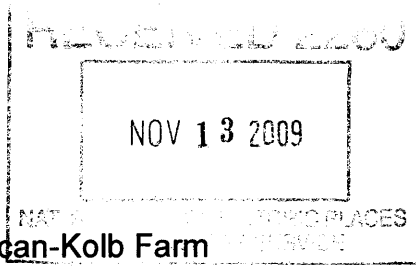


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

1129



Section No. 1-6 Page No. 1 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

AMENDMENT TO TRIPPETT-GLAZE-DUNCAN FARM, GIBSON COUNTY IN

Section No. 1, Name of Property

Previously registered name: Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm 93000470

Name change: Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

The reason for the name change is to reflect the contribution of the Kolb family to the Agricultural, Conservation, and Industrial significance in the post World War II era.

The amendment includes a boundary increase.

Section No. 5, Classification

This amendment increases/decreases resources as follows:

- 2 contributing buildings added
- 2 contributing structures added
- 1 contributing object added
- 1 contributing site added
- 1 contributing building removed

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed: 9

Section No. 6, Function or Use

Historic Functions
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: extraction facility

Current Functions
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: extraction facility

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page No. 2 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

This amendment adds approximately 30 acres to the historic boundaries of the farm. The additional property is located to the west, across State Road 65 from the original listing (see revised sketch map).

The additional property contains a barn (photo 4) and shed (photo 3) built c.1910; a conservation pond (photo 7), a concrete bunker silo (photo 5), and a concrete cattle feeder (foreground of photo 6), all of which date from c.1950; and an oil extraction facility including a pond, storage tanks (background of photo 6) and extraction equipment which dates from c.1930-c.1950.

The amendment adds two contributing buildings (barn and shed), three contributing sites (two ponds, and a system of hedgerows and treelines), and nine contributing structures (bunker silo, oil pump, oil pipeline, and six oil tanks). The amendment also includes two noncontributing pole barns, built in the 1960s after the period of significance.

A non-contributing building within the previously listed historic property (a garage) has been demolished, and thus removed from the original boundaries.

A farm lane that extends off S.R. 65 defines the north boundary of the added property. Other sides are bounded by tree lines and hedgerows.

Barn and Shed

These buildings (photos 3, 4) were built during the Trippett era of ownership and appear to date from about 1910. They are both timber-frame, gable-roof structures with vertical board siding. The large barn is of an unusual configuration. It is divided into three bays, with a walkway and cattle feeders in the center bay. On the rear is a shed addition that extends the width of the barn. On the front is a drive-through bay situated perpendicular to the three-bay section. The drive-through openings have been boarded up.

Concrete Bunker Silo

The concrete bunker silo (photo 5) has two concrete sides imbedded below grade. It typically would be loaded with silage and covered with plastic weighted with tires to keep the contents airtight. The silo dates from c.1950.

Oil Resources

Oil resources include a "Churchill" pump, a pipeline, and six steel oil tanks (background of photo 6). Five of the tanks are grouped together at the end of the oil jobber's road. These are approximately 16 feet high and 8 feet in

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page No. 3 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

diameter. An older, smaller tank is located a short distance away and is no longer used. Historically, oil was pumped from the well, through the pipeline, to the tanks. The jobber sent a pumper truck to pump crude oil from the tanks several times a year. The oil extraction facility is still operated in the same way. Oil extraction began on this part of the farm c.1930. Some of the original extraction and storage equipment has been replaced, and the facility expanded over the years. The existing resources are believed to fall within the period c.1930-c.1950.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page No. 4 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

Areas of Significance:
CONSERVATION
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance
c.1850-1953

This amendment to the nomination for the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm is for the purpose of extending the period of significance, extending the historic property boundaries to include additional resources, and adding areas of significance related to those resources. To reflect the extended period and resources, it is proposed that the name be changed to Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm.

Resources being added include two early 20th century outbuildings, the Trippett barn and shed. These were not included in the original nomination for the farm, which was prepared in 1992. They had not been identified in the Gibson County Survey as part of the farm. This was probably because the east and west parts of the farm were under separate ownership at the time these outbuildings were constructed. The Trippett family had owned the two parts in the 19th century, but sold the east part in the 1870s. The two farms did not become reunited until about 1945, when both were under the ownership of the Kolbs.

The Trippett outbuildings are significant under the context developed in the original nomination for agriculture in Gibson County from 1900-1920. This was a time of prosperity for farmers, which allowed the construction of improvements on many farms. During this period, the Trippetts built the two outbuildings on the west side of the road, and Thomas Duncan built several new barns on his farm on the east side of the road. The farm buildings on both sides of the road are similar structurally and were used for similar purposes. They represent a resource type that was once common in Gibson County, but is increasing rare.

Changing the period of significance (originally c.1850-c.1920) to c.1850-1953 will allow the inclusion of resources related to the era of farming in Indiana which began in the late 1930s and continued in the post-World War II period. Resources from this era reflect the advent of stronger state and federal government involvement in agriculture, and an emphasis on soil conservation.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page No. 5 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

At the time the Kolb brothers acquired this property in the 1940s, it was eroded and marginal for farming. Through sound conservation measures, some fields, including one included within the boundaries, on the southwest end, have been brought back into cultivation.

Extending the boundaries to include additional parts of the historic farm will allow the inclusion of a c.1910 barn and shed (photo 3,4); a pond (photo 7), concrete bunker silo (photo 5), and concrete cattle feeder, all dating from c.1950; and resources related to the early 20th century oil industry in Gibson County.

Most of the land being added to the historic boundaries was owned by the Trippett family from the first federal land transfer. In 1917, it was acquired by Jerauld Cunningham, from whom the Kolb brothers bought it in 1943. A small section of the additional property, which contains the concrete bunker silo, was acquired in 1946.

Oil Industry in Southwestern Indiana, 1910s-1950s

Gas and oil were first discovered in Delaware County in the 1870s in what would become known as the Trenton Field. This led to the growth of a major manufacturing belt across the northern part of the state, as well as the establishment of the refining industry in the Calumet Region. These resources were soon depleted through mismanagement and waste.

About the same time that the gas and oil resources were diminishing in the north, new discoveries were being made in Southwest Indiana. An early strike was made near Princeton in Gibson County in 1903. The Southwest Indiana resources came from several different fields in Gibson, Vigo, Pike, Sullivan and other counties, and were known as the Illinois Basin Fields. While gas had been the more important of the resources in the north, oil was more plentiful in the south.

Oil continues to be extracted from the Illinois Basin Fields. Production for this resource peaked in 1956 at over 12 million barrels. In the early half of the 20th century, farmers supplemented their income with oil money. Often, they leased land to wildcatters who sold oil to large companies like Standard Oil. The Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative was also involved in oil production. The organization began producing crude oil in the 1930s, and built a refinery on the Ohio River at Mt. Vernon in 1939.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page No. 6 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

The oil extraction and storage equipment on the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb farm is probably typical of the small operations on area farms. Oil represented supplemental income that could carry farms through years of bad weather or low prices.

Oil was extracted on the farm in the early 20th century, prior to the Kolb's ownership, as remembered by Chester Kolb, a brother of Wilbur and Leotis. Land records for the property contain oil and gas leases. An area on the west side of the road was leased by Cunningham to Alex U. McCandless, and assigned to Texana Oil Company in 1928. A similar lease was recorded for property, then owned by the Duncans, on the east side of the road in 1927. An extant oil derrick and storage tanks on the west side of the road date from c.1950. Oil storage tanks may be seen in the background of photo 6. There are no oil-related structures remaining on the part of the farm on the east side of the road. The process of extracting oil started with drilling a well, pumping the oil, and routing it by pipeline to the tanks where it was stored. An oil jobber, representing the company buying the oil, made regular trips to the farm to pump it out of the tanks and into a tanker truck. The route of the "jobbers road," as it was called, is clearly visible today and is shown on the sketch map.

It is difficult to determine whether similar oil-related resources are extant in Gibson County, as none were identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. A review of the Inventory for other Southwestern Indiana counties did not reveal resources of this type. It is possible that they have been overlooked in field surveys. Oil production in the Illinois Basin fields has declined dramatically since the 1960s. For several years of the 1950s and 60s, production was over 10 million barrels a year. For the past several years, the output has been around 2 million barrels. Historic oil resources would be expected to decrease in number as oil production has decreased.

A limited investigation was conducted in May 2009 of significant farms in Washington Township for the presence of oil-related resources. Four farms that were rated Outstanding or Notable in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structure Inventory were examined (site numbers 15002, 15011, 15012, and 15013). (Two additional properties, sites 15002 and 15010, had also received high ratings in the Inventory, but are not extant.) The investigation included a windshield survey, talking to residents and neighbors, and researching USGS data on the location of oil wells in Gibson County. Of the four properties, oil wells were found to have existed on one, site 15013. There is currently

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page No. 7 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

insufficient information available, however, to determine if historic oil-related resources exist on the property.

It might be mentioned that although Gibson County, as well as most of Southwestern Indiana, was also the site of important coal resources. The Kolb Farm was surveyed for the purpose of identifying coal. The coal that was found was determined to be of insufficient quality to make mining feasible, although high quality coal was found on farms within a short distance.

Soil Conservation, 1920s-1950s

The period extending from 1900 to 1920 has been labeled the "Golden Age of Agriculture in Indiana." For this period, production and favorable markets came together, resulting in prosperity for farmers. This prosperity ended as markets dried up following World War I, and later, as abusive practices on the land started to catch up with farmers. These problems were magnified by cycles of floods and droughts in the early 1930s.

Several factors contributed to soil depletion in the 1930s, including over planting in an attempt to increase revenues, and a devastating series of droughts and floods. Soil conservation legislation from the federal government started as an effort to help farmers economically. The Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1933 was emergency legislation intended to save family farms. Part of the Act included payments to farmers not to produce crops that had been identified by the government as surplus. The main purpose of the Act was to help farms economically. Fields that were out of production were supposed to be planted in soil-conserving cover crops.

The Act was declared unconstitutional in 1936. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1937 was Congress's response. The new Act authorized cash payments to farmers for reducing production for the purpose of conserving soil. Farmers were paid not to plant crops that were identified as soil-depleting. The crops identified as soil-depleting were, not coincidentally, the same crops that had been found to be surplus under the earlier Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The federal government's legislation did not succeed in bringing prosperity back to agriculture – this would be delayed until the start of World War II – but it did signal the beginning of important farm conservation programs.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page No. 8 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

One provision of the 1937 Act authorized counties to form Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) if approved by local residents. Gradually, the 92 counties of Indiana formed such districts. For each district, a trained conservationist was assigned to oversee a board of supervisors who assisted farmers in implementing conservation practices. Among the first of Indiana's SWCDs were those in Vanderburgh and Johnson Counties, both started in 1940. The Gibson County SWCD was formed in 1947. Early SWCDs focused on activities to decrease soil erosion such as ponding gullies, crop rotation, and maintaining tree lines and hedgerows. The drainage of wet areas to increase tillable acreage was another practice in the beginning years.

Brothers Wilbur and Leotis Kolb acquired the farm that is the subject of this nomination in various parcels in the early to mid-1940s. The time that they bought the farm coincides with the period in which several new conservation practices were being implemented in Gibson County, and in the state as a whole. Farm records reveal that the Kolbs were involved in implementing the new conservation measures from the SWCD's early days.

Some of the brothers' work was done to redirect water in efforts to avoid soil erosion, and to make fields dry enough to cultivate. One of the solutions was the creation of ponds to dam gullies, or for the retention of water. There are several ponds on the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm, built in the Kolb era. One of these is the pond that is in the amendment area (photo 7), built as part of Wilbur Kolb's conservation plan of the early 1950s.

Another measure to direct water was the placement of field tile. Clay tile had been used in the United States since the early 19th century, but had only in any importance in Indiana since around the turn of the 20th century. As part of the soil conservation movement in the 1930s-1950s, drainage tile systems were encouraged to drain wet areas. The Kolbs developed tile system plans in cooperation with the SWCD. One of these is located partially within the existing historic boundaries, in the part of the farm on the east side of the road.

Other conservation methods represented on the farm include the planting of tree lines and hedgerows to separate fields. These were utilized on Indiana farms from the early days of farming as windbreaks to prevent erosion. The Kolbs, like other farmers had written agreements with the SWCD to maintain these, and to utilize other conservation measures, including crop rotation plans, cultivating fields with regards to soil types and topography, and maintaining wildlife areas in locations that were unsuitable for cultivation. The Kolbs

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page No. 9 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

maintained extensive wooded areas on their farm, some of which are included in the original historic property on the east side of the road. These serve both as buffers to decrease runoff into the Patoka River, and habitats for wildlife.

There are, undoubtedly, other farms in Gibson County that represent the 1930s-1950s era of federal government conservation programs. Resources relating to this historic context, however, have not been identified in the Inventory for the county. It is significant that the conservation practices represented on the Trippet-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb farm can be linked to plans and agreements developed by the Kolbs with the SWCD. These records are still in existence and are kept by Kolb descendents, along with other farm records.

The same farms examined for oil-related resources (Section 8, Page 6) were viewed for conservation-related resources. No historic resources of this type were identified on any of the properties, except possibly site 15002. This property shows evidence from an aerial photograph of contour plowing, and there is a pond which could be a conservation pond. It could not be verified whether these features were implemented as part of a conservation plan similar to the one developed by the Kolb Brothers.

Some of the "conservation" measures of the 1930s-1950s period were later determined to be harmful to the environment, including the introduction of non-native species of plants for hedgerows, and draining of wetlands.

The Kolb family continues to own the farm and is active in implementing current conservation measures in cooperation with the county SWCD and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. For example, the Kolbs participate in the Classified Forest and Wetlands Reserve programs, and have done no-till plowing since the 1970s. A terraced field, dating from the 1960s and located on the part of the farm on the east side of the road, is being restored.

Bunker Silo

The concrete bunker silo (photo 5) represents a return to the original silo form. The first silos in America, constructed by Native American farmers, were trenches lined with stone and ash. They were filled with green crops and had a sloped covering of beams and thatch. The word silo may be derived from the French ensilage, meaning trench.

Tower silos replaced trench silos about 1875, and evolved over the next 100 years or so from wood, to masonry of various types, to glass-lined metal

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page No. 10 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

Harvestore silos. In the beginning, tower silos were generally rectangular with gable roofs for ease of construction. Polygonal shapes were also employed in the early days until circular shapes were determined to be most effective.

In the post-World War II era, concrete bunker silos were developed as a less expensive type, which was also easier to load and unload. The bunker was filled and covered with plastic, held in place by tires. The development of silos has continued beyond the bunker type. Today, plastic silage bags have replaced other types of silos at many farms.

The Kolb bunker silo was constructed c.1950 and has a good degree of integrity. It represents an important link in the evolution of the silo design, and contributes to the history character of the farm.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page No. 11 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

Trippett Barn and Shed

Indiana's Cultural Resource Management Plan noted that "countless barns and other historic agricultural buildings disappear from the landscape each year." Gibson County has followed the pattern of other Indiana counties, and many of its historic barns have been removed. The remaining barns and outbuildings, including the two Trippett buildings (photos 3, 4) proposed for addition to the listed farm, are rare resources that are worthy of preservation. The barns are in need of repairs, such as roof and siding repairs, but retain their structural integrity.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page No. 12 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

Colby, Edna Moore. Hoosier Farmers in a New Day. Indianapolis: Indiana Farm Bureau, 1968.

Indiana's Cultural Resource Management Plan. Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 1998.

Madison, James H. Indiana Through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and Its People 1920-1945. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982.

Phillips, Clifton J. Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth 1880-1920. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1968.

Rupp, John A., "A Brief Overview of the History of the Petroleum Industry in Indiana," <http://igs.indiana.edu/geology/coalOilGas/oilandgas/index.cfm>, 11-3-2003.

Soil Conservation District Assisted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Cropping Plan, Wilbur Kolb, 12-21-1953.

Soil Conservation Service, Plan-Profile, Farm Tile System, Leotis Kolb, Surveyed G.G. Hendrix 5-21-1951, Engineer Field Book No. 11, Drawing No. 3-P-26680.

Taylor, Robert M. Jr. et al. Indiana: A New Historical Guide. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989.

Visher, Stephen Sargent. Economic Geography of Indiana. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1923.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10-11 Page No. 13 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

Section No. 10, Acreage of Property:
Approximately 30 acres

Section No. 10, Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the point where the southeast side of State Road 65 intersects the north boundary of Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 10 West; thence west across State Road 65 to the northwest side of State Road 65; thence northeast along the northwest side of State Road 65 approximately 400 feet to the north side of a farm lane; thence east along the north side of said lane to the east boundary of Survey No. 7; thence south along the east boundary to the south boundary of Survey No. 7; thence west approximately 900 feet to a hedgerow; thence southwest along said hedgerow approximately 250 feet to a hedgerow; thence southeast along said hedgerow to the southeast side of State Road 65; thence northeast along the southeast side of said road to the point of beginning.

Section No. 10, Boundary Justification:

Most of the property added to the historic farm was originally owned by the Trippett family, who built the house in the area that is currently listed on the National Register. The additional property contains Trippett outbuildings dating from the early 20th century, as well as other significant resources related to the early 20th century oil industry and the 1930s-1950s conservation movement in Gibson County. The boundary for the additional property was drawn along field lines and a farm lane, and is sufficient to include these resources.

Section No. 11, Form Prepared by

Name/title: Laura Thayer
Organization: N/A
Date: November 10, 2003
Street & number: 4950 S 150 E
Telephone: 812-372-6806
City or Town: Columbus
State: IN
Zip code: 47201

Additional Documentation
Please see attached

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10-11 Page No. 14 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

Property Owner

Name: JWK Partners
Street & number: 9232 W. Tulip Drive
Telephone: 812-342-6015
City or town: Columbus
State: IN
Zip code: 47201

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page No. 15 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm
2. Gibson County, IN
3. Mary Lu Orr
4. October 2003
5. Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Additional information for individual photographs:

Photo 1

1. Trippett House
6. Camera facing southeast
7. 1 of 7

Photo 2

1. State Road 65
6. Camera facing northeast
7. 2 of 7

Photo 3

1. Trippett Barn and Shed
6. Camera facing north
7. 3 of 7

Photo 4

1. Trippett Barn
6. Camera facing southwest
7. 4 of 7

Photo 5

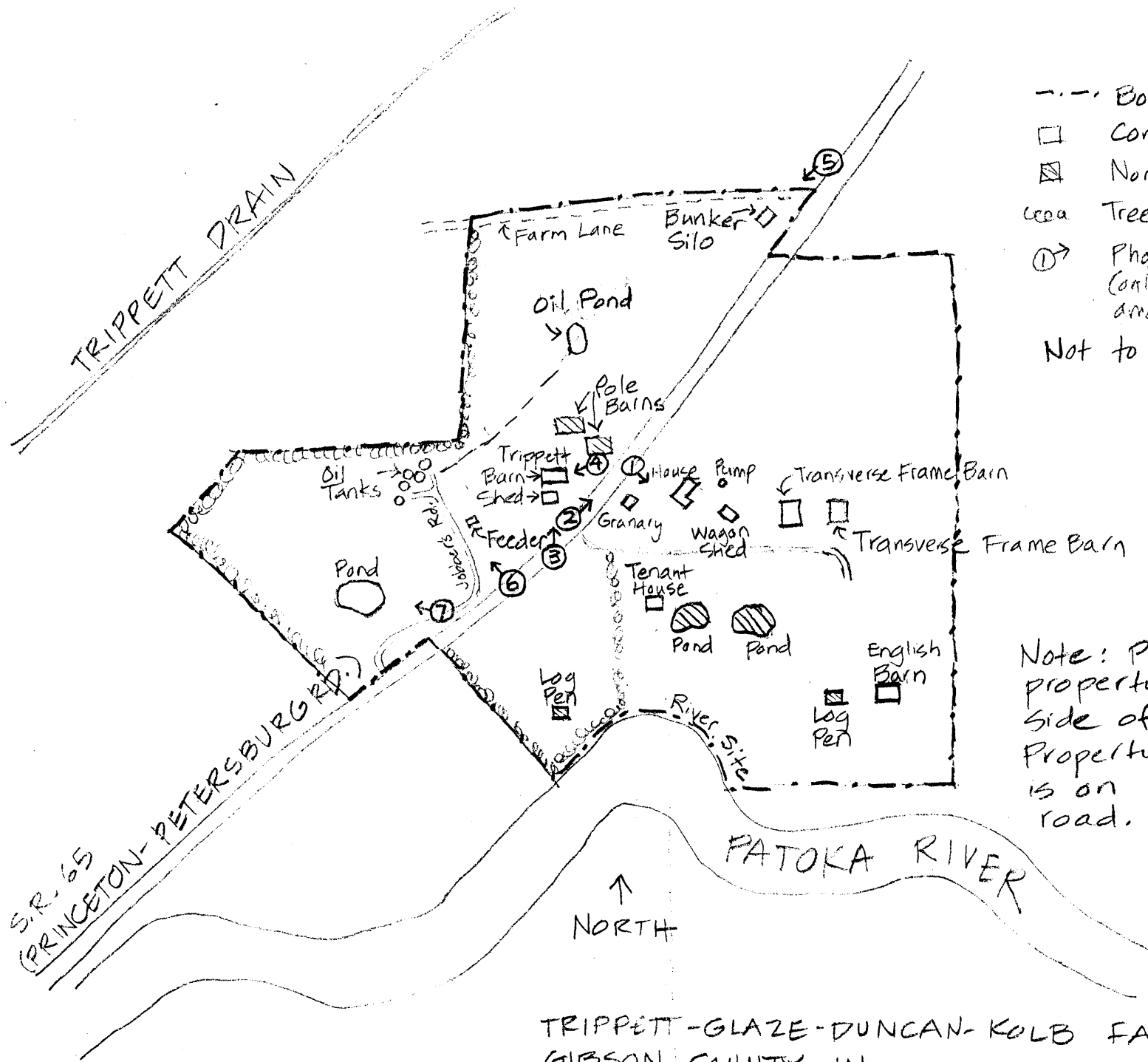
1. Concrete Bunker Silo
6. Camera facing southwest
7. 5 of 7

Photo 6

1. Concrete Feeder and Oil Tanks
6. Camera facing northwest
7. 6 of 7

Photo 7

1. Pond
6. Camera facing southwest
7. 7 of 7



- - - Boundary
 - Contributing
 - ▣ Noncontributing
 - area Tree line/hedgerow
 - ① Photo view
(only new photos for amendment are shown)
- Not to Scale

Note: Previous listed property is on east side of S.R. 65. Property in amendment is on west side of road.

TRIPPETT-GLAZE-DUNCAN-KOLB FARM
GIBSON COUNTY IN