

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Photographs: representative sampling of structures and styles**



## OUTSTANDING HOUSE



Public domain photo.

The Millen House-Raintree House  
111 and 112 North Bryan Avenue – Outstanding  
Architectural Style: Greek revival, 1849

## NOTABLE HOUSES AND BUILDING



2412 E 4<sup>th</sup> Street - Notable  
Architectural Style: Modernist, 1960





Bloomington Fire Station #4 - 2201 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street - Notable  
Architectural Style: Modernist, c. 1970



316 N Hillsdale Drive - Notable  
Architectural Style: Massed Ranch, 1955





Byron and Elaine Doenges House -- 201 S Hillsdale Drive - Notable  
Architectural Style: Modernist, 1955



118 S Bryan Avenue - Contributing  
Architectural Style: Bungalow, 1930





101 N

Avenue - Contributing  
Architectural Style: English Cottage, 1925

Bryan



The Rodessa House - 2027 E Third Street - Contributing  
Architectural Style: Bungalow, 1927





2101 E Third Street - Contributing  
Architectural Style: English Cottage, 1931



311 N Jefferson Street - Contributing  
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival, 1940





2206 E 8<sup>th</sup> Street - Contributing  
Architectural Style: Ranch, 1960





420 N Roosevelt Street – Contributing  
Architectural Style: American Small House, 1940



105 N Union Street – Contributing  
Architectural Style: Ranch, 1940





121 N Bryan Avenue - Contributing  
Architectural Style: American Small House, 1949 (Severely altered)



310 N Jefferson Street - Contributing  
Architectural Style: Minimal Bungalow, 1945





318 N Jefferson - Contributing  
Architectural Style: Minimal Ranch, early 1950s  
Featuring the tree that Professor Edward Najam planted from a  
seedling, c. 1958





Darriau's House - 324 N Jefferson Street - Contributing  
Architectural Style: Front-Gabled Bungalow, 1940



2201 E 7th Street - Contributing  
Architectural Style: Cottage, 1940





2031 E 3rd Street - Contributing  
Architectural Style: California Bungalow, 1928

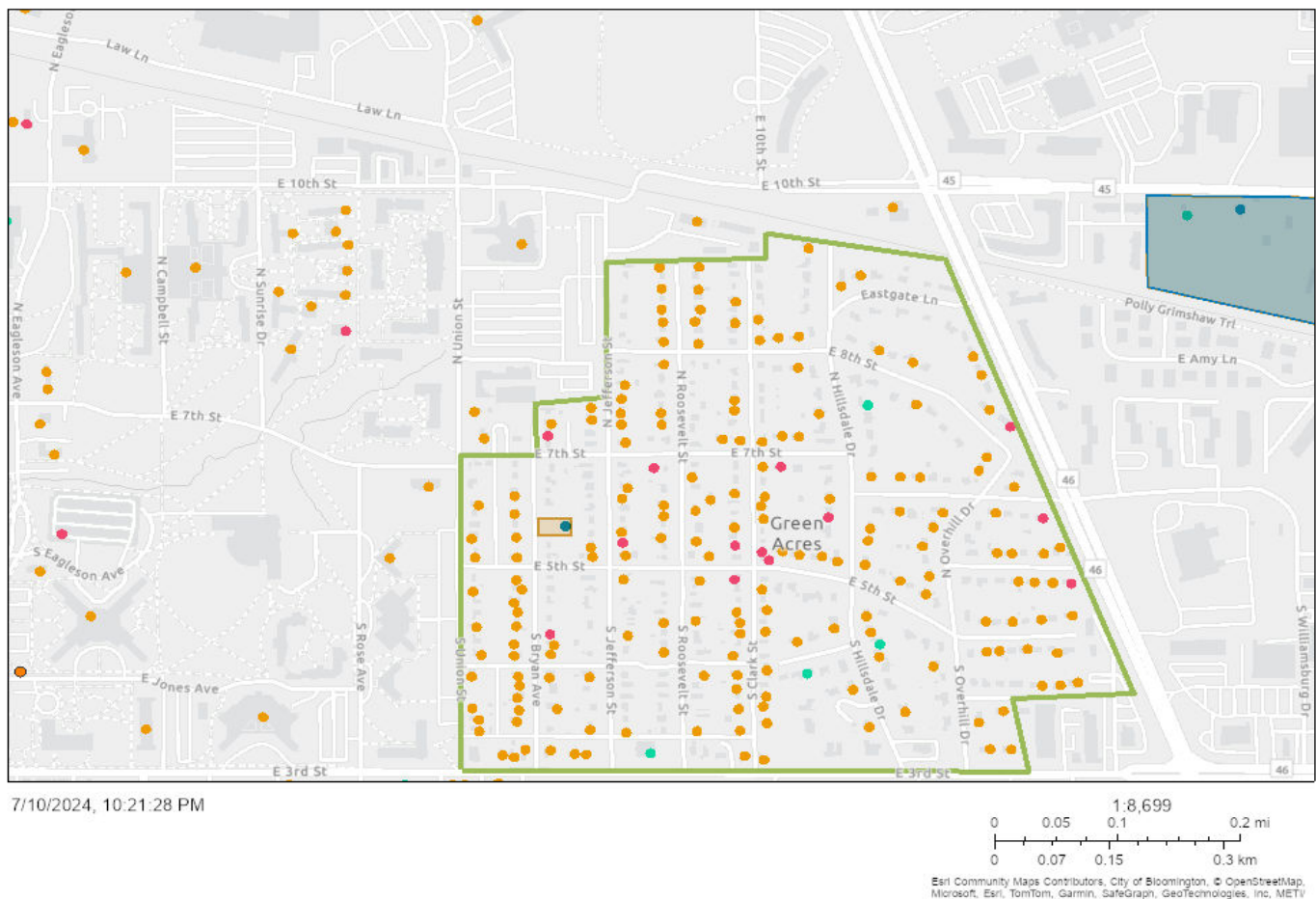
## **APPENDIX 2**

### **MAPS: ZONING AND PROPOSED BOUNDARIES FOR CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

RM: Residential Multifamily  
R3: Residential Small Lot  
R4: Residential Urban  
MN: Mixed-Use Neighborhood Scale



Map of Green Acres Proposed Conservation District Boundaries



Blue: Outstanding  
 Green: Notable  
 Orange: Contributing  
 Pink: Non-Contributing  
 Gray: Not Rated

## **APPENDIX 3**

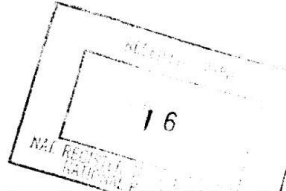
### **National Register of Historic Places Form for the Millen House**

NPS Form 10-900  
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

**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 **Millen House**

other names/site number **Rain Tree House; Millen-Stalknecht House** 105-055-80021

**2. Location**

street & number **112 North Bryan Avenue** N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town **Bloomington** N/A ☐ vicinity

state **Indiana** code **IN** county **Monroe** code **105** zip code **47408**

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

**Indiana Department of Natural Resources**

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.

- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register  
☐ See continuation sheet.

- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

- ☐ removed from the National Register  
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

*Edson Beall*

9/29/04



Millen House  
Name of Property

Monroe IN  
County and State

### 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	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

#### Name of related multiple property listing

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

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

EDUCATION: Education-Related

#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

EDUCATION: Research Facility

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th c.: Greek Revival

OTHER: Double Pile

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

#### Narrative Description

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

Millen House  
Name of Property

Monroe IN  
County and State

# 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than 1 acre

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

1	16	542530	4335230	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

## Verbal Boundary Description

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

## Boundary Justification

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

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Roberts, Doctoral Student, Indiana University; John Dichtl, Matthew Reckard, &  
organization date 02-27-2003  
street & number P.O. Box 613 telephone 812/ 334-0717  
city or town Bloomington state IN zip code 47402

## 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 Indiana University Trustees  
street & number Indiana Memorial Union, Rm M005 telephone 812/ 855-3761  
city or town Bloomington state IN zip code 47405

**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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

#### Architectural Description

The Millen House (also referred to locally as the Raintree House and the Millen-Stallknecht House, #105-055-90098 in City of Bloomington Historic Sites and Structures Inventory) is a Greek Revival style brick house. It is an excellent example of the Georgian house plan favored by well-to-do farmers in southern Indiana and other parts of the Upland South in the mid-nineteenth century. The house now stands on seven-tenths of an acre from the original 160-acre farmstead that William Moffatt Millen purchased in 1839 in northeastern Bloomington Township.

Today, the Millen House is located on North Bryan Avenue, one block east of the Indiana University campus and within a neighborhood of post-World War II housing. However, the house remains secluded by several large trees and shrubs that were planted by the last private owners, Newton P. and Anna G. Stallknecht, who lived in the house in the 1950s and 1960s. The house faces south, overlooking a long, sloping lawn that runs unencumbered to east Fifth Street. It is the only remaining original structure on the property. A deteriorating concrete block garage that was built in the 1950s (City of Bloomington building permit, 1949) is located behind the northwest corner of the house. Three cisterns are located on the north and west sides of the house, near the northwest back door. A circular gravel drive on the west side of the lot provides access to North Bryan Avenue. Anna G. Stallknecht added a walkway of unusual bricks stamped with a star pattern at the front of the house to accommodate foot traffic from the driveway to the front door.

The house is built of hand-pressed brick bearing walls, yellow poplar framing and a rough-cut limestone foundation. The bricks are laid in common bond, alternating six rows of stretchers over one row of headers. Brick bearing walls of eight to twelve inches divide the rooms in the house, with the exception of four-inch wood frame walls upstairs and downstairs along the west side of the central passage. A massive support beam (10.5" x 18") runs east/west across the ceiling in the upstairs central passage. There are paired, interior brick chimneys at either gable end of the house. They are rectangular and relatively large, featuring slight corbelling in the brick mid-way down. The medium-pitch, side-gabled roof is supported by evenly planed oak rafters and rough sawn yellow poplar nailers and ties. The limestone foundation extends approximately twenty inches above ground level. A full cellar with dirt and cement floor is divided into four rooms, separated by the load bearing brick walls. A stone fireplace protrudes from the northwest wall of the cellar. The exterior entrance in the northwest corner is boarded over (see photo 20).

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### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

Exterior proportions of the Millen House are typical of the Georgian plan. The north and south faces of the house are divided into five bays, while the gabled ends have two windows on each floor and a central window beneath the gable. The house's 27 windows are all the same size—33" x 77"—and are symmetrically placed. The upper five windows on the north and south faces line up in vertical precision with the windows and doors below. On the gable ends, an attic window is positioned between the two upper and two lower windows. All windows have double-hung sashes with six over six lights. Windows have two-inch unornamented wood casements. There are wide wooden lintels at the top of every window and a limestone sill at the bottom.

The three exterior doors in the house are of similar size—approximately 34" x 74". The front door on the south face of the house is wood paneled and matches the rest of the wood paneled doors in the house (see photo 6). The northwest corner entrance has a blond wood door with a small window on its upper half, and the back central door has two large panes of glass over a wood paneled bottom. Both back entrances have screen doors.

Architectural detailing is restrained but demonstrates an awareness of local Greek Revival style. A portico around the front door comprises the largest concentration of the exterior Greek Revival detailing. Four narrow, square wooden pillars support a flat roof, with an unembellished cornice (see photo 5). Two identical pilasters flank either side of the eight pane sidelights, broken into a unit of two panes over a separate unit of six panes. A tall three-pane casement transom (34.5" x 20") tops the wood panel door. The door and surrounds span approximately six feet (see photo 6). The undecorated, broad wooden lintels, subtle gable-end cornice returns and simple wide band of cornice trim complete the austere Greek Revival exterior treatment.

The Millen House has a rectangular, double-pile plan. A central passage with two adjacent rooms on either side comprises the basic design. The front entrance on the south face of the house opens onto a spacious central passage, approximately ten feet in width. A twelve-inch brick wall that runs east to west divides the downstairs passage, and a door in this wall provides access to the back portion of it (see photos 11 and 12). The front and back entrances align on either end of the passage. Two rooms of similar dimension (approximately 16' x 16' with twelve foot ceilings on the first floor and ten foot ceilings on the second floor) flank the central passage on each floor of this two-story house. Each room has a fireplace, and except for the downstairs southeast room, all rooms have corner presses (see photo 16, left side).

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### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

Each of the first floor rooms has two doors—one leading to the central passage and another opening into the adjacent room. An exterior door on the north face of the house opens into the northwest room. To the west of the doorway in the middle of the central passage is the interior entrance to the cellar stairs.

A straight staircase to the west of the front entrance leads to the second floor (see photo 11). The four upstairs rooms have only one door each, with no access between rooms. Against the north wall of the upstairs central passage is a trunk room (now a bathroom) and small utility closet. At the south end of the upstairs central passage there is a straight staircase leading to the attic (see photo 19). The attic has a window in the center of the east and west walls. The 4" x 6" floor joists are approximately two feet apart and are covered with slats of particleboard. Two thin walls of paneling run the east to west length of the attic, closing access to its north and south ends.

Interior Greek Revival detailing is equally restrained and is concentrated in the transoms, the mantels and door, window and baseboard molding. The downstairs southeast room was likely the formal parlor and contains the most lavish detailing. The two-inch curvilinear molding around the interior and exterior of the central passage doorway is repeated around all the windows and the door to the adjacent room as well as on top of the twelve-inch baseboards (see photo 15). In addition, the windows are emphasized with four-inch embrasing and wide sills. (The southwest room has the same window embrasure but does not feature the same molding.) A wooden mantelpiece is stored in the attic and has thin classical, horizontal lines, corner block bull's eyes, and channeled pilasters; another mantelpiece with simpler ornamentation is stored in the basement. Both are period pieces that are very probably original to the house. The imposing marble mantel in the southeast room was installed by the Stallknechts sometime after they acquired the property in 1950.

Throughout the rest of the house, molding is a consistent two-inch band of flat, two-tiered woodwork around windows and doors. Baseboards have unornamented functional, molding. All first floor doors have the same tall casement transoms as the front door, while upstairs transoms are narrow, single panes (34.5" x 7"), which do not open (see photo 18). The three remaining wooden mantels have the clean lines, plain panels, and Doric pilasters typical of the Greek Revival style (see photos 16 and 17). The mantel in the southwest downstairs room has an unusual row of four triangular bars at either end of the horizontal panel (see photo 14).

The basic plan, structure and interior woodworking in the Millen House are virtually unaltered. Some changes have been made in the interest of structural maintenance and the accommodation of a contemporary lifestyle. Indoor plumbing was installed, and a bathroom was

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### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

added on the second floor. According to Robert Louttit, who lived in the house in the 1930s, where there now is a small utility closet next to the upstairs bathroom, there used to be a small staircase that descended to the central back (i.e., north) room. Carol Hudson, an occupant of the house from 1949 to 1950, reported that Indiana University installed the first floor bathroom at this time to accommodate the large number of residents—her family, which was renting the first floor, and six medical students living on the second floor. Four of the eight original fireplaces have been completely plastered over, and the other four are sealed off. The house is now heated with a forced air furnace, which is located in the basement, along with the main electrical panel. According to Carol Hudson, a coal bin was added next to the northwest corner fireplace in the cellar, and there was a coal-burning furnace in the cellar as late as 1949. Indiana University workers completely rebuilt the wooden double door closure over the exterior stairwell to the cellar in the late 1990s (see photo 8). Ductwork for the central air system runs along the bottom side of the first floor joists, with intake and exhaust vents cut into the floor boards. Central air reaches the second floor through vertical ducts that pass internally through the east and west walls of the central passageway and, external to the wall, through the first floor bathroom. Electrical wiring was laid under the floorboards, with one electrical outlet mounted into the floor of each room. Newer wiring was added, probably after the house became an office in 1970, and runs in conduits along the walls.

According to notes and reports in the Organization of American Historians office files and in the Indiana University Archives, Newton P. and Anna G. Stallknecht, who lived in the house in the 1950s-1960s, repointed the brickwork and installed two star-capped, steel supporting rods from north to south through the brick load bearing walls. Anna Stallknecht also claimed to have had the floor joists strengthened with the addition of steel and brick supports and the front (south) porch replaced (see photos 5 and 6). A late-nineteenth-century photograph in the Indiana University Archives shows the front of Millen house then had a flush portico with Greek Revival entablature and detailing. The current porch also has Greek Revival detailing, more elaborate than original detailing inside the building. Although not original, the porch is a reasonably sympathetic addition. Its brick foundation is not continuous with the house's (there is a small gap between the two). Two upright limestone blocks sit equidistant on either side of the existing porch. It has been speculated that these may be remains of an earlier porch's foundation.

Stallknecht reported that she had removed a deteriorating wooden porch and replaced it with stone. This presumably refers to the porch floor which is limestone today (as are the stairs). Above floor level, the porch is wood (as it was in 1977 according to Helen Kahn).

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No additional evidence of the present porch's origins have been located. The house was outside the city until recent times and does not appear on any Sanborn maps between 1883 and 1947. In the mid-1970s, University carpenters removed the original wooden porch that ran the length of the back (north) of the house, and a small concrete porch with an awning was added to the northwest entrance. The wooden northwest door, which has a small plexiglass window, was probably added in the late 1960s or early 1970s, when Millen House was converted into office space. Other alterations include the installation of drop ceilings, particle board flooring, and paneling partitions in the attic.

The Millen House has a few distinguishing features that reveal the individual needs and whims of the builder/designer. The central passage of most Georgian plan houses is an open space from front door to back door. This feature, which circulates air well, is a blessing in the summer, but can be a curse in the winter. The builder of the Millen House seems to have wanted the prestige of the central passage design but also the ability to manipulate the space. Shutting the door in the middle of the passage could stem cold and warm air circulation. In addition, this would create a separate back room, accessible from the back porch and the northwest and northeast downstairs rooms.

The wood frame walls along the west side of the central passage are a little unusual for local Georgian plan houses, which mostly feature load bearing brick walls on either side of the central passage. Of further interest is the slight jog between the northwest and southwest wood walls downstairs. Because of this the northwest downstairs room is approximately one foot narrower than the rest of the downstairs rooms and the back part of the central passage is one foot wider than the front part. This may have been done to accommodate the interior cellar entrance. Other peculiarities include a small set of cabinets tucked into the southeast corner of the southwest room (see photo 13) and a cabinet of similar dimensions embedded into the wall just to the east of the front door.

The Millen House is in remarkably good condition. It retains much of its original glass, and all but three doors in the house are original. According to employees who work in the house today and were present at the time, these original doors were stripped of multiple layers of paint in 1990. Other than the loss of their original finish the doors are in excellent shape, and several have original hinges. The decorative woodwork throughout the house is also original, and it resembles that of other period houses in the area (the Woodburn House #105-055-90170 and the Blair-Dunning House #105-055-66005 in the City of Bloomington Historic Sites and Structures Survey, 2004; the Samuel Harbison House #105-055-15028 and the Ben Owens House #105-

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055-25016 in Monroe County Historic Sites and Structures Survey, 1989). There have been very few structural alterations to the Millen House. One of the few remaining Georgian plan houses of the 1840s-60s in the county, it retains the overall integrity of its architectural period.

#### Statement of Significance

The Millen House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, and is historically significant between the years 1839, when the Millens purchased the land, and 1880, when they sold it. The large brick Georgian plan house exemplifies "high style" residential architectural of its time and place. It is one of only four buildings of its type left in Monroe County. While two of these four have been substantially altered, the Millen House retains exceptional historical integrity. The Millen House also meets Criterion A, as an example of a significant residence from Bloomington's settlement era. Its first residents were part of a significant settlement trend that helped shape Bloomington.

The Millen House, like the Thomas Smith House, James Faris House, Woodburn House, and Wylie House, is a surviving landmark of a group of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who migrated primarily from Chester County, South Carolina, to settle in early Bloomington. The greater part of this migration was complete by 1834. Presbyterians from the uplands of South Carolina who came to southern Indiana in this period were divided into three groups: Reformed Presbyterians, or Covenanters; Associate Presbyterians, or Seceders; and, thanks to a union of most members of these two groups in 1782, the Associate Reformed Presbyterians. As historian James A. Woodburn has shown, key members of these groups migrated together, intermarried, helped transform the economic fabric of the community, were active in the formation of Indiana University, and were anti-slavery in spirit. Some of these settlers aggressively defended the lives of escaping slaves, offering their homes as stations along the Underground Railroad. The Millens were early members of these interconnecting religious communities, which were significant in the early development of Bloomington and Monroe County.

#### Historical Background

William Moffat Millen (1801-1893) and his first wife, Martha Bonner (d.1843), came to Monroe County from Chester District, South Carolina, by 1834. It was in May of that year that they were received as members of the Union Congregation of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church in Bloomington. According to church records, William's younger brother, James (b. 1805), and more than a dozen other settlers from South Carolina had formed the



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### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

congregation the previous year (Woodburn, 1910). William Millen, fellow migrants from South Carolina, such as Samuel Harbison (an Associate Reformed Presbyterian) James Blair (a Covenanter and a member of the first Board of Trustees at Indiana University), William Fee, and others would establish successful farms close to Bloomington (Woodburn, 1910; Blanchard, 1884).

Millen paid \$1,800 in 1839 for 160 acres in the southeast quadrant of section 34 in Bloomington Township, one mile east of downtown Bloomington. Millen purchased the land from William Bonner, who may have been a relative of his wife, Martha Bonner Millen. The property was well situated, bounded on the north by the Nashville Road (now Tenth Street) and on the south by the Columbus Road (now Third Street). Although documentation has not been found to establish when Millen's house was built, it may have been between 1839, when the property cost him \$1,800, and 1850, when the U.S. Census of Agriculture and the U.S. Census valued his farm at \$3,200 and \$4,000 respectively. The sharp increase in property value over the eleven intervening years—from \$11.25 per acre to \$20 or \$25 per acre—suggests the addition of the house. (In contrast, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service, the average price per acre in Monroe County in 1850 was \$8.)

Martha Bonner Millen died in February 1843, and William married Eleanor McDill (1811-1899) late the next year. Eleanor, William, and William's three children of his first marriage, Eliza, James, and William, occupied the house for many years. William and Eleanor sold it in 1880 and moved to a house in town on Lincoln Street (Shepherd; Millen obituary, 1899).

The Millen family had arrived in Monroe County during a period that saw Bloomington grow from a small frontier county seat with about 700 residents and a tiny seminary to become a prosperous small city with the state university. It was a time of increasing prosperity as well as population, with improved roads and other infrastructure, culminating with the arrival of the New Albany and Salem Railroad in 1854. William M. Millen, at least six of his nine siblings, and his uncle, who also was named William, were part of the economic transformation of the area. By 1835, one of the two Williams opened a steam powered sawmill with William Fee, the first elder of the Millen's Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation. In 1843 the two business partners added a grist mill to their enterprise (Blanchard, 1884). William M. Millen's sister, Eliza Chestnut Millen (b.1810), was married to one of the most prominent Covenanters in Bloomington, James K. Hemphill (Shepherd; Woodburn, 1910). And when James K. Hemphill, also one of the city's foremost early merchants, passed away in 1837, it was William M. Millen

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### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

and James Blair, another prominent Covenanter, who administered his estate and liquidated the merchandise from his store (*The Bloomington Post*, December 1837-January 1838).

During the previous period of early European settlement, residential architecture in the area had been almost entirely in traditional vernacular styles such as double pen or hall-and-parlor. The new period brought the appearance of more sophisticated, consciously "high style" architecture. In residences this typically meant the Georgian style, a tradition brought by emigrants from Kentucky and the Eastern States. The Millen House is typical of the double-pile Georgian plan, with its paired chimneys at each gable-sided end, symmetrical fenestration and floor plans, and restrained Greek Revival detailing.

The area had limited manufacturing capabilities at this time. Much of the Millen House's considerable architectural ornament is very simple in form and could have been made locally by men with limited skills and few tools. Baseboards in some rooms, for example, are simply boards with a beveled upper half. The house's more sophisticated elements were imported: the hardware certainly, but also quite possibly mantels, doors and windows. The house's Greek Revival ornament, while new to this part of Indiana, was becoming outdated in the eastern U.S., where Italianate and Gothic homes were more in fashion. The Millen House thus reflects the provincial world in which it was built.

There are four brick Georgian houses from this period left in Monroe County, according to the County and City Historic Sites and Structures Surveys. Samuel Harbison, who migrated to Bloomington at the same time as Millen, built a similar brick Georgian house on his large farm in Richland Township around 1840. Joseph Bunger and Benjamin Owens, also prosperous farmers in the county, likewise built large brick Georgian houses between 1850-1860 (respectively #105-40025 and #105-25016 in the Monroe County Interim Report). All three houses have similar restrained Greek Revival detailing in the lintels, cornice returns, and porticos. Unlike the Millen House, all three have an original ell at the back which housed the kitchen. Otherwise the same basic floor plan is the same in all four. The interior detailing in the Harbison and Owens Houses is similar to the Millen House—tall transoms, embrasure around the windows, and simple curved molding along high baseboards, doors and windows.

Both the Owens and Harbison Houses have had substantial structural alterations. In contrast, structural alterations to the Millen House have been few and minor, as discussed in Section 7. Non-structural alterations have also been minor and have resulted in the loss of very little of the building's original fabric. The only substantial missing feature is the shed-roofed

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### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

porch that once extended the length of the rear façade (replaced by a small modern porch at one door and a stoop at the other).

The historic setting of the building, once an isolated farmhouse, has been substantially altered by residential development. The effects of this are mitigated by the house's location in the center of a block. The building is not in a line with any other building, nor does it directly front on any street. It is surrounded by back yards and, in the front of the house, undeveloped lots, all with mature vegetation. While unlike the house's original environment, which would have been open fields descending to the west toward downtown Bloomington, the present setting give the house a secluded atmosphere which suggests its rural origins.

#### Further Research

This nomination asserts the house is eligible for the National Register for its architecture and role in settlement; additional investigation may establish that it also qualifies for the Register for its associations to ethnic heritage.

Oral tradition suggests the Millen house may have been used on the Underground Railroad. The Millens were members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, which, in the antebellum period, condemned slavery as an evil. In northern communities the Associate Reformed Presbyterians had an attitude on slavery that "was essentially the same" as that of the Covenanters, or Reformed Presbyterians. (Woodburn, 1910). William M. Millen's father's will, for example, written in South Carolina in 1844, took the rare and radical step of freeing his seven slaves and leaving them \$300 so they could move to free states of their choosing. Unsure if this could be accomplished, Millen's father stipulated that if the slaves could not be freed legally, then they should fall into the care of his children, whom he trusted to ameliorate their situation. Millen's father, although perhaps only a posthumous abolitionist, was serious enough to leave \$300, a large amount of money at the time, to see his plan through. In contrast, he left only \$50 to each of several sons and \$100 to a daughter (John Millen, 1844). This suggests the Millen family's moral beliefs, and perhaps political opinion, was strongly anti-slavery.

Local members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, or Covenanters, were instrumental in local Underground Railroad efforts. Several of the original Covenanter settlers from South Carolina—Thomas Smith, Rev. James Faris, and James Blair—figure prominently in the only published account of Underground Railroad activity in Bloomington. Faris was an active



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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

abolitionist and had petitioned the South Carolina state legislature to pass a law allowing the voluntary release of slaves.

Despite some effort, however, no connection between the Millen House and the Underground Railroad has been proven. Direct evidence of the Underground Railroad's secret activities is notoriously scarce, but additional research might prove fruitful.

Nevertheless, Reformed, Associate, and Associate Reformed Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who migrated to the Bloomington area in the 1820s-40s were historically important for reasons other than the Underground Railroad. They established a sizeable and lasting presence in Monroe County where they were instrumental in the commercial and civic growth of Bloomington and the establishment of Indiana University. The first president of the university, was a Covenanter scholar and minister. Sons and daughters of these early Presbyterians were early graduates of the university and would join the faculty and administration. (Clark, 1970; Woodburn, 1910). Additional research might establish a stronger link between these developments and the Millen family or their house.

It is clear, however, that the Millens and many of their neighbors were part of an influx of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who helped settle Monroe County and left a personal, material legacy on the local landscape. Seven of Bloomington's oldest remaining houses belonged to these early settlers: the Thomas Smith House (#105-055-9134), the Woodburn House (#105-055-90170), the Andrew Wylie House (#105-055-74007), the James Faris House (#105-055-90133), the James Blair House (#105-055-90058), and the Millen House in the City of Bloomington Historic Sites and Structures Survey, 2004; and the Samuel Harbison House (#105-055-15028) in the Monroe County Historic Sites and Structures Survey, 1989. All built between 1830 and 1850, these houses leave an important material record of early settlement.

#### **History of the Site: 1879-Present**

The Millens sold their house and 158 acres to James B. Clark, a local farmer, and his wife, Anne E. Clark, in 1880. Two acres in the southeastern corner of the original parcel had gone to Robert Rock in 1879. Emily Smith Rogers and her son Ben purchased the house and land in 1882, and Ben sold his eastern half of the property back to his parents three years later (Abstract of Title). Emily Smith Rogers (1832-1898) and Isaac Milton Rogers (1830-1899) lived in the house with their many children until 1900. Isaac was the grandson of Henry Rogers who, with his brother Aquilla, came to southern Indiana in 1816 and was among the earliest

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

landowners in the county. Portraits of Isaac and Emily Rogers hang in the Millen House's northeast downstairs room (see photo 16). George W. Morrison (1820-1893), a local artist, painted the portraits in March 1878 (Peat, 1954).

The Millen House went through many changes of ownership during the twentieth century, and the land through numerous subdivisions. The Indiana University Foundation bought the Millen House, with its grounds reduced to their present size of seven-tenths of an acre, in 1969. In 1992, the Foundation deeded the house and grounds to the Trustees of the University, who own it at present. Since 1970, at the invitation of Chancellor Herman B Wells, the house has been used by the Organization of American Historians for its executive headquarters.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page   12  

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page   13  

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9&10 Page 14

### Millen House, Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

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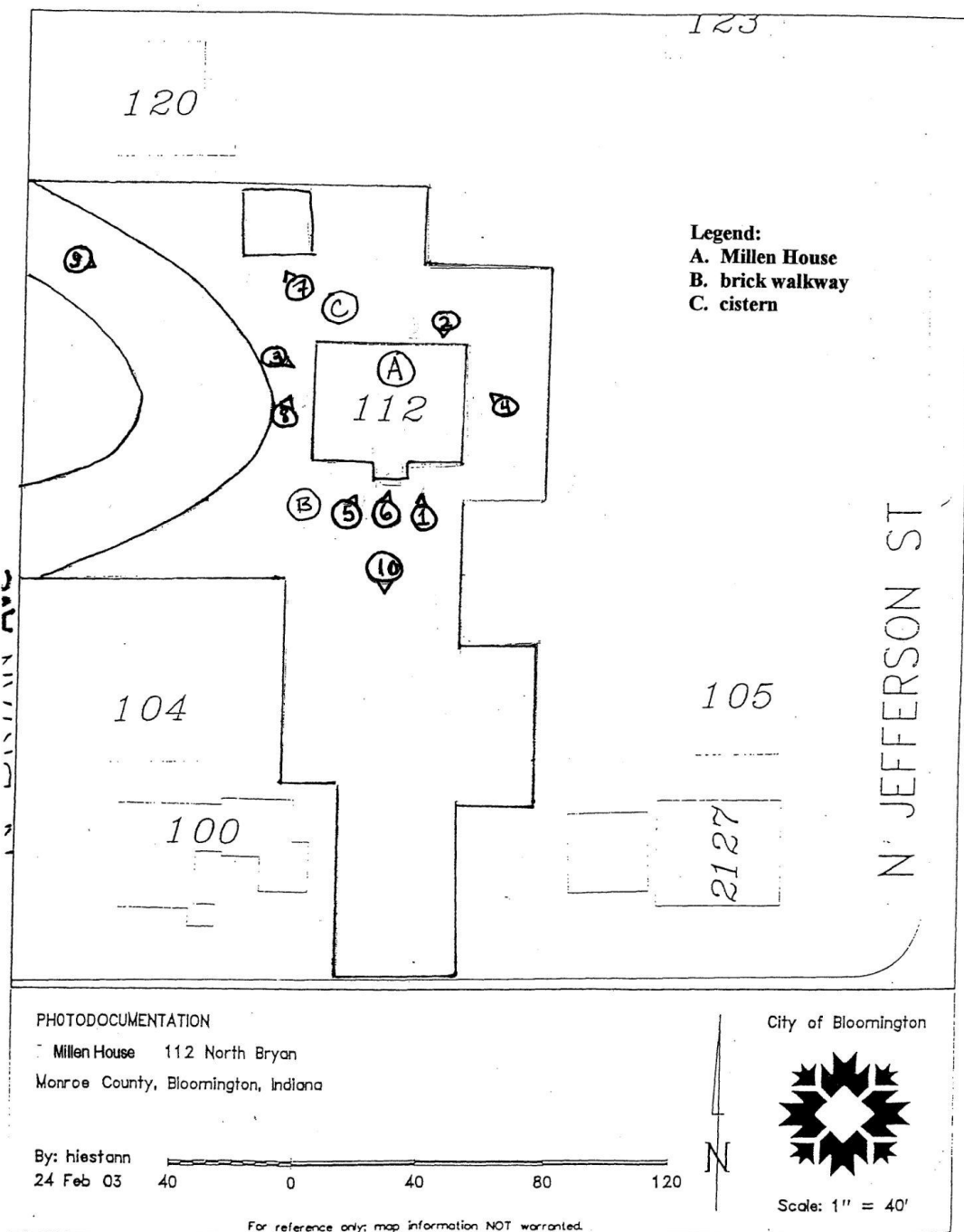
#### Verbal Boundary Description

Lots number ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block "I" in Highland Homes Subdivision of the west one-half of the southeast quarter of Section Thirty-four (34), Township Nine (9), North, Range One (1) West, as shown by the recorded plat thereof.

Also part of lots number 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 in Block "I" in Highland Homes Subdivision of the west one-half of the southeast quarter of Section Thirty-four (34), Township Nine (9) North, Range One (1) West, as shown by the recorded plat thereof, described as follows: The north fifteen feet (15) feet of lot number fifteen (15), and the east forty-one (41) feet of the south ten (10) feet of lot number fifteen (15), and forty-one (41) feet off the entire east end of lots number sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), and twenty-six (26) feet off the entire west end of lots number twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27) and twenty eight (28), all in Block "I" in Highland Homes Subdivision of the west one-half of the southeast quarter of Section Thirty-four (34), Township Nine (9) North, Range One (1) West, as shown by the recorded plat thereof.

#### Boundary Justification

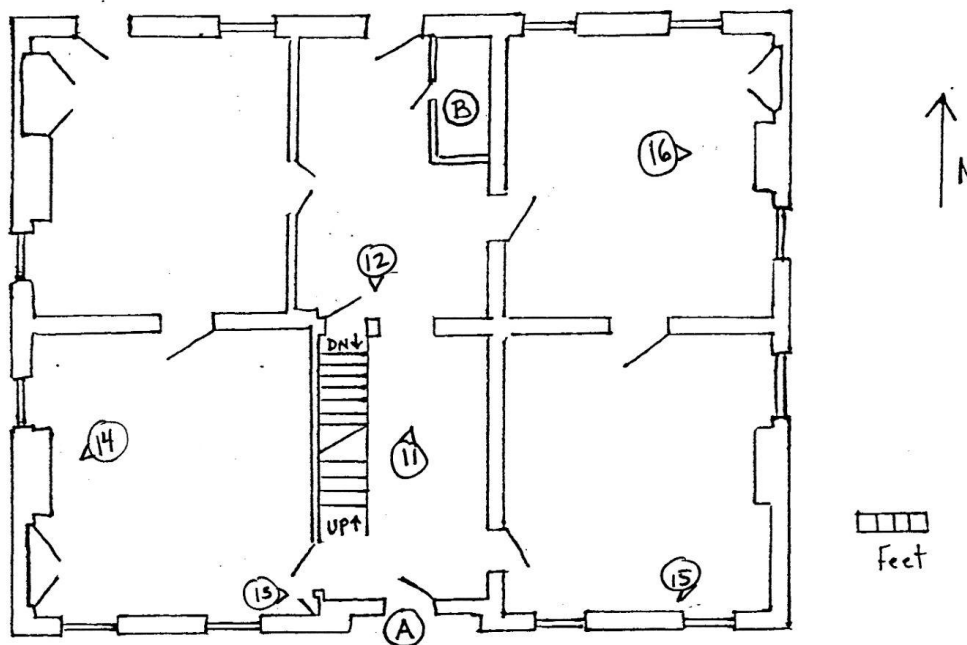
These are the legal parameters of the land on which the Millen House stands.





The Millen House  
112 North Bryan Ave.  
Bloomington  
Monroe County, Indiana

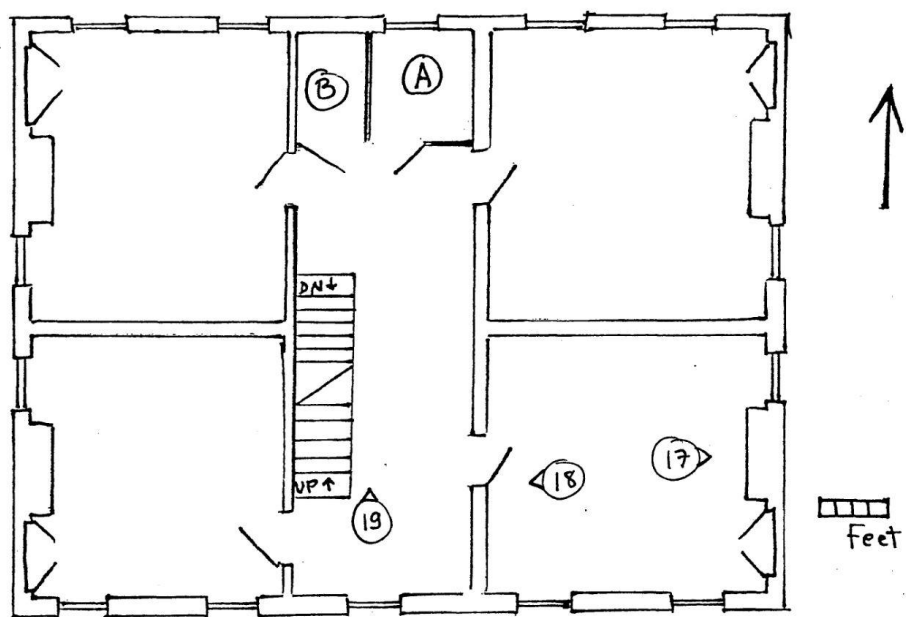
First Floor



Legend:  
A. front entrance  
B. bathroom

The Millen House  
112 North Bryan Ave.  
Bloomington  
Monroe County, Indiana

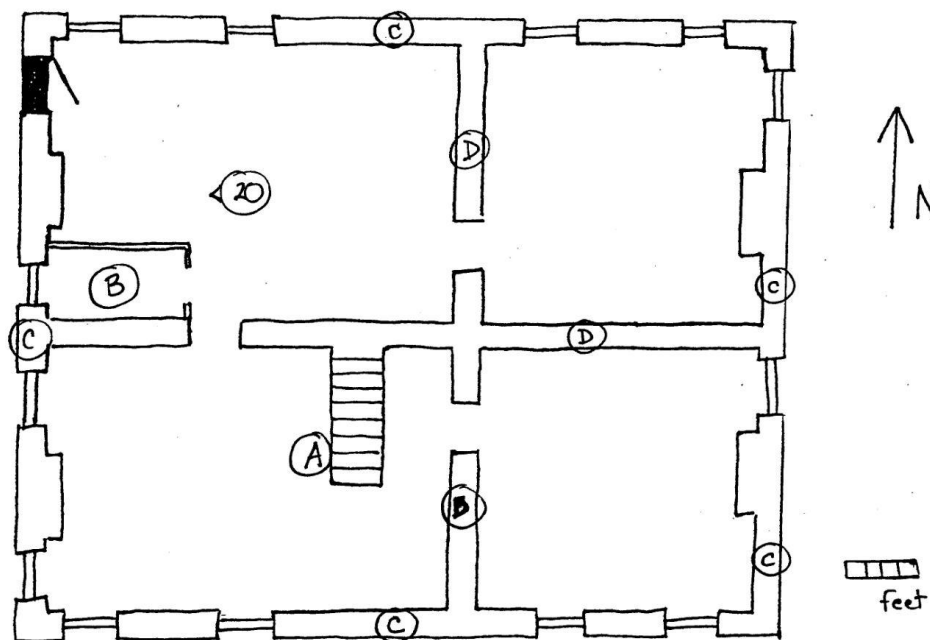
Second Floor



Legend:  
A. Bathroom  
B. Utility Closet

The Millen House  
112 North Bryan Ave.  
Bloomington  
Monroe County, Indiana

### Cellar

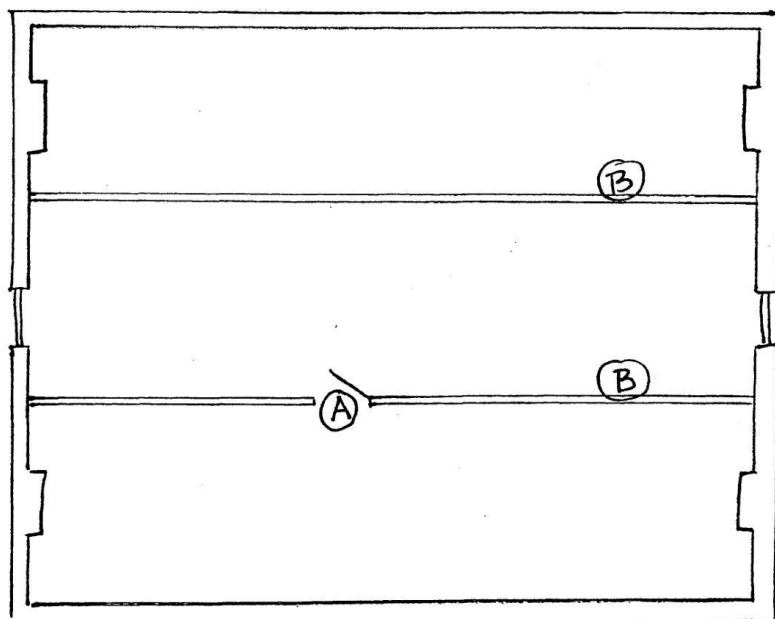


**Legend:**  
A. stairs to first floor  
B. coal bin  
C. limestone walls  
D. brick walls



The Millen House  
112 North Bryan Ave.  
Bloomington  
Monroe County, Indiana

Attic



Legend:

- A. entrance from attic stairs at second floor
- B. thin paneling partitions

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **LIST OF NOTABLE, CONTRIBUTING, AND NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES**

#### **GREEN ACRES CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

**Total Properties: 203**

**OUTSTANDING - 1**

1. 111 and 112 N Bryan Avenue. The Millen House

**NOTABLE - 4**

1. 2201 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
2. 2412 E 4<sup>th</sup> Street
3. 201 S Hillsdale Drive
4. 316 N Hillsdale Drive

**CONTRIBUTING - 184**

1. 318 N Union Street
2. 306 N Union Street
3. 112 N Union Street
4. 106 N Union Street
5. 102 N Union Street
6. 105 N Union Street
7. 117 N Union Street
8. 129 N Union Street
9. 203 N Union Street
10. 209 N Union Street
11. 211 S Union Street
12. 213 S Union Street
13. 310 N Bryan Avenue
14. 121 N Bryan Avenue
15. 117 N Bryan Avenue
16. 111 N Bryan Avenue
17. 101 N Bryan Avenue
18. 102 S Bryan Avenue
19. 104 S Bryan Avenue
20. 106 S Bryan Avenue
21. 108 S Bryan Avenue
22. 116 S Bryan Avenue
23. 117 S. Bryan Avenue
24. 118 S Bryan Avenue
25. 119 S Bryan Avenue
26. 120 S Bryan Avenue
27. 200 S Bryan Avenue
28. 201 S Bryan Avenue



29. 204 S Bryan Avenue
30. 206 S Bryan Avenue
31. 212 S Bryan Avenue
32. 213 S Bryan Avenue
33. 214 S Bryan Avenue
34. 307 N Jefferson Street
35. 311 N Jefferson Street
36. 324 N Jefferson Street
37. 318 N Jefferson Street
38. 314 N Jefferson Street
39. 310 N Jefferson Street
40. 128 N Jefferson Street
41. 122 N Jefferson Street
42. 112 N Jefferson Street
43. 106 N Jefferson Street
44. 105 N Jefferson Street
45. 100 N Jefferson Street
46. 101 S Jefferson Street
47. 121 S Jefferson Street
48. 200 S Jefferson Street
49. 219 S Jefferson Street
50. 220 S Jefferson Street
51. 429 N Roosevelt Street
52. 430 N Roosevelt Street
53. 420 N Roosevelt Street
54. 423 N Roosevelt Street
55. 415 N Roosevelt Street
56. 412 N Roosevelt Street
57. 409 N Roosevelt Street (recently demolished)
58. 408 N Roosevelt Street
59. 403 N Roosevelt Street
60. 400 N Roosevelt Street
61. 315 N Roosevelt Street
62. 309 N Roosevelt Street
63. 130 N Roosevelt Street
64. 122 N Roosevelt Street
65. 121 N Roosevelt Street
66. 116 N Roosevelt Street
67. 117 N Roosevelt Street
68. 105 N Roosevelt Street
69. 104 N Roosevelt Street
70. 101 S Roosevelt Street
71. 111 S Roosevelt Street
72. 116 S Roosevelt Street
73. 126 S Roosevelt Street
74. 221 S Roosevelt Street

- 75. 417 N Clark Street
- 76. 410 N Clark Street
- 77. 409 N Clark Street
- 78. 402 N Clark Street
- 79. 313 N Clark Street
- 80. 311 N Clark Street
- 81. 302 N Clark Street
- 82. 134 N Clark Street
- 83. 125 N Clark Street
- 84. 124 N Clark Street
- 85. 122 N Clark Street
- 86. 118 N Clark Street
- 87. 115 N Clark Street
- 88. 111 S Clark Street
- 89. 110 S Clark Street
- 90. 115 S Clark Street
- 91. 118 S Clark Street
- 92. 119 S Clark Street
- 93. 124 S Clark Street
- 94. 128 S Clark Street
- 95. 203 S Clark Street
- 96. 202 S Clark Street
- 97. 204 S Clark Street
- 98. 207 S Clark Street
- 99. 208 S Clark Street
- 100. 213 S Clark Street
- 101. 217 N Clark Street
- 102. 218 S Clark Street
- 103. 437 N Hillsdale Drive
- 104. 420 N Hillsdale Drive
- 105. 315 N Hillsdale Drive
- 106. 144 N Hillsdale Drive
- 107. 139 N Hillsdale Drive
- 108. 126 N Hillsdale Drive
- 109. 118 N Hillsdale Drive
- 110. 101 N Hillsdale Drive
- 111. 106 N Hillsdale Drive
- 112. 105 S Hillsdale Drive
- 113. 120 S Hillsdale Drive
- 114. 107 S Hillsdale Drive
- 115. 205 S Hillsdale Drive
- 116. 208 S. Hillsdale Drive
- 117. 225 S Hillsdale Drive
- 118. 230 S Hillsdale Drive
- 119. 2509 E Eastgate Lane
- 120. 2540 E Eastgate Lane

121. 2548 E Eastgate Lane
122. 313 N Overhill Drive
123. 307 N Overhill Drive
124. 141 N Overhill Drive
125. 133 N Overhill Drive
126. 121 N Overhill Drive
127. 106 S Overhill Drive
128. 213 S Overhill Drive
129. 2615 E Dekist Street
130. 2621 E Dekist Street
131. 2624 E Dekist Street
132. 2630 E Dekist Street
133. 2633 E Dekist Street
134. 2634 E Dekist Street
135. 2639 E Dekist Street
136. 2608 E Edwards Row
137. 2621 E Edwards Row
138. 2625 E Edwards Row
139. 2629 E Edwards Row
140. 2401 E 8<sup>th</sup> Street
141. 2407 E 8<sup>th</sup> Street
142. 2408 E 8<sup>th</sup> Street
143. 2513 E 8<sup>th</sup> Street
144. 2525 E 8<sup>th</sup> Street
145. 2530 E 8<sup>th</sup> Street
146. 2551 E 8<sup>th</sup> Street
147. 2201 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
148. 2327 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
149. 2331 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
150. 2401 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
151. 2407 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
152. 2511 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
153. 2512 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
154. 2519 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
155. 2524 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
156. 2600 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
157. 2601 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
158. 2127 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
159. 2307 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
160. 2409 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
161. 2415 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
162. 2423 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
163. 2509 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
164. 2517 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
165. 2604 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
166. 2605 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street



- 167. 2608 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
- 168. 2615 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
- 169. 2616 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
- 170. 2623 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
- 171. 2624 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
- 172. 2631 E 5<sup>th</sup> Street
- 173. 2304 E 4<sup>th</sup> Street
- 174. 2415 E 4<sup>th</sup> Street
- 175. 2027 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
- 176. 2029 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
- 177. 2031 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
- 178. 2101 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
- 179. 2105 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
- 180. 2115 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
- 181. 2333 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
- 182. 2401 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
- 183. 2603 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street
- 184. 2605 E 3<sup>rd</sup> Street

#### **NON-CONTRIBUTING - 14**

- 1. 304 N Bryan Avenue
- 2. 115 S Bryan Avenue
- 3. 106 N Jefferson Street
- 4. 2210 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
- 5. 2400 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
- 6. 105 N Clark Street
- 7. 106 N Clark Street
- 8. 102 N Clark Street
- 9. 102 S Clark Street
- 10. 131 N Hillsdale Drive
- 11. 2509 E Eastgate Lane
- 12. 2563 E 8<sup>th</sup> Street
- 13. 2624 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street
- 14. 2638 E Dekist Street

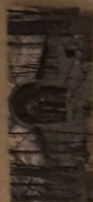
## **APPENDIX 5**

### **EVIDENCE OF HISTORIC LINKS**

The Herald-Times, Saturday, April 19, 2014 • An Advertising And Marketing Supplement

# Times

IDEAS • TIPS • REAL ESTATE LISTINGS • RENTALS • CONDOS



Featured home of the week  
See page 3

**homestyle**

Ideas, Tips & Trends  
See pages 4-8

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 Classic style and new solid construction are found at this light lined quad level on the North side. Located on a private, tree lined lot at the base of a 60-acre lot. This 3 bed plus bathroom home features a finished basement with a full kitchen, living room, and two bedrooms. The property is fully landscaped with a large deck and patio for enjoying the outdoors. Call today for more information. Call Andy Walker at 812-325-1290 or visit our website at [www.andy-walker.com](http://www.andy-walker.com). Don't miss this home - call today!

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**ACQUAINTED**  
 REAL ESTATE



## Bloomington's old Presbyterian farmhouses





By Carron Keaue  
Herald-Times Homes + Homes@herald.com

**F**ive farmhouses built by prominent Presbyterians in the mid-1800s still stand today inside the city limits, surrounded by neighborhoods that were built on top of former farm fields. Their original builders would be astonished to find houses today where only fields and pastures used to be; but they would be pleased to see their handiwork still standing.

The first is **Faris House**, built in the 1850s. Faris House is rumored to have been a station on the Underground Railroad. Although Bloomington was not one of the major stops on the Underground Railroad, people escaping slavery intermittently made their way through our town due to the well-known abolitionist sympathies of the local Presbyterian congregations. Escaped slave Robert Anderson was staying under Faris protection when the Emancipation Proclamation was proclaimed. According to the story, Anderson went directly to the courthouse and had himself legally declared a free man of color. He remained in Bloomington for the rest of his life, settling down with his wife on land just adjacent to the nearby Covenantan Cemetery; his descendants live there to this day.

**PRESBYTERIAN FARMHOUSES,  
CONTINUED ON PAGE D11**



**Top of page:** Historic Wylie House was built in 1835; **above:** Blair House, circa 1900 featuring Mattie Small, Margaret Blair, and Agnes "Querry" Blair (wife of James N. Blair). Photo courtesy of Agnes Davis/Susan Hathaway



## PRESBYTERIAN FARMHOUSES

Continued from D1

The next old house is often called Raintree House for the trees that once distinguished the property, but it should by rights be called Millen House. Built by William Millen around 1845, the house resembles the Faris house, with a central front entry, a front facade five windows wide, and chimneys on both ends; but it's larger, being two rooms deep instead of one. Like Faris, Millen built his home using bricks that he dug and fired on site.

Green Acres neighborhood represents the original 200-acre farm. The house is sadly orphaned today, for its yard virtually disappeared when Green Acres was platted, and little ranch homes surround it. No longer a private home, it's the base of the Organization of American Historians. Hemmed in on all sides, Millen House looms mournfully above the back yards of surrounding homes.

The third old farmhouse, Blair House, can be regarded as a wooden version of the previous brick homes. Built in the 1860s, it's located in Maple Heights, which of course represents the original farmstead. The Blair family was prominent in Bloomington doings from the earliest days, and the



Raintree House was built in the 1840s. Although it resembles Faris House, it's deeper from front to back. Photo by Carol Krause



The James Faris House, built around 1853, is a beautiful example of a brick I-house. Photo by Carol Krause

very first Presbyterian assembly in Bloomington met in a log cabin on its land in 1821. James Blair served as a trustee of Indiana University and was a leading citizen. Blair House today looks very different than in this

## HOMES



Thomas Smith built his home in the late 1820s using local brick. This is one of the oldest remaining homes in the county. Photo by Carol Krause

the church that used to stand next to it. A private drive appears to have once run between Faris House and Smith House, reflecting the close ties between these two families.

We mustn't ignore historic Wylie House, the most luxurious farmhouse in the county when built in 1835 by Andrew Wylie, first president of Indiana University. Characterized by expensive trim and large and gracious rooms, the home was an elegant base from which President Wylie received his guests, as well as providing a home for his large family; but it was also a working farmhouse whose estate stretched east to Henderson and north to Smith Street. When built, the farm featured several types of livestock, barns, outbuildings, a well, standing timber, crops, and all the other amenities of farm life in early Indiana.

The thing that inter-

ests me is that all of these 150-year-old-plus houses are still standing and still enjoy useful lives, although the vast majority of other homes from the same era have been demolished over the years. Bloomington in the 1800s was by no means an all-Presbyterian town, and yet Presbyterian houses appear to be overrepresented in our remaining historic record. The question "Why is that so?" cannot be easily answered.

But somehow, for whatever unknown reason, this small handful of buildings survived the sustained demolition of many decades. Both in architectural and historic terms, our community is richer for having them.

A long and interesting essay on the history of Bloomington Presbyterianism can be read at [http://www.upcbloomington.org/about/upc/docs/menis/175th\\_UPC\\_History.pdf](http://www.upcbloomington.org/about/upc/docs/menis/175th_UPC_History.pdf)



# Local Contractors See No Letup In Shortage of Building Materials

CITATION (AGLC STYLE)

*Herald-Times* (online), 11 Apr 1946 1 <<https://infoweb-newsbank-com.ezproxy.monroe.lib.in.us/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A18FAF053D553BE24%40EANX-19131E64A61B24A7%402431922-19100FACF4E29413%400-19100FACF4E29413%40>>

7/17/24, 9:37 PM

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## GOING TO BUILD?

Now is the time to buy a site for that post-war home you've been planning . . . . . and here's the opportunity. We have for sale at very reasonable prices and on terms a number of fine lots in **HIGHLAND HOMES**, Bloomington's most promising addition, they're near the University, high and dry where the air is fresh and clean. Come in today and pick out your spot. A small down payment, and easy monthly payments will bring that new home much closer.

### CITATION (AGLC STYLE)

*Herald-Times* (online), 26 Jul 1945 11 <<https://infoweb-newsbank-com.ezproxy.monroe.lib.in.us/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A18FAF053D553BE24%40EANX-19101351F2F7BB76%402431663-191007691624DE5A%4010-191007691624DE5A%40>>

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7/17/24, 10:00 PM

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# Situation May Continue For Year and Half

## Some Homes Being Constructed Here For War Veterans

By VIRGINIA DEAM

As the mayor and city engineer produce plans to obtain army barracks for alleviating the local housing shortage, Bloomington carpenters and contractors assist

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the situation with an abbreviated program bounded by priorities.

Limited by lack of materials, including lumber, interior wall coverings and flooring, particularly, and plumbing fixtures, local builders, however, have been able to and are constructing a few homes for veterans.

### HOMES BEING BUILT

About 40 homes are being built and have been completed this year, according to the estimate of one contractor.

Jack Black, of the Black Lumber Company, said today that the building situation is not beginning to ease, despite newspaper articles to that effect, and that "more materials are becoming shortages" every day. Lately, he pointed out, roofing materials are going on the shortage

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He predicted that the housing condition can not be relieved here earlier than 18 months.

Carl Snoddy, of the Allied Construction Company, has at present nine homes under construction in the Highland Homes project between Bryan and Jefferson avenues.

Mr. Snoddy and his brother, Clyde, also are working to get Hillsdale, First Addition, recently annexed to the city for homes ready for construction as soon as materials become available.

#### ANY CITY LUCKY

Clayton Endwright, manager of Modern Homes, Inc., is building the homes located in various parts of the city. One is practically completed, but the others, he said, will not be finished for

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three or four months.

All homes being built this year are those which have been approved by the Civilian Production Administration. Applications for approval have to be made either by a veteran planning to build, or by a contractor building for a veteran.

The Black Lumber Company, which has been able to supply "a large quantity" of lumber so far, has been rather successful in getting C P A priority application approved, according to Mr. Black. He visited in Indianapolis to learn first hand the procedure for making C P A applications.

He said that Bloomington has probably had more luck than several other places in the state so far. In that none of the applications sent through him have yet been turned down.

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Ed Harlos, of the Harlos Building Service, is not constructing homes now but is working at Indiana University in erecting the dormitories being made ready on Tenth Street for 600 soldiers at the University. Harlos and the Curry Construction company have the contracts for this work.

The home construction situation in Bloomington, similar to problems faced everywhere in the nation is expected by local contractors to be critical throughout the housing emergency shortage.

Lumber manufacturers, they blame the O.P.A. for much of the shortages in that business. The manufacturers contend that lumber now being produced at much higher wages, cannot be sold at the O.P.A. ceiling with-

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...a loss. The plumbing shortages has been attributed in part to the steel strikers.

Herbert Lowman, ...

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Herald-Times (online), 11 Apr 1946 1 <https://newspaperbank.com.ezproxy.monroe.lib.in.us/apps/news/document-view/?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=image%2F3A18FAF053D53BE24940EANK-19131E64A61B24A796402431922-19100FAC4E294139400-19100FAC4E294139400>

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d to the public.

## To Start Work on Streets in New Addition

Grading and black-topping of the streets staked off in Hillsdale, First Addition, recently annexed by the city for a new restricted residential section, will be started Monday morning.

Carl and Clyde Snoddy, owners of the land which has been marked off into spacious lots for home sites, hope that the streets will be completed by May 1, Carl Snoddy said today.

The contract for putting in the streets has been let to Ralph Rogers and company, contractors.

### SEVERAL LOTS SOLD

Several of the 96 lots in the First Addition already have been sold this week by the Faris Realty Company, according to J. L. Swarthout, president. Mr. Swarthout said he expects the lots to be sold on a larger scale as soon as the streets are completed.

Hillsdale, which when completed will contain three additions, is an 80-acre tract purchased last year from Lester Smith. It is bordered on the east by Clark Street and is between Third and Tenth Streets.

The project has received the approval of the Federal Housing Administration.

Fronts of the building lots vary in depth from 60 to 100 feet, while their depths range from 100 to 218 feet. Most of the lots will sell for about \$1,200, Mr. Swarthout said, although they vary from \$1,150 to \$2,000.

Purchasers are required to build homes costing at least \$7,500 according to the contract.

Carl Snoddy is of the Allied Construction Company here, which is building several homes at present in the Highland Homes addition in the city. Clyde Snoddy is manager of Quality Ice Cream Company.

CITATION (CMS STYLE)

Herold Times (Bloomington, Indiana), April 5, 1946, 1. NewsBank: Access World News - Historical and Current. <https://info.wwn.bloomington.com/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=images/2/3/318FAF03D053BE24N40EANY-19131ESA43D30F62N402431916-19100F62558B17FDN400-19100F62558B17FDN400>

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# Lots in Hillsdale Addition Will Go on Sale Tomorrow

Opening of Hillsdale, First Addition, tomorrow morning was announced today by Clyde and Carl Snoddy, local contractors and owners of the spacious lots for home-construction east of Bloomington between Third and Tenth streets.

Streets have been completed and sewage construction is now being planned by the Snoddys and city officials.

Included within the city limits, it has FHA approval and carries prospective building restrictions. Width of the streets and circular divisions is 60 feet with variations in some sections of 40, 50 and 60 feet. The lots also vary in size but all are larger than average-sized city-lots.

Some of the lots have already been sold but with intensive sales getting underway today, the Snoddys hope that home-construction will be start-

ed within the near future and the addition made into a beautiful residential area.

As soon as building materials can be obtained 50 homes will be started by local contractors.

There will be a salesman on the grounds from 6 to 8 p. m. each week day and from 2 to 4 on Sundays. Prospective home-builders are invited to inspect the addition.

Carl Snoddy, of the Allied Construction company also has made considerable progress with construction in his Highland homes area on Jefferson street between Fifth and Seventh streets.

He has completed seven homes for former G. I.'s and they are now occupied and has planned to build 20 more on Roosevelt and Clark streets.

Clyde Snoddy co-owner of Hillsdale, is manager of the Quality Ice Cream company

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

MR. AND MRS. BERT PHILIPS, 1203 S. Rogers have re-

CITATION (CMS STYLE)

Herald-Times (Bloomington, Indiana), June 21, 1946: 2. NewsBank: Access World News - Historical and Current. <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A18FAF053D553BE24%40EANX-190F6287AAB228FC%402431993-190DC3A7630B99E9%401-190DC3A7630B99E9%40>

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