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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Morehouse, Levi and Lucy, Farm

other names/site number Tippecanoe County Interim Report Wabash Township No. 008 – Miller Farm

2. Location

street & number 5038 Morehouse Road | N/A | not for publication

city or town West Lafayette | X | vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Tippecanoe code 157 zip code 47906

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**

Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date 10/26/2012

Indiana DNR – Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:)

for Edson H. Beall 12.19.12

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Morehouse, Levi and Lucy, Farm
Name of Property

Tippecanoe County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
6	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
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
AGRICULTURE: agricultural field
AGRICULTURE: animal facility
TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)
AGRICULTURE: storage
AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: agricultural field
AGRICULTURE: storage
AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
OTHER: brick springhouse
OTHER: dairy barn
OTHER: portal barn
OTHER: pole-barn construction machine shed
OTHER: pole-barn construction hog house

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: limestone
walls: BRICK
WOOD: weatherboard
roof: ASPHALT
other: WOOD: weatherboard
BRICK

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm consists of 25.27 acres and is located just northwest of West Lafayette in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 24 North, Range 5 West, Wabash Township, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. The farmstead is located on the edge of the prairie and separates a growing number of subdivisions and small parcels to the east and south and nearly empty farm country to the north and west. This property contains six contributing resources; the farmhouse; dairy barn with corncrib; Midwestern 4-portal barn with attached granary; metal hog house; machine shed; and brick springhouse. The farm is referenced in the Tippecanoe County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (1990) and was listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures in November 2006.

Narrative Description

Farmhouse - contributing

The farmhouse is a two story red brick Italianate style house (photo 1) with a low-pitch hip roof. The house sits on a slight rise with the front side of the house facing east and Morehouse Road. This road is a relatively busy county road that joins Tippecanoe County and White County to the north and was used as a route by Levi Morehouse and others to Chicago. The south side of the house faces County Road 500 North where a few neighboring houses are partially visible. Slightly to the southwest of the farmhouse, a dairy-style barn is located. Directly west of the dairy-style barn is a portal barn and west of the portal barn is a small pond. The springhouse, metal machine shed, and metal hog house are located slightly northwest of the house. The house and outbuildings are clustered together in a rectangular area for efficiency of daily farm activities and all the buildings are visible from the west door of the farmhouse (photo 2) (see Surveyor Location Report, sheet 2). Mature trees surround the house, rendering the house invisible in an aerial photograph taken in the summer (attachment 1). Farmland adjoins the property to the west, north, and east.

The exact year that the house was built and the builder are not known for sure; however, evidence indicates that the house was constructed between 1876 and 1878. An eighty-acre parcel of land where the Italianate house sits was conveyed to Levi Morehouse in 1856. The Abstract of Title shows a conveyance of 160 acres from Levi and Lucy Morehouse to the Second National Bank of Lafayette for $35,000 in 1878 and its return in 1880 for $22,306.66. According to the 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana (Map of Tippecanoe County, p. 83), a house was located on the east side of Morehouse Road between the road and Indian Creek; however, no house is shown at the location of the Morehouse farmhouse. This earlier house along with the Morehouse farmhouse located slightly south and on the west side of Morehouse Road is shown on page 78 in the 1878 Combination Atlas Map of Tippecanoe County.

Exterior Construction

The large, two-story farmhouse is rectangular in shape and is approximately 34-feet wide by 70-feet long. The east and southeast elevations of the house feature a wrap-around porch with wooden columns (photo 3). The earliest known photograph of the house, probably taken between 1883 and 1895, shows the house without a front porch (attachment 2). A porch with a railing is pictured in a later photograph that was probably taken during the Erastus Miller period between 1907 and 1934 (attachment 3). No physical evidence of the railing remains today. A photo of an early painting from the Miller period in 1914 shows a small back porch on the southwestern corner of the house (attachment 4). However, only a few marks where the porch may have been attached remain on the brick wall in this location.

The original house exterior is a common bond three-course brick wall resting on a cut-and-faced limestone water table, which sits on a limestone and fieldstone foundation. In 2006, a deteriorating cement-board soffit and remnants of paint on the bricks where large ornate corbels once hung along with smaller brackets placed between them were all that remained of a decorative eave and gutter system. The eaves detail and brackets have been restored and painted soffit, fascia and frieze boards, corbels and brackets run the entire perimeter under the eaves of the house along with copper gutter and downspouts (photos 1, 3). These gutters have ample capacity and are a half-round pattern six inches wide at the top and the downspouts are five inches in diameter.

The asphalt shingle roof of the house was once covered by slate as evidenced by a pile of slate shingles found in the attic. When the roof was redone in 2006, a slate roof was not economically possible; thus, the two layers of old red interlocking-asphalt shingles were removed and slate-colored and textured 50-year shingles were applied. The chimneys, valleys, roof edges, and interior access to the attic roof are all flashed with copper. The house contains four functional chimneys, all of which are original to the house from the roof down. Three of the chimneys had been replaced from the roof up prior to 2000 and the fourth chimney was replaced from the roof up in 2006. All four chimneys contain copper chimney caps (photo 1). Some of the original lightning rods and grounding cable are still present.

Elevations

The main elevation faces east-southeast and is four bays across and two stories high. The southernmost bay is recessed about 18 feet behind the plane of the front three bays and is part of section of the house that projects southward. This southernmost bay has a single leaf door with transom on the first floor, and a typical two-over-two segmental arched window on the second floor. The forward-projecting north three bays consist of a double-leaf door with transom to the south, and two windows evenly placed to the north. A one story, wooden porch, added c. 1900, lines the first floor of this elevation. A radius-corner roof wraps the porch around to the south elevation. The porch has a concrete floor. Unfluted Tuscan style columns support a deep, plain entablature which supports deep porch eaves. Historic photos show that the house had no front porch before the addition of this porch. The second floor window openings align above those of the first floor, resulting in asymmetry due to the wider opening for the doorway on the first floor. The entablature is wood, and features paired scroll brackets that extend well below the frieze board, denticulated frieze, and deep eaves.

The south elevation includes a section of the wrap-around porch. The walls under and above the porch are blank since an interior staircase rises against the inside of the wall. A large, four-bay section projects forward at the porch's terminus and extends westward about 40 feet. Windows similar to those on the front fill this section; four on each floor, grouped with a wider wall section in the center, making this wall section completely symmetrical.

The north elevation is less formally designed but has an equal degree of finish to the front and south elevations. The easternmost wall area, from the front corner west to a two-foot northward jog in the wall, is blank on both first and second stories. The center section has four typical windows on the first floor. These are spaced so that the center two windows are slightly closer together and the end window bays are farther apart, yet, the first floor of this section is symmetrical. The second floor windows align above those of the first floor, however, the third bay from the east is blank. This corresponds to the internal room arrangement, which would not allow for a window in this location on the second floor.

The rest of the north elevation consists of the one story garage, which is a new (2004) addition to the house. The garage abuts the northwest rear corner of the house and it extends considerable northward from the north elevation. The design of the garage mimics that of the main house. Its east face has two windows, and its north face has two windows and a doorway to the west.

Following the garage around to the west elevation or rear of the house, the garage has two vehicular bays with simulated carriage house doors to the north, and a transomed personnel door to the south. The south face of the garage has two pairs of windows. The west wall of the main house has the same wooden entablature treatment, but only two openings, and these lack the stone hoods of other openings on the house. There is a door with transom and plain double-coursed segmental brick arch beside the garage, and a stone lintel-topped (flat) two-over-two window on the second floor just north of center on the second floor.

Entranceways

The farmhouse has four exterior entranceways, with two facing east and two facing west. The main east entrance leading into the front stairwell hallway of the house consists of a double-door entryway with a large, arched transom and arched decorative limestone hood above (photo 4). The other east exterior entranceway is a single door that has an accompanying arched limestone hood and transom window above. This door is located on the southeast porch (photo 3) and opens into the central main parlor.

A west-facing exterior door on the southwestern corner of the house opens into a kitchen and has a segmental arched brick header (photo 5) instead of limestone, along with a transom. Two large garage doors and one service door to the garage complete the west elevation (photo 6). The garage is a recent addition to the house in 2004. The garage addition that is approximately 29 feet by 35 feet wide stretches the house westward and includes a two-car garage and an entrance to the basement. A second service door is located on the north side of the addition (photo 7). The brick, window trim, and brackets are somewhat different making the garage addition similar to, but not identical to the house. The ceiling height of the garage is eleven feet. Carved limestone lintels and roped sills frame the eight double hung windows arched at the top. The garage doors are two separate overhead doors with an old fashioned carriage-house appearance. The windows and interior trim have a clear finish and were salvaged from another house of the same period that the owner was about to demolish. The garage windows are similar to the house windows, but much smaller in size.

All four of the entranceway doors are original solid White pine with a glass upper half. The single east-facing door contains one pane of clear glass in the upper half. All of the doors contain clear-glass panes with the exception of the double-door east entranceway. Each of the double east doors contains a single pane of glue-chip glass; however, the glass patterns in the two doors do not match. The two west-facing doors each contain two panes of glass in the upper half divided by four-inch wide wood stiles (photos 5, 6). All exterior doors are original to the house, as well as most of the exterior door hardware.

Windows

Twenty-one double-hung windows in the house have an arched-carved limestone hood above and a sill that has a drip edge with rope carving below (photo 8). An "M" is carved into the sill of one of the north-facing windows. The single west-facing window has a simple rectangular limestone header above and sill below. The house once had window shutters (attachment 2) documented by the hinge notches present in the original window trim that have been filled with wood and painted over. The half of the hinges probably once attached to the house and a small portion of a shutter were found in the barn.

Eight large double hung windows face south (photo 3) and six large double hung windows face east (photo 1). The two downstairs windows to the east open to the front parlor. Two downstairs windows to the south open to the central main parlor on the east end and two open to the kitchen on the west end. Seven large double hung windows face north (photo 9) and open to the kitchen on the west end and two smaller rooms in the middle section of the house downstairs. Five of the twelve upstairs windows open up to bedrooms and two of the north-facing windows open up to a bathroom and laundry room. Two of the eight large double hung windows in the garage addition face north, two face east, and four windows face south (photos 6, 7).

Nearly all of the arch-topped double hung windows in the house contain the original glass and the wood is sound. In the 1960's, poorly made rectangular aluminum storm windows were applied and the arched tops of the windows were filled with wood. The aluminum storm windows were replaced with custom wood storm windows with arched tops in 2011 (photo 8). None of the original basement windows are present, with the openings being closed with either brick or aluminum sheet stock. One basement window has an aluminum replacement frame. The basement windows remain in this condition.

Interior – Construction

The house is divided into thirds by two interior brick walls, each constructed of two courses of bricks. These two brick walls separate the east, middle, and west sections of the house and serve as load-bearing walls for floor joists, ceiling joists, and the ridge beam. There is a basement under the west third of the house that was used for storage and as a cellar for canned foods. The center third of the house sits over a 4-foot deep crawl space with one area having been dug out and the walls plastered in order to accommodate central heating. The front third of the house is also built over a crawl space that is four to five feet deep. Broken bricks left over from construction of the house are still present in the crawl space. The basement and crawl space walls are constructed of fieldstone and mortar and the poured-concrete floor in the basement portion was probably added at a later date.

All the rooms on both the first and second floors have eleven-foot high ceilings. At some point in time, the ceilings of the first-floor utility room, upstairs central hallway, and two bathrooms had been lowered to eight feet using drywall. A rough stucco plaster had been applied to all of the upstairs and downstairs ceilings, probably in the 1960's. Over the years, the ceilings had cracked, collected dirt, dust, and other contaminates from two old oil-fired furnaces, and appeared very dingy.

All of the ceilings in the house were restored to their original eleven-foot height and are now covered with a smooth plaster coating.

All of the doors, transoms and frames, windows and frames, and baseboard moldings in the house are original with the exception of the toe moldings, some of the second floor cap moldings, and one pane of glass in a north-facing kitchen widow. The toe moldings, missing cap moldings, and pane of broken glass have been restored. All of the interior doors and frames, window frames, and baseboard moldings were originally faux painted to give the appearance of expensive grained wood and the faux painting remains intact in the front hallway, central main parlor, and the second floor stairway landing and hallway. This area includes fourteen doors with transoms, two windows, and all the associated moldings; thus, the remaining faux painting is still a significant part of the house. Typically, openings feature elaborately profiled architrave moldings. To accommodate the arched openings of the exterior, carpenters formed rectangular openings lined with architrave moldings on the interior and the upper sash have spandrel panels that fits the segmental arch form (see photo 13, for example). The stone hoods mask this from the exterior, giving the impression that the upper sash are arched.

All the interior doors in the house are matching four-panel solid wood doors made of White pine that are 1 7/8" thick with a transom window above. All the doors in the house were hung using plain cast metal hinges and the downstairs doors have nickel and brass escutcheons and plates and porcelain doorknobs. The doorknobs in the upstairs doors had been replaced with 1960's era glass knobs and have been restored back to porcelain, matching the first-floor doorknobs.

All of the walls in the house are plastered and are original. Most rooms have been wallpapered with reproduction wallpaper containing patterns appropriate for the 1870's time period of the house. Likewise, all of the paint colors used in the rooms in the house that are not wallpapered are of the time period. With the exception of the faux-painted areas, all of the other first and second floor window frames, doors and frames, and moldings have been painted an antique white color in the kitchen and dining area and a soft gold color throughout the rest of the house.

All of the floors in the house, with the exception of the kitchen/dining room area, are the original pine flooring and worn in places. Multiple width 7/8-inch thick tongue-and-grooved flooring was installed over the original ash flooring in the kitchen/dining room area which was badly worn, rotted in places, bored and cut for past plumbing, electric and heating updates. The same flooring was installed over the pine floor in the original pantry so that the two joining floors would match. The flooring was professionally finished to ensure durability in these heavily used areas.

Interior – First Floor

The east section of the first floor of the house contains the front main-entrance hallway and a front parlor. The front hallway remains intact with its original plastered walls and ceiling, doors, moldings, flooring, and a curved stairway leading to the second floor (photo 10). The stairway is made of walnut and ash with steps and risers of yellow poplar that still have the original faux painting. The newel has an octagonal plinth, turned base, tapered, octagonal shaft and deep turned circular cap. Balusters are turned and vasiform in profile, supporting a molded handrail. The plastered wall under the stairway is curved to match the stairway above.

The front parlor in the northeast corner of the house contains a white marble fireplace on the north wall (photo 11) that is vented by the fourth chimney on the house. Custom-made floor-to-ceiling walnut bookcases were added to each side of the fireplace in 2011. The bookcases have an antique look and vintage glass was used in the doors. At the same time the bookcases were added, walnut coffered ceiling beams and 36-inch high raised panels were applied to the surface of the ceiling and walls to give the room a more formal appearance of a study.

The middle section of the first floor contains a large central main parlor on the south side and two smaller, equal-sized rooms on the north side. The central main parlor is a large, bright room with two south-facing windows and six doors. All of the original faux painting remains intact in the central main parlor and is in relatively good condition (photo 12, 13). A raised-hearth fireplace from the 1960's on the west wall of the main parlor was restored to a gray marble fireplace (photo 13) appropriate to the 1870's time period.

One of the smaller rooms on the north side of the central main parlor serves as the first-floor bathroom. The downstairs bathroom contains a toilet, an antique circa 1870 dressing table used for a sink vanity (photo 14), and a shower made of Serpentine marble obtained from Carthage, Missouri. The second smaller north-facing rooms adjoining the kitchen serves

as a pantry and contains custom cherry cabinets (photo 15) that were added in 2006. This small room was the original pantry and the entry door between the kitchen and pantry had been covered with drywall in the 1960's. The doorway was restored with the original door and transom that were found in the barn.

The west end of the first floor contains a large kitchen and dining area, which was the original use of this space. Custom cherry cabinets with vintage-glass windowpanes were installed in the kitchen (photo 16). A custom island 4-feet wide and nearly 14-feet long was also installed and dark black/green Serpentine marble, which is nearly as hard as granite, was used as countertops. The island conceals the microwave, dishwasher, trash bins, garbage disposal and utility drawers. The refrigerator was concealed within custom cherry cabinets to make it less obvious. Cherry coffered ceiling beams were installed on the surface of the ceiling to conceal electrical fixtures necessary for lighting. A custom bookcase/desk with the appearance of an antique cupboard was installed in the southwest corner of the area (photo 17). To provide assistance in heating the home, a soapstone wood heating stove was installed on the east wall of the kitchen/dining area (photo 16). The wood-heating stove and the fireplace in the central parlor share the same chimney with each having its own flue. The northwest corner of the kitchen/dining room contains a Copper Clad antique wood cook stove which was installed in the original wood cook stove location when the house was built (photo 18).

In 2004, during the construction of the garage addition, the back stairway dividing the kitchen on the south and the utility room on the north was pulled up to the second floor to serve as the stairs from the second floor to the attic. Without any alterations, the stairway was raised and fit perfectly in place which confirms the belief that the stairs were originally located in this position. At this same time a period stairway similar to the front hallway stairway was salvaged from the same house where the garage windows and doors were obtained. The result was a large kitchen/utility room area across the back one-third of the house with a back stairway turned 90 degrees and leading to an area within a few feet of the original back stairway landing (photo 19).

Interior – Second Floor

The second floor of the house contains seven rooms with two original closets and a front and central hallway. Four of the second floor rooms and the front and central hallways are in original condition. The stairway from the first floor front hallway leads to a small landing and the two east-facing bedrooms on the second floor. The larger east-facing bedroom (photo 20) has an original closet next to a chimney and a half-bath with a toilet and a circa 1890 dresser with a white marble top and vessel sink was added inside the closet. The second east-facing bedroom is very small and original to the house.

West of the front stairway landing is a central hallway that leads to all of the other upstairs rooms. When the ceiling of the central hallway was restored to its original eleven-foot height, arched entranceways on both ends of the hallway were revealed (photo 21). The door sides facing the long central hallway as well as the baseboards and cap moldings still have the original faux-painted grained wood. A stairway located on the west end of the second floor provides access to an attic space that covers the entire house. Most of the attic space has a wood floor.

The largest room upstairs is a south-facing office that sits directly over the main parlor and does not have any closets (photo 22). This room is original to the house and is a large, bright room with two south-facing windows, one east-facing window, and one doorway leading to the central hallway.

One of the two smaller rooms on the north side of the upstairs hallway serves as a laundry room and also contains an original closet. Custom cabinets made of cherry lumber cut from one of our Indiana properties were installed in the laundry room (photo 23). A washer and dryer and apron-front sink were also installed. The second small room on the north side of the upstairs hallway is a bedroom that is original to the house (photo 24).

The second floor southwest corner room serves as a bedroom and sits directly over the dining area on the first floor (photo 25). The northwest corner room of the second floor was made into a large bathroom by removing a smaller bathroom that had been constructed in one corner of this room, probably when the house was remodeled in the 1960's. The second floor full bath contains a toilet, a shower made of Serpentine marble, a cast iron Jacuzzi bathtub and custom cherry cabinets used for a sink vanity (photo 26). The only west-facing window in the house is in this northwest room and faces the barns and outbuildings.

At the west end of the second floor hallway is a doorway leading to a closet located under the stairway to the attic space that covers the entire house. Prior to 2004, a steep, narrow stairway led down to a landing joining the kitchen and utility rooms. Several of the steps had been replaced with Douglas-fir boards while others remained weakened and easily deflected when stepped on. Several steps were cracked or had the leading edge split off. Floor joists in the basement and an upstairs closet show evidence that the back stairway in the house originally led up to the west wall of the house and allowed access to only the two west end bedrooms. Evidence in the attic also exists where a stairway once led from the second floor to the attic of the house. It is probable that at an early point in the history of the house, the first floor stairway was removed and the second floor stairway was lowered to allow access to all the rooms on the second floor. This equated to "turning the stairs" 180 degrees in the other direction to lead up in an easterly direction. This change in stairways may have been necessary because of a fire in the stairwell that adjoined the original kitchen. We have been told that there was a fire in the house by older Morehouse relatives and charred wood trim was found in the location of the stairway.

Brick Springhouse - contributing

Just fifty feet northwest of the house is a brick springhouse that is 14 by 22 ½ feet in size (photo 27). This structure was probably built about the same time as the farmhouse with two-course brick exterior walls. The rafters are made of White or Red Pine using square nails and the window and doorframes are made mostly of Yellow poplar, pine and some oak. Only portions of the three windows and two doors remain. The same 50-year asphalt slate-colored shingles used on the house also cover the roof of the springhouse.

The brick springhouse was originally located just twenty feet west of the farmhouse and a small back "lean to" porch (not shown) constructed of surfaced lumber and sitting on a poured concrete foundation had been added onto the northwest corner of the house. During the construction of the garage addition in 2004, this porch addition was removed and the brick springhouse was moved fifty feet to the north and turned 90 degrees to face the farmhouse and other buildings. The structure was originally sitting on a shallow fieldstone foundation, which probably accounts for much of the cracking in the mortar and bricks. When the building was moved, it was set on two courses of sandstone used to raise the soft brick above grade. The sandstone is supported below grade by cement blocks and a substantial concrete footer. This sandstone is a similar color and size to the limestone used on the house. Photo number 28 shows the west elevation of the house and garage and relative location of the springhouse.

Dairy Barn with Corn Crib - contributing

The dairy barn with corncrib (photo 29) is located immediately southwest of the farmhouse. The dairy barn-style structure is approximately 36 feet wide by 60 feet long and consists of three levels. The first level is 9 feet tall; the second level is 7 ½ feet tall; and the third level is 20 feet to the peak of the roof. A hay track and trolley (without the forks) still hangs in the barn (photo 30). The barn has a timber frame and dimensional lumber was "sandwiched" together for the posts and beams.

The dairy barn is referenced in the 1990 Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (*Tippecanoe County Interim Report,* p. 22). The exact year of construction is unknown; however, a 1914 painting and an early photograph (attachments 4, 5) show the barn as it appeared during the Miller period with a cupola and a "lean to" on the north side. Another early photo shows the barn at a slightly different angle and without a cupola and with additional south-facing windows (attachment 6) as it appeared in the 1930's during the Riley period.

The barn is constructed mostly of sawn old-growth Southern Yellow Pine lumber and sits on poured-concrete footings. The structure also contains White Pine posts and boards, probably salvaged from an earlier building. There are also some oak floor joists that support the second floor. The siding is high quality tongue-and-groove old growth Southern Yellow Pine. Descendants of the Miller family said that there was an older barn on the property that burned. It is likely that salvaged material from the earlier structure was used in the present barn.

The barn has an excessive number of window openings (photo 31) that were probably added in the late 1930's to accommodate the Riley poultry operation. To the west side of the barn is a 15-foot by 48-foot concrete feeding floor. A round concrete foundation where a wood-stave silo once stood remains towards the northwest corner of the barn. There is also a ten-foot square concrete stock tank about 100 feet southwest of the barn (photo 32). The tank is still usable and was probably filled by the windmill at one time.

The gambrel roof was covered with asphalt shingles, probably in the 1960's. In 2011, the old asphalt shingles were removed and slate-colored and textured 50-year shingles matching those on the house were applied and the valleys and roof edges were flashed with copper. Based on a picture of the original cupola, a replacement cupola of the same dimensions was constructed and installed (photos 29, 31). Some of the original lightning rods and grounding cable are still present.

A "lean to" addition that is 16-feet wide by 36-feet long, consisting of an alleyway and a full-length corncrib 8-feet wide by 36-feet long, is located on the north side of the barn. It is not clear if the "lean to" was part of the original structure or added shortly after it was constructed as shown in the 1914 painting. The north wall of this lean-to addition sits on concrete block rather than the poured concrete footings used for the barn. It, too, has both Southern Yellow Pine and salvaged White Pine lumber. The east and west walls are sheathed with Southern Yellow Pine lumber, but this material is 8-inches wide and has a rabbeted joint as compared to the 5½-inch wide tongue-and-groove lumber used on the main barn. The roof decking and part of the framing is of salvage material. Perhaps the "lean to" was rebuilt or expanded at one time. Holes had been cut in the five-V metal roof over the corncrib portion to allow grain to be added by a small elevator typical of the late 1950's to 1960's. In 2010, the roof on the "lean to" was restored using the five-V metal roofing very similar to the original.

Midwestern 4-Portal Barn - contributing

A Midwestern 4-portal barn (photo 33) is located about 100 yards west of the dairy-style barn and was constructed probably in the 1930's after the Miller period. The portal openings and hay hood face south. The main part of the structure is 55-feet wide by 62-feet long with a peak at about 28 feet. The sidewalls are 9-feet tall. The north end of the main structure has an alleyway with a width of twelve feet with a sliding door on each end. The roof on the alleyway portion is turned 90 degrees to the main structure and faces north (photo 34). The alleyway at the north end has a concrete floor and the balance of the main structure has a dirt floor with crushed stone on top.

The perimeter of the barn sits on a poured concrete foundation and the interior columns sit on poured concrete footers constructed by burying metal barrels and filling them with concrete. Columns 8-by-8 inches square are made of mixed species sawn hardwoods. Southern Yellow Pine, Douglas fir, and hemlock dimensional lumber was used for the structural members. The barn is sided with old growth tongue-and-groove Douglas-fir boards with a "V" on each edge and center.

The barn has a granary attached to the north end (photos 34, 35) that is now being used as a shop for Christmas tree sales (photo 36). The granary structure measures 28-feet wide by 30-feet long. The sidewalls are 9-feet tall and the height is 18 feet to the roof peak. The west side of the granary contains a corncrib and the east side of the granary contains two bins for grain. An overhead storage area is above the alleyway. The building is constructed of mostly fast or second growth Southern Yellow Pine. The joists for the overhead bins are rough sawn White or Red Pine on 20-inch centers and failed early in the history of the building. Both the corncrib and two side grain bins were filled manually by shoveling. Doors or openings to the crib and bins are about 9 feet high and are still intact. This height is about as high as a man in a wagon could easily shovel. Based on the lumber used for construction, the granary was added to the barn at a somewhat later date. The knee wall between the barn and south end of the granary was crudely removed many years ago to provide a12-foot wide access between the alleyway of the barn and the alleyway of the granary. A portion of the northeast wall is sided with Douglas-fir siding identical to that on the barn and was probably salvaged when the opening between the barn and granary was made. A concrete feeding floor 34-feet wide extends the full length of the barn and granary on the east side exterior of the building.

The portal barn and granary are newly painted red. The barn had initially been painted red, but many coats of white paint followed and were peeling from the wood, exposing the original red paint on some protected portions of the structure. Both the portal barn area and granary have a new five-V metal roof. The badly rusted metal roof was removed and 1x6 inch boards to be used for applying screws were installed alongside the original boards which had deteriorated so badly that they would no longer reliably hold fasteners for a new roof. A new five-V metal roof just like the original was screwed in place. The original lightning rods and grounding cables are still present on the portal barn.

A remaining octagonal concrete slab located to the northwest corner of this barn most likely served as a foundation for another corncrib.

Metal Hog House - contributing

Northeast of the back barn is a pole-type structure sheathed and roofed with the same five-V metal used on the dairy barn "lean-to", back barn, and granary roofs. The structure is 16 ½-feet wide and 137-feet long. It has an open side facing south (photo 37) with a roof peak of 11 feet and a back wall height of 7 ½ feet. The lower one-third of the back and end walls are made with preservative-treated tongue-and-groove 2"x6" Southern Yellow Pine lumber. The north wall has horizontal hinged panels that originally could be opened for ventilation. The structure is set on a concrete slab and it has a concrete floor that slopes outward toward the south side of the building. To the front is a concrete pad that is 16 feet wide and runs the full length of the structure. This pad slopes towards the building and there is a non-functional water wash-down gutter and automated sweep for easy cleaning of manure that would flow naturally into it. The structure was divided into sections and evidence remains of the original electric automatic heated water system. Based on conversations with Guy Riley (Riley Conversation, 2009), the structure was built in 1955. An octagonal concrete slab is located directly to the south of the hog house and it is possibly the remains of corncribs used to hold whole ear corn to feed the hogs.

Machine Shed - contributing

Just 45 feet east of the metal hog house is a machine shed measuring 30-feet wide by 75-feet long and built in 1955 or 1956 (photo 38). It is 20 feet to the peak of the roof and the sidewalls are 12-feet tall. There are three roller doors on the south side and a double roller door on the east end of the building. The header height on the east end is higher than that of the three south-facing doors, probably to accommodate the development of larger farm equipment. The machine shed is a pole barn construction with corrugated metal siding and roof and a dirt floor. Preservative treated Southern Yellow Pine tongue-and-groove 2"x6" lumber was used to construct the bottom three feet of the sidewalls. Unlike roof trusses of a later date that were factory made with metal connector plates as technology and transportation improved, the roof trusses for the machine shed metal roof were probably made on site and nailed together. This structure is very similar in construction materials and techniques as the metal hog house.

Evidence of Other Buildings

For a property of this age, size and stature, several additional buildings must have existed over the years. Fortunately, Malcolm Miller (born July 1927) documented what he could recall as a very young boy living at the property (Malcolm Miller Letter, 2006). The property passed to the Riley family in 1934. The Miller letter indicates that electric power had not yet been installed.

There was a wooden shop building located just west of the back door of the house and north of the windmill (attachment 4). The original hand water pump still exists were the windmill was located (photo 39). The wooden building contained a cob bin and a storage area for equipment. The cobs were likely used to start wood stove fires.

Also, just northwest of the house was a single-car garage. This garage is shown in attachment 6 and a shallow concrete footing was located in this area.

Just to the west of this area there was a barn used for storage of a threshing machine. This is probably the area currently occupied by the metal machine shed described above. Malcolm Miller also reported that there was an old henhouse at the northwest corner of the dairy barn. A concrete footer just to the north of the "lean to" on the existing dairy barn remains and this could have been part of the henhouse or part of the barn Malcolm references or another building. There is also an octagonal concrete slab northeast of the machine shed that measures 22 by 28 feet.

Most importantly, the letter references an "old clapboard-sided house" about 300 feet to the west of the cluster of buildings. No evidence remains of this structure except in the county tax records for the property dated in the 1860's. This could have been the original house on the property or Levi Morehouse could have built the clapboard house when the property was purchased in 1856.

Malcolm also references a maple sugar camp (attachment 7). There is a deep depression and adjoining rise in the ground where Malcolm indicated this camp was once located. Sap was usually gravity fed into the evaporator so that would explain the remaining terrain. On another occasion, Malcolm told me that the syrup was stored in the eastern-most small room on the north side of the main parlor in the house. He recalls people coming to purchase the syrup. This was probably a very important source of revenue during the depression era. The farm was called "Sugar Grove Farm" as shown in the photograph of the barn during the Miller period (attachment 5).

There is yet another concrete slab and some evidence of feed bunks about 100 yards southwest of the back portal barn. We have been told that there was also a pit silo in this area, although no evidence of it remains.

Water Issues

The original property contained a section of Indian Creek and this obviously had to be a year around source of domestic and livestock water during the early period of settlement. At some point in time, a cistern was located west of the brick farmhouse. Malcolm Miller refers to a water tank on the second floor of the house. In the center of the basement of the house a two-foot tall wall, in a north-to-south direction, constructed of fieldstone still exists. This wall and the north and east foundation walls, plus a missing fourth south wall, probably formed a water holding tank in the basement. Tile and pipe draining to the south side of the basement still exist. In attachment 6 a windmill is shown in the area behind the house where a pump still stands. This windmill and well was probably used to supply water to the house and cooling tank in the basement and perhaps to the small brick springhouse located just west of the house.

Water availability and quality problems exist in the area. In certain spots, "good" water is found at about 60 feet down. After that, the next water seam is about 200 feet down and contains sulfur. The current water supply for the property comes from a 60 foot deep well located near County Road 500 North and about 500 feet from the house. There is also a concrete well pit behind the metal machine shed. This wellhead is abandoned but the pressure tank for the system is still at this location.

With the Riley poultry operation, water was reportedly pumped from this location to additional poultry sheds a full one-half mile to the north. As evidence, several two-inch diameter 20-foot length pipes were strewn on the property when Daniel L. Cassens and Victoria J. Cassens acquired it in 2000.

Morehouse, Levi and Lucy, Farm
Name of Property

Tippecanoe County, IN
County and State

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
c. 1878 – 1962

Significant Dates
c. 1878
1907
1934

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

Circa 1878 was the date of construction of the Italianate brick farmhouse and the beginning of residency of Levi and Lucy Morehouse. The year 1962 marked the end of the residency of the Morehouse, Miller, and Riley families, who were all significant to the history of the property.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm meets National Register criteria A in the area of agriculture and C in the area of architecture. The farmhouse and its outbuildings are representative of the many highly productive Midwestern livestock and grain farms that existed during the latter part of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. The Italianate brick farmhouse and outbuildings also form an excellent collection of historically accurate buildings prevalent in west-central Indiana for the identified period of significance (1878–1962). The Morehouses arrived shortly after the settlement period in Tippecanoe County, and they soon prospered, raising livestock for the Chicago market on their farm, and manufacturing brick in Lafayette. Their impressive Italianate farmhouse, c.1878, showcased their success. The farm evolved under the ownership of the Millers (1907-1934) into a Belgian draft horse farm. Paul Riley was known for innovations in poultry farming, and in 1934, the Morehouse Farm was incorporated into the family's poultry operations. Even though each family focused on a specialty, each also practiced diversified agriculture. The variety of purpose-built farm structures reflects this practice and makes the property a good representative of the many changes Hoosier farms faced from the late 19th century to the 1960s.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Architecture

The Morehouse Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its Italianate farmhouse. Builders, homeowners, and the small number of professionals who called themselves architects became familiar with the style through books, periodicals, and built examples. *The Architecture of Country Houses*, published by A.J. Downing in 1850, is most often regarded as the first American publication to feature a house design in the Italian style. Though nearby Lafayette was platted only in 1825, river trade and the success of the Wabash & Erie Canal brought a measure of sophistication and for many, prosperity if not wealth. For example, it is widely held that Moses Fowler owned a copy of *Country Houses* and used it for the inspiration of his 1852 Gothic Revival mansion at 909 South Street (NR, 1971). Other builders in the county, especially in Lafayette, created Greek Revival homes during the 1850s and 1860s that might be at home in Upstate New York. Like so many American builders, they were likely drawing on experience, ideas from pattern books, or familiar examples from eastern states. By the time of the Civil War, Tippecanoe County builders and architects were already conversant in Italianate architecture, likely in the same way they experienced other systems of ornamentation. The James Falley House, 642 New York Street, completed 1864, shows that local builders had mastered the Italianate style by that time (NR, 1982). Many builders stuck with traditional I-House or double pile floor plans, incorporating Italianate ornament to their buildings. The builder of the Falley House chose non-traditional massing and a tower probably drawn from pattern book examples.

The Morehouse Farmhouse seems to draw less from vernacular traditions and more from printed sources and familiar examples. The builder of the house was likely to have been Levi Morehouse himself and family members. When a young man, Levi Morehouse learned the mason's trade, which he followed several years, and before leaving his native state of Ohio was engaged for a time in the manufacture of brick (*Biographical Record and Portrait Album of Tippecanoe County, Indiana,* p. 769). Levi's father, Amos Morehouse (1793–1845), was also a brick mason. As evidence of his masonry skills, Amos erected a brick house at the corner of Main and Third Streets in Lafayette, Indiana. In addition, Amos and his son, Levi, were engaged in the erection of the original Lahr House hotel in Lafayette, Indiana in 1831. Levi's brother, Morgan and Morgan's son Henry, born in 1850, built a brick early Victorian-style house about one mile north on Morehouse Road in 1864 ("Windswept", 1981).

The level of finish of the Morehouse Farmhouse matches even the better examples of Italianate in the county seat of Lafayette. From its asymmetrical massing, to its stone window and door hoods, elaborate bracketed entablature and tall windows, the house has all the hallmark characteristics of a high-style Italianate house. The interior also has characteristic craftsmanship one would expect in an Italianate house. The fine crafted staircase and moldings remain in place. The floor plan is characteristic as well, though several rooms have new functions. Of particular interest is the woodwork finish. Many areas of the home retain faux-grained woodwork, once a common feature of high-style interiors of the era. Often the target of changes in taste, such false graining rarely survives so intact.

The rural portions of Wabash Township have an array of historic resources from its agricultural past. The township includes West Lafayette and the Purdue University campus. While nearby Lafayette has a number of examples of

Italianate, Wabash Township has few. Early houses, such as Piercestead, the James Pierce, Jr. House, built 1834 (NR, 1982), are vernacular in design. The Pierce House is an I-House variant, but the nearby Robinson House on 450 N, c.1850, is a gable-front Greek Revival brick house with wing. Another member of the Morehouse family built "Windswept" in 1864; it appears to be the oldest surviving example of Italianate in the township and stands at CR 300 W. "Windswept" is a gable-front vernacular brick house with round-arched Italianate windows and Italianate entablature. Additional information about these and other architecturally significant properties are in the section that follows.

Other Significant Properties in the Area

The Levi and Lucy Morehouse farmhouse is but one in a cluster of six additional significant houses in the area. Within a three-mile radius there are several remaining brick structures dating from 1833 to 1900. The oldest of these is the James Pierce, Jr. house, also known as Piercestead. Located on County Road 140 West, this Federal Greek revival house was built in 1833 and boarded early travelers to the community. It has had a number of owners through the years all of whom have worked to keep the home in good repair and protect its historical features. This house is 1.4 miles east and .3 miles south of the Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm (*Tippecanoe County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory,* p. 22).

A Federal period home, not listed in the Tippecanoe County Interim Report, is located about .8 miles south on Taft Road and .2 miles west on County Road 450 North, just southwest of the Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm. This home is located on a lane off a little traveled county road and sits in a clump of large black locust trees. During my visit to the home, the owner pointed out an eroded "trench" to the back of the house and indicated that that this was part of the "Trail of Death" and subsequent road for many years.

Just .4 miles south of the Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm on Taft Road is the John Rawles House that was built in 1850 (*Tippecanoe County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory,* p. 22). Rawles was another prominent citizen and landowner. The Combination Atlas Map of Tippecanoe County, Indiana (1878) shows a picture of the homestead on page 83 and indicates Rawles owned over 700 acres in the immediate vicinity. The Rawles and Morehouse families were united through the marriage of Levi's son Silas and Matilda Rawles in 1869 (http://www.diannedunfield.com/ john-rawles-and-matilda-newell-family-bible).

Just 1.1 miles north on Morehouse Road from the Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm, Levi's son Joseph constructed a brick house with vernacular construction in 1890 (*Tippecanoe County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory,* p. 22). This house also appears to be in good repair.

In 1864, Levi's brother Morgan built a brick early Victorian-style house now called Windswept in the 1860's ("Windswept", 1981). The house is located 1.7 miles north on Morehouse Road from the Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm. A copy of a four-page history of this property was written by the owner in 1981 and is in the Tippecanoe County Historical Society Library. The history reports that Morgan and his son Henry built the house. After this house was separated from the adjoining farmland and sold, it has had at least two owners who are interested in the history of the community and improved the condition of the property.

Across the road from the Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm is the Wabash Township School No. 3 (Hebron School) built in 1898 (*Tippecanoe County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory,* p. 22). The school is "tee" shaped and has been converted into a private residence and occupied by Herman and Carolyn Wright, descendents of the Jennings family. It is in an excellent state of repair.

Agricultural Buildings

The Morehouse Farm is also significant, both in terms of Criterion A and Criterion C, for its collection of and evolution of use of its farm buildings. The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Tippecanoe County identified 48 properties in rural Wabash Township (not including West Lafayette). Of these, 16 were farmsteads with main house and at least one agricultural outbuilding. The survey was conducted in 1990; very likely, at least several farms have lost outbuildings by the time of this nomination (2012). Three other farms in Wabash Township were identified as having livestock barns, while one other was known to have been a stock farm. While not one of a kind, the Morehouse property is rare to have such a representative collection of diverse outbuildings.

Brick Springhouse

The Malcolm Miller letter describes the cluster of buildings located immediately west of the brick farmhouse. The brick springhouse was used originally to cool food. There was a cooling tank in the springhouse to accomplish this task. In later years, the structure was used for storage.

Dairy Barn with Corn Crib

Originally, this barn was used for livestock and storage. As agriculture changed in the first half of the 20th century, so did the use of this barn. The Miller family used it for breeding Belgian horses and for raising Duroc Jersey hogs hogs (*Prairie Farmer's Reliable Directory of Farmers and Breeders,* p. 139). During the Miller period, the barn was struck by lightning. The bolt hit a wagon tongue inside the east door and ignited a fire. Erastus Miller ran from the house and was able to douse the fire with water before it spread (Malcolm Miller Letter, 2006). Malcolm, a senior member of the Miller family, also showed me where the horses were stalled on the south side of the barn and harnesses and other items were stored in a small room just on the north side of the center portal. In cleaning the barn, a small brass button from a horse collar was found in a knee brace on the east side of the barn and was returned to Malcolm Miller. This barn was certainly the focal point of activity during the period of the Miller ownership from 1907 to 1934.

As the Riley family assumed ownership, use of the barn changed. Portions of the second and third floors were probably added to the bay over the center portal of the barn. Concrete was poured for the ground floor and it was sloped and tiled for drainage and easy cleaning. The north bay of the barn contained several stanchions for milking cows and a stall probably for a bull or horse. Chickens were raised on both the second and third floors while hogs occupied the first floor.

During the Riley period, the barn housed a large poultry operation. A neighbor, Gary Wright, who is a descendent of the Jennings family showed me trap doors in the floor where the chickens were lowered from above when it was time to sell them (Gary Wright Conversation, 2007). He worked there as a young boy. When ownership changed again in 1962 the barn continued to be used for egg production and housing of other farm animals, as well as storage. As late as 2001, the top two levels of the barn still contained at least ten inches of chicken litter as well as crudely made chicken nests and feeding troughs.

Midwestern 4-Portal Barn

Neither the portal barn nor attached granary existed when the Miller's owned the farm. Thus, it was built in the mid-to-late 1930's or during the period of World War II. Since the barn itself contains some western lumber, it is likely a product of the 1930's or early Riley period as this material was generally not available in Midwestern states during World War II. The use of some native hardwoods is probably indicative that money was still tight and people used what was available whenever possible. The construction materials in the granary are of particular interest. The fast growth Southern Yellow Pine is typical of what little lumber was available during World War II. The rough sawn soft pine 2x6's on 20-inch centers and 12-foot spans to support an overhead grain bin is far from adequate and several of these members failed. They probably represent the shortage of construction materials during the war period.

The portal barn and granary were not atypical of the buildings constructed at a somewhat earlier time. As a result, the building was nearly obsolete in thirty years as Midwestern agriculture changed from small family farms to much larger operations beginning in the 1960's. Although originally used for hay storage, the barn with its hay track, trolley and forks (photo 40) to handle loose hay would be useless as hay bailers became common place in the 1950's or even earlier. After the 1960's, at the latest, grain would no longer be moved with a shovel, also making the granary obsolete. The interior walls of the granary still show where small quantities of grain inventories were tallied for record keeping purposes (photo 41).

With the barn doors directed to the south and the feeding floor on the east side of the barn, livestock was protected from the west winds in the winter and hot sun in the summer.

The buildings and feeding floor could accommodate no more than 50 head of fat cattle and 50 head of hogs at one time. The granary would be totally inadequate to store feed and grain for this number of livestock. There is also a slab off the northwest corner of the barn for more grain storage. Although this would be a significant number of livestock at the time, by the end of the 1960's these were insufficient numbers to support a profitable livestock operation.

Metal Hog House

This 1955 state-of-the-art structure represents the transition of Midwestern livestock production from small numbers of animals being raised in wood structures to a very early confined hog feeding operation capable of producing a couple hundred head of hogs at one time. It is a very early representation of the use of automation to reduce labor requirements. The automated heating system used to keep water from freezing in the winter and design of the concrete drainage system with the water wash-down gutter and automated sweep represent two elements of changing technology for farmers.

Machine Shed

After World War II, Midwestern agriculture was focused on automation. This automation would continue to evolve with bigger and bigger farming equipment ranging from tractors to combines. With this bigger equipment came a need for bigger storage facilities with tall and wide doors. This building was an early response to that need and was used to house farming equipment and supplies.

The Owners and Agricultural Practice

Primarily, three families owned the farm and additional lands during the identified period of significance 1878–1962. These families included Levi Jennings Morehouse (1819–1887) and Lucy Kee Morehouse (1819–1895); Erastus Idaho Miller (1864–1933) and Hattie M. Miller (1867–1928); Paul G. Riley (1894–1940) and Ruth S. Riley (1896–1953); and Robert G. Riley (1921–1981) and Miriam K. Riley (1925). In order to describe the significance of the farm, it is important to discuss the historical significance of these families not only in Tippecanoe County, but also to our country as a nation.

Morehouse Family

Thomas Morehouse came from Yorkshire, England, with the migration of Puritans conducted by Sir Richard Saltonstall. He was in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1635; at Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1640; and at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1641. He was one of the original twenty-nine white settlers at Stamford who purchased the town from the New Haven Colony, which had bought it from the Indians earlier for one hundred bushels of corn (http://www.americanrevolution.org /morehouse.html) (*Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven, from 1638 to 1649,* pp. 45 and 199). He settled permanently at Fairfield, Connecticut, prior to 1653 and became prominent in its development (http://freepages. genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nancyelder/Morehouse.htm).

On August 6, 1653, Thomas Morehouse purchased twenty-four acres of land in Fairfield on Sasco Hill, a beautiful location near the Long Island Sound. Ten days later he bought Henry Jackson's grist mill which was the first, and for many years the only grist mill in the town. In September of the same year, he was one of the deputies to the General Court at Hartford. When he died in 1658, he left a widow Isabel, presumed to be his second wife and not the mother of his children who included Hannah, Samuel, Thomas, Mary, Jonathan and John. From them are descended all the Morehouses in America, at least until after 1780 (http://www.americanrevolution.org/morehouse.html). Thomas had two sons, Samuel and Thomas, who were made freemen by the General Court in October 1664 (*The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut 1636-1776,* p. 433).

It is estimated that over two hundred of Thomas Morehouse descendants served in the Revolutionary War (http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nancyelder/Morehouse.htm). Gershom Morehouse, Jr. entered the Revolutionary War as a private, was appointed 1st Lieutenant, 1st Conn. Battalion March 15, 1777, and afterward promoted Captain. He was in command of a company at the battle of White Plains. His son-in-law, a Captain in the British troops, was in the same battle, and they were permitted to meet after the action under a flag of truce to confer on family matters (http://www.americanrevolution.org/morehouse.html).

Amos Morehouse was born in New Jersey in 1793 and spent his early years in Ohio. He was a brick mason by trade (*Biographical Record and Portrait Album of Tippecanoe County, Indiana,* p. 769). On September 11, 1817, Amos Morehouse married an Ohio native, Rhoda Jennings. Rhoda Jennings grandfather, David Jennings, joined the Benjamin Stites group that founded Cincinnati, Ohio and was killed by an Indian in August 1793, as documented in several court depositions that can be found in the Draper manuscripts (http://roseredcowgirl.tripod.com/daisemingerstree/id77.html). In the Draper Manuscripts, Benjamin Stites, refers to David Jennings as Uncle David Jennings and refers to David's eldest son Henry Jennings (http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~jennings/manuscript/djenn2.htm). David's wife Sarah Cushman was a descendant of Mary Allerton, who was the last surviving Mayflower passenger at the time of her death in

1699 (see Cushman Ancestry Chart). Levi Jennings Morehouse was born to Amos and Rhoda Jennings Morehouse in New Carlisle, Ohio in 1819.

The Amos Morehouse family arrived in Tippecanoe County, Indiana around 1830, just nineteen years after the Battle of Tippecanoe. Upon arrival in Tippecanoe County, also in the early 1830s, Rhoda's parents, Levi Jennings and Elizabeth Bell Jennings, purchased 800 acres of land and were considered very wealthy for that time period (*Past and Present of Tippecanoe County, Indiana*, p. 1106). Part of the 800 acres included the property where the house sits, which Levi and Elizabeth Jennings purchased in 1832. A portion of these 800 acres eventually transferred to Levi Morehouse (Abstract of Title, p. 5).

The Abstract of Title shows that the United States of America issued a Certificate of Entry to that land where the Italianate farmhouse was eventually built to John I. Davisson on November 16, 1829. A patent to convey this property to John J. Davison was issued on January 11, 1831 and signed by Andrew Jackson. The Abstract of Title also shows a transfer of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 24 North and Range 5 West containing 80 acres from John J. Davidson to Levi Jennings, Senior, for $2,000 on July 12, 1832.

With the exception of 2.4 acres removed from the southwest corner, which may have been used for a schoolhouse and church, this land was transferred to Levi Morehouse on November 29, 1856 for the sum of $5,550.00. This is the property on which the house was built and may have been the beginning of the large landholdings of Levi Morehouse.

It is reported that Levi Morehouse attended school only a few days but possessed an unusual mental ability (*Past and Present of Tippecanoe County, Indiana*, p. 1106). Levi was a mason by trade and manufactured bricks at Lafayette in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. He was also heavily engaged in the livestock business. He hauled most of his bricks to Chicago, Illinois by oxen team and returned with loads of salt and other goods. He also shipped livestock to Buffalo, New York (http://members.tripod.com/blue_family/unconnect%201.htm). At the beginning of his life he had virtually nothing, but at the time of death was considered "very well-to-do." In 1838 he married Lucy Kee, who was also born in Ohio, but had moved to Indiana. "Her father, Caleb Kee, was one of Tippecanoe County's most prominent characters. He was present at General Hull's surrender at the battle of Detroit, during the war of 1812" (*Past and Present of Tippecanoe County, Indiana*, p. 1106).

Levi's son Joseph worked with his father in the livestock business for twenty years. It is documented that Levi purchased livestock while Joseph handled the shipping, mostly to eastern markets. Berkshire hogs and Durham cattle were preferred. Joseph's second wife was Nancy J. Plummer, whose ancestry is also traced back to the Pilgrims and the Mayflower. "It is reported that she has in her possession a string of beads passed through the family for 465 years and that she has a gun carried in the war of 1812 by John Ladd and a tea set which came from England on the Mayflower" (*Past and Present of Tippecanoe County, Indiana*, p. 1107).

James Kee (uncle of Lucy Kee Morehouse) and Thomas Plummer (brother of Nancy J. Plummer Morehouse) helped move the Indians from the state of Indiana to Kansas in 1838. A number of commemorative markers have been placed along the Trail of Death, including one on County Road 500 North between Morehouse Road and 225 West just west of the Mt. Zion Church, erected by Tippecanoe County Historical Association in 1988 (attachment 8) (http://www.potawatomi-tda.org/indiana/lafayett.htm). This boulder is located on the southwest corner of Section 26 and is somewhat visible from the front porch of the house. This property was originally part of the Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm, but has since been separated.

It is apparent that the union of Levi J. Morehouse and Lucy Kee combined two powerful families. Levi was the son of a mason, learned how to work hard, and had a good mind. His roots can be traced to the many trades people who moved west in search of land and a better life. His mother, Rhoda Jennings Morehouse, and wife, Lucy Kee Morehouse, on the other hand, came from wealthy families that were prominent in the early development of the United States. They, too, moved west to seek opportunities, which they found in abundance.

Based on the 1878 *Combination Atlas Map of Tippecanoe County, Indiana*, Levi Morehouse owned 564 contiguous acres, including the land where the Italianate house was built. In addition, he owned another 303 acres in Wabash and Tippecanoe townships. Three brothers owned 868 acres all along or close to Morehouse Road. Levi's son Joseph had acquired 280 acres. Other Morehouse family members acquired another 220 acres. Additional lands were acquired by the

Morehouse family as a result of marriages to other significant landowners, such as Rawles and Marsteller (*Past and Present of Tippecanoe County, Indiana*, p. 1107).

According to the *Report upon the Statistics of Agriculture Compiled from Returns Received at the Tenth Census*, in 1880 there were 194,018 farms located in Indiana and the average farm size was 105 acres. Overall in the United States, Indiana was ranked fourth in the production of hogs and sixth in production of cattle and oxen. The Statistics of Agriculture Table 9 shows that Tippecanoe County was ranked in the top 25 percent of all Indiana counties for the production of both hogs and cattle. Based on the facts that Levi Morehouse owned 867 acres of land in 1880 and that he had over twenty years of experience in livestock production and trading, it is apparent that the Levi and Lucy Morehouse farm was would have been considered a large, prosperous farm in Tippecanoe County.

The individual agricultural census data for the Morehouse Farm, as reported in the 1880 Census of Agriculture, shows that the farm was exceptional in several ways. The amount of acreage was higher than most farms in Wabash Township. The farm's value of buildings appears to be the highest in the township at over $8,000, reflecting the presence of the then-new Italianate farmhouse, and certainly other buildings. In 1880, the farm had 122 head of cattle, far more than any other farm in Wabash Township. Their closest competitor in Wabash Township was fellow family member Silas Morehouse, who held 102 head of cattle that year. The Levi Morehouses were also producing butter, some 1,000 pounds in 1880, doubtless for the Lafayette and West Lafayette market. Additionally, Levi, Lucy and their year-round hired hands tended to 200 head of hogs in 1880, as much as other farms without the cattle operation (information in this paragraph from 1880 *U.S. Census of Agriculture* form for the Morehouse Farm, see attachments).

Perhaps it was Levi's experiences on trips north to sell produce and bricks, that he and others established a toll road through his and other family members' property. This toll road went north from Chauncey (now West Lafayette). A tollbooth that sat on the road at Hebron is shown in attachment 9. The booth was moved from its original location on the Levi Morehouse property to his son's farm (Silas Morehouse) about one-half mile to the west at an unknown date. An original accounting book for the road currently resides in the Levi and Lucy Morehouse farmhouse, and was given by Alpha Morehouse to the current owners, Daniel and Victoria Cassens, with the understanding that it would stay with the house.

Revenues generated from these land holdings and other resources obtained through good fortune and hard work and with apparent management abilities, Levi and Lucy Morehouse built around 1878 a substantial brick Italianate house. With its eleven-foot ceilings, nine-foot windows, three-course thick brick walls, exterior adornments of carved-limestone lintels and sills, and wood soffits, frieze boards, brackets and corbels, it is architecturally significant. While native timber must have been abundant at the time of construction, White, or possibly, Red Pine lumber was used for the framing, floors, doors, windows and most of the trim work throughout the house. Some yellow poplar, probably of local origin, was used for the less ornate and painted trim. Two attic roof rafters bare the name "Hutchinson and Pa?er, Michigan City", stenciled in dark paint. Steamers on Lake Michigan transported south millions of board feet of lumber cut from the virgin forests of Michigan and Wisconsin. Michigan City, as one of the lake's busiest ports at the time, shipped much of this rough wood by rail to the expanding southern and western farms and towns, including Tippecanoe County (http://www.mclib.org/port3.htm).

While this brick Italianate House is obviously a statement of the wealth and prominence of the Morehouse family, it is not overly ornate like many other houses of the period and style. With the exception of the original kitchen and dining room, the floors are pine, not hardwood. All of the molding and trim is painted pine or yellow poplar. Again, many houses of this stature would have walnut, ash and possibly other hardwoods as trim in at least some of the rooms. The front curved stairway is of walnut and ash but the steps are of yellow poplar and, as a result, are well worn. The spindle turnings and newel post are relatively plain compared to others of this time period. Perhaps Levi's background as son of a mason and hard working farmer and entrepreneur resulted in a somewhat conservative approach to interior adornment.

After the death of Levi J. Morehouse in 1887, a total of 97 acres of farmland and 27.93 acres where the farmhouse is located passed to Lucy Morehouse. In 1893, Lucy Morehouse leased the 97 acres of farmland to her son Charles and his wife Kate Morehouse. Prior to her death in 1895, Lucy Morehouse conveyed through a Quit Claim Deed the 27.93 acres with the farmhouse to her three surviving sons, Joseph, Silas and Charles, along with six grandchildren. On September 25, 1893, the sons and grandchildren petitioned the court to partition the property. As a result, the 27.93 acres with the brick farmhouse was sold at the East door of the Courthouse in Lafayette, Indiana to Richard A. Moore for $2305.00 on

March 2, 1894. Over the course of the next thirteen years, two more families owned the property before passing ownership to the Miller family.

Miller Family

Erastus Idaho Miller and Hattie M. Miller purchased the 27.93 acres with the brick farmhouse on August 20, 1907. He then purchased the 97 acres of farmland owned by Charles Morehouse on March 2, 1908. Family descendents still reside in the area. One in particular, Malcolm Miller (b.1927), grandson of Erastus and son of Glenn Clayton Miller (1892-1962), has written a detailed letter regarding the property. Malcolm shared many memories from the time he lived in the house during the late 1920's and early 1930's (Malcolm Miller Letter, 2006).

Near the point in time during which the Morehouse Farm was passing from stock farm to horse farm, the 1905 *Soil Survey of Tippecanoe County, Indiana* notes that corn, supplemented by oats and winter wheat, were the most common farm products in the county. Nearly one-third of the county's total land area, 100,000 acres of the county's total 320,000 acres, was planted in corn by 1905. Dairy farming had "not developed to any extent except in the neighborhood of Lafayette" (*Soil Survey of Tippecanoe County, Indiana*, p. 37). Although availability of grazing land limited cattle operations, "There are a number of farmers who devote much attention to stock breeding. Some well-bred herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are to be seen, and some excellent horses are (being) raised" (*Soil Survey of Tippecanoe County, Indiana,* p. 37). The report notes that the average farm size in Tippecanoe County in 1905 was about 118 acres, close to the size of the Morehouse land after its sale in the 1890s. The soil survey indicates that the Millers and their horse breeding operation were part of an established and growing trend in the county.

Erastus Miller had spent time in Idaho before returning to Indiana. During this period, the farm was probably typical of other Midwestern family farms, as far as producing a variety of crops and livestock. However, Belgian horses were Erastus' specialty. The family indicated that at least some stock was brought from England. An oil painting dated 1914 (attachment 4) shows the farmhouse and front dairy barn (back barn was not present) having this huge animal as the focal point.

The heavy draft stallions of Belgium were imported into the United States as civilization moved west (*The Official Horse Breeds Standards Book: The Complete Guide to the Standards of All North American Equine Breed Associations,* p. 347). The heavier horses were needed to break the prairie ground for planting and pull large freight wagons. The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses was founded in 1887 in Wabash, Indiana. Progress of the Belgian horse in America was slow until the turn of the century. In 1903 the government of Belgium sent an exhibit of Belgian horses to the St. Louis World's Fair and to the International Livestock Exhibition in Chicago and the interest in the breed grew steadily. The onset of World War II in 1914 brought an end to the importation of the horses. However, by that time, American Belgian breeders had enough stock of their own to develop their own style of Belgian horse. During the draft horse decline in the 1920s, the Belgian horse moved into the number two position in the United States.

The Prairie Farmer's Reliable Directory of Farmers and Breeders, Tippecanoe County, Indiana (1919) lists Erastus as a breeder of Rhode Island Red chickens and Duroc Jersey hogs. Interestingly enough, this is the same breed of hogs that the Cassens family bred for at least 50 years prior to the 1980's in Lee and Ogle counties in Illinois. Erastus was a very prominent businessman and started the first grain co-op in the area (http://boards.ancestry.com/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=505&p=localities.northam.usa.states.indiana.counties.tippecanoe). The farm passed from the Miller family after both Erastus Miller and Hattie Miller passed away just as the worst of the Great Depression ended.

Riley Family

The property passed to Paul G. Riley (1894-1940) and Ruth S. Riley (1896-1953) in 1934. Paul Riley was a professor of animal husbandry (poultry) at Purdue University; Regional Manager for Purina Mills of Indiana and Ohio; and owner of Riley Poultry Farm. Paul Riley was listed in Who's Who in America as he developed the nationally recognized Red Rock layer chicken. The farm was transferred to Robert G. Riley (1921-1981) and Miriam K. Riley (1925) in 1941.

Just two years later in 1943, Robert Riley left the poultry operation to assist in the World War II effort. He served on the USS Franklin as pilot of a carrier-based Navy scout dive bomber. He received the Silver Star and the Navy Cross for his courageous actions in the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944 (http://www.homeofheroes.com/members/02_NX/citations/03_wwiinc/nc_06wwii_navyR.html). Robert was head of the Indiana Turkey Association and nationally recognized for developing the techniques for fast-growing turkeys.

The 1940's to 1950's were a critical period of tremendous change for the house and farm. The worst of the Great Depression was ending, making some money available. Unknowingly, World War II and a tremendous need for agricultural products produced in the United States loomed in the future. Also looming was the post-war boom of farm prices and the subsequent over production of farm crops, leading to the decline of the agricultural economy in the 1950's.

When the Riley family acquired the property in 1934, the house would have been about 56 years old and, shortly after, the county was being electrified (note light pole in attachment 6). Several earlier farm buildings were probably present at this time; however, due to the depression era and developing agricultural techniques, the buildings would soon disappear. At some point in the Riley period, a significant transition took place. The house was no longer occupied by the owner as a family farm, but was looked at as a business, which is still typical of today's Midwestern agriculture. The metal hog facility and machine shed were constructed in 1955 and 1956.

The Riley family was noted for the Riley Poultry Farm (hatchery) located between Grant and Salisbury Streets in West Lafayette (attachment 10). This area was developed in the 1950's and there is a street that was named after Paul Riley, which is Riley Court. The Morehouse farm was expanded to the north and it was essentially a vertical integration of the hatchery. The properties were referenced as the North and South farms. The Red Rock layer chicken was developed at the Morehouse farm hatchery as an early example of Paul Riley's successful genetic manipulation techniques for poultry. The occupants of a neighboring house talk about a Japanese-American couple who had to travel at night to sex chickens at the hatchery during World War II.

The farm field located east of Morehouse Road between County Roads 500 North and 600 North was fenced and used as turkey range (attachment 11). Four large metal buildings (two remain) and grain bins were located on the North farm of the property. A barn similar to the four-portal barn at the Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm was also present at the North farm location but was destroyed by fire. In 1957, bronze turkeys were produced and in 1959 white double-breasted turkeys were produced (Riley Conversation, 2009). One of the neighbors still talks about how the white turkeys found a hole in the fence and filled her yard (Carolyn Wright Conversation, 2007).

Also, in 1959, eight hundred pheasants were raised in the upstairs of the front barn. Raising wild game birds for release was a common but a short-lived practice in the 1950's. Guy Riley verified that after the release of the pheasants, not a single one was ever seen later (Riley Conversation, 2009).

In 1962, Robert G. Riley and Miriam K. Riley sold the farmhouse along with 25.27 acres to Eugene V. Schenkman and Agnes A. Schenkman. The property, however, continued to maintain its agricultural roots as the fields north and west of the house were used for hay and the barns continued to house livestock and poultry. The Riley family still owns the farmland to the east and north of the farmhouse.

The Schenkman family modernized the house in the early 1960's. Unfortunately, nothing else was done to maintain either the house or outbuildings for almost forty years. Thus, by the time the farm was sold to Daniel L. Cassens and Victoria J. Cassens in 2000, the house and outbuildings were all in a poor state of repair and even the land was depleted and not capable of Fir Christmas tree production, one objective of the new owners.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

Cushman Ancestry Chart

(1) Thomas (Croucheman) Cushman died June 14, 1567 in Rolvenden, Kent, England

(2) Thomas Cushman (1538-1603) b. Rolvenden, Kent, England
Elinor (Hubbarde) Hubbard (1549 - 1603)
m. 18 Jul 1568, Rolvenden, England

(3) Robert Cushman (1577-1625) b. Rolvenden, Kent, England
Sarah Reder
m. 31 Jul 1606, Alphege Parish Church, Canterbury, Kent, England

Notes: Agent for the Pilgrims in London & Leiden, Holland
Came to Plymouth Colony in Nov. 1621 in The Fortune

Robert Cushman came on the Fortune in 1621 with son Thomas of 14 years. Returned to England in the Fortune and left son in care of Governor Bradford.
Source: Genealogical Register of Plymouth Families by William T. Davis 1895

Passenger List, ship Fortune, 1621
The ship Fortune arrived at Plymouth on November 9, 1621, just a few weeks after the First Thanksgiving. This passenger list is based on the 1623 Division of Land, the passenger list compiled by Charles Edward Banks in Planters of the Commonwealth, and by the information found in Eugene Aubrey Stratton's Plymouth Colony: Its History and its People, 1620-1691. The author is descended from Fortune passengers John Adams, William Bassett, and Moses Simmons.

Through his great-great-grand-daughter, Elizabeth Cushman (1739-1809), who married Ephraim Delano, Robert Cushman was an ancestor of US President Franklin D. Roosevelt. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Cushman).

(4) Thomas Cushman The Elder (1607-1691) b. Canterbury, Kent, England
Mary Allerton (1616-1699) b. Leiden, Holland
m. 1636, Plymouth, MA
Notes: Mary Allerton was born about 1616 in Leiden, Holland, to parents Isaac and Mary (Norris) Allerton. She came to Plymouth on the Mayflower in 1620, at about the age of four. Around 1636, she married Thomas Cushman. Thomas had come to Plymouth at the age of 14 on the ship Fortune in 1621 with father Robert Cushman, a prominent member of the Pilgrims' congregation in Leiden. Thomas and Mary had a surprisingly prosperous family: seven of their eight children survived to adulthood, got married, and provided at least 50 grandchildren. Thomas and Mary both lived to very old age, having never moved from Plymouth. Thomas died in December 1691, nearly reaching 85 years in age. Mary, who gave birth to and raised eight children, lived to the age of 83. Prior to her death in November 1699, she was the last surviving Mayflower passenger (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Allerton).

(5) Thomas Cushman II (1637-1726)
Ruth Howland (1637-1679) daughter of Mayflower passenger John Howland
m. 17 Nov 1664, Plymouth, MA

(6) Thomas Cushman III (1670-1727) b. Northampton, Hampshire, MA
Sarah Strong (1674-1726) b. Coventry, Tolland, CT
m. 1700, Northamton, Hampshire, MA

(7) Thomas Cushman IV (1705-?) b. Lebanon, New London Co, CT
Mary Riggs Cutter (1709-?) b. Lebanon, New London Co, CT
m. 1727

(8) Sarah Cushman (1743-1827) b. Lebanon, New London Co, CT
David Jennings (1742-1793) b. Scotch Plains, Somerset, NJ
m. 27 Dec 1763, New Providence, Essex County, NJ

(9) Levi Jennings (1771-1837) b. Frederick County, VA
Elizabeth Bell (1774-1853) b. Berkeley County, VA (now WV)
m. 1792

(10) Rhoda Jennings (1800-1837) b. Hamilton County, OH
Amos Morehouse (1793-1845) b. Essex County, New Jersey
m. 11 Sep 1817

(11) Levi Jennings Morehouse (1819-1887) New Carlisle, OH
Lucy Kee (1819-1895) Ohio
m. 16 May 1838

(12) Joseph Morehouse (1839- ?) Pine Village, Warren County, IN
Nancy J. Plummer (1855-) b. White County, IN
m. 23 Aug 1881

Notes: daughter of John and Mary Plummer whose ancestry can be traced back to the Pilgrims of the early New England days and having come over on the Mayflower.

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Morehouse, Levi and Lucy, Farm
Name of Property

Tippecanoe County, IN
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
_X_previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
_X_Other
Name of repository: National Register Files Project Number: 23951

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 157-333-10008

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25.27

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	503381	4482421	3	16	503792	4482161
2	16	503718	4482427	4	16	503392	4482166

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

The polygon-shaped parcel is located in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 24 North, Range 5 West, Wabash Township, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, the southeast corner of which is located at the mid section of the intersection of Morehouse Road and County Road 500 North. The boundary of the farm is further defined on the accompanying map entitled "Surveyor Location Report, 2004."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, fields, pond and forest that have historically been part of the farm and maintain historic integrity. This parcel preserves the relationship of the individual farm buildings to each other and to the surrounding countryside. It is only a fragment of the original land holdings associated with the settlement era and with continuous agricultural activity on the farm.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel and Victoria Cassens
organization _____ date May 12, 2012
street & number 5038 Morehouse Road telephone 765-412-6843
city or town West Lafayette state IN zip code 47906
e-mail dancassens@frontier.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. May 5, 2012
6. Camera facing west; east elevation of two story red brick Italianate style farmhouse showing the front porch and double door entryway into the front hallway.
7. Photograph number – 1 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. May 6, 2012
6. Camera facing west; the dairy barn, 4-portal barn, metal hog house, and machine shed are all visible from the back door of the farmhouse. The springhouse is also visible, but not in picture.
7. Photograph number – 2 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 11, 2012
6. Camera facing northwest; farmhouse southeast elevation showing wrap-around porch and single door east entrance into main parlor.
7. Photograph number – 3 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 11, 2012
6. Camera facing west; farmhouse east elevation showing double door entryway with large, arched transom and arched decorative limestone hood above.
7. Photograph number – 4 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 10, 2012
6. Camera facing east; arched brick header above west-facing door and wood stile separating glass panes in door.
7. Photograph number – 5 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 11, 2012
6. Camera facing northeast; farmhouse west elevation showing garage addition with two large garage doors and one service door, west-facing entranceway on southwest corner of house, and the only window facing west.
7. Photograph number – 6 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. May 11, 2012
6. Camera facing southwest; east and north elevations of garage addition showing four large double-hung windows along with one of two garage service doors.
7. Photograph number – 7 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 10, 2012
6. Camera facing north; one of the twenty-one large double-hung windows in house showing arched-carved limestone hood above and sill with rope carving below.
7. Photograph number – 8 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 10, 2012
6. Camera facing south; farmhouse north elevation showing seven large double hung windows in house along with three chimneys on the house and the chimney cap of the fourth.
7. Photograph number – 9 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 11, 2012
6. Camera facing west; front main entrance hallway showing curved stairway made of walnut and ash with steps of yellow poplar. Faux painting in front hallway is completely intact including on the stairway steps. A photo of Lucy Morehouse hangs above the desk and an oval frame and photo of Levi and Lucy Morehouse, plus five siblings, hangs near the door to the central parlor.
7. Photograph number – 10 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 22, 2012
6. Camera facing northeast; walnut bookcases were installed in the front parlor along with crotch walnut raised panels over the fireplace.
7. Photograph number – 11 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 22, 2012
6. Camera facing northeast; All of the original faux grained woodwork and hardware remains in the main parlor which serves as a living room.
7. Photograph number – 12 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 22, 2012
6. Camera facing southwest; a gray marble fireplace appropriate to the time period of the house was restored in the main parlor.
7. Photograph number – 13 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 22, 2012
6. Camera facing north; and an antique c.1870 dressing table was used for a sink vanity in the first floor bath.
7. Photograph number – 14 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 7, 2010
6. Camera facing southwest; the original pantry that was located in the small room east of the kitchen is once again being used as a pantry.
7. Photograph number – 15 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 4, 2010
6. Camera facing northeast; the finished kitchen.
7. Photograph number – 16 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 29, 2012
6. Camera facing southwest; a custom bookcase/desk with the appearance of an 1870's cupboard was installed in the southwest corner of the kitchen/dining area.
7. Photograph number – 17 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 7, 2010
6. Camera facing north; a Copper Clad antique wood cook stove was installed in the location where the original wood cook stove once stood.
7. Photograph number – 18 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. July 11, 2009
6. Camera facing northwest; a period stairway made of walnut and ash was installed to serve as a back stairway between the first and second floors.
7. Photograph number – 19 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 24, 2012
6. Camera facing northeast; the second floor northeast corner room serves as a guest bedroom.
7. Photograph number – 20 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 24, 2012
6. Camera facing east; arched entranceways on both ends of the second floor hallway were revealed when the ceiling was restored to its original eleven foot height.
7. Photograph number – 21 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 24, 2012
6. Camera facing southwest; the large second floor room above the central parlor serves as an office.
7. Photograph number – 22 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 7, 2010
6. Camera facing northwest; the finished laundry room.
7. Photograph number – 23 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. May 11, 2012
6. Camera facing northwest; one of the small north-facing second-floor rooms serves as a guest bedroom.
7. Photograph number – 24 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. May 11, 2012
6. Camera facing northeast; the large second floor room over the dining area serves as the master bedroom.
7. Photograph number – 25 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 29, 2012
6. Camera facing southeast; the northwest corner room on the second floor serves as the master bath.
7. Photograph number – 26 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 11, 2012
6. Camera facing northeast; the brick springhouse was used originally to cool food.
7. Photograph number – 27 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 10, 2012
6. Camera facing northeast; the brick springhouse is located just fifty feet northwest of the garage.
7. Photograph number – 28 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 8, 2012
6. Camera facing northwest; the gambrel roof of the dairy barn was replaced in 2011 and a new cupola was placed in the location of the original.

7. Photograph number – 29 of 41
1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. May 31, 2009
6. Camera facing south; a hay track and trolley still hang in the dairy barn.
7. Photograph number – 30 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 8, 2012
6. Camera facing northeast; the west and south sides of the dairy barn.
7. Photograph number – 31 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. May 31, 2009
6. Camera facing southwest; a ten-foot square concrete stock tank is located about 100 feet southwest of the dairy barn.
7. Photograph number – 32 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 8, 2012
6. Camera facing northeast; the south and west exposures of the portal barn.
7. Photograph number – 33 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 8, 2012
6. Camera facing southwest; the north and east granary and portal barn exterior walls.
7. Photograph number – 34 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. April 8, 2012
6. Camera facing southeast; the north and west exposures of the portal barn.
7. Photograph number – 35 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. November 28, 2008

6. Camera facing northwest; the plywood was removed from the south end of the granary and a salvaged walk-through door and two windows were installed to allow entrance into a Christmas tree shop.
7. Photograph number – 36 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Victoria Cassens
5. May 6, 2012
6. Camera facing northwest; the east and south elevations of the metal hog house with concrete floor that slopes outward towards a gutter located in the center of the concrete pad on the south side of the building.
7. Photograph number – 37 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. April 8, 2012
6. Camera facing northwest; the south and east elevations of the metal machine shed with tall and wide doors.
7. Photograph number – 38 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. May 31, 2009
6. Camera facing southeast; the original water pump still exists were the windmill was located.
7. Photograph number – 39 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. May 31, 2009
6. Camera facing northwest; a hay track, trolley and forks still hang in the portal barn.
7. Photograph number – 40 of 41

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. May 31, 2009
6. Camera facing west; small quantities of grain inventories were tallied for record keeping purposes on the granary walls.
7. Photograph number – 41 of 41

Attachments:

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Ronda Cassens
5. September 20, 2007
6. Camera facing slightly northwest and downward towards ground; aerial photograph of farm showing the area occupied by the farmhouse and outbuildings as well as a small pond and wooded area west of the portal barn. The farmhouse is almost completely hidden by large trees located near Morehouse Road on the right side of the photo.
7. Photograph number – 1 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Unknown
5. Reproduction made June 17, 2009. Original photograph believed to be taken between 1883 and 1895.
6. Camera facing west; farmhouse east elevation showing house with no front porch, but with corbels and brackets, shutters on windows and front chimney present; Lucy Morehouse (seated) and probably family members in photo.
7. Attachment number – 2 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. August 26, 2001. Photo of photograph in Miller descendant's album. Original photograph taken between 1907 and 1934.
6. Camera facing west; farmhouse east elevation showing cupola on barn and front porch with columns and railing. Corbels and brackets still present, but no shutters or front chimney.
7. Attachment number – 3 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. Painting dated 1914; photo taken March 22, 2004.
6. Camera facing northwest; photo of oil painting, originally in Miller family, showing the southwest elevation of the farmhouse with a small back porch and windmill; dairy barn to the left says "Sugar Grove Farm" and shows cupola on top; large Belgian horse in foreground.
7. Attachment number – 4 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. August 26, 2001. Photo of photograph in Miller descendant's album. Original photograph taken between 1907 and 1934.
6. Camera facing northwest; dairy barn with original cupola and only four windows on the south side of the barn; also no hay hood or door on south side.
7. Attachment number – 5 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. June 1, 2009. Photo of photograph during Riley period, probably taken between 1934 and 1941.
6. Camera facing northwest; dairy barn without cupola and with excessive number of window openings on the south side that were probably added to accommodate the Riley poultry operation. Also, hay hood and door are present on south side. More windows were added later.
7. Attachment number – 6 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. August 26, 2001. Photo of photograph in Miller descendant's album. Original photograph taken between 1907 and 1934.
6. Camera possibly facing northeast; a maple sugar camp was once located on the farm during the Miller period.
7. Attachment number – 7 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Daniel Cassens
5. June 1, 2009
6. Camera facing north; a commemorative marker placed along the Trail of Death is located on County Road 500 North and is somewhat visible from the front porch of the farmhouse. Pictured in the photograph is Alan Morehouse.
7. Attachment number – 8 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Unknown – possibly Morehouse family member.
5. Reproduction made September 14, 2004. Original photograph taken between 1883 and 1921.
6. Camera facing unknown direction; a tollbooth once sat on the road at Hebron on the Levi Morehouse property. Pictured in the photograph on the far left upper is Silas Morehouse along with the threshing crew. The tollbooth was moved to the Silas Morehouse property about one-half mile to the west prior to 1921.
7. Attachment number – 9 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Unknown
5. Reproduction made August 1, 2009. Original photograph taken in 1949.
6. Camera facing unknown direction; Riley Poultry Hatchery on Salisbury Street in West Lafayette with Robert Riley on the front cover of the Poultry Tribune magazine in the April 1949 edition.
7. Attachment number – 10 of 11

1. Levi and Lucy Morehouse Farm
2. West Lafayette
3. Tippecanoe County, Indiana
4. Unknown
5. Reproduction made August 1, 2009. Original photograph taken during the 1950's.
6. Camera facing north; white turkeys in field northeast of Levi and Lucy farmhouse during the Riley period.
7. Attachment number – 11 of 11

Morehouse, Levi and Lucy, Farm
Name of Property

Tippecanoe County, IN
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Daniel and Victoria Cassens

street & number 5038 Morehouse Road telephone 765-412-6843

city or town West Lafayette state IN zip code 47906

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 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

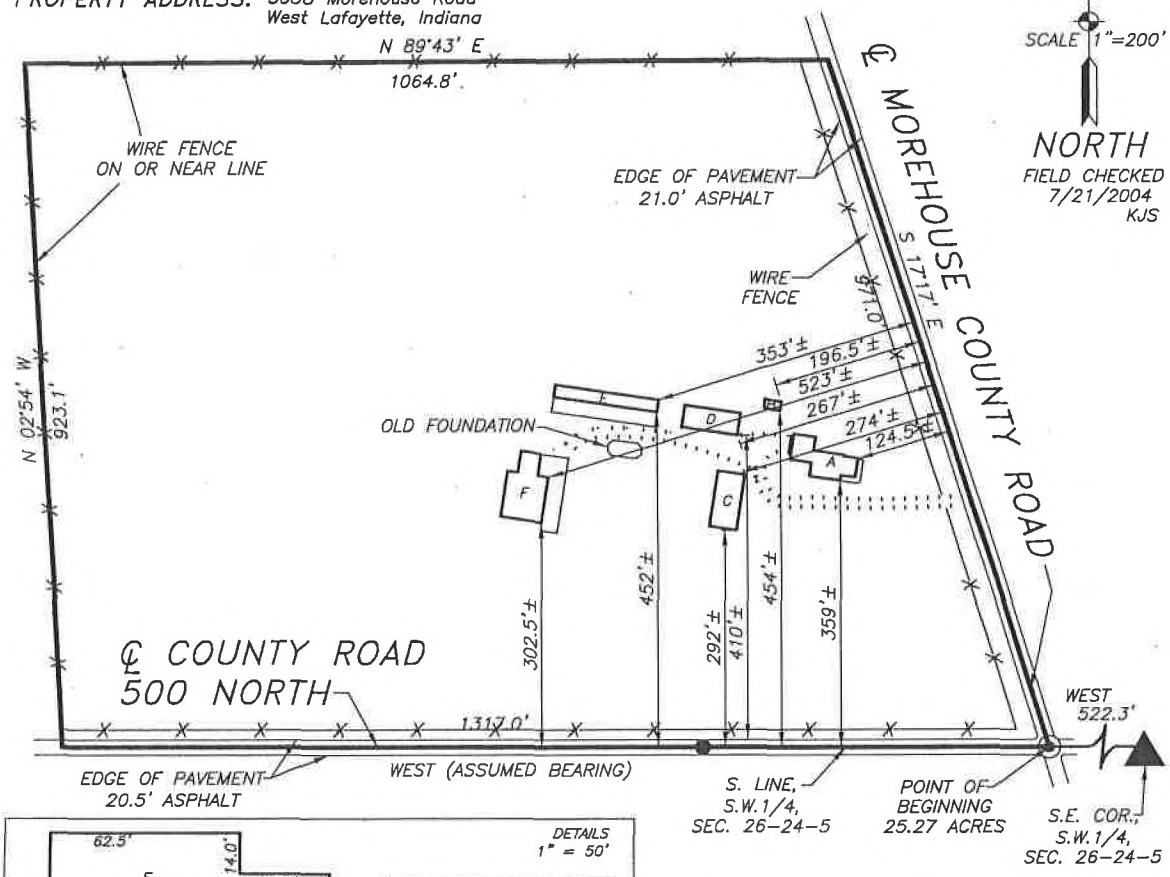
1880 Census of Agriculture, Tippecanoe County, Wabash Township, page 12, line 5

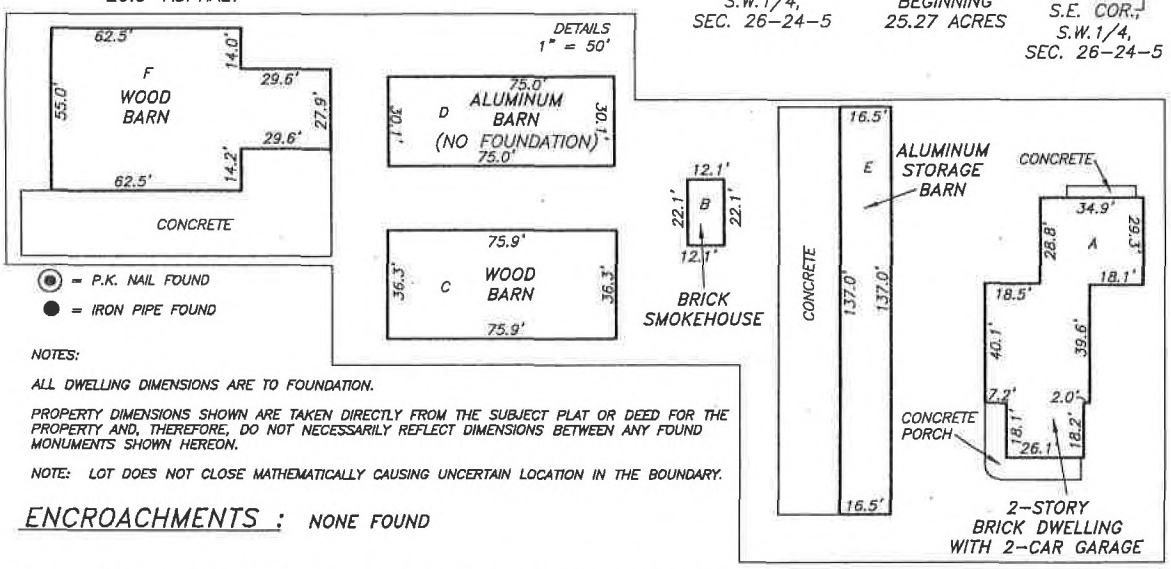
Name: **Morehouse, Levi P.**	Tenure: owner	Acres of land improved, tilled and fallow: 158	Acres of land, permanent meadow: 25
Acres of Land, woodland: 100	Acres of Land, other unimproved: 100	Farm Value of farm, fences, buildings: $8,830	Farm Value, implements: $200
Farm Value, livestock: $2,245	Cost of repairing fences: $100	Cost of fertilizers: $0	Labor, paid for wages: $450
Labor, weeks of hired labor in 1879: 52	Value of all farm products: $1,971	Grass lands: mown: 0 acres	Grass lands, not mown: 0 acres
Grass lands, tons of hay harvested: 0	Grass lands, clover seed : 0 bushels	Grass lands, grass seed: 0 bushels	Horses of all ages: 19
Mules: 0	Working Oxen: 0	Milch cows: 5	Other cattle: 122
Calves dropped: 7	Neat cattle purchased: 50	Cattle sold living: 115	Cattle slaughtered: 0
Milk sold: 0 gallons	Butter made on farm: 1,000 lbs	Cheese made on farm: 0 lbs	Sheep: 0
Swine: 200	Poultry, barnyard type: 50	Eggs produced: 80	Cereals, Barley: 0 acres, 0 bushels
Cereals, Buckwheat: 0 acres, 0 bushels	Cereals, Indian Corn: 90 acres, 2,250 bushels	Cereals, Oats: 8 acres, 250 bushels	Cereals, Rye: 0 acres, 0 bushels
Cereals, wheat: 60 acres, 1,160 bushels	Hops: 0 acres, 0 bushels	Potatoes (Irish): ½ acre, 100 bushels	Tobacco: 0 acres, 0 lbs.
Orchards, Apple: 5 acres, 100 bearing trees, 50 bushels	Total value of orchard products: $20	Nurseries: 0 acres	Vineyards: 0 acres
Market gardens: 0 acres	Bees, Honey produced: 0 lbs.	Forest products, amount of wood cut: 160 cords, value, $395	

SURVEYOR LOCATION REPORT

THIS REPORT IS DESIGNED FOR USE BY A TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY WITH RESIDENTIAL LOAN POLICIES.

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 5038 Morehouse Road
West Lafayette, Indiana





NOTES:

ALL DWELLING DIMENSIONS ARE TO FOUNDATION.

PROPERTY DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM THE SUBJECT PLAT OR DEED FOR THE PROPERTY AND, THEREFORE, DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT DIMENSIONS BETWEEN ANY FOUND MONUMENTS SHOWN HEREON.

NOTE: LOT DOES NOT CLOSE MATHEMATICALLY CAUSING UNCERTAIN LOCATION IN THE BOUNDARY.

ENCROACHMENTS : NONE FOUND

I hereby certify to the parties named in this report that the real estate described herein was inspected under my supervision on the date indicated and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this report conforms with the requirements contained in Sections 27 through 29 of 865 IAC 1-1-12 for a Surveyor Location Report. The accuracy of any Flood Hazard Statement shown on this report is subject to map scale uncertainty and to any other uncertainty in location or elevation on the referenced Flood Insurance Rate Map.

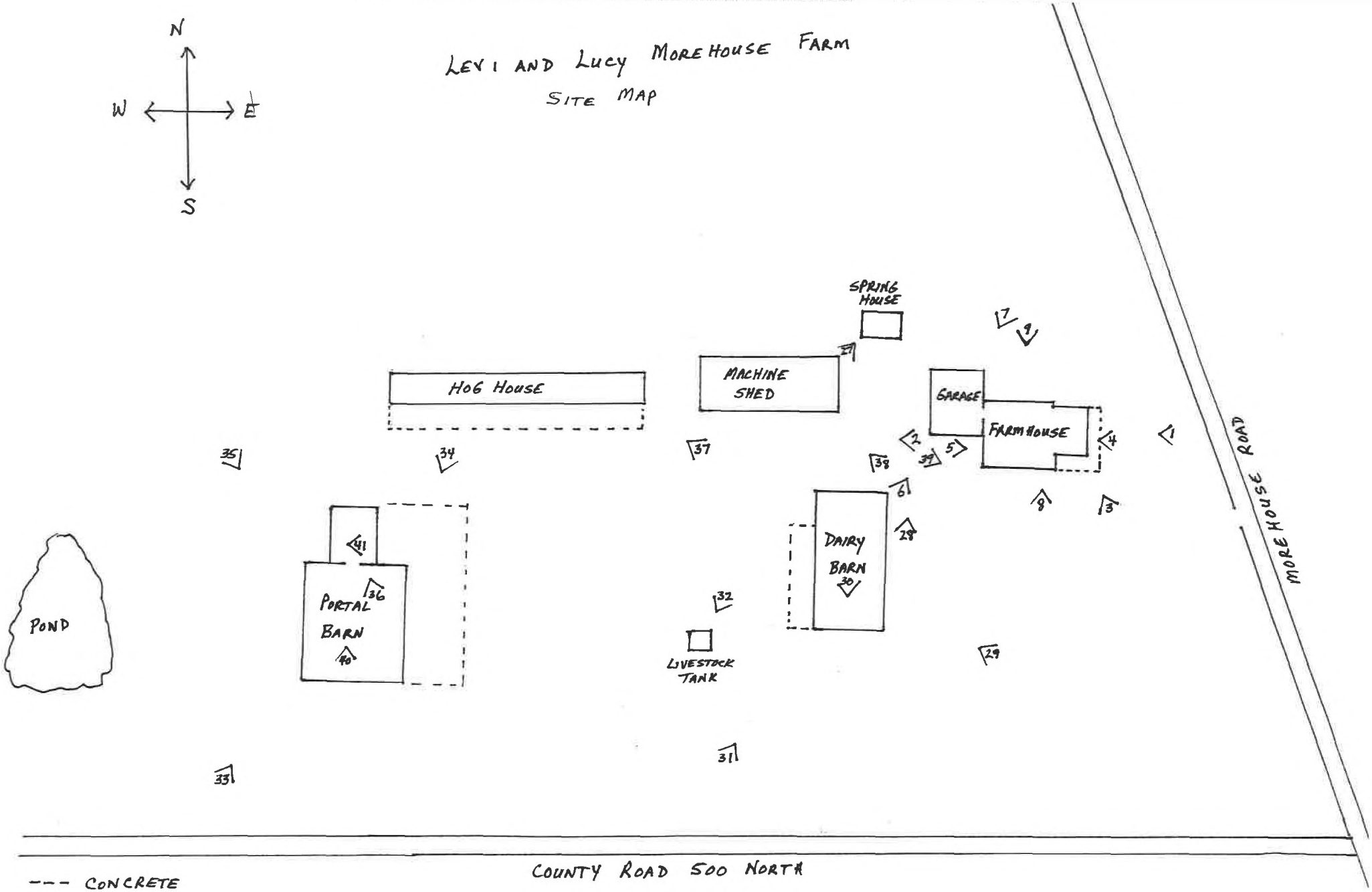
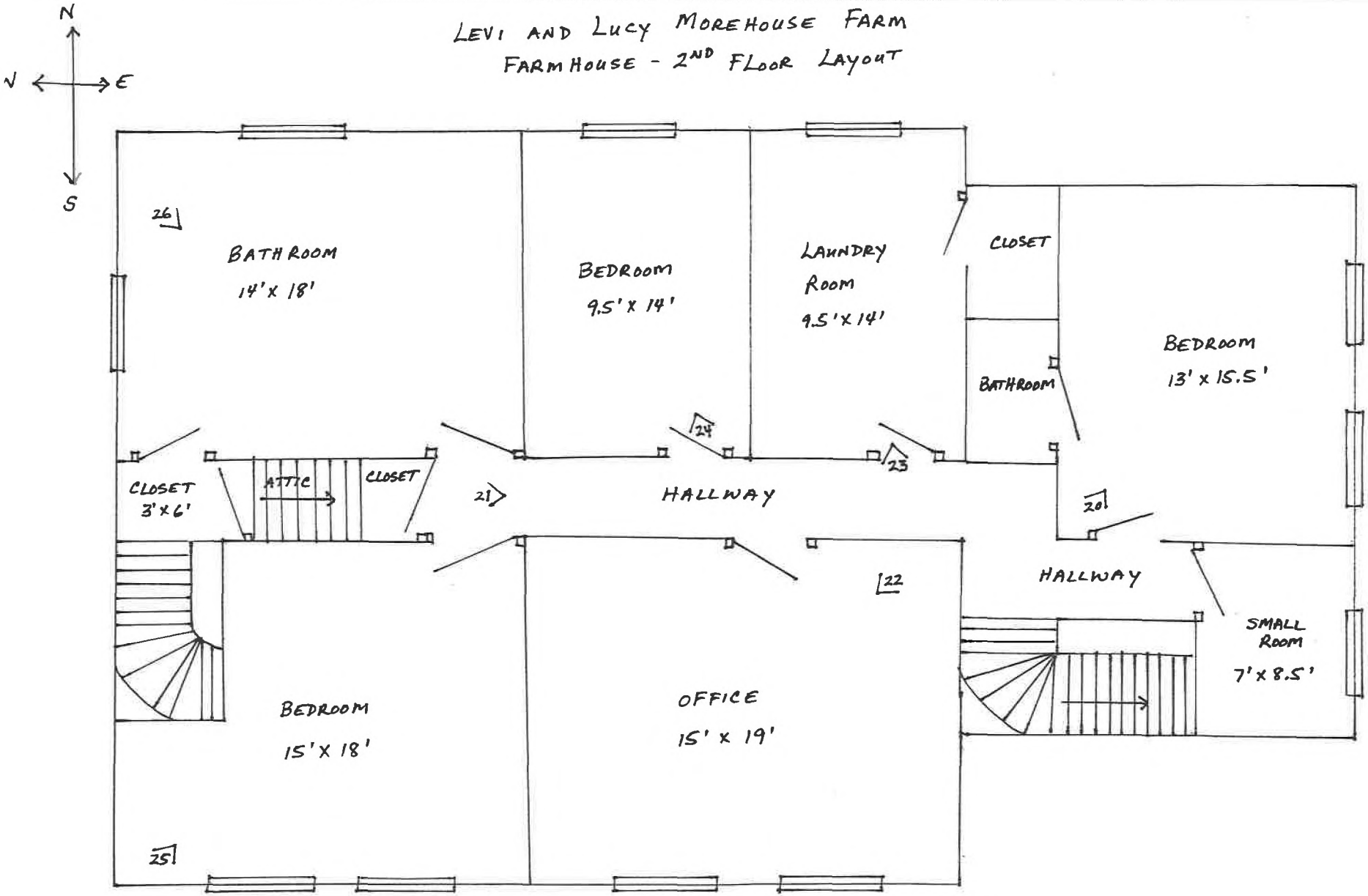
CERTIFIED BY: Timothy A. Beyer 7-22-2004
Timothy A. Beyer, RLS # 20100036 Date

TIMOTHY A. BEYER
REGISTERED
NO.
20100036
STATE OF
INDIANA
LAND SURVEYOR

Vester and Associates Inc.
LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING
309 COLUMBIA STREET, SUITE 101 • LAFAYETTE, INDIANA 47901 • PHONE (765) 742-6479 \ FAX (765) 742-5271

Job # R-14589

P:\ Acad \ XXXXX \ 14xxx \ dwg \ 14589.dwg, Thursday, July 22, 2004 - 10:45am, Plotted by: Dell733-1, Scale = 200


LEVI AND LUCY MOREHOUSE FARM
SITE MAP
N
W
E
S
SPRING HOUSE
MACHINE SHED
HOG HOUSE
GARAGE
FARMHOUSE
DAIRY BARN
PORTAL BARN
POND
LIVESTOCK TANK
MOREHOUSE ROAD
COUNTY ROAD 500 NORTH
--- CONCRETE

LEVI AND LUCY MOREHOUSE FARM
FARMHOUSE - 2ND FLOOR LAYOUT