

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Tate-Tatum Farm
Other names/site number: Tatum Farm
Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1780 E. Rayletown Road
City or town: Sanders State: Indiana County: Monroe
Not For Publication: Vicinity: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

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

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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.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: hewn log house _____
Other: hewn log barn _____
Other: transverse frame barn _____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE _____
walls: WOOD _____

roof: METAL _____
other: BRICK _____

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Tate-Tatum Farm is situated on 119.36 acres in Perry Township in Monroe County, Indiana. The district is just north of the small community of Sanders (originally called Limestone) and is 6.1 miles south of the Monroe County Courthouse in Bloomington. The district includes three contributing buildings, five contributing structures, two contributing objects, and one contributing site. The contributing buildings include the 1822 two-story log house, c.1860 wood storage and canning building, and the 1822 double crib log barn. Contributing structures include the c.1822 house well, c.1880 animal feed shed, c.1880 granary, c.1925 garage, and c.1900 concrete water trough from a natural spring. The contributing objects include a c.1900 hay pulley hook and c.1900 turned limestone fence post. The contributing site consists of the rolling fields,

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pastures, and intact fence rows. The non-contributing building is the c.1890 Transverse Frame barn that was moved to the property. Although the original gravel driveway from Fairfax Road remains intact, the current owners of the district were forced to install a new gravel driveway from E. Rayletown Road. Reuse of the c.1890 barn as event space also necessitated construction of additional gravel drives and parking areas. However, despite some intrusion to the land and fence rows the district retains its integrity. The district was listed as Notable in the 1989 *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures: Monroe County Interim Report* but was not re-surveyed for the 2015 report.¹

Narrative Description

DISTRICT DESCRIPTION

The Tate-Tatum Farm is located less than 700 feet east of South Fairfax Road (it originally bounded the road) and borders E. Rayletown Road to the north. The original 160-acre farm was reduced to 119 acres by 1895 with sale of 41 acres along South Fairfax Road to limestone companies and the railroad.² The farm remained at 119 acres through 1930 before expansion to at least 267 acres by the late 1960s. It has since been reduced to its current 127.45 total acres. For the purposes of this nomination, the district includes only the 119.36 acres that were historically part of the original farm. The district includes three contributing buildings, five contributing structures, two contributing objects, and one contributing site. The contributing buildings include the 1822 two-story log house, c.1865 wood storage and canning building, and the 1822 double crib log barn. Contributing structures include the c.1822 house well, c.1880 animal feed shed, c.1880 granary, c.1925 garage, and c.1900 concrete water trough from a natural spring. The contributing objects include a c.1900 hay pulley hook and c.1900 turned limestone fence post. The contributing site consists of the rolling fields of pastures and cultivated crops, intact fence

¹ Note: At the time of the 1989 survey the address was 6075 Fairfax Road and the survey number was 105-115-35072. Due to the depth of woodland along South Fairfax Road, the built resources are not visible from the the road. At the time of the 2015 re-survey the driveway had a locked chain and was under receivership so was in-accessible.

² Monroe County Tax Duplicates, 1842-1870. Monroe County History Center, Microfilm. Note: The tax duplicates indicate a reduction in the farm acreage to 155 acres by 1847, possibly for railroad right-of-way with the coming of the New Albany and Salem Railroad through Perry Township in the 1850s. The 1880 U.S. Agricultural Census indicates the farm consisted of 160 acres but 30 of those acres were classified as woodland. By 1895, the 41-acre parcel along South Fairfax Road which contained the rail line was under ownership and use by various limestone companies. It was owned by Indiana Limestone Company until the early 1980s.

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rows, woodland, and mature trees that surround the built resources (see explanation at end of Description). Aerial photographs from both 1939 and 1967 reveal the district has changed very little over time. The non-contributing building is the c.1890 Transverse Frame barn that was moved to the property.

SETTING

The southeast section of Perry Township in which the Tate-Tatum Farm is located consists of occasional farm fields and wooded areas interspersed with contemporary development, some of which has become increasingly dense in recent decades. Gently rolling hills lead southeast to the upper reaches of Monroe Lake, a reservoir created in the 1950s in Salt Creek Township. The district's gently rolling land is crisscrossed by wooded fence rows consisting of wood posts and square, welded-wire fencing. Small pockets of woodland are at the northwest edge of the property, the northeast corner, and east and southeast of the built resources. The district is bounded by woodland to the west, farmland to the east, mostly undeveloped house lots within Sanders to the south, and minimally developed house lots along the north side of East Rayletown Road.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The house and outbuildings within the farmstead are located within the southwest corner of the acreage associated with the farm. Facing west, the house and its associated outbuildings sit over one thousand feet east of South Fairfax Road and historically were accessed by a gravel driveway. A cattle guard imbedded in the dirt and remnants of limestone fence posts laying on the ground mark the gateway between the nominated parcel and land once owned by the limestone companies and the railroad.³ East of the historic driveway entrance is a new, large gravel parking area. The house sits on a rise of land and is accessed by extension of the gravel driveway which continues northeast of the house to the barns. A gravel parking area is west of the house yard. Portions of the fence row that once enclosed the house yard remain along the west, south, and east. A four-foot tall, turned limestone fence post is at the mid-point of the yard's west fence and rough slabs of limestone embedded in the ground create a walkway into the house yard. The decorative metal gate rests against the fence. A row of mature maple and black walnut trees are between the fence and house, and the well (un-used and covered with new slabs of limestone) is at the north end of the row of trees.

Southeast of the house within the house yard is the wood storage and canning shed. It is sited east-west and is accessed by a concrete walkway that leads at right angles from the south elevation basement entrance of the house to the wood storage and canning shed to the rear door

³ Note: Access to the farm via the historic gravel driveway was permitted until 2016 when the current owners took possession. This change in accessibility necessitated construction of a new gravel driveway off East Rayletown Road.

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of the house on the east elevation. Due east of the rear door on the east side of the walkway is a limestone entry step to a no-longer-extant building. Southeast of the wood storage and canning shed is a pile of partially buried limestone and clay and iron pipes all supported by a crumbling low retaining wall.⁴ Southwest of the house outside the house yard and within the cattle pasture is a c.1880 animal feeding shed that is sited south.

Dressed limestone steps at the north end of the walk around the house lead to remnants of rough stone used as steps down the hill to the c.1925 garage northeast of the house. It is sited west to the gravel drive. Northeast of the garage is a natural spring that feeds a tributary creek running southeast through the property which feeds into Ramp Creek. The gravel drive crosses the creek as it ascends the next hill. Northeast of the creek crossing is the c.1880 granary. Sited north-south, it is part of the south barn yard associated with the 1822 double crib log barn that is further to the north on the rise of the hill. The thru-way between the cribs is north-south and a hay pulley hook is in the west barn yard. North of the log barn is a c.1890 Transverse Frame barn sited east-west. It was relocated to the district from Rush County. To accommodate its re-use as an event space, the barn yard is gravel on the north, a large mulched area between paved walkways is on the west side, and a poured concrete pad for outdoor patio seating is along the south and east sides.

West of the mulched area is a small area of paved parking to accommodate ADA requirements followed by a larger gravel parking area. A new gravel driveway connects the two gravel parking areas and extends north/northeast as it winds through the cultivated fields of the district to East Rayletown Road.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Contributing Buildings

House

The 1822 two-story log house was updated by the family in 1935 with minimal Craftsman-style elements. The only known historic photograph taken at the time shows the corner notching of the logs to be half-dovetail. Alterations at that time or earlier included addition of a rough-cut limestone block foundation forming a full-height basement; installation of eight-inch wide clapboard and wide corner boards; replacement of the original chimney with a wide, exterior brick chimney shaft; replacement of the doors with single light, three horizontal-panel wood doors; replacement of the windows with three-over-one wood sash; and construction of a shed roof kitchen and bathroom addition. In 1967, the house was documented by Indiana University

⁴ Note: The researcher has identified the area around the wood storage and canning shed, the location of the limestone entry step, and the pile of stone and pipe as all having archaeological potential. The researcher has surmised that the entry step accessed the original kitchen building and the pile of stone and piping was the location of the outhouse. However, further investigation would be necessary for confirmation.

Commented [DB1]: Get updated description

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folklorist, Dr. Warren E. Roberts, and ultimately appeared in his book, *Log Buildings of Southern Indiana*.

Exterior

The house measures approximately nineteen feet wide by twenty-one feet deep. The foundation is rough-cut mortared limestone blocks, the logs are covered with eight-inch wide clapboard, and the ribbed metal roof was recently replaced with new ribbed metal panels. A shed roof kitchen and bathroom addition measuring approximately sixteen feet wide by twenty-one feet deep is attached to the east elevation. It is covered with four-inch wide clapboard and the roof is also ribbed metal panels. Throughout the house the plain board window trim is three inches wide and the plain door trim with a simple drip cap is four inches wide.

West elevation

A large, rectangular limestone slab with a limestone step provides access to the centered, uncovered, thirty-six-inch wide doorway. The depth of the covered logs is demonstrated with the inset of the door approximately a foot from the outer clapboard walls. A window is north of the door on the first floor and two windows are evenly spaced on the second floor.

South elevation

Mortared, rough-cut limestone sidewalls and dressed limestone steps lead down to the basement entrance. The wood door has two vertical lights. Above, the main house has a centered window at each floor and there are two evenly-spaced windows in the addition. An interior shaft brick chimney is centered between the windows.

East elevation

Two limestone steps lead to the centered doorway. The rafter ends of the addition are exposed.

North elevation

Centered on the main house elevation is a large exterior brick chimney. The shaft measures seven feet, ten inches wide and three and a half feet deep. On either side is a three-light, metal frame basement window, a wood window is on the east side of the chimney at the first floor, and a small three-over-one wood sash window is on either side of the chimney at second floor height. Extending north from the center of the foundation of the addition is an opening lined with mortared limestone blocks. Two evenly-spaced windows are in the wall above.

Interior

The living areas of the house have wood floors, six-inch high baseboards, plaster walls and ceilings, paneled wood doors, and plain, five-inch wide door and window trim. The floors and woodwork on the first floor are stained while on the second floor it is painted.

Basement

Under the main house the floor is poured concrete while under the addition it is dirt. Rough-cut, mortared limestone blocks form the walls. Four large exposed, un-hewn logs support the floor

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above. An open tread, wood staircase to the first-floor interior is west of the doorway in the southwest corner. In the north wall is a wide brick fireplace.

Main house first floor

The floor is two and a half inch-wide oak. In the southwest corner of the room is a Craftsman-style, closed tread staircase to the second floor. The treads are thirty-seven inches wide and the newel post and balusters are square. A five-panel wood door leading to the basement is under the staircase. Centered in the south wall is a thirty-two-inch wide doorway to the addition and centered in the north wall is a Craftsman-style fireplace hearth and surround. It is constructed of mortared limestone inset with geodes. The firebox is three feet deep and the stained mantle is three and a half inches thick and approximately twelve inches deep.

Main house second floor

The second floor is divided into two rooms. The floors are six-inch wide painted boards. At the top of the stairs to the east is a closet measuring four feet, ten inches wide and two feet deep. A three-foot, five-inch wide thru-way leads into the first bedroom measuring nine feet, nine inches wide by ten feet, three inches deep. The second room is nine feet, five inches wide and twenty-one inches deep. A closet in the northeast corner measures six feet wide and two feet, six inches deep.

Addition

The addition has three rooms, each with three and a quarter inch-wide wood flooring covered with old linoleum. The main room is a combined kitchen and dining area measuring fifteen feet, three inches deep by thirteen feet, nine inches wide. A metal sink cabinet and metal hanging cabinet were originally on the west wall. An enclosed wood stove flue is between the windows on the south wall, and the rear door is in the east wall. At the northeast corner of the north wall is a twenty-four-inch wide doorway leading into a closet/pantry room measuring seven feet deep by five feet, seven inches wide. In the west wall is a twenty-four-inch wide doorway into the bathroom that measures eight feet deep by five feet, seven inches wide. A sink was on the south wall, a toilet is on the east wall, and a ceramic-finished iron bathtub is on the west wall.

Wood Storage and Canning Shed

The c.1865 wood storage and canning shed measures twelve feet wide by twenty-two feet, five inches long and is sited east-west. The west room was the canning section and the east room was the wood storage. The shed is constructed with braced framing and rests on limestone piers, although some corners are off the piers. The vertical wood siding is of different eras, the oldest sections of which have twelve to fourteen-inch wide boards with four-inch wide battens. The gabled roof is corrugated metal. Hinged doors are at the northwest and northeast corners of the north elevation. A paired, hinged window is in the south wall of the wood storage section and a single hinged window is in the south wall of the canning section. The interior rooms have dirt floors. The wall separating the rooms is made of wide, circular-sawn boards with square-head

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nails. On the wood shed side the wall had been covered with newspapers. Now nailed shut, a vertical board door provides access between the rooms. The canning area is inaccessible due to the door being embedded in the dirt, but shelving can be seen on the east wall.

Double Crib Log Barn

The 1822 double crib log barn is sited east-west. A side gable roof was added c.1865 over both cribs. A hipped roof extension, possibly added c.1900, is at the west end. The foundation is primarily stone piers and the siding is vertical boards, with the east gable retaining the period board and batten. With hewn logs measuring between sixteen and twenty-one inches high with half-dovetail corner notching, the east crib measures roughly twenty-four feet deep by fourteen feet wide and the west crib measures roughly twenty-four feet deep by twenty-three feet wide. The center aisle is roughly thirteen feet wide. The west crib was improved to accommodate a dairying operation. The logs rest on a mortared, limestone block foundation and the floor is poured concrete with a trough in the floor. Adjacent to the east crib is an enclosed cattle feeding area that had a sliding door on the south elevation. A pair of hinged doors are on the north elevation. The space measures roughly fourteen feet, nine inches wide. An open-air feeding area of roughly the same dimensions and supported by log posts is attached to the east elevation. The west gable end extension is roughly eleven feet wide and has paired, hinged doors on the south elevation. A six-light, fixed-glass window is centered in the west wall and the hay pulley is visible in the west gable. Expansion to the north and south resulted in aisles the length of the building that are roughly ten feet deep.

Contributing Structures

House Well

The c.1822 well is northwest of the house in the west yard. It has been covered with large slabs of limestone for safety reasons and is not otherwise visible.

Animal Feed Shed

The c.1880 animal feed shed is inside the cow pasture so is not fully accessible. The shed measures approximately ten feet deep by twenty feet wide and is sited to the south. It rests on limestone block piers, is sided with approximately six-inch wide vertical boards, and has a corrugated metal shed roof. Tongue and groove flooring on hewn beams are visible in the center accessing the feed storage rooms on the east and west ends of the structure. The east room is fully enclosed with tightly fit boards and has a hinged door on the exterior east elevation.

Garage

The c.1925 front-gable garage measures ten feet, four inches wide and fourteen feet, eight inches deep at the main section. The shed roof addition adds another five feet, six inches to the depth. Sited east-west, the structure has a mixture of wood sills resting on the ground and wood on stone. The siding is vertical boards and the roof has corrugated metal on the south slope and

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deteriorated asphalt shingles on the north slope. The paired, hinged doors in the west elevation have angled corners. The shed roof addition on the east end appears to be a later addition, possibly to accommodate larger vehicles. Missing clapboard on the east elevation reveals that beneath the clapboard are vertical boards covered with paper feed sacks.

Spring and Trough

The natural spring feeds a tributary creek running southeast through the property that feeds into Ramp Creek. Between the spring and the drive way the creek was improved c.1900 to create a defined trough. The bed is large slabs of the natural stone and poured concrete is along the banks. The trough was used to store milk from the farm's dairying operation.

Granary

The c.1880 granary is sited north-south. The front gabled grain storage section measures eight feet wide by eighteen feet deep, and the shed roof drive-thru section connected to the east elevation measures ten feet, three inches wide by eighteen feet deep. The granary rests on tall, single block limestone piers while the outer wall of the drive-thru rests on stones at grade. Round metal plates are between the stone and wood framing of the grain storage section. The siding is vertical boards of varying widths, most of which are wide, and the roof is corrugated metal. The two small interior rooms are lined with tightly fitted horizontal boards.

Contributing Objects

Limestone Post

The c.1900 turned limestone fence post measures four feet tall and is north of the center point of the west house yard fence row.

Hay Pulley Hook

The c.1900 metal hay pulley hook embedded in stone is in the barn yard west of the double crib log barn.

Contributing Site

The land and its natural and man-made farm features make up the contributing site. One aspect of the historic nature of the site is the placement of the buildings, and placement of the contributing fence rows, which over time created functional land enclosures for the house yard, barn yards, and related buildings (see Resource Map). The spatial relationship of the farm yard area (on Resource Map) has remained unchanged since construction of the garage c.1925. The land consists of rolling fields of cultivated crops, intact fence rows, woodland, and pastures. The original 160-acre farm was reduced to 119 acres by 1895 with sale of 41 acres along South Fairfax Road to limestone companies and the railroad. As seen on the Monroe County Plat Maps, the farm remained at 119 acres through 1930 before expansion to at least 267 acres by the late 1960s. It has since been reduced to its current 127.45 acres due to sale of some of the later purchased acreage prior to current ownership of the farm. For the purposes of the nomination,

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the district consists of only the 119.36 acres that was part of the original farm. Comparing the 1939 aerial map with a 1967 view and current one (see attachments), the basic public road circulation remains the same, as does the location of fence rows for the various fields and pastures.⁵ The amount of land used for pasturage versus tillage shifted over time as can be seen between the 1939 and 1967 aerials; however, the uses have remained fairly consistent over time through to present day. An increase in tree growth along the fence rows and in the dominant woodland areas in the northeast and southeast corners of the district are the most dramatic changes. In short, at least since 1939 and most likely longer, the farm has maintained the same basic structure.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

Non-Contributing Building

Transverse Frame Barn

The c.1890 Transverse Frame barn was relocated to the district in July 2016 from Rush County. It was dis-assembled at its original location with each timber numbered and tagged for proper re-assembly. The barn measures forty feet wide by seventy-four feet long and is forty feet high at the gable peak. It has a poured concrete foundation, new vertical board and batten wood siding, and a new corrugated metal roof. The east elevation replicates the original configuration with large paired sliding doors centered below a pent roof. For increased interior light, the doors have upper glass, a narrow horizontal window is under the pent roof, and five vertical windows are in the gable. Both the north and south elevations have three sliding doors and a human-scale door. A human-scale door is centered on the west elevation. Despite reuse as event space, the interior retains the center aisle and second story side lofts. The floor is poured concrete, an open tread staircase to the loft is at the northeast corner, and metal railings line the edges of the lofts on either side.

⁵ Note: Current aerial views of the district are not recent enough to convey the reuse of the property for crops and pasturage as it had historically. The currently available images were taken very shortly after the present owners purchased the property, as the relocated barn is also not shown.

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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.)

AGRICUTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1822-1925

Significant Dates

1822

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Period of Significance (justification)

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The period of significance begins with the year the farm was established and the log house and barn were constructed. The period extends to the year the garage was constructed, the latest date of the contributing resources constructed in the district. The significant date is the year the house and barn were constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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 Tate-Tatum Farm is situated on 119.36 acres in Perry Township in Monroe County, Indiana. It consists of an intact and working group of buildings, structures, and objects that historically housed several generations of the John Tate and Susanna (Cary) Tate family and supported the operation of a modest family farm. The Tate's daughter, Martha, married into the Tatum family. Both the Tate and Tatum families are associated with the settlement of the county. The farm meets Criterion A under Agriculture for its association with late nineteenth and early twentieth century agriculture in Monroe County, and as one of the few historic farms in the county still in operation that retains historical use patterns. The farm also meets Criterion A under Exploration/Settlement as a rare, intact example of a settlement era farm in Monroe County, Indiana, containing both a house and barn of log construction erected at the time of the farm's settlement. The farm meets Criterion C under Architecture for its 1822 two-story log house, 1822 double crib log barn, the four accessory farm buildings and structures dating between c.1865 and c.1925, and the c.1890 barn relocated to the property. The farm retains significant integrity representative of a settlement era Monroe County farm making it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level.

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

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

The Tate-Tatum Farm meets Criterion A under Agriculture for its association with nineteenth and twentieth century agriculture and the history of agriculture in Monroe County. The land was farmed continuously by the Tate and Tatum families and their descendants from 1822 until 2013. The property is also significant under Criterion A under Exploration/Settlement as a rare, intact example of a settlement era farm in Monroe County, Indiana, containing both a house and barn of log construction erected at the time of its settlement.

AGRICULTURE

At the time Indiana gained statehood in 1816, farming engaged ninety-five percent of the European-descended population.⁶ Over time, agricultural improvements were instituted and by the 1850s farmers in the state were reaping unprecedented prosperity. By 1860, Indiana was first in the nation in hog production and second in wheat harvests.⁷ Sheep also dominated the livestock markets, while the primary planted crops included corn, rye, tobacco, potatoes and orchard products. The dominance of farming during the mid-1800s also led to the creation of the State Board of Agriculture. The group held the first state fair in 1852 to help promote farming and engender pride in the work of farmers.⁸ Counties began organizing their own fairs soon thereafter.

The latter half of the 19th-century saw a slow and eventual decline in the state's agricultural base as ever-increasing farming improvements and production caused market saturation. Prices for crops, livestock and farmland fell dramatically by the 1890s and did not improve until the turn of the century. In making a comeback agriculture in Indiana followed the nation-wide trend toward large farms of mono-crops.

Corn eventually dominated Indiana as its agricultural crop; by 1965, Indiana was third nationwide in corn production.⁹ During the early 1900s, soybeans were introduced into the state and by the 1950s and 1960s, corn and soybeans had become the primary sown crops in the state,

⁶ Brubaker, Cynthia. "Hinkle-Garton Farmstead, Monroe County, Indiana." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2007.

⁷ Bachant-Bell, Danielle. "Breezy Point Farm Historic District, Monroe County, Indiana." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2019.

⁸ Indiana State Fair. <https://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/4105.htm> [Viewed August 16, 2018.]

⁹ Thompson, Dave O., Sr. and William L. Madigan. *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Indiana Agriculture*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1969. p. 55.

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often grown to the exclusion of all else on large corporate farms.¹⁰ Dominated by these high-yield enterprises and the rise of agri-business during the era, smaller family farms began dwindling in number, with many of those who remained in farming having to seek additional employment off the farm. Others stopped farming altogether.

These trends have continued over the ensuing decades. By 1969, only six percent of the population was actively engaged in agriculture.¹¹ A resulting outcome has been that many families have remained on a core portion of the family farm, generally out of a preference for the rural lifestyle, but have sold the remaining land for development. Barns and outbuildings have also been lost through development or lack of use and maintenance. Although traditional farming has experienced an increase in activity in recent years with the small organic farm movement, many agricultural resources--both land and buildings--have already been lost.

The earliest settlers to Monroe County arrived around 1815, and soon began growing corn and wheat and raising swine. Farming in the county generally followed the statewide farming trends. While most farmers focused on self-sufficiency, the county was not without its large land holders who farmed hundreds of acres for larger markets. By 1900 the dominant crops were corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy, red top and alfalfa.¹² During the early 1900s beef cattle and dairy cows also increased substantially in number throughout the county.

The agricultural climate in Monroe County began to decline in the 1950s as farmers took second or part time jobs. Others who grew up on the family farm but then weathered the World War Two era sought different lifestyles and opportunities away from farming following the war years. Although some remained on the family farm, the agricultural activities were dropped or greatly reduced. In 1945 the Census of Agriculture indicated Monroe County had 2,159 farms, but only five years later the number had dropped over twenty percent.¹³ By 1970 the number of farms in Monroe County had been reduced to 592 and had lost another 67 by 1974.¹⁴ More recent census figures show the county had 481 farms in 2007 but had been reduced to 462 at the time of the 2012 census.¹⁵

Farming at Tate-Tatum Farm followed the county and state trends as evidenced by the Agricultural Census records. The 1850 census shows that in the earlier years, although they had a

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 62

¹¹ Brubaker, Cynthia. "Hinkle-Garton Farmstead, Monroe County, Indiana." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2007.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Bachant-Bell, Danielle. "Breezy Point Farm Historic District, Monroe County, Indiana." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2019.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

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few milk and beef cows, the dominant farm animals raised were sheep and swine, and the dominant crop was corn followed by oats and wheat. There was also a considerable amount of diversity including the growing of both white and sweet potatoes, the production of butter and cheese, and the cultivation and production of maple sugar, molasses, and honey. By the 1860 census all 160 acres are listed as improved. But the farm became less diversified, with dairy cows, cattle and swine listed as the dominant animals, corn, oats and wheat remaining as the dominant crops, and the 500 pounds of butter produced being the sole homemade good. By the time of the 1880 Agricultural Census, John Tate had died and his daughter had married Seth Tatum, who was already an established farmer in the county. He moved his farming operations to the Tate farm and the Tatums put their own mark on the property with the addition of 12 chickens and 20 apple trees. However, the farm otherwise remained fairly consistent with previous years—milk and beef cows dominated their pastures, oats were the dominant crop, and their butter production remained at previous levels. Though the Tatums did not modestly improve the log farmhouse until the 1930s, they put much effort into expanding the barn. Improvements aimed at complying with evolving dairy sanitation laws, such as a concrete floor and a sealed foundation in one pen, reflect the farm's ongoing changes. The concrete trough structure helped in shipping dairy products.

The farm was inherited by Seth Tatum's son, John E. Tatum, and eventually later generations all of whom continued crop farming and cattle pasturage. It was not until sometime after 1940 that Seth Tatum's great grandson, William Johnson Tatum, increased the acreage beyond the original 160 acres. However, by 2013 the farm had been reduced to the current 127.09 acres. During the years of ownership by the Tatum family the buildings also changed very little, with expansion of the log barn c.1900, construction of the c.1920 garage, and expansion of the house c.1935 being the most recent alterations or additions. The cropland is currently used for growing corn or soybeans, cattle occupy the pastures, and the buildings and structures are being used to support the farming operations as much as possible.

The 2015 *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* identifies a number of properties within the county associated with agriculture. However, unlike Tate-Tatum Farm Historic District, many of these properties are no longer working farms utilizing the historic agricultural buildings as evidenced by their severe decay and decline. While farming practices have changed over time and the buildings at Tate-Tatum Farm are not used in their traditional manner, they continue to be maintained and used to a certain degree for current farming on the property. Likewise, a large portion of the land historically associated with Tate-Tatum Farm has remained an intact part of the district, either as cropland, pasture, or woodland. Within Perry Township no other property was identified with the number of intact agricultural resources under active agricultural use as found at Tate-Tatum Farm.

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Comparable agriculture resources within Monroe County to the Tate-Tatum Farm include the Ben Owens Farmstead at 4595 Maple Grove Road in Bloomington Township (105-055-21024; Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, NR listed May 1998), however, the property retains only 7 acres and is surrounded by newer development, both of which precludes large scale farming. Also in Bloomington Township, the Hinkle-Garton Farmstead Historic District at 2920 East Tenth Street (105-639-34581; NR listed April 2007) retains only 11 acres, is also surrounded with development, and has only recently experienced a revival of some farming with location of the IU Campus Farm on the nonprofit-owned site. The Samuel Harbison Farm at 5330 W. Woodyard Road in Richland Township (105-055-19040), which has been vacant for several years, has at least 19 acres of potential crop and pasture land remaining. But it has not been actively farmed for many years and current ownership by a real estate developer leaves it with an uncertain fate. With over 220 acres, the Reed Farm at 6794 West Vernal Pike in Richland Township (105-677-19042) is the largest active farm in the county utilizing a large number of historic agricultural buildings. However, the farm has not been locally documented, so little is known about its history, buildings, and historic boundaries. A more favorable comparison is to the Whisenand-Peden Farmstead at 6190 N. Maple Grove Road in Bloomington Township (105-055-21030; Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, NR listed May 1998). With nearly 130 acres associated with the property along with the c.1880 house and a number of other contributing resources, it is one of the few intact farms within the county still be farmed. Another favorable comparison can be made to Breezy Point Farm Historic District at 8000 W. Sand College Road in Bean Blossom Township (105-244-10162; NR listed October 2018). At 93.17 acres within the district, it is now the most historically intact, active farm in Bean Blossom Township.

However, the Tate-Tatum Farm holds several distinctions that set it apart from other farms within Monroe County. Having been established in 1822 and with both the original house and log barn built at that time remaining on the property, the farm is now the second oldest known property within Monroe County, surpassing that of the 1828 Daniel Stout House in Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District.¹⁶ Of the original 160 acres purchased by John and Susanna Tate, 119.36 acres remains associated with the farm and has been farmed continuously since 1822, with only three years—from 2013 until 2016—when farming did not take place due to bank ownership.

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

The Tate-Tatum Farm meets Criterion A under Exploration/Settlement as a rare, intact example of a settlement era farm in Monroe County, Indiana, containing both a house and barn of log construction erected at the time of the farm's settlement.

¹⁶ After completion of the research and writing of this nomination the researcher had occasion to research another Monroe County property, a log house that all evidence indicates was constructed in 1816.

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John Tate was born in 1794 in Russell County, Virginia. Four years later he and his mother, Sarah Darity Tate, moved to Tennessee. In 1814, he married Susanna Cary, also a native of Virginia, and their first four children were born in Tennessee between 1815 and 1821. Later that year the family began the move to the newly opened lands of Indiana and four more children were born in Monroe County, Indiana, between 1823 and 1831.

By 1822, the Tate family had settled on 160 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 34 in Seminary (Perry) Township. The land was one of two townships the Indiana legislature had set aside for educational purposes. That status did not prevent people from settling on the land but it meant they did not own the land until the legislature made it available for purchase. The first 80 acres purchased by John Tate was recorded in the Vincennes Land Index in 1827 and the remaining 80 acres in 1830.¹⁷ Monroe County property tax records prior to 1841 are non-existent. However, by that time the records show the east half of the land already had a land value of \$400 and an improvement value of \$560, whereas the west half had a land value of \$300 and no improvement value. This clearly indicates that well before 1840, the farm was firmly established and both the log house and double crib log barn had been constructed.

John lived on the farm until his death in 1864. Sometime after his death, Susanna moved into the household of their son, Jesse, until her death in 1878. The Tate's daughter, Martha, who was born in Tennessee, married North Carolina native Seth Tatum, in 1863. Sometime between 1870 and 1880 the couple assumed ownership, operation and occupation of her parent's farm.

At the time the Tatums moved to the Tate farm, Seth Tatum's youngest son, John Elington, was also living with them. By 1900, the farm had been passed along to John and his wife. Through their son, Jewett, Tatum descendants continued the family's ownership, occupation, and operation of the farm until 2013.

The farm's two-story log house and double crib log barn were constructed at the time the family settled on the land and both remained unchanged for many years. The barn was expanded c.1860, the same time period other outbuildings began to be constructed on the farm. It was likely later further expanded when the interior was modified to accommodate a more substantial dairying operation. The house was not altered until c.1935.

The farm acreage remained largely unchanged during John and Susanna Tate's era and was decreased only slightly during Seth and Martha Tatum's era to accommodate limestone

¹⁷ Deed Book J, Monroe County, Indiana. Monroe County History Center. Note: The deed entry shows that John and Susanna Tate did not pay off the mortgage to the State of Indiana on the east half of the property until 1846.

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quarrying along the western boundary.¹⁸ It was not until the 1960s that the farm acreage was increased and then later decreased to its current 127.09 acres.

Within Monroe County, the Tate-Tatum Farm compares most favorably under exploration and settlement with the Daniel Stout House (105-055-21115, individual NR listed September 1973, Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District NR listed 1998). Constructed in 1828, the Stout house was said to be the oldest surviving house in Monroe County until recently. According to the district nomination, Stout's original log house, undoubtedly constructed well before 1828, was attached to his stone house until 1900. The Tates did not appear to have the social, political, and financial prominence that Daniel Stout had and so not only did their farm remain its original size but their house remained virtually unchanged from its construction and was not significantly improved in later years. When it was first constructed and for many years afterward, the Daniel Stout House was part of a farm that included Stout's Mill along Stout Creek. However, unlike the Tate-Tatum Farm, the Stout house no longer has farmland and farm buildings associated with it.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

The Tate-Tatum Farm meets Criterion C under Architecture for its 1822 two-story log house, 1822 double crib log barn, the four accessory farm buildings and structures dating between c.1865 and c.1925, and the c.1890 barn relocated to the property. The 1822 house and barn are rare surviving examples of log construction in Monroe County and are two of the oldest known buildings in the county. The house and barn together with the other agricultural buildings forms an outstanding, intact collection representative of vernacular agricultural construction from the early-19th through the early 20th century. The district was listed as Notable in the 1989 *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures: Monroe County Interim Report* but was not re-surveyed for the 2015 report due to inaccessibility.

In 1967, the log buildings were documented by Indiana University folklorist, Dr. Warren E. Roberts. The house, which he referred to as a two-story log house, ultimately appeared in his book, *Log Buildings of Southern Indiana*.¹⁹ Roberts acknowledged that the one-and-a-half and two-story log houses "could be" referred to as I-houses, as the later frame or brick versions were derived from the earlier log buildings and that when sided the log houses could be difficult to discern from their frame counterparts. However, his statement strongly implies a distinction between the building types.

¹⁸ Note: The acreage decreased during John and Susanna's time period due to railroad right-of-way. The area decreased further when the limestone companies purchased land between the railroad tracks and road.

¹⁹ Roberts, Warren E. *Log Buildings of Southern Indiana*. Bloomington, Indiana: Trickster Press, 1996, p. 141. Note: Despite his involvement with production of the 1989 *Monroe County Interim Report* which refers to the Tate house as "hall-and-parlor, two-story," at no time does Dr. Roberts use that term in his book published eight years later in reference to the Tate house.

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By the time of publication of Roberts' book, he had documented eighty-five log buildings or structures in Monroe County. Within Perry Township he identified five resources, one of which was the Tate house. Unfortunately, despite mention of the log barn within the individual property file created in 1967, the file does not include photographs or other information and the barn is not mentioned within the book published nearly thirty years later.²⁰

The Tate House most closely compares to the previously mentioned Daniel Stout House in terms of known date of construction. But the Stout house is built of limestone and the log house originally connected to it is no longer extant. The 2015 *Monroe County Interim Report* documented nine log houses. However, none of them are of the same two story, single pen configuration as the Tate house. And of all those included in the survey, only the two story, double pen house at the Dalten-Clipp Farmstead (105-055-21025; Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District, NR listed 1998) has a known date of construction of 1842. Thus the Tate-Tatum house is the only known two-story, single pen log house known in Monroe County and is the second oldest documented log house in the county.

The double crib log barn at the Tate-Tatum Farm has no known comparisons within Monroe County and very few elsewhere in a multi-county region, if not the state of Indiana. Because log barns were typically sided with vertical wood and over time many were expanded with exterior aisles, identification can also be difficult without interior access to the barn. Likewise, many barns have not been included in county-wide surveys so will not readily appear on historic resource lists. Further, the interim reports may be of an age that many previously documented resources have since been lost.

In Monroe County only one log barn is listed in the 2015 *Monroe County Interim Report* located at 9510 S. Snow Road (105-607-70047). However, this barn is of more recent construction and is not comparable to those of the settlement period.²¹ The adjacent or nearby counties of Brown, Davies, Greene, Lawrence, Martin, Morgan, and Orange do not have any log barns listed in their interim reports.²² In Owen County, a c.1840 single pen log barn is listed in the interim report located on State Road 42 in Jennings Township (119-101-15003). In Dubois County, four comparable log barns are listed in the interim report; a c.1860 double crib log barn on State Road 56 in Harbison Township (037-173-05038), the Ike Schneider Log Barn (no date) at 1943 Ackerman Road (037-304-20010), the c.1860 Schroeder-Fleck Log Barn on State Road 164 in

²⁰ Roberts, Warren E. papers, 1863-1999, bulk 1960-1990. Series: Log Buildings of Indiana, 1965-1988, undated, Box 8. Indiana University Archives. Note: Notations in the file indicate that information about the barn may have originally been in another file that ultimately did not make it into the archived collection.

²¹ Note: The information in the 2015 Monroe County Interim Report is incorrect. Per documentation acquired in preparation for the Indiana Barn Foundation's 2017 barn tour in Monroe County, this small barn was constructed in the early 1940s using logs salvaged from a nearby abandoned log house.

²² Note: When searching the SHAARD database for each county, in general the log barns appeared under Agriculture and not Log Construction.

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Bainbridge Township (037-304-20022), and the c.1860 Bretz Log Barn at 2553 600 South Road (037-561-40040). The researcher is familiar with three additional double crib log barns not listed in their county interim reports, two in Dubois County and one in Clay County.

The Transverse Frame barn was originally on a farm in Walker Township in Rush County just north of the town of Manilla. The farm on which the barn was located dated to c.1845 but no longer had an extant house on the property by at least the 1960s, and was not included in the *Rush County Interim Report*. Large sawn timbers in the barn coupled with the original exterior decorative details that combined Italianate and Queen Anne style influences leads to a construction date of c.1890 for the barn and attribution of its construction to Frank A. Mull. A potential mate to the barn is shown in the *Rush County Interim Report* and was associated with the c.1850 J. Thomes House due south of the community of Homer (139-380-45035). But it has since been demolished.

The intact grouping of early-19th through early 20th century agricultural buildings represents a rare resource in Monroe County, and an increasingly rarer resource of its kind and era within Indiana. Coupled with the original house of the same early period, there are no comparable properties from the 2015 *Monroe County Interim Report*. Although there are other intact historic farm properties within Bean Blossom, Bloomington, Clear Creek, Perry, and Richland Townships, compared with the Tate-Tatum Farm Historic District few remain in active use, many are also in severe decline, and none are of the same very early era. From the stand point of National Register listing, a broader comparison can be made to the c.1837 Helton-Mayo Farm in Lawrence County, a site that contains a c.1837 brick house, single crib log barn of the same period later enclosed inside a Midwest Three Portal exterior, and additional later farm buildings.²³

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

EARLY HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY

The land that was to become Monroe County was surveyed by 1812 and in 1816, the year Indiana received statehood, the county's land was made available for purchase. Named for recently elected president James Monroe, the county was officially formed in 1818 following the Treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, and in April that same year the county seat of Bloomington was

²³ Emery, Kay Mayo and Paul Diebold. "Helton-Mayo Farm, Lawrence County, Indiana." National Register of Historic Places, 1995. Note: Based on searches of SHAARD, this property does not appear in the 1992 *Lawrence County Interim Report* and is the only National Register-listed property in Indiana containing a log barn.

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platted. Land in the central and western townships was the most popular during the early sales as they proved the most ideal for agricultural pursuits.

EARLY HISTORY OF PERRY TOWNSHIP

Perry Township is in south central Monroe County and includes the county seat of Bloomington south from Third Street. The close proximity to the county seat as well as good soil and creeks attracted many early settlers long before land ownership was possible. Construction of the New Albany and Salem Railroad through the center of the township in the 1850s, opened the land to the stone quarries and mills and further spurred development. The township was originally known as Seminary Township, one of two in the state set aside by the state legislature for educational purposes. Once the State Seminary was established in 1820, the remainder of the township was surveyed and made available for sale in 1827. The name of the township was officially changed in 1830, named after Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie in the War of 1812.

In addition to portions of Bloomington, platted settlements in the township include Clear Creek and Sanders. Both communities grew along the tracks of the New Albany and Salem Railroad but it was not until around 1900, when the stone industry was most active, that these villages reached their peaks in population. Both communities became home to many stone company workers and had small businesses, churches, schools and post offices. However, with the decline of the stone industry during the Great Depression both communities experienced losses in population and commerce. Clear Creek, located along South Rogers Street, grew to include the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad which connected the community to additional stone companies and brought passenger traffic. A passenger depot was constructed and numerous businesses including a stone mill and lumber yard were established. Today it retains an active elementary school, post office, and church. Sanders, southeast of Clear Creek on Fairfax Road, was named for Newell and Corinne Sanders who platted it in 1892.²⁴ Although it also once had a school, post office, church and grocery, Sanders was more severely impacted by the decline of the stone industry. Thus the buildings that once served the community no longer function in their original capacities.

THE JOHN TATE FAMILY

John Tate's great grandfather was Robert Tate, Sr., who was born in Northern Ireland around 1718. By the 1740s, Robert had arrived in Virginia where his two sons were born. One son, John (1743-1828), served in the Revolutionary War and concluded his service with the rank of Colonel. One of his sons, John Jr. (1769-unknown), married Sarah Darity and their son John was born in 1794 in Russell County, Virginia. Four years later the couple divorced, and Sarah and her son moved to Tennessee. In 1814, the younger John married Susanna Cary, also a native of

²⁴ *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Sites and Structures Survey*. 1989. Bloomington: Bloomington Restorations, Inc., pg. 44.

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Virginia, and their first four children —Sarah, Archibald, Didama, and Martha-- were born in Tennessee between 1815 and 1821.²⁵ Later that year the family, which included John's mother Sarah, began the move to the newly opened lands of Indiana. Four more children—Sophrona, Jesse, John, and Garrison-- were born to John and Susanna in Monroe County, Indiana, between 1823 and 1831.²⁶

The Tates assumed a quiet farming life in Monroe County. Unlike many of his early settlement contemporaries, John Tate did not appear to hold local offices nor assume any roles of prominence in the growing county.²⁷ Likewise, the Tate's farm remained modest in size throughout their lifetimes and those of their most immediate descendants, as the acreage did not increase from the original purchase until the 1960s.²⁸

At the time of John Tate's death in 1864, the probate inventory of items in his and Susanna's possession provide another glimpse of their farm. And it serves to further confirm the Tate's early settlement and use of the property, its landscape features, and the information about their farm reflected in the United States Agricultural Census.²⁹ In addition to the general items associated with a household, the list included a loom, flax wheel, pickling tub, and six barrels. Inclusion of two sugar kettles, an evaporator, and a cane mill confirms the family was engaged in sugaring of both maple trees and sorghum grain. Interesting items around the farm included a stone hammer, grindstone, cross-cut saw, two log chains, and a windmill. Further, compilation of the list at the time of John's death shows he and Susanna were still fully engaged in farming as the probate list included thirteen hogs, a sow and pigs, two mares, two colts, twenty-two sheep, four cows, two calves, two steer, forty-seven pounds of wood, forty-one bushels of wheat, fifteen

²⁵ Note: Sarah Devers Tate (1815-1899) married Barlett Woodward in 1831 and was widowed in 1846. She then married Adam Wampler in 1872 and was widowed in 1876. Archibald Cary Tate (1817-1904) married Rebecca James in 1838. He died in Mattoon, Coles County, IL. Didama Tate (1819-1844) married Granville Stepp [Stipp] in 1844. Martha "Patsey" Tate (1821-1902) married Seth Tatum in 1863. He married his first wife, Belinda Lowe, in 1844.

²⁶ Note: Sophrona Tate (1823-1865) married Anderson Nelson in 1840. The couple divorced and she married Willis Rogers in 1848 and the couple lived in Brown County, Indiana. Jesse Tate (1828-1873) married Elizabeth Brookshire prior to 1851. After his Civil War service, he moved his family to Cumberland County, IL, and then back to Monroe County in 1871. John Jackson Tate (1829-1869) married Eliza Hancock in Bartholomew County in 1857. During the 1860s he moved his family to Tipton County, Indiana. Garrison Tate (1831-1901) married Jennett Adams and the couple moved to Coles County, IL, in 1854.

²⁷ Blanchard, pg.483 and 485. Note: the only appearance of John Tate's name in this early county history was that he was a poll-tax payer in 1841. The early presence of the Tate family had some influence on the construction of schools in Perry Township as one of the five schools in Perry by 1855 was School Number V in Section 27. It served the Moffit, Adams, Fullerton, Hall, Butcher, Boruff, Tate, Miller, Lucas, and Siscoe families.

²⁸ Note: Examination of the Monroe County Deed Books indicates that also like many of their early settlement contemporaries, John and Susanna Tate did not engage very much in the buying and selling of additional lands in the county. They appear only as buying a few small parcels nearer Bloomington which they sold to their son or sons-in-law very soon thereafter. Various research items in addition to the log house not receiving architectural updates nor replacement, paints a picture of a couple and family of very modest means.

²⁹ Monroe County, Indiana, Probate Files, Box 49, File 16. Monroe County History Center.

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bushels of rye, five tons of hay, and a “lot of corn in the field.” During the probate sale not all items previously inventoried were sold and some items were purchased by family members. With many of her possessions sold, it is presumed that Susanna moved to her son’s residence shortly after the sale.

John and Susanna Tate are buried south of their farm in the Knights of Pythias Cemetery in Smithville in Perry Township. Their children Didama, Martha, Sophrona, and Jesse are also buried in the Knights of Pythias Cemetery.

THE RUSH COUNTY BARN

The land on which the Rush County barn was first constructed was owned by Casper (1812-1881) and Catherine (Sells) (1816-1882) Johnson by c.1845. The Johnsons and five of their children—Benjamin, Catherine, Thomas, and twins Sarah and Elizabeth—came from Ohio. In the 1850 census, Casper’s occupation was listed as “farmer.” By the time of the 1880 census, more children had been born in Indiana—Harriett, Lafayette, Fleming, John C.B., Martha B., and James T. Although the farmland still appears in Casper Johnson’s name in the 1886 Plat Book, it was likely being farmed by one or more of his sons.

Neither the 1876-1884 nor the 1884-1892 Transfer Books are clear about transfer of the land out of the Johnson family. Although Cyrus Mull died in 1883, the 1884-1892 Transfer Book shows three of his sons, as “Cyrus Mull heirs,” receiving the land on March 12, 1888. The Johnson parcel adjoined the Mull family farm and greatly increased their holdings.³⁰

The Mull sons who received the Johnson land were Frank Albert, Leonidas Hamiline, and Thomas Kerrick. The brothers owned considerably more than this section of land, as all the family land was no doubt part of the joint business the brothers were involved in, the Manilla Grain Company. In addition to a grain elevator in Manilla, the company operated 3 others in nearby towns. But Frank, president of the company, is listed as the owner of the former Johnson parcel.

Around the time the Mull brothers received the Johnson land the Manilla Fair was also organized and in all likelihood the brothers were directly involved. Current Rush County residents descended from the Kuhn/Kuntz family have stated the Rush County barn served as overflow during the years of the fair which ended sometime in the 1890s. Although the Johnson family undoubtedly had a large barn, Casper Johnson’s 1881 death combined with the large sawn timbers in the barn (a later change from hewn timbers) and the original exterior decorative

³⁰ Note: Cyrus Mull was born in Walker Township in 1829 and after managing the family farm at an early age, went into the mercantile business with his father, Jacob, and another leading early citizen, J.W. Trees, under the firm name of J. & C. Mull & Trees. Cyrus was also a director of both the Rushville National Bank and First National Bank in Shelbyville, IN. At the time of his death he was said to be one of the wealthiest citizens of Rush County.

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details that combined Italianate and Queen Anne style influences leads to a construction date of c.1890 for the Rush County barn and attribution of its construction to Frank A. Mull.

Frank died in 1913, at which time he was also president of a bank in Gwynneville in addition to presiding over the grain company. Leonidas died in 1917.³¹ However, the parcels in both of their names remained that way until 1920 when Thomas sold the grain company.³² The Transfer Books are unclear but sometime in the early 1920s, Warren Clyde and Sarah Elizabeth (Webster) Whisman received the Rush County barn property and are shown as farming it by the 1930 census.³³

The Whisman's daughter, Dorothy, married John E. Russell in 1937. After the death's of her parents—Clyde in 1953 and Sarah in 1954—the Russells took over the farm where they had a cattle operation in the 1950s and converted to dairying in the 1960s. The Russell's sons—George Allen, Robert Jr., and James Warren—were involved in the farm and following their mother's death in 1978, received equal shares of the property on July 3, 1979, as Warren C. Whisman's heirs.

The Russell family sold the property to Premier Partners I Ltd on July 22, 1993. Premier Partners sold the property to Bob and Carolyn Foltz of B & J Foltz Farms on October 7, 1999. With the house and any outbuildings associated with the barn long gone, and current farming operations making the barn obsolete, moving the barn for reuse elsewhere allows a tangible piece of this story to remain while preserving the barn and its architecture.³⁴

³¹ Note: Leonidas served in the state legislature for a time. At the time of his death he was vice president of Manilla Bank, which he had founded with Thomas in 1901, and was on the board of directors of First National Bank of Rushville.

³² Note: In addition to owning the grain elevator company, Thomas served as its president of Manilla Bank until his death.

³³ Note: The 1900, 1910, and 1920 censuses show Clyde was working in his father's hardware store in Manilla.

³⁴ Note: The 1879 Atlas indicates a house was on the property, likely constructed by Casper and Catherine Johnson, and that it was accessed by the long driveway off 100 S. However, the 1930 census shows that the Whisman's were farming the property but not living on it, an indication any earlier era house may have already been gone, possibly lost to fire or simply removed by the Mulls. The presence of a c.1945 detached automobile garage indicates the Whisman's may have later constructed a house on the property. But some local residents don't recall a house on the property in their memory and the property was not included in the 1987 interim report due to the lack of a residential building.

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Official map of Rush county, Ind. Catt, Frank L. Published: Indpls., 1919. Indiana State Library. <https://www.in.gov/library/2557.htm> [Viewed 13 Nov 2018].

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SHAARD database. <https://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/4505.htm> [Viewed August-September 2018].

Siebenthal, C.E. A Map of Monroe County, Indiana, 1895.

Tate, Alan. Tate Family Tree. <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/4246377/person/-1630530828/facts> [Viewed July-September 2018].

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<https://www.facebook.com/ClarkTateReunion/photos/a.1236519679715779.1073741864.749240658443686/1524720387562372/?type=3&theater> [Viewed July-September 2018].

Tate-Tatum Farm
Name of Property

Monroe County, Indiana
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Tate Family File. Monroe County History Center.

Thompson, Dave O., Sr. and William L. Madigan. *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Indiana Agriculture*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1969.

Rush County Interim Report: Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, October 1988.

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: Monroe County History Center

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 105-115-35072 (from 1989 survey)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 119.36

Tate-Tatum Farm

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Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 541891 | Northing: 4327147 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 542608 | Northing: 4327179 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 542592 | Northing: 4326363 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 541984 | Northing: 4326366 |

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

A part of the Northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 8 North, Range 1 West, Perry Township, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly describe as follows:

Commencing at a railroad spike found marking the northwest corner of said Northwest quarter; Thence on the north line of said quarter section and in Rayletown Road South 89 degrees 28 minutes 29 seconds East 419.31 feet to a MAG nail set at the apparent centerline of the abandoned CSX Railroad and the True Point of Beginning;

Thence continuing on said north line South 89 degrees 28 minutes 29 seconds East 2226.63 feet to a railroad spike found marking the northeast corner of said Northwest quarter; Thence leaving said north line and said road and on the east line of said Northwest quarter South 00 degrees 08 minutes 21 seconds West 2585.37 feet to a 5/8-inch diameter rebar with a cap engraved "BYNUM FANYO 890006" (called "monument" for the remainder of this description) set; Thence leaving said east line North 89 degrees 43 minutes 18 seconds West 647.61 feet to a monument set; Thence South 00 degrees 16 minutes 13 seconds East 15.98 feet to a monument set on the south line of said Northwest quarter; Thence on said south line North 89 degrees 18 minutes 19 seconds West 1267.27 feet to a monument set on the apparent centerline of the abandoned CSX Railroad; Thence leaving said south line and on and along said apparent centerline North 02 degrees 55 minutes 41 seconds West 679.87 feet to a monument set; Thence North 03 degrees 17 minutes 17 seconds West 1282.12 feet (passing monuments set at 400.00 and 800.00 feet) to a monument set and the beginning of a curve concave southwesterly having a radius of 1400.00 feet; Thence on said curve Northwesterly 602.94 feet through a central angle of 24 degrees 40 minutes 32 seconds to a monument set; Thence North 27 degrees 57 minutes

Tate-Tatum Farm

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49 seconds West 77.08 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing within said bounds 119.36 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the parcel remaining from the original 160-acre farm established by John and Susanna Tate in 1822. It includes the contributing buildings, structures, and objects, along with pastures, fence rows, woodland, and landscape features representative of the contributing site, that together constitute the historic farm. See Description for further explanation of the integrity of the land parcels.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Danielle Bachant-Bell, consultant
organization: Lord and Bach Historic Preservation Consulting
street & number: 605 W. Allen St.
city or town: Bloomington state: Indiana zip code: 47403
e-mail: lordandbach@gmail.com
telephone: (812) 336-6141
date: November 19, 2018

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.)

Tate-Tatum Farm
Name of Property

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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: Tate-Tatum Farm Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sanders

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: April 4, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West (primary) and north façades of house at northwest corner, looking east/southeast

1 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South and east façades of house at southeast corner of rear addition, looking northwest

2 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North and east façades of house, looking south/southwest

3 of 28

Date Photographed: April 5, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior basement of house under main house, looking toward northwest corner

Tate-Tatum Farm
Name of Property

Monroe County, Indiana
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4 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior basement of house under main house, looking toward northeast corner

5 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior first floor living room of house, looking toward northeast corner

6 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior first floor living room of house, looking toward southwest corner

7 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior first floor kitchen of house, looking toward southeast corner

8 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior first floor kitchen of house, looking toward northwest corner

9 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior first floor bathroom of house, looking through room to west wall

10 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior second floor of house south bedroom, looking past closet toward east wall

11 of 28

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior second floor of house south bedroom, looking toward southwest corner

12 of 28

Tate-Tatum Farm
Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior second floor of house north bedroom, looking toward northeast corner

13 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior second floor of house north bedroom, looking toward southwest corner

14 of _28_.

Date Photographed: April 4, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West and north elevations of wood storage and canning shed at northwest corner, looking east/southeast

15 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North and east elevations of animal feed shed at northeast corner, looking west/southwest

16 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West and south elevations of garage at southwest corner, looking east/northeast

17 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Spring and trough, looking west/northwest

18 of _28_.

Date Photographed: April 5, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West and south elevations of granary at southwest corner, looking north/northeast

19 of _28_.

Tate-Tatum Farm
Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West and south elevations of the double crib log barn at the southwest corner, looking north/northeast

20 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East and north elevations of the double crib log barn at the northeast corner, looking south/southeast

21 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of double crib log barn, east crib at northwest corner, looking south/southeast

22 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of double crib log barn, west crib at northeast corner, looking south/southwest

23 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of double crib log barn, west crib at southeast corner, looking west/northwest

24 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of double crib log barn, east crib at southwest corner, looking east/northeast

25 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South and east elevations of transverse frame barn at southeast corner, looking north/northwest

26 of _28_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North and west elevations of transverse frame barn at northwest corner, looking east/southeast

Tate-Tatum Farm
Name of Property

Monroe County, Indiana
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27 of _28_.

Date Photographed: July 6, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of transverse frame barn from east end, looking toward west wall

28 of _28_.

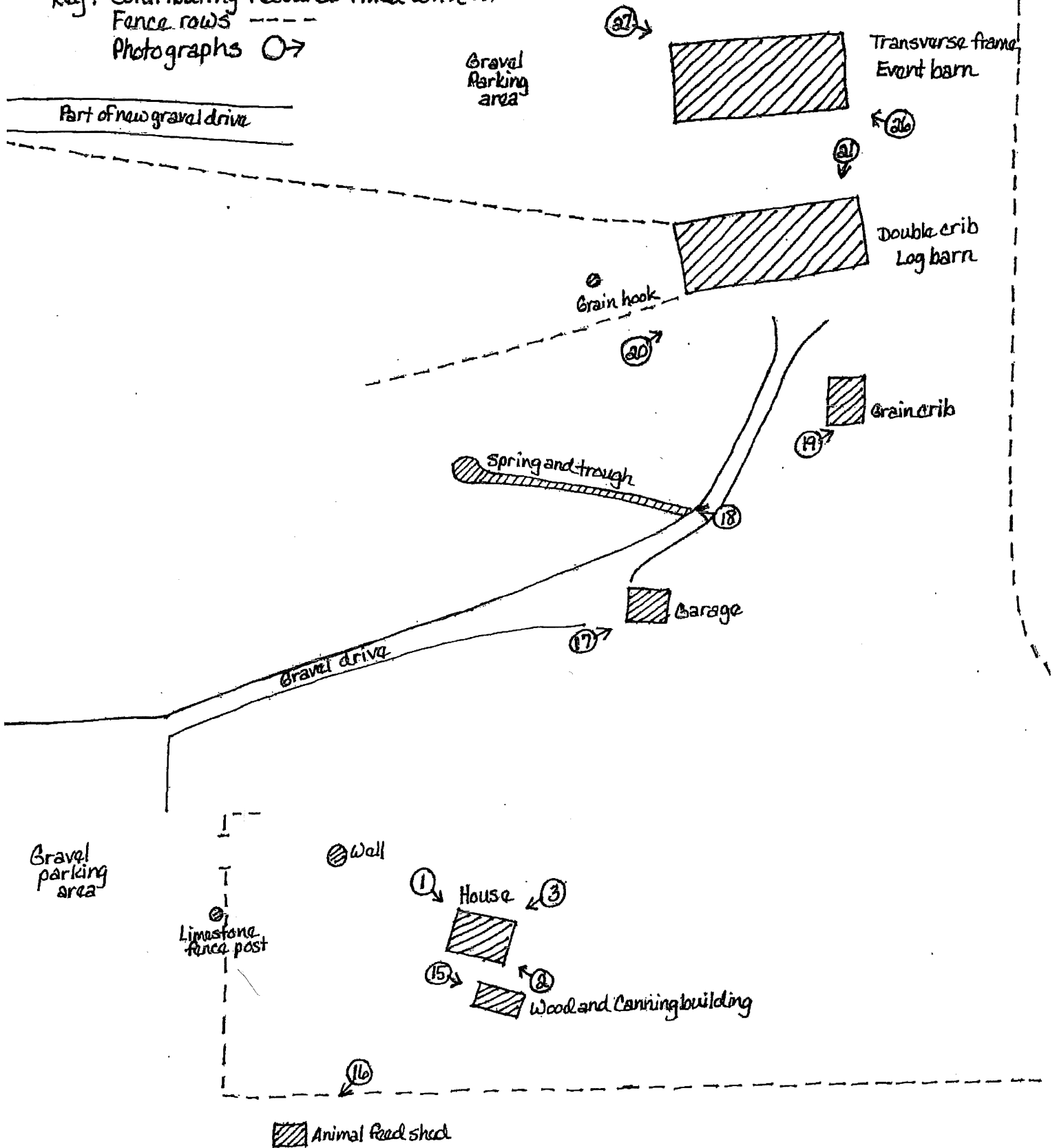
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

Tate-Tatum Farm Historic District Site Plan Sanders, Monroe County, Indiana

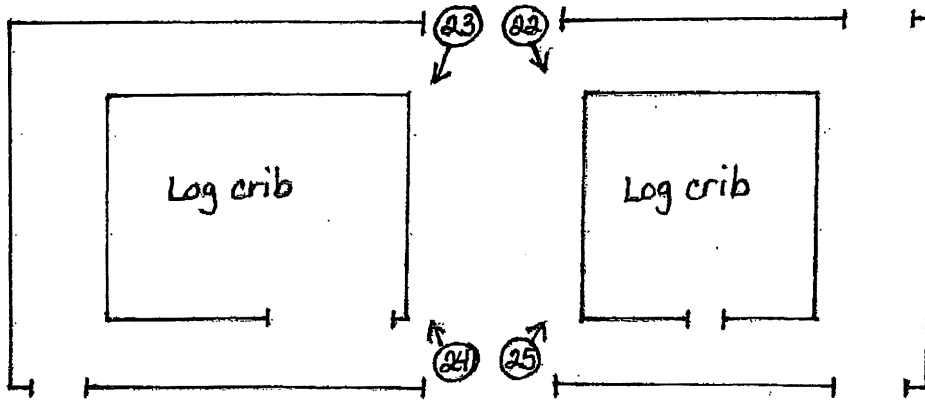
↑ North

Key: Contributing resource filled with //
Fence rows - - -
Photographs ○→

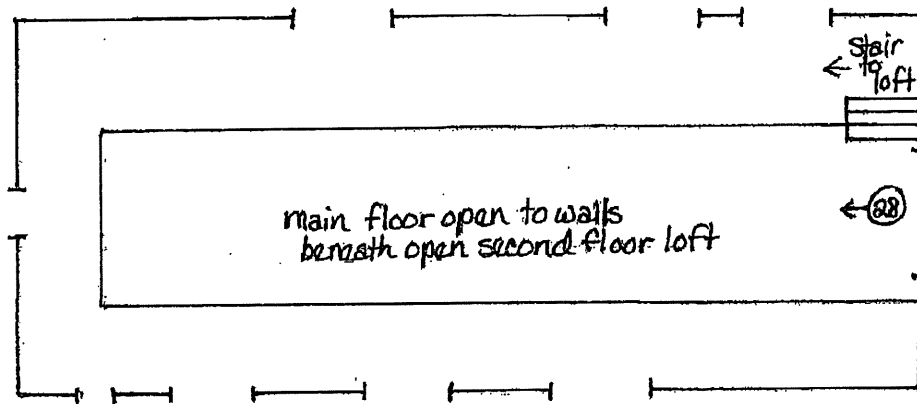


Tate-Tatum Farm Historic District
Sanders, Monroe County, Indiana
Floor Plans of Barns
North ↗

Key: Photograph ○ →
Doorway —|—



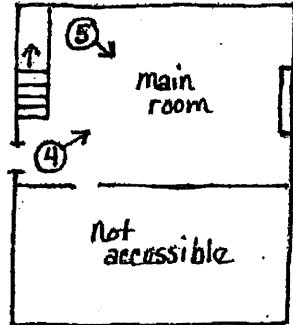
Double Crib
Log Barn



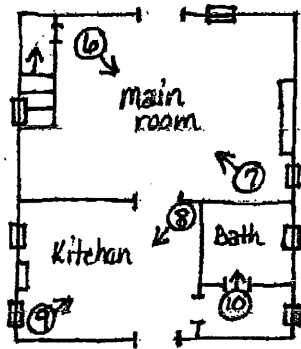
Transverse frame
Event barn

Tate-Tatum Farm Historic District
 Sanders, Monroe County, Indiana
 House Floor Plan
 North →

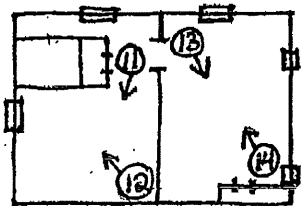
- Key: Photograph O→
- Doorway —|—
 - Window ≡
 - Fireplace —|
 - Stairway ||||→
 - Closet —|—|—



Basement



First floor



Second floor

Tate-Tatum Farm Historic District, Sanders, Monroe County, Indiana 1967 Aerial
District Boundary with heavy dark line



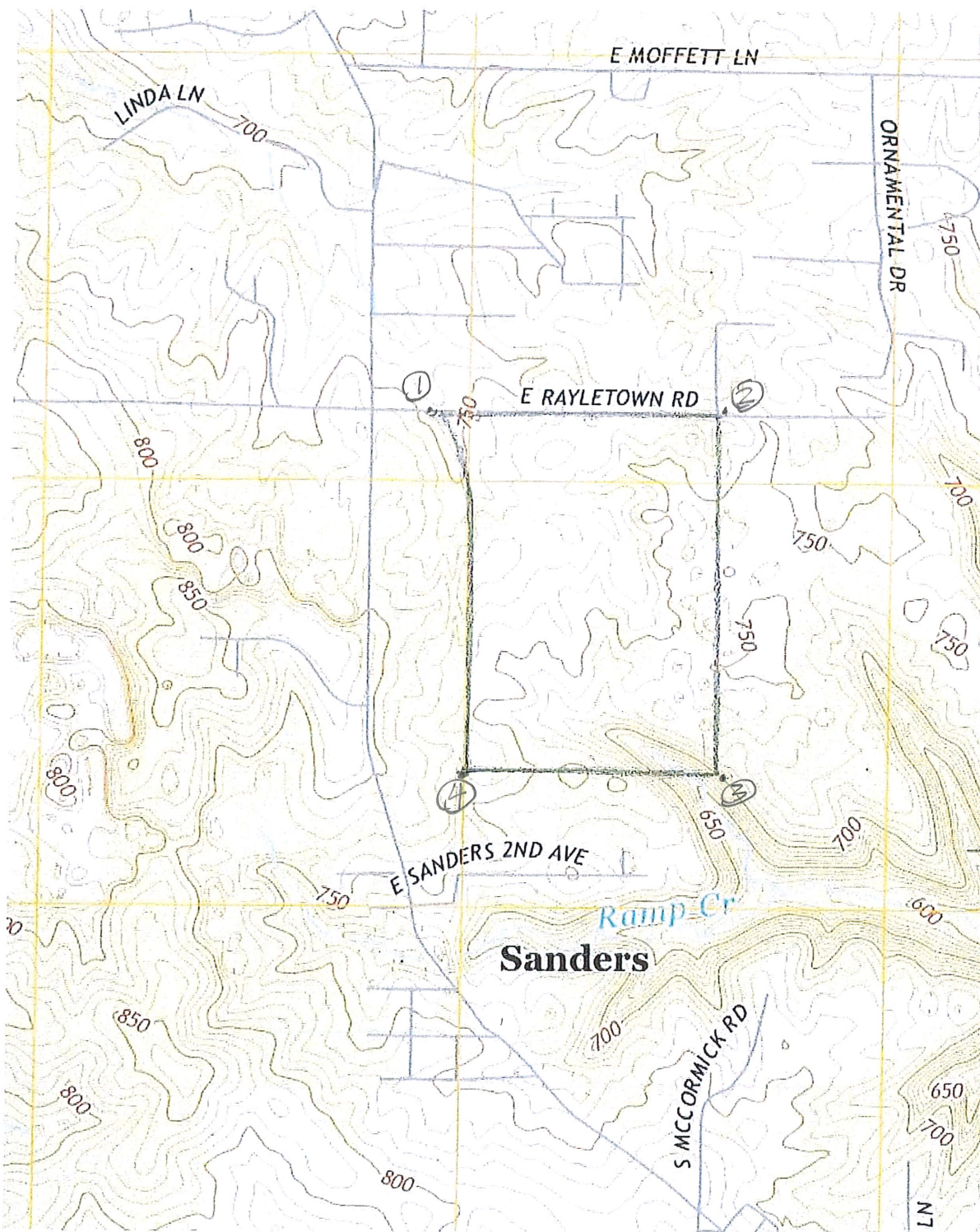
Tate-Tatum Farm Historic District, Sanders, Monroe County, Indiana 1939 Aerial



District Boundary
with heavy
dark line

North
↓

Tate - Tatum Farm Historic District
 Sanders, Monroe County, Indiana
 Topo map



4328

4327

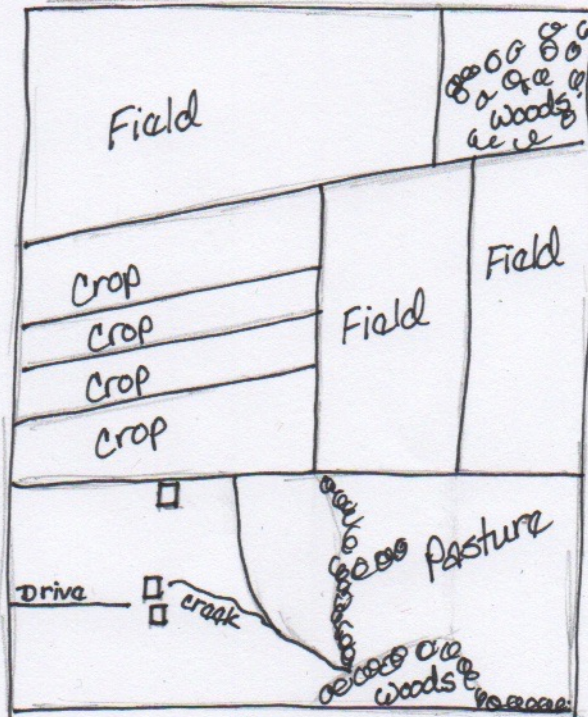
← District Boundary

NAD 83 UTM

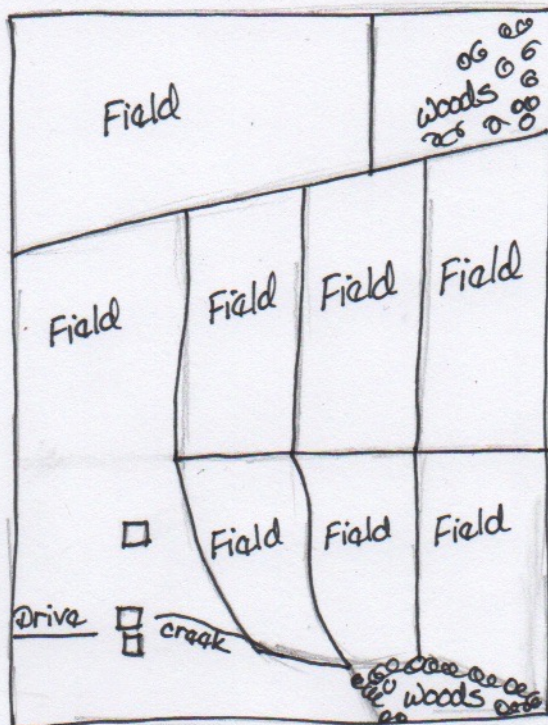
- ① 16541891
4327147
- ② 16542608
4327179
- 5'
- ③ 16542592
4326363
- 4326
- ④ 16541984
4326366

Tate-Tatum Farm
 Sanders, Monroe County, Indiana
 Aerial Photograph Sketches

↑
 North



Based on 1962 aerial



Based on 1939 aerial



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0001



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0002



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0006



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0007



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0014



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0015



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0016



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0019



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0020



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0022



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0023



Tate-Tatum Farm, Monroe County photo 0026