

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Farmers Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase

Other names/site number: Farmers Institute Friends Church

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 4636 W 660 S

City or town: Lafayette State: IN County: Tippecanoe

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- 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(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: college

EDUCATION: education-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: GRANITE

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Farmers Institute is being expanded to include the remainder of the campus not previously listed, which includes a dormitory building used by the academy. The rural campus of the former Farmers Institute has two primary buildings associated with its use as a college: a two-story education building (currently listed on the National Register), converted to a church meeting house in 1874, and a two-story dormitory building, converted to a parsonage. Both buildings date to the 1850s and have simple features of the Greek Revival style. Two smaller storage buildings were constructed while the dormitory was used as a parsonage in the 1960s and are considered non-contributing. The dormitory, storage building, and shed were not physically included in the previous listing's boundary. The marker is located within the previously listed boundary, but was not enumerated or described in the previous nomination. All four previously unaccounted-for resources are included in the resource count.

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Narrative Description

Farmers Institute is located in rural southwestern Tippecanoe County. The seven acre site is heavily wooded with a meandering creek in its west half and the east half has lawn, an old orchard behind the dormitory, and large shade trees. The large academy building (1851, previously listed on the National Register, photo 0001) fronts the north side of the county road. The dormitory building (c. 1854, photo 0003) is northwest of the academy building. It has a late (c. 1960) garage and breezeway added to its east side. The dormitory faces north. A small storage building was constructed off the northwest corner of the dormitory c. 1960, and a garden shed was built southwest of the dormitory about the same time.

A gravel drive leads from the road in the east end of the property around the academy to the front of the dormitory. Shade trees dot the lawn with larger, mature shade trees west of the academy building. The land west of the academy falls off and forms a slight hill on which the two primary buildings sit. An Indiana Historical Bureau marker (c. 1935) is located in the lawn between the academy and county road. It is considered a non-contributing object.

The Farmers Institute academy building that was part of the previously-listed Farmers Institute is extant and has not changed its contributing classification. The following is a complete list and description of buildings located in the expanded boundaries, including a restatement of the academy building, which was listed in 1986:

Farmers Institute Academy Building, 1851. Greek Revival. Contributing
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986

Much of the exterior and interior description of the academy building is taken from the National Register nomination authored in 1985 by William Baugh. It has been updated according to current (2018) conditions of the building.

Exterior, photos 0001-0002

The building is a simple, front-gabled, two-story building of frame construction, and exhibits Greek Revival elements in its design. It is rectangular in plan. The foundation is low and is constructed of granite boulders. Local timber was used to construct the building, and exterior walls are clapboard painted white, finished with pilaster corner boards. Wood moldings above the first story corner boards provide physical evidence of the later addition of the second story, which occurred in 1864-65 (seen in photo 0001).

The roof is gabled, with the eaves and gables being trimmed with wood fascia. Also the roof is trimmed on the gable ends with a simple raking cornice. The original roofing material was cedar

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shingles, but these have been replaced with asphalt. On the south end of the roof is a small, square, louvered belfry with a hipped roof trimmed with a wood cornice. An interior brick chimney is near the south end of the building, behind the belfry. The chimney is small, and rectangular-shaped, and is crowned with a metal cap.

The south facade, a gable end, contains three bays on the first story with the entrance in the center bay (photo 0001). The entrance has double-paneled wooden doors, the top panels being longer than the bottom panels. A wide rectangular transom with four lights is above the doors. It has a storm window divided into four lites. Plain moldings surround the doors and transom. The windows are double-hung with nine-over-nine lights and are trimmed with plain molding and sills. There are two windows on the second story of the front façade. These are identical to those on the first story and are directly above them. It is believed that the building originally had shutters; however, early photographs do not document their presence.

The east elevation (photo 0001) is symmetrical, containing four windows on the first level with four windows directly above them on the second. These windows, equally spaced across this elevation, are identical to those on the main facade, and are surrounded by plain moldings and sills. The west elevation is identical to the east elevation (seen in photo 0002). The north, or back façade (photo 0002), features an opening centered on the first floor that is covered with wood shutters. The second story features a 9/9 wood window in its west half and a wood door (c. 1950) with two panels and a window in its east half. A metal fire escape staircase leads from the door down to the west. It is assumed the door was also once a 9/9 window.

Interior, photos 0006-0011

The building was originally laid out in four rooms: two large rooms, one above the other, measuring 50 x 30; and two smaller rooms on the south end of the building, also one above the other, measuring 11'-6" x 30'. These two smaller rooms were further subdivided. On the first floor, the division resulted in a front room 19'-6" x 11'-6", where the original library of the school, and later the township, was housed (photo 0006). Many volumes of this early library are still shelved here. This room also served as the vestibule. The walls are finished with plain, horizontal wainscoting, and there are two bookcases which have double paneled doors on the bottom, and double, ten-lite casement windows above. The other room formed by the subdivision was perhaps used as a cloakroom in addition to housing the stair way to the second floor. The meeting room (photos 0007-0008) contains the original pews and furniture. Two painted beams span the width of the room; these are supported by pilasters built into the walls and two chamfered posts in the rear, and a square post in the center, in the front. The floors are hardwood and the walls are finished with a chair rail and wide baseboard. The double paneled doors leading from the vestibule into the meeting room are topped with a three-light, rectangular transom. The windows and doors of the meeting room are trimmed with wood. Ceiling light fixtures, c. 1950, are in the meeting room, and early oil lamp bracket sconces are on the perimeter.

The stairway, which features a low wall of beaded boards and wood rail, enters a large classroom in the southeast corner of the second floor. It is bumped out into the space with an enclosure

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(seen near the middle of photo 0010). The smaller (front) room on the second floor was subdivided into rooms 13' x 11'-6" and 17' x 11'-6" which were originally used for school offices but are currently being used as a kitchen and pantry. Doorways centered in the south wall of the classroom lead to the pantry and kitchen, and a doorway leads from the pantry to the kitchen in the dividing wall. The pantry features an interior chimney, covered with plaster, in its north wall (photo 0011). The kitchen and pantry feature historic cabinets and appliances. The classroom contains a few original pews, pulpit, and cabinets. An interior chimney, covered with plaster, is centered in the north wall of the classroom (photo 0009). The floor is largely covered by linoleum on the second floor. Horizontal boards form a wainscot with plaster walls above. The ceilings are also plaster. Doors are double-paneled, wood, with simple wood trim boards. The second floor features several generations of historic light fixtures, including a large chain and glass shade oil light near the front (north) of the classroom, and oil lamp bracket sconces around the perimeter of the room.

Farmers Institute Dormitory, c. 1854. Greek Revival. Contributing

Exterior, photos 0003-0005

The building is a simple, two-story, side-gabled building of frame construction, and exhibits Greek Revival elements in its design. It is rectangular in plan with an enclosed breezeway and attached garage on its east side (c. 1960, right side of photo 0003). The foundation is low and is constructed of granite boulders. Local timber was used to construct the building, and exterior walls are clapboard painted white, finished with pilaster corner boards. The roof is gabled, with the eaves and gables being trimmed with wood fascia. The roof is trimmed on the gable ends with cornice returns and a raking cornice. The original roofing material was cedar shingles, but these have been replaced with asphalt.

The front (south) façade features a balanced first floor bay arrangement with a center entry flanked by 1/1 wood windows (left side of photo 0003). The entry is composed of a modern four-panel wood door with a half-round window in its top. A wood screen door is on the entry. Based on clapboard joints, this may have been a wider, three-part entry with side-lites and transom originally. The second story features two 1/1 wood windows in its east half and one 1/1 wood window in its west half. No physical evidence suggests there were four bays of windows on the second floor, though the general formality of the house type and style would lead one to believe originally a fourth window was in the west half.

The east façade's first story is covered by an enclosed breezeway (seen in photo 0003). It has a modern wood entry door centered on the wall. The entry is flanked by 1/1 wood windows. The second story features three 1/1 wood windows. A 1/1 wood window is centered in the gabled wall (attic). The west façade features two bays of 6/6 wood windows (first and second stories), except that the north window on the first floor was replaced with a small wood window divided into 16 panes (seen on the left side of photo 0005). The back (north) façade features a one-story enclosed porch addition on its west end (c. 1950, seen in the middle of photo 0004 and left side of photo 0005). The addition has a concrete block foundation and concrete floor and the walls

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are covered with vertical tongue-and-groove siding. The addition's shed roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered with metal. The west wall of the addition has a small wood window divided into 6 panes. The east wall has a large round wood window divided into 6 panes. The north wall features a two-panel wood door with window in its west half and a small wood window divided into 6 panes in its east half. The remaining back façade features two 6/6 wood windows east of the addition on the first story (partially seen in photo 0004). A 6/6 wood window is in either end of the second story. The bottom portion of the back wall has plywood covering the wall where clapboards have deteriorated.

The breezeway and garage were constructed at separate times, but close in time, c. 1960. The breezeway may have been enclosed with clapboards and windows and doors while the gabled roof that extends over the garage was original to the garage construction. The front (south) wall of the breezeway features three paneled wood screen doors (photo 0003). The back wall of the breezeway features wide clapboards and a wood door and two wood windows (middle of photo 0004). The attached garage is covered with wide clapboards and the roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt. The front wall of the garage features two wide openings, each with a pair of doors composed of tongue-and-groove planks with diamond-shaped windows. The back wall of the garage features two small 1/1 wood windows. The east (gabled) wall of the garage features a small 1/1 wood window centered in the wall and the gable wall is covered with vertical planks cut at the bottom to form scallops. It is the intent of the owners to remove the breezeway in order to expose the original east façade of the dormitory.

Interior, photos 0012-0020)

The interior of the first floor is arranged with a large living room in the southeast corner, a long, single room across the back, and two smaller rooms located in the southwest corner. The southernmost of these two rooms is a bathroom and is a more recent division of this space with a drywall-covered wall. A brick veneer-covered intrusion into the northwest corner of the large living room forms a mechanical closet, entered from its west side (seen in photo 0012). A wide opening in the north wall of the large room leads to the room across the back of the first floor which housed the kitchen and dining area. The enclosed porch addition has a doorway in the northwest corner of the room. An enclosed stairway, with a two-panel wood door, is in the east end of the dining/kitchen area (photo 0014). A small closet with a single-panel wood door is under the stairs. The staircase has a raised first step/landing, then goes up to the south (photo 0015). A wood chair rail is in the east wall of the stairway and may indicate a chair rail was originally throughout the first story.

The stairway leads to a long east/west central hallway on the second floor (photo 0016). There are two rooms on the north side of the hallway and three rooms on the south side. The hallway ends in the southwestern room which opens to the hallway (photo 0019). A plaster covered chimney is near the west end of the hallway. The second story has two-panel wood doors into the rooms (see photo 0020). The top of the stairway is currently open, though a low wall of wood or balustrade likely originally enclosed the top of the stairs between the opening and the northeast corner room (photo 0018).

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The house has poplar floors, baseboards, and simple door and window trim throughout. The walls and ceilings are plaster, some covered with wallpaper.

Storage Building, c. 1960. Non-contributing

The front of this building is seen on the right side of photo 0004.

The building has a concrete block foundation and wide clapboards cover its walls. The building faces east and features a gable-front wall. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt. The front wall features a pair of wood plank doors in its north half.

Garden Shed, c. 1960. Non-contributing

The small rectangular building faces southwest and features a concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with wide clapboards. The gable roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt. A pair of wood plank doors is in the north half of the northeast-facing wall. A small window is in the northwest-facing wall and a door is in the north half of the southwest-facing wall.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1851-1889

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins when the academy building at Farmers Institute was constructed for educational purposes in 1851. The period ends in 1889, when the campus no longer functioned for educational purposes. While the academy closed in 1874, the building continued to function as a township school. The period of significance is not altered from the original nomination for Farmers Institute, but is further defined to include the dormitory building.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

While the campus is owned by a group of individuals that formed a congregation of the Society of Friends, the primary focus of the historical significance of the property relates to its use between 1851 and 1889 as a place of higher education. After 1889, the building was used solely for the congregation of Friends for a meeting house.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

As an expanded campus for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, Farmers Institute is eligible for listing using criterion A, under the area of education. The campus, which includes two buildings used for educational purposes, both the academy (currently listed) and dormitory, was the first rural facility for higher education in Tippecanoe County. The campus also qualifies using criterion C, under the area of architecture. Both of the primary buildings of the campus exhibit features of the Greek Revival style from the pre-Civil War era. Their size and purpose render them exceptional early examples in the township and county.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

EDUCATION

As an expansion of the Farmers Institute National Register of Historic Places, the dormitory building on the campus is integral to its educational significance. For purposes of this boundary

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expansion, a portion of the original National Register nomination is restated for its significance under the area of education, and is expanded to discuss the importance of the dormitory.

Farmers Institute is important for its association with the development of higher education in Tippecanoe County, having housed the first rural high school in the county, the first public high school in the township, and also the first public library in the township. The institute is also one of few Quaker academy buildings extant in the state and is significant as a fine example of a mid-nineteenth century meeting house.

As abolitionists, Quaker farmers came from South Carolina into Ohio and the Northwest Territory where slavery was banned. They formed the Elk Monthly Meeting in 1805 at West Elkton, Ohio. After land purchases from various Native American tribes, a government land office was opened in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1824. A number of families from the Elk Meetings purchased land between 1824 and 1827 in what is now Union Township, Tippecanoe County, in heavily timbered land adjacent to several prairies. The first school in the township was established in 1826 and a year later, the Society of Friends constructed their first meeting house, a log building later sided with clapboards, in 1827. This was the first religious organization formed in Tippecanoe County.¹ The area became known as Quaker Grove.

Due to the importance the Quakers placed on education, in 1851, they built the first rural high school in Tippecanoe County and named it Farmers Institute (photo 0001). It was located in the middle of Quaker Grove, the name by which their community had become known. An act of the state legislature in 1852 allowed for the incorporation of high schools, academies, colleges, universities, theological institutions, and missionary boards. Farmers Institute was the first of several (about eight) to form in Tippecanoe County under this act. Prior to its formation, Tippecanoe County had organized a "county seminary" as permitted by the state, in about 1840. It was a small facility and functioned until 1855 when it ceased operations.² The *Lafayette Daily Courier* carried the announcement of its construction in 1851, "The school will be taught in a large new and commodious house in a beautiful location, furnished with a new and complete philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus, together with a new and elegant manikin. Also, geographical maps."³ The new equipment cost more than \$1,000. The first two years, the school was run as a private institution and averaged 75 students each year. After this time, a private stock company was organized to raise capital to make improvements to the campus, which included the construction of a dormitory (photo 0003) about 1854. The improvements were then ceded to the Society of Friends for management. The original trustees of the school were P. Ellis, Elihu Hollingsworth, Buddell Sleeper, and Milton Hollingsworth. Joseph Fisher was the first principal.⁴

Tuition to attend the private school was three to seven dollars for a four month term; boarding students paid one dollar a week more. The dormitory building became vitally important as

¹ DeHart, pg. 261

² DeHart, pg. 353

³ *Lafayette Daily Courier*, Nov. 4, 1851

⁴ Biographical Record and Portrait Album of Tippecanoe County, 1888. Pg. 330

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students came from other areas of the state, as well as Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. The students who were able to gain lodging, likely participated in meal making and care of the property, but primarily focused on their education. The school with its dormitory proved successful enough that by 1865, a second story was added to the academy building to expand the institute's capability of educating more students (this is noticeable in the corner detail of the building seen in photo 0001). While there has been some local lore that the dormitory building was once longer (likely either to the east or west, if true), no physical evidence suggests this. The dormitory building is arranged with a double-loaded second story corridor with sleeping rooms to either side of the narrow east-west hallway (photo 0016). One would imagine 2-4 students sharing each room, so an occupancy of 10-20 students could easily be achieved on the second floor alone. Unlike more popular residential architecture types, like I-Houses or Double-Pile homes which would normally have a central stairhall, and second story landing with rooms off the landing, it seems clear the plan for the dormitory was focused on boarders.

Classes were held in the academy building until 1874, the year Purdue University opened in West Lafayette. The last principal was Harvey M. LaFollet, who later became state superintendent of public instruction. From 1874 to 1882, the building was used only as a Quaker Meeting House, though DeHart's history of Tippecanoe County states that the academy operated until 1882.⁵ The 1878 plat map of Union Township shows the academy building, in axonometric view, as well as a one-story building to its west identified as Township District No. 5 School (one of seven township schools in 1878). In 1882, a subscription academy was opened in the building, which became the first public high school in the township the following year. It was under supervision of the township and taught by Dr. W. S. Nesbit of Dayton. The building served that use until 1889 when public demand for tax-supported education, partly led by Quakers themselves, opened rural schools for the first time. The building also served as the first public library in the township from 1883 until 1889. In 1889, the entire facility reverted back to a meeting house and has been under continuous use since as the Farmers Institute Friends Monthly Meeting.

With the school, the area became better known as Farmers Institute, after the academy. A post office was established under that name and a number of houses in the area formed a small community. The directory of the 1878 atlas of Tippecanoe County includes William Hawkins and Josephus Hollingsworth as farmers with a post office box at Farmers Institute. A cemetery was established about 1831 by Quaker pioneers to the area; it became known as the Farmers Institute Cemetery. It is located about a mile east of the school and is shown on the 1878 plat map of Union Township with "Friends Church" written next to it. The 1909 history of Tippecanoe County identifies the unincorporated community of Farmers Institute with a population of 120.

Other Society of Friends institutions of higher learning in Indiana include Union Bible College, established in Westfield as Union High Academy, in 1860-1861. The campus includes a large, historic brick school building on Union Street in the small community with Quaker roots. The

⁵ DeHart, pg. 353

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other better-known institution is Earlham College in Richmond. It was born out of one of the largest settlements of Friends in Indiana, in East Central Indiana. The school was founded in 1847 and was the second Quaker institution in the world. In perspective, this was only four years before Farmers Institute opened in Tippecanoe County.

ARCHITECTURE

The two primary buildings on the campus of Farmers Institute are simple examples of the Greek Revival style in its principle architectural features. Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the “National Style”. The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings in the United States at the close of the 18th century based on Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations. As a young democracy, Americans sought to find precedents to establish their democratic ideals in the form of its architecture. Rome and particularly Greece, provided these precedents because of their early experiments in democracy. Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Greek War for Independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the War of 1812. The Greek War found sympathetic citizens in the United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture. The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, called democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

Many features of the Greek Revival style mimic these earlier examples. Treatments near roof lines of porches and the main house emulate the classically ordered entablature of Greek buildings with trim boards creating the architrave, frieze, and cornice. These are usually visually supported by corner pilasters or physically supported by simplified Doric columns on porches. The cornice detail may or may not return across the face of the gabled ends. Where the cornice returns cross the entire gable it creates a triangular pediment; often a broken cornice return is located on the gabled end suggesting the pediment but not fully articulating it. These features are usually present for door surrounds as well. Doors frequently had side lites and/or transom windows and were typically centered on the front façade. Door and window openings were also typically symmetrically arranged. Windows were commonly some configuration of double-hung windows with multiple panes in their sashes. The most common window detail in Greek Revival is a simple flat hood with a piece of trim at its top implying a narrow cornice. Small pediments and hoods with “ears” are also common.

The academy building (photo 0001) and dormitory (photo 0003) feature many of the basic elements of the style, and since both are the only substantial buildings on the property, the campus itself possesses a certain homogenous flavor of mid-19th century Greek Revival architecture. These stylistic features that are common between the two buildings include a general, formalized composition of facades with bays of 6/6 windows (though some in the dormitory have been replaced with 1/1 windows). Entries are centered on the front facades. The

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academy building features a pair of paneled wood doors with transom, simple characteristics of the style but the entry door was changed on the dormitory building, and based on some evidence may have been a more traditional Greek Revival three-part entry (seen in photo 0003). Moldings are exceptionally plain on windows and doors. Both buildings have corner pilasters on the facades, though the dormitory's pilasters are more pronounced with more substantial capitals below the cornice board at the top of the second story walls (see photo 0003). A simple flat board capital exists at the top of the academy building's first story walls, demonstrating that the second story was added in 1865 (see photo 0001). The dormitory building has cornice returns on its gable walls, traditional in Greek Revival architecture, unlike the academy building. This may also point to the 1865 renovation at which time the style was waning in popular. The rectangular cupola on the academy building is understated, but in keeping with Greek Revival style in its rectangular louvered openings and simple hipped roof (see photo 0001).

No overtly stylized features are present within the buildings, however, there are several noteworthy details even in their simplistic application. Interior doors and windows have simple trim boards framing the openings. Wide horizontal boards form wainscot on the second floor and in the front rooms of the first floor in the academy building (photos 0006, 0009). The cap to the wainscot, forming a chair rail, is continuous beneath the windows and forms the interior sill. A chair rail is located in the stairway of the dormitory, and may provide indication that it was originally a feature throughout the first floor. The wood doors in both the academy building and dormitory are historic four-panel (mostly in the academy building) and two-panel doors (mostly in the dormitory building). The most stylistic interior features include the tall built-in library cabinets in the academy building's foyer (photo 0006). These feature pairs of paneled lower doors and tall glass doors divided into ten panes. The other stylistic feature is also located in the academy building. Two east-west beams in the meeting room are trimmed to look like simple entablatures and set on pilasters built into the outside walls. These entablature-like beams are supported by a pair of chamfered posts in the back, and a single square post in the front (photos 0007-0008).

COMPARABLE EXAMPLES IN UNION TOWNSHIP AND TIPPECANOE COUNTY

Comparable architecture in Union Township is difficult to locate. As a rural area, most of the architecture is domestic or farm-related. The township has a number of outstanding Italianate style homes constructed during the 1850s-1870s. One notable exception is Shadeland Farms on Eli Lilly Road. The farm contains an early I-House, c. 1829, constructed with Greek Revival features including cornice returns on its side gables, three-part central entry, and nicely-detailed front porch with square Doric columns supporting an entablature with flat roof. The farm also contains an outstanding barn with Greek Revival details including cornice returns and a cupola, not unlike the one on the academy building, only larger with two louvered openings in each wall. There are a few other Greek Revival I-House farmhouses in the township. These include two farms on County Road 700 S and one on County Road 350 S, built between 1833 and 1860.

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Union Township also contains two churches and a school. The Stidham Methodist Episcopal Church on County Road 175 W, was built in 1915 in the Craftsman Style. An impressive example of Gothic architecture is found in Calvary Chapel on State Road 25 in Shadeland. It post-dates the academy building by about twenty years (c. 1870). Only one other educational building is extant in the township, the Shadeland School, built c. 1920.

Examples of historic academic institutions in Tippecanoe County would, of course, include Purdue University, founded in 1869, with the first classes held in 1874. Obviously, the scale of buildings and the campus has little relationship with Farmers Institute, but it should be mentioned as a historic campus in West Lafayette. Two academies were organized in 1856, one at Battle Ground, the other at Sugar Grove, neither have extant buildings. A more comparative institution was founded in 1858 in Battle Ground. The town was organized around Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, which first held classes in a c. 1825 building. The school, associated with the Methodist church, held classes until 1882 when it closed. The small, gable-front one-story building is located as part of Tippecanoe Battlefield Park on Railroad Street. It features board-and-batten siding and double entries with four-panel wood doors and transoms.

A year after the Battle Ground institute was founded, the Northwest Conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches established the Stockwell Collegiate Institute in Lauramie Township. The first class was held in 1860 and the building accommodated 250 students. The school closed in 1887; the buildings are no longer extant. The Dayton Academy was formed in the 1850s and ceased in 1873. An academy was organized in Colburn in 1900 and opened in 1902, but then was relocated to Mulberry in 1905. Since the building at Battle Ground pre-dates its use as an institution, the buildings at Farmers Institute remain the oldest extant resources related to higher education in Tippecanoe County.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Baugh, William. *Farmers Institute National Register of Historic Places* nomination form, prepared June 23, 1985 and listed February 10, 1986.

Biographical Record & Portrait Album of Tippecanoe County, 1888. Chicago, Illinois: Lewis Publishing Company.

Dehart, Richard P. Past and Present of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen, 1909.

Heritage 75 & 76, The Commemorative Book of Tippecanoe County, 1826-1976.

Hooker, Brainerd. A History of Tippecanoe County Schools.

Jay, Allen. Minutes of the Greenfield Monthly Meeting of Friends, Autobiography.

Journal & Courier, November 27, 1976.

Lafayette Dailey Courier, November 4, 1851.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Tippecanoe County Atlas, 1878. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1878

Tippecanoe County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Indiana Landmarks, 1990.

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 # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Farmers Institute Amendment and Boundary
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Name of Property

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Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 157-550-55030

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.38 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16 Easting: 500699 Northing: 4463451

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at a point on the north side of Tippecanoe County Road W 660 S, approximately 1800 feet east of its intersection with Sleeper Road, face north and continue in a line 200 feet. Then turn west and follow the line 200 feet, then turn north and follow the line approximately 285 feet. Face slightly northeast and follow a line approximately 910 feet to the northeast corner of the property, then turn south and follow a line 480 feet to the north side of County Road W 660 S. Turn slightly southwest and follow the north side of the county road approximately 685 feet to the point of beginning.

The added acreage is exclusive of the boundary listed in 1986, which is as follows:
Beginning at the southwest corner of the Farmers Institute Friends Meeting House, thence 144'5" south to the northern right-of-way of County Road 660 South, which is the point of beginning; Thence east 59' along the right-of-way; thence north 212'5"; thence west 82'; thence south 212'5" to the north right-of-way of the road; thence 23' east to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes the academy building and dormitory constructed for the purpose of a college known as Farmers Institute. The small campus of about seven acres includes two small modern buildings associated with the dormitory, turned parsonage, lawn, and wooded area associated with the campus.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Farmers Institute
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: September 17, 2018

Farmers Institute Amendment and Boundary
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Name of Property

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Farmers Institute

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Academy building, looking northwest at front of building

1 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute

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Tippecanoe County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Academy building, looking southeast at back of building

2 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking northwest at front of building

3 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking southwest at back of building

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Increase

Tippecanoe County, IN

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County and State

4 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking southeast at west facade

5 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Academy building, looking northwest in front foyer/library

6 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner

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Name of Property

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Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Academy building, looking northwest in meeting room

7 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Academy building, looking southeast in meeting room

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Name of Property: Farmers Institute

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Academy building, looking northwest in second floor classroom

9 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

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Name of Property

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County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Academy building, looking southeast in second floor classroom

10 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Academy building, looking west from second floor pantry into kitchen

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Name of Property: Farmers Institute

City or Vicinity: Lafayette

County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking southwest in first floor living room

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Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking east from west room into living room

13 of 20.

Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking east toward stairway on first floor

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Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking up to the south in stairway

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Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking west in second floor hallway from stairs

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Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking southeast in second floor southeast corner room

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Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking southeast in second floor northeast corner room, toward stairs.

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Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking southwest in second floor southwest corner room

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Name of Property: Farmers Institute
City or Vicinity: Lafayette
County: Tippecanoe State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 9, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dormitory building, looking northwest in second floor northwest corner room

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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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding

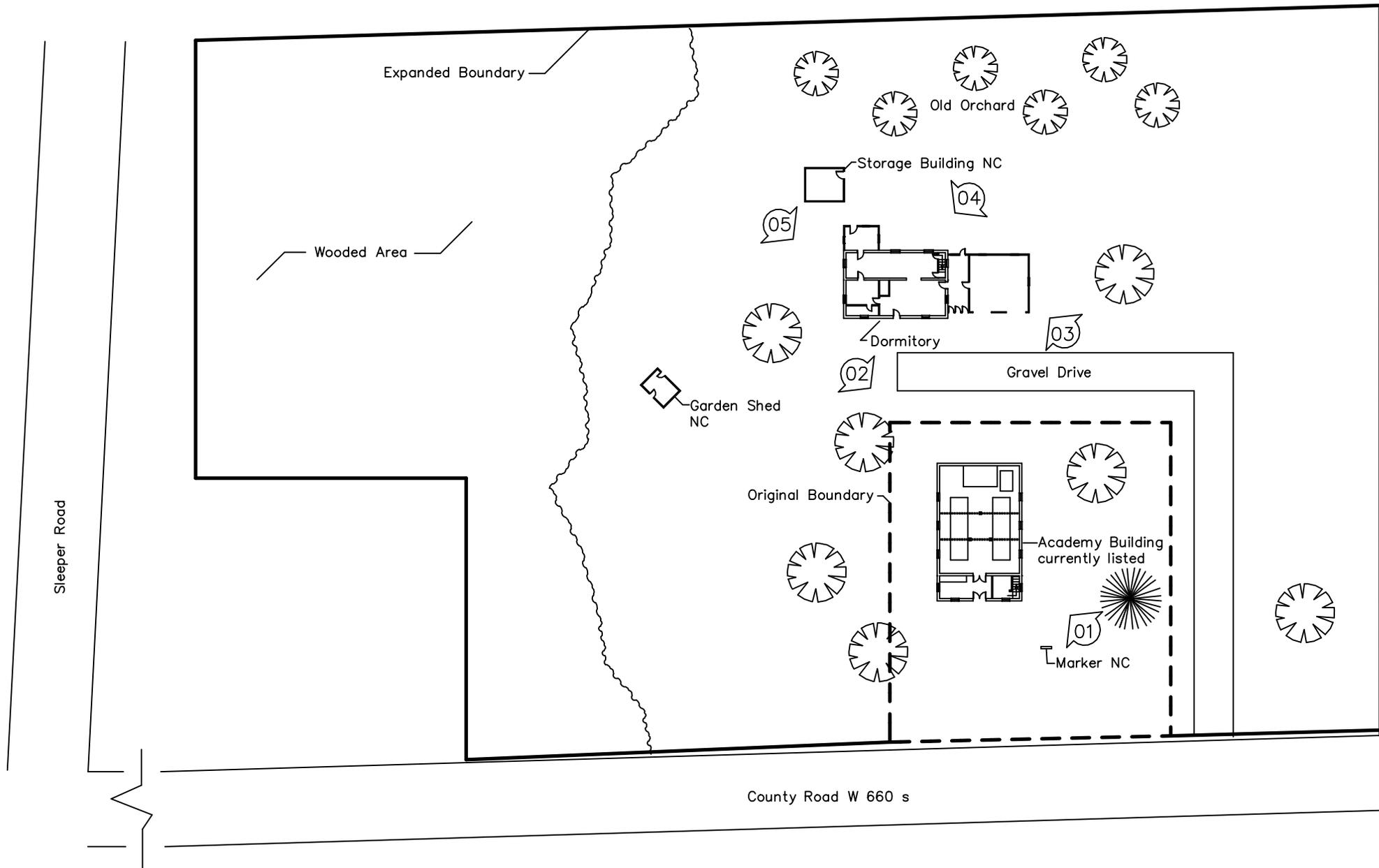
Farmers Institute Amendment and Boundary
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this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior,
1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

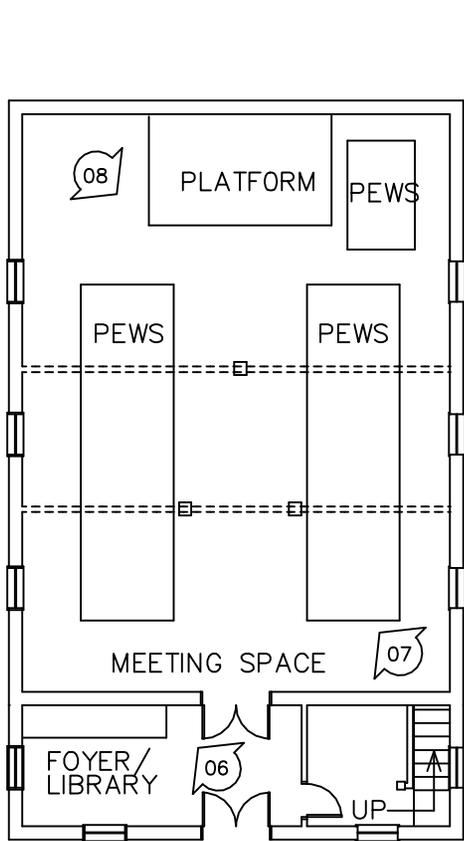


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 TIPPECANOE CO. IN

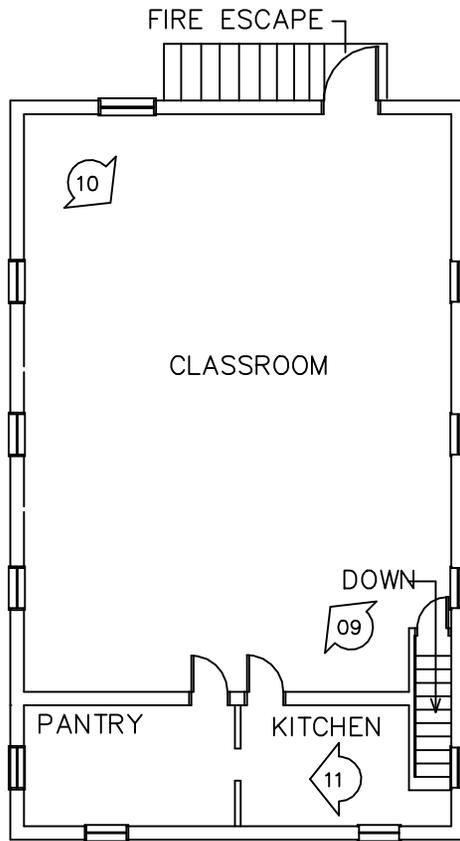
⓪ = Photograph

SITE PLAN

NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING



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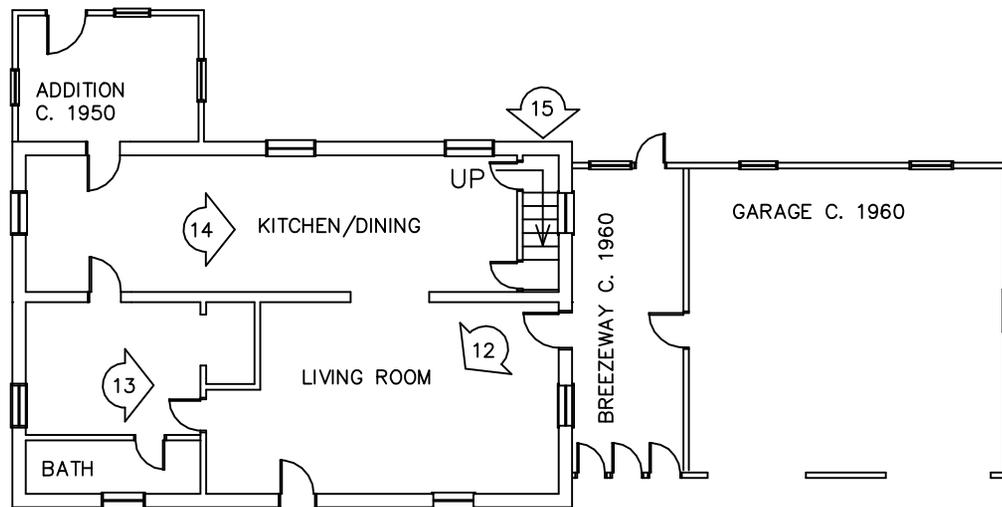


ACADEMY BLDG. SECOND FLOOR

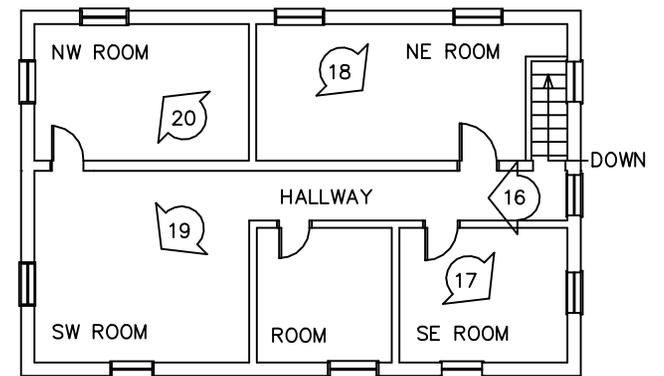


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DORMITORY SECOND FLOOR



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0001



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0003



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0004



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0005



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0008



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0009



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0011



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0012



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0014



Farmer's Institute Amendment and Boundary Increase, Tippecanoe County, IN photo #0020