

FINAL-COMLETE

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 St. John's Lutheran Church and School
other names/site number _____ 029-036-65004

2. Location

street & number 7291 State Road 62 N/A not for publication
city or town Dillsboro vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Dearborn code 029 zip code 47018

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patricia R. Ralick 1-30-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or 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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<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:)	_____	_____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building, district, site, structure, object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings (7, 4), sites (1, 0), structures (0, 0), objects (0, 0), Total (8, 4)

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility, EDUCATION: School, DOMESTIC: Church-Related Residence, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding, Agricultural Field

RELIGION: Religious Facility, DOMESTIC: Church-Related Residence, DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, EDUCATION: Church School

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th c.: Gothic Revival, 19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsman, MODERN:

foundation: STONE: Limestone, walls: METAL: Aluminum, BRICK, roof: METAL: Tin, other: WOOD: Weatherboard

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1867-1950

Significant Dates

1867

1888

1950

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Zernack, Julius

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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:

NR files

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	663940	4315860
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	664420	4315860

3	16	664420	4315660
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	16	663940	4315360

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 Cindy Schuette / Jeffrey Huntington

organization _____ date 09/15/94

street & number 6963 Bells Branch Road telephone (812) 667-5285

city or town Dillsboro state IN zip code 47018

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 St. John's Lutheran Church

street & number 7291 State Route 62 telephone _____

city or town Dillsboro state IN zip code 47018

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1**St. John's Lutheran Church and School
Dearborn County, Indiana***Section 7-Narrative Description*

The St. John's Lutheran Church and School property lies on a small plateau, a relatively flat area compared to the sharp hills and ridges of the surrounding agricultural or wooded area. The site is in rural Caesar Creek township, about seven miles west of Aurora and the Ohio River. In 1866, a German-American Lutheran congregation bought 22 acres of land along a principle east-west road (which would become SR 62) and began to develop the land. There are eleven primary buildings remaining: the 1867 church, an 1874 teacherage, an 1888 School House, a 1920s barn, another 20th century barn (behind the 1874 teacherage), a 1930 bungalow style parsonage, a 1950 school building, a 1961 ranch style teacher's house, a picnic shelter, a garage of unknown age, and a 1950s garage. All contribute to the significance of the property except for the two garages, the 1961 ranch house, and the picnic shelter; these buildings do not contribute to the themes of religion and education demonstrated by the property. The surrounding acreage is counted as a contributing site because of its association with the property (explained below).

Buildings are grouped loosely in the southeast corner of the parcel. The church is the central building, the others seem to relate to it rather than to one another.

Church

The church is a large, wood frame, gable front building with limestone foundation and a three story high tower. Although now covered with aluminum siding, it is a good example of Gothic Revival architecture. Julius R. Zernack of Olean, Indiana was the builder. Its main elevation faces south to SR 62 (photo 1). The centered, projecting tower houses the pointed arch entry with quatre-foil lunette. The double doors are deeply paneled. The sides of the tower have bull's-eye windows on the first story. The tower rises a full story before setting back for the upper stage. At the top of the first stage is a wood plaque painted with "Ev. Lutherische/ St. Johannes Kircke./A.D. 1867" (photo 4). All corners of the building have wide pilaster strips. The front of the next stage of the tower has a tall lancet arch divided by tracery into two smaller lancets surmounted by a quatre-foil disk. The lancets have shutters rather than windows. The sides of the tower at this stage have small lancet windows. The top of this stage of the tower has a cornice. Completing the tower are gablets on each face which merge with the tall octagonal asphalt shingle clad steeple. A wooden feodal tops the steeple and a historic wrought iron weather vane is mounted to it.

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**St. John's Lutheran Church and School
Dearborn County, Indiana**

The flanking gable end walls have one narrow lancet arch on either side of the tower and the roof pitch is close to 45 degrees. The corner pilasters rise to upper corner finials.

The side walls are very similar to each other; three large lancet arch windows pierce the wall (photo 5). A plain entry door with steps is toward the front, and another door is set after the lancet windows, to the rear. The steep gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has ridge top lightning rods.

The rear elevation is less formal (photo 6). Two low shed roof sections run along the back wall, one is roughly centered, the other is set to the right. A brick chimney rises between the shed roof sections. A large triangular arch window is centered on the wall, over the shed roof sections. At the apex of the gable end is a pair of small triangular arch windows.

The interior is consistent with the rural, one room plan one would expect. However, the building is larger and more complex than most one room rural churches. Woodwork and plaster walls are relatively simple, with several furnishings being more ornate. The floor is wood. The tower room serves as a narthex, and glazed doors on either side lead to flanking narrow stairways to a balcony. The sanctuary double doors have a panel topped with a Tudor arch.

The sanctuary is a lofty space with the apse at the far end and a balcony at the other (photos 7 and 9). The plaster walls have a coved cornice at the juncture with the flat ceiling. Simple oak pews dating from 1919 are arranged in two rows, with aisles dividing each row from the side walls and each other. Attention focuses on the altar, which is set within a pointed arch barrel vaulted apse. The apse is raised several steps from the sanctuary. The ornate triptych-like altar is an early fixture. Small rooms flank the apse, to the right is the pastor's room, to the right is the deacon's room. A pulpit niche is cut into the corner of the apse area to the right. The apse arrangement and altar, as described here, dates from a 1919 remodeling. A wood balcony runs along the entrance wall, supported by four slender wood columns. Its parapet wall has a blind lancet arcade, and it bows out into the room in plan. In the 1940s, it was painted green, but recently, an artisan from Cincinnati repainted in using a false graining technique. A massive set of organ pipes fills the center of the balcony; they are part of the 1895 organ built and installed by George Kilgen and Son, Cincinnati. Three rows of original 1867 painted wood pews remain in the balcony. The tower room behind the organ pipes is used for storage, attic access, and for ringing the church bells.

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**St. John's Lutheran Church and School
Dearborn County, Indiana**

Other fixtures of note include the 1929 hanging electric lanterns and the art glass windows. The art glass windows are not original but were added in the early 1900s. The apse window depicts Christ in Gethsemane (photo 10). Aisle windows show Christian symbols of worship in the upper half, each encircled and has a deep blue background. Symbols include a baptismal font, anchor, lamb and Christian banner, chalice, and the crown and bible. Colors fade from rich hues to light hues from top to bottom, and overall dominant colors are brown, purple, blue, and green.

In the attic of the church, its heavy timber frame construction is revealed.

School House

The 1888 school house faces East and is placed about fifty feet east from the east side of the church. This one room, single story, brick, gable front building rests on a limestone foundation. The main facade has a centered, tall, pointed arch entry with double doors (photo 12). The doors are richly paneled and topped by a rectangular four light transom. The tympanum panel has raised geometric panels. Toward the apex of the gable is a rectangular stone tablet inscribed with "Ev. Lutherische/St. Johannes Schule A.D. 1888." The fascia is a simple board and the eaves are open. The side gabled cupola is clad in wood shingles and has corner boards. Lancet arch vents are located on either side of the cupola.

The sides of the school house mirror one another. Each have four lancet arches with wood double hung sash. The upper sash muntins form two individual lancet forms. The standing seam metal roof is visible from the side view. Chimneys break the roof; one is just behind the cupola, the other is nearly flush with the rear wall. The rear wall itself is blank (photo 13).

The interior is typical of one room rural schools in Indiana, but its high integrity is unusual for such buildings (photos 14, 15). Stained woodwork, wainscoting, and other details are modest. A cloak room occupies the front area. Hooks and shelves line the walls at a height of 4 ½ feet. A small room has been added to the south. Bell pull ropes hang in the cloakroom, and access to the cupola is through a ceiling scuttle. Two transomed doors lead to the classroom. The classroom has wood floors, plaster walls, and an aluminum panel ceiling. The original ceiling is underneath the aluminum, it is decorative pressed metal. The windows are set within rectangular openings, and a car-siding wainscot surrounds the lower walls, reaching to window sill height. The floor is raised across the east side of the room, and chalkboards line the walls in that area. The pupils desks are original, but the stove was added to complete the appearance of the room.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 4**St. John's Lutheran Church and School
Dearborn County, Indiana***Teacherage*

In 1874, this one and one-half story wood frame building was constructed to house the congregation's school teacher (photo 17). Previously, a combination school/teacherage was in use, but demand was such that this building was converted to school use, necessitating a new teacher's house. The combination school/teacherage no longer exists.

The teacherage is a simple side gabled cottage covered in aluminum siding. A shed roof porch extends across the front, and is supported by turned wood posts. Brick veneer has been added to the lower front wall under the porch. The front door is the second bay from the left of this four bay fronted house. The other bays have double hung windows. The side walls have two bays on each side and an attic window. The rear wall has a shed extension. Standing seam metal roofing covers the teacherage. Few interior features remain intact inside the teacherage. Behind the teacherage is a *non-contributing garage*. North and east of the garage is an *early 20th century barn* (photos 16, 18).

Parsonage

The parsonage replaced the original pastor's house in 1930. It is a typical bungalow style house, one and one-half stories tall, side gable roof, with a brick porch railing and foundation (photo 19). Walls have been aluminum sided, yet it retains its overall form and some details. The front elevation parallels SR 62 to the south. The front porch is formed by an extension of the main roof and the three heavy tapered columns that support it. A brick basket weave railing with brick piers and concrete copings encloses the porch. The front door is roughly centered underneath the porch, and two window pairs flank it. A large cross gabled dormer with paired windows is centered on the roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The side elevations have several windows on the first floor. The east side has a side entry with small stoop. Side gable ends have paired windows. The interior of the parsonage has been remodeled and retains little original wood work.

Barn

A small 1920s barn stands north and west of the parsonage (photo 21). It is a wood frame, vertical board building with sliding doors on the sides. The south side has a hay hood roof extension. The roof is standing seam metal.

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St. John's Lutheran Church and School
Dearborn County, Indiana

St. John's Lutheran School (1950)

By the late 1940s, the old one room school house became too small for the number of pupils enrolling at St. John's. To replace the old school house, this Modern style brick and limestone building was erected in 1949-1950 (photo 22). The school was planned by an architect from Columbus, Indiana, one Mr. McKenney. George Bentle of Lawrenceburg was the contractor.

Though Modern in style, the school's main elevation design relies on a traditional formula. The central entrance pavilion projects forward from flanking wings. The entrance and aluminum window composition is framed by a channeled limestone band, within which are four metal entrance doors, a stone spandrel panel with inscription, and three rows of aluminum windows. The flanking wings have a large banks of aluminum windows on each story. A limestone band runs underneath the upper floor windows. The roof is flat. The side elevations have similar bands of windows.

The interior of the school very simple wood work and plain concrete block or brick interior walls. Class rooms are on the upper floor, and a large fellowship hall is located in the basement. Although it is less than fifty years old, the 1950 school continues the historic theme of education, and is counted as a contributing building.

Landscape/Open Space and Picnic Shelter

The surrounding acreage extends considerably to the west. In all, the property consists of about 18 acres. The reason for the initial purchase of so much land was to secure farmland to support the pastor and teacher. Historically, this use continued into the 20th century, and the teacher and pastor tended to this farmland during the growing season. The land is no longer under cultivation, but its open acreage contributes to the understanding of the property. In the 1940s, a small tree grove was planted close to Highway 62 and this became a picnic grove for church events. The open *picnic shelter* appears to be of 1960s vintage (photo 24).

Section 8-Statement of Significance

St. John's Lutheran Church and School played an important role in the lives of the German-American community of rural Caesar Creek Township in Dearborn County for over 100 years. On a greater scale, St. John's is emblematic of the Germanic settlement era of the Ohio Valley in the mid 19th century. In Dearborn County, German immigration followed the initial wave of

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 6**St. John's Lutheran Church and School
Dearborn County, Indiana**

Upland Southerners. Religious and cultural institutions are especially representative of German settlement in Dearborn County, and St. John's is an unusually complete example of a religious and educational center. Services and schooling, both in the native tongue, preserved and passed on the culture of the community. General educational needs of the community were met by St. John's. The 1888 school house, the second school on the site, was used by much of the community for general elementary education in the 19th and 20th centuries. The Gothic Revival church and school are architecturally noteworthy as well. Other buildings on the site include the teacherage and parsonage, both of which underscore the central focus of the property in the social and cultural lives of this rural community. The period of significance extends to 1950 to include the School Memorial Hall building. Since this continues the historic theme of education, and is only one building within a complex of six, Criteria Consideration G is not applicable. Consideration A does apply, and St. John's qualifies by virtue of its historic significance and architectural merit, both of which make St. Johns eligible under Criteria A and C.

In 1838, twenty-five families of German heritage who had settled in and around the area of Opptown (later renamed Farmer's Retreat), began to assemble in one another's homes for Bible study and worship. The group reflected its German heritage by identifying itself as a "Lutheran" gathering. By 1841, they requested the services of Lutheran pastors from Cincinnati who, twice each year, made the forty mile trip into Indiana to baptize children born since the last visit, administer the Sacrament of the Altar, solemnize weddings, and instruct youth in preparation for their confirmation. This arrangement did not long satisfy the spiritual needs of the congregation. As early as 1842, plans were being made to establish an independent Lutheran congregation. July 1843 is the official date of establishment for the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, Mt. Gerizim, Caesar Creek Township, Dearborn County, Indiana. In 1871, the congregation affiliated itself with the Missouri Synod, and remains so to this day. The first order of business was to secure a pastor and build a church. Reverend Braask was the first pastor, and in 1844 they purchased 20 acres for \$1,000.00 and built a 40x30x14 feet log church. The site is about one mile southeast of the present (nominated) property, on Nolte Road. Services were held in German.

Frequent changes of leadership plagued the congregation during the first decade, but in 1858, Reverend Theo Wichmann accepted the congregation's call. Wichmann had established the first Lutheran congregation in Cincinnati, and under his leadership the church prospered. Within eight years, the log church was inadequate. The present site, originally containing twenty-two acres, was purchased in March 1866 from Frederick and Elizabeth Kolkmeier and Lindsay and

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**St. John's Lutheran Church and School
Dearborn County, Indiana**

Emmazetta Akers for \$796.00. By October of 1866, Julius Zernack of Olean, Indiana had been hired as contractor and construction began on a new wood frame church building. A parsonage was built at the same time; it stood where the present 1930 parsonage stands. The church was completed in 282 days and the total cost for both buildings and land was \$7,622.68.

The large parcel bought by the church would provide support for the teacher and parson. During active farming months, the parson and teacher raised crops on the land. Several barns, one for the parson, one behind the teacherage, still stand to testify to this practice.

Involvement with education began in 1868 with the completion of a teacherage/school house building just east of the church. The building was made from the logs of the old church. It provided a general education to area children. The first year alone over 90 students attended classes. Soon, the school house/teacherage was too crowded. In 1874, a separate teacherage was built, leaving the log building entirely to school use. This later teacherage still stands, and is included in this nomination. The log building served until 1888, when a new brick school house was erected. The log building no longer stands, but the 1888 school house remains a strong visual and historical tie to 19th century education in rural Caesar Creek Township. Classes held in German strengthened the congregation's ethnic heritage. In fact, all business of the church was conducted in German until 1906, when a change to the constitution permitted services in English for younger members. By public education standards, the school was accepted as equal to or surpassing the surrounding public schools. Its scholars frequently continued on at area public high schools. It was not until 1928, however, that the school was officially certified to grant a diploma recognized by public schools.

The congregation's concern for education continued well into the 20th century. As WW II drew to an end, the congregation desired to create a memorial to those fallen in the conflict. It was suggested that a new school and community center building would be appropriate in November of 1944. In 1945, committees were selected to investigate plans and funding for the building. Plans presented by an architect named McKenney from Columbus, Indiana were adopted in 1947, funding was adequate to begin construction by July 1949. The completed school building was dedicated in 1950 with Governor Henry Schricker presiding. Children marched from the 1888 building to the new building to celebrate its dedication. The old school had been in continuous use until that day. Although it extends four years beyond the traditional 50 year mark, the 1950 school continues the theme of education carried on by the 1888 school house, and

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St. John's Lutheran Church and School
Dearborn County, Indiana

further the understanding of the significance of the property. It is therefore counted as a contributing resource. St. John's continued to provide instruction to the community, but in 1973, with only a handful of students in attendance, the school was closed. Today it is used for Sunday School and a preschool program.

Changes in the times necessitated changes in worship and to the buildings. In 1893, the Kilgen and Son pipe organ was installed in the church. In 1919, a major remodeling of the apse was undertaken, resulting in the pointed barrel vault configuration and small flanking rooms seen today. Electrical service and fixtures were added in 1929. A new parsonage was built in 1930, and later still, a new teacher's house was built in 1961.

Context

Compared to other German-associated and education-associated resources in Caesar Creek Township, St. John's is outstanding. Only two other buildings associated with education were identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Both are one room schoolhouses, one of which had been drastically altered. Other Germanic cultural resources would include farmsteads owned or founded by German settlers. These reflect ethnic heritage in a more general sense, and several have been noted in the survey for architectural merit. Within Caesar Creek Township, St. John's is the most visible remnant of German influence.

St. John's Lutheran Church and School remains a vital institution in Caesar Creek Township. Although its role in general education has ended, the church is still identified as a central part of the community. It is one of few German cultural legacies left in the area.

Section 9-Bibliography

Books

History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Indiana. Indianapolis: F.E. Weakley & Co., 1885.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Dearborn County Interim Report. 1983.

Onward in Christ, Forward in Faith, 150 Years, St. John's Lutheran Church, Farmers Retreat, Indiana, 1843-1993. Farmers Retreat, IN: no publisher, 1993.

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Section number 9 & 10 Page 9

**St. John's Lutheran Church and School
Dearborn County, Indiana**

Shaw, Archibald. History of Dearborn County, Indiana. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen, 1915.

Newspapers

The Journal Press, May 25, 1993.

Other

Combined Atlases of Dearborn County, Indiana - 1875-1899. Evansville, IN: Unigraphic, Inc., 1977.

Deed Record Books, Dearborn County Recorder's Office, Dearborn County Courthouse, Lawrenceburg, IN

Section 10-Geographical Data- Verbal Boundary Description

A parcel of land in Caesar Creek Township, Dearborn County, Indiana described as follows: starting at a point where the north right of way of State Route 62 intersects the west line of the southwest fourth of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 5, range 3, thence north along said township line for 1185', thence east 1478.4', thence east again on the same line 256.83', thence south 379.5', to the north right of way of State Route 62, thence west along said right of way 550', thence west along same right of way 133.56 feet, thence north 200', then west along a line roughly parallel to State Route 62 for 195', then south 200' to the north right of way of State Route 62, then west along said right of way for 817' to the point of origin. Refer also to the enclosed 1"=400' scale map, which defines the parcels involved.

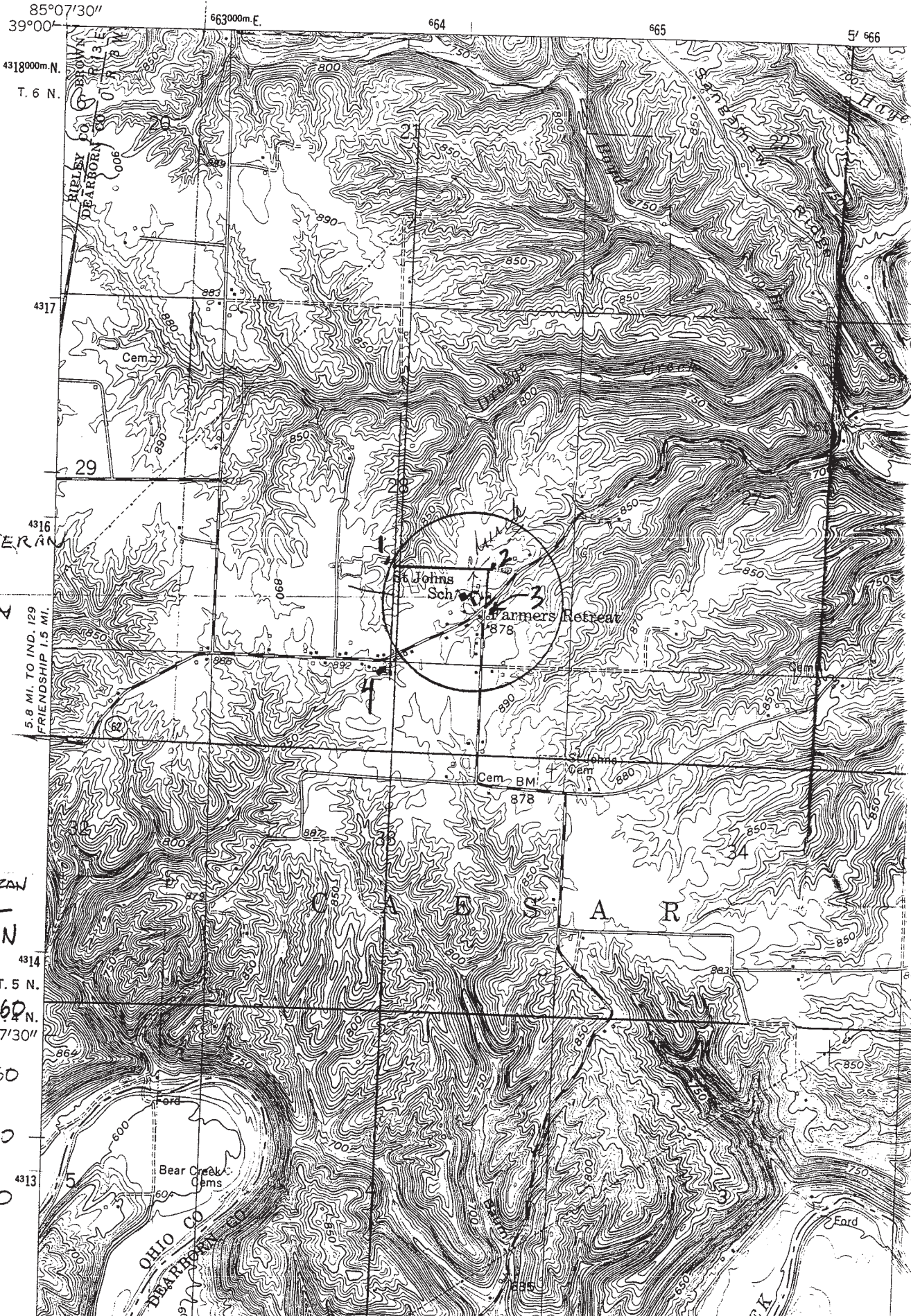
Boundary Justification

This is the largest remaining part of the original land holding of the church. As shown on the map, several parcels containing buildings related to the development and history of the church have been legally separated from the church, however, the boundary has been drawn to include these structures. Only parcel 027, which includes a late 19th century house, has been excluded. This structure was not related to the church. Open land west of the buildings was historically used as pasture and farmland for the teacher and pastor, and contributes to the complex.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

~~23~~ ACRES
22 ACRES

3962 11 SW
(MILAN)



ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH ✓

DEARBORN IN

~~2.16
E 664340
N 4315700~~

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH & SCHOOL DEARBORN CO., IN UTMSS

- ① 16 663940 4315860
- ② 16 664420 4315860
- ③ 16 664420 4315660
- ④ 16 663940 4315360

T. 5 N.
57'30"