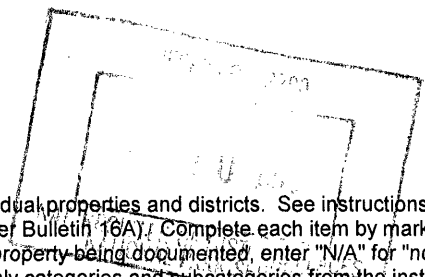


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "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 **Thiebaud Farmstead**
other names/site number **Switzerland County Agricultural Museum Center**

2. Location

street & number **531 State Route 56** N/A not for publication
city or town **Vevay** vicinity
state **Indiana** code **IN** county **Switzerland** code **155** zip code **47043**

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]
Signature of certifying official/Title **Indiana Department of Natural Resources**
Date **4.28.04**
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]
Signature of the Keeper **Edson A. Beall**

Date of Action **6/22/04**

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object
- landscape

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
4	0	structures
0	0	objects
7	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Processing

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Agricultural

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th c.: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

roof METAL: Steel

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

Period of Significance

c1817-1953

Significant Dates

c1817

c1860

1953

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major 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:

Switzerland County Historical Society

Thiebaud Farmstead
Name of Property

Switzerland IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 165 acres

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

1	16	662940	4288000	3	16	663520	4287980
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	663000	4287990	4	16	663510	4287490

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 Christopher Baas
organization _____ date 11-06-2003
street & number 21116 North Banbury telephone 317/877-7799
city or town Noblesville state IN zip code 46060

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 Switzerland County Historical Society
street & number P.O. Box 201 telephone 812/427-9943
city or town Vevay state IN zip code 47043

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

Introduction

The Thiebaud Farmstead, established in 1817, is located on the Ohio River, two miles west of Vevay. Its origins date to the Swiss settlement of the early Nineteenth Century. The farmstead contains seven resources: two domestic buildings (house and privy), four agricultural structures (hay press barn, granary, smokehouse, carriage house), and several features and ruins combined for this application into a single contributing site (rock dams, rock fences and retaining walls, rock bridge abutments, stone river landing, and stone building foundations).

The property still retains its river frontage and elongated shape typical of early land division patterns that provided the initial settlers desirable access to the river, with the remainder of the property stretching inland. The present size, layout, and use is representative of the property's historic patterns of use. The core farmstead is adjacent to the river, agricultural fields are in the level floodplain and on the ridgetops, and animal enclosures on the more steep terrain. The majority of the property is too steep to farm, but the wooded bluffs have been routinely logged to fuel Nineteenth Century steam powered riverboats, and supply the local furniture and boat building industries.

Property Description

The Thiebaud Farmstead is mostly rectangular in shape, and is oriented northwest to southeast. It consists of 1,300 feet of Ohio River frontage on its southern border, 20 acres of "bottom land" where the core farmstead is located, 90 acres of impressively steep bluffs, and 55 acres of ridge top. The change in elevation from the bottomland to the ridge top is approximately 350 feet. State Road 56 crosses the property between the house and the river. An agricultural field is located between the road and the river, and the core farmstead is located between the road and the base of the bluffs. The core farmstead has the house, privy, smokehouse, carriage house, granary, retaining walls and fences, and a hay press barn. The bluffs are wooded, and have two swales that drain to the river and divide the property into three, roughly equal parts. The easternmost swale contains the remains of bridge abutments, and where it discharges into the Ohio, the stone remains of the property's river landing. The westernmost swale has a lane that ascends to the ridge top, and contains a series of rock dams. The ridge tops contain old agricultural fields, rock fences, and a stone building foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

House- c.1860, c.1910 porch enclosure

The house is comprised of three sections: the main one and one-half story structure, an enclosed single-story rear porch, and a single-story ell. It is an *advanced central hall* type with Greek Revival style details.

The house's windows are multi-light double-hung with wood sills. Most are covered with modern one-over-one storm windows. The front windows have the original shutter hinges, but nonfunctional modern shutters.

The one and one-half story house is on a mortared stone foundation that measures 46'x18.' It has a standing seam, metal covered gable roof, and end chimneys. The chimneys are laid in a common bond and topped by a brick coping.

The house's basic structure is a modified braced-frame, falling somewhere in the transition between the post-and-beam and balloon-frame construction structural systems. Essentially, it is comprised of hewn corner posts, hewn beams, hewn angle bracing, and saw-cut wall studs. The modification, or transition, is evident in the floor-to-ceiling wall studs characteristic of balloon-frame structures, and the absence of the mid-story girder typical of post-and-beam construction.

The house's main façade is oriented southeast towards the river, and is divided into five equal bays (See Photos #1 and #2). The central bay has an entry door and a classically influenced portico below a small, three light window. Each of the two flanking bays has six-over-six double-hung windows below a smaller, second-story three light window. A plain frieze tops the wall.

The one-story portico has a flat roof supported at the house by two square pilasters, and on its south by four square columns (See Photos #1 and #2). It rests on a stone foundation, and stone steps ascend to an early Twentieth Century tongue and groove plank floor. The roof is comprised of an entablature with a small parapet, and its east side has a section of the original wood gutter. The south has a modern replacement gutter. The square columns and pilasters have simple moldings that replicate a capital and base. A balustrade consisting of a plain top and bottom rail, and with plain rectangular balusters, links the columns and pilasters.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 3

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

The main entry is a four-paneled door below a six-light transom, and flanked by three sidelights over a single rectangular panel (See Photo #5). The door has two large rectangular panels over two smaller square panels, and a porcelain doorknob and metal box lock.

The main section's gable ends are identical. They are covered in vinyl siding and have two symmetrically placed six-over-six double-hung second-story windows. The east façade's southwest corner has a coal chute.

The main section's ground story plan is a central hall flanked by nearly identical parlors. The central hall contains doors on the north and south walls, and parlor doors on the east and west walls. At some point in time the parlor doors were reversed to swing towards the south wall.¹ The hall has an open staircase that ascends along the east wall to a landing along the north wall, and then ascends the west wall to the second floor. The newel and baluster posts are turned in a simple design, and the handrail is carved from Cherry. The balusters are rectangular and plain. The underside of the stairs is enclosed. The wood treads have rounded noses, and its baseboard runs to the second story. The stair landing has a small door that accesses the attic space of the enclosed porch. It is used for storage, and has a row of pegs that hang just inside the door, presumably to dry and store herbs. It is unclear if the stairs are original or from a remodeling since the first landing covers a transom over the door on the hall's north wall (visible only from the enclosed porch).²

The main section's interior has wood plank floors, plaster walls, and plain decorative woodwork. The ground story's woodwork slightly changes in detail between formal and family spaces. It is assumed, based on the house's layout and level of detail found in the woodwork and door hardware, that the hall, stairwell, and west parlor were more formal public areas, and the east parlor was a family oriented domestic space. Doors are typically four-panel with two long, rectangular panels over two square panels. In general, door and window woodwork consists of plain architraves with plain pediment-

¹ The north jamb of both parlor doors shows the previous location of door hinges. The change eliminated the door from occupying usable interior parlor space.

² An evaluation of the woodwork, floorboards, and attic door hardware did not shed any light as to the stair's construction, however it is peculiar to construct a door with a transom, only to enclose the transom. It is known that this configuration dates to at least the 1920's per Knox's description presented in the Statement of Significance. However, Montell and Morse show illustrations of both central passage and I-house floor plans with wrap-around stairs (*Kentucky Folk Architecture*, 89).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

like tops. Door architraves rest on small base-like panels that extend slightly out from the baseboards. The baseboards are plain planks topped with chamfered molding. All trim work is painted white. The rooms have plank flooring of various widths, except for the hall, which has thinner, more contemporary wood planks. The woodwork in the east parlor is absent of the pediments, and the baseboard is capped by a smaller and plainer molding.

The west parlor, considered the more formal of the two, has doors to the hall and enclosed porch. Its woodwork matches the hall, including the two pediment topped windows on the south wall. The west wall has a central fireplace flanked by presses. The surround is comprised of a large, plain mantel-topped frieze supported by two pilasters. There is a decorative molding between the frieze and the mantel, and the pilasters have a capital and base formed from moldings. The firebox has been enclosed, and it has a small concrete hearth. The presses are topped by a pediment, have doors with single panels, glass pull knobs, interior shelves and hooks, and a decorative bead along the south edge of the north doors. The north wall has been altered, presumably with the enclosure of the porch. The west window was made into a door that accesses the sunroom, and the east window enclosed.

The east parlor has a door to the hall, and a door on the north wall to the enclosed porch and kitchen. The south wall has two windows, and the east wall, like the west parlor, has a central fireplace flanked by presses. The fireplace's pilaster moldings are slightly different, and it has a larger hearth.

The cellar is the size of the main section, has mortared stone walls, and consists of two roughly equal sized rooms divided by a stone wall. It is accessed by a set of stairs from the enclosed porch, below the house's main stairwell. The house's construction is peculiar. The cellar's central wall is located beneath the middle of the hall and not beneath either of the interior walls.³ It provides little support beyond the hall floor and a minimal of transferred forces. Instead, large beams that span the cellar walls from north to south support the interior walls.

³ Some I-house and other related building types have the cellar wall supporting one of the interior walls.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 5

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

The upper story is similar to the ground. It has a central landing above the hall that is flanked by bedrooms that were originally equal in size. The landing has a three light window. The north and south edges of the bedroom ceilings are sloped to accommodate the roof. The south walls have a pair of three light windows, and the end walls have the brick chimney flanked by two windows. A closet space has been framed into the north wall of the east bedroom, and the west bedroom has been partitioned into two bedrooms.⁴ The doors have two rectangular panels, and the door and window woodwork is plain planks. However, the horizontal planks extend slightly further out from the walls and slightly past the jambs.

The enclosed, shed roofed porch is located along the full length of the main section's north façade, and connects the main section to the ell (See Photos #1, #2, and #3). It was enclosed in c.1910 and its interior space has been divided into a sunroom, bathroom, sewing room, and dining room. It has a shed roof that appears to be original to the house's construction.⁵ Its west façade has a two-panel door flanked by two six-over-six windows. The door has a modern storm door. A small second-story, six-light window with a metal flashing hood illuminates the attic space. The porch's north façade has three ten-over-ten double-hung windows, a two-panel door covered by a modern storm door, and a six-over-six double-hung window. The two western-most windows have a metal flashing hood. The porch's east façade has modern fifteen-light French doors flanked by shutters, and a six light attic window.

The 18'x30' kitchen ell has 18" thick stone walls and a standing seam metal roof. It appears to predate the house, perhaps constructed by Frederick c.1840. The east and west walls are identical and have a single six-over-six double-hung window with a stone sill, a modern door that has three rectangular lights over three rectangular panels, and a small three-over-three double-hung window with a stone sill. A plain, frieze-like wood plank tops the wall. The kitchen's interior has a modern concrete slab floor, a dropped ceiling, and the walls have been furred out and modern wood paneling installed. The stone walls are parged (beneath the paneling). A section of the ceiling joists are "headered off," perhaps the previous location of a stairwell, fireplace, or stove chimney.

⁴ The partition was attributed to George McKay in c.1940's by Raymond Bear.

⁵ This assumption is made based on the examination of the porch roof joists that are "framed" into the house's structure, and the presence of clapboards on the porch's south wall. The later porch enclosure is a brick knee wall below that supports the windows. See also the house discussion in the Statement of Significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 6

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

The roof displays the patches of at least two former stovepipe locations approximately twenty feet out from the north wall.

Smokehouse- c.1840

The stone smokehouse is a 12'x16' structure with 16" thick walls and a standing seam metal covered gable roof. Its north wall is constructed into the hill. A door opening, covered by a modern storm door, is located on the west façade, and has a 1'x4' stone lintel. The north, east and south walls have small 9"x12" ventilation openings approximately 32" above the floor. The ceiling is open, and the walls are parged. Forged hooks for hanging meats are imbedded in the joists and rafters.

Hay Press Barn- c.1855

The hay press barn is a timber frame, gable roofed structure on a mortared stone foundation. It has large mow level doors that are accessed on the east and west facades by ramps that are retained by a stone wall on their south edge. The hay press has been removed. Oriented with the gable ends facing north and south, the original structure measured 33'x60,' and has c.1860 and c.1900 additions. The barn's stonework and construction is superior, hinting that professional masons and barn builders were employed. Its north end is constructed into the hillside, and the foundation extends approximately 15' above grade at its south end. Early in the barn's existence, perhaps around 1860, an addition was constructed on the southwest and southeast corners that provided animal pens below and storage above. It consisted of enlarging the stone foundation by using the ramp's retaining wall as its north wall, and adding to the barn structure above. Also, the barn's northwest and northeast corners were likely expanded at this time. They are at the height of the mow, and were constructed at grade. The doors on the original barn's walls were moved out to enclose a 58x60 space. A later, c.1900 shed addition was added to the barn's north wall and measures 12'x58.' It is timber framed on a dry laid stone retaining wall foundation, and has a metal roof.

The east and west wood clad exterior facades are identical, with basement openings on the south end, large door openings at the top of the ramps, and openings on each end of the north addition. The stonework on the south façade has a small opening at the top

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 7

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

of the wall, and a small opening in each of the addition's stone walls.⁶ The north façade has the shed addition and an owl hole in the gable.

The basement's interior has a dirt floor and the interior of the stone foundations. The bents are typical to a Nineteenth Century timber barn except for the two hay press bents located north of the ramps. While the other bents are constructed on a 13' spacing, the press bents are only five feet apart. Although several pieces of the bents are missing, they are noticeably stout and heavier braced to bear the press's impact. The flooring north of the press has collapsed. The upper part of the barn was converted into a tobacco barn c.1950 with the installation of drying poles.

Granary- c.1890

The granary is a small timber frame structure that sits 2'-3' above the ground on stone piers. It measures 10'x20,' has a standing seam metal covered gable roof, and appears to be constructed from recycled hewn and sawn timbers. It has a wood floor and vertical wood siding. The interior is divided into three approximately 6'x10' bins. The only openings are on the north wall: an opening and small door to the east bin, a small door to the central bin, and an upper opening to the west bin.

Carriage House/Buggy Shop- c.1900

The carriage house, also called the buggy shop, is a two-story, 19'x31' wood framed structure, half on grade and half on a concrete block foundation. Little is known about it, except that it is apparently a conglomerate of a variety of structures assembled into a rather awkward, although functional, building. It contains both hewn and sawn timbers, a variety of different hardware, questionable craftsmanship, and a peculiar layout. The ground story is divided into two spaces: a garage in the north and a workshop in the south. The garage space has a set of stairs that access an attic or what would typically be a carriage house mow. However, the joist supporting the attic have beaded edges and are spaced too wide to support much weight, questioning the idea of hay storage typical to a carriage house.⁷ A cellar located below the workshop originally housed animals, but has been partially filled in. The exterior is wrapped in wood siding. The

⁶ It is unclear what the purpose of the openings at the top of the walls. The original barn footprint has them on the south wall, and on the north end of the east and west walls. They are presumably to allow light and air into barn's basement, but may have had structural or some other functional purpose.

⁷ The joists have a decorative beaded edge. An August 13, 2003 discussion with Dot McCullough and a November 2 discussion with Dan Freas addressed the presence of beaded joists in log structures, raising the question that they might originate from one of the farmstead's original structures.

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 8

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

east façade has no openings. The north has a six-over-six double-hung gable window with a three-light transom. The west façade has the original sliding door hardware, a modern garage door, door, and a six-over-six double-hung window. The south façade has a six-over-six double-hung gable window with a three-light transom, two six-over-six double-hung ground-story windows, and double doors to the basement. All the windows have modern shutters.

Privy- c.1950

The privy is located immediately east of the smokehouse. It is wood frame construction, has a shingle covered shed roof, and measures 4'x4'. It rests on a poured concrete foundation.

Rock Walks, Retaining Walls, and Fences-c.1850

A stone walk runs from the house's portico to the driveway in front of the house. It is laid in a random pattern of squared stones, and edged with small rectangular stones. It terminates at a set of stone steps, and an iron gate wrought by Stewart Ironworks of Cincinnati (See Photo #15).⁸

The property has a number of rock retaining walls and fences that terrace the farmstead's severe slopes and enclosed the farm's animals. The most visible wall is approximately five feet in height, and parallels the entry drive. Hundreds of linear feet of wall and fence are north of the house and barn. They are constructed of random coursed, dry laid stone. The wall immediately behind the house has a set of stone steps (See Photo #16). It appears many of the walls are animal enclosures, but some were likely to demarcate boundaries. They are approximately four feet in height and three feet thick at the base, have "through" stones to "tie" the wall together, and a coping of vertical stones (See photo #23). Sections that are on severe slopes "step" down with the topography. Other sections have collapsed and only traces of the foundations are evident.⁹

⁸ Dating it at least to the company's founding in 1886.

⁹ Murray-Wooley and Raitz refer to this type of fence construction as "plantation walls."

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 9

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

Historical Sites

The farmstead contains a number of historical sites that are presently being evaluated to determine their significance. A stone structure, possibly a foundation or retaining wall, is located where the swale east of the house intersects the river, and might be remnants of a boat landing. Stone abutments are located in the same swale just south of the carriage house and might be the remains of a bridge or "farmers crossing." The western swale contains thirty-four dry laid stone check dams used to control irrigation, or to pool water for farm animals (See Photo #22). A stone structure foundation is located on the ridge.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 10

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

Statement of Significance

The Thiebaud Farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its significance in early Nineteenth Century Swiss settlement and agriculture, especially the wine and hay culture of southeast Indiana, and Criterion C as an outstanding example of Early Nineteenth Century vernacular architecture. The property displays a high level of integrity, and its present size, layout, and use is representative of the property's historic patterns of use.¹⁰ It was rated "Outstanding" in the Switzerland County Interim Report.¹¹ Significant dates associated with the property are 1817 when the Thiebaud family arrived in Switzerland County, and c.1860 when the press barn and house were constructed.

Patterns of Settlement and Agriculture

Switzerland County is notable for its Nineteenth Century settlement by French speaking Swiss, and the development of two separate agricultural related economies, wine production at the turn-of-the-century, and the mid-century development of the technology to press hay. The area was first settled in the 1790's, with local history crediting Heathcoat Pricket as the first settler. In 1798 the Cotton and Dickason families settled into the area, the first of a tide of settlement with mostly Virginia and Kentucky origins.

The Swiss settlement began when John James Dufour petitioned Congress to purchase land on credit for the purpose of establishing wine production in the United States. Granted in 1802, Dufour, with family and friends, was permitted to purchase 2,500 acres. The group, from the Swiss parish of Montreux, named the settlement New Switzerland, and developed a collection of "dwellings surrounded by vineyards and pastures."¹² Their farms fronted the Ohio River and extended back in long, rectangular plots.

¹⁰ As shown in Griffing, B. N. An Atlas of Switzerland and Ohio Counties, Indiana (1885), and a c.1940 aerial photograph.

¹¹ Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Survey. Switzerland County Interim Report.

¹² Dufour had originally attempted to establish a vineyard on the Kentucky River in 1799, but the venture failed because of insect infestation and investment problems. See Dufour's The American Vine-Dresser's Guide, 9, and Leo Schelbert in Peopling Indiana: The Ethnic Experience, 595-599 for Dufour's Swiss and American experiences prior to settling in Kentucky and Indiana.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 11

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

Dufour had targeted the area because it was roughly “parallel” to the world’s notable wine producing regions. This particular location on the Ohio River was considered ideal for growing grapes because it was well-drained, warm, and had adequate soil. More importantly, the aspect offered shelter from winds, was less susceptible to spring frost, and had a large opening before it for warmth and ventilation. He pointed out that the best areas for cultivation were “on the brow of a hill,” and “facing a large tract of lowlands,” or “large rivers because fog provided certain advantages.” Cape grapes were primarily grown, and at the height of production, as much as twelve thousand gallons of wine was produced. Wine was successfully manufactured at least through the 1870’s, but, as Leo Schelbert described, with the passing of the first generation of Swiss the wine culture faded. Americans preferred “hard liquor to wine, and the growing of corn and potatoes proved less labor intensive and more profitable.” The 1860 Agricultural Census shows that production had dropped to a few thousand gallons. Moreover, by the third generation the “county became a typical Midwestern farming region” in both culture and agriculture.¹³

In 1813, Dufour's brother John platted the river town of Vevay, just downriver of the New Switzerland settlement. He also prompted the creation of Switzerland County from parts of Dearborn and Jefferson Counties in 1814. The existing settlement and establishment of Vevay encouraged further Swiss immigration.

In 1817 Frederick (1767-1846) and Harriet Thiebaud (1777-1844) and their eight children, along with the Schenk and Von Burens families, immigrated to Switzerland County. Prior to departure the families forwarded money for the purchase of land and the construction of a cabin. Upon arrival the entire group was sheltered in this structure until the other families purchased property and built homes.¹⁴ The best evidence of Frederick’s development of the property is the 1850 Agricultural Census, completed two years after his death. At that time the farmstead was 80 acres in size with 35 acres of “improved” land and 45 “unimproved.” It was valued at \$1000, and had 3 horses, 4 milk cows, 4 head of cattle, 13 sheep, and 14 hogs. Reported production included 100

¹³ Schelbert, Leo. Peopling Indiana: The Ethnic Experience, 598; and Dufour's The American Vine-Dresser's Guide, 7.

¹⁴ The Thiebauds had made an earlier 1812 attempt, but rough seas and shortage of food forced them to return. Knox presumed they arrived in New York and traveled overland to the Ohio River where they boarded an open keel barge for Vevay. See Julie LeClerc Knox's "The Thiebaud Genealogy" In Indiana Magazine of History, XLIV (1948).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 12

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

bushels of wheat, 200 Indian corn, and 100 oats. The farm produced food for export manufacture of including 300 pounds of butter, 70 pounds of honey, and 35 bushels of onions.¹⁵ Frederick, like other farmers fronting the river, probably cut and sold timber for the boats and furniture, and to power steamboats. Like his fellow Swiss, he may have attempted grape production, however a review of the 1850 agricultural census shows no grape production reported.¹⁶ It is also speculated that the kitchen and smokehouse may date to his ownership, and perhaps the landing and bridge crossing sites, but the original cabin site has not been located.

Both Harriet and Frederick passed in the mid-1840's, and their son Justi assumed ownership of the farm. Justi, Frederick's youngest child, was born in Switzerland in 1813 and "followed farming all his life."¹⁷ He married Mary Banta in 1839 and the couple parented ten children. Justi assumed control of his father's farm at a time ripe for prosperity. The county had transitioned from frontier to farm field, the science and technology of American agriculture was expanding, the river trade provided easy transportation of produce, and Vevay had become a bustling and productive river town.

A comparison of the 1850, representative of the farmstead Justi received, to the 1860, 1870, and 1880 Agricultural Census' reveals how the farmstead changed under his tenure. The farmstead grew to 180 acres in 1860 with 65 more acres of improved land. By 1870 he had purchased a second property north of the farmstead for a total of 340 acres, 180 improved.¹⁸ Grain production increased, especially the staples Indian corn (200 bushels in 1850 to 700 in 1870), and wheat (100 to 500 in 1870). Farm animals remained consistent, averaging 3-4 milk cows, 5-6 horses, and 5-6 head of cattle. However, undoubtedly encouraged by the presence of the local Vevay Woolen Mills, sheep steadily increased from 13 to 45 in 1880, and swine increased from 14 to 32 in

¹⁵ It is interesting to note that the census taker, for 1850, crossed out the "Rice" category and wrote in onions. Onions were a significant export because they grew well in the floodplain, and could be easily stored and transported.

¹⁶ U.S. Census Office. "Census of Agriculture" (1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880). However, Strezewski argued the manmade terraces immediately above the house and barn may have been used for viticulture because they are found in "a favorable location for grapevine cultivation," and "great expense in terms of time and labor" went into their construction, effort unnecessary for hay, corn, and wheat production. See An archaeological Survey of the Thiebaud Property, Switzerland County, Indiana, 49.

¹⁷ C.G. Harmon. History of Switzerland County, Indiana 1885, 1273.

¹⁸ The reported acreage returned to 180 acres by 1880 and is representative of the current 165 acres. It is unclear how Justi disposed of the second farm.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 13

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

pounds. It is interesting to note that the production of two goods were at their highest in 1880, even surpassing the productivity of two farms together. Sheep, as described above, and Irish potatoes (250 more bushels than 1870). Also, rye was only reported in the 1860 census, and oats only in the 1850. Oxen, cheese, barley, and wine were never reported.

The farmstead still reflects many of these statistics evident in its organization, stone fencing, buildings, and ruins. The animal enclosures provide a specific example, likely dating to the mid-19th Century and could well have been where Justi tended his cattle and sheep. Comparison to a c.1940 aerial photo of the farm shows that the fields defined today are mostly the same. The overall property boundary is much as it appeared in the 1883 county atlas. Today, roughly 75 acres of the farm are cleared fields on ridgetops. The 1880 Agricultural Census figure of 80 acres of improved acreage is similar, and the farm's terrain and stonework provide reasonable evidence that improved fields have not markedly changed in 100 years. Also, even though the farmstead lacks conclusive evidence of viniculture at this point in time, it is one of a handful of authentic Swiss-American farms that reflect adaptation to local environmental and economic conditions over an extended period of time.

Hay Production

Justi was an active participant in southeast Indiana's hay culture that originated in the 1840's, bolstered by Samuel Hewitt's hay press improvements in what has become to be known as the Mormon Beater Hay Press.¹⁹ The press was a three story, animal powered machine that, using a pulley system and screw, pressed 400-500 pound bales. The defining characteristic was the large wood "driver" that dropped (successively eight or nine times) from heights of twenty feet or more into a hay-filled box.

The "culture" embraced by southeastern farmers was the production of hay as a cash crop, in this case at the expense of Indiana's staple crops of corn and wheat. Hay bales

¹⁹ Perret Dufour, *The Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County, Indiana 184*. Dufour explained that the name is derived from Hewitt's joining of the Mormons. It is also referred to as both a *Mormon press* and *beater press* in period newspaper and directory advertisements. The United States Patent Office categorized it as "Improvements in Hay-Presses" (Patent No. 3394, dated December 30, 1843), and identifies Hewitt's address as Allensville, a town in northern Switzerland County. Pressing hay appears to have always been a local obsession. John Dufour discussed using a press for both wine and hay as early as 1826, and Perret Dufour credited William Keeney as the first person to bale hay on a press of his own invention and transport it by flatboat to southern markets.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 14

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

by the thousands were transported on the Ohio to southern markets, primarily New Orleans, where prices were typically double what Indiana river towns offered.

The culture centered on Switzerland, Ohio, and Dearborn Counties, but was also evident in Ripley and Jefferson, and more sparingly in down river locations. It spurred an economic system of hay-related products and services. Local businesses sold press rope, press oil, and hoops to bind bales. Local blacksmiths produced hay press irons, and foundries the massive internal screw. Local "dealers" purchased hay at market prices, and owned the flat and steamboats that transported the product south.

The culture faded in the late 1870's into the 1880's for a variety of reasons. First and foremost, the price dropped out of the market. 1880 prices were no better than the 1850's, presumably because of the distribution of smaller portable baling machinery that could bale hay in the field, opening the markets to farmers in all locations. Also, roads improved and more railroads were being constructed lessening the importance of river transportation. And, at least in Switzerland County, farming practices had depleted the soil.²⁰

A significant feature of the culture was the hay press barn, whose form closely resembled a raised three-bay threshing barn (a.k.a. English Barn), but is in reality its own unique form. The typical press barn measured approximately 30'x60,' was three "stories" in height, or two stories over a stone cellar, had a gable roof, and large doors and earthen ramps on its long side to facilitate the pass-through of a hay-filled wagon.

The press hung between two bents, typically in the barn's center. A mow, or floor was located between the first and second story, or over the cellar. Typically the press consumed the central third of the barn, and was flanked by spaces for loose hay and bale storage.²¹ The bents supporting the press differed from the rest of the barn in that

²⁰ C.G. Harmon. History of Switzerland County Indiana, 1885. Also, Vevay Reveille newspaper articles explain how some groups of farmers agreed to produce less hay in an effort to boost demand. Other articles decry poor economic times on the reliance of a single crop economy, and that drops in the market affected all local businesses. Applying the growing field of agricultural sciences, some articles promoted the production of wheat instead of hay, enhanced by the application of bone dust to the poor soils. Finally, in the late 1870's, articles begin to appear reporting the introduction, or increase, in the tobacco crop and stock raising for some farmers.

²¹ The Thiebaud Barn has a floor over the entire cellar. The Leavenworth press barn has two cellar-to-roof storage spaces with a floor, or mow, located in the central press section only.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 15

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

they were spaced roughly the width of the press apart, and were heavily braced to handle the impact of the press's beater action.

Justi's reported hay production displays his ties to the culture. In 1850 only 6 tons were reported. This expanded to 30 tons in 1857,²² 39 tons in 1860, and 80 tons on two farms in 1870. Only ten tons were reported in 1880, indicative of the fading culture. The jump in hay production indicates the barn was likely constructed c.1855. The stone ruins on the riverbank indicate the remains of a boat landing.

Patterns of Architecture

In c.1860, the mid-century agricultural prosperity allowed Justi to construct a new frame house. The structure is a humble example of the Greek Revival style, popular in Indiana between 1840-1860, applied to a vernacular "advanced center passage" house type. The Greek Revival style was used extensively from monumental public buildings to vernacular farmhouses. It was "philosophically attractive" since "many Americans considered their nation heir to the democratic principles of ancient Athens," and it was "natural that buildings should look like ancient Greece."²³ The style's defining characteristics are simple, almost plain, forms, and the use of classically inspired decorative details such as columns, entablatures, and returns. Entry doors had rectangular transoms, and interiors had plain woodwork typically painted white. In more modest applications to vernacular buildings, like the Thiebaud House, details were applied to standard house forms such as I-House and Gable-front dwellings.²⁴ Typical vernacular details included a broad frieze, gable returns, and corner pilasters.

Local and regional examples range from full-blown academic to vernacular. Vevay's U.P Schenk Mansion displays an impressive Ionic columned portico, and the Lanier Mansion and Costigan House in neighboring Madison, are two examples of the style carried out to its fullest. Vernacular examples are scattered throughout southern Indiana, and include two neighboring I-houses located on S.R. 56 (Mennet Farm and Hilbreth House), and the Tardy Chateau in Jefferson Township (that also has an attached stone kitchen) that show popular housing types with applied stylistic elements.

²² State of Indiana. "A Statement of Produce & C. [rops] Produced" by Justi Thiebaud, 1857.

²³ Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Historic Indiana, 2003-2004, 60.

²⁴ Walker stated that "many farmhouses were converted to the Greek Revival style" by simply "adding a classical portico." American Shelter, 109.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 16

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

As described by Allen Noble, the “advanced center passage” house type is a derivative of the “hall and parlor,” and the subsequent “center passage.” Noble explained that as

New England families prospered and grew in size, the two-room hall and parlor continually evolved to a larger structure. The center passage, typically three bays wide and one-and-a-half stories high, had end chimneys, and was characterized by a central corridor between the hall and parlor that extended the depth of the house, accommodated outside doors and the stairs to the loft, and provided more privacy to the hall. The typical advanced center passage dwelling has a wider façade than its predecessors, five bays in width, dormers to illuminate the loft space, lower pitched roofs, and the division of the loft space into bedrooms.²⁵

The Thiebaud house exemplifies the advanced center passage house with its one-and-a-half story height, symmetrical five bay façade, central corridor with stairwell and exterior doors, flanking parlors, end chimneys, and divided loft. Small loft windows substitute for dormers. It illustrates a vernacular, or popular, version of the Greek Revival style through its classically inspired portico, rectangular transom and side lights, and broad frieze.²⁶ The interior woodwork displays simple window and door surrounds topped with a pediment, and classically inspired fireplaces with pilasters and broad, plain friezes. The details, however, fall short of a full expression of a classical order. For instance, the portico and the fireplace surrounds display full entablatures, but are stark in comparison to more academic examples.

A 1928 description of the house shows it has experienced little change. It was described as “a two story frame, high on the bank across the road from the river is surrounded by a stone fence, and is approached by a winding drive. The transomed, front door is broad and hospitable, opening off the small portico. The living room on the right has a large, open fireplace flanked by the customary presses. The apartment opposite is a duplicate. Ceilings throughout are moderately high and the floors have the original broad planks. The views from all the windows are “Million dollar” pictures. The odd, little rectangular ones at the upper story front suggest some one watching with eyes half closed. The stairway is a little unusual, making a square turn with a door to a

²⁵ Noble, Allen G. Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1: Houses, 49-52.

²⁶ There are no returns and corner pilasters, however the intricacies of portico contrast with the overly plain south wall. While no evidence of returns and pilasters has been discovered, the house’s planned restoration will seek evidence of their existence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 17

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

semi-attic, half way up. The heart of this attractive old home is the stone kitchen, warm in winter and cool in the summer, with deep set windows, measuring twelve inches, and the doorway from the dining room, twenty one."²⁷

The stone kitchen appears to predate the house, perhaps constructed by Frederick. Examination of the structure points out several substantial, albeit early, alterations. A "seam" in the mortar indicates the northern six feet are an addition, and "headers" in the ceiling joists may have framed a fireplace chimney.²⁸ Its alignment with the east parlor, and that parlor's plain detailing indicate that these were the active domestic areas of the structure. Examination of the porch shows it was likely constructed with the house, and bridged the space to the kitchen. Based on the investigation of construction, materials, and windows, it appears to have been enclosed in the early decades of the Twentieth Century as an "in-vogue" sleeping porch on the west, and the dining room described by Knox on the east. These spaces were further divided in the 1950's by the addition of a bathroom and sewing room.

The smokehouse is larger than the typical family smokehouse, and along with its stone construction suggest a more aggressive production of meats for river export. Like the kitchen, it probably predates the house.²⁹

The Thiebaud press barn is typical of the structures that once dotted the landscape. It originally measured 33'x60' and was expanded almost immediately following construction. The north end is constructed slightly into the hillside, and the south, because of the severe slope, on a sizeable stone foundation. A shed addition was later added on to its north end to facilitate a dairy operation, and the interior was converted into a tobacco barn sometime in the Twentieth Century. Its gables have cross-shaped owl holes. Like many press barns, the press was removed, probably to scrap the sizable timbers and iron fittings. The press bents have been altered by the removal of certain beams and braces, and the floor around the press has collapsed into the cellar. The foundation and bents are mostly sound.

An examination of the carriage house's construction, materials, and layout finds that it was assembled from a variety of other structures. While the building demonstrates

²⁷ Knox, Julie LeClerc. Some Interesting Pioneer Homesteads In and Around Vevay, Indiana, 43.

²⁸ Perhaps this was the structure Frederick had forwarded money from Switzerland to have built.

²⁹ Based on the November 3, 2003 interview with Dan Freas of Conner Prairie.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 18

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

essential carriage house characteristics of space for a buggy, a cellar to house animals, and overhead hay storage with a staired access, it is awkward in construction. The basic timber frame has random mortises indicating reuse from an earlier building. The stair's fasteners are different from the building's. The joists are spaced too far apart to support hay storage, and its beaded edges are too refined for a support building. A c.1920 photo decisively shows the cellar housed animals, and may have extended the length of the building. It was later converted into a garage.

The granary also appears to be constructed from borrowed materials, but is representative of late Nineteenth, Early Twentieth Century grain storage. It has both hewn and saw cut timbers, and rests approximately two feet above the ground on stone piers to keep its contents dry. The interior is divided into three bins.

Stone as a Building Material

The Thiebauds made use of the farmstead's plentiful limestone resources, a hindrance to farming, but an excellent building material. E.T. Cox described it as "everywhere abundant" and "may be picked up from or dug out of almost every hillside." The stone was "well adapted for foundations, cellar walls, and other rough masonry, but was not "handsome" and became "discolored with age and sometimes stained with iron."³⁰ It was used for the entire kitchen and smokehouse, and for the house, carriage house, and barn foundations. Extensive retaining walls were constructed around the house with stone steps and walks in the front and rear.

Rock fences, also known as plantation fences, are located above the farmhouse and barn, and on the ridgetop (See Photo #23). They have Irish and Scottish origins, and require experienced masons to construct. The walls are approximately four feet in height, and three feet wide at the base. They are slightly battered, and are topped with a coping of vertical stones to discourage farm animals from jumping over. These fences and fence remains appear to both mark the western boundary, and provide animal enclosures. Stone foundations from what appears to be the remains of a barn are nearby.

³⁰ Cox, E.T. Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Indiana, 414-415.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 19

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

The wooded ravine west of the farmstead has thirty-four rock dams whose purpose is unclear (See Photo #22). They are approximately three to four feet in height and fifty feet apart. The soil behind the dams is equal to the height of the dams, which makes it unclear if they have silted in, or if they were constructed as retaining walls. Several theories have been presented regarding their existence. One discusses the construction of terraces for the purposes of growing crops, perhaps vineyards. Another promotes construction of the dams to control erosion in the woodland, and to protect the road that parallels the river at the bottom of the swale. A final theory asserts the dams were constructed to create a series of pools for the purpose of watering pastured animals.

Additional stone structures include a possible landing site located on the river, and a farmer's crossing located southeast of the carriage house.

Unfortunately, a review of the farm's material culture does not reveal any surviving Swiss connections.³¹ Likely Swiss, or European, connections may have been evident in the construction of Frederick's farm structures, farming methods, and the products he chose to grow. It appears the cultural ties had waned or broken by the second generation. Justi constructed an American house type of English origins, in the current American style. The outbuildings are typical of Mid-Nineteenth Century American agriculture. The barn and census shows his participation in the regional hay culture, and Indiana's staple corn, wheat, and hog production.

Justi retired to Vevay in 1882, and it is unclear to whom he left the farmstead. The McKays owned the farmstead throughout the early Twentieth Century and are credited with the partitions and closets in the upstairs bedrooms. The Gaudins, Thiebaud descendents, are recorded as owners in 1948. The Bears, who lived on the farmstead for nearly fifty years, installed modern plumbing, electricity, heating, logged the woodlands, and converted the press barn to a tobacco barn. In 1997 Dow Corning, located directly across the river, purchased the Bear property, and donated it to the Switzerland County Historical society in the summer of 2002 for sole use as an agricultural museum. The society plans to restore the farmstead for the interpretation of the county's agricultural, cultural, and natural history.

³¹ However, the Switzerland County Historical Society has Thiebaud artifacts brought from Switzerland in their Vevay museum collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 20

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

Bibliography

Cox, E.T. Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Indiana. Indianapolis: R.J. Bright, State Printer.

Dufour, John James. The American Vine-Dresser's Guide. Cincinnati: S. J. Browne, 1826 (Reproduced by the Switzerland County Historical Society, 1999).

Dufour, Perret. The Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County Indiana. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Commission, 1925.

Griffing, B. N. An Atlas of Switzerland and Ohio Counties, Indiana. Philadelphia: D.J. Lake & Co., 1883.

Harmon, C. G. History of Switzerland County Indiana 1885. Evansville: Evansville Bindery, Inc., 1999 (reprint of the Switzerland County chapters of History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland counties, Indiana 1885).

Hendricks, Janet L. "Frederick Louis Thiebaud Family History." Report by the Switzerland County Historian, August 2001.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Historic Indiana, 2003-2004. Indianapolis: Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2002.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Survey. Switzerland County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources and Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1980.

Knox, Julie LeClerc. "The Thiebaud Genealogy." In Indiana Magazine of History, XLIV (1948).

Knox, Julie LeClerc. Some Interesting Pioneer Homesteads In and Around Vevay, Indiana. Second edition 1948 (originally self-published 1927).

Montell, William and Michael Morse. Kentucky Folk Architecture. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 21

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

Bibliography continued

Noble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1997.

Noble, Allen G. Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1: Houses, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Murray-Wooley, Carolyn and Karl Raitz. Rock Fences of the Bluegrass. Lexington: The University of Kentucky Press.

Peat, Wilbur. Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962.

Phone and on-site interviews with Raymond Bear, July 21, 2003; Dot and Robert McCullough, August 13, 2003; Roger Reed, November 1, 2003; and Dan Freas, November 3, 2003.

Reckard, Matt. Thiebaud Farmstead Structures: Condition Assessment and Feasibility Study. Report by J. A. Barker Engineering, Inc., July 2003 for Switzerland County Historical Society.

Schelbert, Leo. In Peopling Indiana: The Ethnic Experience, Taylor, Robert M. and Connie A. McBirney, ed. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1996.

State of Indiana. "A Statement of Produce & C. [rops] Produced" by Justi Thiebaud, 1857. Document located at Switzerland County Historic Society.

Strezewski, Michael. An archaeological Survey of the Thiebaud Property, Switzerland County, Indiana. Fort Wayne: IPFW Archaeological Survey, 2004.

U.S. Census Office. Census of Agriculture (individual for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880).

Walker, Lester. American Shelter. Woodstock: The Overlook Press. 1997.

Windle, John T. and Robert M. Taylor, Jr. The Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana. Madison and Indianapolis: Historic Madison, Inc. and Indiana Historical Society, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 22

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

Verbal Boundary Description

A part of Sections 28, 29, and 33 all in Township 2 North, Range 3 West, Craig Township, Switzerland County and described as follows:

Commencing in the northeast corner Section 29 Township 2 North, Range 3 West; thence South 05 degrees 29 minutes West 1646.77 feet to a 10 inch Walnut tree the point of beginning; thence south 05 degrees 29 minutes 52 seconds West 1553.33 feet to a tree; thence South 39 degrees 29 minutes 56 seconds East 2465.73 feet to the low water mark of the Ohio River; thence South 54 degrees 39 minutes 07 seconds West 1334.92 feet; thence North 27 degrees 33 minutes 15 seconds West 811.31 feet; thence south 55 degrees 42 minutes 38 seconds West 358.65 feet; thence North 09 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds West 80.37 feet; thence North 29 degrees 53 minutes 33 seconds West 3242.23 feet to a rebar; thence North 82 degrees 52 minutes 34 seconds West 132.67 feet to a T-bar; thence North 05 degrees 33 minutes 09 seconds East 1320.06 feet to a T-bar; thence South 85 degrees 50 minutes 55 seconds East 882.27 feet to a fiberglass fence post; thence South 15 degrees 41 minutes 13 seconds East to a 6 inch ash tree; thence South 28 degrees 44 minutes 13 seconds East 64.50 feet to a 6 inch Ash tree; thence South 36 degrees 30 minutes 13 seconds East 53.00 feet to a fence post; thence South 58 degrees 10 minutes 13 seconds East 78.80 feet to a fence post; thence south 75 degrees 50 minutes 13 seconds East 93.28 feet to a fence post; thence south 88 degrees 03 minutes 43 seconds East 83.36 feet to a 12 inch Ash tree; thence South 73 degrees 54 minutes 13 seconds East 139.60 feet to an 8 inch elm; thence South 78 degrees 01 minutes 13 seconds East 153.60 feet; thence South 75 degrees 54 minutes 13 seconds East 123.00 feet; thence South 75 degrees 54 minutes 13 seconds East 371.64 feet to the point of beginning. Subject to the right-of-way of State Road 56 and all its Easements of Record.

The tract contains 165.1263 acres of which 112.48 are in section 29, 7.47 are in Section 33, and 45.16 are in Section 28.

Boundary Justification

The current legal boundary closely represents the 1885 plat map depicting Justi Thiebaud's farmstead, the earliest representation of the property available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 23

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

UTMs

(1-4 on cover page)

5)	16 663980 4286960
6)	16 663640 4286660
7)	16 663300 4287050
8)	16 663000 4287650
9)	16 662880 4287520

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 24

Thiebaud Farmstead, Switzerland County, Indiana

Photographs

Photographs by Christopher Baas- April, July, and August 2003
Negatives with SHPO.

1. South and east façade looking northwest.
2. South and west façade looking northeast.
3. East and west façade looking southwest.
4. Kitchen looking northwest.
5. Front entry looking south.
6. Stairs and east parlor looking east from central passage.
7. East parlor looking southeast.
8. West parlor looking southwest.
9. West parlor door to central passage looking east.
10. Sewing room looking north.
11. Second-story landing looking north.
12. Typical second-story door- east bedroom looking west.
13. Typical second-story window- east bedroom looking east.
14. Typical second-story window- east bedroom looking south.
15. Front retaining wall, gate, and steps looking northwest.
16. Rear retaining wall and steps looking north.
17. Smokehouse and privy.
18. Carriage house looking northeast.
19. Granary looking southeast.
20. Hay press barn looking northeast.
21. Hay press barn looking southwest.
22. Rock dams looking north.
23. Rock fences looking southwest.

JUSTI THIEBAUD

Agricultural Census

	1850	1857*	1860	1870	1880
Size of Farm(s) (acres)	80		180	340 (at least two properties)	180
Improved Land	35		100	180	120
Woodland (Unimproved Land)	45		80	160	60
Value of Farm	\$1000		\$3,600	\$15,000	\$4,200
Value of Machinery	\$30		\$100	\$500	\$50
Horses	3	6	3	6	8
Mules and Asses	0		0	0	0
Milch Cows	4		3	4	3
Other Cattle	4	10	5	6	8 (2 calves)
Working Oxen	0		0	0	0
Sheep	13	24	20	30	45
Swine	14	26	32	10	14
Value of all livestock	\$200		\$389	\$850	\$500
Winter Wheat	100	100	80	500	25
Rye	0	90	50	0	0
Indian Corn	200	200	500	700	200
Oats	100	40	0	0	0
Barley	?		0	0	0
Wool	35		40	100	150
Irish Potatoes	100	100	?	350	600
Wine	0		0	0	0
Value of Market Garden	29		150	100	-
Butter lbs.	300		300	500	200
Cheese	0		0	0	0
Hay (tons)	6	30	39	80	10
Molasses (gal.)	0		0	0	0
Cotton	0		0	0	0
Value of animals slaughtered	\$30		?	\$260	-
Beeswax and Honey	70		48	?	20
Onions	35		NA	NA	NA

*1857 State of Indiana "Statement of Produce Raised."

Also from 1880:

Building and repairing fences=\$100

Labor=\$300

Farm Production=\$500

Grasslands-20 ac. mown, 7 ac. not mown

Cattle-2 purchased, 2 sold, 1 slaughtered, 1 died

Sheep-34 lambs dropped, 20 sold, 5 slaughtered, 6 died disease, 33 fleeces= 50 pounds

Poultry-3 barnyard, 300 eggs

Buckwheat- 1 ac.=12 bushels

Corn- 12 ac.=200 bushels

Wheat- 25 ac.= 225 bushels

Potatoes- 4 ac.=600 bushels

Apples- 6 ac.=150 trees

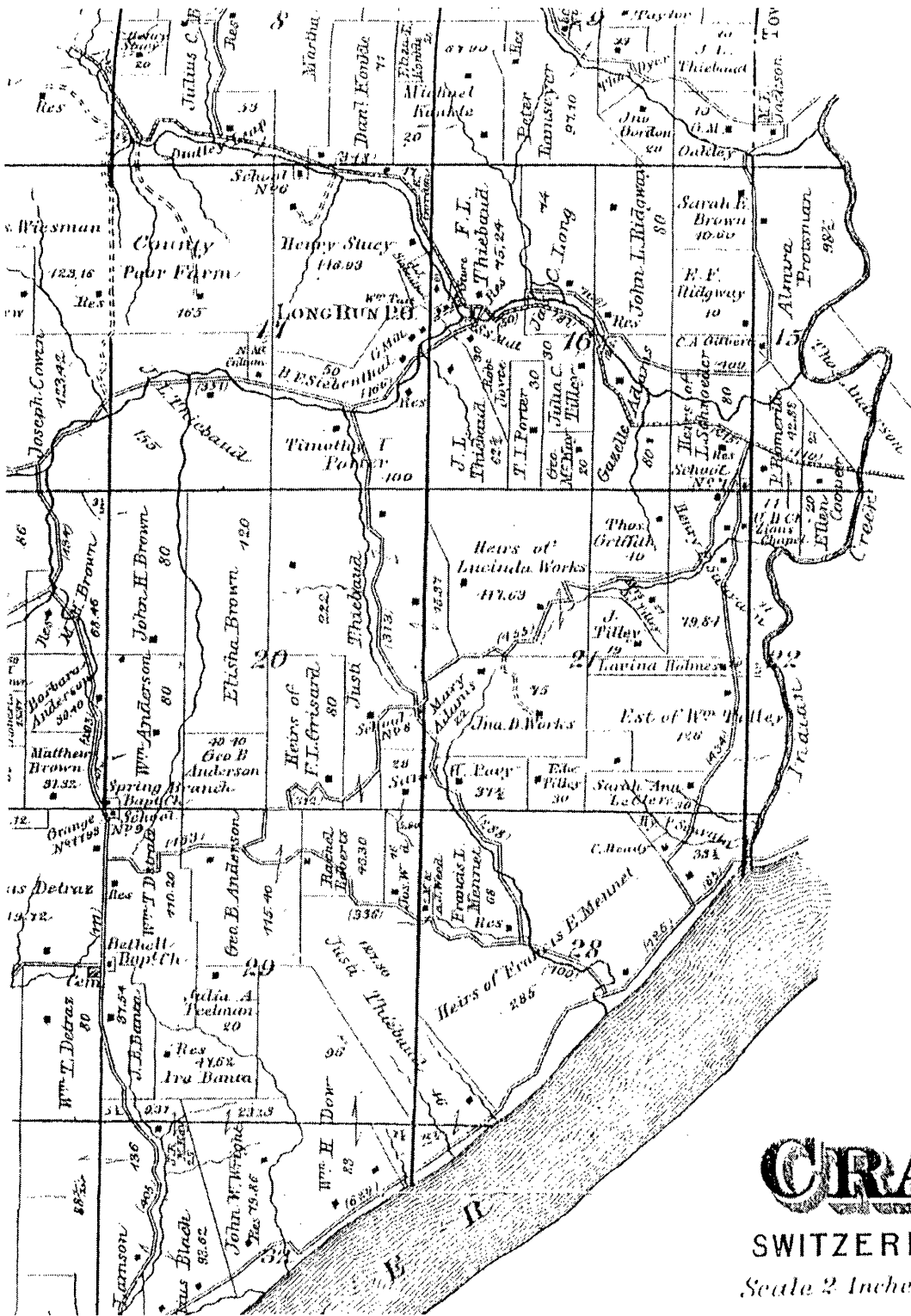
Peashes- ¼ ac.=25 trees

Value of orchard products=\$25

25 cords of wood=\$25

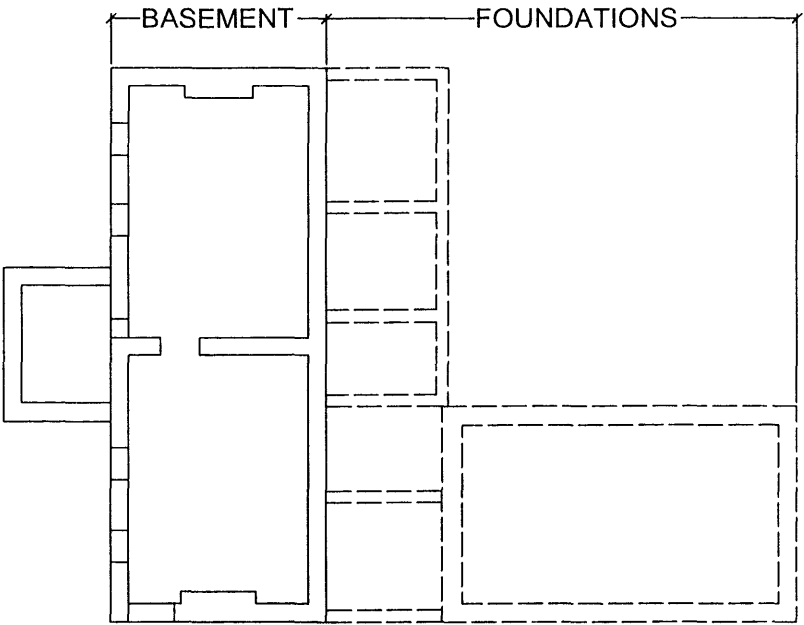
No grapes or wine.

No tobacco.

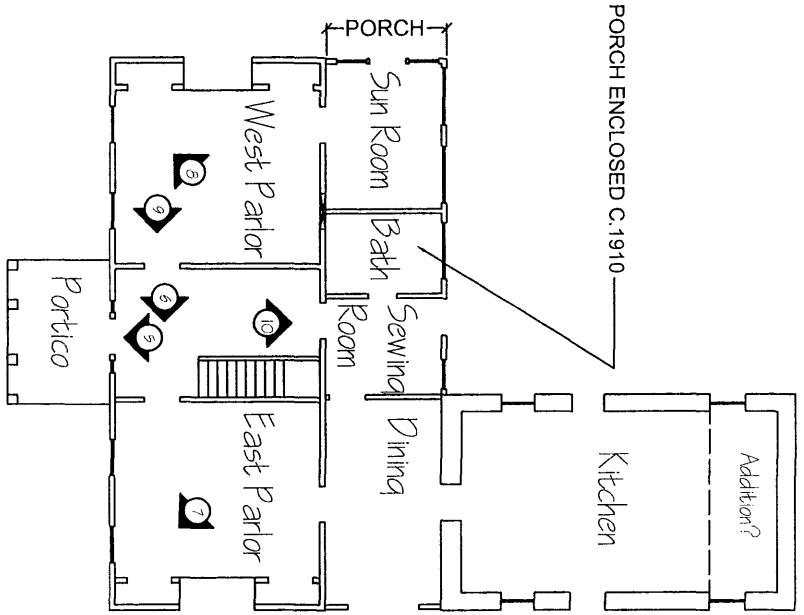


From An Atlas of Switzerland and Ohio Counties, Indiana, 1883.

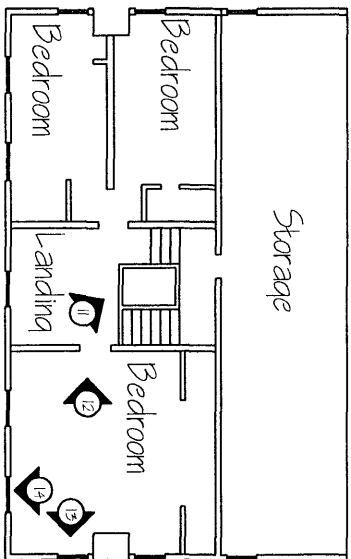
THE BAUD FARMSTEAD
 Switzerland and County, Indiana
 November 2003
 1/16" = 1'-0"
 NORTH



BASEMENT AND FOUNDATIONS



FIRST STORY



SECOND STORY

↻ = 240°0' NUMBER AND / EV

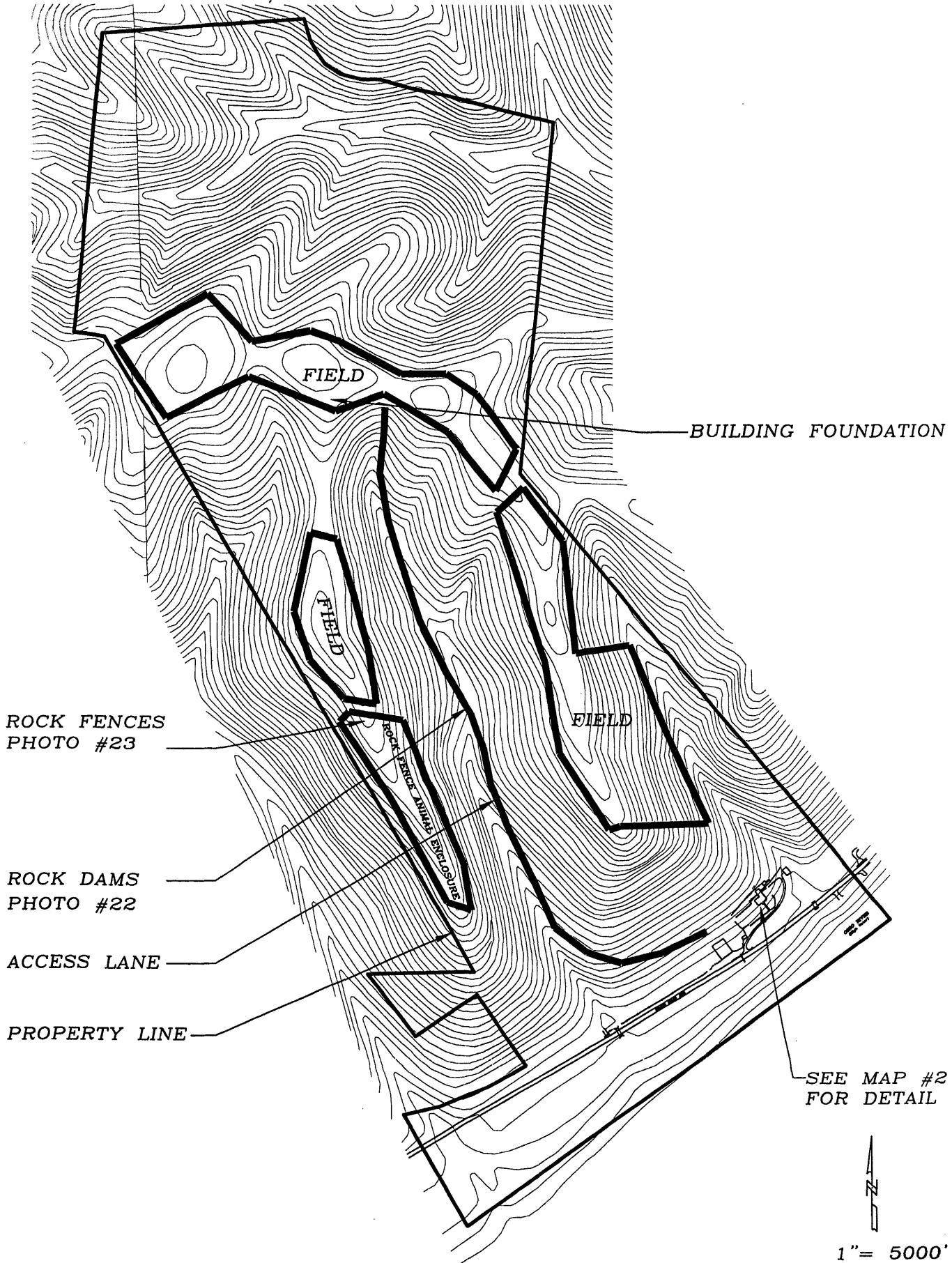


Approximate
Property Line

c. 1940

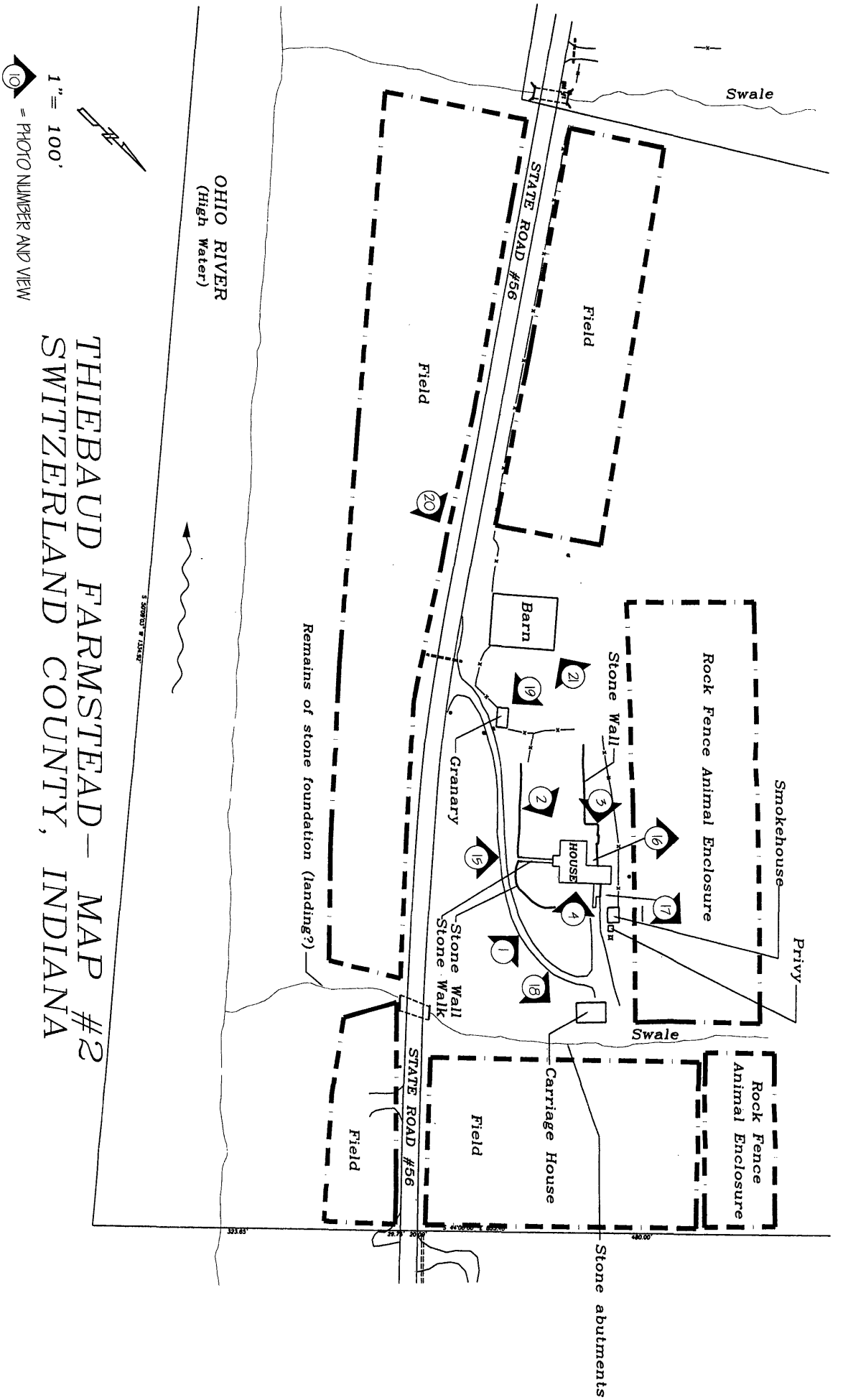
Thiebold Farmstead
Switzerland Co., IN

North ↑ No Scale



APPROXIMATE SIZE= 165 ACRES

THIEBAUD FARMSTEAD— MAP #1
 SWITZERLAND COUNTY, INDIANA



THEBAUD FARMSTEAD - MAP #2
 SWITZERLAND COUNTY, INDIANA

1" = 100'

10 = PHOTO NUMBER AND VIEW

OHIO RIVER
 (High Water)

Swale

Field

Field

Barn

Rock Fence Animal Enclosure

Stone Wall

Smokehouse

Privy

HOUSE

Ldr

Granary

Stone Wall

Stone Walk

Swale

Rock Fence Animal Enclosure

Carriage House

Field

Field

Stone abutments

STATE ROAD #56

STATE ROAD #56

STATE ROAD #56

1 SWALE 7' 10" WIDE

Remains of stone foundation (landing?)