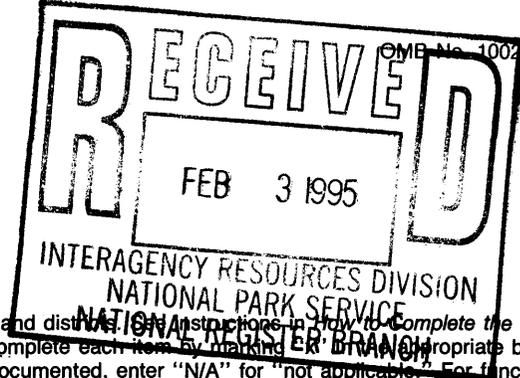


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name McCormack-Bowman House

other names/site number 063-114-60002

2. Location

street & number County Road 200 West, 1/2 mile south of U.S. 40 N/A not for publication

city or town Clayton  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Hendricks code 063 zip code 46118

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Patricia R. Roberts*

1-27-95

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

*Patrick Anders*

3/20/95

McCormack-Bowman House  
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN  
County and State

**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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

**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: storage

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

OTHER: central-passage

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: weatherboard

CERAMIC TILE

roof ASPHALT

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

c.1846-c.1930

**Significant Dates**

c.1846

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

McCormack-Bowman House  
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	6	5	3	7	7	2	0	4	3	8	8	5	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

3 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

2 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

4 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donald E. Bowman, Professor Emeritus

organization Indiana University School of Medicine date March 12, 1994

street & number 6845 North Delaware Street telephone 317-253-7023

city or town Indianapolis state Indiana zip code 46220

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Donald Bowman

street & number 6845 North Delaware Street telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46220

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The McCormack-Bowman House occupies a very gentle rise facing County Road 200 West in Franklin Township of Hendricks County, Indiana. Mature deciduous trees dot the front and side yards. Immediate environs are farmland and the site is about one-half mile south of the old National Road (U.S. 40).

The c.1846 house is a one story, wood framed central passage type house resting on a brick foundation. The structure of the house consists of wood-pinned heavy timber oak framing members. All other wood used on the house is believed to be walnut, except the interior floor, which is white pine over a walnut sub-floor. Even interior lath exposed during rehabilitation is walnut. Exterior walls have wood clapboard siding with a "water table" molding at the foundation level, corner boards, and other wood moldings. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles; wood shingles remain underneath the asphalt shingles.

The main elevation faces C.R. 200 West and presents a symmetrical five bay composition with the central entry flanked by windows. The entry is sheltered by a simple flat roofed wood portico with square columns. The portico floor is concrete. This portico was added in the 1930s by the current owner, and is intended to blend with the vernacular Greek Revival details of the house. The entry has a rectangular transom and sidelights. The original heavy walnut door with raised panels is in place behind the aluminum storm door. The front windows are six-over-six wood double hung types with modern storm windows. Shutter hinges indicated that the house had shutters in the 1800s; the Bowmans installed decorative shutters to replicate the missing originals. A heavy plain frieze board and cornice molding mark the roofline.

The north elevation has a gable end and the side wall of the rear ell. Two six-over-six windows are placed symmetrically toward either end of the gable end portion. A chimney rises internally on this elevation, however, the firebox portion of the chimney is exposed as a square patch of brick low on the wall. This arrangement is common on log and early frame buildings in the midwest. The entablature has a return to the east and rakes to follow the roofline. The ell section is either original or an early addition. It extends three bays to the west with the same plain Greek Revival moldings and overall features. The center bay

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**McCormack-Bowman House  
Hendricks County, Indiana**

is transomed doorway with simple shed-roofed hood. This is flanked by six-over-six windows.

The west elevation has a saltbox-like form, which is the gable end of the ell, to the north, a recessed central porch, and the glazed tile milk room to the south. The gable end of the ell has an early 1900s chimney centered along the roof ridge. To the south of this is a small six-over-six window. Entablature returns and the raking moldings complete the ell. The recessed porch connects to the ell, the main house, and the milk house addition. The milk house was in place in the late 1930s, when the Bowmans bought the house. It likely dates from the 1930s.

Moving around to the south elevation, one finds the side of the shed roofed ceramic tile milk house section, the gable end of a mid-1800s addition, and the saltbox-like gable end of the house proper. The mid-1800s addition has a tall two-over-two window and was extended (in the early 1900s?) to serve as garage and workshop. The front doors of the garage are side hinged for vehicular access. No openings are visible on the gable end of the house proper.

The plan of the McCormack-Bowman House presents a variation on the typical central passage type. The plan does not appear to have been modified, but rather is a massed plan seemingly derived from the central passage archetype. The usual central hall is confined to a foyer space, with a long room centrally placed in line with the foyer/hall. The function of this room has changed; the current owners made it a bathroom fifty years ago. Two narrow rooms occupy the south half of the main block, while one large parlor fills the north half. The ell provides space for a dining room and kitchen.

Stained walnut woodwork is typical throughout the house. Painted over through the years, the Bowmans have recently stripped and restored the stained finish to some of the woodwork. The style of the woodwork is very simple. Surrounds are flat boards with architrave moldings, while doors have vertical raised panels. It would appear that some cosmetic remodeling was done in the 1920s.

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**McCormack-Bowman House  
Hendricks County, Indiana**

The plaster arches now dividing some rooms are certainly in keeping with that period, as is the textured brick mantel in the north parlor. Overall, the interior retains much of its early 1800s character. Notable features of the interior include several original built-in cupboards.

The McCormack-Bowman House was part of a large farmstead during the 1800s. By the time the Bowmans owned the farm in 1942, the only other historic building of note left was a large timber frame barn which stood north of the house. In 1968, a tornado destroyed the barn, leaving only its attached silo. The silo remnant is not included in the nomination. Likewise, several more recent buildings, including a wood frame cabin, concrete block cabin, and metal pole barn are not included in this nomination.

*Section 8-Statement of Significance*

The McCormack-Bowman House is a locally significant example of a once popular middle-class housing type, the central passage house. Albert McCormack, the second owner of the land, is thought to have had this heavy timber framed house built in about 1846. Vernacular resources in Hendricks County show a marked influence from the Upland South as many of its early settlers came from this region. The central passage house type is one of several types that reflect this trend. About forty-five central passage houses have been identified in Hendricks County, but only five outstanding examples exist today, including the McCormack-Bowman House. Since 1942, Dr. Donald Bowman has owned the farm and house. Dr. Bowman utilized soybeans from this farm in a series of experiments in the 1940s; one side product of these experiments was the discovery of a cancer-blocking agent. The practical use of this agent (the "Bowman-Birk inhibitor" or BBI) has yet to be determined. At some future point, the property may be found to have significance for this event as well.

The period of significance of the McCormack-Bowman House is c.1846-c.1930. The house was built in c.1846, received an addition in the mid-1800s and a ceramic tile milk room was added sometime

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**McCormack-Bowman House  
Hendricks County, Indiana**

before 1942, probably in the 1930s. The period of significance includes these dates.

As noted by many cultural geographers, the central passage house developed in the Chesapeake Bay area of America during the eighteenth century. Settlers from western England influenced the development of vernacular residences in that region. The basic housing unit brought from England was the single bay or one room house, which, through a gradual additive process, became the hall and parlor type. The hall and parlor type included two rooms, one with outside access and a large chimney (the "hall"), which doubled as kitchen and living room. The "parlor" had no outside door and was primarily a bedroom. If a finished attic area was included, a small staircase would usually be found next to the chimney in the hall.

Gradually, settlers realized that separating the public nature of the hall from the functional kitchen and private bedroom had many advantages. Coincidentally, builders were increasingly aware of the Classical Revival architecture gaining popularity at the time.

Placing a true hall in the center of the basic hall and parlor plan accomplished a practical need and allowed a balanced, classically inspired appearance on the main facade. The central passage type in turn became the building block for the I-house type, which has two floors with two rooms divided by a central hall on each level. Or, as some have noted, the central passage house is a one story I-house.

These house types spread to the Upland South region with settlement. This region, inclusive of Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas, provided most of the initial wave of settlement for Southern Indiana, as well as Central Indiana. The central passage type arrived in Indiana as a fully developed type. Generally speaking, the I-house and the central passage house represent the first generation of permanent housing in Indiana. Houses such as this were erected by successful middle class farmers and city dwellers after a temporary log structure outlived its usefulness.

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**McCormack-Bowman House  
Hendricks County, Indiana**

Vernacular resources in Hendricks County show a broad range of influences, but English-derived types from the Chesapeake Bay cultural hearth are dominant. Especially along the National Road through Hendricks County, one finds fine examples of these house types within close range. Forty-five examples of central passage houses were identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for the county. Within the basic type, there is much variation in the Hendricks County examples. The earliest types are wood frame with vernacular Greek Revival detailing. During the Civil War era, a Downingesque variation with board and batten siding and a central cross-gabled portico developed. Later examples from the 1880s are brick with some Italianate detailing. Only five of the forty-five central passage houses were identified as "outstanding"-the highest rating-in the survey. The McCormack-Bowman House is among the earliest examples of the type to receive the outstanding rating. It is comparable to the Wilson-Courtney House in Danville (Hendricks County), which dates from about 1850 and was listed on the National Register on February 9, 1984.

The land on which the McCormack-Bowman House stands was first settled in 1833, only three years after the National Road was built near the site. George A. Coble, a native of North Carolina and veteran of the War of 1812, first settled here. Coble had initially settled near Mooresville in 1828. In 1837, John Spoon bought the land from Coble. Albert G. McCormack bought the parcel from Spoon in 1846 and is believed to have had the house built at that time. Elderly neighbors referred to the farm as the "McCormack place" when Bowman moved here in 1942. The McCormacks owned the farm until 1910, selling to Enos Hutchens. Charles Reynolds farmed here from 1918 until 1931, followed by Charles W. Ristow and George Given in the 1930s. Dr. Donald Bowman bought the eighty acre parcel including the house in 1942 and still holds title.

In 1941, Dr. Bowman was a professor of medicine at Indiana University School of Medicine (Indianapolis) when Willis Gatch, Dean of the school, directed Bowman to conduct research on

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McCormack-Bowman House  
Hendricks County, Indiana

postoperative abdominal pain by analyzing legumes. Using soybeans from his newly purchased farm, Bowman conducted experiments and published papers in 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946. A surprising side effect of these experiments was the discovery that certain bean proteins contain a natural chemical agent which, properly processed, is capable of blocking cancerous cell growth in the digestive tract. Dr. Yehudith Birk revived study of the inhibitor in the 1970s, and experiments showing that wider application of the inhibitor is possible followed Birk's work. Preparations are under way to apply for FDA approval of the Bowman-Birk Inhibitor as a cancer preventative and treatment. The exact significance of this treatment, therefore, is unknown at the present time. It may be found to have much significance in the near future.

*Section 9-Bibliography*

Bowman, Dr. Donald E. "Discovery and Background of the Bowman-Birk Protease Inhibitor," Protease Inhibitors as Cancer Chemopreventive Agents, Walter Troll and Ann Kennedy, ed., New York: Plenum Press, 1993, pp. 93-95.

Hadley, John V., ed. History of Hendricks County, Indiana. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen and Co., 1914.

Hendricks County Recorder's Office, Hendricks County Courthouse. Deed and other records establishing chain of title of the McCormack-Bowman House.

History of Hendricks County, Indiana. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1885.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Hendricks County Interim Report, 1989.

McHaffie, Cline. The People's Guide, Directory of Hendricks County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Printing and Publishing Co., 1874.

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**McCormack-Bowman House  
Hendricks County, Indiana**

A Portrait and Biographical Record of Boone, Clinton, and  
Hendricks Counties, Indiana. Chicago: A.W. Bowen and Co.,  
1895.

*Section 10-Geographical Data-Verbal Boundary Description.*

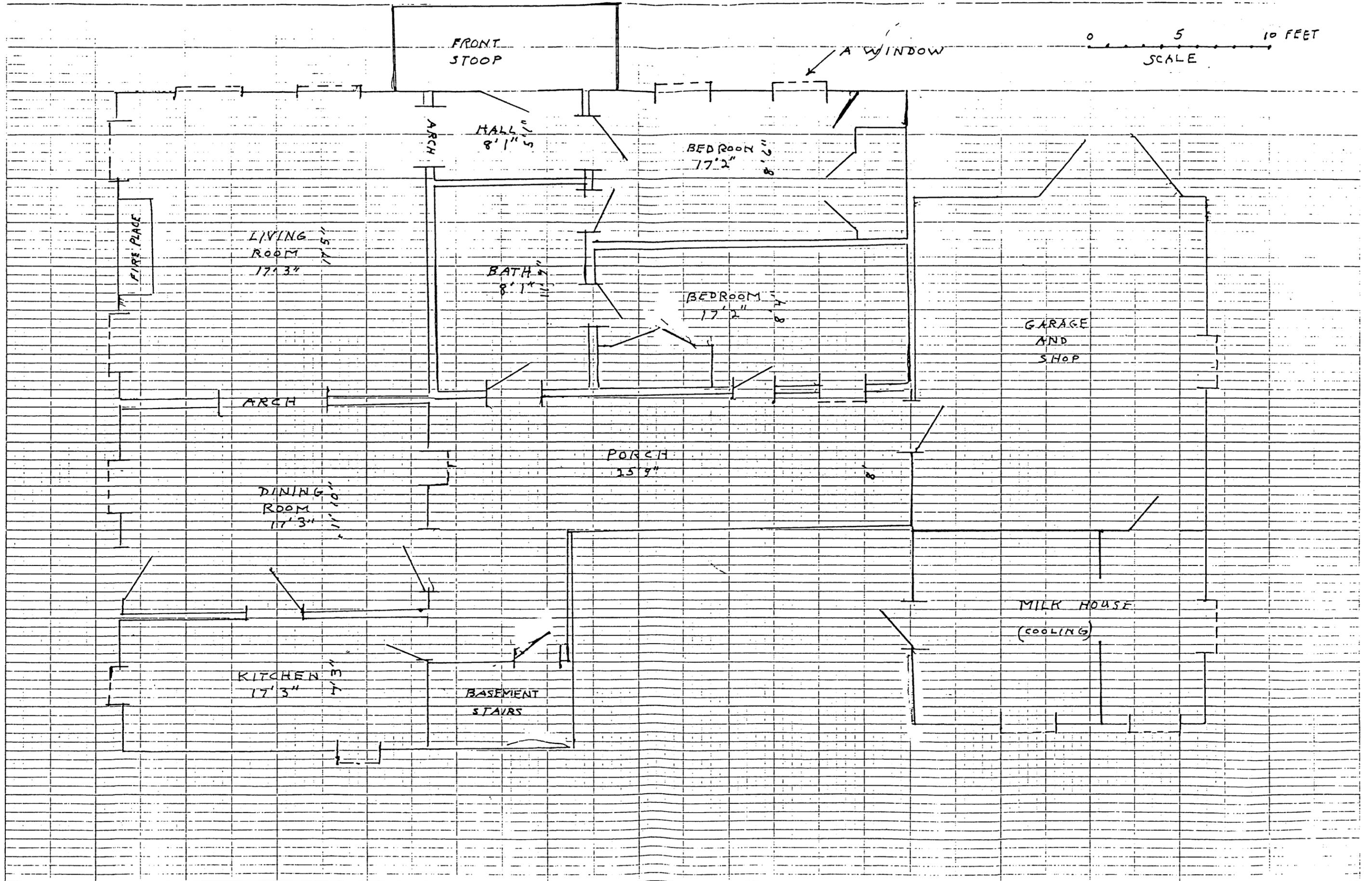
The north boundary is defined by a line parallel to and forty (40) feet north of the north wall of the nominated house (this line falling just north of the tree allee and unpaved drive). The south boundary is defined by a line parallel to and thirty (30) feet south of the southernmost wall of the nominated house. The east boundary is defined by a line following the right-of-way of Hendricks County Road 200 West. The west boundary is defined by a line parallel to and thirty (30) feet west of the westernmost wall of the nominated house. Nominated area contains less than one acre.

*Boundary Justification*

The McCormack-Bowman House is significant for its architecture, therefore, the boundary includes only the house. All sense of a historic farmstead have been lost over years with the demise of original outbuildings. The boundary includes enough of the home's surroundings to convey its rural setting (especially the tree allee and drive to the north of the house) without including unwarranted acreage.

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