

**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 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm (Boundary Increase)  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_ 051-499-15022

**2. Location**

street & number State Road 65 N/A  not for publication  
city or town Patoka N/A  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Gibson code 051 zip code 47666

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

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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
- landscape

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	5	buildings
3	2	sites
3	0	structures
2	0	objects
15	7	Total

**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**

9

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Agricultural

INDUST/PROC/EXTR: Extractive Facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Agricultural Outbuilding

INDUST/PROC/EXTR: Extractive Facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: I-House

OTHER: Transverse Frame

OTHER: 3-Portal Barn

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

**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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, CONSERVATION, INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

c1850-1953

Significant Dates

Blank lines for dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Blank lines for affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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):

- Criteria for preliminary determination, previously listed, etc.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm  
Name of Property

Gibson IN  
County or State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 66 acres

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

1	16			3			
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
2				4			
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	

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 Laura Thayer  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 12-17-2003  
street & number 4950 S 150 E telephone 812/ 372-6806  
city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

### 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 J W K Partners  
street & number 9232 W Tulip Dr telephone 812/ 342-6015  
city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

**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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Continuation Sheet

Section No. 1-6 Page No. 1 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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AMENDMENT TO TRIPPETT-GLAZE-DUNCAN FARM, GIBSON COUNTY IN

Section No. 1, Name of Property

Previously registered name: Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm

Name change: Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

The reason for the name change is to reflect the contribution of the Kolb family to the Agricultural, Conservation, and Industrial significance in the post World War II era.

The amendment includes a boundary increase.

Section No. 5, Classification

This amendment increases/decreases resources as follows:

- 2 contributing buildings added
- 2 contributing structures added
- 1 contributing object added
- 1 contributing site added
- 1 contributing building removed

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed: 9

Section No. 6, Function or Use

Historic Functions

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: extraction facility

Current Functions

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: extraction facility

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This amendment adds approximately 30 acres to the historic boundaries of the farm. The additional property is located to the west, across State Road 65 from the original listing (see revised sketch map).

The additional property contains a barn (photo 4) and shed (photo 3) built c.1910; a conservation pond (photo 7), a concrete bunker silo (photo 5), and a concrete cattle feeder (foreground of photo 6), all of which date from c.1950; and an oil extraction facility including a pond, storage tanks (background of photo 6) and extraction equipment which dates from c.1930-c.1950.

The amendment adds two contributing buildings (barn and shed), three contributing sites (two ponds, and a system of hedgerows and treelines), and nine contributing structures (bunker silo, oil pump, oil pipeline, and six oil tanks). The amendment also includes two noncontributing pole barns, built in the 1960s after the period of significance.

A non-contributing building within the previously listed historic property (a garage) has been demolished, and thus removed from the original boundaries.

A farm lane that extends off S.R. 65 defines the north boundary of the added property. Other sides are bounded by tree lines and hedgerows.

#### **Barn and Shed**

These buildings (photos 3, 4) were built during the Trippett era of ownership and appear to date from about 1910. They are both timber-frame, gable-roof structures with vertical board siding. The large barn is of an unusual configuration. It is divided into three bays, with a walkway and cattle feeders in the center bay. On the rear is a shed addition that extends the width of the barn. On the front is a drive-through bay situated perpendicular to the three-bay section. The drive-through openings have been boarded up.

#### **Concrete Bunker Silo**

The concrete bunker silo (photo 5) has two concrete sides imbedded below grade. It typically would be loaded with silage and covered with plastic weighted with tires to keep the contents airtight. The silo dates from c.1950.

#### **Oil Resources**

Oil resources include a "Churchill" pump, a pipeline, and six steel oil tanks (background of photo 6). Five of the tanks are grouped together at the end of the oil jobber's road. These are approximately 16 feet high and 8 feet in

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diameter. An older, smaller tank is located a short distance away and is no longer used. Historically, oil was pumped from the well, through the pipeline, to the tanks. The jobber sent a pumper truck to pump crude oil from the tanks several times a year. The oil extraction facility is still operated in the same way. Oil extraction began on this part of the farm c.1930. Some of the original extraction and storage equipment has been replaced, and the facility expanded over the years. The existing resources are believed to fall within the period c.1930-c.1950.

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Areas of Significance:  
CONSERVATION  
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance  
c.1850-1953

This amendment to the nomination for the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan Farm is for the purpose of extending the period of significance, extending the historic property boundaries to include additional resources, and adding areas of significance related to those resources. To reflect the extended period and resources, it is proposed that the name be changed to Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm.

Resources being added include two early 20<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings, the Trippett barn and shed. These were not included in the original nomination for the farm, which was prepared in 1992. They had not been identified in the Gibson County Survey as part of the farm. This was probably because the east and west parts of the farm were under separate ownership at the time these outbuildings were constructed. The Trippett family had owned the two parts in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but sold the east part in the 1870s. The two farms did not become reunited until about 1945, when both were under the ownership of the Kolbs.

The Trippett outbuildings are significant under the context developed in the original nomination for agriculture in Gibson County from 1900-1920. This was a time of prosperity for farmers, which allowed the construction of improvements on many farms. During this period, the Trippetts built the two outbuildings on the west side of the road, and Thomas Duncan built several new barns on his farm on the east side of the road. The farm buildings on both sides of the road are similar structurally and were used for similar purposes. They represent a resource type that was once common in Gibson County, but is increasing rare.

Changing the period of significance (originally c.1850-c.1920) to c.1850-1953 will allow the inclusion of resources related to the era of farming in Indiana which began in the late 1930s and continued in the post-World War II period. Resources from this era reflect the advent of stronger state and federal government involvement in agriculture, and an emphasis on soil conservation.



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At the time the Kolb brothers acquired this property in the 1940s, it was eroded and marginal for farming. Through sound conservation measures, some fields, including one included within the boundaries, on the southwest end, have been brought back into cultivation.

Extending the boundaries to include additional parts of the historic farm will allow the inclusion of a c.1910 barn and shed (photo 3,4); a pond (photo 7), concrete bunker silo (photo 5), and concrete cattle feeder, all dating from c.1950; and resources related to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century oil industry in Gibson County.

Most of the land being added to the historic boundaries was owned by the Trippett family from the first federal land transfer. In 1917, it was acquired by Jerauld Cunningham, from whom the Kolb brothers bought it in 1943. A small section of the additional property, which contains the concrete bunker silo, was acquired in 1946.

**Oil Industry in Southwestern Indiana, 1910s-1950s**

Gas and oil were first discovered in Delaware County in the 1870s in what would become known as the Trenton Field. This led to the growth of a major manufacturing belt across the northern part of the state, as well as the establishment of the refining industry in the Calumet Region. These resources were soon depleted through mismanagement and waste.

About the same time that the gas and oil resources were diminishing in the north, new discoveries were being made in Southwest Indiana. An early strike was made near Princeton in Gibson County in 1903. The Southwest Indiana resources came from several different fields in Gibson, Vigo, Pike, Sullivan and other counties, and were known as the Illinois Basin Fields. While gas had been the more important of the resources in the north, oil was more plentiful in the south.

Oil continues to be extracted from the Illinois Basin Fields. Production for this resource peaked in 1956 at over 12 million barrels. In the early half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, farmers supplemented their income with oil money. Often, they leased land to wildcatters who sold oil to large companies like Standard Oil. The Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative was also involved in oil production. The organization began producing crude oil in the 1930s, and built a refinery on the Ohio River at Mt. Vernon in 1939.

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The oil extraction and storage equipment on the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb farm is probably typical of the small operations on area farms. Oil represented supplemental income that could carry farms through years of bad weather or low prices.

Oil was extracted on the farm in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, prior to the Kolb's ownership, as remembered by Chester Kolb, a brother of Wilbur and Leotis. Land records for the property contain oil and gas leases. An area on the west side of the road was leased by Cunningham to Alex U. McCandless, and assigned to Texana Oil Company in 1928. A similar lease was recorded for property, then owned by the Duncans, on the east side of the road in 1927. An extant oil derrick and storage tanks on the west side of the road date from c.1950. Oil storage tanks may be seen in the background of photo 6. There are no oil-related structures remaining on the part of the farm on the east side of the road. The process of extracting oil started with drilling a well, pumping the oil, and routing it by pipeline to the tanks where it was stored. An oil jobber, representing the company buying the oil, made regular trips to the farm to pump it out of the tanks and into a tanker truck. The route of the "jobbers road," as it was called, is clearly visible today and is shown on the sketch map.

It is difficult to determine whether similar oil-related resources are extant in Gibson County, as none were identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. A review of the Inventory for other Southwestern Indiana counties did not reveal resources of this type. It is possible that they have been overlooked in field surveys. Oil production in the Illinois Basin fields has declined dramatically since the 1960s. For several years of the 1950s and 60s, production was over 10 million barrels a year. For the past several years, the output has been around 2 million barrels. Historic oil resources would be expected to decrease in number as oil production has decreased.

A limited investigation was conducted in May 2009 of significant farms in Washington Township for the presence of oil-related resources. Four farms that were rated Outstanding or Notable in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structure Inventory were examined (site numbers 15002, 15011, 15012, and 15013). (Two additional properties, sites 15002 and 15010, had also received high ratings in the Inventory, but are not extant.) The investigation included a windshield survey, talking to residents and neighbors, and researching USGS data on the location of oil wells in Gibson County. Of the four properties, oil wells were found to have existed on one, site 15013. There is currently

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insufficient information available, however, to determine if historic oil-related resources exist on the property.

It might be mentioned that although Gibson County, as well as most of Southwestern Indiana, was also the site of important coal resources. The Kolb Farm was surveyed for the purpose of identifying coal. The coal that was found was determined to be of insufficient quality to make mining feasible, although high quality coal was found on farms within a short distance.

**Soil Conservation, 1920s-1950s**

The period extending from 1900 to 1920 has been labeled the "Golden Age of Agriculture in Indiana." For this period, production and favorable markets came together, resulting in prosperity for farmers. This prosperity ended as markets dried up following World War I, and later, as abusive practices on the land started to catch up with farmers. These problems were magnified by cycles of floods and droughts in the early 1930s.

Several factors contributed to soil depletion in the 1930s, including over planting in an attempt to increase revenues, and a devastating series of droughts and floods. Soil conservation legislation from the federal government started as an effort to help farmers economically. The Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1933 was emergency legislation intended to save family farms. Part of the Act included payments to farmers not to produce crops that had been identified by the government as surplus. The main purpose of the Act was to help farms economically. Fields that were out of production were supposed to be planted in soil-conserving cover crops.

The Act was declared unconstitutional in 1936. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1937 was Congress's response. The new Act authorized cash payments to farmers for reducing production for the purpose of conserving soil. Farmers were paid not to plant crops that were identified as soil-depleting. The crops identified as soil-depleting were, not coincidentally, the same crops that had been found to be surplus under the earlier Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The federal government's legislation did not succeed in bringing prosperity back to agriculture – this would be delayed until the start of World War II – but it did signal the beginning of important farm conservation programs.

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One provision of the 1937 Act authorized counties to form Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) if approved by local residents. Gradually, the 92 counties of Indiana formed such districts. For each district, a trained conservationist was assigned to oversee a board of supervisors who assisted farmers in implementing conservation practices. Among the first of Indiana's SWCDs were those in Vanderburgh and Johnson Counties, both started in 1940. The Gibson County SWCD was formed in 1947. Early SWCDs focused on activities to decrease soil erosion such as ponding gullies, crop rotation, and maintaining tree lines and hedgerows. The drainage of wet areas to increase tillable acreage was another practice in the beginning years.

Brothers Wilbur and Leotis Kolb acquired the farm that is the subject of this nomination in various parcels in the early to mid-1940s. The time that they bought the farm coincides with the period in which several new conservation practices were being implemented in Gibson County, and in the state as a whole. Farm records reveal that the Kolbs were involved in implementing the new conservation measures from the SWCD's early days.

Some of the brothers' work was done to redirect water in efforts to avoid soil erosion, and to make fields dry enough to cultivate. One of the solutions was the creation of ponds to dam gullies, or for the retention of water. There are several ponds on the Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm, built in the Kolb era. One of these is the pond that is in the amendment area (photo 7), built as part of Wilbur Kolb's conservation plan of the early 1950s.

Another measure to direct water was the placement of field tile. Clay tile had been used in the United States since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but had only in any importance in Indiana since around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As part of the soil conservation movement in the 1930s-1950s, drainage tile systems were encouraged to drain wet areas. The Kolbs developed tile system plans in cooperation with the SWCD. One of these is located partially within the existing historic boundaries, in the part of the farm on the east side of the road.

Other conservation methods represented on the farm include the planting of tree lines and hedgerows to separate fields. These were utilized on Indiana farms from the early days of farming as windbreaks to prevent erosion. The Kolbs, like other farmers had written agreements with the SWCD to maintain these, and to utilize other conservation measures, including crop rotation plans, cultivating fields with regards to soil types and topography, and maintaining wildlife areas in locations that were unsuitable for cultivation. The Kolbs

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maintained extensive wooded areas on their farm, some of which are included in the original historic property on the east side of the road. These serve both as buffers to decrease runoff into the Patoka River, and habitats for wildlife.

There are, undoubtedly, other farms in Gibson County that represent the 1930s-1950s era of federal government conservation programs. Resources relating to this historic context, however, have not been identified in the Inventory for the county. It is significant that the conservation practices represented on the Trippet-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb farm can be linked to plans and agreements developed by the Kolbs with the SWCD. These records are still in existence and are kept by Kolb descendents, along with other farm records.

The same farms examined for oil-related resources (Section 8, Page 6) were viewed for conservation-related resources. No historic resources of this type were identified on any of the properties, except possibly site 15002. This property shows evidence from an aerial photograph of contour plowing, and there is a pond which could be a conservation pond. It could not be verified whether these features were implemented as part of a conservation plan similar to the one developed by the Kolb Brothers.

Some of the "conservation" measures of the 1930s-1950s period were later determined to be harmful to the environment, including the introduction of non-native species of plants for hedgerows, and draining of wetlands.

The Kolb family continues to own the farm and is active in implementing current conservation measures in cooperation with the county SWCD and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. For example, the Kolbs participate in the Classified Forest and Wetlands Reserve programs, and have done no-till plowing since the 1970s. A terraced field, dating from the 1960s and located on the part of the farm on the east side of the road, is being restored.

### **Bunker Silo**

The concrete bunker silo (photo 5) represents a return to the original silo form. The first silos in America, constructed by Native American farmers, were trenches lined with stone and ash. They were filled with green crops and had a sloped covering of beams and thatch. The word silo may be derived from the French ensilage, meaning trench.

Tower silos replaced trench silos about 1875, and evolved over the next 100 years or so from wood, to masonry of various types, to glass-lined metal

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Harvestore silos. In the beginning, tower silos were generally rectangular with gable roofs for ease of construction. Polygonal shapes were also employed in the early days until circular shapes were determined to be most effective.

In the post-World War II era, concrete bunker silos were developed as a less expensive type, which was also easier to load and unload. The bunker was filled and covered with plastic, held in place by tires. The development of silos has continued beyond the bunker type. Today, plastic silage bags have replaced other types of silos at many farms.

The Kolb bunker silo was constructed c.1950 and has a good degree of integrity. It represents an important link in the evolution of the silo design, and contributes to the history character of the farm.

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**Trippett Barn and Shed**

Indiana's Cultural Resource Management Plan noted that "countless barns and other historic agricultural buildings disappear from the landscape each year." Gibson County has followed the pattern of other Indiana counties, and many of its historic barns have been removed. The remaining barns and outbuildings, including the two Trippett buildings (photos 3, 4) proposed for addition to the listed farm, are rare resources that are worthy of preservation. The barns are in need of repairs, such as roof and siding repairs, but retain their structural integrity.

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Colby, Edna Moore. Hoosier Farmers in a New Day. Indianapolis: Indiana Farm Bureau, 1968.

Indiana's Cultural Resource Management Plan. Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 1998.

Madison, James H. Indiana Through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and Its People 1920-1945. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982.

Phillips, Clifton J. Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth 1880-1920. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1968.

Rupp, John A., "A Brief Overview of the History of the Petroleum Industry in Indiana," <http://igs.indiana.edu/geology/coalOilGas/oilandgas/index.cfm>, 11-3-2003.

Soil Conservation District Assisted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Cropping Plan, Wilbur Kolb, 12-21-1953.

Soil Conservation Service, Plan-Profile, Farm Tile System, Leotis Kolb, Surveyed G.G. Hendrix 5-21-1951, Engineer Field Book No. 11, Drawing No. 3-P-26680.

Taylor, Robert M. Jr. et al. Indiana: A New Historical Guide. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989.

Visher, Stephen Sargent. Economic Geography of Indiana. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1923.



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Section No. 10-11 Page No. 13 Trippett-Glaze-Duncan-Kolb Farm

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Section No. 10, Acreage of Property:

Approximately 30 acres

Section No. 10, Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the point where the southeast side of State Road 65 intersects the north boundary of Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 10 West; thence west across State Road 65 to the northwest side of State Road 65; thence northeast along the northwest side of State Road 65 approximately 400 feet to the north side of a farm lane; thence east along the north side of said lane to the east boundary of Survey No. 7; thence south along the east boundary to the south boundary of Survey No. 7; thence west approximately 900 feet to a hedgerow; thence southwest along said hedgerow approximately 250 feet to a hedgerow; thence southeast along said hedgerow to the southeast side of State Road 65; thence northeast along the southeast side of said road to the point of beginning.

Section No. 10, Boundary Justification:

Most of the property added to the historic farm was originally owned by the Trippett family, who built the house in the area that is currently listed on the National Register. The additional property contains Trippett outbuildings dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as well as other significant resources related to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century oil industry and the 1930s-1950s conservation movement in Gibson County. The boundary for the additional property was drawn along field lines and a farm lane, and is sufficient to include these resources.

Section No. 11, Form Prepared by

Name/title: Laura Thayer

Organization: N/A

Date: November 10, 2003

Street & number: 4950 S 150 E

Telephone: 812-372-6806

City or Town: Columbus

State: IN

Zip code: 47201

Additional Documentation

Please see attached

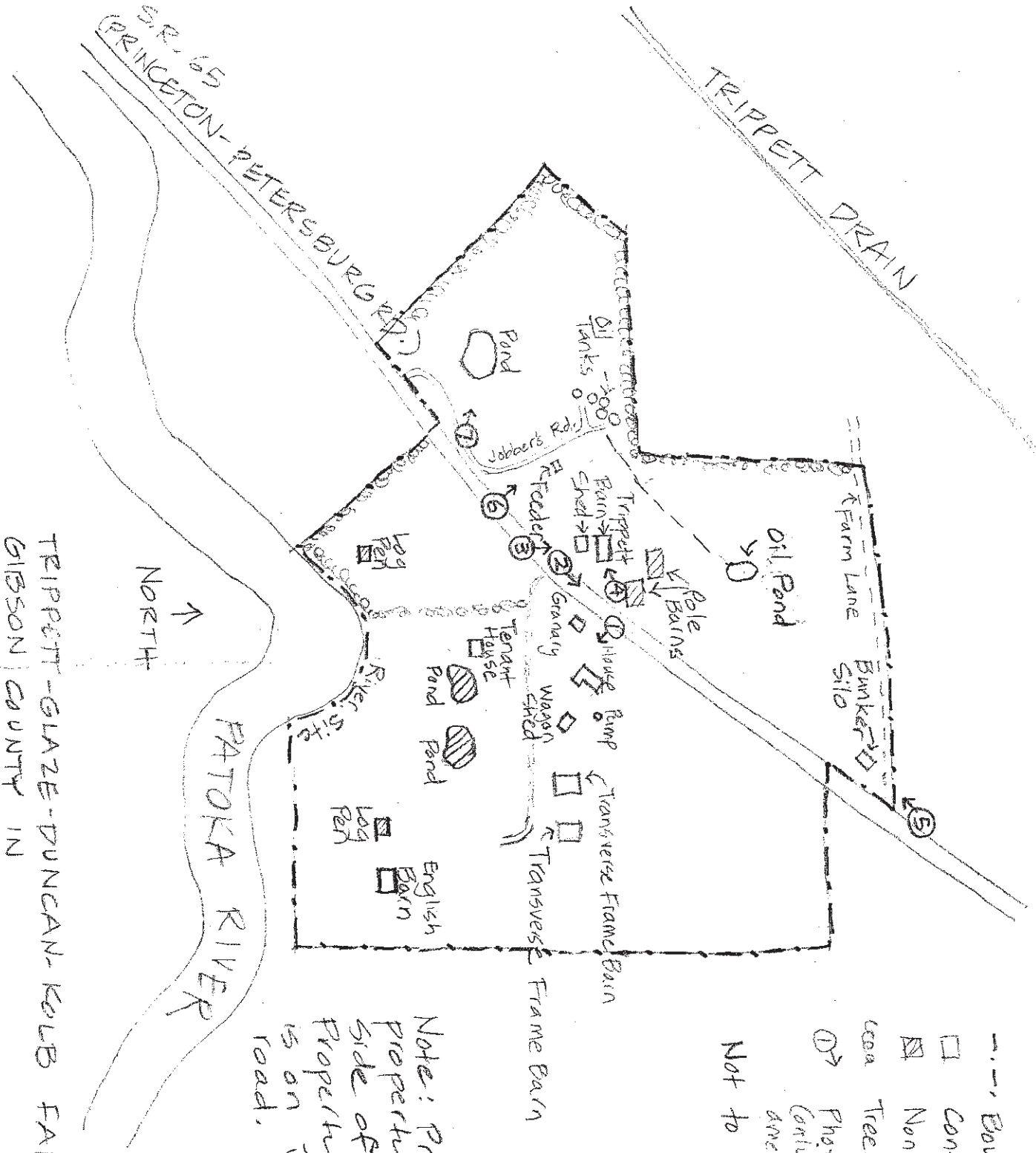
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Property Owner

Name: JWK Partners  
Street & number: 9232 W. Tulip Drive  
Telephone: 812-342-6015  
City or town: Columbus  
State: IN  
Zip code: 47201

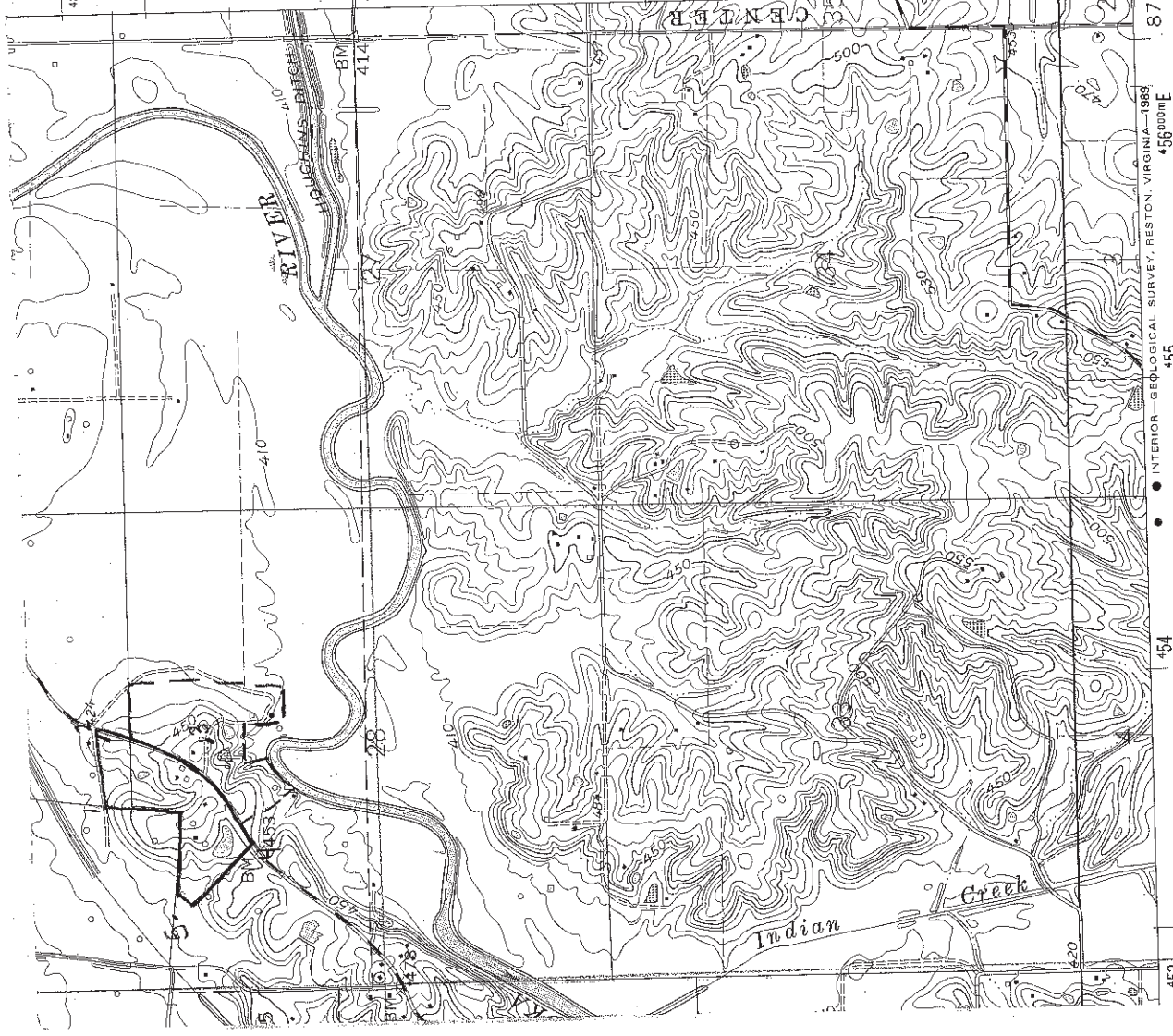


TRIPPETT-GLAZE-DUNCAN-KELB FARM  
 GIBSON COUNTY IN

Note: Previous listed  
 Property is on east  
 side of S.R. 65.  
 Property in amendment  
 is on west side of  
 road.



- - - Boundary
  - Contributing
  - ▣ Non-contributing
  - ⊕ Tree line/hedge/row
  - Ⓧ Photo view  
 (only new photos for  
 amendment are shown)
- Not to Scale

4251 TRIPPETT-GLAZE -  
 DUNCAN-KOLEB FARM  
 BOUNDARY INCREASE  
 PATOKA, GIBSON CO,  
 INDIANA  
 1. 16 453600 4250930  
 2. 16 453900 4250950  
 3. 16 453850 4250570  
 4250 4. 16 453500 4250430  
 5. 16 453100 4250700



(FRANCISCO)  
 3500 11 SW

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty ..... ————
- Medium-duty ..... ————
- Light-duty ..... ————
- Unimproved dirt ..... ————
- U. S. Route 
- State Route 



PATOKA IND