United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Ludwig (Epple) House

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

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For NPS use only

received MAY 22 1984 date entered JUN 2 / 1984

and/o	r common								
2.	Loca	ation							
street	t & number	.520 Granary S	tr eet-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		N/A_	not for publ	ication
city, t	own	New Harmony	·	N/A	vicinity of				
state		Indiana	code	018	county	Posey		code	129
3.	Clas	sificatio	n						
X k s	gory district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisit in process being consid N/A		work Accessil X yes:	cupied in progress	Present Use agricultu commerce educatio entertain governm industria military	re cial nal ment ent	museum park private r religious scientific transpor other:	esidence S
4.	Own	er of Pro	per	ty					
name		Gerald E. and	Margar	et C. Du	unigan				
street	& number	11 Park Ridge	•						
city, t	own Mt.	Vernon		N/A	vicinity of		state	Indiana	47620
5.	Loca	ation of L	.ega	l Des	scriptie	on			
court	house, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Posev	County	Courthouse	2			
street	& number			•					
city, t	own		Mt. V	ernon			state	Indiana	
6.	Rep	resentati	ion i	n Exi	isting \$	Surveys			
title			N/A		has this pro	perty been detern	nined elig	jible? ye	s <u>X</u> no

date

N/A depository for survey records

city, town

state

state ____ county

local

federal

7. Description

Condition excellent good	deteriorated	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one X_ original site moved date	N/A
X fair	unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Epple House was built as a typical two story frame Harmonist residence, and appears on the 1824 map of Harmony, Indiana. It is located at 520 Granary Street. The house is placed near the corner property lines with its only door facing the side yard, typical of Harmonist siting.

Harmonist houses were built of either frame or brick construction, but all were standardized and mass-produced. Timbers were prepared and marked, and when a house was to be erected, the parts were taken to the site for assembly. Connected by mortise and tenon joints, the parts were anchored by driving kiln-dried hardwood square pegs into round holes in the poplar framing. With the passage of time and exposure to moisture in the atmosphere, the pegs would expand to assure a tight fit. Roof rafters were built as individual trusses, with the weight being carried to the outside walls. Thus, interior walls were not affected by snow, wind, or temperature changes.

The fireplaces were built to one side of the house, allowing the center beam to be continuous, but the chimney was corbelled so that it penetrated the roof at the ridge, eliminating the cricket and flashing problem. The center load of the house was carried on the intersection of the interior walls, rather than on the chimney. Interior walls were insulated with brick nogging, so that heat from a heated room would not be lost to a cold room. The ceilings of both the first floor and the attic were insulated with "Dutch biscuits," eighteen-inch boards that were wrapped in straw and mud. The ends of the wood were tapered to fit into grooves in the ceiling rafters. This also acted as a fire barrier.

Downstairs were located the entry hall, kitchen, and living room. The entry hall acted as a cold air lock, and also contained the ladder-type stairway with closets beneath. Next to this was the kitchen. The living room ran the width of the house, with a fireplace on the interior wall, flanked by doors into each of the other two rooms. There was one window in each of the outside walls. Bedrooms were on the second floor.

About 75 years ago a one-story, board-and-batten addition was made on the north facade of the Epple House. Two, late 19th century alterations, a door in the south facade and a central stairway, have been removed. The building is now divided into three apartments. A bathroom was added downstairs, and a door to the back room has been closed; however, the original Harmonist floor plan is intact and most of the original Harmonist fabric is in place.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	archeology-historic	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	 religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	c.1823	Builder/Architect	Rappites	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Ludwig Epple House is significant as an especially good example of Harmonist construction. As the home of a Rappite cooperativist, it is a significant part of the State's early social history.

New Harmony is unique in the history of 19th-century American communal experiments because it was the scene of both religiously and secularly inspired Utopian communities. Harmonie, Indiana, was founded by followers of George Rapp in 1815, who had moved there from their first community in Harmonie, Pennsylvania. The Harmonists were religious refugees from Wurttemberg, Germany, dedicated to life in a harmonious, cooperative society. In 1825 they returned to Pennsylvania and sold the village to Robert Owen, who renamed it New Harmony and attempted to develop a communal society. By the end of 1826, however, that experiment had failed.

The frame Epple House was constructed during the Rappite period, using standardized, massproduced parts for which the Harmonist structures are noted. The house demonstrates the skill and ingenuity of the Harmonists through its excellent design and solid construction.

The New Harmony Historic District was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1965. That District, however, includes only a portion of the Rappite buildings that still stand, and this house was not included in that designation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Harmonist Construction, Don Blair. Indiana Historical Society Publications. Vo. 23, No. 2, Indianapolis, 1964.

10. Geographic	·····		
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11. Form Prepa			
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