

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

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 Scotland Hotel

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Northeast corner of Main and Jackson Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Scotland N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Greene code 055 zip code 47457

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.)

Richard R. Ralich 4/19/93
Signature of certifying official/Title 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:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Scotland Hotel _____

Greene _____

Name of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

_____ N/A _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ 0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

_____ DOMESTIC: _____ Hotel _____

_____ GOVERNMENT: _____ Government Office _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

_____ RECREATION/CULTURE: _____ Museum _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

_____ LATE VICTORIAN: _____ Italianate _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____ STONE: Sandstone _____

walls _____ WOOD: Weatherboard _____

roof _____ METAL: Tin _____

other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c. 1879-1943

Significant Dates

c. 1879

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major 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: National Register files

Scotland Hotel _____
Name of Property

Greene _____
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____ less than one _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	508340	4306920	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 Barbara Ioan Bogle, President _____
organization Scotland Historic Society _____ date 7/28/92 _____
street & number P.O. Box 173 _____ telephone 812-384-8379 _____
city or town Scotland _____ state IN _____ zip code 47457 _____

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 Scotland Historic Society _____
street & number P.O. Box 173 _____ telephone _____
city or town Scotland _____ state IN _____ zip code 47457 _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Scotland Hotel
Greene County, Indiana

The Scotland Hotel is located in the small village of Scotland, in southern Greene County, Indiana. Scotland occupies a relatively flat hilltop area with land receding away to the south and west. Generally, southern Greene County has gently rolling terrain, typical of southern Indiana. Scotland is roughly seven miles east of the White River. The hotel stands at the northeast corner of Main and Jackson Streets in the center of the town's commercial area. Situated on the lot is the hotel, a smokehouse, and two outhouses. All are counted as contributing buildings.

The Scotland Hotel is a two story, hip roofed, wood frame building which rests on a locally quarried sandstone foundation. The hotel is roughly forty-two by seventy feet in size. Exterior walls are wood clapboard. The building was erected in 1879 probably using an earlier structure dating to the mid 1860s as a rear section.

Openings on the front section of the hotel have simple surrounds with entablature-like headers. All windows are four-over-four double hung sash. The front (west) elevation has three first floor openings: two transomed doors flanking a centered window (photo 1). The first floor also has a full width one story porch with a nearly flat shed roof. Five chamfered square posts carry the porch (photo 2). The posts have tall bases and entablature-like capitals. Spanning between posts are wooden segmental arch shaped boards. Flat scroll brackets are paired above the posts; at the center of each arch are pairs of smaller brackets. Above the porch, on the second floor, are two windows aligned with the first floor doors. Corner boards with pilaster-like capitals, a plain frieze, and simple boxed eaves complete this and other elevations.

The south elevation is asymmetrical (photo 3). On the first floor is a transomed door and a window. Both are located east of center. A porch shelters the first floor; it is similar to the front porch but lacks the arches and brackets. The second floor has three windows, two are aligned over the first floor door and window. Another window is placed to the west.

The north elevation is nearly a mirror image of the south wall, except that there is a window on the first floor to the west which aligns with the second floor west window. Also, the porch covers only the east half of the first floor (photo 4).

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Scotland Hotel
Greene County, Indiana

The main section of the hotel has a medium pitch hip roof sheathed in standing seam tin. The ridge is pierced by a corbeled brick chimney.

To the rear is a two story wing having a shed roof (photo 7). The rear section is one bay wider than the front section on either side. It appears very likely that this section predates the front section. It is known that town druggist William Wood operated a tavern (inn) in Scotland during the mid 1860s. The rear section has typical elements of that period. Indeed, the rear section seems to have been a free standing I-house variant which has been moved back on its original site, or perhaps moved and rotated 180 degrees, and the roof reconfigured. All openings on the rear section have Greek Revival style pedimented headers.

The bays which face west on either side of the front hotel section have transomed doors on the first floor and a window above each door. Side elevations have one window on each story (photo 8). The rear (east elevation) has four symmetrically placed openings: Two doors flanked by windows on the first floor and four windows aligned with the first floor openings on the second floor. The first floor has a simple shed roofed porch. The rear section has the same plain frieze as the main block.

The interior of the hotel has a side hall plan with five rooms on the first floor, including a "gathering room," parlor, dining room, kitchen, and the "drummer's room." First floor ceilings are ten feet high.

Common interior elements include wood floors; tall, molded baseboards; plaster walls and ceilings; wood paneled doors; and original wood opening surrounds. Most surrounds consist of deeply fluted boards with bull's-eye corner blocks at both upper corners and at about three feet above floor level. Floors are generally of wide, painted boards (pine?), but in the parlor, drummer's room, and gathering room, hardwood floors have been added.

The main entry leads to a narrow stair hall (photo 9). The staircase has large (walnut?) turned newel posts, turned balusters, and a molded handrail. Doors lead to a room to the south and a long, narrow parlor or hall room. The room to the south is the drummer's room, where salesmen displayed wares for

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Scotland Hotel
Greene County, Indiana

local merchants to buy for resale. The drummer's room has car-sided wainscoting (photo 10). A door opens to the front porch.

The parlor or hall is east of the stair hall (photo 11). A door opens to the south porch. Double doors lead from the parlor to a gathering room. This room has doorways leading to the drummer's room, north porch, and kitchen, in addition to the transomed double doors (photo 12).

The dining room and kitchen occupy the (presumably) older rear section. Ceilings are lower and windows nearly reach from floor to ceiling.

The second floor has five bedrooms, most of which are accessible from the hall. Woodwork is simpler than that of the first floor. Turned newels and balusters capped by a handrail close off the stairs (photo 13). At the west end of the hall, a small sewing room cantilevers over the stairwell.

North of this is a bedroom (photo 14). A larger bedroom is found east of the west bedroom. At the east end of the hall is a small bedroom which connects to the rear section. Two bedrooms occupy the rear section, however, one must go through the small bedroom to reach them.

The attic is unfinished, and the building rests on a crawl space. No plumbing has been installed. Electric service was added in the late 1930s. Heating was originally provided by stoves; currently, the building has no furnace or heat source.

Directly behind the hotel is a one story, gable roofed, board and batten sided smokehouse. It has a door on the west wall and six-over-six windows on other walls. Along the north side of the back yard stand two shed roofed, board and batten sided outhouses (one for men, one for women). All outbuildings are believed to date from the late 1800s.

Overall, the hotel property is in good condition and retains much integrity. Recently, the buildings were painted a light blue-grey color with cream trim. The Scotland Hotel is now owned by the Scotland Historical Society, a private non-profit group which opens the building to the public for special events.

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Section number 8 Page 4

Scotland Hotel
Greene County, Indiana

The Scotland Hotel, 1879, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The hotel is a locally significant link to the history of commerce in Scotland. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Scotland was the most significant commercial center in Taylor Township as well as adjoining portions of Martin and Daviess Counties. The Scotland Hotel is one of few structures left in town which, individually, has enough significance and integrity to represent the commercial history of Scotland. The hotel also has local significance for its role in housing the Taylor Township Trustee's office during the 1940s, and for its role in housing workers for nearby Crane Naval Ammunition Depot during World War II.

The history of the Scotland Hotel reflects the history of Greene County and the community of Scotland. Greene County was founded in 1821. Initial settlers came from three areas: Ohio and Pennsylvania; the Carolinas and Eastern Tennessee; and Kentucky. Scotch-Irish were the dominant cultural group; this was reflected in the naming of the village of Scotland. Transportation encouraged settlement. The southern leg of the Wabash and Erie Canal was designed to roughly parallel White River through Greene County. It was completed by about 1850 in Greene County. The canal passed within several miles of Scotland, but is not known to have played a role in its development. An early stage route connecting New Albany to Terre Haute passed several miles north of Scotland.

In the mid 1800s, rich veins of coal were discovered in Greene County. Coal mining contributed greatly to the economic development of Greene County. By 1876, numerous coal-bearing sites are indicated on maps, along with an iron forge near Bloomfield. Taylor Township and the area near Scotland had several coal-bearing sites. Coal mining bolstered the farm economy of small towns like Scotland throughout the region. One local paper boasted that sites at Scotland had enough coal to make every citizen as rich as Vanderbilt. In the 1890s, E.B. Martindale, a land speculator from Indianapolis, increased land values in southern Greene County by draining out thousands of acres of marsh land and selling the property as farmland. Logging in eastern and southern Greene County during the 1890s also contributed to the local economy.

The village of Scotland was founded in late 1834 or 1835 when

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Section number 8 Page 5

Scotland Hotel
Greene County, Indiana

O.T. Barker opened a store on the site. In August of 1835, Thomas and O.T. Barker platted Scotland. A grist mill was built in 1845. By 1885, Scotland had three hardware stores, three drug stores, three general stores, a restaurant, a blacksmith, livery stables, two doctors, a building and loan association, a cotton carding mill, a pottery shop, a tannery, a broom maker's shop, a tavern, and a barrell-head maker's shop, in addition to the Scotland Hotel. The town's period of prosperity lasted into the 1900s. Scotland was the only commercial area of any significance in Taylor Township and appears to have served the surrounding rural area as well as the village itself. By the 1920s, the importance of the area's coal resources had diminished, along with the farm economy. Much of Greene County had marginal farmland; the sour agricultural market of the 1920s and 30s affected the area greatly. This allowed small town commercial centers like Scotland to remain viable, but growth ceased.

A windshield survey of Scotland's historic resources by DHPA staff revealed few resources with enough individual integrity and significance to represent the commercial history of the community. About ten commercial buildings exist in the town. Most have fair integrity. A potential historic district exists at the town's main corner, which would include the hotel, but aside from a brick Italianate commercial block, no other individual resources appear to meet the National Register criteria.

In 1879, the Scotland Hotel was built for town merchant and prominent citizen William Haig. As mentioned in the description, Haig likely utilized a portion of an earlier building for the rear section of his new hotel. During Scotland's period of growth during the late 1800s, the hotel played a significant role in commerce. Salesmen ("drummers") traveled to the county seat in Bloomfield by rail, then hired a driver at a livery and came to Scotland. Drummers stayed at the hotel, and during the day, tables were set up in the drummer's room for them to display goods. Local merchants bought items from the salesmen for resale in their own shops. This was the only way for local merchants to stay in touch with the most recent merchandise. Thus, the Scotland Hotel became a significant link in the distribution of the latest goods from manufacturers to consumers.

Several families owned and operated the hotel through the years,

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Section number 8 Page 6

Scotland Hotel
Greene County, Indiana

yet its function remained the same. Aside from travelers and salesmen who stayed in the hotel, it also served another vital role for the surrounding rural community. Farm families often boarded their children in the hotel so that they could attend the village's high school. There being no other such school in the surrounding area, this was the only method for these children to benefit from a secondary education.

Scotland settled into a peaceful but stagnant existence during the Great Depression. With the end of the 1930s, however, Scotland began to awaken. Federal agents had purchased thousands of acres only three miles south of town (in Martin County) for a proposed demonstration area and possible state park. The White River Land Utilization Project, as it was so named, was dedicated in September of 1939. In October of 1940, however, U.S. Navy officials revealed a plan to take control of the project area and to purchase more adjacent land for the establishment of Crane Naval Ammunition Depot. Crane was the Navy's primary ammunition storage and assembly depot for all east coast based vessels and operations. Dozens of new concrete buildings were to be erected, along with a completely new village (Crane, Indiana).

During the WPA construction in the late 1930s and especially as the Navy Depot was under construction, this portion of southern Indiana abruptly left the Great Depression behind. Thousands of workers (many from the very land which was purchased for the Depot) needed to be housed. While facilities within the Depot served most, surrounding communities adsorbed the rest. During World War II, the Scotland Hotel housed workers from Crane. In this way, the hotel symbolizes the local home front contribution to the war effort.

Also during the 1940s, Taylor Township trustee Lewis Waggoner rented the sewing room of the hotel for use as the township trustee's office. Township trustee's meetings and other civic events were held in the hotel, and all business of the trustee's office was conducted from the hotel.

The hotel was last owned by Greta Richardson, whose family had owned the hotel since 1924. In the mid 1960s, she was forced to sell the hotel. In 1971, the Scotland Historical Society was formed to save the building. The group bought the hotel in 1971

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Scotland Hotel
Greene County, Indiana

and maintains the building as a local history museum.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Bloomfield Times, June 6, 1879.

Bowen, B.F. Biographical Memoirs of Greene County, Indiana.
Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen, 1908.

Griffin, B.N. An Atlas of Greene County, Indiana. Philadelphia:
D.J. Lake & Co., 1879.

History of Greene and Sullivan Counties, Indiana. Chicago: Good-
speed, 1884.

History of Greene County, Indiana 1885-1989. Bloomfield, IN:
Greene County Historical Society, 1990.

Stone, Ruth. Scotland Facts and Fiction. Publisher unknown, 1975.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 51, 52, and 22 feet of the south side of lot 54 in the
original plat of Scotland, Greene County, Indiana.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This is the historic property boundary, inclusive of the hotel,
smokehouse, and two outhouses.

SCOTLAND

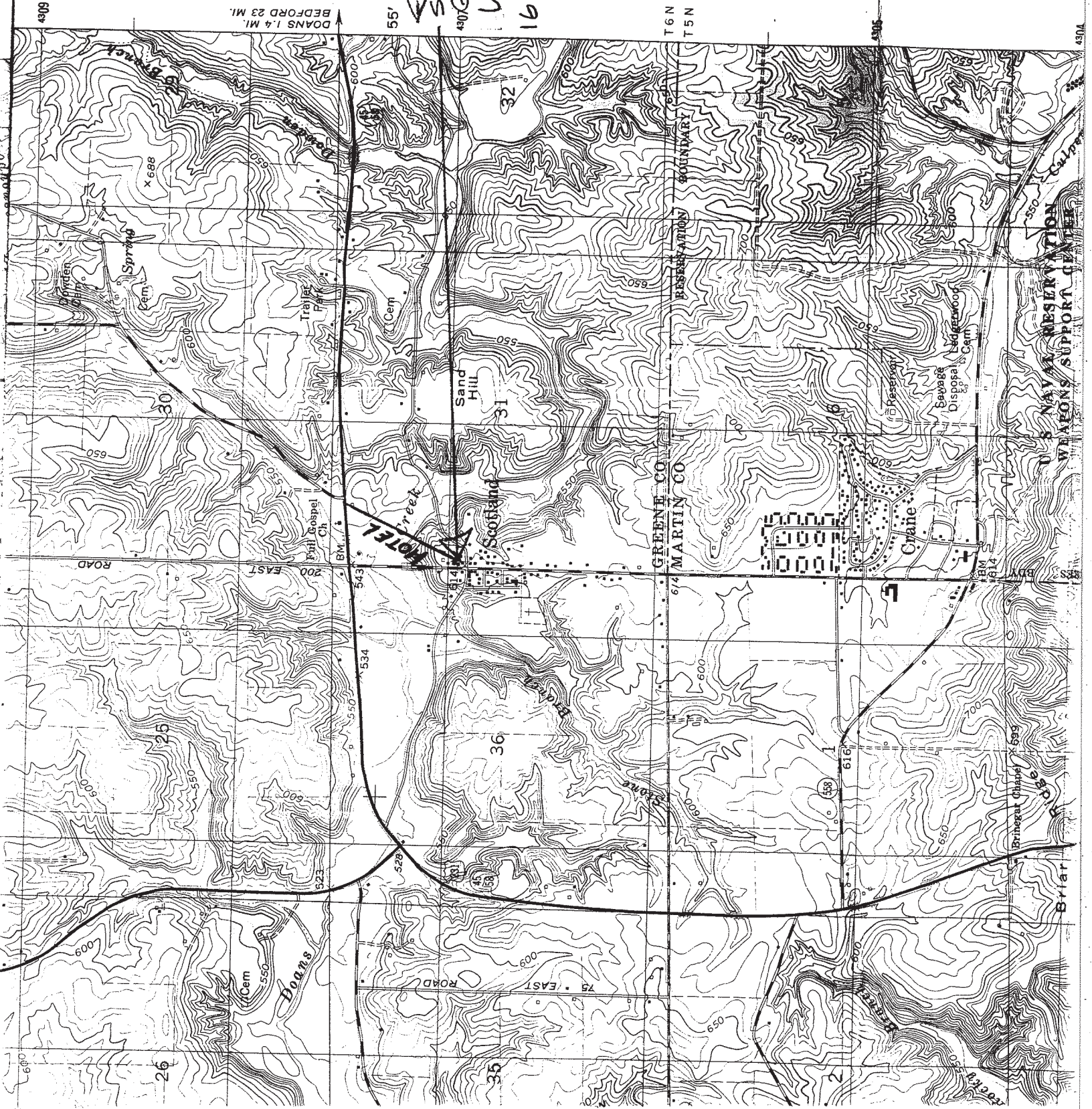
HOTEL

SCOTLAND HOTEL

430 GREENE CO., IN

UTM

16 508340 4306920



DOANS 1.4 MI.
BEDFORD 2.3 MI.

55'

T6N
T5N

Principal Contour 7699

Briar

NAVAJOS RESERVATION
WEAPONS SUPPORT CENTER

4304