

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Battle Ground Historic District
and/or common

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Burnett Creek, Sherman Drive
and an open ridge on the southeast N/A not for publication
city, town Battle Ground N/A vicinity of
state Indiana code 018 county Tippecanoe code 157

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners
street & number
city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Tippecanoe County Recorder's Office, County Building
street & number 20 N. Third Street
city, town Lafayette state Indiana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Tippecanoe Battlefield is a
title National Historic Landmark has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1966 federal state county local
depository for survey records National Park Service
city, town Washington, state D.C.

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Battle Ground Historic District is situated on a narrow wedge of land running southwest to northeast, that is part of the western edge of the Wabash River Valley. Elevated from 22 to 51 feet above surrounding areas, most of the District is sharply defined by Burnett Creek on the west and by an open ridge above a marsh and agricultural land on the east.

Relating to historical events and development, the 81-acre Historic District can be thought of as being made up of three primary zones: the Battlefield, Harrisonville, and Battle Ground City.

The Battlefield comprises the southern third of the district and is, itself, made up of two areas: the white encampment and an open area now used as a park. The white encampment, defined by an iron fence enclosure, is the site of General Harrison's camp on the eve of the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. It contains the Soldiers' Memorial (Structure #1, Photos 1 and 2), several smaller monuments and the graves of some of the soldiers killed in the battle. The park area is situated between the northern boundary of the encampment and Prophet Street and was also a scene of part of the battle. The park area also played a significant role in the later development of Battle Ground City. Although these two areas were the focus of the battle, action spread into surrounding areas as far north as Tipton Street and beyond the historic district as much as a quarter mile to the west to Prophet's Rock, the position of the Indian commander during the battle.

Harrisonville, occupying roughly the northeastern third of the Historic District, was, with the exception of a few scattered cabins, the first settlement. Developing along Main Street between North and Tippecanoe Streets, the town emerged in the late 1820s. The basic structure of the settlement, a narrow lineal form following the early road through the area, is discernible as a portion of the arm of the district running off the northeast. The Harrisonville zone contains the greatest number of early buildings and the highest density of residential development. A number of early "Harrisonville" structures remain as modest, frame, gabled, vernacular cottages (Structures 104 and 116, Photos 48 and 49). Interspersed among these buildings are various 19th century replacement houses. The early town center, consisting of a grouping of buildings housing three blacksmiths, two wagon builders and two leather workers, all centered at Main and Jefferson Streets, was lost in the later Battle Ground City era. The Harrisonville cemetery is located outside the zone in the northwest corner of the park section of the battlefield (Structure 8, Photo 9).

Battle Ground City, founded in 1857, occupies the central portion of the historic district between the white encampment section of the battlefield on the south and Harrisonville on the northeast, and includes the entire park section of the battlefield. This zone can itself be subdivided into three areas: the Institute site, the assembly/camp grounds, and the gridded city. The Institute site is a three acre parcel located at the southern end of Battle Ground City adjacent to the northern boundary of the white encampment. This area occupied the southern third of the park section of the battlefield and was the location of the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute. Today, the area contains Carpenter Hall (Structure 5, Photo 6), the 19th century addition to the Institute building (modified in 1926) and the "service center" (1961, modified in 1979), a shelter house (Structure 6, Photo 5), and the camp ground swimming pool (Structure 4). The assembly/camp ground is the park section of the battlefield. In addition to the Institute site and the Harrisonville Cemetery (Photo 9), this area contains the Chapel (Structure 7, Photo 8, c. 1825), possibly the oldest building in the district, two 19th century residences (Structures 13 and 14, Photo 12), and several intrusions.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1811-1935

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Battle Ground Historic District is significant, first of all, because it was the site of the Battle of Tippecanoe and is associated with important events in the lives of William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, and the Indian leader, Tecumseh. Later, the district became the location of numerous large political meetings, including the Great Whig Rally of 1840. The district is also the site of the 19th century community, Battle Ground City, planned and established by the early Methodist Church in Indiana. Preceding public education in Indiana, the community centered on a school and saw some of the largest religious gatherings in the United States in the 19th century. In addition, summer camp meetings were held at the site for nearly 100 consecutive years. Environmentally, the district retains most of its virgin forest cover of huge upland oaks, unobstructed views into the surrounding countryside, and the pattern and density of the original town plan. Architecturally, the district contains a dense and continuous fabric of the fine 19th and early 20th century structures and artifacts. Some of these buildings were the residences of individuals significant in Indiana and local history.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE

Erupting in the early morning hours of November 7, 1811, the Battle of Tippecanoe was an important struggle between the Indians and the white race east of the Mississippi River. A microcosm of the frontier conquest movement in North America, the battle was a last heroic effort by a grand confederacy of Indian tribes to drive the white man from the Northwest Territory, back across the Ohio, thereby retaining the Indian way of life and possession of the land. The Indian confederacy is believed to have been the largest recorded, planned tribal coalition in North American Indian history. Under the leadership of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, 600 to 700 warriors from the Chippewa, Creek, Delaware, Fox, Kickapoo, Menominee, Wea, Winnebago and Wyandotte tribes were assembled and trained at an Indian settlement, Prophet's Town, on the Wabash River, a mile to the east of the site of the battle. Prophet's Town became the seat of Indian diplomacy and strategy and it was here that General William Henry Harrison led a military expedition of 1000 soldiers against the Indian threat.

Harrison was the first governor of the Indiana Territory and later used the victory at Tippecanoe as the focal point in the campaign for his election to the presidency of the United States in 1840. The Battle of Tippecanoe is now generally regarded by historians as the prelude to the western phase of the War of 1812. General Harrison's and Tecumseh's forces were to meet again in 1813 near London, Ontario, Canada, in the Battle of the Thames where Tecumseh lost his life.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 81

Quadrangle name Brookston

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 6	5 1 2 8 7 0	4 4 8 3 3 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 6	5 1 3 3 1 0	4 4 8 4 5 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 6	5 1 4 6 8 0	4 4 8 4 5 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel J. Fogerty

organization N/A

date September, 1984

street & number 718 Owen Street

telephone 317/474-4617

city or town Lafayette

state Indiana 47905

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

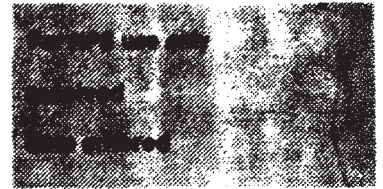
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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Battle Ground

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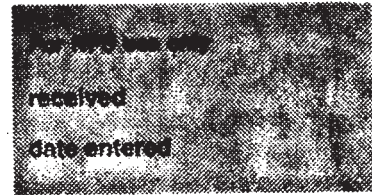
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Inclusive address numbers for structures within the Historic District include:

West Street	206-307
College Street	104-307
North Winans Street	100
South Winans Street	100-309
North Railroad Street	103-107
South Railroad Street	104-308
Prophet Street	101-308
Tipton Street	201-306
Jewett Street	100-207
North Street	101-103, 109, 201-203
South State Road 225	101-109
Main Street	104-503
High School Street	101-102
Jefferson Street	104, 201-207
Tippecanoe Street	105
Liberty Street	104
E Street	102-108
Pretty Prairie Road	4001

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Historic District

The gridded city is the northern half of Battle Ground City, the section from Prophet Street to the block along the north side of North Street. This area was subdivided into building lots for the residential and commercial uses of the new town. It contains a variety of mid-19th and early-20th century buildings, including the town center along North Street between Winans and Railroad Streets. The spatial pattern of development followed the grid with single family detached, mostly frame, houses set on relatively large lots. Party wall construction occurs only on the south side of the one block commercial center on North Street. The oldest commercial structure is in this block (Structure 87, Photo 35, c. 1850), a two story frame building moved from the path of the railroad right-of-way. Lodges dominated development of the business district around the turn of the century, leaving three finely detailed masonry buildings (Structure 89, Photo 30, Masons; Structure 88, Photo 36, Odd Fellows; Structure 98, Photo 42, Knights of Pythias).

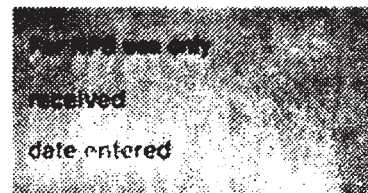
One last zone of the historic district deserves individual mention. This area is located at the far northeast end of the district between Tippecanoe Street and the district's east boundary on Pretty Prairie Road. This section filled in in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as Battle Ground City grew. Many of the buildings in this zone are constructed in a variety of architectural styles associated with this later period: Queen Anne (Structure 147, Photo 61), Dutch Colonial (Structure 143, Photo 62), and Bungalow (Structure 141, Photo 58).

The Battle Ground Historic District contains 156 sites, structures or buildings. Of this total, 134 are contributing features. In addition, the district retains several significant environmental features (views, forest cover) that are not easily classified. The condition of the district's structures and buildings ranges from excellent to poor. The battlefield monuments are maintained in excellent condition and the Chapel is currently undergoing restoration. Unfortunately, many of the gravestones in the Harrisonville Cemetery have been lost, while others are broken or badly weathered. An inventory of the remaining monuments was developed several years ago by the Battle Ground Historical Corporation. Only one building in the district, a house (Structure 69), is boarded up, while two other residences are undergoing restoration (Structures 9 and 116, Photos 43 and 49). It is important to note the excellent and original condition in which a number of significant structures are maintained (Structures 92 and 93, Photos 32 and 37, for instance). Overall, the structures in the district are maintained in good condition. The Town Board and a citizens' Economic Development Committee are promoting the National Register nomination as a measure to deal, in part, with an expected sharp increase in tourism and growth that may be generated by the development of a 30,000 seat outdoor drama facility, a mile-and-a-half to the west, for the reenactment of the Battle of Tippecanoe.

Lastly, the historic district may have archaeological potential. Located within the larger milieu of an environmentally rich area between forest and prairie at the confluence of three stream systems, the district is part of a land area believed to have seen over 6000 years of continuous habitation, up into the early 19th century, by a succession of native American tribes.

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Following are descriptions of 23 individual structures or features in the historic district. This sample includes elements from all periods of the district's development and provides representative examples of building types, architectural styles, and artifacts.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL, Tippecanoe Battlefield
Structure 1, Photos 1 and 2, 1908

Memorial commemorating the white soldiers who participated in the Battle of Tippecanoe; obelisk is 92 feet high; constructed of white "Barre" granite; inscription plates are of "Montello" granite; cost \$25,000, including small monuments located elsewhere on battlefield; funded 50/50 federal and State of Indiana; contract let in February, 1907, to McDonnell & Sons, Buffalo, New York; statue of General Harrison facing east toward Prophet's Town site.

IRON FENCE, Tippecanoe Battlefield
Structure 2, Photo 3, 1873

Provides complete enclosure of the white encampment section of the battlefield, constructed of wrought and cast iron; weight, 160, 150 lbs.; five feet high and approximately 5,450 feet long; cast iron arched entry on north side; cast spread eagle above arch; fence painted black with polychrome eagle; excellent condition; constructed by Thomas Harding of Lafayette, Indiana, for \$17,845; paid for by State of Indiana.

CARPENTER HALL/SERVICE CENTER, Tippecanoe Battlefield/Camp Grounds
Structure 5, Photo 6. Carpenter Hall c. 1884, modified in 1926; Service Center, 1961; both structures modified, 1979.

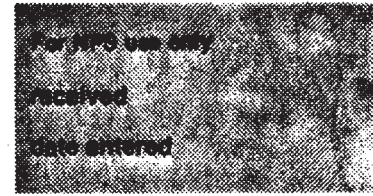
Carpenter Hall is a brick structure clad with cast, glazed tile in rock-faced texture; eight-over-eight glazed wood sash; added to the original Battle Ground Collegiate Institute; first floor served as a dining facility for camp meetings from 1884-1926; modified in 1926 to function as an expanded dining room, kitchen and second floor guest rooms for the Marshal Hotel; service center built by the Methodist Church in 1961 as a multi-purpose facility; both structures modified by the addition of a new roof; present use is the offices and museum of the Battle Ground Historical Corporation.

CHAPEL, Tippecanoe Battlefield/Camp Grounds
Structure 7, Photos 8 and 9, c. 1825

One room frame building; vertical board and batten siding; believed to have been constructed as a refreshment room for visitors to the battlefield; oldest structure in historic district; possibly oldest building in Tippecanoe County; original location was next to north edge of white encampment section of battlefield; used by Methodists from 1858-62 as first school building for the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute; after erection of new school building, the Chapel was used by the Methodists for religious activities and the campground programs; moved near Carpenter Hall in latter 19th century; moved next to Harrisonville Cemetery in 1983; new concrete block foundation with field stone veneer and new wood roof installed in 1984.

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HOUSE, 300 College Street
Structure 30, Photo 17, c. 1880

One-and-a-half story vernacular co-tage of beautiful proportions and detailing; porch and one-story addition added around 1890; landscaping developed as "cottage garden" design; present use is single family residence.

HOUSE, 303 College Street
Structure 34, Photo 19, c. 1875

Vernacular cottage frame building; dormer, porch and rear room added; structure has complete original fabric intact; present use is single family residence.

WINANS HOUSE, 307 College Street
Structure 32, Photo 21, c. 1863

Vernacular Federal style building with "southern" detailing: chimney on each end wall, relatively large amounts of glass, double doors at both first and second levels, all windows shuttered; masonry construction with flat and arched lintels; symmetrical arrangement of plan with central circulation zone; built by Elder Benjamin Winans, Methodist Church leader who participated in the planning and establishment of Battle Ground City; present use is single family residence.

HOUSE, 305 College Street
Structure 33, Photo 20, c. 1900

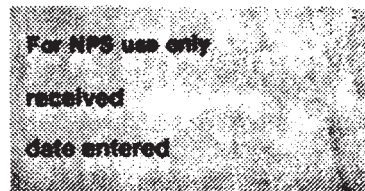
One-and-a-half story frame with large dormers; built as summer residence on Methodist camp grounds; moved to present location in 1951; building modified to allow year-round habitation; original exterior appearance and fabric intact; present use is single family residence.

BATTLE GROUND UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, 701 Tipton Street
Structure 36, Photo 22, 1920

Late Gothic Revival style with low proportions; Greek cross plan with truncated tower in northwest corner; brick with limestone trim; pointed window heads and glazing muntins; buttressed piers flanking large central stained glass windows; tower located away from street corner, reflecting significance of adjacent site to west that was the location of the second Battle Ground Collegiate Institute building (1866) and the second Methodist Church building (1887); second church burned (1918) and was replaced by present structure; existing building burned during construction (winter 1919-20); reconstructed June, 1920.

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HOUSE, 206 South Railroad Street
Structure 71, Photo 23, c. 1885

Eclectic frame building; rainbow roof with gabled apex and cresting; pedimented window heads; second level doors providing access to small balconies; original doors and window sash remain; dormer and greenhouse added on south elevation; wrap-around porch added c. 1910; present use is single family residence.

GARAGE, 105 South Winans Street
Structure 83, Photo 29, c. 1895

Two story frame cottage; original location on Methodist campground; built as summer residence, moved to present location at rear of lot in 1951; first level has had an overhead garage door and overhang installed; with the exception of this change, the exterior appearance is original; present use is a garage.

¹⁰²⁻
MASONIC LODGE, 104 South Railroad Street
Structure 89, Photo 30, c. 1918

Neo-Classical masonry design; storefront with three large bays; central bay recessed with Doric columns; flanking bays contain large window with large sheet of glass in lower sash; brick work on building front laid in a variety of patterns to emphasize openings and horizontal zones of the facade; terra cotta cornice, brackets and trim; limestone base; interior, on first floor, retains elaborate wood trim and glazing; upper floor used as lodge; lower floor (built as bank) presently used for retail.

SHOUP HOUSE, 100 North Winans Street
Structure 92, Photos 32 and 33, c. 1870

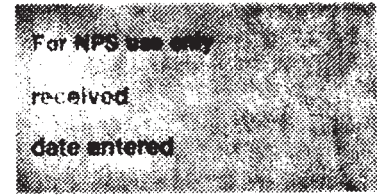
Italianate building in an unusual transitional design with strong Greek Revival/Italianate features (gable returns, corner pilasters, sidelights flanking entry doors, simple side porch and trim, four-over-four glazed sash); large roof overhang on paired brackets; fabric original and maintained in excellent condition; built by a prominent farmer, Emanuel Shoup, as a residence; second floor was reported to have been designed as a lodge space for the Masons; present use is single family residence.

ODD FELLOW LODGE, 101-103 North Street
Structure 88, Photos 35 and 36, 1899

Romanesque two-story structure of brick and limestone trim; storefront built as two bays for commercial uses; original wood frame and glazing of storefront retained; limestone-banded end piers on first level; limestone string courses separating first and second levels; upper wall of main facade built with corbeled masonry panel work; large upper windows with elliptical heads trimmed in massive, rusticated limestone; circular windows in attic zone of facade; parapet of decorative brickwork with limestone trim; upper floor is still used as lodge; each bay on first level used for retail.

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**LOOMIS HOUSE, 109 State Road 225 South
Structure 93, Photos 37 and 38, c. 1867**

Eclectic Gothic Revival/Italian Villa; crass gabled two story plan; four-story tower at main entry near center of plan and building massing; clapboard siding; all gables with vergeboards and gingerbread at apex; tower with full fourth level mansard roof with dormers; pointed head windows at second level with original pointed-top shutters; first floor window heads with modified, pedimented head trim; Italianate bay added on first floor, south elevation; front and rear porches added near turn of century; building maintained in excellent condition; present use is single family residence.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS LODGE, 101 Main Street
Structure 98, Photo 42, 1899**

Modest version of Colonial Revival style; two-story brick with limestone trim; cornice; stepped radiating voussoirs at second floor window heads on main elevation; original wood storefront, trim and glazing; porch added in 1920s; built as a lodge hall and retail space; upper floor vacant, first floor rented as an artist's studio.

**HOUSE, 103 North Railroad Street
Structure 99, Photo 43, c. 1865**

Italianate two-story frame residence; central block with hip roof; overhanging eaves carried on paired brackets; decorative window heads; porch added in early 20th century; building is being restored; presently used as a single family residence.

**HOUSE, 104 Main Street
Structure 120, Photo 46, c. 1880**

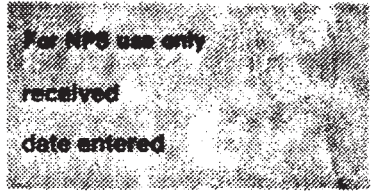
Italianate two-story frame; ell plan with entry near center; large overhanging roof on large decorative brackets; clapboard siding with fancy cut wood shingles in gable; porch added in early 20th century; iron fence with masonry piers added recently; present use is single family residence.

**HOUSE, 107 Main Street
Structure 104, Photo 48, c. 1845**

Vernacular two-story frame building; simple rectangular block in front; shed additions at rear; original form, door and window openings retained; porch added c. 1870; good representative example of "Harrisonville" period structure; built as a two-family dwelling; undergoing restoration; present use is barber shop and residential.

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HOUSE, 119 Main Street
Structure #116, Photo 49, c. 1840

One-story frame dwelling; early vernacular "Harrisonville" cottage; additions to rear; overall scale and form of period are retained; undergoing restoration; present use is single family residence.

HOUSE, 306 Main Street
Structure 141, Photo 58, c. 1930

Bungalow style, frame; one-and-a-half story under large, low-pitched, gabled roof; full front porch/veranda integrated into structure; informal massing; exposed structural members; cantilevered bay carried on exposed brackets; present use is single family residence.

HOUSE, 401 Main Street
Structure 147, Photo 61, c. 1890

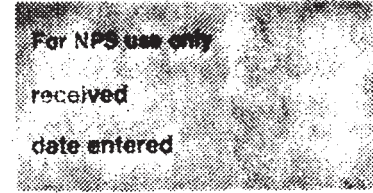
Queen Anne two-story frame; asymmetrical composition with large gabled walls set into hip roofed central block; two-story tower with conical roof and finial set into massing at southeast corner toward street corner; full front porch with circular form engaging tower; former residence of Governor Harry G. Leslie (Indiana, term 1929-33); present use is single family residence.

HOUSE, 503 Main Street
Structure 156, Photo 63, c. 1860

Vernacular two-story frame, original clapboard siding and window sash; recent picture window in south elevation; house sits further back from road than surrounding later buildings and was early farm house on Pretty Prairie Road; present use is single family residence.

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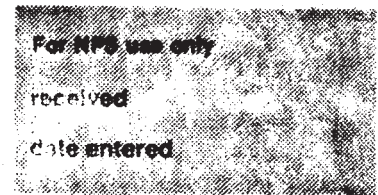
The Battle of Tippecanoe was one of the most important battles to occur in what is now the State of Indiana. It accomplished the final conquest of the Indians of Indiana, thereby destroying organized opposition to American settlement. This made the Territory safe for settlers coming in increasing numbers from the south and east. As such, it marked the beginning of the end of the frontier era in Indiana and the Territory was admitted to the Union in 1816, five years after the battle. The battle also resulted in the names given to many counties that were being formed at the time in Indiana. The names of white heroes of the battle were used for Bartholomew, Daviess, Dubois, Parke, Spencer, Warrick and White counties.

Shortly after the battle, the battlefield became widely recognized as the site of a significant and spectacular event and attracted a steady stream of visitors. In the mid-1820s the settlement of Harrisonville developed, in part, to take advantage of the commerce generated by these tourists. Located to the east of the present railroad and north-east of the battlefield, the village consisted of approximately 18 buildings centered on the intersection of Main and Jefferson Streets. The Harrisonville cemetery, at the northwest corner of the present park near Prophet Street, developed during this time and contains graves dating as early as 1824. The community grew at a modest rate over the next two decades until it was absorbed by a new town founded in mid-century by the Methodist Church.

The site of the battle lay vandalized and unkept for some time until General John Tipton, a participant in the battle, became so distressed that, in 1829, he purchased the land that included the battlefield and presented it to the State of Indiana in 1833 for development as a memorial. Earlier, President James Madison had, in a message to Congress, emphasized the importance of the Battle of Tippecanoe and the need for a memorial. Resolutions supporting the development of a memorial were also passed by the Legislatures of the Indiana Territory and the Kentucky and Illinois Territory. Despite this enthusiasm, little progress was made in developing the battlefield until the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850-51, where a resolution was incorporated into the State Constitution (Article 4, Section 10) providing for a permanent enclosure and preservation of the site. Shortly thereafter, the encampment portion of the battlefield was enclosed by a wooden fence. This fence was replaced in 1873 by an extensive iron enclosure that remains today.

In 1892, a Tippecanoe Monument Association was formed in Lafayette, Indiana, to care for the graves at the battlefield and to work for the erection of a monument. In 1906, both Congress and the State of Indiana authorized the establishment of a joint Federal/State commission to see to the erection of a soldiers' monument and provided \$25,000 in funding on a 50/50 basis. In 1908, a large stone obelisk was completed, along with smaller monuments at various locations on the battlefield, marking the places where officers were killed (Structure 1, Photos 1 and 2). In the mid-1930s, the State, with WPA labor, built a brick caretaker's cottage just outside the northwest corner of the enclosure (Structure 3, Photo 4). The battlefield was surveyed by the United States Department of the Interior in 1958 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966.

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GREAT WHIG RALLY

The fame of the Battle of Tippecanoe helped General Harrison capture the presidential nomination of the Whig Party. To initiate the campaign in Indiana, the Whigs, on the 29th, 30th and 31st of May, 1840, held a great rally at the site of the battle, thereby setting the stage for one of the most colorful political campaigns in United States history.

The battlefield and Harrisonville hosted a crowd estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000 and the area was turned into a vast camp. The rally was so successful that it served as a model for similar gatherings across the nation. In 1844, another political convention was held at the battlefield and in 1853 the New Albany and Salem Railroad was completed with the main line passing adjacent to the east side of the site. For some years thereafter the battlefield was the chosen place for political meetings and other public gatherings. In 1856, the Democratic and Free Soil parties each held a large rally at the battlefield. At these events, speeches were delivered by Henry Clay (U.S. Congressman, senator, secretary of state under President Adams), John Breckenridge (U.S. Congressman, senator, Civil War commander for the Confederacy) and Indiana Governor, Joseph A. Wright (term 1849-56).

BATTLE GROUND CITY

By looking at the development of Battle Ground City and the stages that it went through, one can trace the changes in religious development as Indiana moved from a frontier ear to an urban era.

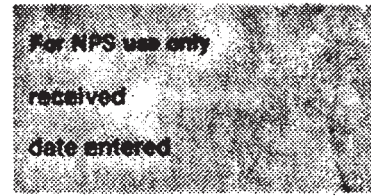
The Methodists were preaching in southern Indiana Territory as early as 1801. To spread their faith, they utilized a circuit plan where preachers would travel from village to village to service a small and widely scattered population. It was from the circuit riders that the Methodists became familiar with the battlefield area, as Harrisonville became part of the Salem Circuit around 1835.

Early descriptions of the Battlefield/Harrisonville area mention the picturesque views, the pleasant relationship between open prairie and dense forest, and the health benefits of the mineral springs at adjacent Burnett Creek. These characteristics were of some importance to the Methodists who, being strong advocates of temperance, and the abolition of gambling and other "immoral" social practices, placed much emphasis on the environmental influences on behavior.¹ Environmental wholesomeness, together with widespread fame and recognition of the site brought about by the Battle of Tippecanoe, association with President Harrison, and the large rallies of the 1840s and 50s combined to provide an attractive location for a new community of high "moral and spiritual integrity."²

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The new town, Battle Ground City, was designed and platted by the Methodists in 1857. Positioned between the encampment section of the battlefield on the south, the railroad tracks on the east and Burnett Creek on the west, growth was directed north and the new community soon absorbed Harrisonville. Streets were named after prominent historical figures or church leaders.

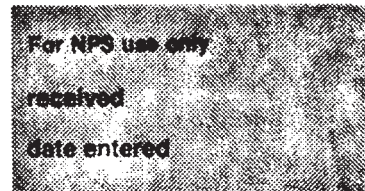
Although public education did not get underway in Indiana until 1867, the Methodists had always regarded education as a crucial factor in religious awareness leading to salvation, and they established schools in a number of existing communities around the state. However, Battle Ground City was unique in that it was a new community conceived and organized around a school and religious education. The Battle Ground Collegiate Institute opened in 1858 at the north edge of the encampment site, in an existing one-story frame building that had served as a refreshment room for visitors to the battlefield. This structure is believed to be the present chapel, which was relocated next to the Harrisonville cemetery in 1983, and which could therefore date from the 1820s (Structure 7, Photo 8). Boys and girls from Tippecanoe and surrounding counties received instruction in primary, secondary and "academic" (high school) levels. Attendance grew and in 1862 a new, two-story brick structure was erected near the chapel, and boarding houses for the students began to appear.

Administratively beneath the Northwest Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church, control of the Institute lay with a Board of Trustees. A prominent member of the Board was John Purdue who, by making a major financial contribution for which he received shares of stock, gained control of the school. Purdue proposed bold new policies and disputes soon arose. The Church withdrew in 1866 and relocated the Institute in a new, three-story brick building at the southeast corner of the intersection of College and Tipton Streets, adjacent to the present Battle Ground Methodist Church. The remaining "secular" organization formed the Tippecanoe Battle Ground Institute and operated a school at the original location. With both schools weakened by the split, Purdue, in 1867, donated 100 acres of land at Lafayette to the State of Indiana, thereby enabling the establishment of Purdue University and ending hopes of having the state's land grant college for Battle Ground.

Both institutes were reunited as one institution in 1869 and both buildings were utilized for school activities. In 1874, the entire school operation was moved to the newer structure, where it operated until 1882 when it closed due, in part, to the rise of another Methodist school, DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, and to tuition-free public education. The newer building was used for the public high school of Tippecanoe Township until the turn of the century, when a new school was built at the north edge of the town at the present location of the Battle Ground School. The 1866, three-story structure was razed while the earlier building, next to the battlefield encampment, was converted to a hotel to serve religious gatherings.

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CAMP MEETINGS

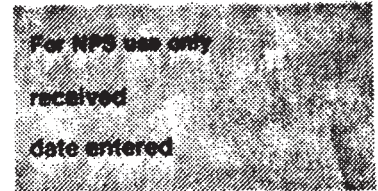
Associated with the evangelistic fervor of the 19th century, the camp meeting became a significant element in American tradition. Under the Methodists, this medium was realized on a grand scale at Battle Ground City and generated a new phase of development for the town. The camp meeting era at Battle Ground ran 34 years, from 1874-1908. During those years more than 200,000 people attended revivals, prayer meetings, conferences and other programs, making the camp one of the largest ongoing religious gatherings of its kind in the United States at the time. During the following 61 years the assembly grounds were extensively developed to serve a large and varied summer camp program.

Several evangelistic meetings are known to have occurred at the Battle Ground Institute in the 1860s, but some feared that these events would excite the students too much. However, with the movement of all school activities to the newer building at College and Tipton Streets in 1874, the way was clear for full utilization of the old Institute building and adjoining eight acres (the present park section of the battlefield).

The first camp meeting was held in 1874, and in 1875 a wood frame tabernacle seating 2500 was built. That same year a preachers' cottage was built while the Institute building was modified to provide 29 guest rooms and an office. By 1884, seven cottages had been built and a dining facility added to the rear (west) of the Institute building. The cottages, developed for summer residents only, were built in orderly rows, closely spaced, running north and south along each side of a "mall" (platted College Street south of Prophet Street) that tied the battlefield to the more intensely developed town on the north.³ Illustrations of the camp ground show simple, one and two story, wood frame, gabled structures, some with porches.⁴ Some of the cottages were built by the church while others, although church-related, were privately erected on lots leased from the Methodists.

Camp meetings extended over two-week periods, including three Sundays, and presented the greatest preachers of the church. These events attracted large numbers of people with certain programs attracting up to 10,000 for the day. Special Sunday trains of the Monon Railroad brought groups from afar, stopping next to the camp site. All these gatherings greatly increased the summer population of the town, lending a resort atmosphere to the community.

Shortly after the turn of the century, camp meetings went out of style and the Methodists began to develop large youth camping programs and returned to educational activities. A Bible Conference replaced the Camp Meeting Association that had run the camp meetings, and courses were offered in Bible study, religious instruction and missionary training. In 1919, a swimming pool was built by the camp youth (Structure 4). Cottages continued to be built, and 55 were in place in 1920. The last cottage was built in 1929. In 1951, two of the privately owned cottages were moved from the camp grounds to lots at 105 South Winans and 305 College, where they remain today (Structures 83 and 33, Photos 29 and 20, respectively).

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The old Institute building was renovated in 1926 to provide more hotel facilities. The interior was gutted and restructured as three floors. A second level was added to the west side over the existing dining room and the dining room was expanded. In all, 46 individual group guest rooms, a lobby, toilet rooms and a recreational space were provided. The structure was named the Marshal Hotel while the west wing was named Carpenter Hall, both after donors. The hotel was used until 1961 when it was deemed unsafe and too expensive to restore. It was demolished in 1961 and a new, one-story "service center" was erected in the same location attached to Carpenter Hall (Structure 5, Photo 6). The same year, a retreat center was built in the northeast section of the camp ground (Structure 11, Photo 7).

As the Town of Battle Ground grew, the Methodists came to believe that the setting of the camp had become too urbanized. During 1968-69, the camp was moved to another, more rural, site. Shortly thereafter, all of the camp buildings, except the chapel, Carpenter Hall with its addition, the swimming pool, a shelter and the retreat center, were razed.

In 1977, the camp grounds were acquired by the Tippecanoe County Parks and Recreation Department with the assistance of a matching grant from the Indiana Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Another grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (1979) allowed a renovation of the Carpenter Hall/Service Center structure to provide offices and museum space for the Battle Ground Historical Corporation.

In summary, Battle Ground City represents the changes in religious development that took place in Indiana. The Methodists were particularly successful on the Indiana frontier, through their use of camp meetings and circuit preachers. As the frontier became more settled, the Methodist Church became more established and turned to more permanent means to educate and expand their flock. This movement manifested itself at Battle Ground City with the establishment of a school and planned community for the purpose of religious education. In the last quarter of the 19th century, the religions changed to reflect changes in the times. The development of public education, coupled with the rise of other more successful higher educational institutions, stole the purely educational mission of the Methodist settlement. In its place the church converted the settlement to a refined camp meeting use. These revivals, prayer meetings, and church meetings were direct descendants of the frontier camp meetings, and reflected progress in the settlement of Indiana since the frontier days of 50 years earlier. Whereas the frontier camp meeting was a one-time event of limited duration for a single purpose, Battle Ground City boasted permanent facilities for a variety of religious activities. With the settlement of the land, people were able to go beyond the bare necessities of not only their physical condition, but also their spiritual life.

With improvements in transportation and the development of urbanization, Battle Ground changed as it moved into the 20th century. People found that they had more time for recreation while the automobile provided more widespread access to resort facilities. The Methodist Church responded to the changes by converting Battle Ground Camp into a summer religious instructional resort facility with a more formal system of study.

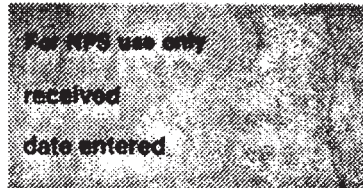
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While many of the structures associated with the Battle Ground Methodist Camp have been removed, the remaining structures, the site, and the surrounding community preserve the link of development with the religious camp from frontier days through the mid-20th century. Although there are other survivors of early religious academies and planned religious camps and communities in Indiana, Battle Ground City is one of the few sites in the state which combines these features in one site, commemorating the link between the frontier and religious retreat/camp resorts of the 20th century.

ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

Existing environmental conditions are of significance to the Battle Ground Historic District in that they have survived as recognizable elements of preceding eras, revealing historical patterns of development of the area. In so doing, these features help to maintain the district's association with the past.

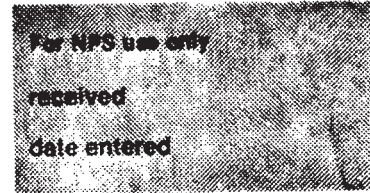
The battlefield area, in the southern portion of the district, achieved its significance during the pioneer era of Indiana's history. Because of this early prominence, rather continuous efforts were made to preserve the site. Therefore, it was not lost to development and exists today as a park-like setting containing a magnificent stand of large upland oak trees. Indeed, the presence of mature native forest cover is a prominent feature throughout the district, unifying the area and conveying the sense of an early 19th century settlement.

Two of General Harrison's officers selected the battlefield location as a camp site because of its strategic position on high ground that afforded sweeping views out across the low marshlands to the east, toward the Indian settlement of Prophet's Town. Fortunately, these views, as well as those at other locations along the eastern edge of the district, remain unobstructed by development. And, although much of the surrounding land has been converted to agricultural use and portions of the marsh drained, these vistas serve to maintain a link with the Prophet's Town site, as well as to retain the earlier qualities of a village situated in a rural environment.

Harrisonville was part of that era of early town settlement in the region preceding the railroads. It was, therefore, oriented in both layout and scale to the early road network. Pretty Prairie Road was a main route and followed the eastern edge of the same table of elevated land occupied by the battlefield. The town developed lineally along Pretty Prairie Road, running northeast and southwest, one lot deep on each side, from its center at the intersection of Main and Jefferson Streets (see enclosed Harrisonville map). Appropriate to the scale of human and animal based modes of travel of the time, development consisted of small lots with closely spaced buildings placed near the road. This pattern is evident today in the segment of Main Street between North and Tippecanoe Streets that retains a high density of structures, together with a sense of closure along the street as compared to other, later developed, areas of the district (Photo). A portion of the Harrisonville Cemetery also remains as another element from the early settlement. Located on the battlefield next to Burnett Creek and Prophet Street, the cemetery was positioned to become an intrusion in the mid-19th century development plans of the Methodists.

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Founded approximately 35 years after Harrisonville, Battle Ground City reflected the circumstances of another era as well as the concerns of the Methodists. Placed adjacent to the battlefield for historical associations, the new town also benefited from its siting between Burnett Creek and the railroad and marsh. These major existing features served at first to reinforce a new identity, an important consideration to Bishop E. P. Ames and Presiding Elder Benjamin Winans, who said of Harrisonville, "Though beautifully situated and though its population comprised a number of excellent people, it did not enjoy a reputation above reproach."⁵

In contrast to the lineal form of Harrisonville, Battle Ground City was laid out on a grid plan five blocks long by two blocks wide (see enclosed plat). A three acre parcel, outside the grid and adjacent to the encampment section of the battlefield, was reserved for the school. College Avenue bisected the grid, running completely through town and into the center of the school site. This scheme integrated the battlefield and Institute with the rest of the town that, because of existing physical limitations, could not be gathered around its focal points. Streets were relatively wide with large adjacent lots and houses set back from the street. Owing to the importance the church placed on a wholesome environment, care was taken to create and maintain a more spacious park-like setting.

Over time, other county roads developed coming into town along North Street. A classic crossroad situation developed at the intersection of North, Railroad and Main Streets. The intersection received additional traffic by being bisected by the railroad. The result was the development of a new commercial center, with the loss of Harrisonville's older town center, its name and eventually its identity.

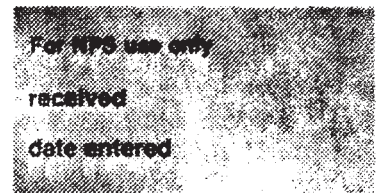
Major features of the Methodists' plan are discernible today. The Institute site, and later assembly grounds, remain intact as a park forming an identifiable space. The original spatial relationships between streets and buildings and between the buildings themselves are, with the exception of several intrusions, retained; and due, primarily, to the absence of outlying development, the town's commercial center remains intact as the daily focal point of the community.

ARCHITECTURE

The Historic District retains buildings of diverse type, scale and style from all periods of its development. The Chapel (Structure 7, Photo 8) belongs to that early time of transition between the pioneer era and permanent settlement. Several houses (Structures 104 and 116, Photos 48 and 49) on Main street and a frame commercial building (Structure 87, Photo 35) represent the middle to late Harrisonville era. The Battle Ground City era saw the development of many buildings in the College/Winans Streets area, such as the Federal style Winans House (Structure 32, Photo 21), while Carpenter Hall (Structure 5, Photo 6) and buildings at 105 South Winans Street (Structure 83, Photo 29) and 305 College Street (Structure 33, Photo 20) were directly related to

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Camp Ground activities. This era was also a time of much "secular" development and a number of distinctive period houses were built. Italianate structures include the Shoup House (Structure 92, Photos 32 and 33) and the house at 103 North Railroad Street (Structure 99, Photo 43). The Loomis House (Structure 39, Photos 37 and 38) is a unique example of the Gothic Revival blended with the Italian Villa style. Latter 19th century architectural styles are represented by the Queen Anne house (Structure 147, Photo 6) at 401 Main Street, and an eclectic residence (Structure 133, Photo 54) on High School Street.

The turn of the century was a time of substantial development for the town center as several masonry commercial structures were built in a variety of styles: Colonial Revival (Structure 98, Photo 42), Romanesque Revival (Structure 88, Photo 36), and Neo-Classical (Structure 89, Photo 30). Trends in early 20th century architectural tastes are represented by the Late Gothic Revival, Battle Ground United Methodist Church (Structure 36; Photo 22), a Dutch Colonial house (Structure 144, Photo 62) and several Bungalow Style residences (Structure 141, Photo 58, for example).

Although the preceding buildings are part of a group of structures of distinguishable architectural style, special mention must be made of a larger group of vernacular, cottage-type residences that are typical of much of the historic district's fabric. This latter group is, itself, diverse, ranging from quite modest dwellings (Photos 10 and 11, for instance) to those of larger scale (Structures 78 and 79, Photo 66), and fine proportions and detailing (Structure 30, Photo 17).

Buildings in the historic district provide both a sense of cohesiveness and continuity, as well as a recognizable identity. Cohesiveness and continuity are achieved through a general retention of the structures' overall form, massing and materials, and detailing. A strong sense of identity occurs, in part, through the location of distinctive buildings at entries and through views into and within the district (Photos 1, 21, 23, 32, 34, and 42, for example). The impacts from intrusions are somewhat diffused in that these non-conforming buildings are scattered throughout the district rather than concentrated, and they are in land uses compatible with surrounding properties. The intrusions do not generally occupy prominent locations.

¹Dr. George P. Salen. "The Battle Ground Collegiate Institute," The Battle Ground Story, ed. Alameda McCollough. (Lafayette, Indiana: Northwest Indiana Conference, Methodist Church, no date), p. 4.

²100th Anniversary, Battle Ground Methodist Church, 1857-1957. (Battle Ground, Indiana: Battle Ground Methodist Church, no date), p. 6.

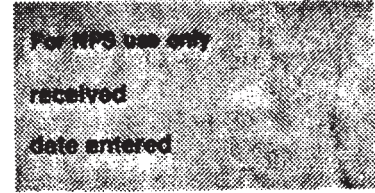
³See plan, Original Plat, Battle Ground City, copy enclosed.

⁴Historical Atlas of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. (Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1878). pp. 56-57

⁵100 Anniversary, Battle Ground Methodist Church, 1857-1957, p. 6

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