

1016

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

AUG - 3 2005

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name O'Neill, Abijah II, House
other names/site number 107-139-40006

2. Location

street & number 4040 West 300 South N/A not for publication
city or town Crawfordsville vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Montgomery code 107 zip code 47933

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] Date 7-27-05
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 9-15-05
Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: I-House
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

foundation: STONE: Limestone
walls: BRICK
roof: ASPHALT
other: WOOD
CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1848

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.36 acres

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

1	16	501360	4430260	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Mills

organization _____ date 03-08-2005

street & number 1878 S. 700 W. telephone 765/ 866-1657

city or town Waynetown state IN zip code 47990

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Bonnie Mills

street & number 1878 S. 700 W. telephone 765/ 866-1657

city or town Waynetown state IN zip code 47990

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1 *O'Neall, Abijah II, House, Montgomery County, IN*

Section 7 – Description

The Abijah O'Neall II House stands on top of a hill overlooking the intersection of State Route 32 West and County Road 400 West, just west of Yountsville, Indiana. Yountsville in the scenic Sugar Creek Valley, just miles from the county seat of Crawfordsville. Builders made bricks for the house in the summer of 1847 and built the house in 1848. On the back (south side) of the house, adjacent to the ell, a 1910 wooden addition covered with aluminum siding connects to the ell. Though once part of a farmstead, only a non-contributing garage now accompanies the brick, two-story Federal I house with brick ell. The garage is approximately 20' x 32' with steel sides and roof, and is has a concrete floor. The barn was demolished years ago, and its site is now under different ownership. The garage stands where a combination smoke house/wood house/storage room once stood.

Several materials are common to nearly every side of the house. The foundation is roughly coursed limestone, walls are common bond brick, and the roof is of asphalt shingles. The front of the house (photo 1) faces north. The first story has five evenly spaced openings, a door flanked by two windows on each side. The doorway has been modified to fit a slightly smaller modern door, and the rectangular transom has been covered with a plywood panel at some point. As would be common on a Federal style house, there is no front porch. All masonry openings have flat arch gauged brick lintels and window sills are wood. Although most windows appear to be old, in fact, closer inspection shows that most were replaced over the years with various wood or even more recent modern double hung units. The eastern pair of windows on the first floor are wooden two-over-two sash and are longer than the west pair of windows; it appears that these were lengthened at some point well before c.1890. The west window sashes are two-over-two but are more consistent with an 1840s window dimension. The second floor windows align with the windows and central door below, but are all nine-over-six double hung replacement sash. The upper windows are also more standard to the 1840s in proportion. The eaves of the house, along this side-gabled elevation, are minimal, and there is a twelve inch fascia board forming a plain frieze along the front.

The west elevation of the house (photo 2) shows the original brick gable end, and the back wall and roof slope of the ell and the frame addition. The only openings in the brick gable end wall are two small multipaned attic windows. The fascia boards on the end wall are six inches wide and the roof overhang is minimal. Originally, an internal chimney broke the roofline. The chimney was removed so that it ends inside the attic. The west wall of the ell and its addition are visible from this vantage point. Aluminum siding now encloses what was not truly an addition, but a long porch that was enclosed to form a thirty-two foot long, sixteen feet wide area with kitchen, mudroom, and general purpose room. A small room at the

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south end projects four or five feet forward and has a separate shed roof slope that attaches to the main roof slope just under its eaves line. This is the mudroom, and it has a paired square horizontal two-pane windows centered on its west face. There is another pair of similar windows on the enclosed aluminum wall of the former porch area to the north.

The back of the house (photo 3) or the south elevation shows the main block of the house, the side wall of the ell, and the addition. From this angle, the distinctive "flounder house" monopitch of the ell roof is apparent. On the first floor of the main part of the house, left to right, is one window, then there is another window location that has been bricked over. The addition / enclosed porch has a wood door with lower panels and multipaned upper half, and a single window in the former porch area. The brick end wall of the ell has a segmental arched opening for a doorway. Its transom is blocked by plywood, the door has a single light over lower panels. There is a single window east of the arched doorway. There are three second floor windows on the back of the main part of the house, all to the west, all roughly in alignment with the front openings, also, the westernmost two windows align vertically with the openings below them. The third window evenly distanced from the middle unit. Most of the windows on brick portion of the house on this side are one-over-one.

The first story of the east wall (photo 4) has six openings. Two of these are in the gable end of the front block of the house, while four punctuate the tall side of the ell. South to north are three windows, a door, and two more windows. There is extra wall-surface between the first and second windows, the third and the door, and the fourth and fifth windows, due to internal chimneys. Most of these windows are one-over-one sash, all have flat arch gauged brick lintels and wood sills. A small shed roof hood with curved wood brace supports and exposed rafters shelters the doorway. The transom has been covered with plywood and the doorway has a modern storm door. The second floor openings are shorter than, and align with, those of the first. The windows are a variety of two-paned sashes and one paned sashes. On this elevation, the house has a full entablature with plain wood frieze board, and a fifteen inch overhanging wooden cornice. The chimney between the first and second bays from the south is intact, as is the one at the apex of the gable end, but the intermediate chimney on the ell barely protrudes above the roofline.

The interior of the house is the basic I-house floor plan with a two story ell extending to the south of the east end. All floors are ash or oak plank board and have been painted. Some rooms have old carpeting over the original planks. Interior walls are double brick and plaster. Federal details are throughout the house. Baseboards throughout the first floor are ten inches tall. Typical first floor moldings are architrave surrounds

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with mitered corners. Woodwork is typically painted. The windows are deep and the jambs are slightly beveled. Ceilings are plaster.

The main entrance opens into a stair hall. Previous owners, probably in the 1950s, installed a bathroom at the far end of the hall and a double sliding door closet in the front west corner of the hall. Nevertheless, the stair hall still retains much of its character (photo 7). The delicate stair rail with slender dowel-like balusters and a column-like newel post are original, unpainted, and appear to be cherry.

To the right of the stair hall is the guest parlor (photo 5). The door to this room appears to be original, including hardware. It has six recessed panels, the top two being smaller than the other four. There are two windows on the north side of the room. The east window on the south wall was bricked shut at some point. The plaster wall are covered in wallpaper, which is deteriorated. An original mantel and cupboards fill the end wall. The cupboard presses are floor to ceiling, with two sets of horizontal paneled doors on each side. The painted wood mantelpiece is vernacular Federal in style, with tapered pilasters on either side. The frieze area has two horizontal recessed panels and deeply undercut cavetto molding forms a cornice and is topped by a mantel shelf. The firebox has been blocked off.

To the left of the stair hall is the family parlor (photo 6). The door to this parlor also appears to be original and is detailed like the other parlor door. Details and the plan of this room are very similar to the other front parlor, with a few significant exceptions. First, the windows on the front wall extend nearly to the floor, and were likely enlarged downward at some point. Second, the fireplace is flanked by tall windows rather than cupboards. Lastly, the woodwork in this room is faux-grained. The false graining was added about 15 years ago. The firebox for the fireplace in this room has been completely bricked shut.

The dining room is south of the family parlor. Here, a past owner sheathed the plaster walls in masonite paneling. In the process, an exterior door on the west wall was covered. There is a fireplace in the middle of the east wall. It has also been covered with paneling. Upon removal of the paneling, the current owners found only traces of the previous surround moldings, however, the firebox opening had not been closed. There is an exterior door to the left of the fireplace. It does not appear to be original. The transom of the door is visible by looking up between the paneling and the storm door. There is a window to the right of the fireplace.

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The next room south is believed to have been the kitchen, due to the extra depth of the chimney breast. Walls in this room were also paneled. Windows reach nearly to the floor. The fireplace in this room has been paneled over as well, no mantelpiece remains. On the south wall is a window on the left and exterior door (not original) on the right. On the south end of the west wall is a built-in cupboard where a window once was. A door leading to the addition is in the middle of the wall, and a window has been covered by paneling on the right. The addition is now being used as a kitchen, unspecified room and mud room.

The main stairs lead to the second floor. The staircase doubles back after the first landing, which is the width of both flights of stairs and has a full window. The second story landing is large and also has a window. The balustrade continues across the landing to the first perpendicular wall, keeping the landing open to the stairwell. The stair rail and handrail are as described previously, however, other moldings on the second floor are much simpler. Baseboards are seven inches high, and windows have only apron boards and no other surround boards.

To the left (west) of the second story landing / hall is a bedroom (photo 8). There are four windows, two on the north and two on the south. Built-in cupboard presses on either side of the fireplace reach from floor nearly to the ceiling. These have simple architrave surrounds, and two doors per cupboard (rather than the divided doors on the first floor). Each door has five horizontal raised panels. The mantel is simple, with simple boards lining the firebox opening, and a projecting cornice upholding the wood shelf. The mantel closely abuts one cupboard while a blank wall space between the mantel and the other cupboard leaves room for the flue to rise from the first story. The fireplace is currently boarded shut and is non-functional.

To the right of the landing / hall is a second bedroom (photo 9). There are two windows on the north and two on the east, all with apron trim only. In the middle of the two east windows is the chimney from the fireplace below. The chimney has a hole for a stove vent pipe, now covered. To the far left of the south wall is a short door. To go through the door you must duck and step down about ten inches into the scant second story "dorm" room.

This is the odd attic space of the half-gabled ell of the house, with single pitch roof and hence steeply angled ceiling. Physical evidence indicates that originally, the "dorm" room was accessible only from an exterior staircase. It also is clear that this space was intended to be occupied and was not a storage area. The door cut through from the second front bedroom is obviously not original, other traces indicate that a stairway under the former porch area climbed to a dormer window doorway. Finishes are very simple in the "dorm" (photo 10). There are four windows on the full height east wall, with apron boards. Between the first and

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third windows are the chimneys from fireplaces below, each has a covered hole for a stovepipe vent. When later owners built the addition, around 1910, it appears that they raised the ceiling by raising the back wall slightly.

The basement is accessible from a bulkhead door on the west end of the south wall and from a trap door in the front hall. The basement has the same floor plan as the three north rooms above it. The floors are dirt. The exterior foundation walls are made from limestone. The interior walls are double brick. The first floor 3"x10" oak joists are visible from the basement.

Section 8 – Statement of Significance

The Abijah O'Neill II House meets National Register Criterion C as locally significant example of the I-house vernacular, with Federal period details. It was the final home of Abijah O'Neill II and his family.

The O'Neill Family

Around 1720, Hugh O'Neill was an English midshipman in the Royal Navy. While docked somewhere in the Delaware Bay, he jumped ship and swam to shore. He decided to stay in America, and settled in a small town and farmed. Hugh had a son, William, who settled in Virginia. William, being a Quaker, did not fight in the Revolutionary War, but supplied food to the Continental Army from his mill. William had a son, Abijah I, had a son, Abijah II, born December 9, 1789. In 1799, Abijah I moved his family to Ohio to remove themselves from the slavery states. Abijah II moved his family to Indiana in 1833. He had purchased land in southern Ripley Township of Montgomery County as early as 1826, but later bought the already settled parcel on which the nominated house stands in two separate sections, one in 1834 and the rest in 1837. Abijah, wife Eleanor, and their three children came to west central Indiana in covered wagons and a carriage. Such is the historical trail of the O'Neill family's migration to Indiana.

They had moved to land that would become the town of Yountsville. This small settlement in Ripley Township in southwest Montgomery County is along the west banks of Sugar Creek. The land in and around Ripley Township ranges from rolling farm fields to wooded valleys along the creek. Settlers cleared the trees for agriculture and for use in buildings. The first settler, John Claypool, is believed to have arrived in the valley in 1820. He settled on Sugar Creek in a place know as a Native American crossing, called Indian Ford. In settlement times, Sugar Creek was wide and deep and had many tributaries. Its possibilities

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attracted early mill operators to locate there. Yountsville's mills, both textile and grain processing, became important industries in the county and remained so from the 1830s to the early 1900s. Although Yountsville is a small, scattered village today, there was a time when many thought it would be the largest city in the county. One of the most significant mills, Yount's Woolen Mills, began in 1840 on Spring Creek, just $\frac{3}{4}$ mile upstream from its confluence with Sugar Creek. Daniel Yount had moved to the area from the Attica – Lafayette area, hoping to find more power on the swifter waters of the Sugar Creek area.

The Yount operation employed many young women who boarded at Yount property, as well as men to operate the equipment. O'Neall's family had operated mills in various parts of the nation, long before Abijah came to Indiana. Abijah began his own mill in the region in 1834, when he bought out William Crook's grist mill on Spring Creek near Sugar Creek. He ran the mill until 1840. Yount had bought water rights and his site, where Yount's 1864 brick mill still stands, from O'Neall in about 1840 to 1843. The Yount property is roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the O'Neall's 1848 brick I-house.

The O'Nealls came to own about 900 acres in the area, most of it being farmland. Prior to building the brick I-house, the family had lived in an earlier owner's house, then, they built a red clapboard house. During their years of operating the mill, the O'Nealls planted an orchard, farmed, and operated a small general store on their property. None of these features remain.

Abijah O'Neall II was politically active in his community and new home state. As an avid Quaker (later a Universalist) and vocal abolitionist, O'Neall openly advocated abolitionism. He was elected County Surveyor and served as a local Justice of the Peace, he also served a term as a State Representative in the Indiana General Assembly from 1839-1840. He later served as a County Commissioner in 1850. O'Neall aligned himself with the Whig and later, Republican Party.

Family oral sources, later recorded in writing, relate stories of Abijah's abolitionist activities, which cannot be substantiated at this time. According to family histories, because of his vocal opinions about slavery and perhaps because of his public positions, the Abijah O'Neall family was targeted for persecution by anti-abolition forces. During the Civil War, a local branch of the Knights of Golden Circle was active in the area. The family requested assistance from Governor Oliver Morton, who dispatched detectives to the area. Under Abijah's directions, the agents infiltrated the local Knights chapter. During a meeting of the Knights of the Golden Circle, they learned of a plan to burn the house of every "war widow" in the township. After hearing reports from the detectives, O'Neall met with the head officer of the circle, revealed that he and others knew

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all details of the plot, and demanded that the plot be stopped. Their identity and the plan now compromised, the arson plot was cancelled and this lodge of the Golden Circle disbanded.

The O'Nealls raised ten children in their fine brick house. The number of children in the family might explain the unusual "flounder house" shaped ell – the O'Nealls simply needed the maximum amount of space from their home. They continued to live in the house until their deaths; Abijah passing in 1874 and Eleanor in 1901.

Architectural Significance

The O'Neill House is a classic brick I-house. Cultural geographer Fred Kniffen first described this English-influenced housing type in the 1930s. Kniffen and others have noted that the I-house type derives from the both the persistence and evolution of the single pen unit in folk culture, as well as from the popular influence of classicism, first felt in Georgian times, so far as Anglo-Americans. Classicism is inherent in the balanced, center-passage floor plan often associated with the typical I-house form.

The upland south region is usually cited as a major center for the spread of the I-house; it is not surprising that the O'Nealls migrated from that region. The O'Neill House has all the features of a typical I-house: two story form, center hall dividing single rooms on each floor, three or five openings across the front elevation, and one room depth to the main block of the house. For many at the time, the I-house signified landed gentry status and the first stage of sufficiency beyond subsistence-level agriculture.

The house is also significant for its simple Federal-era inspired elements. Late Georgian and Federal period details were most familiar to carpenters and builders who came with the first waves of Euro-American settlers to Indiana. Born of the resurgent interest in ancient classicism that encompassed Europe and especially Great Britain in the late 1700s, the American version coincided with our first national government, hence, historians have called it "Federal." Sophisticated architects in Britain, who had wealthy patrons or the Royal government to back them, could build refined, bold, classical buildings in the new mode. They utilized slender moldings inspired by the new finds at Pompeii and innovative geometric forms for rooms, such elliptical-bowed walls. In the hands of American carpenters using pattern books, Federal style elements became details to graft to the vernacular forms with which they were familiar.

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Federal details of the O'Neill House include the flat arch gauged brick lintels on the exterior, the simple column like forms used for the staircase newels, and the dowel spindle balusters of the railing. The classically inspired moldings of the mantels are Federal in their simplicity, however, the stout pilasters also call to mind Greek Revival influences.

Homes and buildings of this pre-railroad era were once common in Montgomery County and in Ripley Township. As of 1986, the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory identified seven houses and buildings built before about 1865 that remained standing in the township. The O'Neill House was given the highest rating possible (outstanding). Two of the seven are the Yount Boarding House and Mill (National Register, 1988). The Brown House on 925 W; the McMaken House on 250 S; and the Stonebraker House on 400 S are the most comparable to the O'Neill House. All are I-houses, all were highly rated in the survey. The Brown House (likely now demolished) was in a deteriorated state in 1986, while the McMaken House, though it includes a noteworthy pilaster-framed entry, has been aluminum sided. The Stonebraker House is most comparable as the only other classic brick I-house in the township.

The scale of the house, its noteworthy woodwork, and its site on top of a knoll created a deep impression on the surrounding community that lasted for generations. A granddaughter to Abijah described it as "a very portentous house" in her recollections. Today, the O'Neill House retains most of the significant characteristics that created that impression.

Section 9 – Bibliography

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Section 10 – Geographical Data – Verbal Boundary Description

A part of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 18 north, range 5 west, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north line of said Section 9, 3743.90 feet east (assumed due east) of the northwest corner of Section 9, beginning point being further described as the intersection of the centerline of S.R. 32 and Co. Rd. 425 West (Old Crawfordsville and Alamo Road), thence south 5 degrees 36' 34" west 470.52 feet to a mag nail set, thence forth 85 degrees 19' 6" west 371.55 feet to a re-bar set, thence north 8 degrees 14' 24" east 296.65 feet to a steel post, thence north 89 degrees 59' 54" east 134.14 feet to a re-bar set, thence north 2 degrees 38' 36" east 144.50 feet to a mag nail set, thence north 90 degrees 00' 00" east 323.98 feet to a point of beginning, containing 3.360 acres, more or less, all in Montgomery County, Indiana.

Boundary Justification

This is the legal description from the deed obtained by the current owners from the Montgomery County Sheriffs Office. The O'Neall farm once included a barn, now demolished, located on now separately owned property. The boundary includes the significant existing resource associated with Abijah O'Neall II, and enough land to convey its rural setting.

Photographs

The following information is common to all photographs:

Bonnie Mills – photographer

All photos taken February 15, 2005

Location of negatives – Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Photo #1 – front of house, camera facing south, north side of building.

Photo #2 – west side of house including aluminum sided addition. Camera facing east

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number photos Page 11 *O'Neill, Abijah II, House, Montgomery County, IN*

Photo #3 – back of house, camera facing north, south side of house. Non-contributing garage to left.

Photo #4 – east side of house, including portion of back of house, camera facing northwest

Photo #5 – Interior, guest parlor fireplace and cupboard presses, camera facing north

Photo #6 – Interior, first floor, family parlor fireplace, camera facing east

Photo #7 – Interior, main entry hall and stairway, camera facing south

Photo #8 – Interior, second story west bedroom, camera facing southwest

Photo #9 – Interior, second story east bedroom, camera facing northeast

Photo #10 – second story ell “dorm” room, camera facing south

