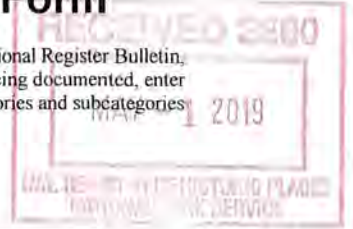


2048

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: Eliason Farm

Other names/site number: N/A

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: 1594 North Eliason Road

City or town: Centerville State: IN County: Wayne County

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

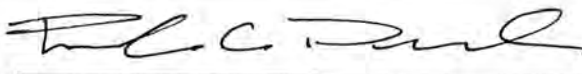
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

	ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR OF PRES. SERVICES	4.25.19
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date	
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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

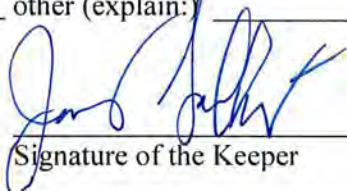
Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____

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

5-31-2019
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
-

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
: animal facility
: agricultural field
: agricultural outbuildings
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: energy

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE : storage
: agricultural field
: agricultural outbuildings

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone
walls: BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: ASBESTOS
other: SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

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 Eliason Farm, located in Center Township, Wayne County, Indiana consists of 11 buildings and 14 structures. The first owner cleared virgin forests to establish his fields on the original 160 acres. Obviously not completed for some years, the present configuration of the farm (the house west of the other farm buildings and stock pens) has not deviated to any large extent. The generally flat topography lends itself to the distribution of man-made structures and the adjoining fields. The only exception to this scheme appears to have been an orchard that occupied the ground immediately west of the house; no evidence of the orchard remains.

The buildings on the property demonstrate the construction materials and techniques common to the period 1860 to the present; the construction techniques and materials physically define and demonstrate the evolution of many of the farm functions throughout its lifetime.

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The main house has been modernized over time but retains significant evidence of its original architectural and structural heritage. There are no remains of what was no doubt the first residence – a log cabin likely built around 1814/1816. An earlier frame house that once occupied the property (just to the west of the present Queen Anne home) was moved to another section of land prior to the construction of the Queen Anne. Sometime in the late 19th century, the right-of-way for the road now designated as Eliason Road North was approximately 450 meters west of its present location; the reason for the shift is unknown and had no historically significant effect on the property being nominated. A 1940 aerial photograph shows the same field pattern as today, including the fencerows and tree lines that define the current boundaries for the nominated property. The west boundary line is part of the section line for the SW ¼ of Section 9, Township 16, Range 14.

The farm has 14 contributing resources and 11 non-contributing resources. The large number of non-contributing resources is misleading in that 10 of the 11 non-contributing are modern grain bins, less than 50 years old.

Narrative Description

1. 1594 Eliason Road North
1896 Queen Anne

Contributing – Photographs 1- 4

The main residence of the Eliason Family for decades, this two-story brick house demonstrates many of the architectural characteristics of its style and period. The façade includes a front entrance and porch, a three-sided full height bay center of mass, and a tall, angular square tower that rises above the roof line in the right one-half of the elevation. Visually the facade is divided into three sections; flat wall section to the left; a center section with the bay; and the tower and a flat wall section of the wing that extends to the north. The raised foundation is defined by a limestone block veneer, rough-faced, that is capped with a water table of the same material. The brick exterior walls are running bond with metal ties. All the window and door openings are defined by sills/thresholds and lintels of rough-faced limestone except the small windows in the gables and the small arched window opening in the square tower.

The center section of the façade contains the front porch, the primary entrance, and the three-sided bay. The porch floor has been replaced by a modern concrete porch deck supporting turned wooden posts that support the shed roof over the deck. The three sides of the bay contain as follows: the south side has the entry door for the interior, in the first story, and a standard

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double-hung single-glazed window in the second; the east-facing side has paired window units, double-hung and single-glazed, in the first and second stories; and the north-facing side has double-hung single-glazed units in the first and second stories-the second story units are smaller in length.

The center bay is topped with a large gable, the ends of which are supported by large wooden brackets. The tympanum of the pedimented gable peak is clad with alternating horizontal ribbons of fish scale and square wooden shingles, painted green. Centered in the peak is a paired window unit, with a wooden sill and lintel, single-glazed with three small panes in a horizontal grouping across the top of the sash. A decorative truss device defines the very peak of the gable. A metal finial, part of the roofing cladding system, appears on the ridge of the gable. A lightning protection aerial is fixed on the gable ridge.

The two-story square brick tower is located in the ell formed by the façade and the north wing; the tower shares walls with both sections of the main block. The tower has an entry door in the first story, accessed off the front porch. A double-hung, single-glazed window unit is in the second story and directly above is a single-glazed, fixed sash, arched window with a stone sill. The window surround is constructed of soldiered brick. The tower has a chamfered frieze directly below the slate shingle-clad, four-sided tower peak. The shingle pattern consists of five horizontal courses of flat, plain shingles capped by fish scale shingles to the very top of the tower; a decorative metal finial and lightning aerial are visible on the peak. The roof of the main block is protected by modern composite asbestos shingles. Typical of many Queen Anne-style roof configurations, this house has a lower cross-gable pattern with a small flat surface at the peak of the main hipped portion of the roof. There are square brick chimneys on the east west and north slopes of the various roof components, main or wing.

The north wing elevation has a three-sided bay footprint. With the exception of a large picture window in the first story, the windows, sills, lintels and configuration of the gable peak and its materials are as described for the façade. The picture window unit has a large single-glazed main light with a horizontal band of art glass across the top. The window units in the foundation are square as they are in the façade's foundation.

The west elevation appears as a shallow gable wing extending from the main block. The basement windows are arched in this elevation and the top of the arched surrounds are constructed of soldiered brick in the same manner as the window openings in the tower. In the only exception to the descriptions for the façade and north wing's windows, gable, etcetera, the west elevation has a large window unit in the first story. The unit has a single-glazed, double-hung main pane, narrower single-glazed double-hung flanking and a transom light over the center sashes.

The south elevation contains a small porch and a secondary entrance to the house interior. The windows, sills, and lintels are the same as already described. The small porch is a replacement. It is constructed of modern materials, concrete steps and floor, with wooden posts supporting an original shed roof.

2. Pea Hen House
c. 1920

Contributing – Photograph 5

This small one-story building likely served many purposes over the years but family tradition remarks that this is "Grandmother's pea hen house" (pea hens are female peacocks). The building is constructed of vertical wooden boards on a wooden frame. A saw tooth

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decorative design is visible near the single personnel door in the south elevation. The gabled roof is covered with galvanized corrugated roofing material.

3. Seed House
c. 1950

Contributing – Photograph 6

The seed house is simple one-story building that is utilitarian in its design and construction. The exterior walls are concrete block topped with a wooden rafter and gable end framework that supports the roof. The roof is covered with composite shingles. The south elevation contains a wide equipment door with flanking small double-hung windows on either side. A typical barn-style double-sliding door, supported on metal tracks, covers the opening when not in use. The building is used to package seed for distribution.

4. Bank Barn
c. 1860

Contributing – Photographs 7-11

The barn, be it a bank barn or any other type, is the focal point for any farming operation. This two-story bank barn, now protected with metal siding, predates the main house by several decades. Above grade to expedite the stabling, feeding, and milking of the livestock/dairy herd that once populated the farmstead, the barn's construction method of timber-framing dates back to an early settlement period of Indiana. Likely replacing a much simpler example of a similar-use building, log or even a lean-to, the barns built in the beginning of Indiana's agricultural evolution employed timber framing resulting in sturdier, commodious, and lasting buildings for use over time.

The exterior walls are covered with modern metal siding. The roof is clad with composition shingles; lightning protection aerials are distributed along the ridgeline. The additions to the original barn exterior on the north and south elevations were once used as cribs; today they provide storage space for equipment. Prior to the metal cladding the exterior surface of the barn had wooden siding, similar to car-siding.

The characteristic marks of timber framing are clearly evident in the barn. The felling axe marks, used to create a point of entry for the broadaxes or adzes used to "square" round logs, are visible along the length of the beams and verticals of each bent. Mortise and tenon joints form the primary connections; hardwood pegs are "glue" in this type of joinery.

Photograph 10 shows the lower level of the bank barn. Once used to stable and milk the dairy animals, the space now serves as storage.

This barn has the typical three-bay arrangement expected. The center bay, behind the double doors, was traditionally used for threshing grain in the mid-1800s and a little later; this used dropped off significantly with the introduction of threshing machines powered by horses or steam in the latter decades of the 19th century. The end bays, in this instance the north and south bays, were used for either storage of grain and/or equipment. The south end of the Eliason's bank barn is currently used to house the A.T. Ferrell Seed and Grain Cleaner that is critical to the seed production business (photograph 11).

5. Double Corn Crib
c. 1900

Contributing – Photographs 12 -13

West of the bank barn is a one-story rectangular building that has served the farm in various capacities. The double corn crib is nearest the camera in photograph 12. The interior of

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the building shows a separate crib on each side of the drive-through alley between. The exterior walls are covered with metal siding but the original vertical board siding is visible in the photograph. Also demonstrated in the view is the use of circular-sawn dimension lumber and old timber-framing components from an earlier building to construct the present interior framing.

6. Tool Shed
c. 1880

Contributing – Photographs 14 -15

Like the double corn crib, the tool shed is clad with the same metal siding seen on other buildings on the farm. The interior of the tool shed demonstrates the same use of pit-sawn lumber and old timber-framing components from another building (photograph 15). Also visible in the view are the inside surfaces of the original vertical sawn boards that at an earlier time constituted the exterior walls. There were numerous sawmills in the Centerville area in the last decades of the 19th century.

6. Steel Corn Crib
c. 1910

Contributing – Photograph 16

Constructed of metal plates, similar to plates in a plate girder bridge, bolted together to form the walls, this structure rests on a concrete base that raises it above grade. This technique, proven over time to thwart vermin, can be seen in the evolution of corn cribs from simple wooden buildings to the wire mesh examples of today. The open construction of the base allows for maximum air circulation; the perforations in the sidewalls serve the same function and deny access to animals of all sizes. Vents on the top allow moisture-laden air to exit the structure.

7. Grain Bins
1980 - 2005

Non-contributing – Photograph 17

The round one-story metal grain bins scattered around the farmstead store grain used in the business of today's farm. Although necessary for this purpose only two of them, next to the seed house, are older than 50 years.

8. Windmill
c. 1900

Contributing – Photographs 18 -19

Unneeded after electric service arrived in the early years of the 20th century, the wind-powered source of water for the farm's stock became an artifact and a reminder of earlier times. One side of the stock water trough is visible in photograph 18 just inside the eastern legs the windmill tower. The tall, triangular tower is constructed of thin angle iron with cross bracing riveted to the legs in each of the four sections of the tower. Narrow loops of wire welded to a leg of the tower provided steps for climbing to the top of the tower to service the gear box mechanism. The wind wheel, gear box and stand pipe are removed but well seal and well casing are visible in photograph 19. After electrification, a modern pump located under the metal cover brought the water up to the manual spigot visible in the photograph.

8. Milking Parlor
c. c. 1955

Contributing – Photograph 20

This concrete rectangular one-story building was once an integral part of the work on the farm. Used to house the cows during milking, the building supplanted the lower level of the bank

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barn once used for that same purpose. As the need for more storage of agricultural equipment became necessary as farming mechanized, tasks once confined to the barn found new places to be accomplished.

9. Milk House

Contributing – Photograph 21

c. 1955

The milk house is a small square concrete block building just west of the milking parlor. The exterior walls are concrete block topped with a wooden rafter and gable end framework that supports the roof. A small entry door is located in the east gable wall. The roof is clad with composite shingles.

When the farm was engaged in dairy farming, the milk house was used to cool and store the milk, clean and store cans used to transport milk, and keep the freshly drawn milk from dust, insects, and microbes associated with farm life before it made its way to market.

12. Steel Machine Shed

Contributing – Photographs 22 - 23

c. 1965

This one-story utilitarian building provides space for maintaining and storing large agricultural equipment. The low-profile roof is supported by metal side posts that in turn serve as the upright supports for the metal-fabricated roof joists. The joists are constructed of angle iron bottom and top rails connected with metal bar stock, welded to the rails, forming the web of the joist. The exterior walls are metal siding resting on a concrete foundation; wide roll-up equipment doors are located in each gable end.

13. Tenant House

Contributing – Photograph 24

c. 1920 Bungalow

This one-and-one-half story bungalow is located south of the main house and was used to house tenants working on the farm. The façade consists of a full-width front porch and the west gable end of the home. The concrete deck of the porch is on a raised rough-faced block foundation. A short flight of concrete steps provides access to the deck. Three round columns supports the hipped roof of the porch. A centrally located entry door is flanked by single-glazed double-hung windows. Directly above the top of the porch roof is a single window, double-hung and single-glazed.

The exterior walls of the house are clad with vinyl siding. The windows in the other elevations are also single-glazed and double-hung. The gable roof is covered with modern composite shingles. A red brick chimney rises from the ridge of the roof; lightning protection aerials are also located east and west of the chimney.

14. Garage

Non-contributing – Photograph 25

2017

The one-story garage is constructed of metal exterior walls and a metal roof. The interior floor is concrete as is the foundation. An entry vehicle door is located in the west elevation.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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(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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance
1860-1969

Significant Dates

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)
The period of significance, 1860 to 1969, includes the period of time the property has continued to demonstrate the same elements of historic integrity. The barn is the oldest resource, dating to

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about 1860. The farm continues under Eliason Family operation to the present day, therefore the 50-year cut-off has been used.

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 Eliason Farm is eligible, at the local level, for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as an enduring example of a Hoosier farm that has spanned the years from early settlement to the 50-year cut-off; significantly, its history mirrors the cyclical nature and character of the agricultural history of the state – from subsistence farming to surplus production in local and regional markets. The c. 1860 bank barn is the oldest remaining building on the farm. Though some are altered, the farm’s vernacular agricultural buildings clearly illustrate a successful, diversified family farm.

The Eliason Farm is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its significant Queen Anne style-house, and the examples of early (19th century) construction framing techniques in the bank barn, the double corn crib and the tool shed. Additionally, the pattern of travel around and distribution of buildings on the farm demonstrate the efficiency of typical movement patterns employed by early farmers before mechanization.

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

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The story and significance of the Eliason Farm begins in the year 1814 when the Eliason Family first entered and settled in Center Township, Wayne County, Indiana.

Joshua Eliason purchased 160 acres of land from the Government Land Office in Cincinnati, Ohio, for \$2.50 an acre. Joshua brought his wife, Christianne, and children to an unsettled wilderness north of the trace that would become the National Road and west of the Greenville Treaty Line. Clearing trees and brush out of the way, Joshua, with help from family members, cut passage for their wagon and stock north along a route known to this day as Eliason Road. Upon arrival at the new land acquisition, the first task entailed providing shelter in the form of a three-sided, really a lean-to, log structure that was the first of many family homes to be constructed in the same approximate location, west of the road and near the small feeder creek (now the county ditch) that emptied into Noland's Fork to the west of the property.¹

The location of the family's home became pivotal for organizing and directing farm activities for the next three decades. Stock pens, fields (as they increased from the initial small holdings), and vegetable gardens expanded outward as the needs of the family and stock grew in both numbers and food consumption requirements. Sometime in the period between the building of the log cabin and the building of the present brick home in 1896, a second wooden house, near the Queen Anne location, provided a home for Joshua's children and later, his youngest son's family. The precise location and the term of use for the wooden structure are unknown.²

Even as more land was cleared and farm acreage expanded, the need to look to the future of the young men of the family became apparent, at least to Joshua. Whether he meant to or not Joshua set the stage for the eventual long-lived occupation of the farm by his direct descendants, in bloodline and in name. As each young Eliason male came of age, he moved out of the house (and off the farm) and sought farm land of his own. The family supported each successive departure from the home farm until such time only three sons remained on the original 160 acres. This family tradition became known as the "Joshua plan" and resulted in a majority of the Joshua's sons establishing their own farms in the Centerville vicinity.³ The degree to which land patterns and uses remain unchanged on the original 160 acres can be seen by comparing a 1940 aerial photograph of the farm to a current one (attached).

The growth of the farm in the 1860s brought about significant change. The bank barn was constructed circa 1860 and served a number of purposes typical of a Hoosier farm of the time. The ground floor provided stabling for a small herd of milk cows and the upper floor served as storage space for small farm equipment and, before threshing machines became commonplace on farms in the region, the center portion of the floor acted as the threshing place for the grain grown for family use and for eventual sale in local markets.

Around 1875, the owner of the farm, Thomas C. Eliason (Joshua's youngest son), encountered some difficulty in maintaining the viability of the farm. Rather than selling it, he involved himself in a furniture manufacturing operation in Richmond, Indiana, to sustain his

¹ Andrew B. Young, *History of Wayne County, Indiana* (Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Company, 1872), pages 161-163; T. E. Cox, *Map of Wayne County*, 1878, Indiana State Department of Geology.

² Interview with Doug Eliason, the present owner of the farm.

³ Inezetta E. Stiver, *Wilderness Opportunity – The Joshua Eliason Family 1814-1864* (Richmond, IN: The Letter Shop, 1964), passim.

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family. While he made a valiant effort to make the enterprise succeed, he had to declare bankruptcy after four years and he returned to full time involvement in running the farm.⁴

Throughout the years the farm's borders have expanded and contracted but the original 160 acres has remained the physical and operational foundation of the family farm. Various members of the Eliason family, starting with Thomas C., have over time, expanded the acreage of the farm as circumstances (more feed requirements and better prices) and/or capabilities (mechanization) of the farm changed/improved. At one time, additional acreage to the south of the original farm increased the working portion to nearly 350 acres in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.⁵

Historic photographs from the early decades of the 20th century offer evidence of the day to day operation of the farm. The sizable dairy herd maintained in the 1910s and '20s supports the family history stories concerning the dairy operation that continued into the 1970s. Early on the cows/milking operation centered in the ground floor of the bank barn.⁶

Circa 1975, the dairy operation ceased as a functional part of the farm's daily routine for two reasons. Space in the barn for stabling the cows became needed for an expanded/increased focus on seed growing and cleaning. Secondly, a dairy herd requires extensive man-hour expenditures that could be better directed to the farm's now primary purpose – growing and selling seed. Today, a portion of the acres are devoted to growing soybean and wheat seed for sale; the remaining portion of the farm fields is devoted to commercial sale of corn and grain to outside buyers.⁷

Visible in other historic personal photographs (and in a 1936 aerial photograph) are views of an old wooden garage across (east) of the house, a hog house (its destruction in the 1930s already noted), and hay stacks south of the barn used to feed the large dairy herd. As late as 1936, the pathways and interior roads used during the farmstead's daily business are visible in the aerial photograph. To the immediate west of the house, a family orchard once provided fruit. The aerial photograph also shows the proximity of the large fields that grew the soybeans, wheat, and corn, north and south of the farmstead's buildings.⁸

By the late decades of the 20th century, the Eliason farm refined its operations/activity to primarily growing and selling seed. As already mentioned, some acreage is employed in growing end items such as corn for sale to others for processing. The barn became the focal point for cleaning the grain and bagging the results. The A.T. Ferrell Seed and Grain Cleaner in the south bay of the barn is the heart of the seed operation. The many grain bins around the farm store the seed grain until it is bagged.

The Eliason Farm derives its significance from a number of factors. First, it presents the physical and visible image of an Indiana farm that has endured for more than 200 years, while retaining the elements of integrity. It demonstrates the development of organizational efficiency common to many Hoosier farms that have survived from settlement to the present. Its history is the model history of these surviving farms that have evolved, changed, adjusted, and refined their operations to meet demands of the market, both in product and quantity. Lastly, the

⁴ Stiver, *Wilderness Opportunity*, passim; *History of Wayne County, Volumes I and II* (Chicago: Interstate Publishing Company, 1884), pages 354, 373, and 332-334.

⁵ Interview with Doug Eliason.

⁶ Historic Family Photographs in their possession.

⁷ Interview with Doug Eliason.

⁸ Family Photographs; Aerial photograph, Wayne County, Indiana, 1936, FK-20-78.

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historical character of the oldest buildings, both in construction and architecture, serve as examples from the Golden Age of Indiana agriculture from the last decades of the 19th century to the early decades of the 20th century.

Queen Anne Architecture and the Eliason Farmhouse

The Eliason House exemplifies the Queen Anne style. Typically, American Queen Anne houses were executed in wood construction, however, the owner or unknown builder/architect of the Eliason House chose brick instead for the primary material. Brick was a popular choice locally; clay deposits were readily accessible, as testified by the numerous pre-Civil War vernacular brick houses in Wayne County. Industrialization of brick making and the county's many busy rail lines continued to favor brick for those who could afford it.

The use of masonry for the Eliason House, especially the heavy, rock-faced limestone lintels and sills along with the details like the round-arched tower windows, recall the Romanesque Revival style. However, the asymmetrical, pinwheel-like massing, chamfered corners that create bay windows and the use of patterned shingles in the wooden gable ends are all quintessential Queen Anne features. The interior floor plan and use of stained wood moldings are also Queen Anne in style.

Inspired by the eclectic works of British architects like Richard Norman Shaw, Queen Anne architects adapted 18th century British domestic architecture to mid-19th century needs. The result was a picturesque synthesis of Renaissance and Late Gothic elements, united by Shaw's use of terra-cotta shingle cladding. In the hands of American designers and builders, the style and design approach were easily adapted to cottages and large houses. Increased mechanization of the lumber mill industry and plentiful U.S. timber stands meant that details such as porches and shingle siding could be executed in wood. The Queen Anne style dominated American house pattern books, architectural periodicals, and even plan mail-order catalogs from the 1880s to about 1900.

In rural Wayne County, Queen Anne farmhouses are fairly rare. Wayne County was organized in 1810, six years before statehood. The possibilities of trade and the influx of new settlers on the National Road by the mid-1830s brought great opportunities for area farmers. Parents and grandparents of most Wayne County farmers had long since built permanent farmhouses by the post-Civil War years. Richmond, the county seat, and largest city in the region, was an exception. Richmond had become a center for heavy industry by the 1880s. Home builders steadily supplied cottages and mansions to meet the expanding demand. Families of means hired leading local architects like Stephen O. Yates or John Hasecoater, both of whom designed several noteworthy Queen Anne houses in the East Main-Glen Miller Park Historic District. East Main-Glen Miller was only one of several burgeoning neighborhoods in Richmond at the time. In rural Center Township, several miles out of town, the story was drastically different. Only six of the township's 125 survey-identified properties are Queen Anne in style (survey conducted in 2000-2001). About ten of the 125 properties are cemeteries, historic markers, or structures, yet, the statistics still underscore the significance of the Eliason House within its locale.

The closest comparable farmhouse to the Eliason House is on the nearby Westcott Stock Farm (built 1890-1895, listed on NRHP, 12/17/98). The two are markedly similar; both are brick Queen Anne designs featuring projecting, chamfered wings with ornamented gables. Granted their similarity, it is not improbable that the two share a common architect or builder.

Eliason Farm
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Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Christianne died in childbirth in 1818. She was the first family member buried in the family cemetery that once occupied grounds to the northwest of the present house, near the county ditch. Family remains were moved to the Centerville public cemetery in 1908 when this site was threatened by a potential loss of the ground to a state project for the development of farms for Easthaven, later the Richmond State Hospital.

Typically, Hoosier pioneers started with a simple lean-to structure, moved to a double-pen log cabin as time and work permitted, and finally to a real house, as we recognize, for the duration. The Eliason's efforts in these early years focused on getting enough to eat and clearing fields to plant everyone's first crop, corn; 1816, known as "the year of no summer", made survival especially hard as the weather challenged the growth of any crop planted in this otherwise fertile soil. Joshua and his second wife, Martha, who produced nine children from this union, raised his first six children and her four children, from a previous marriage, as a close-knit family where everyone shared labor and reward.⁹

While all of this Eliason family pioneering was going on, the settlement called Centerville came into existence. Centerville, founded in 1814 (same year the Eliason family entered the territory) became the county seat in 1818 and thus the location of commercial activity in the township. Although commercial activity was initially limited it was not long before several saw mills, the nearest northwest of town, in the area were producing sawn lumber, a corn-cracker grist mill started operation, and more pioneers moved into the area to start their farms. With rudimentary roads the only transportation "system" available, settlers had to depend on their resources to acquire supplies from the nearest markets in Cincinnati; eventually that same locale would serve the community of Centerville as its primary shipping point for locally grown stock and grains. In time, the National Road and the rapidly developing town of Richmond would serve the same purpose. Joshua helped to establish the first local school in Centerville, even though he could neither read nor write. He and his second wife were instrumental in forming the local Baptist church.¹⁰

A review of plat maps from the late decades of the 19th century show a wide spread pattern of Eliason holdings that appear to have Centerville surrounded. Upon Joshua's death in 1860, the three sons remaining on the property became co-owners of the farm. The youngest of the three, Thomas, attained full ownership in 1865 and the youngest son of each succeeding generation has retained ownership ever since.

While small herds of milk cows were common to this farm and others, there is no information that the Eliason farm actually sold their milk in these early decades; with all the

⁹ "Eliason homestead endures 168 years," *Palladium-Item*, 29 August 1982, D1.

¹⁰ *Ibid*; Young, *History of Wayne County, Indiana*, pages 115-119 and 122.

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family members its likely most was consumed on site. Hogs were on site from the early years; by the 1870s, selective breeding throughout the region was producing quality hogs for local slaughter and for shipment to Cincinnati to commercial slaughter houses. Hog farming continued for decades until a local twister destroyed the hog house; the family took this as a sign and stopped raising hogs. One of the family remembered that “It [the twister] blew up a large tree, took off the barn doors, and destroyed the hog house.”¹¹

As time passed in the latter decades of the 19th century, the farm’s first significant crops were the traditional menu of corn, oats, and wheat grown for stock fodder and for sale. Hogs and poultry were included in the stock and served family needs with the surplus going to small local markets. By the 1920s, soybeans added another dimension to the farm’s production. Evidence in agricultural censuses of the period also indicates some production of garden vegetables. In the last years of the 19th century, when soybeans appeared on the agricultural horizon of Indiana, a new market opened. The experiment station of Purdue University began seriously studying soybeans in 1898. Experimentation around the state in various strains of soybeans resulted in a viable future crop for farmers, statewide. Soybeans and the plants left in the fields became a primary source for hog fattening; they [the hogs] finished off for market 4 to 5 weeks earlier than those fed other fodders.¹²

The introduction of mechanized equipment in the form of harvesters, binders, and threshers powered by steam or petroleum engines, greatly increased the capability of farmers to sow and reap ever larger quantities of the various grains – wheat, oats, and corn. As the use of animal-powered equipment decreased, the need to grow oats reduced; early in the 20th century soybeans replaced oats as a standard crop.¹³

Worries about hygiene in the handling of raw milk resulted in a 1919 law requiring separate facilities to cool the raw milk in an area separated from the cows. These “milk houses” were either attached to the barn or in a removed location. Sometimes the milk house also provided space for a separator to extract cream. The old milk house is gone but the “little milk house” present to this day reminds the viewer of the early requirements. The separate milk parlor, just to the east, further helped to guarantee a hygienic environment for the processing of milk.

Three by four photographs capture the haying on the additional acres south of the farm, scenes of tractors plowing and threshers at the ready, and binders at work bundling straw flesh out the bones of the agricultural life on the farm experienced by early Eliason generations. Threshing circles that included family members and neighbors pooled their equipment at harvest time and moved from one farm to another, using the same machines, to reduce the individual farmer’s costs. The last activity of a threshing circle in the area occurred in the early 1950s.¹⁴

Farming has always been a hard life and money always seems to be in short supply so any endeavor that offered extra income gained attention. In the late years of the 19th century and for a time, an apple orchard located directly west of the house furnished fruit the family and for sale on local markets. Honey bees added another source of revenue from the hives kept. During

¹¹ Historic Family photographs; *History of Wayne County, Volumes I and II*, pages 354, 373, and 332-334.

¹² Indiana State Board of Agriculture, “Annual Report, 1899,” pages 800-804; U.S Agricultural Census, 1850-1880.

¹³ Historic Family Photographs; Stiver, *Wilderness Opportunity*, passim; Interview with Doug Eliason current owner.

¹⁴ Article on Threshing Rings, Clipping Files – Eliason Family, Centerville Public Library, Centerville, Indiana.

Eliason Farm

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the Depression, the owner of the farm in the 1930s took an outside job delivering cream, eggs, and milk for a local dairy to make ends meet; of particular concern were taxes and the cash to pay them. The present owner's father, a boy during the Depression, quit school at the age of the 16 to go work in Richmond, Indiana, lived in the YMCA, and did not come back to live on the farm, except weekend visits, for several years. While the peacock residents on the farm sometimes garnered smart remarks from the neighbors or visitors, their feathers were sold for fifty cents each and that cash added to the family's pocketbook and eased the strain of the hard times. By the end of the 1930s and into the 1940s, the present owner's father, who acquired a new tractor, augmented farm income by custom harvesting corn, with a two-row corn picker, and baling hay for area farmers.¹⁵

Throughout the early years of the 19th century, throughout the entire 20th century and into the 21st century, the Eliason Farm has supported family members moving out on their own, family members surviving through lean times and good, and served as the connective tissue in a family body that now numbers in the hundreds. Joshua's "plan" kept the ground and its importance to the family in the forefront. The land, the barn and associated buildings, and the house speak to times that defined the Golden Age of Agriculture in Indiana. The evolution of Hoosier agricultural endeavors since the clearing of the land to present day is evinced in the history of the shifts from bare-bones subsistence efforts in the early years to the latter day surplus production of grains and the impact of mechanization on the ability of farms to reach this status in production. The retention of the farm within the family for over 200 years testifies to the resilience of the Hoosier settler/farmer to overcome diversity and succeed.

¹⁵ Interview with Doug Eliason; "Stilled Hearts" [Obituary] in Clipping Files – Eliason Family, Centerville Public Library.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Aerial Photograph, Wayne County 1936, FK-20-78.

Article on Threshing Rings, Clipping Files – Eliason Family, Centerville Public Library,
Centerville, Indiana.

Cox, T.E. *Map of Wayne County, 1878*. Indiana State Department of Geology.

“Eliason homestead endures 168 years”, *Palladium-Item*, 29 August 1982.

History of Wayne County, Volumes I and II. Chicago: Interstate Publishing Company, 1884.

Historic Family Photographs in the Family’s Possession.

Indiana State Board of Agriculture, “Annual Report, 1899,” pages 800-804.

Interview with Doug Eliason current owner.

Stiver, Inezetta E. *Wilderness Opportunity –The Joshua Eliason Family 1814-1864*. Richmond,
IN: The Letter Shop, 1964.

U.S Agricultural Census, 1850-1880.

Young, Andrew B. *History of Wayne County, Indiana*. Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Company,
1872.

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 # _____

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_____ 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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 177-60001-019

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property Approximately 160 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References: USGS Richmond Quadrangle 1:24,000

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 672961 | Northing: 4413374 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 673776 | Northing: 4413396 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 673821 | Northing: 4412574 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting : 672995 | Northing: 4412555 |

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

From the southeast corner of the intersection of Gaar-Jackson and North Eliason Road turn east and travel along the south edge of Gaar-Jackson Road for approximately 495 yards to the intersection of the south edge of the roadway with a fencerow across from 4802 Gaar-Jackson Road; turn south and travel along a fencerow and tree line for a distance of 860 yards; turn west and proceed along a fencerow for approximately 495 yards to its intersection with the 90 degree angle in Eliason Road North; cross Eliason Road North and proceed along the north edge of the roadway for approximately 369 yards; turn north and proceed in a straight line for approximately 860 yards to an intersection with the south edge of Gaar-Jackson Road; turn east and proceed along the south edge of the roadway for approximately 369 yards to its intersection with the west edge of North Eliason Road ; cross the road and

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close on the start point at the southeast corner of the intersection of Gaar-Jackson Road and North Eliason Road.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for this property were determined by inspection of original plat information, current property limits from official government documents, and by aerial map inspection. The boundaries chosen are based on the limits of the original parcel, 160 acres, acquired by Joshua Eliason in 1814. These 160 acres, once cleared by the family, have been included in the cultivated portion of the farm for the entire period of significance. The overall acreage cultivated has increased (and decreased) at times in the life cycle of the farm, through acquisitions and sales, but the original 160-acre parcel has never been affected by these changes.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Warner
organization: _____
street & number: 5018 Broadway Street
city or town: Indianapolis state: IN zip code: 46205
e-mail: jp_warner@sbcglobal.net
telephone: 317 283 5450
date: 2 August 2017

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.)

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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: Eliason Farm

City or Vicinity: Centerville

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: John Warner

Dates Photographed: 29 March, 4 April 2017, and 29 September 2017.

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

- 1 of 40. Looking west at the façade of the main house. Built in 1896, the house has been the primary residence for the farm's family for the last three generations.
2. Looking south at the north elevation of the main house. Note the square tower in the ell formed by the east and north wings.
3. Looking east at the west elevation of the main house. Note the arched openings for the basement windows; the other basement window openings are square topped.
4. Looking northeast at the west and south elevations of the main house. The south elevation contains the primary entry to the interior of the house.
5. Looking west northwest at the pea hen (peacock) house near the main house. The present owner's grandmother kept peacocks around main house for reasons no one seems to remember. Peacocks make excellent "watchdogs".
6. Looking east at the seed house which serves as the focal point for the current seed business.
7. Looking east at the west side of the bank barn. Built circa 1860, the barn has large shed roof additions to the north and south elevations.
8. Looking up at the timber framing in the interior of the barn.
9. Looking at a major timber framed connection demonstrating the mortise and tenon/wooden peg construction technique of the period.
10. Looking north within the barn's ground floor that once served as the stabling space for a small herd of cows. Milking occurred here before the milking parlor came into use.
11. Looking at the south end of the barn at an A.T Ferrell, Model 690 seed cleaner. As the seed business outgrew space in the seed house, photograph 6, the seed cleaner/conditioner was moved into the end of the second floor of the bank barn. The seed house is now primarily a holding/shipping point for the sale of seed.

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12. Looking west at the gable ends of the double corn crib (nearest) and the tool shed (farthest) away in the photograph. The grain bin on the right is next to the east wall of the seed house and the grain bin on the left is one of three on the south of the double corn crib.
13. Looking east at the interior of the double corn crib. Note the use of a combination of mortise and tenon joints/gussets in the joinery of the frame. The mortise and tenon members are likely original to an earlier building dismantled and the parts reused in this crib.
14. Looking west at the equipment door for the tool shed. This small utilitarian building is, next to the barn, the oldest on the property.
15. Looking at the interior southeast corner of the tool shed. Similar to the double corn crib, this building's "bones" combine some hewn lumber and dimension lumber in its framing.
16. Looking east at a steel corn crib with ventilated sides riveted together to form the outer "skin" and supported internally on/by an angle iron framework.
17. Looking north at a cluster of modern grain bins situated east of the bank barn. The bins store the grain to be later conditioned and sold.
18. Looking southwest at the remains of the windmill tower that worked the pump at the southeast corner of the bank barn.
19. Looking north at the old well head directly below the windmill tower. The angle iron legs of the tower are visible are the tiny wire loop steps used to climb up to service the windmill when it was active.
20. Looking southeast at the milking parlor used for a short time in the 1950s and 1960s.
21. Looking west at the "little" milk house. The small utilitarian building functioned in consort with the parlor by storing the fresh milk in a clean environment, away from the cows in the parlor, before shipment.
22. Looking east at the west gable end of the steel machine shed used to perform maintenance on and store large farm equipment.
23. Looking west and up at the steel structure of the steel machine shop.
24. Looking southeast at the tenant house. Its purpose is self-explanatory.
25. Looking east at the new garage, 2017, situated north of the tenant house.
26. Looking northeast from the intersection of the western boundary line and Eliason Road across a currently planted portion (southwest corner) of the original 160-acre farm.
27. Looking west-southwest from the intersection of Eliason Road and Gaar-Jackson Road across a currently-planted field of the Eliason property.
28. Looking southwest across a currently planted field of the Eliason Farm with the property buildings in the far background.
29. Looking north from the area of the old kitchen towards the living room. The arched doorway is the result of the present owner's grandmother's desire to have a galley kitchen (visible between the old kitchen and the living room) sometime in the 1930s.
30. Looking north from the old kitchen at the base of the stairs to the second floor; ditto on the reason for the arched doorway.
31. Looking north at the current living room which is west of the center line of the floor.
32. Looking north-northeast into the primary bedroom of the current owners. This space is in the north end of the first floor in the north wing.
33. Looking slightly northeast into the parlor; the east entry door is just past the entrance to the parlor but not used as such by the family.

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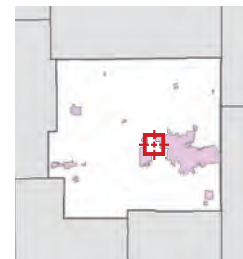
34. Looking southwest into one of the second floor bedrooms. This is to the left of the stairs to the second floor. The two-person family does not use any of the upstairs space on a regular basis except the office space used for the business.
35. Looking north-northeast into the office space.
36. Looking south into the first bedroom right of the stairs.
37. Looking south at the doorway to the second bedroom left of the stairs and the hallway leading to the second bedroom right of the stairs (not pictured). These two bedroom are really only used for storage at present.
38. Looking east at the living room of the tenant house from the main entry off the front porch; the doorway at the right in the wall leads to the kitchen.
39. Looking north at the bedroom on the tenant house; the hallway to the right leads to the bathroom and the stair for the upper storage space.
40. Looking southwest at the kitchen in the tenant house.







Attachments:

Floor diagrams of the main and tenant house.

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


Overview

Legend

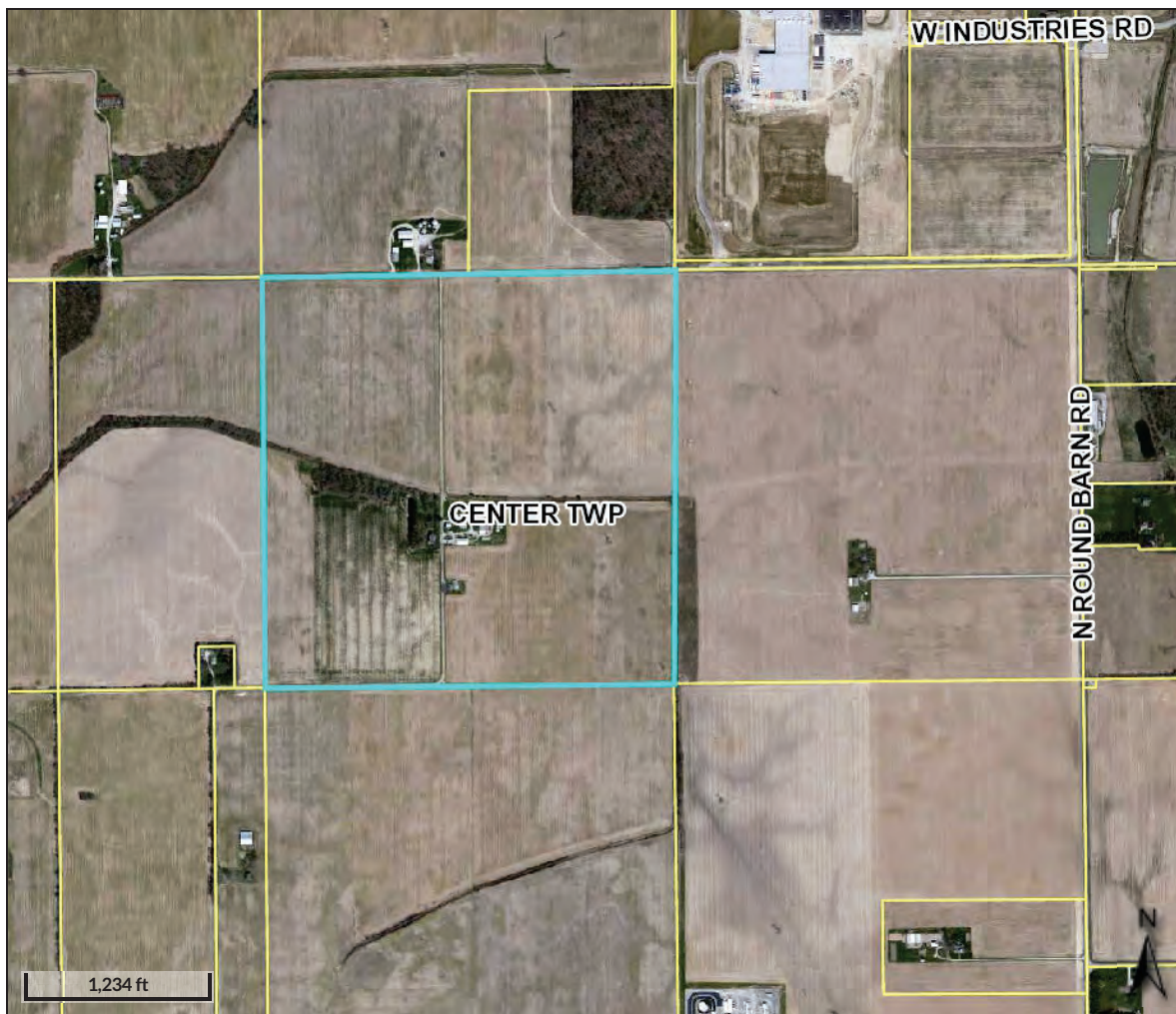
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-  Civil Township Boundary
-  County Boundary
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-  HWY
-  Interstate

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Sec/Twp/Rng	--	ID				Date	Price	Reason	Qual
Property Address	1594 ELIASON RD CENTERVILLE	Class	101 AG CASH GRAIN/GENERAL FARM-101			8/28/2017	0	n/a	U
		Acreeage	n/a			11/12/2014	0	n/a	U

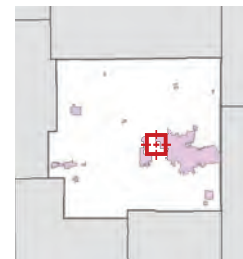
District CENTER TWP
Brief Tax Description ED SW SEC 9-16-14 140A; W S SW SEC 9-16-14 20A SUB TO 0.642A ROADWAY EASE

(Note: Not to be used on legal documents)

Date created: 1/10/2019
 Last Data Uploaded: 1/10/2019 3:42:16 AM



Overview



Legend

- Parcel Boundary
- Civil Township Boundary
- County Boundary
- Street Centerline
- <all other values>
- STATE
- HWY
- Interstate

Parcel ID	891009000305000004	Alternate	003-00314-00	Owner	ELIASON,	Last 2 Sales			
Sec/Twp/Rng	--	ID		Address	DOUGLAS D	Date	Price	Reason	Qual
Property	1594 ELIASON RD	Class	101 AG CASH		1555 N ELIASON	8/28/2017	0	n/a	U
Address	CENTERVILLE		GRAIN/GENERAL FARM-101		RD	11/12/2014	0	n/a	U
		Acreage	n/a		CENTERVILLE, IN				
					47330				

District: CENTER TWP
 Brief: ED SW SEC 9-16-14 140A; W S SW SEC 9-16-14 20A SUB TO 0.642A ROADWAY EASE
 Tax Description: ED SW SEC 9-16-14 140A; W S SW SEC 9-16-14 20A SUB TO 0.642A ROADWAY EASE

(Note: Not to be used on legal documents)

Date created: 1/10/2019
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Eliason Farm, Wayne County, Indiana

United States Agriculture Census Records for 1850 Page 711& 712 Line 9 Joshua Eliason Wayne County, Indiana- Center Township

100 Acres Improved 120 Acres Unimproved \$ 4,400 Cash Value of Farm

\$150 Value of Farm Implements and Machinery

6 Horses 6 Milch Cows 5 Other Cattle 25 Sheep 50 Swine \$332 Value of Livestock

100 Bushels of Wheat 900 Bushels of Indian Corn 300 Bushels of Oats 70 Lbs. of Wool

6 Bushels of Irish Potatoes 4 Bushels of Sweet Potatoes \$5 Worth of Orchard Products

260 Lbs. of Butter 3 Tons of Hay \$55 Worth of Home-made Manufacture

\$32 Worth of Animals Slaughtered

United States Agriculture Census Records for 1860 Page 5 & 6 Line 32 H&T Eliason (Henry & Thomas) Wayne County, Indiana - Center Township

140 Acres Improved 80 Acres Unimproved \$11,000 Cash Value of Farm

\$250 Value of Farm Implements and Machinery

12 Horses 4 Milch Cows 11 Other Cattle 20 Sheep 80 Swine \$1,155 Value of Livestock

93 Bushels of Wheat 1000 Bushels of Indian Corn 100 Bushels of Oats 68 Lbs. of Wool

30 Bushels of Irish Potatoes 5 Bushels of Sweet Potatoes \$50 Value of Orchard Products

400 Lbs. of Butter 25 Tons of Hay 6 Bushels of Grass seeds 100 Lbs. of Honey

\$70 Worth of Animals Slaughtered

United States Agriculture Records for 1870 Page 9 & 10 Line 11 Thomas C Eliason Wayne County, Indiana - Center Township

140 Improved 80 Unimproved/ Wood-land \$13,000 Cash Value of Farm

\$400 Value of Farm Implements and Machinery

\$250 Wages Paid During the Year Including Value of Board

United States Agriculture Records for 1870 Page 9 & 10 Line 11 Thomas C Eliason Wayne County, Indiana
- Center Township

9 Horses 6 Milch Cows 10 Other Cattle 23 Sheep 33 Swine \$1,800 Value of Livestock

140 Improved 80 Unimproved/ Wood-land \$13,000 Cash Value of Farm

\$400 Value of Farm Implements and Machinery

\$250 Wages Paid During the Year Including Value of Board

9 Horses 6 Milch Cows 10 Other Cattle 23 Sheep 33 Swine \$1,800 Value of Livestock

760 Bushels of Winter Wheat 1000 Bushels of Indian Corn 100 Bushels of Oats

20 Bushels of Irish Potatoes 200 Lbs. of Butter 15 Tons of Hay 2 Bushels of Clover Seed

5 Bushels of Grass Seed 50 Gallons of Molasses \$200 of Forest Products

\$900 Value of Animals Slaughtered or sold for Slaughter

\$2,400 Estimated Value of all Farm Production, including Betterment's and Additions to Stock

United States Agriculture Census Records for 1880 Page 10 Line 8 Thomas Eliason/Owner Wayne
County, Indiana- Center Township

175 Acres Improved/Tillable 7 Acres Improved/Permanent meadows, Permanent Pastures, Orchards

45 Acres Unimproved/ Woodland- Forest

\$15,000 Cash Value of Farm \$500 Value of Farm Implements and Machinery

\$2,000 Value of Livestock \$75 Cost of Building and Repairing Fences in 1879

\$150 Paid for Wages for Farm Labor During 1879 including Value of Board

\$2,000 Estimated Value of All Farm Production (Sold, Consumed or On Hand for 1879)

17 Acres Grassland/mown in 1879 30 Tons of Hay Harvested in 1879

8 Horses of All Ages On Hand as of June 1, 1880 6 Milch Cows 8 Other Cattle 3 Calves Dropped 2
Purchased Cattle 2 Living Cattle

400 Lbs. of Butter 23 Sheep On Hand as of June 1, 1880 20 Lambs Dropped

1 Sheep Killed by Dogs 23 Clip Spring 1880, Shorn and to be Shorn 85 Swine On Hand as of June 1, 1880

United States Agriculture Census Records for 1880 Page 10 Line 8 Thomas Eliason/Owner Wayne County, Indiana- Center Township

175 Acres Improved/Tillable 7 Acres Improved/Permanent meadows, Permanent Pastures, Orchards

45 Acres Unimproved/ Woodland- Forest

\$15,000 Cash Value of Farm \$500 Value of Farm Implements and Machinery

\$2,000 Value of Livestock \$75 Cost of Building and Repairing Fences in 1879

\$150 Paid for Wages for Farm Labor During 1879 including Value of Board

\$2,000 Estimated Value of All Farm Production (Sold, Consumed or On Hand for 1879)

17 Acres Grassland/mown in 1879 30 Tons of Hay Harvested in 1879

8 Horses of All Ages On Hand as of June 1, 1880 6 Milch Cows 8 Other Cattle 3 Calves Dropped 2 Purchased Cattle 2 Living Cattle

400 Lbs. of Butter 23 Sheep On Hand as of June 1, 1880 20 Lambs Dropped

1 Sheep Killed by Dogs 23 Clip Spring 1880, Shorn and to be Shorn 85 Swine On Hand as of June 1, 1880

48 Poultry On Hand as of June 1, 1880 Exclusive of Spring Hatching 100 Dozen Eggs Produced in 1879

80 Acres of Indian Corn in 1879 3500 Bushels of Corn in 1879

45 Acres of Wheat in 1879 625 Bushels of Wheat in 1879

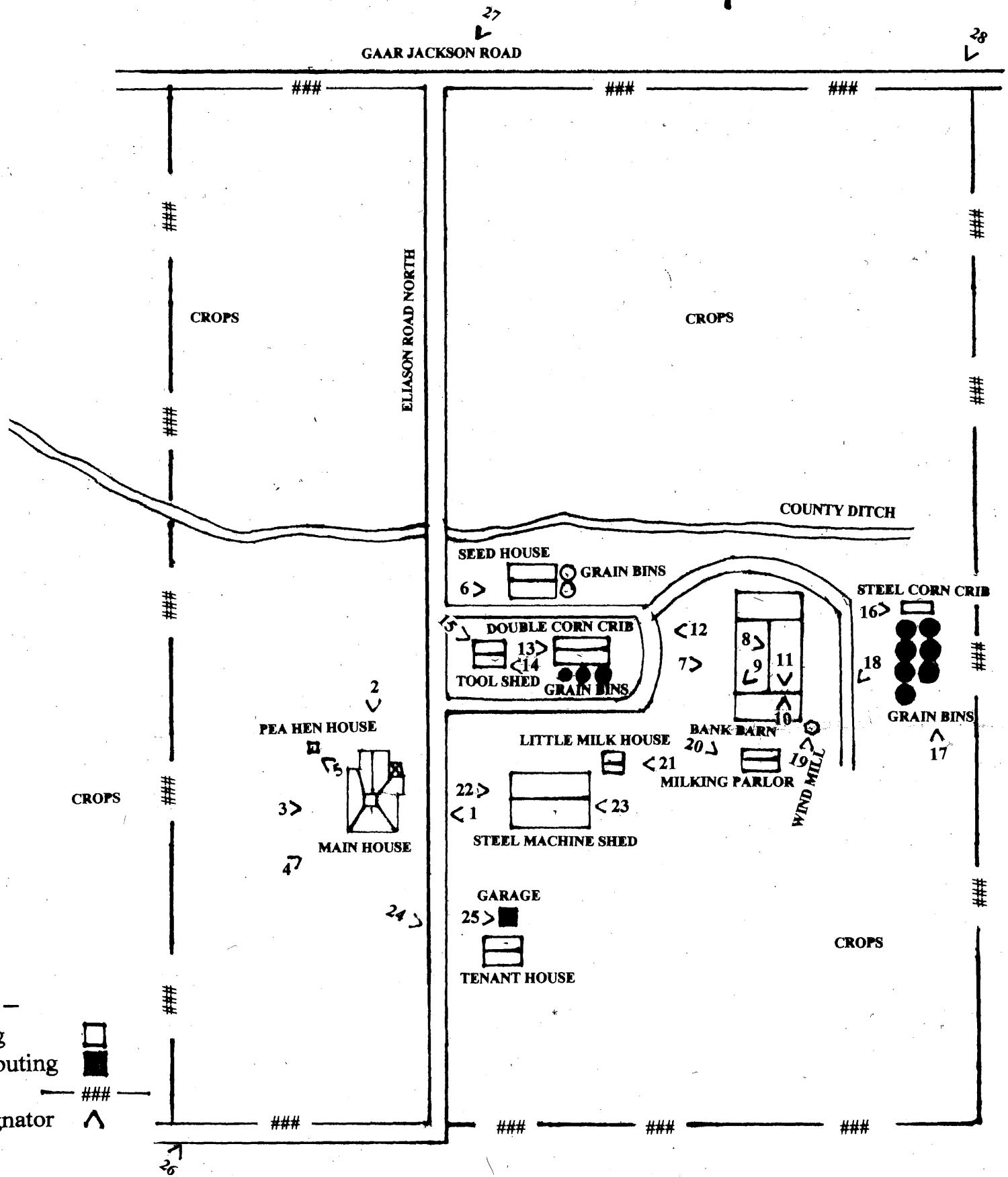
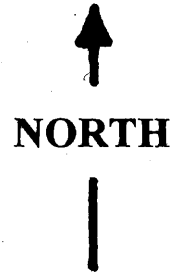
1/4 Acres of Irish Potatoes in 1879 20 Bushels of Irish Potatoes in 1879

7 Acres of Apples 175 Apple Bearing Trees 500 Bushels of Apples in 1879

\$300 Value of Orchard Products of All Kinds Sold or Consumed in 1879

30 Cords of Wood Cut in 1879

\$60 Value of all Forest Products Sold or Consumed in 1879



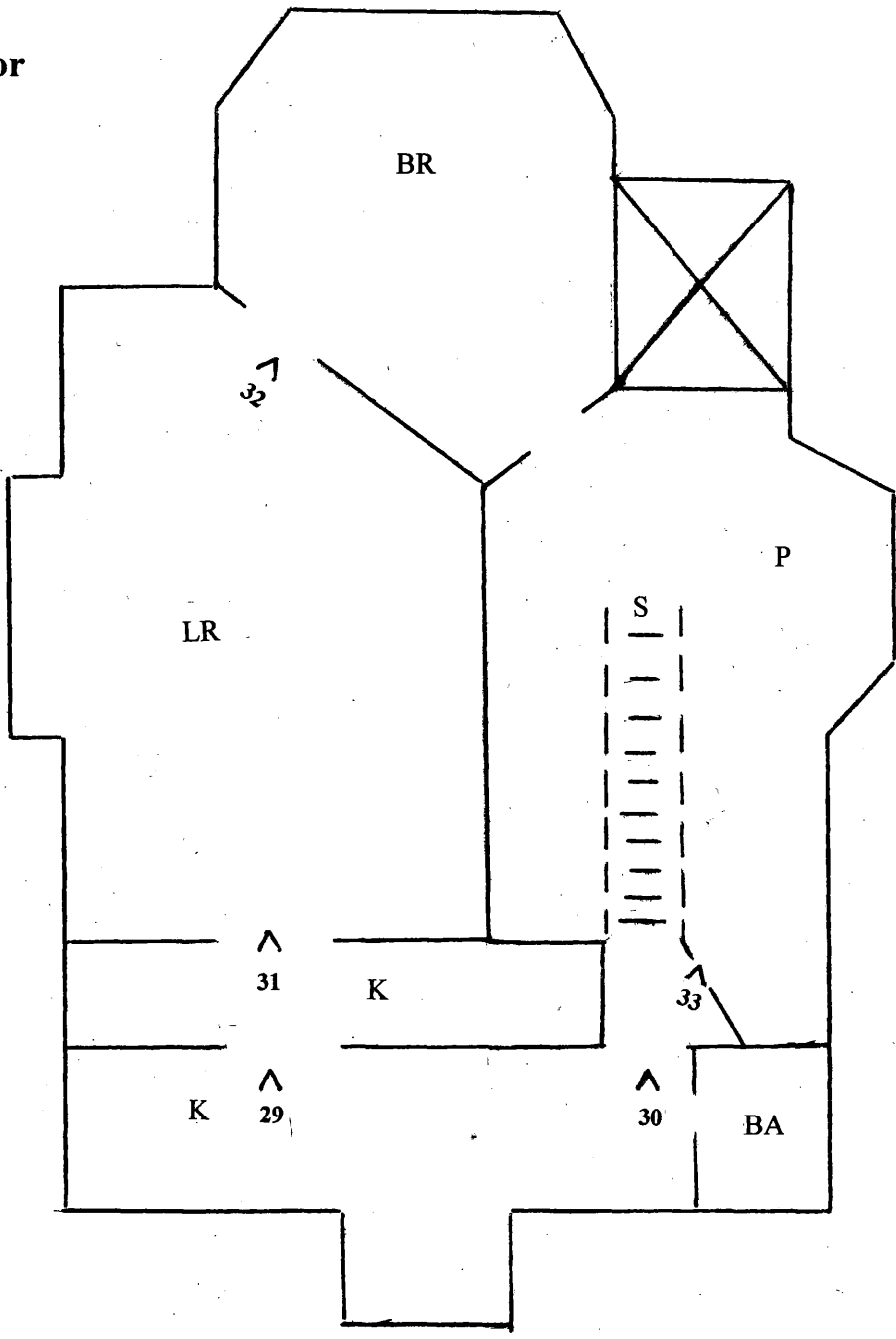
**ELIASON HOMESTEAD
CENTERVILLE, WAYNE COUNTY, INDIANA**

NOT TO SCALE



NORTH

Indiana
Wayne County
Eliason Homestead
Main House – Interior
First Floor



LEGEND

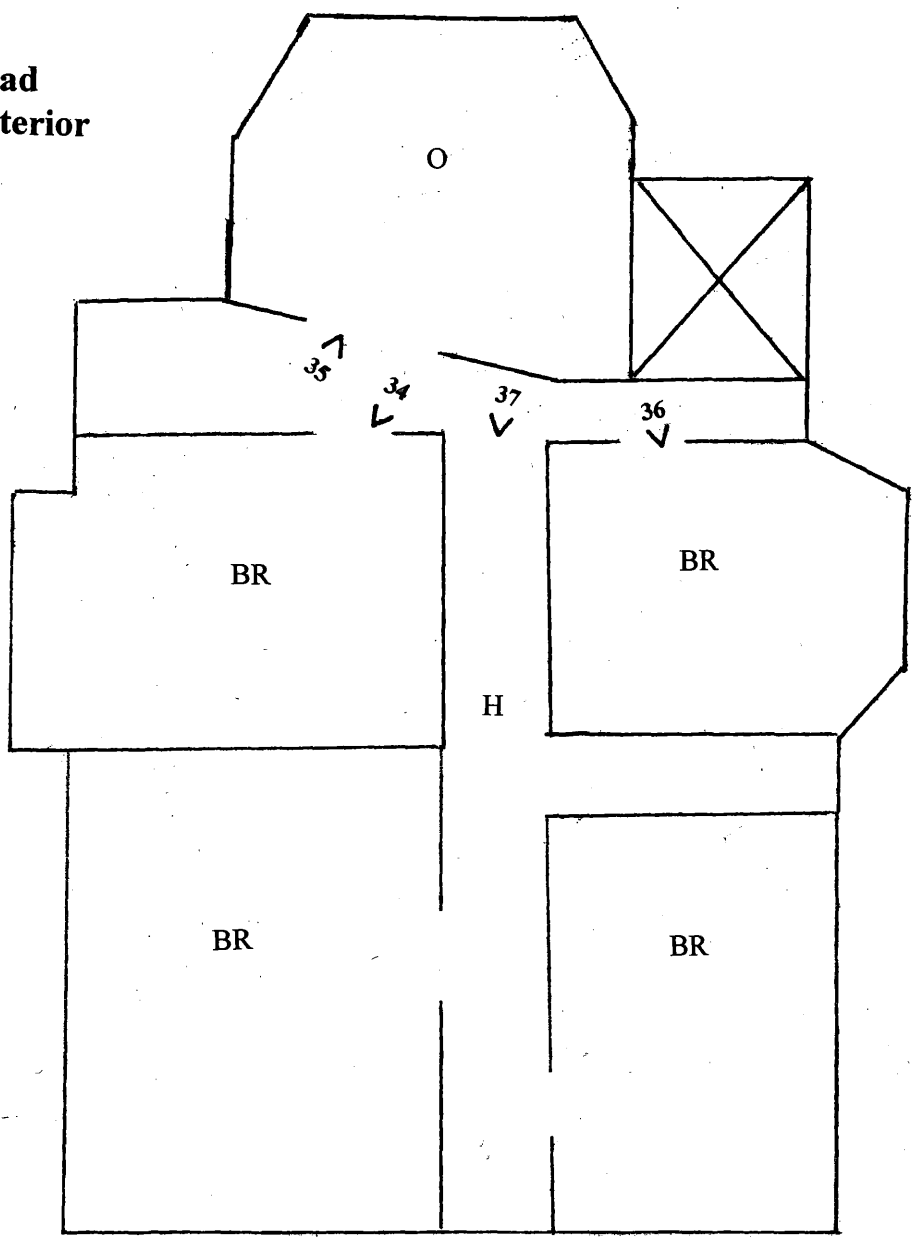
- K -----Kitchen
- BR-----Bedroom
- O-----Office
- LR-----Living Room
- P-----Parlor
- S-----Stairs
- H-----Hallway
- BA-----Bathroom

Not To Scale

Photo Designator: ^



**Indiana
Wayne County
Eliason Homestead
Main House – Interior
Second Floor**

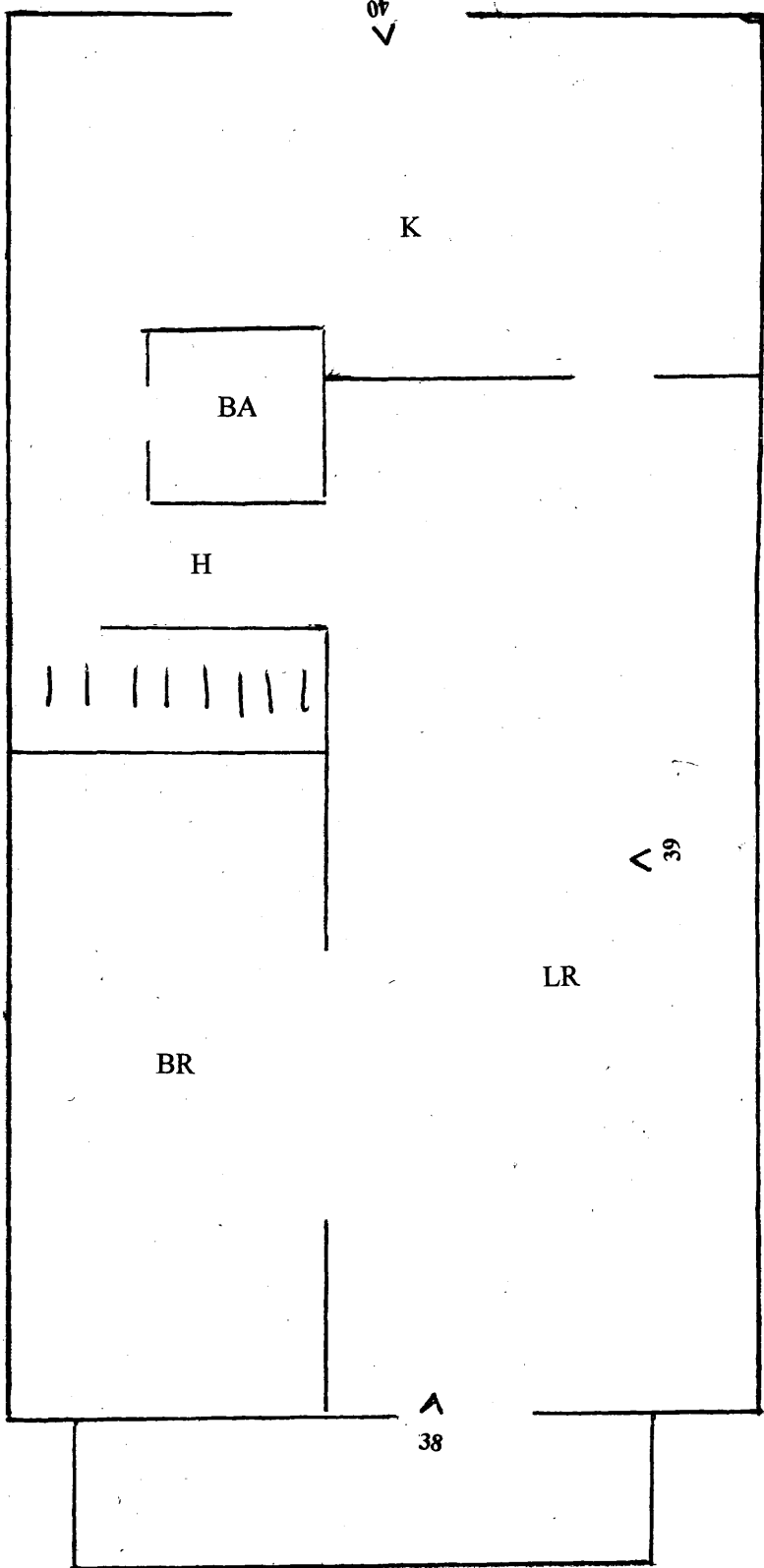


LEGEND

- BR-----Bedroom
- O-----Office
- H-----Hallway

Not To Scale

**Indiana
Wayne County
Eliason Homestead
Tenant House – Interior
First Floor**



NORTH



LEGEND

- K -----Kitchen
- BR-----Bedroom
- LR-----Living Room
- H-----Hallway
- BA-----Bathroom

Not To Scale



BEASON FAMILY





















MANUFACTURED BY
ATLANTA
MACHINE CO.

FAN
slower
↙

shaft exposure

BETTER NEAR YIELD
WITH THE NEW
MACHINE

































WILSON
SPECIALISTS
COLUMBIAN ROAD







Lays

Classic
Doritos

SEPTEMBER

FEATURED FARMER
STATE FAIR

















GENUINE PARTS
Ford
USED HERE

ELIASON





Ford
All-Weather Glass

KITCHEN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Eliason Farm

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: INDIANA, Wayne

Date Received: 5/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 5/16/2019 Date of 16th Day: 5/31/2019 Date of 45th Day: 6/17/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004048

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review: _____

X Accept Return Reject 5/31/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Good, intact example of a 19th century family farm that survived the changing agricultural economies of the 20th century. It has remained in the same family since its inception, and its success is mirrored in the impressive, brick, Queen Anne style farmhouse. Historic land use patterns are still evident in the 160 acre tract.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



April 25, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Eliason Farm, Wayne County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Eliason Farm, Wayne County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Eliason Farm, Wayne County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package