

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Carter-Randall-Parker House

Other names/site number: Randall-Parker House

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 3636 S. Rogers Street

City or town: Bloomington State: Indiana County: Monroe

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

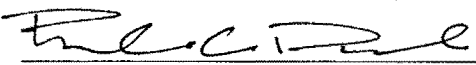
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B X C D

	<u>ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRES. SERVICES</u>	<u>10.18.18</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Carter-Randall-Parker House

Monroe County, Indiana

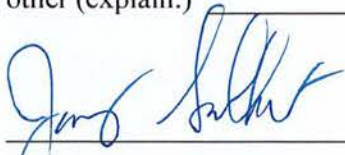
Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

12.3.2018

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding_
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- OTHER: I-House
- MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE: limestone _____
- walls: WOOD: weatherboard _____
- roof: ASPHALT _____
- other: CONCRETE _____
- TERRA-COTTA _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Carter-Randall-Parker House is a two-story frame, three-bay I-house constructed in 1862.¹ It displays the Greek Revival style and remaining traces of the Italianate style. The foundation is rough-cut limestone, the walls are clapboard, and the roof is side gabled (Photo 1, 2, and 4). A single-story gabled, period addition extends to the west and a 2002 single story gabled addition extends south from the early addition (Photo 3). The house is situated on 2.38 acres in Perry Township in Monroe County, Indiana. It is sited east toward South Rogers Street, once a portion of the State Road later called the Dixie Highway, and now a busy north/south corridor between Bloomington and the southwestern areas of the county. Once located on rural farmland amidst limestone quarries and other farms, the house is now surrounded by later-era housing developments and a school. A project to widen the roads leading to the nearby intersection and install a roundabout is currently in the planning and design stage with construction slated to begin in 2018. The property includes three contributing buildings--the house, a

¹ Monroe County, Indiana. Tax Duplicates. (1856-1875).

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c.1945 brick milking parlor (Photo 13) and a c.1945 brick chicken house (Photo 14). A contributing object, a hand water pump, is at the west boundary of the rear house yard. A non-contributing structure, a section of stone wall erected in 1990, is near the east property boundary fronting S. Rogers Street.

Narrative Description

SETTING

The Carter-Randall-Parker House is approximately 3.4 miles south/southwest from the courthouse square in Bloomington, the seat of Monroe County, Indiana. It is approximately 865 feet south of the southern boundary of the Bloomington city limits and is approximately 880 feet northwest of the intersection of South Rogers Street with Fullerton and Gordon Pikes. The house is sited east toward South Rogers Street on a low rise of flat land.² The northeast property line slopes downward to a 1950s-era home. A row of evergreen trees line the northwest boundary which is further delineated by a portion of an original fence row with wood posts and square wire fencing. A more heavily wooded area makes up the west property line before the land opens to a grass field and gradually slopes downward to the location of Batchelor Middle School. The majority of the south property boundary is open to an unnaturally flat, open grass field which then gradually slopes downward to additional open, grassy land all of which is owned by the school corporation.³

Except for the approximately 50 acres of adjacent mostly open fields and wetlands now owned by the school corporation, the once rural land surrounding the Carter-Randall-Parker House is fully developed. Ranch and Split-level homes of the 1950s through 1970s line South Rogers Street to the north and south. Beyond these homes in each direction, but particularly to the west and southwest, are newer developments with curvilinear cul-de-sac streets. South Rogers Street which bisects the area is now a busy two-lane road slated for expansion at its intersection with Fullerton and Gordon Pikes.⁴ A small number of late 1800s or early 1900s era homes remain scattered along the west side of South Rogers Street further north, while the oldest remaining property more immediately to the south is the Carter School, converted to a home c.1930, at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Rogers Street and Fullerton and Gordon Pikes.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The house and additional resources are located on 2.38 acres. A paved circular driveway provides access from South Rogers Street to the house and milking parlor, later converted to use as a garage, which is north of the house. To the south of the driveway along the street frontage is a section of curvilinear dry-stack stone wall constructed in 1990 which is a non-contributing structure. A mixture of mature

² Monroe County, Indiana. Deed Book Z, pg. 414. Note: Transfers of the property in 1869 refer to Rogers Street as the "State road." The 1895 Plat Map of Monroe County shows the road referred to as Clear Creek Pike. It later became part of the Dixie Highway.

³ Monroe County, Indiana. Deed Book T, pg. 139 and Deed Book Z, pg. 413. Note: Both deed books indicate this area was once the location of a previously unknown and still un-documented family cemetery. Based on deed book descriptions the cemetery had a stone wall surrounding it and was likely located in what now appears as wetland areas near Fullerton Pike. For a time a church cemetery was also located next to the family cemetery. The unnaturally flat field nearest the house lot is the result of infill of the originally rolling farm fields with dirt from a nearby shopping center development.

⁴ Note: Fullerton Pike runs west from South Rogers Street and Gordon Pike runs east from South Rogers Street.

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deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs line the driveway, fill the center circle, line the property boundaries or dot the yard. A 2006 tornado felled several mature trees leaving the front and south yards more open and without historic tree cover.

The immediate rear yard is open but with cover of large deciduous trees (Photo 15). It consists of the house yard immediately behind the house and the former subsistence area further to the west. At the west boundary of the house yard, just southeast of the chicken coop, a low dry-stack stone wall encircles a mature maple tree and hand water pump, which is a contributing object. Low raised planting beds are at the south property boundary. Remnants of square wire fencing with both wood and metal posts help define the subsistence area dominated by the brick chicken house due west of the house and house yard. An un-documented purchased storage shed is at the south property boundary south of the chicken house. Further to the west and north in the more wooded land is a large sunken area lined with exposed outcroppings of limestone.⁵ A square wire fence with large wood corner posts, an original farm fence row, delineates the current west property boundary. Just outside the nomination boundaries, a c.1900 grain crib, likely part of the Randall family farm, is immediately to the north of the fence row at the extreme northwest corner.

House exterior

The Carter-Randall-Parker House is a three bay frame I-house constructed in a combination of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles (Photo 1, Figures 1 and 2). A period single story addition, extended and updated c.1930, projects to the west. An enclosed shed roof entry porch is on the north elevation off the period addition (Photo 4). A single story addition constructed in 2002 extends south from the period addition (Photo 3). A sunroom on the south elevation off the period addition, also constructed in 2002, serves as a recessed connector between the main house and the recent addition (Photo 2). The foundation of the main house is constructed of large, rough-cut limestone blocks. The foundation of the wing is a mixture of poured concrete and rubble stone while the foundation of the recent addition is rock-faced concrete block. The siding is wood clapboard with a three inch reveal unless otherwise noted. Encircling the house is a six-inch wide band board with a fillet along the top edge. At each corner are eight-inch wide boards forming wrap-around pilasters capped with cyma reversa molding.

Unless otherwise noted, the windows are two over two double hung wood sash with blind-stop metal storm windows. The windows in the main house have three inch-wide casing with projecting cyma reversa hoods.

The roof of the main house is side gabled while the additions join to form a U-plan to the west and south. The eaves of the main house are deep with a wide, heavily molded frieze and broken returns. The wide frieze and broken returns are repeated on the additions, however, they are un-ornamented. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is at either gable end of the main house and the flues are within the exterior walls. An additional brick chimney is within the period addition.

East elevation

⁵ Note: The area in question consists of nearly the entire north parcel which measures approximately 65 feet wide by 217 feet deep. Despite the property having once been surrounded by limestone company-owned land, there is no recorded evidence of commercial quarrying activity on the site. Foundation stones for the house and other previous buildings may have been quarried on-site. Steve Reed, fifth generation owner of Reed Quarry, states the area in question may have been a test site for core drilling, at which any overburden from the drilling would have remained in place. Test drilling was conducted in the area during the 1970s. However, the purpose for the sunken area remains unknown and may warrant further investigation.

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The east elevation of the main house is the primary facade and fronts South Rogers Street (Photo 1). Two nearly-centered limestone steps lead to the floor of a later porch which stretches across most of the facade. The concrete block foundation is two blocks high with a poured concrete slab floor. Four evenly spaced square bases from the porch posts remain attached to the floor.⁶ A walkway of two foot by three foot, poured concrete sections is parallel to the porch and leads north from the steps to a second set of limestone steps at the north end of the porch. The walkway continues at right angles parallel with the corner of the house to the north entrance and driveway. Placement of the three openings across the facade, one of which is the centered entrance, implies symmetry and with it a sense of order and formality. The wood casing around the entrance matches that of the windows but is six inches wide. Paired wood frame screened doors open into the recessed entrance. Replicating the earliest known design, the screened doors have four screened openings on the lower half and a single screened opening above. The entry floor is a single wide board. The walls are angled and both the walls and ceiling are paneled wood. The five and a half foot wide opening narrows to the three and half foot wide wood entrance door. It has two lower vertical panels and a single arched light above. An early push button doorbell remains. The knob is decorative metal and the key hole has a decorative metal cover. Above the second floor windows the wide frieze board rests just above the hoods. The north and south terminus of the entablature forms the broken cornice returns.

The east elevation of the 2002 addition, slightly visible, continues the wide band board at foundation level and the wide frieze board, but is without openings.

South elevation

The south elevation is the secondary facade visible from South Rogers Street and Fullerton Pike (Photo 2). Placement of the two windows in the main house, two windows in the gable end of the 2002 addition, and the door and two windows in the sunroom between the two sections, implies symmetry. At grade a metal grate is centered in the foundation of the main house. A single window is at the first floor and another is at the second floor, both in the west half of the elevation.

To the west and recessed from the southwest corner of the main house is a sunroom constructed as part of the 2002 addition. It connects the main house and period addition with the 2002 addition. The foundation is rock-faced concrete block with a metal foundation vent in the east half. The wide band board and cement board siding matches the dimensions of those on the main house. Centered in the elevation, limestone steps lead to a salvaged, single light and vertical panel wood door with a two-light transom and full light storm door. A salvaged four over four light, double hung wood sash window with a blind stop storm window is to either side of the door. The plain, three-inch wide window and door casing has a drip cap, the eave is narrow, and the cornice trim is plain.

To the west the single story gabled end of the 2002 addition projects south from the recessed sunroom entrance. The foundation is rock-faced concrete block with a metal vent at grade within the east half and a crawl space access door with a well in the west half. The wide band board, cement board siding, and corner board pilasters match the dimensions and appearance of those on the main house. The two evenly-spaced, two over two wood sash, double hung windows with blind stop storm windows are

⁶ Note: The porch floor remains from a c.1950 alteration to the porch, attributed to Santa and Ina Parker, which replaced the original Italianate style porch. The later porch was wider and taller and in the Neoclassical Revival style. [See Figures 1, 2 and 3.] The c.1950 porch was destroyed by a tornado in 2006. The current owners have elected to not rebuild a re-created version of either porch at this time.

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original to the house and reused in this location. The window casing and hoods match that of the main house windows. The broken cornice returns and wide entablature of the main house have been replicated on the addition, however, it is not as heavily molded.

West elevation

The single story west elevation faces the grassy rear yard and wooded lot beyond and is not visible from the public right-of-way (Photo 3). The elevation presents a distinct yet seamless and compatible conjoining of the period addition and 2002 addition at the juncture of the west and south facing gables. The foundation of the south half of the elevation (2002 addition) is rock-faced concrete block and a metal vent is near the southwest corner. The wide band board, cement board siding and wide frieze board replicate the dimensions of those on the main house. Near the center of the elevation at the juncture of the additions, two cut limestone steps lead to a wood door. It has a single light, lower vertical panels and a metal Craftsman-era knob and leads into the recent addition. The door has a two light transom window and is protected by a single light storm door. To the south of the door is a single light window with a contemporary stained glass art piece in the upper half. It is placed higher in the wall than would be standard, thus the top is flush with the frieze board. Further south in the wall is a pair of salvaged six over six double hung wood sash windows with blind stop storm windows. The window and door casing is three-inch wide plain boards.

The exterior of the period addition reflects the c.1930 updates including a poured concrete foundation. Near the south corner a wood door and frame covered with corrugated metal leads to the cellar entrance. The cellar entrance projects west from the elevation wall and is supported by rough-cut limestone blocks. The cellar was extended under most of the period addition and extends under the 2002 addition and has a poured concrete floor. The walls beneath the recent addition are plain concrete blocks while the walls beneath the earlier addition are rough-cut limestone blocks resting on a poured concrete footer. From the cellar entrance, an early (now partially buried) brick walkway leads north to the northwest corner of the house. To the north of the cellar entrance the heating and cooling units are placed away from the wall of the house to accommodate a three-light metal frame cellar window with a poured concrete window well. In the wall above are two evenly-spaced six over six, double hung wood windows with blind stop metal storm windows. The simple casing with drip cap has a narrow outer band creating an overall recessed appearance. Within the gable are paired, one over one, double hung replacement windows. The casing is a mixture of flush-fitting boards built-up to fill the space around the windows. The cornice board and trim within the broken eaves is more narrow and simplified than that of the main house.

North elevation

Though visible from the public right-of-way, the north elevation is primarily seen from the driveway to the property (Photo 4). A walkway of two foot by three foot, poured concrete sections edged with brick extends from the driveway toward the nearly centered enclosed entry porch on the north elevation. At the two limestone steps to the porch the walkway transitions to brick and extends left along the north elevation of the main house to connect to the walkway along the east elevation. Hedges, bushes and other plants line both sides of the walkway creating an enclosed garden space. Three windows are evenly spaced in the north elevation wall of the main house, one on the first floor and two on the second.

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A hedge row, at least a foot away from the foundation, extends along the north elevation of the period wing. The foundation is poured concrete to approximately the halfway point of the addition heading west. It then transitions to a mixture of stone and poured concrete. A three-light metal sash window with a metal well is within the foundation of the east half of the addition. A corner board remains in the elevation wall as the dividing point between the eras of the addition. Within the west wall is a two over two, double hung wood sash window with plain board casing. Near the center of the elevation wall is a paired window of three over one, double hung wood sash. The casing matches that of the windows on the first floor of the west gable end. To the east is the enclosed entry porch with a shed roof. The lower walls of the porch are clapboard with metal corner caps. The upper walls are one over one, single hung wood sash windows. A pair of windows is on the east and west sides and a single window is to either side of the door on the north elevation. The wood door has two vertical lights and two lower vertical panels and a wood screen door. The casing around the windows and door is plain boards. The painted wood porch floor is tongue and groove and the painted ceiling is beaded board.

House interior

The floor plan of the main house most closely follows that of a center hall I-house--a stacked arrangement one room deep on either side of a central hall and stairway. However, the hallway now functions as an open throughway through the formal parlor while the stairway to the second floor is enclosed along the west wall of the dining room. Existing wear and tear and consistency of finishes indicate that the current plan is the original, if not very early, configuration and is a variation on the typical I-house plan. The period addition extends west from the north half of the main house and contains the kitchen, an accessory room originally used for farm hands, the informal parlor, and an early bathroom. The 2002 addition extends south from the south wall of the period addition and contains an enclosed sunroom off the informal parlor that connects to a bedroom and bathroom. In summary, the first floor includes a formal parlor, dining room, kitchen, accessory room, informal parlor, c.1930 bathroom, and a 2002 sunroom extension, bedroom and bathroom. The second floor has a north-south hallway dividing two east bedrooms from a bank of original closets on the west wall, and a third bedroom at the south end of the hallway. The attic space of the period addition was originally finished to some extent and now serves as office space with an additional bathroom.

First floor

The east entrance opens into the formal parlor situated to the south (Photo 5). The flooring is one inch wide oak with early floor grates. The molded baseboards are nine and a half inches high with a top edge roll leading to a cyma reversa. The four inch deep window sills rest immediately above the baseboards. The ceiling height of the room is ten feet. The chimney breast centered in the south wall has a wood stove firebox insert with a brick and stained, paneled oak fireplace surround installed prior to current ownership in 1997. A window is to the right of the chimney breast. Opposite the east entrance an open doorway with a Tudor arch leads to the informal parlor. To the right of the east entrance is the north wall of the room. Near the entrance a four panel wood door with a mineral clay knob with rim lock and Victorian steeple-tip hinges leads to the dining room. An identical door, lower in height, is further west along the wall and leads to the second floor stairway (Photo 9). Window and door trim within the room is six inches wide with a double edge roll leading to a two inch wide flat outer edge. The quarter-round panel details, brick molding chair rails, and two inch wide crown molding was installed in the 1970s.

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The dining room also has one inch wide oak flooring, four-inch deep window sills that rest at the top of the baseboards and a ceiling height of ten feet (Photo 6). However, the baseboards are only nine inches high and are plain squared boards. Above the baseboards the wall is paneled wood with a chair rail installed in the 1970s. Period crown molding encircles the room. The door and window trim is five inches wide and is also plain boards. A painted wood, paneled chimney breast is centered on the north wall. The shallow brick firebox and wood mantle are original, while the tile brick hearth is a more recent installation. The understated mantle design has plain side pilasters, rounded corners at the firebox opening and rounded mantle shelf corners. A window is to the right of the chimney breast and a small wall niche with trim matching the window trim in the formal parlor is to the left. A pair of four panel wood doors with mineral clay knobs and Victorian steeple-tip hinges are at the north corner of the west wall. The left door leads to the kitchen, has a rim lock and the transom window has been replaced with a fixed stained glass piece. The right door leads to a deep closet, does not have a rim lock and is not transomed.

The informal parlor has one-inch wide oak flooring, the plain baseboards are six inches high, the door trim is four-inch wide plain boards and the ceiling height is nine feet (Photo 8). In the west wall a four panel door with mineral clay knob leads to the c.1930 bathroom. A wood stove chimney shaft, shared with the kitchen, is in the northwest corner of the room. In the north wall near the northwest corner a transomed four panel door with a mineral clay knob and contemporary hinges leads into the kitchen wing. In the northwest corner of the west wall a non-transomed four panel door with a mineral clay knob and steeple tip hinges leads into the bathroom. The door trim within the room is four inches wide and plain. In the south wall, new transomed french doors provide access to the sunroom where the floor is tiled and the north and west walls are the original exterior clapboard.

The early bathroom reflects its c.1930 period in the original tile floor and squared-corner iron bath tub and matching pedestal sink (Photo 8). The baseboards are four inches high with an angled top edge, a high wall rail encircles the room, and the window and door trim is plain boards. A salvaged Queen Anne style door replaced a window in the southwest corner of the south wall to provide access to a hallway into the new addition. Salvaged doors, windows and cabinets were utilized throughout the 2002 addition. Clapboard from the south exterior wall of the period addition remains exposed in the sunroom and hallway, and the original south-facing exterior windows were moved into the new south wall of the addition which contains the bedroom.

The kitchen has three-inch wide pine flooring, plain baseboards and fenestration trim, and nine foot ceilings. From the informal parlor the southeast corner wall of the kitchen has a chair rail with vertical lower paneling installed in the 1970s. A small closet and a slightly larger pantry closet, both with flush plywood doors, were built into the wall under the second floor stairway. Further north along the wall an early period corner cap protects the edge of the wall as it leads to the dining room through an arched passageway under the second floor stairway. On the north wall a single light wood door with horizontal lower panels and contemporary hardware leads to the enclosed entry porch. West of the door are c.1930 upper and lower cabinets centered around a pair of period windows (Photo 7). Directly beneath the windows is a large double ceramic sink set into a wood counter. Within the west wall is a four panel wood door with a mineral clay knob that leads into the small room originally used as farmhand sleeping quarters. The more recently installed closet conceals the interior basement access. The stove is along the south wall of the kitchen next to the wood stove chimney shaft.

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Second floor

A step up leads into the enclosed staircase to the second floor (Photo 9). It ascends to a hallway of six-inch wide pine floors with nine-inch high baseboards that turns to the right at the top of the staircase (Photo 10). A square newel post and square post balustrade run along the open edge of the staircase and a period ceiling fixture provides illumination above the stairwell. Unless otherwise noted all second floor doors are four panel wood with transoms and the trim is plain four-inch wide boards. Knobs on the various doors are a mixture of mineral clay, metal with decoration, or plain painted metal, and the hinges are Victorian steeple-tip. In the east wall are two doorways leading into bedrooms while a door at the south end of the hall leads to a third bedroom. The northeast bedroom (Photo 11) has two exterior windows and a chair rail, the small center bedroom has one exterior window and no chair rail, and the southeast bedroom has two exterior windows and no chair rail but does have a period closet (Photo 10). Along the west wall of the hallway south of the stairwell, a door with a metal knob leads into the attic space above the period wing. The remainder of the west wall is a bank of original floor-to-ceiling closets (Photo 10). Two doors with large wood thresholds provide access, one at the north end and one nearly centered in the east-facing wall.

The attic above the period addition is accessed by stepping down from the hallway (Photo 12). The two worn wood steps and six-inch wide flooring in the room reveals this was an early finished space. A ledged closet door is in both the north and south walls. Skylights in the north ceiling were added by the current owners. A ledged and braced door in the west wall to the right of the chimney breast leads into a bathroom. The flooring in the bathroom makes a distinct change to three inches in width.

Milking Parlor

The milking parlor, sited east-west, is at the northwest edge of the circular driveway approximately 53 feet north of the house near the north property line (Photo 13). It was constructed c.1945 and converted for use as a garage at a later date. The approximately 27' wide by 22' deep building has a poured concrete foundation, is constructed of tooled clay tile brick and has a front gable roof. The boxed, wood eaves are flush with the brick wall at the gable ends, the roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney shaft protrudes from the center of the roof peak. The east elevation directly abuts the paved driveway. A pair of bays with limestone headers fills most of the lower half of the wall. Each bay has an early period wood panel overhead garage door. A four light, fixed wood sash window with a limestone header and lintel is in the gable. Two evenly spaced, one over one, single hung wood sash windows with limestone headers and lintels are on both the north and west elevations. The west gable also has a window matching that of the east gable. There is no fenestration on the south elevation. The interior of the building, painted white, is divided into two rooms. The dividing wall is constructed of panel-faced tile blocks.

Chicken House

The c.1945 chicken house, sited east-west, is approximately 131 feet west of the house and milking parlor nearly centered in the west half of the property (Photo 14). The approximately 15' wide by 32' feet long building has a poured concrete foundation, is constructed of tooled clay tile brick and has an off-set front gable roof. The gable ends are filled with painted vertical battens, the rafter ends are exposed and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A painted, human-scaled ledged door of vertical

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battens is within the south half of both the east and west ends of the building. Six evenly-spaced, six light wood sash hopper windows are along the south elevation. There is no additional fenestration.

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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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Carter-Randall-Parker House

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Period of Significance

1862 - c.1945

Significant Dates

1862

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the house by John Clinton and Thelma Carter. It includes the date of purchase by Thomas Edwin and Lydia Randall through to the date of construction of the milking parlor and chicken house by Santa Thompson and Ina Parker. After the Carters successfully farmed the property, Thomas Randall and his family operated a successful small dairy farm on the property for over seventy years. Following his death in 1915, the farm continued in operation under direction of Thomas' eldest son, Richard, until his death in 1938. The operation was continued, at least for a time, by the Parkers. Although the farmland once associated with the house has been reduced considerably and additional farm buildings are no longer extant, the presence of the milking parlor and chicken house lend context to the farming operation that once took place on the property.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Carter-Randall-Parker House in Perry Township, Monroe County, Indiana, is a three-bay frame I-house displaying the Greek Revival style and remaining elements of the Italianate style. The house faces east toward South Rogers Street, originally a state road that is now a secondary north-south artery between downtown Bloomington and south Monroe County. A single story period rear addition extends from the northwest corner and a single story rear addition constructed in 2002 extends from the southwest corner of the period addition. The house was constructed in 1862 by John Clinton and Thelma Carter. They established a successful farm on the property prior to John Clinton's untimely death. It was purchased in late 1869 by Thomas Edwin and Lydia Randall who continued farming the land and whose children carried on the business until 1940. Later stylistic changes to the house via the front porch (no longer extant) and construction of the milking parlor and chicken coop, are attributed to Santa Thompson and Ina Parker who purchased the property in 1941 and continued the farming operation. Originally part of a 240-acre farm, over time the land associated with the house has been reduced to its current 2.38 acres. The property meets Criterion C under Architecture as a rare local example of a Civil War-era, three-bay frame I-house displaying the Greek Revival style and remaining elements of the Italianate style. It is eligible for the National Register at the local level.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

The Carter-Randall-Parker House in Perry Township in Monroe County, Indiana, meets Criterion C under Architecture as a rare local example of a Civil War-era, three-bay frame I-house displaying the Greek Revival style and remaining elements of the Italianate style. The county experienced its first greatest surge of growth beginning in the 1850s during the height of popularity of both the I-house and Greek Revival and Italianate styles, and many farmhouses built in Monroe County at this time through the 1870s reflected these architectural trends. However, the Carter-Randall-Parker House demonstrates a rare combination frame example of the type and styles remaining in the county outside municipal or district boundaries.⁷

⁷ Note: For the remainder of this section all references to Monroe County will pertain to outside municipal or district boundaries.

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THE I-HOUSE IN MONROE COUNTY

The I-house Type

First identified as a distinctive building type in the 1930s by historian Fred Kniffen, and so named because of its prevalence in the states of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, the I-house type is actually found throughout the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic and Upland South. The characteristic form expanded upon earlier side-gabled single or one-and-a-half story homes with the addition of a full second floor and use of a constant basic layout: one room deep and at least two rooms wide. The most traditional layout is between three and five bays with a centered entrance. However, a variety of configurations can be found including double entry, center-gable, hall-and-parlor, and the side hall or two-thirds variation, the latter of which has three bays and is only one room wide and deep with the entrance in one of the end bays. The nominated property varies from the typical center-stairhall plan for an I-house, having the original or very early enclosed staircase perpendicular to the house's width and placed behind one of the front main rooms. Despite this, the lineal and stacked arrangement of rooms is consistent with the I-house typology.

Popular throughout the 1800s, the I-house's expansion on earlier forms reflected the growing prosperity of the agrarian community. The simplicity of the I-house's basic form lent well to stylistic applications and in doing so cast a greater degree of sophistication on its owner. Thus the I-house is often associated with prosperous farms throughout its range of popular use.

The 2015 *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, identifies twenty-eight I-houses remaining throughout the county.⁸ Of these only six are of the three-bay configuration and three of these are constructed of limestone or brick. Only two other frame I-houses, both in Benton Township (105-279-00098/105-279-00133), display the three-bay configuration. However, both of these have a center gable more reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style and have severely altered fenestration. Thus the Carter-Randall-Parker House is the only frame three-bay, side gable I-house and the most intact example of its type in Monroe County.

The Carter-Randall-Parker House is one of only eleven I-houses identified in the *Monroe County Interim Report* as likely constructed prior to the close of the Civil War, although the entries for one of these resources (105-115-75111) has conflicting estimated dates of construction. A twelfth resource, the John F. and Malissa Koontz House (105-607-70040) lists a construction date of c.1865, however, the National Register-listing confirms a construction date of 1872 (NR listed, March 2014). Of the eleven above-mentioned I-houses constructed prior to or during the Civil War era, only six are of frame construction and all are in townships other than Perry. Thus the Carter-Randall-Parker House is the only frame I-house in Perry Township outside municipal boundaries that was constructed prior to or during the Civil War era.

The Greek Revival Style

The Greek Revival style was one of the most popular of the romantic styles to dominate architecture during the 19th century in America. Desiring a cultural break from Great Britain, Americans sought a style that more closely reflected their new democracy and their aspirations for its future. Influenced by early news of 19th century archeological discoveries in Greece and the Greek War for Independence

⁸ Note: The *Monroe County Interim Report* published in 1989 identified fifty-one I-houses throughout the county outside municipal boundaries.

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(1821-30), the bold designs of Greek temples suited the American landscape during a time of increased male suffrage and general political liberalization. Although the stylistic references to Greek temples are generally minimal--wide entablature moldings, broken cornice returns, and paneled entrances--high style classical porticos were also employed. In Indiana, the Greek Revival style was the first of the romantic styles to appear and was so popular that it was often employed on even simple, vernacular buildings.

With its simple form the I-house lent itself to the application of decorative details associated with various architectural styles. Some of these applications were often applied at a later date than that of original construction, thereby "updating" a house in keeping with stylistic trends. Due to the time frame of the popularity of the I-house, from the late 18th to the early 20th century, combined with the settlement of Indiana beginning in the very early 1800s, the styles most often found on I-houses within the state are Federal, Greek Revival and Gothic Revival. Likewise, many I-houses of the period display a combination of popular styles, both original to construction or as later updates.

Of the I-houses identified in the *Monroe County Interim Report*, only eight were identified as displaying the Greek Revival style.⁹ Of these the Carter-Randall-Parker House compares most favorably with those of frame construction: the George Piercy Ketcham House (105-115-75105) at 7570 W. Fluck Mill Road and the house (105-115-75111) at 8635 S. Ketcham Road, both in Clear Creek Township; and the McNeely House (105-417-05041) at 6680 Bottom Road in Washington Township. A fourth resource (105-115-71001) on S. Victor Pike in Indian Creek Township was highly deteriorated at the time of the county-wide resource survey and may no longer be extant. A ninth resource, the Kerr House (105-639-00103) at 7165 E. Kerr Creek Road in Benton Township, did not appear in the search but is a notable example of the style and should be considered for comparison. Each house displays broken cornice returns, a wide cornice and frieze, decorative corner pilasters, and prominent window entablatures. However, each resource differs in its entry doors and entry portico or porch.

The Italianate Style

The Italianate style is an Americanized depiction of the Italian Villa style that came out of England in the early 1800s. However, the Italianate style modified the picturesque image of the Italian countryside for American tastes, becoming less complicated in both the basic form and applied flourishes. Symmetrical square or rectangular plans are typically capped with a low-pitched hip roof with wide eaves. But large consoles at the eaves, hooded and often arched windows, and long verandahs on homes are also typical stylistic details. From the 1850s into the 1880s Italianate was the most popular style in the United States, and continued in popularity even as the Queen Anne style began to dominate the late 1800s. During the later period Italianate also dominated commercial buildings, often employing cast metal for the details. In Indiana, the style's popularity continued through the 1890s and coincided with the growth of the railroad and the state's ensuing prosperity. The rail lines also allowed transport of pre-fabricated ornamentation to a wider customer base, many of which would have been previously inaccessible.

⁹ Note: Two Greek Revival style I-houses that did not appear under the SHAARD search for such were found to display Greek Revival details. The Kerr House in Benton Township (105-639-00103) is a notable example with mention of the Greek Revival details in the descriptive text. The house at the Reed Farm in Richland Township (105-677-19042) does not have mention of Greek Revival details, however, the photographs reveal it does at least still have the ubiquitous broken cornice returns.

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The 2015 *Monroe County Interim Report* identified only one resource outside municipal boundaries as displaying the Italianate style.¹⁰ The house (105-115-77016) at 1350 W. Popcorn Road in Clear Creek Township is seen as having elements of both the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, and more heavily favors the former. However, the George Piercy Ketcham House (105-115-75105) mentioned previously is an excellent example in which Italianate style brackets were later added to the cornice line of an otherwise Greek Revival style house.¹¹ Because of the lack of Italianate style examples, the Carter-Randall-Parker House has no comparisons within Monroe County. And due to removal of its original porch (Figure 1 and 2), the only elements remaining with a nod to the style are the arched single light front door with side panels and the two over two wood window sashes.

CARTER-RANDALL-PARKER HOUSE

Of the I-houses remaining in Monroe County, the Carter-Randall-Parker House is distinct. It is the only side gabled frame I-house of the three-bay configuration in Monroe County and is thus the only such example displaying the Greek Revival style. It is also one of only two known resources in the county displaying elements of the Italianate style.

The Carter-Randall-Parker House retains a high degree of stylistic integrity incurred over time despite loss of the style-defining front porch. The main house retains the broken cornice returns, wide cornice and frieze, decorative corner pilasters, prominent window entablatures, two over two window sash, and paneled recessed entry with arched light door. Most noticeable is loss of the front porch--the original Italianate style porch was replaced with a large Neoclassical Revival example c.1950, the latter of which was destroyed by a tornado in 2006 (Figures 1, 2 and 3). Updates c.1930 to the period addition incurred minimal exterior changes while the 2002 southwest addition blends seamlessly with the historic architecture of the main house.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The Carter-Randall-Parker House in Perry Township of Monroe County, Indiana, reflects the aspirations of early settlers of the county and their descendants. Ownership of the land on which the house was constructed can be traced to its original sale by the State of Indiana to Thomas Carter. Originally from Virginia, Carter and his family along with brothers and possibly other members of the Carter family began arriving in Kentucky and southern Indiana in the 1820s and 1830s. Thomas Carter's son constructed the house before his untimely death when it was then sold to the Randalls, who migrated from southwestern Indiana in the late 1860s. They were part of a later migration spurred by the opening of the New Albany and Salem Railroad through Monroe County in 1853 which greatly increased industry and commerce throughout the area. Purchasing the property just prior to World War Two, the Parkers became part of a new wave of settlement after the war with the expansion of suburban developments well beyond core downtown areas.

EARLY HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY AND PERRY TOWNSHIP

¹⁰ Note: The 1989 *Monroe County Interim Report* had no entries under the Italianate style and thus did not address the style within the History and Architecture section.

¹¹ McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013. p. 248.

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The land that was to become Monroe County was surveyed by 1812 and in 1816, the year Indiana received statehood, the county's land was made available for purchase. Named for recently elected president James Monroe, the county was officially formed in 1818 following the Treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, and in April that same year the county seat of Bloomington was platted. Land in the central and western townships was the most popular during the early sales as they proved the most ideal for agricultural pursuits.

Perry Township is in south central Monroe County and includes the county seat of Bloomington south from Third Street. The close proximity to the county seat as well as good soil and creeks attracted many early settlers. Construction of the New Albany and Salem Railroad through the center of the township in the 1850s, opened the land to the stone quarries and mills and further spurred development. The township was originally known as Seminary Township, one of two in the state set aside by the state legislature for educational purposes. Once the State Seminary was established in 1820, the remainder of the township was surveyed and made available for sale in 1827. The name of the township was officially changed in 1830, named after Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie in the War of 1812.

In addition to portions of Bloomington, platted settlements in the township include Clear Creek and Sanders. Both communities grew along the tracks of the New Albany and Salem Railroad but it was not until around 1900, when the stone industry was most active, that these villages reached their peaks in population. Both communities became home to many stone company workers and had small businesses, churches, schools and post offices. However, with the decline of the stone industry during the Great Depression both communities experienced losses in population and commerce. Clear Creek, located along South Rogers Street a mile south of the Carter-Randall-Parker House, grew to include the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad which connected the community to additional stone companies and brought passenger traffic. A passenger depot was constructed and numerous businesses including a stone mill and lumber yard were established. Today it retains an active elementary school, post office, and church. Sanders, southeast of Clear Creek on Fairfax Road, was named for Newell and Corinne Sanders who platted it in 1892.¹² Although it also once had a school, post office, church and grocery, Sanders was more severely impacted by the decline of the stone industry. Thus the buildings that once served the community no longer function in their original capacities.

HISTORY OF THE CARTER-RANDALL-PARKER HOUSE

John Clinton Carter was born to Thomas and Fanny Carter on February 14, 1834, in Monroe County. He was raised on the family farm in Perry Township and eventually attended the State University for a time.¹³ By the late 1850s, he was residing in his childhood home and operating the 240-acre family farm.

Both the 1850 and 1860 Agricultural Census indicate the Carter farm strongly favored a dairying operation with between 8 and 14 cows producing 300 or more pounds of butter and in 1850, 25 pounds of cheese. The farm also had a considerable number of sheep and swine although the number for both dropped between 1850 and 1860. As with most other Monroe County farms, the fields grew a large

¹² *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Sites and Structures Survey*. 1989. Bloomington: Bloomington Restorations, Inc., pg. 44.

¹³ Blanchard, Charles, Editor. *Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Brown, Indiana: Historical and Biographical*. Chicago, IL: F.A. Battey & Co., 1884. pg. 557.

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amount of corn (1,000-1750 bushels), hay (15-25 tons), wheat (150-450 bushels), oats (200 bushels), and potatoes (30 pounds). The Carters also produced orchard products, honey and sorghum molasses.

In 1860, at the age of twenty-six, John Clinton married Thelma Lucretia Crom and they settled together on the farm. That same year the original Carter home, a small brick house, was likely destroyed by fire. On January 1, 1861, John C. and Thelma purchased 106 acres of the farm from his parents and constructed the current house by the following year.¹⁴ The land they purchased included the acre set aside by his parents for the family burial ground and at the time, another acre deeded to New School Presbyterian Church for a burial ground.¹⁵

John Clinton Carter's farming days were interrupted when he mustered into the 97th Indiana Regiment, Company C, on August 13, 1862, for service in the Civil War.¹⁶ However, he contracted a disease that sent him home less than a year later. Despite his affliction, the Carters continued to farm the land and J. Clinton as he is often found in records, became known as "a great sheep and stock raiser" who "traded in stock considerably."¹⁷ He also served as the Perry Township trustee. But slow progression of the disease prompted the sale of a portion of the farm back to Thomas Carter on March 6, 1866. John Clinton died three months later and when his widow remarried, Thomas and Fanny Carter purchased the remaining farmland from John Clinton Carter's estate on October 11, 1869.¹⁸ They immediately sold the farm to Thomas E. Randall.¹⁹

By 1880, the Agricultural Census reveals the Randalls were continuing the operation of a successful Monroe County family farm of the era. The 144 acres, later increased to 240, supported beef cattle, dairy cows, swine, sheep and poultry, and produced 8 tons of hay, 700 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of potatoes, 200 pounds of butter, 50 bushels of apples, and 20 gallons of sorghum molasses.

When Thomas Randall died in 1916, operation of the farm fell to his oldest son, Richard, and daughter, Carrie, neither of whom ever married. Richard continued farming until his death in 1938.

Remembrances by some of Thomas Randall's great grandchildren of visiting the farm in the 1930s included its "large muddy pig area" and "barn with a hay loft."²⁰

Following Richard's death, the farm went through probate. The acreage was divided into three parcels and transferred to William W. and Clara Sparks and Harry Stephens on February 28, 1940. The parcels

¹⁴ The Monroe County Property Tax Duplicates show a dramatic drop in improvement value from over \$1,000 in 1860 to only \$100 in 1861 and 1862 (reflecting the previous year's value.) The improvement value then rises to \$600 in 1863. This reflects construction activity in 1862. The improvement value rose to \$900 for the following year's entries, likely indicating additional structures constructed in 1863 prior to John Clinton Carter's war service. Two additional sources reference a house fire.

¹⁵ Monroe County, Indiana. Deed Book T, pg. 139 & 159; Deed Book W, pg. 501; Deed Book Y, pg. 495; and Deed Book Z, pg. 413 & 414. Note: These two previously unknown and un-documented burial grounds are specified in five different entries between 1861 and 1869. A stone wall enclosed the family burial plot which was in existence prior to the January 1, 1861, deeding of an adjacent plot to the church. Documentation of burials has yet to be discovered. Both plots are located on land owned by the Randall family until 1940 and now owned by the Monroe County Community School Corporation.

¹⁶ <http://genealogytrails.com/ind/monroe/Military/MonroeCountyCivilWarSoldierIndex.pdf> Viewed 9/17/2016.

¹⁷ Blanchard, pg. 557.

¹⁸ Monroe County, Indiana. Deed Book Z, pg. 413-414. Note: Thomas and Fanny Carter paid \$3,470 for the remainder of their son's former property which included the house. They immediately sold the parcels, excluding the family burial ground, to Thomas E. Randall for \$8,000.

¹⁹ Note: The walled acre set aside as a family burial plot was to revert to the Randall's ownership when it ceased use as such. The time frame when this may have occurred is unknown, however, the Randalls owned that area of land until 1940.

²⁰ Randall, James E. *The Randalls of Monroe County*. Self-published, 2009. Monroe County History Center. pg. 2. Note: The author is descended from Thomas and Lydia Randall's son, George W. (1868-1947).

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were transferred in 1941 to Santa, Sr. and Ina Parker who continued farming to some extent while also maintaining other occupations.²¹ Replacement of the house's original Italianate style porch c.1950 with the two story Neoclassical Revival style porch is attributed to the Parkers (Figure 3). The local community identified the house with this porch until 2006 when it was destroyed by a tornado.

In the early and mid-1950s the Parkers began purchasing land north of the farm for creation of Parker Addition and Parker Second Addition. They sold the core of the original farm, which included the house, in 1958 to Robert R. and Mary S. Miley. A succession of five more couples owned the property through 1997 when the current owners purchased it.²² During the ensuing years the land would also be subdivided and sold to others, including portions to the Monroe County Community School Corporation, until the house was finally situated on its current 2.38 acres.

THE CARTER FAMILY IN MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA

At least one branch of the Carter family of Monroe County, Indiana, can trace their ancestry to Joseph Carter, a Quaker who joined William Penn's society following his arrival from England in 1687.²³ By 1739, he had moved to Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, where he joined the Hopewell Friends Meeting and established a flour mill, distillery and tavern. Later generations were born into the Hopewell Friends society and established a paper mill, flax oil mill and a saw mill.²⁴ However, his four great grandsons--John, Thomas, Jabez and James--migrated westward in the early 1800s. And at least three of the brothers--John, Thomas and James--at some point left the Quaker meeting and joined the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Carter (b. 1795) and his wife, Frances "Fanny" Carter (b. 1797, no relation), both originally from Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, arrived in Monroe County by way of Kentucky in 1822. Other Carters, two of Thomas' brothers and possibly extended family, also arrived in Monroe County during the 1820s and 1830s and settled primarily in Indian Creek and Bloomington Townships. Thomas' brothers, John and James W., came to Monroe County in 1834, from Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, and partnered briefly in the mercantile business.²⁵ Their brother, Jabez, does not appear in Monroe County records and died in St. Louis, Missouri.²⁶

²¹ Monroe County, Indiana. Transfer Books, Perry Township, 1938-1990. Note: The original transfers show 122.83 acres. Later the acreage was corrected to 117.83 and then to 109.83 acres.

²² Transfer Books. Note: The Mileys sold to the Burns in 1961; the Burns sold to the Harveys in 1969; the Harveys sold to the Burdettes in 1972; the Burdettes sold to the Cases in 1981; the Cases sold to the Calkins/Elkas in 1987; the Calkins/Elkas sold to the Brewers in 1997.

²³ Carter, Philip Ray. *My Life Story*. Self-published, 1986. Monroe County Historical Society, pg. 10. Note: The book author is descended from John Carter, brother of Thomas.

²⁴ Wylie, Thana. *Girlhood Memories of Life on a Southern Indiana Farm, 1890-1910*. Self-published, 1968. Indiana Room, Monroe County Public Library. pg. 19.

²⁵ "Obituary for James W. Carter." *Bloomington Progress*, 19 Mar 1873. Card Catalog, clipping file, Monroe County Historical Society. See also Blanchard, pg. 458. Note: The brothers were in business in Bloomington as J. and J.W. Carter between 1830-40. The business was then listed as J.W. Carter between 1840-50. When John and James discontinued their mercantile partnership, John apparently concentrated on farming as he appears in the 1850 census as a farmer with a total land value of \$3,500 and late in life is listed a retired farmer. James, who had married Lucinda Dunn in 1836, eventually became the pioneer station agent for the Louisville, New Albany and Cincinnati Railroad, taking charge of the successive terminus stations until the railroad reached Crawfordsville. He was then appointed the mail route agent between New Albany and Lafayette in 1862.

²⁶ Carter, pg. 10-11.

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Eventually Thomas and Fanny Carter had at least nine children. The two oldest were born in Virginia but the others were born after the family's arrival in Indiana.²⁷ Two daughters, Mariah and Frances, married into the Pering family from England who had purchased land near the Carters in 1833. The Pering family home, Maple Hill, would later become the location for Maple Hill Quarry.

Thomas Carter's first recorded Monroe County land purchases were in 1827. In January he purchased land in Indian Creek Township near the Virginia Iron Works and the community of Stanford where the family had first settled.²⁸ Carter was also one of four men who in late 1827, purchased part of Section 17 in Seminary Township (later Perry) after the State surveyed and made available those parts of the township not to be used for the State Seminary.²⁹ The deed for the sale was not recorded until 1835 and included both the East half of the Southwest quarter and the West half of the Southeast quarter of the section. In 1839, Carter also purchased from the State the East half of the Southwest quarter of Section 18 in Seminary Township. In 1842, Carter added to his holdings in Section 17 with purchase of the East half of the Southwest quarter.

Although the exact date can not be determined, it was likely by 1830 that Thomas and Fanny Carter constructed a home on their Section 17, Seminary Township land. In 1833, Thomas purchased Lots 75 and 81 in the town of Bloomington but he and Fanny continued to reside on the farm until 1857.³⁰ With the 1853 arrival of the New Albany and Salem Railroad into Monroe County, Thomas Carter became an ardent solicitor of railroad stock sales. Once he and Fanny moved into town and left the farming to their son, Thomas became the railroad paymaster and his grandson, Thomas Carter Pering, was his office boy.³¹

Fanny Carter died on January 19, 1876, and Thomas Carter died on September 15, 1876. They are buried at Rose Hill Cemetery in Bloomington near at least four of their sons, all of whom preceded them in death.

Thomas and Fanny Carter's son, John Clinton, married Thelma Lucretia Cron on February 9, 1860.³² Following the 1862 construction of their new home and John Clinton being mustered into Civil War service, the Carter's first child, Laura Ann, was born on November 16, 1862.³³ After John Clinton

²⁷ Wylie, pg. 4. Note: Thana Wylie was a great granddaughter of Thomas and Fanny Carter. Her mother was the youngest daughter of Ezra Pering and Mariah Carter Pering, also see www.ancestry.com, Various family trees. Viewed 11/16/2016. Note: A list of the known children of Thomas and Fanny Carter follows. Information pertaining to the children did not constitute an exhaustive genealogical search, however, most of the information can be corroborated via other sources in addition to the family trees on ancestry.com: Elihu F. (1818-1843), Mariah (1821-1907, m. Ezra Pering), Rachel (1825-1910, m. James H. Throop), James Franklin (1828-1870), Washington (1829-1862), Thomas L. (1830-1862), Frances Edmonia "Eddie" (1832-1900, m. Alfred H. Pering), John Clinton (1834-1866), and William A. (1836-1855). Scant information has appeared to confirm that Washington and Thomas L. were sons of Thomas and Fanny, however, they may have died on the battlefield during the Civil War and be buried elsewhere and with little still known about them.

²⁸ Monroe County, Indiana. Deed Book B, 3 Jan 1827, pg. 224 Note: The Indian Creek Township land was purchased from Daniel Rawlings who first purchased it via the Land Patents. Although another, younger Thomas Carter later lived in Indian Creek Township, he does not appear in the United States Census in Monroe County until 1840.

²⁹ Blanchard, p. 483.

³⁰ Monroe County, Indiana. Deed Book D, pg. 188. Note: The mortgage on the lots was not paid off until July 26, 1856. Construction of a house in late 1856 or into 1857 and the move of Thomas and Fanny to Bloomington at that time is further confirmed by the timing of other Carter family events or information found.

³¹ Wylie, pg. 4.

³² <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com> Viewed 9/16/2016; Thelma was the daughter of Isaac Washington Cron, b. 12 Sep 1810, in Franklin, Pendleton County, VA, and Lucretia Kensinger Wampler, b.29 Jul 1818 in Wythe County, VA.

³³ <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com> Viewed 9/16/2016. Laura Ann Carter died 18 Jul 1919 in Caddo Parish, LA.

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returned to Monroe County, the Carters had two more children, Oliver Clinton, born in March 1864, and Mariah P., born in 1865.³⁴

John Clinton Carter succumbed to the disease contracted during his Civil War service and died on June 22, 1866. He was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery next to his daughter, Mariah, who had died in January that same year. Thelma L. Carter was re-married to Michael W. Helton on January 13, 1868, at which time she moved to her new home on North College Avenue in Bloomington.³⁵ The Carter farm was sold to the Randall family in October of 1869.

New School Presbyterian Church and Cemetery

What came to be known in the United States as the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches began in the late 1700s as a break in the Presbyterian Church.³⁶ After years of fighting among the English and Scots this mistrust continued among the English and Scotch-Irish immigrants to North America. And while both were opposed to slavery they differed on other theological points.

In pioneer Indiana the divisions among those of the Presbyterian Church were less defined. However, in 1850 the Presbyterian Church in Bloomington, founded in 1819, experienced a break between the Old and New Schools.³⁷ In 1856, twenty-seven members established the Second Presbyterian New School Church on Bloomington on Town Lot 188. A cemetery was established on January 1, 1861, on the Carter property within Section 17 of Perry Township.³⁸ Various trustees of the church included Austin Seward, Aaron Chase, Jesse Cox, Issac Cron, James Seward, Michael W. Helton and Thomas Carter. The Rev. Elisha Ballentine, for whom Ballentine Hall at Indiana University is named, was one of two ministers who served the church between 1854 and 1867. He was then the sole minister to serve the church between 1868 and 1870.³⁹

By 1870, the causes of friction within the Presbyterian Church were resolved both state-wide and nationally. Locally the churches came back together under the name of Walnut Street Presbyterian Church and later became First Presbyterian Church.⁴⁰ Sources indicate the three Carter brothers--John, Thomas and James--all became members of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomington, although only Thomas can currently be confirmed as being part of New School Presbyterian Church during the split. The land deeded for the church cemetery was returned to Thomas Carter's ownership in June of 1869. It

³⁴ "O.C. Carter." *Bloomington Telephone*, 6 Aug 1909. Card Catalog, clipping file, Monroe County History Center. See also <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com> Viewed 9/16/2016. Oliver Clinton Carter was working as a railroad store agent in Monroe County in 1900. He moved to Chicago that same year and was working as a clerk in a railroad office. Oliver married Mary Cathcart on 16 Jun 1904 in Monroe County and was later shown as a freight agent for the Monon Railroad still living in Chicago. By 1930, he and Mary had moved to Los Angeles, CA, and he was working as an accountant.

³⁵ Steele, Joanne R. and Gayle Cook. "Helton-Lindley House, Monroe County, Indiana." National Register of Historic Places, 1976. Note: Michael W. Helton was one of 11 children of Andrew Helton and Hannah Woolery Helton, who moved from Kentucky to Indiana and founded the community of Heltonville in Lawrence County. The family moved to Bloomington in the 1840s where Andrew became a prominent miller and merchant. The Heltons purchased the 1849-50 home built by James Cochran, who died a year after its construction. In 1856, Michael W. Helton served as a trustee of New School Presbyterian Church and as secretary of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University. Thelma [Cron] [Carter] Helton's father and former father-in-law both also served as trustees of New School Presbyterian Church.

³⁶ *Between Then and Now: 1819-1969, 150 Years of Presbyterians in Perspective*. First Presbyterian Church, USA, Bloomington, Indiana, September 1969. pg. 12.

³⁷ *Between Then and Now*. pg. 15

³⁸ Monroe County, Indiana. Deed Book Q, pg. 525.

³⁹ Blanchard, p.479. Also the former home of church trustee, Aaron Chase, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in March 2014 as the Millen-Chase-McCalla House.

⁴⁰ *Between Then and Now*, pg. 15.

Carter-Randall-Parker House

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is unknown whether or not it was used for burials, however, unlike the Carter family plot, it was not specifically mentioned in the sale of the farm to the Randalls.

Carter School

Several of Thomas and Fanny Carter's children may have attended, and certainly later their grandchildren and great grandchildren did attend, Perry Township School No. III which came to be known as Carter School.⁴¹ It was located on the south side of Fullerton Pike west of the State Road (S. Rogers Street) on land provided by Thomas Carter. The children who attended Carter School in the earliest years predominantly came from the Snodgrass, Pering, Carter, Mathers, Rhorer, Hoover, and Finley families. Later the Randall children and grandchildren also attended Carter School.⁴²

By 1855 there were at least five regularly operating schools in Perry Township and School Number III (Carter School) was one of them.⁴³ Likely originally of log or simple frame construction, the early school buildings were usually later rebuilt, either due to fires, natural disasters or decay, or to upgrade them to more substantial brick buildings. The Carter School went through one such upgrade in 1891 when it was rebuilt.⁴⁴ The building appears to have been moved to its current location, or a new frame structure was constructed at the location, and it became known as Clear Creek School. The building ceased use as a school in 1930 when a new brick building was constructed in the nearby community of Clear Creek.⁴⁵

Randall Family

Thomas E. Randall was born in Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana, on November 15, 1836, the sixth child of English immigrants, George and Rhoda (Ewbank) Randall.⁴⁶ He married Lydia Beatty on January 6, 1859, and they had at least four children before coming to Monroe County in 1869. At least three more children were born after their arrival.⁴⁷ Deed recordings indicate that at least one of Thomas' brothers, William G. Randall, also migrated to Monroe County at the same time.

Thomas Randall died January 3, 1916, and was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery. His oldest son, Richard, and daughter, Carrie, neither of whom ever married, remained on the farm to oversee its operation and care for their sister, Maggie, who was mentally ill. Other sisters, Mary E. and Flora, had married into the Mathers and Pering families, respectively. Their brother, Beatty, appears to have moved to Florida early

⁴¹ A New Gazateer Map of Monroe County, Indiana. 1856. Note: Several sources indicate the school was referred to as Carter School from at least 1890 through 1920. In 1968, Thana Wylie brought the school building, in its current location, to the attention of Indiana University Folklorist, Dr. Warren Roberts, and referred to it as Carter School. In her own memoir on that same year she acknowledged it had originally been located further west along Fullerton Pike when she attended the school once.

⁴² Randall, pg. 6.

⁴³ Blanchard, pg. 485.

⁴⁴ "News from Clear Creek." *Bloomington Telephone*, 5 Jun 1891. Monroe County Historical Society Clipping files, Schools - Carter (Perry Township); 'Wm. McPhetridge has taken the contract to re-build the Carter school house...'

⁴⁵ Monroe County Retired Teachers. *Echoes from One-Room Schools, Monroe County, Indiana*. Bloomington, Indiana: Author House, 2006. pg.188-189. Note: The Carter School building is slated for demolition as part of the county road expansion project at the intersection. It is located at 4000 S. Rogers Street and was converted to a home c.1930. It has the *Monroe County Interim Report* number of 105-055-60409. The Carter School building is one of only four township school buildings remaining in Perry Township. It is the only frame, one-room example; Handy School, Sanders School and Clear Creek School are all brick with multiple rooms. Except for Clear Creek School, the other three have been converted to either homes or commercial uses. While the Carter School does not qualify for National Register-listing due to re-location and physical alterations, it remains a significant historical resource at the local level. Carter School appears in the current location as early as 1908 on the topographic map of that year, but as late as 1920 in its earlier location on the plat map of that year.

⁴⁶ Randall, pg. 1

⁴⁷ Randall, pg. 2

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in his adulthood while another brother, George William, married Mary Vorhis and became an area building contractor and owner of Randall Realty Company. Meanwhile, Lydia Randall began wintering in Lakeland, Florida, after her husband's death.⁴⁸ She died on December 6, 1927, and was buried next to her husband. Richard died in 1938, as did his sister, Maggie, at which point their sister Carrie moved to Florida.

⁴⁸ Randall, pg. 2 and 10.

Carter-Randall-Parker House

Monroe County, Indiana

Name of Property

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Carter-Randall-Parker House

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Name of Property	County and State
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Monroe County, Indiana. United States Census. (1830-1870).	Monroe County, Indiana
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<i>Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Sites and Structures Survey</i> . 2015. http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/4505.htm	Monroe County, Indiana
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Carter-Randall-Parker House

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Monroe County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 105-055-60446

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.4 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 539829	Northing: 4330581
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Carter-Randall-Parker House

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

The proposed boundary is indicated by the heavy black line on the site plan. It is Parcel number 53-08-17-400-008.000-008 and consists of part of the South half of the Southeast quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township Eight (8) North, Range One (1) West, Monroe County, Indiana. It is described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the property at South Rogers Street, then west approximately 501.14 feet; then north approximately 231.79 feet; then east approximately 279.65 feet; then south approximately 60.86 feet; then east approximately 228.46 feet; then south approximately 166.35 feet to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the house, outbuildings, yard and wooded acreage that historically were associated with the Carter-Randall-Parker House and that maintain integrity. The remaining acreage originally associated with the 240-acre farm is not included because it has been subdivided for residential housing and use for a school.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Danielle Bachant-Bell
organization: Indiana Landmarks - Partners in Preservation
street & number: 605 W. Allen St.
city or town: Bloomington state: IN zip code: 47403
email lordandbach@gmail.com
telephone: (812) 336-6141
date: December 1, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Carter-Randall-Parker House

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Carter-Randall-Parker House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: November 9, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East elevation of house, facing west

1 of _15__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South elevation of house, facing north

2 of _15__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West elevation of house, facing east/northeast

3 of _15__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North elevation of house, facing south

4 of _15__.

Date Photographed: June 26, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of formal parlor, from northwest corner facing southeast

5 of _15__.

Carter-Randall-Parker House

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of dining room, from south wall doorway facing north

6 of _15__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of kitchen, from southeast corner facing northwest

7 of _15__.

Date Photographed: November 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of informal parlor, from east wall doorway facing west

8 of _15__.

Date Photographed: June 26, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of stairway, from doorway at bottom of stairs facing north

9 of _15__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of second floor hallway, from north end facing south

10 of _15__.

Date Photographed: November 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of second floor north bedroom, from northeast corner facing southwest

11 of _15__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior of second floor attic space, from east wall doorway facing west

12 of _15__.

Carter-Randall-Parker House

Monroe County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

Date Photographed: November 9, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southeast corner of milking parlor, facing northwest

13 of _15__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Southwest corner of chicken coop facing northeast

14 of _15__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of west rear yard from driveway with walkway to house on left, milking parlor on right, and chicken coop at distant center, facing west

15 of _15__.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Carter-Randall-Parker House

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Monroe County, Indiana

Name of Property

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Carter-Randall-Parker House

Monroe County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 1: East elevation of Carter-Randall-Parker house showing original Italianate style porch; c.1945

Carter-Randall-Parker House

Monroe County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 2: East elevation of Carter-Randall-Parker House with view of milking parlor and other outbuildings no longer extant; c.1945

Carter-Randall-Parker House

Monroe County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State



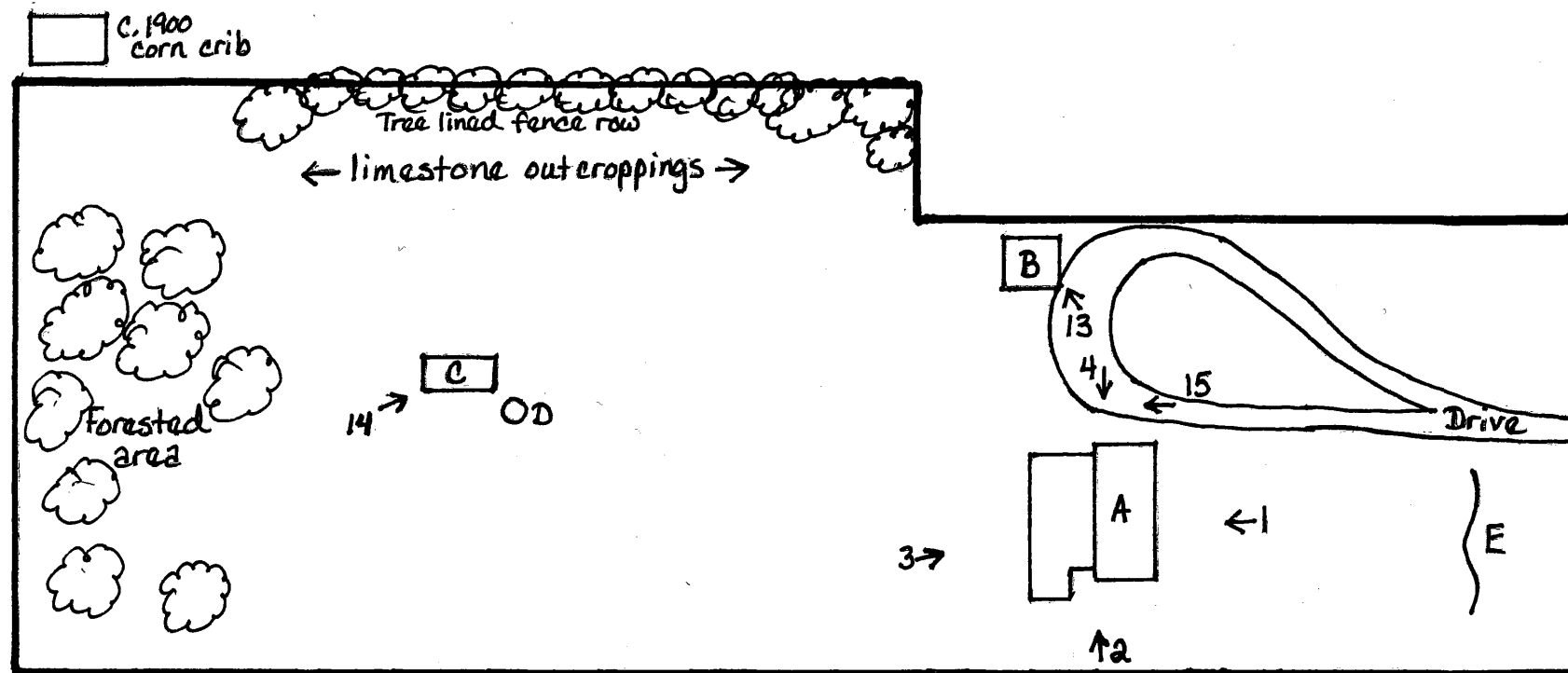
Carter-Randall-Parker House

Monroe County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 3: East elevation of Carter-Randall-Parker House showing the Neoclassical Revival style replacement porch with view of no longer extant outbuilding to right; c.1955



North ↑

Carter-Randall-Parker House
 3636 S. Rogers Street
 Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

Site Map (*not to scale)

Boundary = heavy black line

Key = Numbers with arrow correspond to the photos and the direction facing

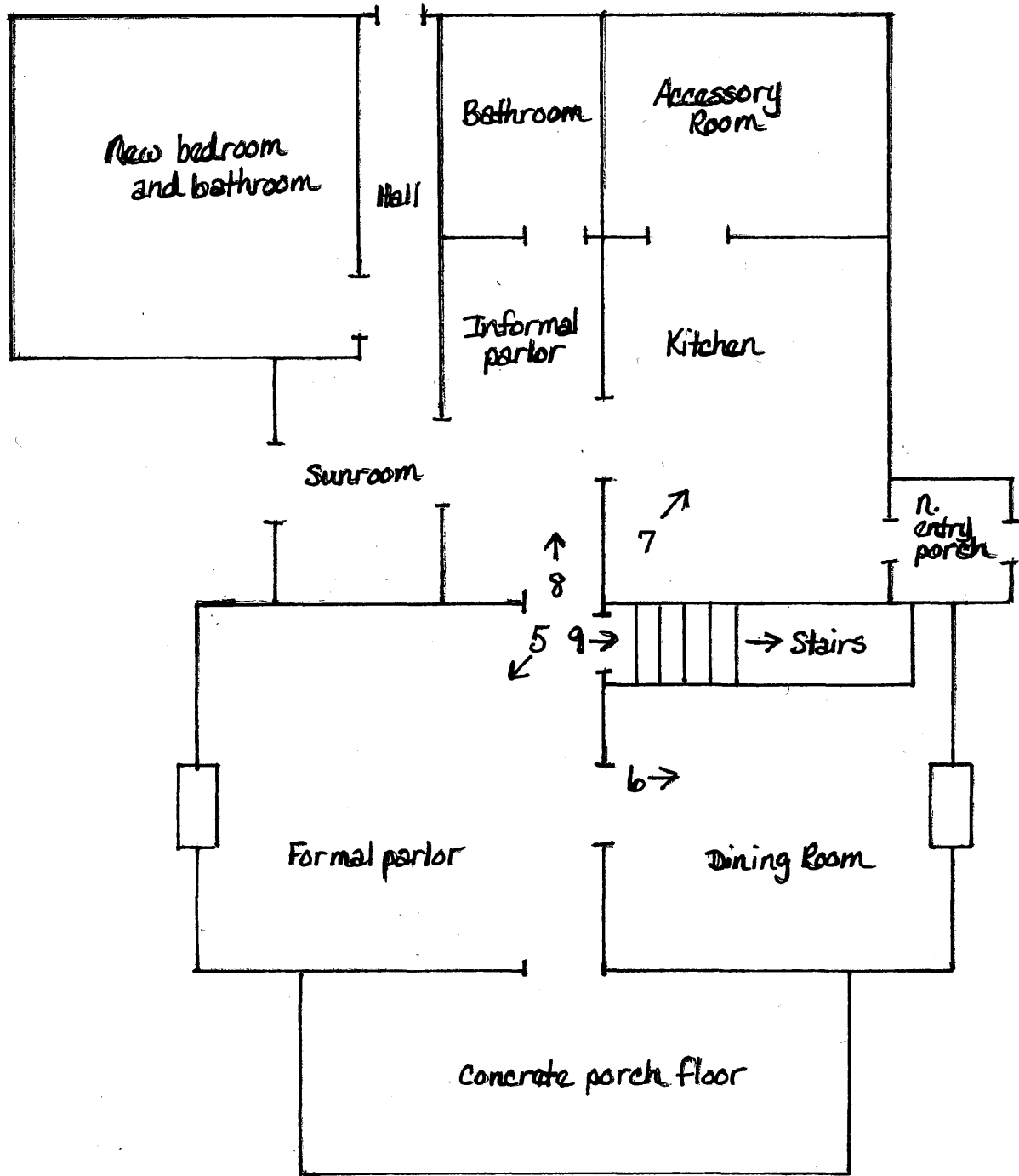
- Resources:
- House = A (c)
 - Milking parlor = B (c)
 - Chicken house = C (c)
 - Water pump = D (c)
 - Stone wall = E (nc)

Rogers Street

Fullerton/Gordon Pikes

Rorer Road

□
Carter
School

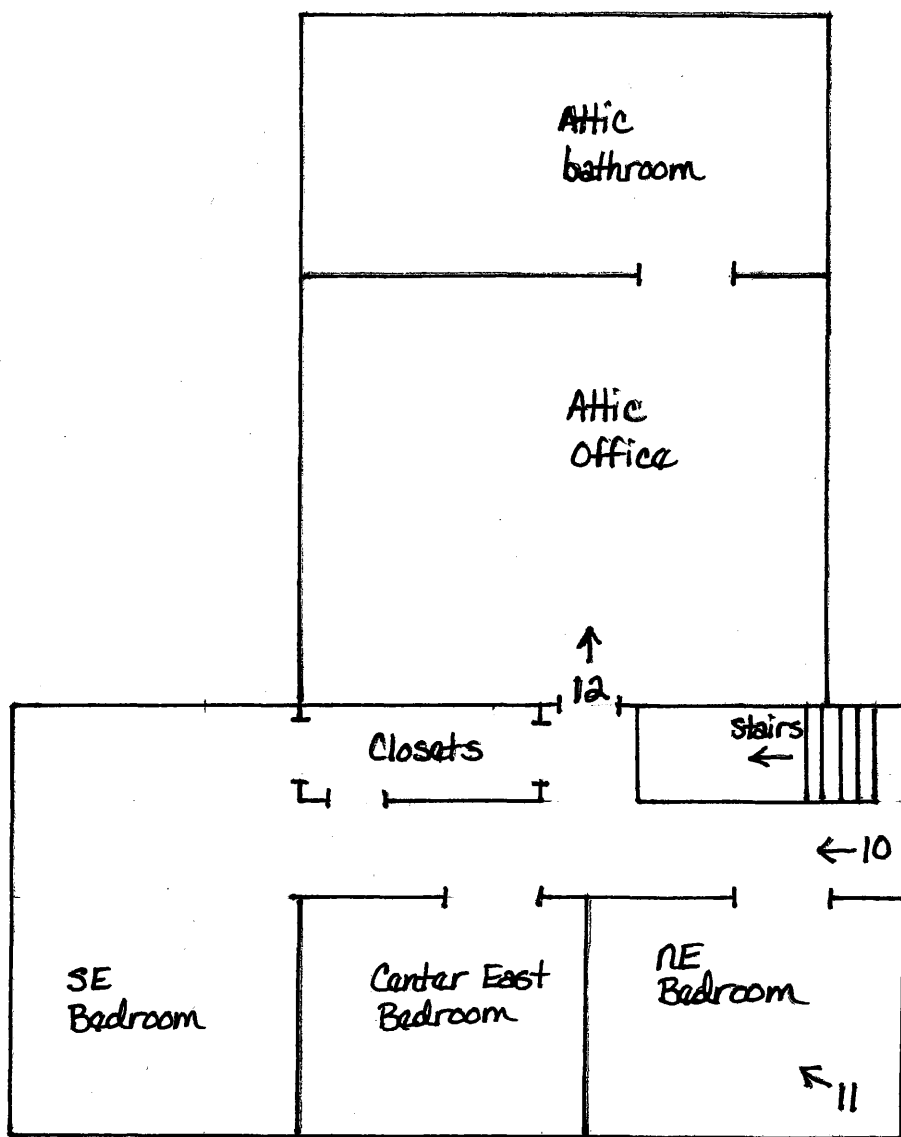


Carter-Randall-Parker House
 3636 S. Rogers Street
 Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

House Plan North →

Key: Numbers with arrow correspond to the photos and the direction facing

First floor

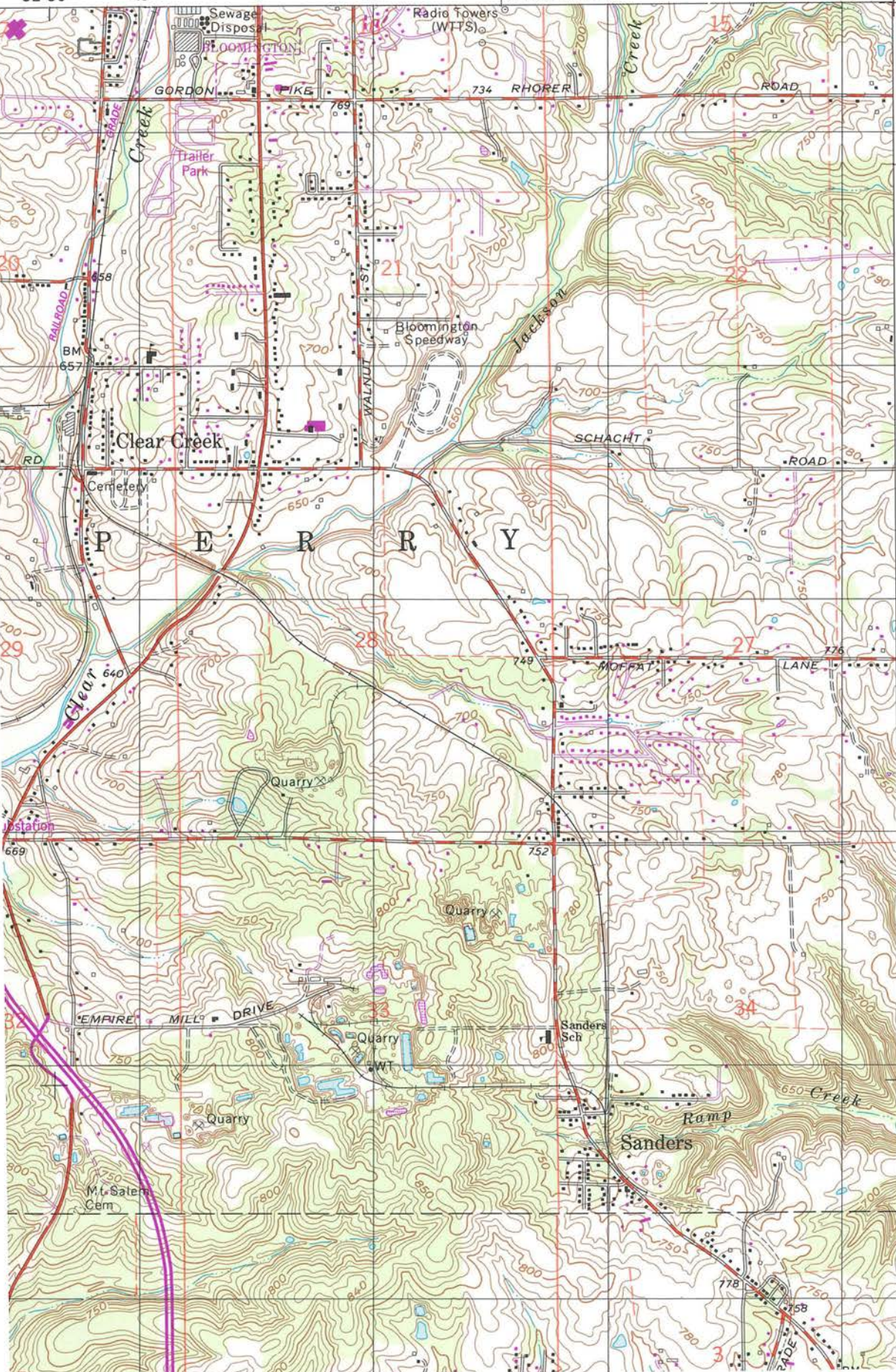


Second floor

Carter-Randall-Parker House
3636 S. Rogers Street
Bloomington, Monroe Co., IN
↓ NAD 83 UTM,
16 539829 4330581

CLEAR CREEK QUADRANGLE
INDIANA-MONROE CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

32'30" 40 660 000 FEET 42 43 86°30' 39°07'30"



590 000 FEET
430
429
428
427
5'
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
425























ITE











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/22/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/6/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/3/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



October 18, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Carter-Randall-Parker House, Monroe County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Carter-Randall-Parker House, Monroe County, Indiana. The application was processed, approved, and forwarded to our office by the Certified Local Government of Monroe County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Carter-Randall-Parker House, Monroe County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package