	Perry
35076	N	I-house	House	5570 Fairfax Road	c. 1870	Perry
40012	O	I-house/Greek Revival	Kirby House	2175 Kirby Road	1861	Van Buren
40021	O	I-house/Federal	Jacob Bunger House	5257 Airport Road	c. 1860	Van Buren
40047	C	I-house/Vernacular	House	5195 Leonard Springs Road	c. 1865	Van Buren
40050	C	I-House/Vernacular	[Fullerton] House	4210 Fullerton Road	c. 1870	Van Buren
40071	N	I-house/Federal	Farm	5181 Duvall Road	c. 1860	Van Buren
45008	C	I-house, log	W.C. Sadler House	9810 West Tom Phillips Road	c. 1850	Indian Creek
45011	N	I-house	Burch House	7850 Burch Road	c. 1865	Indian Creek
45021	C	I-house/Gothic Revival	House	8055 Rockport Road	c. 1885	Indian Creek
45038	C	I-house/Vernacular	House	Carmichael Road	c. 1860	Indian Creek
45045	N	I-house/Gothic Revival	House	8790 South Lee Phillips Road	c. 1875	Indian Creek
50010	C	I-house/Gothic Revival	House	8680 Strain Ridge Road	c. 1885	Indian Creek

Survey Number	Rating	Type	Name	Address	Date	Township/Historic District
50036	O	I-house/Greek Revival	George Piercy Ketcham House	2570 Fluck Mill Road	c. 1850	Clear Creek
50041	C	I-house/Gothic Revival	House	7880 Ketcham Road	c. 1880	Clear Creek
50042	O	I-house/Gothic Revival	House	8110 Ketcham Road	c. 1875	Clear Creek
50044	O	I-house	House	8635 Ketcham Road	c. 1870	Clear Creek
50048	C	I-house/Gothic Revival	House	1513 Popcorn Road	c. 1885	Clear Creek
52005	C	I-house/Vernacular	House	6525 Fairfax Road	c. 1880	Smithville Scattered Sites
52010	N	I-house/Gothic Revival	House	1705 Smithville Road	c. 1885	Smithville Scattered Sites
53012	C	I-house	House	1094 Fourth Street	c. 1885	Harrodsburg Historic District
55007	C	I-house/Gothic Revival	Farm	Hunter Creek Road	c. 1880	Polk
55008	N	I-house/Gothic Revival	Farm	Hunter Creek Road	c. 1880	Polk

O	Outstanding
N	Notable
C	Contributing

Kirby House – west (front) and south (side) elevations.

Kirby House – east (rear) elevation, showing two-story rear ell and non-original two-story gallery.

Kirby House – west (front) elevation, showing original two-story portico and alterations to first floor level.

Kirby House
2175 Kirby Road
Van Buren Township,
Monroe County

Description: The Kirby House at 2175 Kirby Road, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report (Monroe 40012), is believed to have been built circa 1860.[28] The two-story, brick, single-family dwelling is constructed in the I-house form. The house retains such character-defining elements as the symmetrical fenestration of its front elevation, its gable-end chimneys, and a large rear ell. The house also retains its original, six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash windows and a wide frieze.

The two-story portico is an original feature of the house, although its first story portion has been altered with modern materials. Other alterations include the construction of a two-story gallery, which has been appended to the south (side) elevation of the rear ell.

[28] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 48.

Jacob Bunger House –north (front) elevation, showing reconstructed two-story portico.

Jacob Bunger House – west (side) elevation showing rear center ell.

Jacob Bunger House – south (rear) elevation showing rear center ell with west and east two-story galleries.

Jacob Bunger House
5257 Airport Road
Van Buren Township,
Monroe County

Description: The Jacob Bunger House at 5257 Airport Road, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report (Monroe 40021), is believed to have been built circa 1860.[29] Recently renovated, the two-story, brick, single-family dwelling is constructed in the I-house form. The house retains such character-defining elements as the symmetrical fenestration of its front elevation, its gable-end chimneys, and a large frame rear ell. Reportedly an earlier log house was incorporated in the rear ell of the house during its construction.

The two-story portico is a non-original feature added during recent renovations. The renovations also included the removal of a non-historic addition, which had been appended to the west (side) elevation. The extent to which the rear ell was altered during the renovations is not known. It is also not known if the present porch was reconstructed based on physical evidence or if its design is purely based on conjecture. A pre-renovation picture shows the north (front) elevation with the porch removed, although there is evidence that the second-floor center opening was at one time a doorway that was later converted to a window opening.

[29] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 48.

George Piercy Ketcham House – south (front) elevation.

East (side) elevation showing side addition.

West (side) elevation showing side addition.

George Piercy Ketcham House
2570 Fluck Mill Road Airport Road
Clear Creek Township,
Monroe County

Description: The George Pierce Ketcham House at 2570 Fluck Mill Road, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report (Monroe 50036), is believed to have been built circa 1850.[30] The two-story, frame, single-family dwelling is constructed in the I-house form. The house retains such character-defining elements as the symmetrical fenestration of its front elevation, its gable-end chimneys, and its original Greek-Revival-influenced center entryway. Other original features include weatherboard siding, a bracketed eave, and large six-over-six light, double-hung wood sash windows. The interior retains such original features as its staircase and banister, mantles, door transoms, built-in wood cabinets in the living and dining rooms, and pine flooring. The one-bay central porch is reportedly not an original feature but was added during the late nineteenth century.

Alterations to the house include the construction of additions to the east and west side elevations.

The present owner is currently renovating the house, under the guidance of the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review.

[30] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 60.

Large frame I-House at 8635 Ketcham Road in Clear Creek Township showing west (front) elevation.

East (rear) elevation showing rear ell with side addition.

East (rear) elevation showing original windows, siding, and trim.

I-house
8635 Ketcham Road
Clear Creek Township,
Monroe County

Description: The house at 8635 Ketcham Road, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report (Monroe 50044), is believed to have been built circa 1870.[31] The two-story, frame, single-family dwelling is constructed in the I-house form with a rear ell. The house retains such character-defining elements as the symmetrical fenestration on the facade, its gable-end chimneys, and a large rear ell. The house also retains its original weatherboard siding, four-over-four light, floor-to-ceiling, double-hung, wood sash windows, corner boards and a wide frieze. The house was under renovation at the time of the survey, and it is unknown what features will be retained, restored, or changed.

[31] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 61.

Borland House – East (front) elevation.

Borland House – South (side) elevation.

Borland House – West (rear) elevation showing rear one-story ell and small second floor and rear porch addition.

Borland House
2300 West Tapp Road
Perry Township,
Monroe County

Description: The Borland House at 2300 West Tapp Road, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report (Monroe 35020), is believed to have been built circa 1845.[32] The two-story, brick, single-family dwelling is constructed in the I-house form with a rear shed. The house retains such character-defining elements as the symmetrical fenestration of its front elevation, its gable-end chimneys, and a one-story rear ell. The house also retains its original six-over-nine light, double-hung, wood sash windows.

Alterations to the house include a small second floor addition and a one-story porch, which have been added to the west (rear) elevation.

The Borland House is listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures.

[32] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 38.

Randall-Parker House – East (front) elevation.

Randall-Parker House – South (side) elevation.

Randall-Parker House – West (rear) elevation.

Randall-Parker House
2300 South Rogers Street,
Perry Township,
Monroe County

Description: The Randall-Parker House at 2300 South Rogers Street, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report, (Monroe 35025) is believed to have been built circa 1870.[33] The two-story, frame, single-family dwelling is constructed in the I-house form with a one-story rear ell. The house retains such character-defining elements as the symmetrical fenestration of its front elevation, its gable-end chimneys, and its central entry. Other original features include weatherboard siding, a box cornice with a heavy entablature, and two-over-two light, double-hung wood sash windows.

The interior retains such original features as its fireplace mantles, door transoms, and flooring.

Alterations to the house include the construction of a side addition to the rear wing and the construction of a two-story portico.

[33] Hawes, *Monroe County Interim Report*, 38.

Elias Abel House – East (front) elevation.

Elias Abel House – South (side) elevation.

Elias Abel House – North (side) elevation.

Elias Abel House
317 North Fairview Street,
City of Bloomington,
Monroe County

Description: The Elias Abel House at 317 North Fairview Street, rated Outstanding in the Interim Report (Monroe 64391), is believed to have been built in 1856.[34] The two-story, frame, single-family dwelling is constructed in the I-house form with a one-story rear ell. The house retains such character-defining elements as the symmetrical fenestration of its front elevation, its gable-end chimneys, and its central entry. Other original features include weatherboard siding, a box cornice with a heavy dentiled entablature, corner pilasters, and three-over three and six-over-six light, double-hung wood sash windows.

The interior retains such original features as its doors, mantels, and flooring.

Alterations to the house include the reconstruction of its front porch.

[34] Nancy Hiestand, *City of Bloomington Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* (City of Bloomington, Indiana, 2004), 31.

The results of the survey showed a variety of examples ranging from simple frame I-houses to a substantial brick I-house with a two-story Greek-Revival portico. Of the houses comprising the survey, all retained varying degrees of historic integrity. All of the resources surveyed demonstrated some degree of alteration, most frequently the reconstruction or addition of porches. Of the examples surveyed, all of the comparison properties retained such character defining features as height, width, symmetrical fenestration, center entry, and gable-end chimneys. The Fullerton House does not retain its single-pile plan or its gable-end chimneys, two character-defining features of I-houses. Table 2 summarizes the retention of character-defining features of the survey sample.

Table 2: Comparison of Character-Defining Elements of I-houses

House	Defining Characteristics					
	Two Stories	One-Room Deep	3-5 Bays Wide	Central Entry	Symmetrical Fenestration	Gable-End Chimneys
Fullerton House (Monroe 40050)	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Kirby House (Monroe 40012)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jacob Bunger House (Monroe 40021)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
George Piercy Ketcham House (Monroe 50036)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
House (Monroe 50044)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Borland House (Monroe 35020)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Randall-Parker House (Monroe 35025)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Elias Abel House (Monroe 64391)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Of the three surveyed I-houses in Van Buren Township, the Kirby House (Monroe 40012) and the Jacob Bunger House (40021) are earlier, more substantial examples of I-houses, both of which were constructed of brick, and exhibit stylistic features of popular architectural styles. The Fullerton House is a more modest example of an I-house in Van Buren Township as illustrated by its frame construction and smaller footprint, and it appears to have a large rear addition of questionable vintage.

As noted above, the Fullerton House was converted into apartments and experienced alterations and deterioration before 2000, when it was acquired by Bloomington Restorations, Inc. Bloomington Restorations, Inc. conveyed the house in 2000 to Kathleen T. Wissing, who renovated it. Its conversion back to a single-family home included the removal of four, non-historic picture windows on the façade, the recreation of missing six-over-six light, double-hung sash windows, the re-creation of missing window and door trim, the re-creation of its center entry, the removal of asbestos cement

shingle wall cladding, the replacement of missing and damaged clapboard with new wooden clapboards, and the replacement of its east and west side doors with salvaged doors not original to the Fullerton House. The Fullerton House has been renovated with both old and new building materials.

Such changes to the Fullerton House have damaged its integrity. The building's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the introduction of new building materials, and those of older provenance not of original materials to this house.

Although its integrity of location is intact, its integrity of setting has been severely compromised by the reduction of the former100-acre farm to its present 0.56 acre parcel. The loss of its associated farmland and agricultural outbuildings and the subsequent residential and industrial development that now surrounds the parcel further compromise its setting such that the property no longer retains the feeling or association of a mid-nineteenth-century farm dwelling.

The resource, therefore, does not meet Criterion C, as it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. As indicated above, there are better and more pure examples of the I-house form that retain greater levels of integrity within the township and county.

Finally, no information has been found that would qualify the resource under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in history.

Conclusion: The Fullerton House is not eligible for inclusion in the NR under any selection criteria.

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Appendices

Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence

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

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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 Adminstration

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

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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 L. Carr

for Jon C. Smith
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.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Robert E. Carter, Jr., Director

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May 25, 2007

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
33 East Cedar Street
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division

Re: "Report on the Determination of Ineligibility of the Fullerton House for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places" (4/25/2007); I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 2 Studies, Section 5; DHPA #2123

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 Fullerton House Report, under transmittal letter dated April 25, 2007, and received on April 27, regarding a portion of I-69 Section 5 in Van Buren, Township, Monroe County, Indiana.

We agree with the report's conclusion that the Fullerton House is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Overall, we think the report does an excellent job of applying the National Register criteria to the Fullerton House and of comparing the Fullerton House's qualities to those of other buildings in the I-house form in Monroe County. We do have a few comments of a minor nature, which we are taking this opportunity to share.

The document is characterized as a report on the "determination of ineligibility" of the Fullerton House. We think that a more correct term for the study is that it is a report on the "eligibility" of the house for the National Register, but the conclusion reached is that the property is ineligible for the Register.

We think that the first sentence in the first full paragraph on page 6 is somewhat misleading. A more accurate statement might read as follows: "The Fullerton House is an example of an I-house, an American type related to traditional British folk forms that first appeared in seventeenth century New England and were common in the Tidewater and Upland South during the pre-railroad era."

Regarding the second full paragraph on page 10, we wonder why it is assumed that if one gable of the triple, rear gable arrangement might be original, that one would necessarily be the center gable.

If you have questions regarding our comments please contact John Carr at (317) 233-1949 or jcarr@dnr.IN.gov.

In all future correspondence regarding the I-69 Section 5, please refer to DHPA #2123.

Very truly yours,

James A. Glass, Ph.D.
Deputy Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

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JAG:JLC:FDH:jlc

cc: Robert F. Tally, Jr., PE, FHWA-IN
Michelle Hilary, J.D., INDOT
I-69 Section 5 Project Office

emc: Anthony DeSimone, P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Christopher Koeppel, Indiana Department of Transportation
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc.
Jason DuPont, P.E., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc.
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., Weintraut & Associates, Inc.

Appendix B – Consulting Party Minutes

Consulting Party Meeting
I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study: Section 5
July 12, 2004, 1:00 pm
Section 5 Project Office

Attendees:

Bob Bernacki, Wabash & Ohio Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology
Joseph Mills, Morgan County Historic Preservation Society
Patsy Powell, Owen County Preservation, Inc., Bloomington Restorations
Mary Ogle, Monroe County Planning & Historic Preservation Board of Review
Eliza Steelwater, Ph.D., Bloomington Restorations
Steve Wyatt, Bloomington Restorations
Sharon McKeen, Monroe County Historic Review Board
Tommy Kleckner, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
John Carr, IDNR, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Rick Jones, IDNR, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology Anthony DeSimone, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
Preston Wilson, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
Lyle Sadler, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Mary Crowe, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Curtis Tomak, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
David Butts, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Karl Leet, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Bryan Golichajeh, Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
Wendy Vachet, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
Kurt Weiss, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
Chris Owen, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
Kent Ahrenholtz, Bernardin Lochmueller & Associates
Jason DuPont, Bernardin Lochmueller & Associates
Linda Weintraut, Weintraut & Associates
Tom Weintraut, Weintraut & Associates

Anthony DeSimone, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), welcomed everyone to the first Section 106 consulting party meeting for I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study: Section 5. DeSimone asked everyone to introduce him/herself.

Dr. Linda Weintraut discussed the tiering process and explained that we are now beginning on Tier 2 activities. Tier 2 activities are stipulated under the Tier 1 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which Weintraut reviewed. In the Tier 1 MOA, FHWA, INDOT and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) affirmed a commitment to a Tier 2 Section 106 process in which each section of the I-69 project has its own Section 106 consultation. All applicable federal and state laws will be followed. Each section will look at properties beyond the termini of its section. The MOA stipulated that consulting parties could consult on more than one section. Weintraut also discussed the conceptual mitigation aspects of the MOA as well as the commitment for technical

support: GIS based tools for SHPO, interim report updates and in the case of Martin County, which is an un-surveyed county, a survey and interim report.

Chris Owen, Historic/Architectural Investigations Task Manager, provided an overview of the Section 106 process and reviewed the four primary steps of initiating the process, identifying and evaluating historic properties, assessing the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and resolving adverse effects to historic properties. Several aspects of the process were emphasized. He first went into detail about who participates and their role. He defined the concept of the Area of Potential Effects, what a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties is, and why the Tier 1 results provide the basis for the more detailed Tier 2 studies. Also covered were developing historic contexts, assessing integrity, and applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The Criteria of Adverse Effect were reviewed and examples of different kinds of impacts were discussed. Finally, resolution of adverse effects and MOAs were discussed with examples of ways to minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects provided. He also encouraged the consulting parties to participate in the process by providing comments and information as early in and as often during the course of the project as possible.

Owen then discussed where the study team was in the process, including archaeological resources. A historic context is being developed and a records check will be conducted.

Owen reviewed the APE for historic resources. The APE is that geographical area where there is a potential for effect. Specifically, he noted that in developing the APE the consultant team conducted a field review of the project area and consulted aerial and topographic maps to determine the types and magnitude of effects. Originally, the APE included all of Maple Grove Road but through consultations with the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the APE was reduced to include only that part of the district that actually has the potential for effect. Also, Section 5 will be coordinating with Section 4 and Section 6 so that the overlapping sections of their APEs are consistent. That revised APE will be submitted to the SHPO.

DeSimone then asked for comments on the APE and the list of potentially eligible properties developed for Tier 1. He noted that while historic properties were deemed potentially eligible in Tier 1, in Tier 2 final determinations of eligibility will be made. He asked for help from the consulting parties in identifying additional properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register. Tommy Kleckner advised of a fully restored home that was listed as contributing in the Interim Report for Monroe County (survey number 40050). Joe Mills reported that Hastings Schoolhouse, a National Register property, was destroyed by a tornado.

Concerns were voiced regarding the protection of cemeteries; many are unmarked and/or easily missed. Some are located quite near the existing right of way for SR 37. Regarding cemeteries, they are not normally eligible for the National Register but are protected by state law.

Questions were asked regarding design, especially as it relates to interchanges and whether re-routing will occur along SR 39; such concerns can be addressed later in the process.

Regarding noise studies, all appropriate noise studies will be conducted and will be evaluated within the guidelines of INDOT's noise policy.

Regarding historic districts, if a historic district is identified in APE, the historians will survey intensely the area of the district that is actually in the APE and establish boundaries in the APE. General boundaries will be provided for that part of the historic district that is located outside the APE.

Phase 1a will be conducted for archaeology in the proposed right-of-way for the selected alternative. Kleckner called for caution regarding the archaeology near the quarries along SR 37.

A request was made for a list of steps in the consultation process. This list will be provided consulting parties.

DeSimone thanked everyone for coming and stated that the next step will be to distribute minutes and then after identification is complete, another consulting party meeting will be held. Section 106 is an ongoing process; the project consultants look forward to receiving information from consulting parties.

The meeting was adjourned.

Meeting Notes

Location	Section 5 Project Office (address above)	**Project:**	I-69 Second Tier EIS – Section 5
Date/Time	Monday, June 27, 2005, 6:00 pm	**Notes Prepared By:**	Kurt Weiss, Deputy Project Manager
Subject	Second Consulting Parties Meeting		

Participants

John Carr, Rick Jones, Chris Koeppel, Cathy Draegor – Indiana SHPO
Tommy Kleckner – Historic Landmark Foundation of Indiana
Joe Mills – Morgan County Historic Preservation Society
Bob Cowell, Sharon McKeen – Monroe County Historic Pres Board of Review
Bonnie Tinsley – Owen County Preservations, Inc.
Norman Voyles – Morgan County Commissioner
Steve Wyatt – Bloomington Restoration, Inc.
Laurel Cornell – Indiana Limestone Heritage Parks
Linda Weintraut, Connie Ziegler – Weintrat & Associates
Wendy Vachet, Timothy Zinn, Stephanie Collier – Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
Mary Kennedy – INDOT
Anthony DeSimone FHWA
Josh Skerretz – Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates (I-69 PMC)
Alice Roberts – Gray & Pape

Notes	Action
The meeting began at 6:00 p.m. Anthony DeSimone with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) briefly introduced the purpose of the meeting – to discuss the Draft Historic Properties Report (HPR) prepared by Section 5. The purpose is for the Consulting Parties (CP) to discuss eligibility and provide information and any additional input they might have on the HPR. Linda Weintraut with Weintraut and Associates, part of the Project Management Consultant team (PMC), served as the moderator of the meeting. <u>Historic Properties</u> Tim Zinn, the project historian for Section 5, conducted a PowerPoint slide presentation that described the steps taken to produce the Draft HPR. The goal was to identify historic properties in the Section 5 APE in an effort to avoid, minimize or mitigate possible impacts. The process consisted of four steps. 1) Establishing the APE 2) Identification of properties – using reasonable, good-faith efforts, Evaluation of properties (integrity, etc.), and evaluating via National Register (NR) Criteria (A, B, C, D) 3) Assess effects of undertaking on historic properties 4) Resolve any adverse effects	

Steps one and two are part of the HPR; steps 3 and 4 are upcoming.

Zinn reported that there is one NR-listed structure (Daniel Stout House) and one NR-listed district (Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District [MGRRHD]) in the Section 5 APE.

Structures considered "eligible" in the Draft HPR include:

Stipp Bender Farmstead (Monroe County)
Philip Murphy/Jonas May House (Monroe County)
Morgan County Bridge # 161
Morgan County Bridge # 224 ("late find" after production of the HPR)

Include updated information in the revised HPR.

Archaeology

Phase Ia Archaeological Investigations have been initiated for Section 5. Background research and site files checks have been completed. Archaeological fieldwork is scheduled to commence in Spring 2006.

Next Steps

Comments on the Draft HPR will be accepted through July 13, 2005. If the SHPO agrees with its findings, assessment of effects for eligible and NR-listed properties (and districts) will begin.

Include updated information in the revised HPR.

Discussion

Joe Mills asked if the rating for Morgan County Bridge had been changed to "Outstanding;" the answer provided was "yes."

Section 5 staff will confirm the property address and review the tables in the HPR.

Tommy Kleckner (Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana) asked about the property on 2102 Vernal Pike (Monroe 90183), which is undergoing significant rehabilitation. Kleckner noted that the original structure is still relatively intact, as is the stone wall in front of the house. The answer provided was that this property was discussed at length and determined to be ineligible for several reasons: alterations to the roof and front porch, the demolition of a rear addition, the construction of new additions, the collapse or demolition of a rear wall on the carriage barn, and better, less altered examples of Queen Anne dwellings are extant in the area. Kleckner indicated they still considered the property historic, and that it was being reconstructed to its original features. Weintraut thanked Kleckner for his comments.

Laurel Cornell inquired about the Borland House and the Furst Quarry, a property that is presently listed on the State Register. Zinn indicated the

boundaries from this property's nomination had been looked at and per that documentation, it was determined to be outside of the APE.

Kleckner inquired about the Vernia Mill site, stating that what is still there conveys information about the history of the mills in the area and how they operated, and there is a possibility for interpretive uses of this site, which could be enhanced by the I-69 project. This was also the consideration for Indian Hill (in Section 4). Zinn explained that researching the Vernia site (and other sites) was somewhat problematic because they are dangerous and access is limited; however, consultants had been able to visit Vernia (and Hoadley) in Section 5, and determined there had been significant grading at Vernia, and many features, including the historic transportation network, had been obliterated. Utilizing available historic photographs and available Sanborn mapping of the site, consultants had been able to compare what is there now to what historically existed, and there is not much integrity left. SR 46 bisects Vernia, and the structures looked nothing like what they once did, and thus do not retain historic integrity. He noted that there were few remaining pieces of mill equipment. Weintraut added that she and members of SHPO staff and others had also visited the Vernia site (as well as two other mills and other quarries) because of the interest expressed by CPs in this type of resource. As a result of these field visits and the research conducted by the historians for Section 5, it was determined that, from the above-ground point of view, there was not enough left. Alice Roberts said the archaeological report will include information about the quarry/mill sites as well. There has been no shovel probing as of yet.

Cornell inquired if machine houses and machines had been looked at as "objects." Wendy Vachet, Project Manager for Section 5, indicated that consultants had put together a matrix to show and compare the various elements and attributes of all of the area quarries. Weintraut added that types of buildings, equipment, extant transportation systems and other aspects were analyzed; the sites can be complex, and the goal is to tell their stories – how they evolved, etc. Sites were also compared with the Woolery Company property, which is on the NR.

A CP also expressed concern about the lack of industrial archaeology in Indiana to use as a baseline for analysis. Zinn replied that he had utilized the NR bulletin on mining properties to aid in evaluation. Weintraut added that quarrying resources in other states listed in the NR were reviewed to help in evaluating the quarries and to help establish a baseline.

Kleckner inquired about the Fullerton House and why it was deemed "ineligible." Zinn explained that it was looked at very closely as an example of an I-house. It has been restored with new and historic elements and

materials; fenestration changes have been made, and there are better examples of I-houses in the area. DeSimone added that the Fullerton House was considered a property that had been "overmodified." Zinn added that chimneys are considered an important element of an I-house, and they are not visible on the Fullerton House. Weintraut added that she and SHPO staff members and others had also visited this property because of the interest expressed by CPs, and determined that the property was not eligible. She noted that the property owner did not have any historic photos to aid in evaluation and asked CPs to read the complete description of the property and why it was determined not eligible in the HPR.

Vachet briefly discussed cemeteries; several were found in the Section 5 APE, and the goal is for all alternatives to avoid them completely. Mills added that the Stitt-Maxwell cemetery had been looked at for potential restoration, but that might not result in anything beyond that.

DeSimone reiterated that the Draft HPR would be available in the Section 4, 5 and 6 offices for review until July 13th. It is in draft form, so photocopies will not be permitted at this time; he requested CPs to please mail comments to the Section 5 project office, which will go to the SHPO and FHWA.

Vachet reminded CPs of the Section 5 office hours: Tuesday – Thursday, 9:00 am – 6:30 pm, Friday 9 am – 4:30 pm, or call for appointments at other times.

Kleckner raised a question about stone walls in the area. Zinn advised that they had been looked at individually. One (on Prow Road) had been determined to be recently constructed. Several of the best examples exist in the MGRRHD. Others near the south end of the APE (near the Stipp-Bender property), had gaps in several sections, but were still rated as Notable or Outstanding; but were not as good examples as those in the MGRRHD.

Mills asked about the terms "more outstanding" and "better". How was that determined? Zinn said there was consultation with SHPO and the historians also did comparisons to find the best examples. The CP asked if the DHPA had concurred with the term "better examples." Zinn advised that DHPA had been consulted on several properties.

Kleckner reiterated that he would like the stone walls to be looked at as "pretty rare" resources, similar to how round barns are considered. He agreed with the evaluation of the wall on Victor Pike, however, noting that there was much recent development that had altered its integrity. But he still wanted to be sure they are looked at.

Zinn noted that there is a stone wall as a contributing element to the Stipp-Bender house. It retains integrity and is still in use in its original use.

Zinn noted also with respect to quarries, that even when the historians were not able to gain access to the property, they still did research. They conducted exhaustive telephone interviews with the owners to find out what was on the property and what might be historic. Cornell asked if those conversations were in the HPR. Zinn said some are, others were synthesized and the information was included without specific names of parties. The original notes are in the Section 5 office and will, at some time in the future, be available.

DeSimone said these notes would become part of the administrative record and made available in the future. For now, these are still in draft form and are a work in progress.

Kleckner questioned whether or not National Register listed properties are also on the State Register. The language in the report about this is confusing.

John Carr (staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer) said, for properties in the last 20 to 25 years, anything listed on the National Register is also on the State Register.

Weintraut said the language in the HPR will be changed to clear up confusion on this issue.

DeSimone thanked everyone for attending and closed the meeting.

The meeting ended at approximately 7:30 pm.

Details discussed in this meeting are subject to change, but are a reflection of how things stood at the close of the meeting.

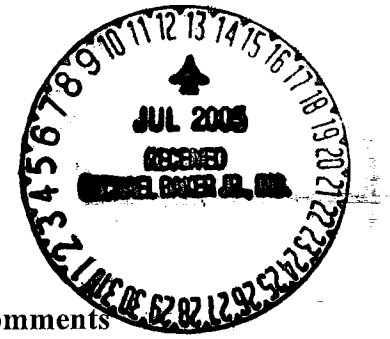
These meeting minutes represent my understanding of the events that occurred. Please forward any comments or revisions to my attention, Wendy Vachet.

Note: This meeting summary documents ongoing, internal agency deliberations. Accordingly, the information contained in this summary is considered to be pre-decisional and deliberative.

Appendix C – Consulting Party Letters

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).

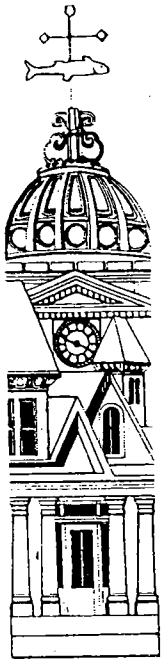
5. The Board requests that further consideration be given to the eligibility of the individual components (derricks, mill equipment, etc.) of mill complexes and quarries that as a complex or site were deemed ineligible (25603, 25071, 25072, 35093, 35098, 35099).

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



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

>>> "Steve Wyatt" <bri@bloomington.in.us> 07/20/05 10:23 AM >>>
Dear Wendy Vachet,
The Fullerton Cemetery on Fullerton Pike near the Fullerton House is a Fullerton family gravesite. This is something we were told by the people from whom we purchased the house. My recollection of the time is that the owner walked us to the cemetery and showed us the grave stones, which bore the Fullerton name.
The connection between the I-house and the cemetery raises the significance of both sites, I believe.
Steve

Steve Wyatt, Executive Director
Bloomington Restorations, Inc.
336-0909 Fax 323-2089
2920 E. Tenth St., Bloomington, IN 47408

www.BloomingtonRestorations.org

CC: Collier, Stephanie; Peyton, James; tzinn; Weiss, Kurt

I-69 EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS TIER 2 STUDIES

Historic Property Report, Section 5

Technical Memorandum

Dimension Limestone Industry in Monroe County

January 9, 2008

Technical Memorandum
Re: Dimension limestone industry in Monroe County
Dated: August 24, 2006

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.

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[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 recommended 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

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 recommended no individual properties associated with any of the stone districts 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

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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 above-ground resource.

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 recommended 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 recommended no NR-eligible district within the APE of this project.