

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery

Other names/site number: Hicksite Meeting House, Blue River Friends Hicksite Church, Old Blue River Friends Church

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1232 N. Quaker Road

City or town: Salem State: IN County: Washington

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and
Cemetery

Washington Indiana

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and
 Cemetery

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Name of Property

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Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

0

buildings

1

0

sites

0

0

structures

0

0

objects

2

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religion-Religious Facility

Funerary-Cemetery

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religion-Religious Facility

Funerary-Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early Republic

Other: gable-front

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone-limestone

walls: Wood-weatherboard

roof: synthetic-fiberglass

other: _____

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and
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The Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery are situated on two acres in a rural setting east of Salem, Indiana, the seat of Washington County (photo 0001). Nestled in the curve of a county road, the unassuming, yet strategically important place of worship is a profound reminder of an era when the center of community life resided in the house of God. The site is 1.7 miles east of Salem, 0.2 miles north of State Road 56 on Quaker Road. A grove of trees on the south side of the acreage and a cemetery on the north bookend this south facing church. A low cabled barrier fence exists between the road and the property on the south side. There is an opening to allow for cars to enter the property for parking. On the west and part of the south side is a white vinyl rail fence. This vinyl rail fence continues on the north end for about three fourths of the way going east toward the road. The east side of the property is contained by the same kind of low cabled fencing that exists on the south.

There are two contributing resources included in this application: the meeting house and the cemetery. The meeting house is believed to date to 1816, with possible alterations in 1870. The the cemetery includes burials as early as 1817. Interments have continued to recent times. The historic marker on the property is considered too small in scale to be counted as a resource.

Narrative Description

The Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House is a one story building sided with poplar weather boards that are painted white (photos 0002, 0003). It is a rectangular structure measuring 36 feet along its sides and 30 feet along its front and rear. It is surmounted by a front-gabled asphalt shingled roof with gutters and down spouts on the east and west sides. Both the fascia and the narrow eaves overhang are plain board, with no ornament. The foundation is made of uncut limestone field stones. The building's front faces south and has a plain symmetry about it with a single door in the center and a 6 over 6 wooden double hung pane window on each side of the door. A narrow three-light transom is above the door. The door opening is topped by a simple crown, but there is no other trim on the door or the window openings. Above the transom is a sign which says:

Old Blue River Friends Church

Founded July 1, 1815

Land Donated by Matthew Coffin (photo 0004)

Two large flat, finished limestone slabs provide steps to the entrance of the meeting house. Aluminum storm doors and storm windows protect all the openings in the building.

The east side has a single door at the north end. To the south of the door are two 6 over 6 wooden double hung pane windows that are mirrored by similar windows on the west side of the building (photo 0005).

The west side has a double door near the north end with limestone steps providing entrance. These doors are strategically located to an open area on the inside and the cemetery on the

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outside, thus giving an easy route for those carrying a casket from the meeting house to the cemetery. South of these doors are two 6 over 6 wooden double hung pane windows (photo 0006).

The north exterior is plain with two 6 over 6 wooden double hung pane windows. These windows mirror the same windows on the south side. All windows on the building measure 36” by 60” (photo 0007).

The front and east side doors measure 36” by 7’. They do not appear to be original. The 5 panel wooden double doors on the west side appear to be original.

The interior is one large 1080 square foot room (photo 0008). It is very plain because the Quakers do not believe having adornment in their places of worship, homes, clothing or personal appearance. The floor is made of thick poplar wood planks and the walls and ceiling are hand planed poplar boards painted white. In the center, near the front, is a stove pipe protruding from the ceiling. It is a remnant from the past when a stove was used to warm the room (photo 0009). The chimney for the stove is no longer present. Seating for members is provided by original handmade poplar slab benches with backs (photo 0010). There is a center aisle between the benches that runs north and south. The first three rows of benches on the south end are raised for ease of viewing to the north end (photo 0011) where the elders sat. In front of these raised benches are five rows of benches on the floor. There are six extra benches stacked on the floor (stored). On the north end there is a raised bench for the elders. It faces the members of the meeting (photo 0012). There is a space of eight feet between the south and north facing benches. Four pillars are strategically placed within this room to support the structure. In keeping with the Quaker belief of Spirit lead worship, there is no pulpit. The inside of the building is considered to be in excellent condition with much of its original character and materials remaining (photo 0013).

The present meeting house as described above is the result of a supposed alteration in 1870 when the building was reduced to half the size of the original building according to some sources. It is recorded in both The Salem Leader and the Blue River Friends Church bulletin that attendance was in decline due to a rift among members and the need for a large place to gather had changed (Baynes). Further evidence of this unusual alteration is made by Jeremy Elliott, a Washington County historian, in an article published in The Historian in 2015 (p. 19). Originally the oblong building consisted of two spaces, a men’s room and a women’s room, with a moveable partition between them. This arrangement was necessary for each group to hold their separate business meetings. Once the business meetings were over, the partition was moved aside for the worship service in one large room. Other than the written reports that the building was reduced in half of its original size in 1870, it is hard to find physical evidence to support this claim. However, there are places within the inside walls which are not uniform in appearance that indicates that there may have been changes made that are not accounted for in any of the literature reviewed.

In 1965, a committee of Friends was charged with the improvement and preservation of the Hicksite Meeting House. With a goal to repair, recondition, and improve the property, and with

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funds secured, work began. The renovations resulted in new sills under the building, metal grids in the foundation for air flow under the flooring, minor repairs to the outside, a fresh coat of paint, a new roof that included removal of the brick chimney, and gutters and downspouts installed on the east and west sides (Hinds).

The Hicksite Church Cemetery is located north of the Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House on approximately one acre. There are twenty rows of stones and each row is approximately 360 feet long. The majority of the gravestones are sandstone, but more recent ones are granite. The older gravestones are rather simple and without ornamentation. There is a limestone marker on the south side of the cemetery near the meeting house that reads "Hicksite Church Cemetery" (photos 0014, 0015). According to Find a Grave, there are 669 memorials. Because of the age and deterioration due to weather, many gravestones are illegible. The oldest memorial, that of Chalkley Albertson, Sr., is dated February 25, 1817. The most recent gravestone belongs to McCabe Luckett, dated October 25, 2011. The gravesite of Matthew Coffin dated May 22, 1832, is one of many significant pioneers of the past who was laid to rest here (www.findagrave/cemetery/Hicksite).

On October 6, 1971, The Salem Democrat published an article describing a state historic marker recognizing the dedication of the Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House. This sign is located at the southeast corner of the property (photo 0016). Many long time members of the Orthodox Blue River Friends Church, the group who is responsible for this property, were present. Well known Quaker philosopher and author, Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, participated in the dedication. The bronze plaque was a gift of the Southern Area Friends Churches of the Western Yearly Meeting (Graves). This marker recognizes the significance of the Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and cemetery to the local citizens. It is not to be considered to be a counted resource for this nomination.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance
1816-1880

Significant Dates
1816

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Unknown

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Period of Significance (justification)

The Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House was an active, viable Quaker Meeting from the completion of the meeting house in 1816 until 1880 when regular services were discontinued here. The cemetery provided a final resting place for many Quakers in the community and is still in limited use today. By 1880, settlement had ended in Washington County and Quaker influence was waning.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House is believed to be the oldest Quaker meeting house in the state of Indiana (Lasersohn) and one of the oldest buildings remaining in Washington County (WC Interim Report). Furthermore, the plain building structure represents the style that defined all Quaker places of worship.

The cemetery, with its simple gravestones, is likely one of the oldest in this county.

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

The Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House is eligible for the national Register under Criteria A and C.

The early 1800's mark the genesis of the Hicksite community. It was in 1815 that the Quakers, already settled in Washington County, received land that was donated to build the meeting house. By 1816, the structure was completed and the land for the cemetery was established. For the next 54 years, the Quakers worked, worshiped, and lived out their faith and ideology at this site. Their efforts impacted the civil rights movement in its infancy by active support of emancipation and recognition and inclusion of Native Americans. Their advocacy of education for all was revolutionary during this period of history. However, by 1828, a rift developed in the congregation pertaining to the understanding of God and the authority of the Bible. Many members left this meeting to join Orthodox meetings, resulting in a decline in attendance.

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This type of building is unique to Quakers as it exemplifies their deeply held practice of plain living, unadorned worship, and total reliance on the Spirit of God to illuminate heart and mind. Its simple, gable-front architecture was once common for religious and public buildings in settlement-era Indiana. It is now one of very few examples left in Washington County.

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

A. Settlement:

More than two hundred years have elapsed since the Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House came into existence. Early in the 1800's many families of Friends came to southern Indiana in opposition to slavery and established homes and places of worship in Washington County. Leaving comfortable homes in North Carolina, they traveled together to the lands that would soon become the states of Indiana and Ohio. The desire to live in a place where every man, woman, and child was a free person and to enjoy the liberties granted to them in the newly formed Northwest Territory was the impetus they needed to leave friends, family, and the meetings they held dear. The Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House was not only a product of this locally significant settlement pattern, but was a significant gathering place for this influential group of settlers.

In July 1815, the Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting was formally organized. The need for a meeting house was recognized, whereupon it is claimed that Matthew Coffin, a devout Quaker, donated two acres of land to erect a meeting house and establish a cemetery. In 1815-1816, Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House was built and completed using native materials on this land. The plan for the building followed that of the New Garden Meeting House in North Carolina where many of these Friends had worshiped. The structure is located on what is now called Quaker Road. It is 1.7 miles east of Salem and 0.2 miles north of State Road 56 in the country surrounded by farm fields.

Once established, the Quaker community was an active area for the Underground Railroad. Quakers had and continue to hold to a belief that is found in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," and thus denounced slavery. Among the Quakers from the Hicksite community who were supportive of the Underground Railroad, James L. Thompson was considered the leader. His home was located in the vicinity of the Hicksite Meeting and provided a station where the fleeing slaves were directed. Warder Stevens recounts stories of how Thompson's wife, Sarah, always had food and clothing for the fugitives who were desperately in need of both. Even though most slaves arrived during the nighttime hours, they were always welcome at the Thompson home. A number of other fellow Quakers (William Trueblood, Henry Wilson, James Trueblood, and others) helped with funds, as guides for the slaves or in harboring runaways (Stevens p. 269). Matthew Coffin of Washington County is the uncle of the renowned Levi Coffin of Richmond, Indiana, known unofficially as the "President of the Underground Railroad" for his activities. It is speculated that most of the Coffin family in Salem was involved in the effort to bring enslaved

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people into freedom (Coffin, Levi p. 56). It is widely known that Quakers were peaceful people who eschewed any form of violence and went to great lengths to avoid fighting in the Civil War and many wars since. Benjamin Franklin Trueblood was one of those Quakers. He was born in Salem, Indiana on November 25, 1847. Most likely he attended the Hicksite Meeting House as a child. After graduating from Earlham College in 1869, he went on to become the leader of the American Peace Society in Boston. He died in 1916 and is remembered as a great man who dedicated his life to the noble cause of peace (Washington County Indiana).

Interestingly, a large number of African Americans lived in Washington County between 1825 and 1850. These people also helped direct the “passengers” from station to station to white families who would help them. As a result of their active support of emancipation, several runaway slaves are buried in Washington County (www.findagrave/cemetery/blue). There is also a Black Cemetery on Jim Day Road which is very near this meeting house (www.findagrave/cemetery/African).

Not only were the Quakers concerned about the enslavement of blacks, but also the poor treatment of Native Americans. Ever since the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 when the Indians lost enormous parcels of land in the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, Quakers began acting on their concerns for the needs of the Native Americans (Rudolph p. 194). The Centennial History of Washington County states that on January 6, 1816, a meeting took place at the Hicksite Meeting House and a committee was appointed to “promote the civilization of the Indian natives.” Even today, the Orthodox Meeting continues to support the Kickapoo Indians in the southwest part of America by sending clothing, Bibles, and other needed items.

The Quakers, as advocates for quality schools, have had a positive influence on education in Washington County. They believed in education for all, no matter what the gender or ethnic background of the person (Branscum). The same source that evidenced the care of Native Americans states the need “to consider the establishment of an institution for the instruction of our youth” (Stevens). “Your Tourism Guide to Salem Indiana” states that the Meeting House itself was used as a schoolhouse soon after it was completed (Washington County Indiana).

There was much turbulence in the life of this early Quaker community. In the 1820’s, the membership had grown so large that other meetings were established at Poplar Grove, Mt. Pleasant, and at Driftwood in Jackson County (Baynes 1965). However, about 1828, a nationwide split among the Quakers occurred over theological beliefs. Elias Hicks lead a contingent of people who questioned some essential tenants of the faith such as the authority of the Bible and the divinity of Christ (Rudolph p. 201). These differences of thought, and others, resulted in the Hicksite group and the Orthodox group (Elliott p.20). By 1880, the membership of the Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting had dwindled and therefore services were discontinued. The Orthodox Blue River Friends Meeting, located one and a half miles north, provided a place to worship for all Quakers. Since 1880, the Hicksite Meeting House has been used for funerals, weddings, and an annual memorial meeting each October.

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Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House is believed to be the oldest Quaker Meeting House in Indiana (Lasersohn). It is among the oldest surviving historic places in Washington County. In spite of their disagreements over theological ideas, the Quaker community found pride in the notoriety of some of its members. Mary Lindley, one of the founding members was allowed to name the town. She chose to call it Salem in remembrance of the place she called home in North Carolina. To allow a woman to wield this kind of influence is evidence of the Quaker belief that men and women have equal worth in the community (Rutledge). Another name of significance to the Hicksite history is that of William Hobbs' son. Barnabas Hobbs was a well-known educator and minister. In 1867, he became the first president of Earlham College, a Quaker institution of higher learning in Richmond, Indiana.

C. Architecture:

Culturally, the Quakers' plain, simple dress, language, and freedom from luxurious ways had a definite influence on the construction and interior appointments of their meeting houses. There is no display of ornamentation such as stained glass, elaborate wood carvings, crucifixes, or instruments of music because the Quakers hold the belief that God's Spirit lives within each person and the manifestation of His Being is evidenced in the life of each person (Branscum). In addition, the simple construction of this building may have been attributed to the scarcity of more elaborate building materials and technology. However, a more important influence was the Quakers' philosophy of plainness. There have been few alterations in the 1815 Hicksite Meeting House and thus it appears very much as it did originally. The one room plan of folk venacular churches like Blue River Friends derived from the single-pen house. Builders typically oriented the gable end toward visitors; this marked simple buildings as public places.

According to the Washington County Interim Report of 2008, the Hicksite Friends Meeting House appears to be the oldest church in the county (p. 58) and one of the county's oldest extant buildings. Other identified in the Interim Report from this time period include the Samuel Lindley house built in 1811 at 1508 Quaker Road (and currently in near-ruinous condition), the Newby house on East Market Street built in 1820, and the Hay-Morrison house, birthplace of secretary to President Lincoln and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, built in 1824 and located on South College Street.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

It is not surprising that these early Quaker families played a part in the development and life of the newly formed Washington County. Before the territory became a state, counties were organized and offices filled. On January 11, 1814, the clerk appointed Quakers William Lindley, surveyor and Jonathon Lindley, first judge (Stevens p. 81). John Morrison arrived in 1820, became a grammar school trustee, opened the Washington County Seminary for Men, and later, with his wife, established the Salem Female seminary "so all children could have equal access to education" (Elliott pp.5, 6). By 1829, a new branch of the faithful established the Orthodox Friends Meeting house on land donated by Samuel Lindley (Elliott p. 21). Many of these early names can still be found in Washington County today. Among them are Albertson, Baynes,

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Callaway, Coffin, Hinds, Hobbs, Hallowell, Lindley, Morris, Newby, Trueblood, and Winslow (Elliott, 22). All these families are contributing to the future of Washington County, Indiana.

There is conflicting information concerning the claim that in 1815 Matthew Coffin donated the two acres of land for the Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House. The deed from the Salem Title Corporation indicates that in 1816 Elisha Hobs and his wife Lydia Coffin Hobs deeded the land to the Hicksite trustees. Lydia Coffin Hobs was a daughter of Matthew Coffin (www.findagrave/cemetery/Hicksite). Furthermore, an article in The Salem Democrat, on April 14, 1906 supports the claim that Elisha Hobbs and his wife, Lydia Coffin Hobbs donated the land (Parkes). The relationship between Matthew Coffin and Elisha Hobs may account for the confusion in this matter. The two different spellings of "Hobbs" is an interesting point with no clear explanation.

Another point of consternation is found in the dates on which the deed was received and recorded. All writing reviewed indicates that the Friends began construction of a meeting house in 1815 and finished it in 1816. According to the deed itself, it was received on February, 1816 and recorded on December 8, 1817. No matter whether it was 1816 or 1817, the original Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House is an old building worthy of recognition.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Baynes, Leafa. "Blue River Friends Sesquicentennial Observance To Be Held October 3." The Salem Leader. September 22, 1965.

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Coffin, Levi. Reminiscences of Levi Coffin: The Reputed President of the Underground Railroad. Calumet, MI: Richard Buchko, 2014.

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Hinds, J. W. Letter to the members of Blue River Friends Church. October, 1965.

Lasersohn, Peter. "A Brief History of Blue River Friends Quarterly Meeting." <https://quaker.org/legacy/urbana.htm>, July 12, 2007.

Parkes, Lola and Shields, Blanch. "The History of Blue River Friends Church and School." The Salem Democrat. April 14, 1906.

Rutledge, Nozizwe Madlala. "Rights of Women-Quakers in the World." <http://quakersintheworld.org/quakers-in-action/166>, 2006.

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Salem Title Company. Deed Book B. Recording of transfer of land to Hicksite trustees, p. 4.
February, 2019.

Stevens, Warder, W. Centennial History of Washington County Indiana. Indianapolis,
Indiana: B.F. Bowens and Company, 1916.

Washington County Indiana, "Your Tourism Guide to Salem, Indiana".
<https://www.cityofsalemin.com/salem-indiana-tourism-information/your-guide-to-salem-indiana>. March, 2019.

Washington County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory.
Indianapolis, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2008.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Stevens Museum, Salem,
Indiana

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 175-567-25056 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2 _____

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Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 580809 | Northing: 4275035 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The property includes the entire two acre parcel containing the meeting house and the cemetery owned by the Friends. It is bounded on the east by Quaker Road, on the north by an adjacent parcel, and on the south and west by a second adjacent parcel. This is an historic property boundary as described in the property deed:

[] all were by those present that we Elisha Hobs and Lydia Hobs his wife, of Washington County Indiana Territory, for and in consideration of the good will we have for the Society of friends commonly called quakers. [] at blue river in the aforesaid county have given and granted and by those present do freely give and grant unto William Lindley, William Trueblood & William Hobs, trustees, for the aforesaid Society of Friends, a certain lot or parcel of land being in Washington County and apart of the South East quarter of section Nine in Township two North of the base line and Range four East from the second meridian in the [district] of Land [described] to be [] at Jeffersonville beginning at a cherry tree in the line of the East side and fifty one poles from the South East Corner of the afore[] Section thence Running North on the line [dividing] the North & [South} Section twenty four Poles to a stake near a small Walnut tree

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thence East thirteen and one third Poles to the beginning Containing by [] two acres with every [appearance] [There to] belonging unto the aforementioned trustees for them to have and to hold the aforesaid Lot of Land as such [other] [trustees] and society may think that to appoint to succeed them in office of trustees forever for the date [use] and benefit of the Society of Friends a meeting Place as other [] the Society might think proper to [] Bend to aid us the aforesaid Elisha Hobs & Lydia Hobs are further covenant and or grace to aid with the above named trustees Wm Lindly, Wm Trueblood and Wm Hobs that we will warrant and forever defend the rights and [] of the above described Lot of Land unto the aforesaid Society of Friends [from] and against the Claim of Claims of us the [] Elisha Hobs & Lydia Hobs our heirs Executors or administrators and against this Claim of Claims of any other person or persons claiming by or through us or any of us or any other way as witness whereof we have hereunto set our names and affixed our seals this fifth day of the second Month in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of State of Indiana on this day [] the [author] named Elisha Hobs & Lydia his wife before me Basil Prather Recorder of said county and Acknowledged the [] instrument to be their action and for the purpose Therein [] And the [] being examining separate and apart from her [firstborn] Acknowledged that she did voluntarily and without any fine [] [] [] of her husband relinquished all her Right and title of [] in and to the Land within [] given under my hand and seal this 5th day of February 1816
Basil Prather

Came into the office February [] 1816
Recorded December 8, 1817

Source: Salem Title Company. Deed Book B. Recording of transfer of land to Hicksite trustees, p. 4.

To visually represent the legally recorded boundary, a to-scale map is included with the nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries reflect the property that is church owned and includes the meeting house and cemetery. The boundary is justified because within the boundaries described lie the contributing resources of Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery.

Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and
Cemetery
Name of Property

Washington Indiana
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John W. Hinds, Jr. and Todd Ewen
organization: Members of Blue River Friends Church
street & number: 6103 Pelican Lane
city or town: Columbus state: Indiana zip code: 47201
e-mail: jwhinds@sbcglobal.net
telephone: 812-376-8189
date: March. 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Salem

Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and
Cemetery

Washington Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

County: Washington

State: Indiana

Photographer: John W. Hinds, Jr.

Date Photographed: January and February, 2019

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

- 0001 Distant view of Hicksite Meeting from North Quaker Road. Camera faced north.
- 0002 View of front and west sides of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced northeast.
- 0003 Front of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced north.
- 0004 Close-up of entrance door with sign above door. Camera faced north.
- 0005 Eastside of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced southwest.
- 0006 View of west side and front of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced northeast.
- 0007 View of back of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced south.
- 0008 Inside of Hicksite Meeting showing original benches and supporting pillars.
Camera faced northwest.
- 0009 Stovepipe in ceiling of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced north.
- 0010 North end inside looking at entrance of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced south.
- 0011 Raised benches at south end of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced southeast.
- 0012 Raised bench at north end of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced northwest.
- 0013 Open area and double doors at Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced west.
- 0014 Marker for Hicksite Church Cemetery. Camera faced north.
- 0015 Hicksite Church Cemetery. Camera faced northwest.
- 0016 Marker located at southwest corner of Hicksite Meeting. Camera faced north.

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

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

BLUE RIVER FRIENDS HICKSITE MEETING HOUSE

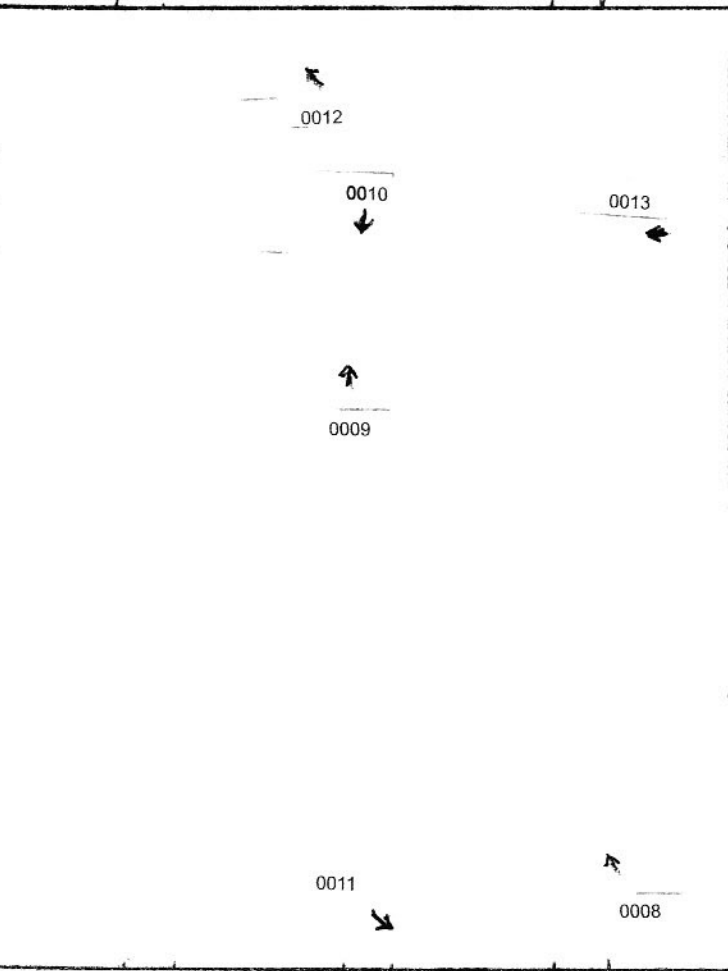
0007



0005



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0014



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0011



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0003



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0016

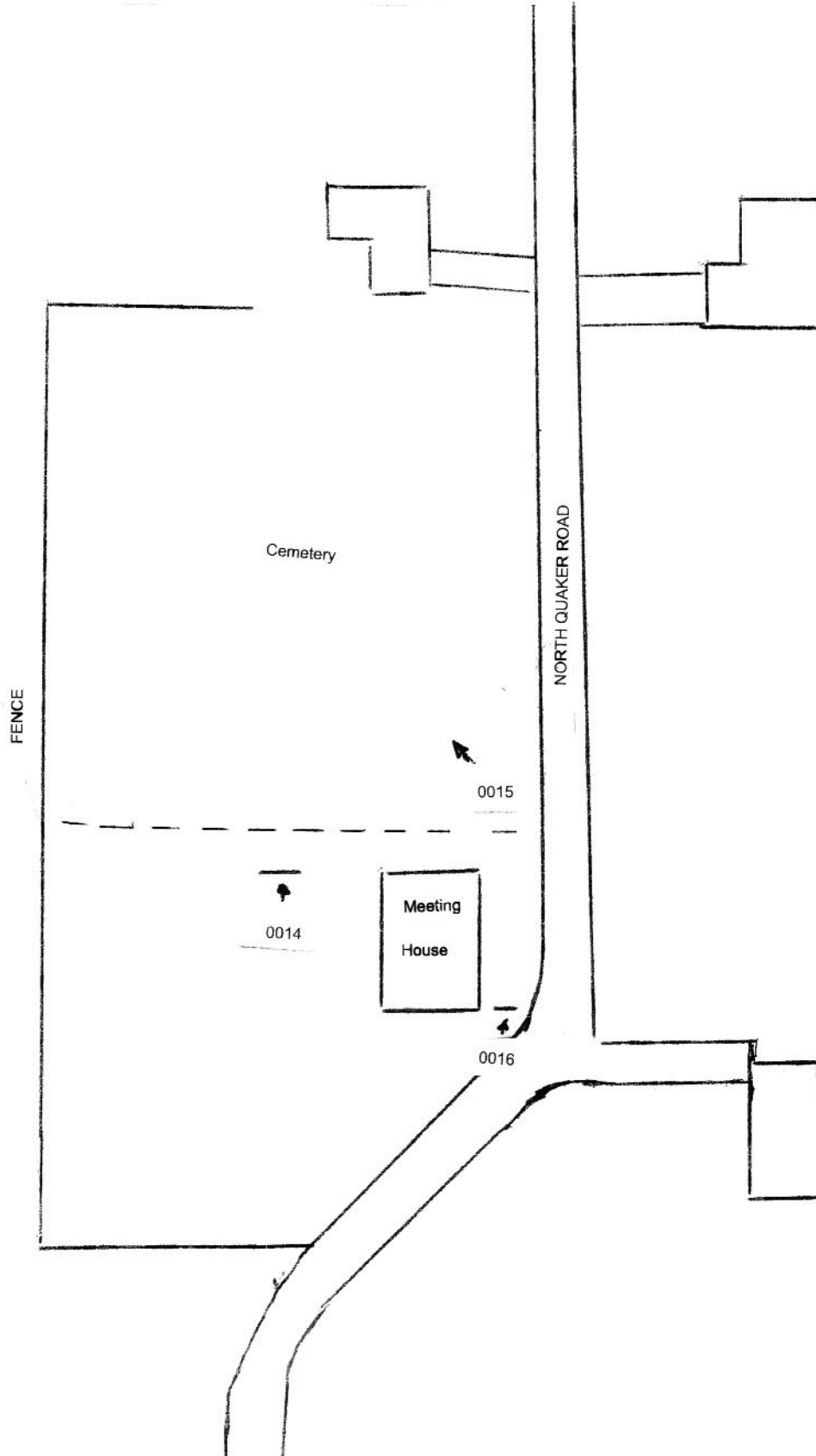
0002



0001



BLUE RIVER FRIENDS HICKSITE MEETING HOUSE AND CEMETERY





Blue River Friends
Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery
line = property boundary

1" = 100'

Washington Co., IN

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Geobase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

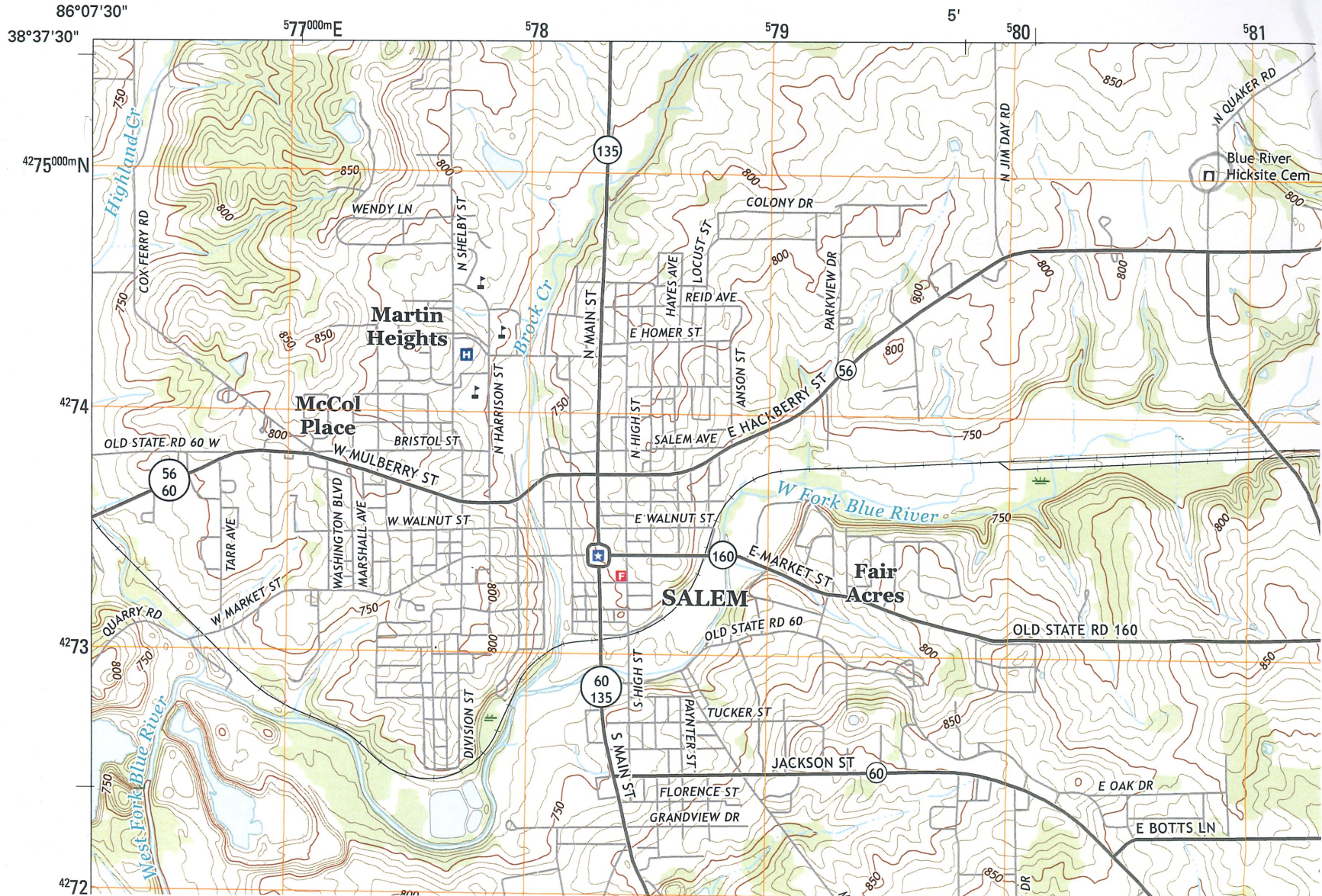
NORTH

Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery
Washington County, Indiana

NAD 83 UTM: 16 580809 42 75 035



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





Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery, Washington Co., IN #0001



Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery, Washington Co., IN #0002



Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery, Washington Co., IN #0005



Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery, Washington Co., IN #0010



Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery, Washington Co., IN #0012



Blue River Friends Hicksite Meeting House and Cemetery, Washington Co., IN #0015