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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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 Carnegie Hall of Moores Hill College

other names/site number Moores Hill High School, 029-168-41046

2. Location

street & number 14687 Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Moores Hill N/A  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Dearborn code 029 zip code 47001

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

*Patrick R. Kibler*

2-2-94

Signature of certifying official/Title Indiana Department of Natural Resources Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

*for*  
*Edson H. Beall*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

3/17/94

Entered in the  
National Register

**5. Classification**

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

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

EDUCATION: college

EDUCATION: school

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

SOCIAL: civic

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Late Gothic Revival

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls BRICK

STONE: limestone

roof ASPHALT

other TERRA COTTA

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

Name of Property

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.)

- 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)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1907-1917

1917-1943

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crapsey & Lamm

John G. Unkefer & Co.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Aurora (Indiana) Public Library



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Carnegie Hall of Moores Hill College  
Dearborn Co., IN

## Narrative Statement of Description

Carnegie Hall is a two and one-half story institutional building which borrows design elements from both the Collegiate Gothic and Jacobethan Revival styles. The structure, constructed in a modified "T" plan, is composed of brick, in a stretcher bond, with a quarry-face limestone foundation. Characteristic of the Jacobethan Revival style are the parapeted gables, steeply pitched gabled roof, and brick construction. Elements of the Collegiate Gothic style include the terra cotta trim and pointed arch openings.

The main facade of Carnegie Hall (Photo #1) contains five symmetrical vertical divisions: two projecting wings and a projecting central portion which is bisected by a central bell tower. The gabled roof is trimmed with copper gutters and flashing. The gutters extend downward across the face of the structure to further divide the facade.

The end wings, which project slightly, create a cross gabled roof. Each wing has a parapeted gable capped in limestone. Each of these divisions contains a rectangular attic vent with a limestone sill. On the upper floor are two four-over-one double-hung sash windows with terra cotta drip moldings and limestone sills. The first and second floors each have two one-over-one double-hung sash windows with terra cotta drip moldings and limestone sills.

Each section on either side of the tower contains two through-the-eave dormers with parapeted gables and limestone coping. Each dormer contains a corbelled Greek cross above two pointed arch one-over-one double-hung sash windows which rest upon a shared limestone sill. A brick elongated, corbel table decorates the cornice on each side of the tower. The first and second floors each have five one-over-one double-hung sash windows with terra cotta trim and limestone sills.

The raised basement of rusticated limestone is divided from the upper floors by a smooth cut limestone stringcourse which is visible on each facade. The main facade elevation reveals 14 one-over-one double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. There are two kitchen ventilation fans to the east of the doorway.

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The central tower is capped by a steeply-pitched pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The tower is ornamented with limestone coping and a pressed tin stringcourse. Each side of the tower has three pointed arch louvered openings topped by quatrefoils and resting upon a shared limestone sill. The upper floor of the central section has two four-over-one double hung sash windows with terra cotta drip moldings and limestone sills. The roof is currently asphalt shingles, its original slate roof was replaced in 1966.

The centrally located door (Photo #2) is situated between two brick piers. The Gothic arch doorway has a limestone surround with

two incised quatrefoils. In the tympanum of the arch is a quatrefoil formed by tracery, with the words, "CARNEGIE HALL," filled with stained glass. Immediately above the door is a four light transom. The metal double door is a replacement. Located just west of the door is a cornerstone which reads, "A. D. 1907."

The west facade of the building (Photo #3) is composed of three vertical sections. At the attic level is centrally located through-the-eave headers parapeted dormer with limestone coping, a circular vent, and two pointed arch windows which rest upon a shared limestone coping, a circular vent, and two pointed arch windows which rest upon a shared limestone sill. A brick corbel table decorated the eave.

The first and second floors of the west facade have six one-over-one double-hung sash windows with terra cotta drip molds and limestone sills. The raised basement also has six one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

The rear, or south facade (Photo #4), displays the "T" formation of the structure. The auditorium creates the primary extension from the main building. Each of the two projecting wings is similar to those of the main facade, though slightly less ornamental. Each wing has a parapeted gable with limestone coping, and small rectangular attic vent with a double-hung sash windows with segmental arch headers and limestone sills. The two raised basement windows of each wing are two-over-two double-hung sash with flat limestone headers.

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Each side of the main section of the south facade has two four-pane casement windows with flat headers at the attic level. There are also two one-over-one double-hung sash windows with segmental arch headers at the basement level. Two irregularly placed one-over-one double-hung sash windows, one each between the second and third, and first and second floors, light the stairways. The raised basement has two two-over-two double-hung sash windows and a glass door.

The section east of the auditorium is the same as the west with the exception of the raised basement which has two, two-over-two double-hung sash windows and two glass doors with a four-pane transom above each.

The auditorium (Photo #5) itself contains five pointed arch windows with brick headers and limestone sills. Each of the five windows contains nine panes of clear, fixed-sash glass. The west facade of the raised basement has five windows with various panes, most of which have elliptical arch brick headers and limestone sills. A side entrance with an elliptical arch header faces west.

A metal door with louvered transom provides an entrance to the south end of the auditorium (Photo #4). This south facade also has a window with an elliptical arch brick header. There is a flush brick chimney located at the southeast corner of the auditorium, and an exterior brick chimney located north of center. The east facade of the auditorium's raised basement has four windows of various styles and two doors: one double door with a nine-pane transom and one door in the center with a brick radiating arch.

The east facade of the main building (Photo #5) is similar, though not identical, to the west facade. The east facade has a central parapeted through-the-eave gable with limestone coping, a circular attic vent, and two pointed arch windows with a shared limestone sill. There is also a corbelled cornice on this facade. The first and second floors have six one-over-one double-hung sash windows with terra cotta drip molds. Unlike the west facade, however, the first floor windows of the east facade are two different sizes; the windows to the left and right of center are shorter than the two in the middle. The raised basement of the east facade has six two-over-two double-hung sash windows with limestone sills.

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The interior of Carnegie Hall remains indicative of the structure's former educational function. Many of the classrooms maintain their integrity, as does the auditorium. The interior configuration of the first two floors is a simple rectangular plan with classrooms located off of the central hallways. Although drop acoustical tile ceilings were added, the halls still possess their original hardwood floors.

The first floor of the building is reached by a staircase which has its original marble railing (Photo #6). Upon reaching the first floor the auditorium (Photo #7) is immediately visible through three six-over-six double-hung sash windows with segmental arch headers. A pair of double doors on each side of the windows provides access to the auditorium.

The auditorium (Photo #8) is dominated by a wooden truss and beam ceiling from which hang four chandeliers. A scrolled bracket is attached to the wall at the end of each truss. Along each wall are five windows. A simple semi circular stage with footlights and a single curtain is located at the south end of the auditorium. The balcony at the rear has a wooden balustrade (Photo #9).

Photo #10 shows the first floor hallway looking east toward the rooms now used as museum space. To the right are the auditorium window and to the right is the stairway. (Photo #11) shows the interior of the museum, typical of the spaces found within the building.

Photo #12 shows the interior of a first floor classroom. Notice the folding panels at the front of the room. When folded back the two rooms may function as one large space.

Photo #13 shows the second floor hallway looking east. To the right are the balcony windows of the auditorium and its two entrance doors. In the foreground as well as to the right are classrooms. A dogleg staircase (Photo #14) with wooden spindles, located at each end of the hall, provides access to the upper floors. The second floor contains two bathrooms and eight classrooms.

Photo #15 shows the interior of a typical second floor classroom. The woodwork is simple and consists of a chair rail and baseboard. The door to the right enters into an adjacent classroom.



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The attic, though slightly deteriorated and not in use, formerly served as a chapel and classroom space. At each end of the large area which functioned as a chapel are two rectangular rooms. Photo #16 shows the original stenciling which decorates these rooms.

The basement contains kitchen facilities, storage space, and meeting rooms. Photo #17 shows a former classroom now being utilized as dining space.

Though no longer in use as an educational facility, Carnegie Hall maintains its original integrity on both the interior and exterior. Through careful maintenance and sensitive treatment, the building continues to reflect the structure's first function as an early twentieth century college building.

A new elementary school was built west of Carnegie Hall in the mid-1980s to serve the South Dearborn School Corporation.

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Carnegie Hall of Moores Hill College meets National Register criteria A and C. Under criterion A, Carnegie Hall has significance in the area of education, for its role as a locally important small town college. The period of significance for the college is 1907 (year of completion of the building) to 1917, when the school moved to Evansville, Indiana. An additional period of significance, from 1917 until 1943, corresponds to the building's use as the town public high school and elementary school. Carnegie Hall was used for public education until 1987. During these years, the building was community's most important public school. Carnegie Hall meets criterion C as well, for its outstanding architecture. The building is a good example of the work of Cincinnati architects Crapsey & Lamm. Examples of early Collegiate Gothic/Jacobethan Revival are virtually unknown in Dearborn County; Carnegie Hall is a fine example.

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Dearborn Co., INNarrative Statement of Significance

Carnegie Hall, a two and a half story Collegiate Gothic structure on a raised basement, is one of the most distinctive buildings in rural southeastern Indiana. This building is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its important contribution to early Indiana education and its uncommon architecture for Dearborn County, Indiana.

Through the efforts of John Collins Moore (February 8, 1810 - June 4, 1871), a college called the Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute was founded at Moores Hill, Indiana, located on the western border of Dearborn County. John C. Moore was the son of Adam Moore who settled in the area in 1818 and in the 1830s founded the town of Moores Hill. Many of the early settlers in this part of Dearborn County were staunch Methodist from Delaware and Maryland. Rev. F. C. Holliday stated in his book Indiana Methodism (1873), "These men and their families gave a moral impress to society, in that part of the country, that is permanent and valuable. No part of our state maintains a higher standard of morals, and no community has been less cursed with intemperance and its kindred vices".

The 1885 History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties stated John C. Moore,

"toiled and labored hard to earn a home and accumulated a competency, in which he succeeded and here he remained until his death. He was a man of good sense, general information and strong moral convictions, always decided and positive on questions of political and religious significance. He was a thorough Bible scholar, and for many years previous to his death was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John C., referred to above, when a young man, learned the saddler's trade, which he engaged in for a number of years, but subsequently turned his attention to merchandising and coopering business which he continued until his death June 4, 1871. He was an enterprising man, exceedingly skillful in business, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was one of the founders of Moore's Hill College, and before his death was a devoted and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church." (page 845)

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Moore, along with Morton Justis and many others, gave funds and land for the creation of a college in 1854. According to the 1885 history, Justis "carried on a tanyard, and in connection with it the shoe-making business" at Moores Hill. Olmsted states in From Institute to University that Moore, a local barrel manufacturer of reasonable wealth, had little former schooling, but was dedicated to education. The 1915 History of Dearborn County, Indiana (page 472) gives the following account for the college's founding,

"In the spring of 1853 the Rev. W.W. Snyder, agent for Brookville College, called on J.C. Moore to solicit a subscription for that institution. This started him [Moore] thinking. Why not put money in an institution at home, thus providing a college education for our children? Mr. Moore had the thought that the majority of young people would not go very far way from home to secure an education."

This probably is a romanticized version for the college's founding since it was written almost 70 years after the fact. The 1885 Dearborn County history (page 565) also states,

"Moore's Hill College is a monument to the intelligence and Christian liberality of John C. Moore, one of the sons of Rev. Adam Moore, the original proprietor of the town. And although he has been gathered with his father to his heavenly home, his works remain, and the college that was founded chiefly through his instrumentality, it is hoped, will continue to bless the world through the ages to come."

Moore was an early Moores Hill postmaster, involved with the mercantile business, Moore & Brooks, but made most of his money from a cooperage. The 1885 Dearborn County History (page 566) states, "Probably the most extensive industry of the village was that of the coopering business, which was carried on for fifteen or twenty or more years, beginning with 1839 by John C. Moore, who worked sometimes as many as thirty or forty hands."

Moores Hill in 1850, about the time of the college's founding, had a population of only 206, but twenty years later it had risen to 617. An 1852 Indiana law allowed schools and colleges to be set up as companies which sold stock and that is what occurred at Moores Hill. The school received its charter from the state of Indiana in 1854 and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The first board of trustees consisted of John C. Moore, David A. Brooks, Rev. F. C. Holliday, E. F. Stites,

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Richard Kelley, William H. Moore, Henry J. Bowers, James S. Stevens, Morton Justis and Chester R. Faulkner. John C. Moore was elected treasurer and Joseph McCreary secretary of the board. The college started as a local civic project but was transferred on September 1855 to the South-Eastern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

When Moores Hill College opened to students in 1856, there were a number of colleges, seminaries, and institutes scattered throughout Indiana, all were private institutions or affiliated with a religious organization, except Indiana University founded in 1820 which was the state sponsored college. The Indiana Conference of Methodists was considering the issue of establishing a church-sponsored school as early as 1832 and a committee was appointed to explore the matter; however, the Methodists decided to support the state college even though it was controlled by Presbyterians. The Methodists continued to agitate for influence at Indiana University, but could not get one of its members on the Board of Trustees or on the faculty, so in 1837 they created Indiana Asbury University, later known as DePauw University. Other early colleges in Indiana included Vincennes University founded in 1806, Hanover established in 1827 by the Presbyterians, Franklin College started in 1835 and affiliated with the Baptists, and Earlham College which was connected to the Quakers. All colleges during this time period were separated by gender, but the education of young women was important and by the late 1830s the Methodists were considering either affiliating with or sponsoring a woman's college. In the early decades of the 19th century, many people believed education was the responsibility of the church and not the state. This was especially true prior to the revision of the Indiana Constitution of 1851 when schools of all types were poorly funded.

There were a number of Indiana colleges and seminaries affiliated with the Methodist Church during the mid-nineteenth century, including Indiana Asbury University founded in 1837; Brookville College which operated from 1851 to 1873; DePauw College for Young Ladies at New Albany operated from 1852 to 1866; Rockport Collegiate Institute opened to students in 1863 and operated until 1873; White Water College located in Centerville operated from 1848 to approximately 1870; Indiana Female College in Indianapolis operated from 1850 to 1873; New Lebanon Male and Female Academy operated from 1853 to 1863; plus Stackwell Collegiate Institute, Fort Wayne College, Valparaiso College, Dayton Academy, Battleground Institute, and the Danville

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Academy. Dr. John W. Winkley, author of Moores Hill College, An Intimate History states, "There were many other private seminaries, and some counties maintained county seminaries such as the Dearborn County Seminary at Wilmington" which is only a few miles from Moores Hill.

Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, its name until officially changed to Moores Hill College in 1887, began its unique educational role the day it opened in 1856. It has been asserted by a number of authors, including Winkley, Olmsted, and Heller, that Moore's Hill College was the first institution of higher education in Indiana and one of the earliest in the nation to admit both men and women for coeducational instruction. This statement may or may not be true and deserves a great deal more research. Other researchers suggest that Eleutherian College in Jefferson County was the first in Indiana and admitted women as early as 1849. I believe this assumption is made for a number of reasons, first a misinterpretation the facts given in Thomas Woody's A History of Woman's Education in the United States (1929). Woody lists the early schools that are known to have allowed women in and I think that people from Moores Hill College have merely inserted themselves into the list with dates provided. Also, there are a number of smaller colleges which did not survive, such as Eleutherian College, missing from the Woody study. Secondly, they probably did a survey of surviving Indiana colleges which would indicate that this is in fact true. Thirdly, to date there has not been a definitive study done on the history of coeducation in Indiana. Finally, there is the problem caused by so many different terms being used, such as college, University, institute, academy, seminary, etc., as well as the fact that colleges of this time taught all levels of students. It is, however, true that Moore's Hill College was one of the earliest colleges in Indiana to allow both men and women and most probably the University of Evansville, the successor school to Moore's Hill College, is the oldest surviving institution in Indiana. Institutions such as DePauw University and Indiana University admitted coeducation eleven years later, in 1867.

By September 9, 1856, a large three story, ninety-by-sixty foot building with seventeen rooms and space to accommodate 350 students, was completed and in use. This building, known as Moores Hall, served as the main college building until Carnegie Hall was completed in 1907. The 1885 Dearborn County History (page 568) states, "The college building is of brick, large and commodious, being three stories high, situated on elevated ground

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surrounded by a most pleasing and attractive campus ground." At the time of construction, the third floor of Moores Hall was used by one of the local fraternal lodges. Early promotional materials for the college referred to its location on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and said of Moore's Hill that "the location is free of the vices and evil associations and incidents of larger places" and "a more healthy location is not to be found in the State."

In the early years, the college provided instruction from the first grade through the baccalaureate level. Included in the school was an academy/preparatory department or high school and a "normal" school that provided teacher training, started in 1871. On the college level the classics, plus music, art, and science were offered. Eventually commercial and agriculture subjects were added. The 1885 history states, "The first graduate of the institution was Miss Jane S. Churchill, who was graduated in 1858. Up to 1876 the college had graduated eighty-three persons, of which seven were dead, fourteen were useful ministers of the Gospel, and the balance were filling responsible and some of them prominent positions in life." There were literary societies and at times a college newspaper, annuals, a college bank and sports teams, such as baseball, football, and basketball.

Attendance at Moore's Hill College fluctuated through the years, depending on the economy, courses offered, national events, such as the Civil War, and who was President of the college. During the first year of operation, there were 197 students, 66 in the college and 131 in the preparatory department. In 1870 Moores Hill College had nine teachers, 365 students and the property and endowment was valued at \$53,520. Winkley provides examples of the enrollment in his book, such as 119 students in 1882, 130 in 1887, 110 in 1890 (the lowest since the Civil War), 227 in 1894, and 234 in 1907 with a graduating class of 26, which was the highest to date. There was steady growth at the school, in student population and programs, during the nineteenth century. Stevens Gymnasium was constructed in 1900, the Hanson D. Moore store building was purchased as a science building in 1903, and a girls dormitory was acquired soon after the turn of the twentieth century. The three story, brick Italianate store building was constructed in 1875 and still stands in downtown Moores Hill. The school, since its founding in 1854, had experienced financial problems and it was a constant challenge to the College Presidents and the Board of Trustees to raise funds. Winkley states, "Scores of other little colleges

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across the land were forced to close their doors for lack of endowment. Moores Hill survived" (page 27); however, within decades lack of funds would be the cause of its decline.

In May 1904, Dr. Frank Clare English was hired as the president of Moores Hill College and he stayed with the College until June 1908. He had previously been a minister of a Methodist church in Cincinnati. By 1905, more room was badly needed at Moores Hill College and an organization was formed to make plans for another campus building. The cost for this new administration building was estimated to be \$37,500. An appeal was made by College President Frank English to wealthy steel manufacturer, Andrew Carnegie, to donate half the cost. Mr. Carnegie granted the request of \$18,750. with the provision that the College raise its portion first. It is apparent from a circa 1905 post card at the Carnegie Hall museum that the building's design was completed prior to raising funds, however, a slightly more elaborate structure is evident in the architect's rendering.

The campaign to raise the money was successful and the new building was started under a bid from John G. Unkefer Co. of Dayton, Ohio, for the sum of \$35,821. Omer E. Warneke states in his manuscript, A History of Moores Hill College, that the corner stone was laid on June 12, 1907 following commencement exercises. However, there had been a ground breaking with appropriate ceremony in 1905 and Governor J. Frank Hanley had taken part. The building was completed by June 18, 1908. It was named Carnegie Hall for the chief donor, Andrew Carnegie. The original cost estimate did not include architectural fees or heating, plumbing and equipment to finish the building. The completed structure with furnishings cost \$48,000 and in 1915 Carnegie Hall was described as "one of the most commodious and best arranged college buildings in the State. This building has proven to be a great asset in the work of the college."

Previously, the architects of Carnegie Hall were unknown, but the minutes books of the Building Committee, located at the University of Evansville Archive, confirm that Crapsey and Lamm of Cincinnati were the architects of Carnegie Hall. Possibly, President English, who had previously been a Methodist minister in Cincinnati, had previous experiences with Crapsey. A review of the Architect's Directory developed by the Cincinnati Historical Society using city directories, indicates that Crapsey and Lamm were in partnership from approximately 1901 to 1909. It is unknown from records at the Cincinnati Historical Society what other buildings they designed during their partnership. Walter



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E. Langsam, a Cincinnati-based architectural historian, states that Crapsey began his career mainly designing residences, but later concentrated on religious structures, particularly for the Methodist Church, to which he belonged. Crapsey is known for his wide and early use of the "Akron Plan" for church design. This plan included Sunday School rooms within the main body of the church connected by moveable partitions. The firm is known to have designed many churches in Ohio, Kentucky, and around the country. Langsam asserts that they even designed Methodist missionary schools and chapels in China. Other Crapsey and Lamm buildings in Indiana include the Peru Carnegie Library (1902) and the Kendallville Furniture Co. factory (1907).

The partnership was made up of Charles Crapsey and E. N. Lamm who's office was located in Cincinnati's Groton Building. Crapsey had previously worked on his own in Cincinnati from at least 1873 to 1889 and from 1889 to 1895 with William R. Brown. An obituary for Crapsey (November 28, 1849 - July 26, 1909) in the Western Christian Advocate, August 4, 1909, states,

"Mr. Crapsey was an architect of instinct and training, and for thirty four years gave the strength of his manhood to this profession, making, in later years, a specialty of church architecture; in which intellect and affection were together enlisted, and in which he gained well-merited distinction. Several prizes were won in national competitions, the plan that gained him most fame being the arrangement of modern Sunday-school room. The climax of his achievement in ecclesiastical architecture lives in the great Presbyterian church in Seattle, which cost some \$300,000, and was completed less than two years ago."

And the Western Architect and Builder (XXVI, 32 - August 12, 1909) states, that Crapsey "'blazed the way' for those of today, and did his share of maintaining the profession to a high standard of honorable dealing." Many of the pallbearers at Crapsey's funeral were prominent Cincinnati architects, such as James W. McLaughlin and George W. Rapp.

Crapsey designed several other Indiana buildings including the M. E. Church in Connersville (1895), the Second Presbyterian Church in Bloomington (1895), the 9th Street Methodist Church in Lafayette (1895), and others. Crapsey's son, Robert S. Crapsey, was a draftsman in the Crapsey and Lamm office and later was associated with the Cincinnati firm of Garber & Woodward.

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A review of city directories indicates that E. N. Lamm was not in Cincinnati for very long period of time. He first appears in 1897 and was working alone. Lamm then entered into a partnership with Crapsey in 1901. Crapsey's death in 1909 must have ended the partnership. A directory was not available for 1910 and 1911, but by 1912 Lamm no longer was listed in Cincinnati. Langsam believes that Lamm worked early in his career as a builder and possibly as a designer in Winchester, Kentucky. No other information is known about him. Contemporary Cincinnati architectural firms included Boll & Taylor, Samuel Hannaford & Son, Garber & Woodward, and Tietig & Lee.

The Building Committee's minutes books provide information on the evolution of the building's design and its actual construction. Changes in building materials were noted, such as the change to pressed buff colored bricks at an increased cost of \$1,600.; the addition of rusticated Bedford limestone on the raised basement which increased the cost by \$1,000.; and the change, for some unknown reason, from electric to gas lighting.

Attached to the Moores Hill College Board Minutes of November 20, 1906 was the following:

Moores Hill, Indiana, Nov. 13, 1906

The Executive Committee met in the President's Office to consider site for the new building and determine further building material. After much deliberation it was decided to place the building east of the present Main College Building and mainly south of the old walk. The committee with the contractor and the architect staked off the ground...

W. A. Watson of Greensburg, Indiana, was awarded the contract for plumbing, steam heating, gas fitting, and electric wiring for \$4,804. The prime contractor was Unkerfer & Co. of Dayton, Ohio. Carnegie Hall housed the administrative offices, several science laboratories, the auditorium or chapel, the library and classroom. The building soon became the center of campus life and was a symbol of a promising future for the college.

The cost overrun in constructing Carnegie Hall, plus increased maintenance costs, added to the college's ongoing financial problems. Throughout the college's history there had been financial problems and a continual need to have fund raising appeals. Some people believed that the new building would

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generate greater exposure and thus additional funding for the college; however, this did not happen. During the college's last years in Moores Hill, the trustees had trouble raising additional funds and began borrowing against the endowment. At this same time the financial assets required to function as a legitimate college were expanded by the Church and the National College Association. Also, changes in transportation affected enrollment and the advancement of colleges in larger towns made Moores Hill College less attractive to students. When Moores Hill was destroyed by fire on November 4, 1915, it was one of the final blows for the financially troubled institution. Carnegie Hall could not house all the students and money could not be raised to rebuild the old building or pay off the college's mounting debt.

In October, 1915, after the fire which destroyed Moores Hill, there was talk of affiliating the Moore's Hill College with DePauw University, another Indiana Methodist school located in Greencastle. Moores Hill College would have been a junior college under DePauw; however, negotiations never got very far and in June 1916 the Moores Hill College trustees decided to continue as an independent institution at the junior college level. In the fall of 1917, the school was offering courses only as a junior college.

The decision to move the college to Evansville, Indiana, a city of 100,000 people with no college, was made by June 1917. Mr. George S. Clifford, an Evansville businessman and member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, was instrumental in getting the College to move to Evansville. The citizens of Evansville agreed to raise \$500,000 for the college, if the Southern Indiana Conference of Methodists did likewise. Seymour, Indiana, also wanted the college to move to that city as a junior college and offered land and \$100,000, but incentives offered by Evansville was more attractive.

Members of the Class of 1916 were the last college graduates from Moores Hill College and thus Carnegie Hall. At the end of 1917, all college operations were transferred to Evansville and the name changed to Evansville College on February 17, 1919. The new charter issued by the Indiana Legislature and signed by Governor James P. Goodrich stated that Evansville College was a continuation of Moores Hill College and not a new college. In 1967, it became the University of Evansville.

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In 1917, Professor Andrew Bigney made a study of the 487 people who had received degrees from Moores Hill College. He found that 79 had become ministers, 125 teachers, of whom several became eminent college professors, and nine became college presidents, 23 physicians, 105 housewives, with the remaining 155 in other occupations, such as journalist, lawyers, missionaries, and nurses. The number of graduates, though not exceedingly high, was good for a small, rural college. Also, a great many other people attended the college and preparatory classes.

Following the move of the college to Evansville, Carnegie Hall and the rest of the campus was donated to the local public school system. Carnegie Hall used as a High School in Dearborn County. In 1935, the elementary school pupils of Sparta Township were transported to Moores Hill and Carnegie Hall then housed grades one through twelve. Kindergarten was added later. In 1978 the last high school class graduated from Moores Hill and the school system consolidated with three others in Dearborn County, to form the South Dearborn School Corporation. Several hundred elementary school children continued to attend school in Carnegie Hall until February 2, 1987, when a new school building was completed just west of Carnegie Hall. Today, the structure serves the citizens of Moores Hill as a community center, including a subscription library, a museum, day care center, and senior citizen meal site, and is the project of an active not-for-profit, grassroots preservation/historical society.

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Other

Board of Directors minutes, University of Evansville  
Archives.

Building Committee minutes, University of Evansville  
Archives.

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Dearborn Co., INBoundary Description and Justification

The land on which Carnegie Hall sits was given to Moore's Hill College in the 1850s and has remained since that time in the hands of not-for-profit institutions or governmental agencies. Because of this fact, the staff at the Dearborn County Assessor's and the Recorder's office had trouble determining the exact location of this land parcel. Also, South Dearborn School Corporation has owned, through transfer from a township school system, this parcel of land for such an extended length of time they too were unsure of the land boundaries. Also, a portion of the land now contains the new elementary school constructed in 1987.

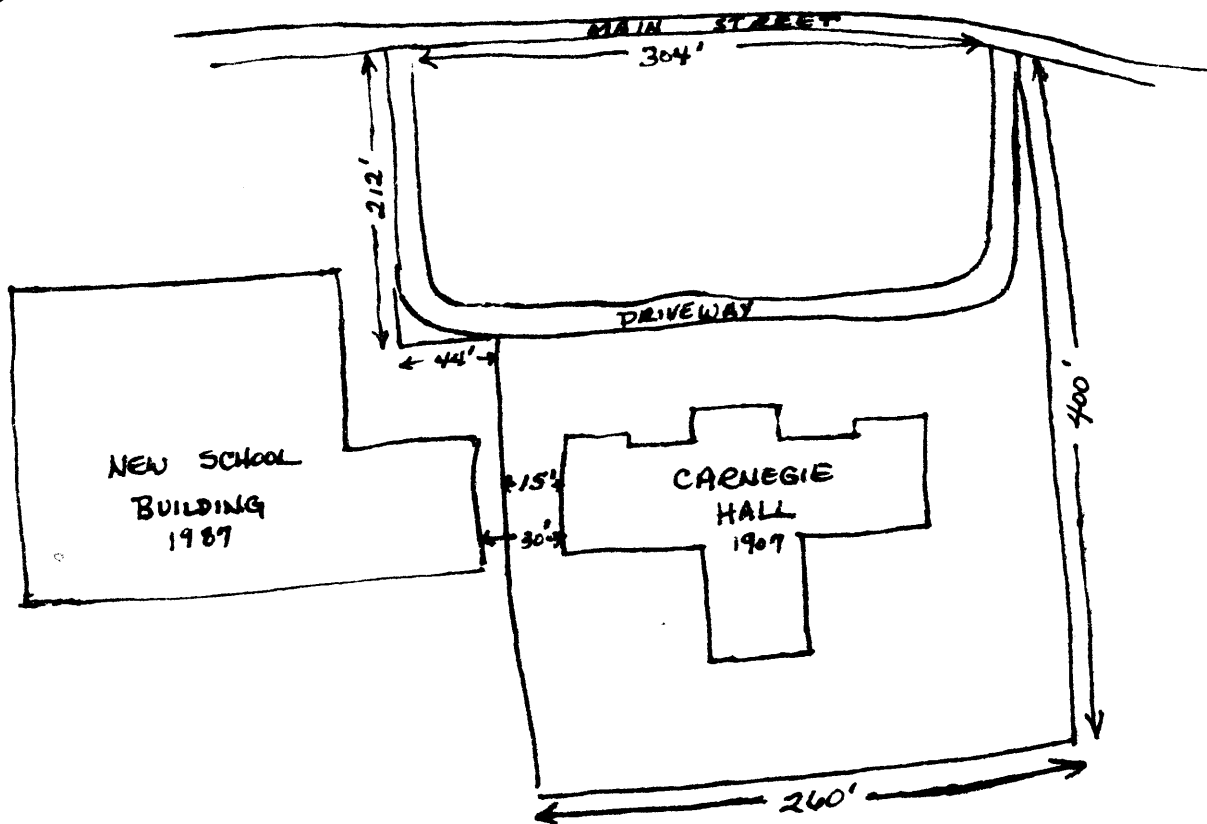
An artificial boundary, containing 2.6 acres, has therefore been developed which creates an adequate buffer surrounding Carnegie Hall. Starting on the southside on Main Street on the outer edge of the eastern driveway at the northeast corner and continues due south approximately 400'. Turn due west and continue approximately 260', turn due north for approximately 198', turn due west and continue approximately 44', turn due north and it is approximately 212' to Main Street following the outer or western edge of the western side of the circular drive. There is a frontage of approximately 304' along Main Street and this is the northern boundary of the property. Carnegie Hall and the new school are divided by thirty (30) feet and this has been equally divided on the western border of this boundary description.

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2.6 acres



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The following information is the same for each photograph unless otherwise noted:

- 1) Carnegie Hall
- 2) Moores Hill, Indiana
- 3) J.F. Ullrich
- 4) April 1988
- 5) Carnegie Hall

Photo #1

- 6) Camera facing southwest

Photo #2

- 6) Camera facing south

Photo #3

- 3) David Frederick
- 4) December 1988
- 5) Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- 6) Camera facing southeast

Photo #4

- 6) Camera facing northwest

Photo #5

- 6) Camera facing west

Photo #6

- 6) Main staircase on first floor

Photo #7

- 6) Auditorium windows, first floor

Photo #8

- 6) Auditorium, camera facing south

Photo #9

- 6) Auditorium, camera facing north

Photo #10

- 3) David Frederick
- 4) December 1988
- 5) Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- 6) First floor hallway, camera facing east

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Photo #11

- 3) David Frederick
- 4) December 1988
- 5) Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- 6) Museum, first floor

Photo #12

- 6) First floor classroom

Photo #13

- 3) David Frederick
- 4) December 1988
- 5) Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- 6) Second floor hallway

Photo #14

- 3) David Frederick
- 4) December 1988
- 5) Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- 6) Staircase to second floor

Photo #15

- 3) David Frederick
- 4) December 1988
- 5) Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- 6) Second floor classroom

Photo #16

- 6) Ceiling stencils, third floor

Photo #17

- 3) David Frederick
- 4) December 1988
- 5) Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- 6) Basement classroom

Photo #18

- 6) Camera facing southwest