

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 Raber, Fred and Minnie, Farm

other names/site number Raber-Hasselbring-Shaffer Farm, Raber-Robbins Farm

2. Location

street & number State Route 218 near County Road 425 West N/A not for publication

city or town Camden vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Carroll code 015 zip code 46923

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patrick R. Rabstrom
Signature of certifying official/Title

7-20-92
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

| | |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Raber farm
Name of Property

Carroll County, IN
County & 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(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 3 | 2 | buildings |
| 1 | 0 | sites |
| 3 | 3 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 7 | 5 | 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)

AGRICULTURE: Animal facility
storage, agricultural outbuilding
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: storage, agricultural
outbuilding
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
RECREATION: swimming pool, tennis
court

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY
REVIVALS: Free Classic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone
walls BRICK
STONE: limestone
roof ASPHALT
other METAL: tin
METAL: aluminum

Narrative Description

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

Raber Farm
Name of Property

Carle County, IN
County and state

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

c.1890 - 1942

Significant Dates

1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Holsinger, George (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

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Carroll County, Indiana

The Raber Farm is located on level terrain in rural Deer Creek Township of Carroll County, Indiana. The farm includes the house (1905), a gazebo (1985), a garage (1905), a chicken house (c.1890), a corncrib (c.1890), a large storage shed (c.1890), the site of the community scales (used continuously until the 1950s), an iron fence (1916), three grain bins (1965, 1972), and a barn (1972). There are three contributing buildings, (house, garage, and chicken house); two non-contributing buildings (gazebo and barn); one contributing site (scales site); three contributing structures (corncrib, shed, and fence); three non-contributing structures (grain bins); and no objects. The swimming pool and tennis court are considered inobtrusive and are not counted.

The focal point of the farm is the massive two and one-half story brick veneered house. Construction of the house began in 1904 and continued through 1905. Stylistically, the house combines the plan and massing of the Queen Anne mode with Classical or Colonial Revival detailing. The term Free Classic is sometimes applied to such transitional homes.

Exterior walls consist of wood frame inner wall, complete with sheathing, contained within a brick veneer exterior wall. Foundations are rock-faced limestone laid in random coursing below grade. The main roof is a steeply pitched hip type with gabled sections on each elevation. Originally, the roof was of slate, in 1970, asphalt shingles were used to replace the slate.

The south elevation is the main facade of this house, which faces state highway #218 (see photo #2). On both the east and west ends of the main facade there are two matching glazed entrance doors to the first level. Each entrance has an oak door with beveled glass that extends from the top rail to the bottom rail encased in the egg-and-dart wood molding. Two garland swags and a small rosette are centered on the bottom rail (photo #3). Near the east corner, is a very large original double hung double-plate glass window. Rock-faced limestone lintels and sills are above and below all entrances and windows. The second story has two double hung windows and one larger double hung window centered over the first story fenestration. All the double hung sash windows except for the ones indicated were replaced in 1988 and 1989 with a more

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energy efficient thermopane insulated vinyl clad wood window of exact same size and style.

All elevations have a wall covering of hard-fired face brick laid in a stretcher bond with one quarter inch wide bed flush mortar joints and an eighth inch wide flush cull mortar joint (see photo #4). This style of brickwork extends upwards to within eight courses below the cornice. Here, directly in line horizontally with the rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows, it meets a three course border of dichromatic rock-faced stretcher bricks with the same narrow mortar joints; mortar has been tinted to match the much deeper reds of these brick. The wide architrave of the roof entablature leaves a four coursed enameled brickwork pattern showing atop the border. The roof entablature includes double cyma moldings at the cornice, frieze, architrave, and the boxed eave which projects out fourteen inches forming a gutter that is lined with solder-joint tin. An off-set gable with ridge roof, springs from the east corner of the roof eaves. It is sided with rabbeted beveled wood siding and features a centered forty-two light window with wooden muntins.

Paired Tuscan columns flank the main double wide entrance at the west end of the one story veranda which begins at the west corner with an engaged column and continues across the main facade, sweeps out into a projecting semi-circle at the east corner, wrapping around the east elevation. The veranda's foundation wall is of coursed rubble limestone masonry that rests on a smooth limestone sill. Six pillars of rock-faced rectangular shaped limestone masonry jut out from this foundation in a coursed range work with beaded mortar joints. Paired Tuscan columns rest on these masonry pillars which rise thirty-two inches in a five coursed range work above the wooden tongue and groove porch floor. A balustrade of right angle cut wood scroll-shaped rails fits in between the masonry column supports with the handrail level with the base of each column. An entablature similar to that of the main roof rests atop the porch. The porch has a truncated hip roof, the steep slope of which is covered with soldered tin squares. There is an accentuated two foot frieze covered with a band of shingles (originally slate, now asphalt) applied in a

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coursed pattern below this. This shingled covered frieze extends out like the house roof entablature into tin lined gutters.

On the east elevation, the veranda completes its projecting semi-circle and runs about one third of the way across this elevation, ending at the main facade's east entrance (photo #5), with a column engaged. There is another wide entrance to the veranda, identical to the one on the main facade elevation. Paired columns rests on the same style masonry and the foundation walls as does the veranda on the main facade's elevation.

At the north end of the veranda foundation, the house foundation of coursed rubble limestone can be seen, laid in a four coursed pattern. Atop this foundation lays rock-faced limestone in a dripstone course that also encompasses the north and west elevations. All-mortar joints in the foundation masonry are beaded. The brickwork on the wall is the same as described for the main facade.

This east elevation features a centered two story three equal-sided bay with double hung windows. Beneath this bay is a mostly below grade matching three sided bay with double pane awning windows incorporated in the afore described foundation, each with a brick window well. Near the south corner is another original large double plate glass double hung window. It has a matching window directly over it on the second story level. North of the bay windows, in the foundation wall, is a four pane awning window with a brick window well. To the south of this window on the first and second stories is a double hung window. Rock-faced limestone lintels and sills are above and below all double hung windows. The roof entablature, walls, and masonry work is the same as described for the main facade. A balustrade once adorned the flat roof with gutters that sits atop the multi-storied bay windows at the roof line. A centered gable with ridge roof sets back of this flat roof, at eaves edge, and is finished exactly as the main facade's gable including the forty-two light window. The brick three flue chimney rises out of the roof near the ridge. The chimney's brickwork is identical to the house, except a more narrow two course border of the same dichromatic rock-faced brick was used.

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The foundation materials of the north elevation is the same as described in the east elevation. There are two entries at ground level (photo #6). The one entrance on the east corner has the same attributes as the other entrances described, except that it is a three paneled glazed door with a vinyl crossbuck insulated storm door that matches the west entrance located in the center of the west half. The west entrance is to the attached one story enclosed porch with a half hipped roof. The original four foot vertical board-on-board siding with screen panels continuing to the porch roof cornice was replaced in 1973 with six feet high wooden thermopane double hung windows, and sided with eight inch white horizontal vinyl siding. The roof guttering, and entablature on the porch has the same properties as house. There is an entrance to the house from the porch which has a glazed top half paneled door with carved detailing on the lower half framed with heavy detailed wood rails. A lintel and sill of limestone were used above and below this door, which has a transom built into its architrave.

On the first story, there is one double hung window near the east corner entrance. Beneath it in the foundation wall, is a three pane awning window with brick window well. A double hung window is located between the first and second stories (stairwell), and one double hung window is centered on the second story. Rock-faced limestone lintels and sills are above and below all double hung windows. The masonry work, walls, and roof entablature are exactly like the main facade. The second asymmetrical gable, located on the east corner of the roof, is sided in the same materials as the main facade's, except its 42 light window has been replaced with a single pane.

On the west elevation (photo #7), stands a centered two story three sided bay window with the middle section being elongated and having a large single pane fixed horizontal window. Directly below this bay is a mostly below grade level matching bay with three pane awning style windows incorporated in the previously described foundation wall, each with a brick window well. North of the bay is a double hung window and beneath it is a four pane awning window in the foundation wall with a brick window well. To the south of the bay is a fixed rectangular stained glass window;

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beneath this window and to the south is a four pane awning window in the foundation wall, with a brick window well. Between stories (stairwell) on the south corner is a double hung window. On the second floor, there is one double hung window, centered over its counterpart on the first floor. Rock-faced limestone lintels and sills are above and below all double hung windows. The roof entablature, walls, and masonry work are the same as described for the main facade. The roof atop the multi-storied bay windows, and the centered gable at eaves edge is as described in the east elevation.

The main entrance of the house opens into the foyer. The foyer has an oak entablature across the open wall and down the ends of the wall on the parlor side. The foyer features an open oak staircase with a balustrade of squared cut balusters and four newell posts (photo #8). Oak panelwork, denticulated, bead, and egg-and-dart moldings decorate the spandrel, shoerail, and open string board (photo #9). Other features include oak wainscoting above the wall string, deacons bench shown in photo #8, and the square newel cap on the starting newel post with a carved leaf pattern (photo #10). There is a dogleg stairway which serves the back of the house. Another dogleg stairway under the first story main stairs leads down to the full basement with cement flooring. Fortunately, the basement was built with very high ceilings. In 1972, the basement was finished as another story by raising heat pipes, adding baseboard radiators to the existent hot water heating system, and a bath. Some walls were left in their natural state of field stone and brick, while others were paneled (see photos #1 and #11). The fireplace was made usable again by the addition of more brick. A very long lintel and brick was taken from the Adam VanGundy house ruins. That house was built in the 1830s along the Wabash River in Tiptonsport. The lintel, which was unfortunately broken, serves as the mantel shelf for the corner fireplace (photo #12). All basement interior walls are of brick (photo #13).

On the main floor, an oak architrave frames the corner fireplace. It was shipped from Pennsylvania. This oak architrave has superimposed Corinthian order columns and mantel shelves. A beveled plate glass mirror hangs between the mantel shelves. The

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grate has a brass scalloped frame with caryatids that flank the marble tile (photo #14). Six panel double sliding oak doors separate the front room, or parlor, from the living room and a duplicate pair separate the front room, or parlor, from the living room and a duplicate pair separate the living room from the dining room (photo #15). French doors of the same size separate the dining room from the foyer. All doors and windows have matching oak architrave, beaded cornice and overhead panel with molding throughout the house; however, the upstairs wood is not oak (downstairs-photo #16, upstairs-photo #17). Each room has an original hot water radiator with the same leaf, shield, a medallion design as in photo #18. In 1970, a plaster contractor that had helped do the Chicago Palmer House's ceilings applied new plaster ceilings to the foyer, dining room and front parlor. The plaster centerpieces were added at this time. In 1983, double cyma crown molding was added to the ceilings downstairs (photo #16). Upstairs hallway is thirty feet long by five feet wide with a centered twelve feet by twelve feet wide area. A study built-in was added in this area in 1973. Access to the attic is gained by the dogleg stairs on the second story. It is over the back stairway. The attic has wide wood tongue and groove flooring. Photo #19 gives a good look at the complex rafter system. Attached diagonally to the outside of the interior lath and plaster wall is tongue and groove wood siding. "This", the author was told by Mrs. Raber, "was so if the the wind took the brick wall, we would still have the wood walls standing".

All outbuildings are in good repair and condition. A low pitch hipped roof garage was built at the same time as the house and has stone faced cement block walls. It had three sliding doors, we replaced one with an overhead door, see photo #20 and #21. The garage housed the Delco plant - used before 1937 to generate electricity - before electricity was made available to the rural areas.

A white iron fence runs behind the house and along the grounds on two sides, (photo #7 and #21). In an October 1894 meeting, the Carroll County Commissioners tried to sell this iron fence (which was around the county courthouse at that time), but rejected the bids because they were too low. In 1916, a new court house was

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erected and part of that iron fence found its way to this property and has graced the grounds ever since, depicting various boundaries over the years.

There was an old very large double mow barn that burned in 1972 and many of the trees surrounding the house were singed. The township fire department made up of volunteer firemen gave credit for saving the house to those trees. A barn was built in 1976 (photo #21), but in a different location that is much further away from the house. All contributing buildings and structures included in this narrative were in existence at the time the house was being build and are in good repair yet today. The one story wood frame chicken house has a ridge roof and sets just east of the garage (photo #21). It has four 4/4 double hung windows with wood sills and lintels, and two four panel doors, now used as a woodworking shop. The wood frame corncrib (photos #5, #20, and #21) with center driveway, was constructed with large native oak hewn beams and supports. It was built to dry and store ear corn on the farm. Today farmers shell the ear corn in the field and structures of this sort are antiquated. The interior slats were removed and it is used for storage now. The corncrib exterior was sided over the wooden slats with metal siding after the barn fire. Its end gable roof had almost the perfect degree of slope for the solar panels, see lower right hand corner of photo #3 and #7, which were installed in 1977 to heat the swimming pool. Just behind the corncrib is a c.1890 large gable-roofed wood frame storage shed. It has wood siding, small four-pane windows and a central doorway. Grain bins were built in 1965 and 1972 for shelled corn storage (photo #21).

Along the west drive of the house was the site of a community scales, a small part of the area can be seen in the bottom left hand corner of photo #21. A part of the field stone foundation can still be seen. In the late 1800s, farmers still traded or sold their grain to each other instead of selling to grain elevators like today's farmers. The neighborhood farmers brought their wagons of grain to this site to be weighed on the three ton scales. Later Mr. Raber moved these scales under roof of the afore mentioned corncrib's driveway. Mr. Zook, owner in the 1950s, removed the scales. To the back of the farm was an early sugar

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maple camp; however, operation ceased in the 1930s and the camp no longer exists. The Victorian style gazebo behind the house was built in 1985. Extensive landscaping was done that year (photos #6 and #7).

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The Fred and Minnie Raber Farm meets Criteria A and C. The 1905 brick house is significant for its architecture, which combines elements of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival into (as it is occasionally referred to) the Free Classic style. The Raber Farm is also significant as an example of a prosperous early twentieth century farm. The location of a community grain scale on the farm also adds to the historic significance of the complex. The Raber House gives the farm its architectural significance. The Raber House is an outstanding example of Queen Anne/Colonial Revival architecture in Carroll County, Indiana.

The Queen Anne style originated in England with architects such as Richard Norman Shaw as progenators. Shaw and his contemporaries freely drew upon late Medieval sources in designing tile-clad, rambling homes which came to be known as "Queen Anne" era houses. Henry Hobson Richardson was the architect of one of the first American examples, the Watts-Sherman House (1874). The Centennial Exposition of 1876 gave wide exposure to the style. The British pavilion was built in the new style. American builders translated the heavy masonry and tile wall cladding favored by the English into wooden elements which could be easily manufactured at lumber mills. During the 1880s and 1890s, Queen Anne style homes became fashionable with America's middle and wealthy classes.

During the 1890s, builders began to incorporate details from the emerging Colonial Revival style into otherwise Queen Anne houses. Complete examples of Colonial Revival homes were built in Indiana by 1896, within three years of the first major examples built for the 1893 Columbian Exposition. Cautious builders and conservative clients often favored the familiar Queen Anne house types with Colonial Revival details grafted onto the design. Sometimes this transitional style is referred to as "Free Classic," and this domestic style remained popular until the Colonial Revival style surpassed it in popularity after 1910. Other popular house types such as the four-square and bungalow also supplanted the last vestiges of the Queen Anne style.

The Raber House has all the features associated with the Free Classic style, including asymmetrical massing, irregular window placement, projecting bays and bay windows, large porches, and

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restrained classical or colonial ornamentation. The refined porch is especially noteworthy. Only two other homes in Carroll County of this type approach the scale and significance of the Raber Home. Both are in Jefferson Township: the Gilbert Gates Farm 1903 (site 222) and the John Henry Crowel Farm, 1902 (site 223). Both were rated "outstanding" by the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, as was the Raber Farm. The Crowel House is most comparable to the Raber House, but it is a less ornate wood frame example. The high integrity of the house also makes it noteworthy.

The Raber Farm has agricultural significance as well. The farmstead is a good example of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century agricultural complex and illustrates the more diversified approach to agriculture practiced at that time. Very few farms in Carroll County date from this era, only one other (site 310, W. C. Smith House, 1918) was found in Deer Creek Township. The period of significance includes the earliest resources on the farm and acknowledges its continuous importance to the fifty year mark.

Carroll County was founded in 1828, with Delphi becoming the county seat in that year. Agriculture was naturally the most significant pursuit of the county. Farmers at first had to rely on the Wabash River to transport produce to market, but construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal dramatically changed this. The canal reached Delphi in 1840, providing farmers with access to eastern markets. In the mid 1850s, railroads were built through Carroll County. With good transportation and fertile soil, Carroll County farmers prospered in the 1860s, 70s and 80s. Farmers built substantial brick central passage, I-house, and Italianate farmhouses and large English or Sweitzer barns. Occasionally through the years, more permanent buildings were replaced on farms, but generally, most Carroll County farms are nineteenth century in feeling.

Also adding to the agricultural significance of the Raber Farm is the scales site, a part of the field stone foundation of which can still be seen. The weighing of grain was a significant activity since farmers still traded or sold grain to each other, or if the crop was to be sold, the farmer needed to know how much he had to

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barter to insure a fair deal. Neighborhood farmers brought their wagons of grain to the site to be weighed on three ton scales. Raber charged a fee for this service. Later, Mr. Raber moved these scales to the central driveway of the corncrib. Jesse Zook removed the scales in the 1950s.

Fred and Minnie Raber purchased the farm in 1898. Until completion of the house in 1906, they lived in an older house located behind the present dwelling. The Rabers selected George Holsinger, a carpenter with the reputation of a quality builder, to erect their new home. Holsinger and his crew came from Pymont, Indiana (Carroll County) and stayed in the farm's barn while building the house. Fieldstone for the foundation (below grade) and native oak for the framing and rafters came from the farm. Interior basement walls are of brick made on the farm. The exterior face brick, limestone, slate, tin, and various other materials were hauled to the site by Ollie Wertz by horse and wagon from either Crawfordsville, Indiana or the nearby town of Camden. A mason from Frankfort, Indiana, was found who could veneer brick and utilize the thin "butter joint" technique seen on the house.

In January of 1906, the Camden Recorder indicated that the Rabers had just moved into their new home. The article also states that "While Carroll county has many beautiful farm residences, none surpass the new home of Mr. & Mrs. Raber with all its modern conveniences. It cost about \$5,000." (Camden Recorder, January 22, 1906). The Rabers, who had no children, lived here until 1919, when they sold the property to William and Amanda (Dittman) Hasselbring. The Hasselbrings were German immigrants who had settled in White County in 1872. Hasselbring rented land in various parts of Carroll County for 11 years before buying a 160 acre farm in section 14 of Jefferson Township in 1906. Hasselbring raised purebred Shire horses and Shorthorn cattle and was "very successful" at stock farming (Odell, p.571). The Hasselbrings moved here with their four children in 1919, only to sell the farm in 1923.

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Lloyd and Grace Shaffer and their four daughters next occupied the farm. Little is known of the Shaffers, who lived here until August 1949, when Jess and Myrle Zook bought the farmstead. Robert and Donald Robbins purchased the farm from the Zooks in 1962. Donald and Darilee Robbins now own the complex.

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Bibliography

(No title - article about Raber House)
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Commissioners Secretary. Minutes of October Special Meeting, Commissioner's Court Record Book R., Tuesday, October 30, 1894. Carroll County Courthouse, Delphi, Indiana

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Carroll County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1980.

Odell, John C. History of Carroll County, Indiana. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen, 1916.

"Over the County," (General News Items) Carroll County Citizen, January 20, 1906, Page 1.

Robbins, Darilee L. Interviews with:
Minnie Raber (1964), Bertha Judy (Daughter of Minnie Raber, 1976), Grace Shaffer (1970), Jesse and Anna-Myrle Zook (1980 and 1992). Notes in possession of Darilee Robbins.

Rock Creek Residents. History of Rock Creek Township, Carroll County, Indiana. Indiana Centennial Booklet, 1916.

Zook, B. Jesse. Interview with Fred Raber (c.1940).

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is shown on the accompanying sketch map.

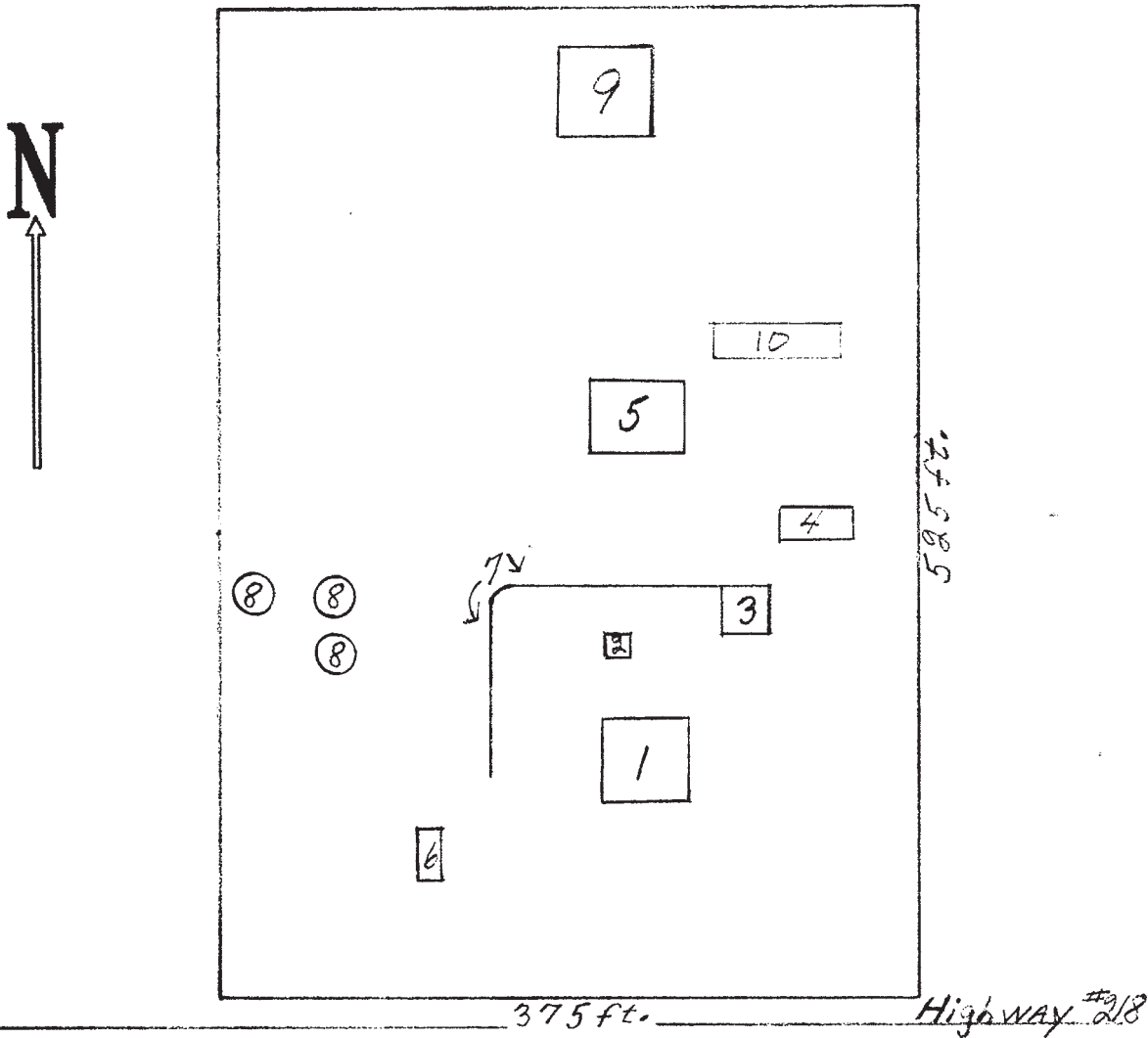
Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the buildings associated with the historic farm through the years. There is no known significance to the acreage once associated with the Raber Farm, so it is not included. Non-contributing resources have replaced accidentally destroyed items in some cases, but the overall feeling of an early 20th century farm remains intact, and should be nominated as a whole.

Raber/Robbins Farm Home Map

Five (5) Acres Located: Township 25N, Range 2West, Section 14
(Deer Creek Township, Carroll Co., IN)

Scale: 1 inch = 100 feet



MAP KEY

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1.....Dwelling===== | #1 through #21 |
| 2.....Gazebo===== | #6,#7 |
| 3.....Garage===== | #20,#21 |
| 4.....Chicken House= | #21 |
| 5.....Corncrib===== | #2,#5,#7,#20,#21 |
| 6.....Scales Site=== | #21 |
| 7.....Iron Fence===== | #7,#21 |
| 8.....Grain Bins===== | #21 |
| 9.....Barn===== | #21 |
| 10..... | |