NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

FINAL

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 Lieber, Richard, Log Cabin

other names/site number Old Log Cabin

2. Location

street & number Turkey Run State Park N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Marshall ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Parke code 121 zip code 47859

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 1/31/01

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
☐ 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:)		

Lieber, Richard, Log Cabin
Name of Property

Parke IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☒ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	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)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: split-log cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE
walls: WOOD: Log
roof: WOOD: Shingle
other:

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

Lieber, Richard, Log Cabin
Name of Property

Parke 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 contriibution 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)

CONSERVATION

Period of Significance

1917-18

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Lieber, Richard

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Gay, Daniel (builder)
Lieber, Richard

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:

Lieber, Richard, Log Cabin
Name of Property

Parke IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	482320	4414750
2			
3			
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 Sue Becher Gilliam and Vicki Loveland, Consultants

organization IDNR- Division of State Parks and Reservoirs date 10/1/2000

street & number 402 W. Washington St. Rm. W298 telephone 317-232-4124

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Indiana Division of State Parks & Reservoirs

street & number 402 W. Washington St. Rm. W298 telephone 317-232-4124/

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204

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.

Narrative Description

The Richard Lieber Log Cabin, originally called the Old Log Cabin and today known as the Lieber Cabin, is situated near Sunset Point along Sugar Creek at Turkey Run State Park, SR 47, in the northeast corner of Penn Township in Parke County, Indiana. The cabin site was, and remains, wooded and access to the cabin is by path. The building consists of huge hand-hewed poplar timbers, a gabled roof, stone foundation and a cat and clay chimney. The longest timbers measure 30 feet long and are between 27" to 34" wide and 6" to 8" thick. Restored by Richard Lieber in 1918, the cabin is on state-owned property, is maintained and in very good condition. The building retains its historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Currently the cabin houses the Lieber Exhibit; a display of early photographs of Richard Lieber, a brief discussion of the beginning of the Indiana state park system and a short history on the significance of the cabin. It is near Sunset Point, a Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) look-out project on a bluff above the creek. The cabin is one story tall with an attic accessible from the exterior at one of the gable ends. A rock foundation and sill logs support the impressively large tulip poplar timbers. The cabin is rectangular in shape, measuring 30 by 20 feet. Wood shingles cover the gable roof. The hand-hewed timbers are joined at the corners by half-dovetails and the daubing between the timbers is cement and lime.

The front facade has one entrance (Photographs 1 and 7). The front door is built of vertical wooden planks (Photograph 8). A fixed multi-paned window (rectangular in shape) (Photograph 9) flanks the entrance and an additional fixed multi-paned window (square in shape) is at the other end of the front facade (Photograph 2). The side elevation, which faces Turkey Run Inn, has one centrally located fixed multi-paned window (Photographs 3 and 11). The gable end is vertical boards with an access to the attic area. The access door is of matching vertical boards and has wood hinges. The rear facade has an additional window, smaller than the others, as well as a rear exit with porch (Photographs 4 and 5). The porch has a shed-roof supported by square wood posts, the floor of the porch is sitting upon round wood posts. The rear door is very wide and of vertical wood planks with wooden hinges. The centrally positioned cat and clay chimney is on the side elevation, which is towards Sugar Creek (Photograph 6). The fencing of the chimney consists of square lumber lengths screwed into place with concrete used as daubing (Photograph 12). The base of the chimney is stone quarried from the park property and inscribed into one of the blocks is "MCMXVIII A.D."(1918) and "BUILT ORIG. MDCCCIIL" (1848) (Photographs 13 and 14).

The interior walls of the one room cabin are the exposed hewed timbers and the flooring is pine (Photograph 17). The mantel of the fireplace, doors and window casings are constructed of black walnut (Photographs 18-19, 21). According to a long time park employee who is now retired, the large fireplace never was used. A visual

inspection of the flue and fire box appears to support this claim. At some time in the past, electricity was installed in the cabin.

Around 1984, Turkey Run State Park remodeled the CCC Commissary to be used as the new nature center. Previously, the Lieber Cabin or what it had been called up until this time, the Old Log Cabin, was used for this purpose. The cabin had some alterations and repairs made to it in 1984 and 1985 in anticipation of creating a Richard Lieber exhibit in the building. On the exterior, the changes included: new wood shakes, replacement of original split white walnut fencing on the cat and clay chimney with square-cut lumber and the replacement of the original supports of round timbers on the rear porch with square-cut lumber. It is not known when the huge timbers were painted brown, but it can be documented that they were their natural weathered-color up into the 1950s. The interior was altered by installing narrow pine flooring over the original wider boards at a right angle to the original direction of the flooring. Other interior changes included electrical upgrade, repointing of the firebrick in the fireplace, and the installation of track lighting and display units. With the completion of the work, and the scheduled opening of the Lieber Exhibit, a ribbon-cutting ceremony was planned for the renamed cabin.

In March, 2000, a crew from the National Park Service (NPS), Historic Preservation Training Center, led carpentry and maintenance staff from several of Indiana's state parks in a hands-on preservation techniques training workshop at the Lieber Cabin. The cabin was selected as the project site because of its state-wide significance to the park system and because the cabin's repair needs fit the goals of the training exercise. Work completed under the tutelage of the NPS crew included the removal of the existing, modern shake shingles, which had become deteriorated, and their replacement with split shingles, the replacement of plywood roof sheathing on the rear porch roof and reshingling, and the epoxy repair of the sill log on the front facade.

The cabin was originally built in 1848 by Daniel Gay and was located in Howard Township, the township just east of Penn Township, the cabin's current location (see attached map). Daniel Gay was said to have been a "lovelorn bachelor" who constructed the cabin with the occasional help from neighbors. One source indicates that the cabin was, at some time, relocated to a second site.[1] That site was three to four miles northeast of Turkey Run State Park near Bryant Ford. The condition of the cabin at this location may support that claim. In a farm field, the cabin was being used as a storage shed by a local farmer. An undated photograph, of which a photocopy is attached, was taken of the cabin when in use as a shed. The shed amounts to a roof (possibly the original) on top of the stacked timbers. A large opening was on the side at the gable end. Likely a chimney once was at this opening, and the opening, left by the removal of the chimney, was widened further to accommodate farm implements. There appears to have been little or no chinking and daubing between the timbers. The cabin had a double entrance on the front facade; however, it is unknown whether originally an interior wall separated the cabin into two pens (double pen). From the photocopy, there appears to be no flooring but dirt. The roof on the gable

[1] Department of Conservation (Indiana), Turkey Run State Park, 1919, p. 23.

end with the wide opening, is missing a portion of its eave on either side of the ridge, again, possibly indicating the location of the original chimney.

Once located at its new site at Turkey Run State Park, the huge timbers were situated on top of a foundation of stone quarried at the park and, what had been the wide opening to the shed in the cabin's pre-park days, was now mostly infilled with the new chimney. The remaining open portion along the chimney was filled with matching timber pieces (Photograph 11). The two front entrances had been the same height, but Lieber raised the height of the door that would become the main entrance door (Photograph 7). The other entrance became a window and the space below the window was infilled with a piece of timber (Photograph 3). This window opening is wider than the original window flanking the main entrance door. A shed roof porch with round timber posts was added at the rear door (Photograph 9). It is not known if the rear door opening is original or created by Lieber. It is possible that Lieber had the door added for a dual purpose--to provide a rear exit and to reuse the cut pieces of timbers from the door opening for patching elsewhere, such as by the chimney and in the lower front door opening that became the new window. The front and rear doors were constructed of wood panels pinned together with wooden pegs and are hung on wooden hinges. The doors fasten with wood latches. The rafters are of oak poles and the floor is supported by hewed oak logs. The floor was laid in wide oak (one source reports poplar[2]) boards. Wood shakes were installed on the new roofing system.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Richard Lieber Log Cabin meets National Register Criterion B in the areas of conservation,
because of its association with Richard Lieber, "the father of the Indiana State Park system." The 1918 Lieber Cabin is significant as an early example of restoration when the preservation of cultural resources, as part of the growing conservation movement across the country, was being brought to the forefront by visionaries like Richard Lieber. Restored by Lieber as a pioneer home, he saw the cabin as an educational tool to illustrate the history of the early Indiana settler. He believed that the experiences gained by visitors to the cabin, as well as Turkey Run State Park, would enhance their overall welfare by promoting a love and respect of history and nature and a time for relaxation and recreation, which he felt was sorely lacking in his fellow citizens.

Indiana's development in the field of conservation coincides with the growing national movement. With the establishment of a state geologist office in 1869, Indiana joined the movement to survey and protect its natural resources. The office later became the Department of Geology and Natural Resources, but its mission was more often to promote the development of the state's resources than protect them. By the turn of the century, most of the state's virgin forests had disappeared. In reaction to the exploitation and uncontrolled use of resources, the

[2] Department of Conservation, p.24.

offices of a state forester, entomologist, coal mine inspector, and commissioner of fisheries and game were formed. However, there still was no centralized department of conservation to oversee the activities of these separate offices. Directors were often political appointees with little or no training in their appointments.

Interest in conservation in Indiana was greatly heightened when President Theodore Roosevelt called the first National Conservation Congress in 1908. Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana attended and soon thereafter appointed an Indiana Conservation Commission. The commission struggled and eventually resigned upon accession of Governor Thomas R. Marshall. A new commission, named by Governor Marshall, apparently failed to function. In 1912, the fourth National Conservation Congress met in Indianapolis, prompting prominent conservation-minded citizens to host and direct this congress visiting their city. One of the most important organizers was the Congress's chairman of the board of managers, Richard Lieber.

Lieber had long been known as a civic-minded businessman in Indianapolis and was well noted in political and journalistic circles for his views on conservation and the social welfare of citizens. A German immigrant, Lieber found a country he loved and embraced as his own when he came to Indianapolis in 1891 at the age of twenty two. For several years he worked as a business partner in the Western Chemical Company, a business which suffered three fires. This experience led Lieber to his first civic duties and activities in politics as he worked for the passage of the fire marshal act, a state civil service reform bill, and the establishment of a fire insurance bureau. He founded the Merchants and Manufacturer's Insurance Bureau and established a permanent Underwriter's Salvage Corps, was twice elected as president of the Indianapolis Trade Association, and served on the Executive Committee of the American Currency League. He later wrote in his diary that his hobbies were bringing about a better administration for the city and the state.[3]

Next employed as art critic for *The Indianapolis Journal* and a reporter for the *Tribune*, Lieber eventually went to work for J.R. Ross & Company, sellers of bottled water and alcoholic beverages. This business offered him the opportunity to take two extended trips out west and witness the vast resources of the western forests, the spectacular scenery, and also the destruction of rampant forest fires. The trip was a revelation to Lieber. It laid the foundation for his conservation philosophies both in Indiana and the nation. Seeing the effects of logging and fire destruction in the west, Lieber believed that the country must take stock of and protect its natural resources. He brought his ideas home and turned his sights to the Indiana landscape. Visiting a friend's log cabin home in Brown County and viewing the scenery displayed before him, he realized that beauty laid in his own backyard and that he could best use his efforts to the benefit of Indiana's natural and cultural resources. It was here that he "first expressed his vision of a state park system for Indiana to preserve spots of scenic beauty and historical interest in our State."[4]

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[3] Emma Lieber, Richard Lieber, (published by the author, 1947), p. 76.
[4] Memorial plaque at Hetherington Cabin, Brown County, Indiana District of Kiwanis International, erected Dec. 28, 1952.

The western trip not only sparked his ideas on natural resource conservation, but also on the preservation of cultural resources. Lieber perceived a lack of interest in preserving the state's history on the part of his fellow citizens. Feeling strongly that the public needed to be informed on the importance of its heritage, he wrote an article for the *Indianapolis News* in 1908 titled "Indiana's Centennial", six years before the state's centennial and a number of years before Lieber's idea of state parks was born. The article clearly shows his sense of vision and dedication to Indiana, his desire to preserve cultural resources and illustrate history, and, prophetically, what he ultimately saw in the remains of a log cabin ten years later:

> . . I have had the frequent occasion to observe a sad lack of interest in and knowledge of history and historic details among our people. They are satisfied with the present and care little for the past, failing to appreciate the importance of history.
>
> It is not a very long time since our State was a wilderness, . . . An illustration of its history since then would in a degree, be an illustration of human progress in general.
>
> A faithful reproduction of the log cabin in the clearing, of the humble home of the settler in the immediate neighborhood of the teepees of the Indian an object illustration of their mode of life, economic and domestic, their warfare, their use of weapons and implements, thereby tracing the history of our State and people and their growth and development up to the present time, would be a wonderful object lesson of human intelligence and human progress, and of the powers of civilization.
>
> What was done and accomplished by our forefathers in the short space of one century will surely evoke a feeling of pride in our State and home; and an illustration of it, if sufficiently comprehensive, will be of more than sentimental and historic value. It will be of practical usefulness.[5]

In 1912, the State began plans to commemorate Indiana's 100th birthday. The 1914 Legislature created a Centennial Commission, charging it to "recommend a site and suggest plans for a permanent memorial."[6] Although the commission issued plans for the establishment of a State Historical Library and Museum, its ideas were soundly defeated at the voting poles. The 1915 General Assembly established a nine-member Indiana Historical Commission (IHC) to promote the centennial celebration. Under this new commission, the idea for Indiana's state parks began to emerge.

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[5] "Indiana's Centennial," Indianapolis News, Dec. 14, 1908, Richard Lieber, author.
[6] Ray Boomhower, "Celebrating Statehood: Indiana's 1916 Centennial," Traces, Summer 1991, p. 32.

An exceptionally beautiful tract of land situated in Parke County was soon to come up for sale at public auction. Juliette Strauss of nearby Rockville was especially fond of this property, known to many as Turkey Run. She was well acquainted with the large stands of virgin timber, spectacular gorges and deep canyons found there. Describing the land as "a paradise of rocky gorges, glens, bathing beaches and waterfalls,"[7] and in imminent danger of being sold to the timber industry, she wrote to Governor Samuel Ralston. Inspired by her plea, Governor Ralston charged the IHC to form a special park committee and assigned Richard Lieber as chairman. Visiting Turkey Run on February 3, 1916, Lieber noted in his diary that "the place must be preserved".[8]

With the immediate goal of saving Turkey Run, Lieber began to promote his ideas on the creation of a statewide park system. He wrote:

> Established upon a broad and substantial basis, Indiana State parks would not only memorialize the past but would build for the future by practical conservation. They would distinctly point out the desirability of preserving trees, of protecting birds and animal life. They would impress upon the public mind that wastefulness of nature's beauties and treasures is out of harmony with the spirit of the time, progress and the needs of Indiana's new century.[9]

In his first draft of a 1915 park bulletin, he brought together his thoughts on preservation, social welfare and recreation. "The time has come when Indiana must halt the destruction of the forests, the neglect of the historical places and the beauty spots that mean health and happiness to its people."[10]

To promote his ideas, Lieber solicited help from politicians, journalists, and prominent citizens of the day. He campaigned hard for their support and was rewarded with letters, speeches, and recommendations that a state park system was indeed a worthy cause. As his idea gathered support, Lieber began to campaign for funds with which to purchase the Turkey Run property. With no state funds budgeted for a park purchase, the money had to be raised by personal donations. Newspapers and magazines ran articles and a subscription pamphlet was widely distributed. By auction deadline, over twenty thousand dollars had been raised for the parks committee. Lieber attended the auction on May 18, 1916, but in spite of high hopes and last minute subscriptions, the supporters of Turkey Run were defeated by the Hoosier Veneer Company. Thousands of people who had come to watch the auction left feeling that their Turkey Run would never become a park, and would soon be stripped of its

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[7] Ibid, p. 38.
[8] Richard Lieber Diaries 1909-1944, February 3, 1916.
[9] Report to the Indiana Historical Commission, presented by Richard Lieber, Chairman, November 25, 1916, as reprinted in Indiana Magazine of History, Don Carmony, ed, Vol. 67, No. 1, p. 3-71.
[10] Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, Richard Lieber, A State Park System of Parks, its Value to Both Town and Country, 1915, Lieber MSS 1910-1915, Box 2.

magnificent trees. It must have been a sad day indeed, as Lieber noted in his diary on May 19 "...Sick about Turkey Run. Too hard to bear."[11]

Newspapers gave the matter great publicity, and the situation grew intense. Lieber began negotiations with the new owners and sought to find a solution beneficial to both parties. With pressure from both the public and other lumber companies, the Hoosier Veneer Company finally agreed to sell the land to the State Park Memorial Committee on November 11, 1916, for the sum of $40,200, ten thousand more than they had paid. This price was still below the appraised lumber value. Always quick to point this out, Lieber praised the timber company for selling the land and allowing the realization of a state park for the people of Indiana. However, Turkey Run did not become Indiana's first state park. That honor goes to McCormick's Creek State Park in Owen County, which was purchased on May 25, 1916, by Lieber at auction while negotiations were continuing with Turkey Run.

Both Turkey Run and McCormick's Creek state parks began their development following Lieber's preservation philosophies for natural and cultural resources. But they also answered a need that Lieber knew was missing for most citizens. The parks were a refuge and a source of education, rejuvenation and recreation which filled a basic social need to promote the overall welfare of people. They were to "refresh and strengthen and renew tired people, and fit them for the common round of daily life."[12] Furthermore, Lieber felt that he could provide Indiana's citizens with a glimpse of pioneer life and landscape. "It seems to me that nothing can cement sentiment for our home state and increase the attachment thereto as much as the proper evaluation of its historic past...state parks offer the opportunity to promote interest in the lives of one's ancestors."[13]

Richard Lieber was known for his personal involvement in work projects during the early years of the parks. "[He] never ran the parks from his desk. This was not his method, even in the work which he (later) accomplished for the National Park System."[14] It was due to this "hands on" style of management that Lieber made many trips to his beloved Turkey Run State Park. On one of these site visits, an interesting set of circumstances led to the restoration of an old log cabin. Upon leaving the park one stormy night, Lieber took a little used back road and happened across an ancient log cabin, now being used as a storage shed on a farm. He was intrigued by the massive logs, some of which measured 34" wide. Realizing the significance of his find, he knew he had to preserve the building by relocating it and undertaking its restoration. This restoration effort, the first building to be constructed by the park committee, enabled Lieber to fulfill his dreams of preserving both a beautiful natural resource (Turkey Run), and promoting history to the public. Lieber oversaw the entire project. Years later, in a

[11] Richard Lieber Diaries 1909-1944, May 19, 1916.
[12] Indiana Yearbook 1917, p. 498.
[13] Robert A. Frederick, "Colonel Richard Lieber, Conservationist and Park Builder: The Indiana Years." (Ph.D. Dissertation, Indiana University, 1960), p. 368.
[14] Ibid, p. 163.

letter written by Jeannette Baker, M.D., Lieber's daughter, she fondly remembered "Father was proud of having found those marvelous logs and loved that cabin."[15]

The rebirth, as it were, of the cabin began in 1917. Arrangements were made to relocate the timbers of the farmer's shed and reconstruct the cabin at Turkey Run State Park. Lieber re-erected the timbers in the same configuration they had previously been in and proceeded to restore the shed into a pioneer cabin. It was reported in news articles of the time, that Lieber, who by now had obtained some hands-on knowledge of cabin building (Lieber had a cabin built for him and his wife in Brown County by a local craftsman in 1911[16]), researched the methods of construction and the appearance of what a pioneer cabin would look like. In fact, the project was always referred to as a restoration by news accounts and park progress reports of the day, as well as souvenir pamphlets of the newly-established Turkey Run State Park. There was great interest in the cabin restoration. Lieber was said to have interviewed local old-timers for assistance in his endeavor, and, in particular, sought help for the appearance of the chimney and fireplace. Labor was provided by prisoners from the State Penal Farm. Lieber insisted on authenticity and required that all work to the cabin be done with period tools. Even the stones for the chimney were cut from outcroppings at the park with simple tools of the time, then brought down Sugar Creek on a flatboat and hauled up the hill to the construction site.

Lieber religiously kept a diary with daily entries during his life. His entries during the restoration of the cabin are a window to the day-to-day work completed on it. According to his diary, on May 28, 1918, a new flag was raised and the cornerstone for the cabin was laid.[17] By June 2, the timbers were being measured and he was planning the details. The nearly daily entries in his dairy indicate that Lieber had a personal, hands-on involvement with his restoration project. In a June 26th entry, Lieber writes that the "boys" don't know how to chink the cabin and that he would show them how.

With the completion of the pioneer log cabin, a collection of artifacts donated by citizens were placed inside. The collection included a flax raker, wooden plow, ox-yoke, spinning wheels, firearms, a Dutch oven, pewter utensils and sieves.[18] The log cabin became a tangible exhibit of historic preservation--a vehicle to promote Lieber's philosophy that citizens must experience, acknowledge and appreciate the beauty and importance of the state's natural and cultural riches. Other preservation projects followed. A few years later, a neighborhood log church was relocated and restored at the park by Lieber. Although other parks were subsequently established across the

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[15] Jeannette L. Baker, M.D., personal letter to Mr. William C. Walters, dated July 9, 1984.
[16] Robert A. Frederick, Richard Lieber, (Brown County Historical Society, c. 1988), pamphlet.
[17] Richard Lieber Diaries 1909-1944.
[18] Department of Conservation, p. 25.

state, Lieber remained loyal to Turkey Run State Park. He viewed it as his "state park experiment station,"[19] and it is there that the visitor gets a glimpse of the man, his philosophy, and his work.

While the work of establishing state parks was underway, Lieber formed a plan for the various conservation offices in Indiana to be formed under one department of conservation. He proposed this idea to influential politicians of the time, and was eventually rewarded for his farsighted plan. In 1919, the Indiana General Assembly formed a new Department of Conservation (DOC), appointing Richard Lieber as director. This new department was formed almost exactly as envisioned by Lieber, with a director overseeing the five divisions of geology, entomology, forestry, lands and waters (later to become state parks), and fish and game.

Lieber served as director of the DOC from 1919 to 1933. During his tenure he led the department with vision and dedication. Newly elected governors came and went, and Lieber remained unchallenged in his directorship. His employees worked hard for him and the entire DOC became a role model for surrounding states. New state parks, including Clifty Falls, Pokagon, Muskatatuck, and Spring Mill, were formed. Indiana Dunes State Park and the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Burial Ground State Memorial, both favorites of Lieber, also joined the park system. During the last years of his service, he also watched as his beloved Brown County donated thousands of acres to the state, thus making Brown County State Park Indiana's largest.

Besides serving as DOC director, Lieber was active in state and national conservation causes. Along with Stephen Mather, first director of the National Park Service, he organized and held the first National Conference on State Parks in 1921. In 1932, he became the Conference's fourth president, and eventually served as the chairman of its board of directors until his death in 1944. Lieber received national recognition in 1933 for his conservation work by being awarded the Pugsley gold medal by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of New York. The Indiana Academy of Science named him a fellow. In 1935 he was appointed by Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to the Advisory Committee of the National Park Service and in 1937 appointed to the Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. He served in this position until his death, a period of eleven years.

Perhaps the most illuminating honor occurred in 1932, when Richard Lieber was presented with a statue and ceremony honoring his contributions to the state and the field of conservation. Twenty-one conservation organizations had sponsored a bronze bust as a permanent memorial to Lieber. On Sunday, November 13, 1932, almost one thousand of Lieber's friends gathered at Turkey Run State Park to pay him tribute. Many speeches and dedications were made, with the main address being delivered by Claude G. Bowers, political columnist of the *New York Journal*, which began:

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[19] Department of Conservation, "Fifth Annual Report," Yearbook, 1923, p. 672.

organizations had sponsored a bronze bust as a permanent memorial to Lieber. On Sunday, November 13, 1932, almost one thousand of Lieber's friends gathered at Turkey Run State Park to pay him tribute. Many speeches and dedications were made, with the main address being delivered by Claude G. Bowers, political columnist of the *New York Journal*, which began:

> We are here today to pay tribute to a modern pioneer of our own day-a man of vision, who more than any other single man, has awakened a whole people to an appreciation of the necessities of conservation; and to a realization of the cultural, spiritual and material advantage in the preservation of the physical beauties and the historical monuments that God and man have given use.[20]

Upon his death, Lieber's ashes were buried in perpetuity near the base of the statue, which is very near the Lieber Cabin. A bronze plaque reads:

Richard Lieber
Builder of State Parks
Public Servant-Benefactor
Erected--Dedicated to him by a grateful people
November 13, 1932

"He Most Lives
Who Thinks Most
Feels the Noblest
Acts the Best"

With the beginnings of one of the nation's finest state park systems at Turkey Run, the memorial serves as a reminder of the man who shaped a park legacy and helped Indiana honor her heritage. A short distance from the memorial, the Lieber Cabin remains, performing its duties as planned by Richard Lieber eighty-two years earlier, a testament to the importance he placed in the need to preserve history and educate the public. It's significance to the history of preservation in Indiana is important. From the vantage point of the today, Lieber's interpretation of historic restoration may be viewed as not up to current standards; however, what Lieber undertook in 1918 was commendable. He recognized the worth of the hand-hewed timbers, salvaged them and directed the restoration of a cabin, not to any specific date, but to an interpreted time period of the Indiana pioneer. He did this with the assistance of a limited amount of written information, for little was published on the techniques of restoration at the time. Historic preservation of cultural resources, other than of national significance, was a rarity. This local cabin is an fine example of an early restoration project in the state undertaken when historic preservation of the built environment was not an organized mission of any group but the results of a few trail-blazing individuals. Fate

[20] The Unveiling of the Lieber Bust, 1932, pamphlet.

cabin best embodies Lieber's philosophy of cultural preservation and his desire to provide an educational experience for the people. It is his ". . . faithful reproduction of the log cabin in the clearing, . . ."[21]

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[21] "Indiana's Centennial."

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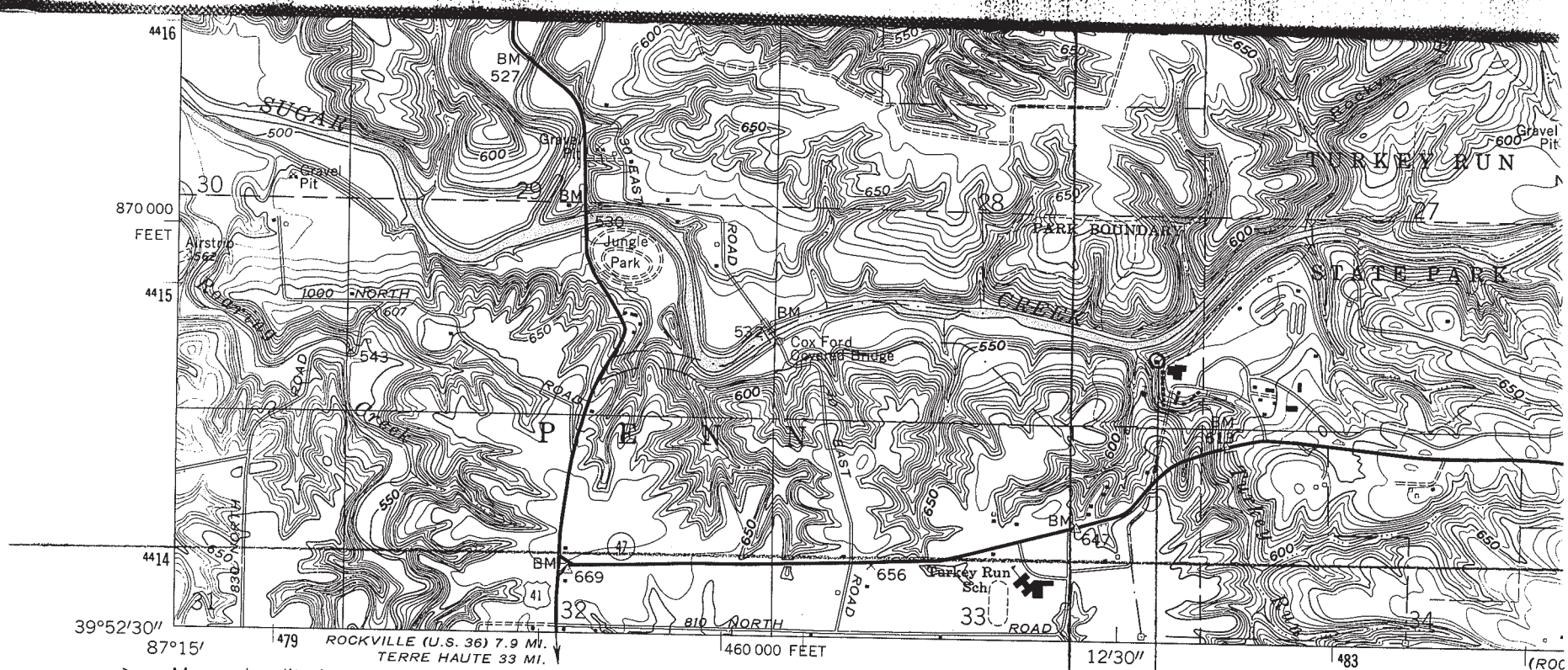
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary that includes the Richard Lieber Log Cabin is a four-sided rectangular parcel, measuring fifteen feet from each of the four walls, which is represented by a dotted line on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification

The size of the boundary of the Richard Lieber Log Cabin was determined to be within close proximity to the cabin because the overriding significance of the building is its history and architecture. The immediate environment of its location is of secondary importance. Additionally, the confines of cabin with a steep ridge, which is part of Turkey Run canyon, at the rear of the building, Sunset Point, a CCC-landscaping feature along a bluff of Sugar Creek, just to the north of the building, and woods to the east and south also support the adequacy of a tight boundary parcel.



(MONTEZUMA) 3563 IV SE

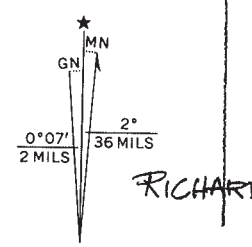
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Indiana Flood Control and Water Resources Commission

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1939. Topography by planetable surveys 1946. Revised 1961

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Indiana coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1961 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE

CONTOUR INT
DATUM IS M

RICHARD LIEBER LOG CABIN
PARKE COUNTY, IN

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FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
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